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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

FIVE POINT HOLDINGS, LLC and CP
DEVELOPMENT CO., LLC

Plaintiffs,

v.

TETRA TECH, INC.; TETRA TECH EC,
INC; and ROES 1-100 Inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. _____

**COMPLAINT OF FIVE POINT
HOLDINGS, LLC AND CP
DEVELOPMENT CO., LLC AGAINST
DEFENDANTS TETRA TECH, INC.,
TETRA TECH EC, INC., AND ROES 1-
50 FOR:**

- (1) FRAUDULENT DECEIT**
- (2) NEGLIGENCE**
- (3) NEGLIGENT HIRING**
- (4) NEGLIGENT INTERFERENCE
WITH PROSPECTIVE ECONOMIC
ADVANTAGE**
- (5) INTENTIONAL INTERFERENCE
WITH PROSPECTIVE ECONOMIC
ADVANTAGE**
- (6) EQUITABLE INDEMNIFICATION**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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I. INTRODUCTION

1
2 1. In 1991, the United States Department of the Navy, acting as part of the United
3 States of America (“United States”) (hereinafter referred to as the “United States”, “the
4 Government” or “the Navy”), announced its intention to close the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard
5 (the “Shipyard”) and transfer the Shipyard to the City and County of San Francisco (“San
6 Francisco”) for redevelopment. The Shipyard, which includes hundreds of acres of prime real
7 estate, offered an opportunity for the development of affordable homes and community benefits
8 in an area of San Francisco short on both.

9 2. Plaintiff Five Point Holdings LLC (“Five Point”) is an owner and developer of
10 mixed-use, master-planned communities in coastal California. Plaintiff CP Development Co.,
11 LLC (“CP Dev. Co.,” and collectively with Five Point, as “Plaintiffs”) is an indirect subsidiary of
12 Five Point. After the Navy transfers Shipyard properties to San Francisco, San Francisco transfers
13 them to CP Dev. Co., which will develop the properties. At the time Plaintiffs acquired their
14 interest in the redevelopment of the Shipyard, the United States had provided to San Francisco
15 and Plaintiffs a schedule for completion of environmental remediation by the United States’
16 remediation contractors, including Defendants Tetra Tech, Inc. and Tetra Tech EC, Inc.
17 (collectively, “Tetra Tech”) and for the subsequent property transfer by the United States to San
18 Francisco; the schedule called for the transfer of the Shipyard properties that would then be
19 transferred to Plaintiffs for redevelopment in phases beginning in 2016, with the bulk of the
20 property to be transferred by 2019, and the final parcel in 2021.

21 3. Unfortunately, in May 2018, Plaintiffs learned for the first time from public
22 reports that the United States had filed a victim impact statement with this federal court
23 estimating that the remaining planned transfer of the Shipyard property, including the transfer of
24 parcels to Plaintiffs for redevelopment, would be delayed for a significant period of time.
25 Following the release of that information, the Navy provided Plaintiffs a remediation schedule
26 that calls for a phased transfer to San Francisco beginning in 2022 and ending in 2026 (and now
27 another schedule that calls for transfers to begin in 2021 and end in 2025). The new transfer
28

1 schedule totally contradicted the prior transfer schedule provided by the United States to
2 Plaintiffs.

3 4. Transfer of the Shipyard property and redevelopment of the Shipyard has been
4 delayed as a result of the recent discovery of the fraud perpetrated by Tetra Tech. Tetra Tech was
5 paid hundreds of millions of dollars by the United States to investigate potential environmental
6 contaminants, which might be present on the Shipyard property due to prior Navy activities and
7 remediate those contaminants. Instead of conducting a proper investigation, testing, and
8 remediation, Tetra Tech engaged in fraud to reduce its costs and maximize profits under its
9 contracts with the United States.

10 5. At its inception, Tetra Tech actively and systematically concealed its scheme from
11 the Navy, San Francisco, Plaintiffs, and others.¹ Tetra Tech submitted tens of thousands of pages
12 of reports attesting that it had conducted legitimate environmental surveys and investigation,
13 testing, and remediation in the Shipyard. Based on those reports, Tetra Tech attested that
14 radiological remediation of certain areas of the Shipyard—including areas to be redeveloped by
15 Plaintiffs—was complete. Tetra Tech knew those reports were untrue. In some cases, Tetra Tech
16 would attribute clean survey results to other areas of the Shipyard that had not been certified as
17 remediated. In other cases, Tetra Tech destroyed legitimate soil samples, and fraudulently
18 replaced them with samples from areas of the Shipyard that were already known to contain clean
19 soil. Tetra Tech knowingly subverted its remediation obligations to safely clean up the Shipyard
20 property—for which it was paid hundreds of millions of dollars.

21 6. Fraudulent activities at the site have been confirmed. Two former Tetra Tech
22 employees secretly pled guilty to felonies for their roles in the fraudulent conduct described
23 above. The U.S. Department of Justice has recently intervened in a *qui tam* Complaint brought by
24 insider whistleblowers. The United States is pursuing violations of the False Claims Act against
25

26 _____
27 ¹ Unless otherwise noted, allegations in this complaint regarding the acts, omissions, mental
28 states, knowledge, and statements of Tetra Tech, Inc., Tetra Tech EC, Inc., New World
Environmental Radiological Survey & Remediation Services LLC, and IO Environmental &
Infrastructure Incorporated are made on information and belief.

1 Tetra Tech based upon the widespread fraud in the performance of Tetra Tech’s environmental
2 investigation work at the Shipyard under its contract with the United States.

3 7. The fraudulent conduct by Tetra Tech has received widespread, negative media
4 attention. That negative media attention has diminished the value of future development of the
5 Shipyard, and the value of surrounding properties on which Tetra Tech did little or no work.

6 8. As a result of this fraudulent conduct at the Shipyard, Plaintiff Five Point and its
7 Chief Executive Officer (Emile Haddad) have been named as defendants in numerous lawsuits
8 against Tetra Tech, even though they had absolutely nothing to do with remediation at the site and
9 did not know the extent of the fraudulent activities of Tetra Tech (or the impact of such activities
10 on the Shipyard transfer schedule) until those activities became public in May 2018. Rather,
11 given the significant delay in the transfer of the Shipyard property to Plaintiffs and the negative
12 public perception now associated with the Shipyard, Plaintiffs are a victim of Tetra Tech’s
13 fraudulent and illegal acts. Because of the fraud perpetrated by Tetra Tech, the United States is
14 unable to certify the Shipyard property for transfer to Plaintiffs. As of the filing of this Complaint,
15 the United States has not and cannot give Plaintiffs any realistic assurances as to when the
16 Shipyard property will be transferred due to Tetra Tech’s conduct. Tetra Tech should be held
17 liable for the damage it has caused to Plaintiffs.

18 **II. PARTIES**

19 9. Defendant Tetra Tech, Inc. (“TTI”) is a Delaware corporation with its headquarters
20 and principal place of business in Pasadena, California. TTI does business in the state of
21 California, including in San Francisco, and was involved in testing and remediating the soil and
22 buildings at the Shipyard pursuant to a contract with the Navy.

23 10. Defendant Tetra Tech EC, Inc. (“TTEC”) is a wholly owned and wholly controlled
24 subsidiary of Tetra Tech Inc., with its headquarters and principal place of business in Morris
25 Plains, New Jersey. TTEC does business in the state of California, including in San Francisco,
26 and was involved in testing and remediating the soil and buildings at the Shipyard pursuant to a
27 contract with the Navy.
28

1 Shipyard. Pursuant to section 3 of the agreement, Plaintiffs sent a notice to terminate the
2 agreement to the other parties on February 14, 2020, which terminated the agreement effective 10
3 days thereafter, *i.e.*, February 24, 2020.

4 **IV. FACTS**

5 **A. The Hunters Point Naval Shipyard**

6 16. The Shipyard is located on a promontory in southeastern San Francisco, and
7 consists of approximately 936 acres, a portion of which is submerged beneath the San Francisco
8 Bay.

9 17. The United States purchased the Shipyard property in 1939 and used the site as a
10 center for ship repair during World War II and the Korean War. Due to Naval activities at and
11 around the site, areas of the Shipyard risked contamination by radionuclides. The United States
12 deactivated the Shipyard in 1974 and most of the site was leased to a commercial ship repair
13 company from 1976 to 1986. In 1991, the Shipyard was selected for closure pursuant to the terms
14 of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, Part A of Title XXIX of Public Law
15 101-510, 10 U.S.C. § 2687.

16 18. On January 21, 1994, the United States, San Francisco, and the City and County of
17 San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (“SFRA”) executed a memorandum of understanding to
18 establish the process for conveying the Shipyard property for redevelopment. Pursuant to a
19 Conveyance Agreement between the United States on the one hand, and the SFRA on the other,
20 the Shipyard was to be transferred to the SFRA in multiple phases. The United States had
21 previously delineated the Shipyard into separate parcels. The first phase of transfer included
22 Parcel A, while the second phase of transfer was meant to include the remaining parcels.

23 19. Before the United States may transfer Shipyard property for redevelopment, the
24 Navy must certify that the property scheduled to be transferred has been subject to environmental
25 investigation and that the results of the investigation determine the property is suitable for
26 transfer. The Navy does so by issuing a Finding of Suitability to Transfer (“FOST”) for that
27 specific portion of the Shipyard that is subject to transfer. Without a FOST, Shipyard property
28 may not be transferred.

1 20. In 2004, the Navy issued a FOST for Parcel A, and transferred Parcel A to the
2 SRFRA for redevelopment. In 2005, the SFRA conveyed the majority of Parcel A to affiliates of
3 Lennar Corporation, which broke ground on redevelopment of Parcel A in June 2013. Since
4 transferring Parcel A in 2005, the SFRA was dissolved pursuant to California state law, and the
5 City subsequently created the Office of Community Investment and Infrastructure as the
6 Successor Agency to the SFRA, which is required to complete work related to prior enforceable
7 obligations of the SFRA such as the Conveyance Agreement.

8 21. In May 2007, affiliates of the Lennar Corporation and the SFRA executed the
9 Second Amended and Restated Exclusive Negotiations and Planning Agreement (Phase 2 of
10 Hunters Point Shipyard, with an Option to Expand Planning and Exclusive Negotiations to
11 Include Candlestick Point) (“ENA”) concerning development of Phase 2 of the Shipyard for
12 parcels other than Parcel A. In August 2008, Lennar affiliates assigned their interests in the ENA
13 to CP Dev. Co. In June 2010, CP Dev. Co. and the SFRA entered into the Disposition and
14 Development Agreement (Candlestick Point and Phase 2 of the Hunters Point Shipyard)
15 (“DDA”), which provided for the development of Phase 2 of the Shipyard by CP Dev. Co. In
16 May 2013, the interests of CP Dev. Co. under the DDA in development of Phase 2 of the
17 Shipyard were assigned by affiliates of the Lennar Corporation to The Shipyard Communities,
18 LLC (“TSC”). In September 2015, CP Dev. Co. was added as a “Tenant” to the Interim Lease
19 with the SFRA, whereby CP Dev. Co. leases property at the Shipyard owned by the SFRA related
20 to Phase 2 of the Shipyard development.

21 22. In May 2016, Five Point Operating Company, LP acquired TSC as a subsidiary,
22 with TSC retaining the development interests of CP Dev. Co. in development of Phase 2 of the
23 Shipyard. As the operating managing member of Five Point Operating Company, LP, Plaintiff
24 Five Point acquired development interests in the Shipyard as well. Consequently, in May 2016,
25 Plaintiffs acquired exclusive interests to conveyance, management, and redevelopment of the
26 remaining parcels of the Shipyard (other than Parcel A) from affiliates of Lennar Corporation.
27 The Navy has issued a FOST for Parcels D-2, UC-1, and UC-2, though those Parcels have not
28 been transferred to Plaintiffs for redevelopment. Those parcels have been leased from the City to

1 CP Dev. Co. under the Interim Lease. CP Dev. Co. then started horizontal (*i.e.*, utilities)
2 development on those parcels but was later forced to halt development when Tetra Tech's fraud
3 came to light. The Navy has not yet issued a FOST for any of the Shipyard's remaining parcels
4 that are to be transferred to Plaintiffs.

5 **B. Tetra Tech's "Investigation" of The Shipyard**

6 23. From 2003 to 2014, Tetra Tech entered into approximately fifteen different
7 contracts with the Navy to perform services related to investigation, testing, and remediation of
8 property at the Shipyard.

9 24. On February 16, 2005, Tetra Tech submitted a Radiological Work Plan under
10 Navy Contract No. N6871198-D-5713. That plan described "survey and decontamination
11 approaches that will be implemented in support of radiological release of buildings and areas" at
12 the Shipyard. Tetra Tech explained that the "objectives of these release activities are to evaluate
13 impacted sites that may contain residual radioactive contamination as a result of past activities at
14 [the Shipyard], cleanup radioactive contamination that is identified, and confirm that buildings
15 and sites at [the Shipyard] meet the release criteria." Tetra Tech identified specific "release
16 criteria," which describe the maximum permissible levels of radioactivity for soils and surfaces
17 within the Shipyard. In order for each parcel of the Shipyard to be released by the Navy for
18 redevelopment, Tetra Tech was required to conduct tests of soils and surfaces to ensure that any
19 remaining radiological contamination was below the levels specified in the release criteria.

20 25. Instead of conducting the testing and remediation as agreed to, Tetra Tech
21 fraudulently conducted that resting and remediation. Among other activities, Tetra Tech oversaw,
22 directed and concealed the falsification of a large number of soil samples. In some cases, samples
23 were collected from "clean" soil and placed into containers which had chain of custody labels
24 indicating that soil had been collected from areas that Tetra Tech had not yet sufficiently
25 remediated. Tera Tech then represented to the Navy that the clean soil had come from areas
26 where remediation had taken place; thus, Tetra Tech falsely identified as "clean" areas where
27 potentially contaminated soil existed. This was done so Tetra Tech could avoid having legitimate
28

1 samples analyzed by the certified laboratories, in order to speed up the Shipyard investigation
2 process and increase Tetra Tech's profits.

3 26. In May 2017, following a confidential investigation by the U.S. Department of
4 Justice ("DOJ"), Stephen Rolfe and Justin Hubbard—two of Tetra Tech's Radiation Control
5 Technician ("RTC") Supervisors who oversaw radiological investigation, testing, and remediation
6 at the Shipyard—secretly pled guilty to "destruction, alteration, or falsification of records in
7 federal investigations" in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 1519. Rolfe and Hubbard admitted that
8 they falsified their investigation of the Shipyard by substituting clean soil in place of legitimate
9 samples from the areas designated for testing. Rolfe specifically admitted that he had instructed
10 his subordinates to substitute clean soil for legitimate samples on approximately twenty occasions
11 in 2012.

12 27. The cases against Hubbard and Rolfe were sealed by the federal court until
13 sentencing proceedings against Hubbard on or around May 2, 2018. Until that time, Plaintiffs
14 were not aware of the admissions and guilty pleas by employees of Tetra Tech or the significant
15 fraud that had occurred. Despite the ongoing investigation by the DOJ, the United States never
16 communicated to Plaintiffs the extent of the fraud by Tetra Tech that had taken place or how long
17 the transfer of Shipyard property would be delayed. Plaintiffs did not learn such information until
18 May 2018. Through reasonable diligence, Plaintiffs could not have discovered the extent of Tetra
19 Tech's fraud or the impact such fraud would have on the transfer schedule because the scope of
20 the fraud had been hidden by Tetra Tech and the United States.

21 28. Additionally, Plaintiffs learned that Tetra Tech fabricated radiological surveys of
22 buildings in the Shipyard. After a building was scanned (whether properly or improperly), the
23 data collected from the scans were often changed to reduce the detected levels. Tetra Tech
24 management favored the data manipulation because it would allow Tetra Tech to receive payment
25 from the United States sooner than producing accurate data, and providing adequate investigation,
26 testing, and remediation.

27 29. Former employees have now testified that Tetra Tech set up Radiological
28 Screening Yards ("RSY") in the Shipyard, including a series of pads where soil was spread out to

1 be scanned for radiological contamination. Tetra Tech intentionally and improperly scanned soil
2 on the RSY pads to ensure that the scans did not identify radiological contamination.

3 30. Tetra Tech also hired unqualified workers to aid in remediation efforts. Tetra Tech
4 placed unqualified employees in positions of considerable responsibility, including overseeing
5 radiological sampling and testing at the Shipyard. As a result, soil samples were collected and
6 tested improperly. Tetra Tech was willing to hire unqualified individuals in order to streamline
7 investigation efforts and save money. Tetra Tech also fired employees who threatened to reveal
8 Tetra Tech's improper conduct.

9 31. Tetra Tech concealed, and continues to attempt to conceal, its improper conduct
10 from Plaintiffs and other stakeholders. In numerous detailed reports to the United States, court
11 filings, and press statements, Tetra Tech represented, and continues to represent, that it properly
12 conducted environmental investigation, testing, and remediation at the Shipyard, when it knew—
13 and knows to this day—that to be untrue. For example, prior to and through at least 2014,
14 multiple former Tetra Tech employees and contractors raised various allegations to the United
15 States and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that Tetra Tech had engaged in fraudulent
16 investigative practices. Tetra Tech intentionally failed to admit to the full scale of its fraudulent
17 activities at the Shipyard. At that time, the United States accepted Tetra Tech's explanation for
18 Tetra Tech's fraudulent investigative practices, and thereby allowed Tetra Tech to continue its
19 work at the Shipyard. The United States did not inform Plaintiffs that Tetra Tech had committed
20 extensive fraud during Tetra Tech's work at the Shipyard. The United States did not inform
21 Plaintiffs that the transfer schedule would be substantially delayed as a result of the fraud.
22 Plaintiffs did not learn of the possibility that the transfer schedule would be delayed until on or
23 around May 2, 2018, when the indictments against Hubbard and Rolfe were unsealed by the
24 federal court.

25 **C. Tetra Tech's Knowledge of the Purpose of the Investigation**

26 32. Tetra Tech knew that its environmental investigation, testing and remediation of
27 the Shipyard was for the specific purpose of preparing the Shipyard for redevelopment by
28 developers such as Plaintiffs into residential and commercial property. Indeed, as part of its

1 obligations, Tetra Tech was ultimately required to prepare a FOST for approval and issuance by
2 the Navy to certify that a given parcel is suitable for transfer for redevelopment.

3 33. On October 14, 2004, Tetra Tech prepared for the Navy a FOST for Parcel A. In
4 the Parcel A FOST, Tetra Tech wrote that “[t]he basewide [Environmental Baseline Survey]
5 divided [the Shipyard] into units to correspond to the sub parcels SFRA proposed *in the*
6 *[Shipyard] redevelopment plan*” (emphasis added). The document explicitly recognizes that
7 “structures at Parcel A [] will be demolished and *redeveloped as residential property* after
8 transfer” (emphasis added). Tetra Tech also wrote that previous excavation and remediation
9 activities at the Shipyard “were found to meet the cleanup goals *for residential reuse*” (emphasis
10 added).

11 34. Tetra Tech also prepared a “Final Amended Parcel B Record of Decision” dated
12 January 14, 2009 (“Parcel B ROD”) for the Navy to “address remaining contamination at Parcel
13 B” at the Shipyard by proposing “remedial action” to “protect the public health, welfare, and the
14 environment from actual or potential releases of contaminants from the site.” In the Parcel B
15 ROD, Tetra Tech explicitly considered “[c]urrent and reasonably anticipated future land-use
16 assumptions” and noted such reuses were “described by [SFRA] in the 1997 Hunters Point
17 Shipyard Redevelopment Plan.” Tetra Tech acknowledged that the City’s plan included zoning
18 Parcel B for “mixed uses” and “research and development areas,” which could include “single-
19 family homes, upper-story housing, or live/work arrangements, and a variety of commercial
20 enterprises, artist studios, retail, and business services on the ground floor.”

21 35. The redevelopment plan Tetra Tech relied upon was published on July 14, 1997 by
22 the SFRA. The SFRA redevelopment plan indicated that many areas within the Shipyard were
23 intended to be redeveloped for residential use.

24 36. Tetra Tech also prepared a “Third Five-Year Review of Remedial Actions,” dated
25 November 8, 2013. This document summarized remedial actions being taken at the Shipyard,
26 which were driven in part by “future land uses” identified by the SFRA. Tetra Tech specifically
27 identified that future uses included “residential; institutional; retail sales and services; office and
28 industrial; multi-media and digital arts; athletic and recreational facilities; civic, arts, and

1 entertainment; parks and recreation and other open spaces uses” Regardless of the future use,
 2 as noted above, Tetra Tech’s contract with the Navy outlined specific safety levels and minimum
 3 requirements for the investigation, testing, and remediation of the property pursuant to the
 4 Radiological Work Plan and other materials submitted under Navy Contract No. N6871198-D-
 5 5713. Tetra Tech personnel knew that the investigation, testing, and remediation ultimately were
 6 for preparing the property for development. Steve Hall, a Senior Project Manager at Tetra Tech
 7 was identified on the distribution list for the March 2012 “Final Supplemental Environmental
 8 Impact Statement For The Disposal And Reuse Of Hunters Point Shipyard” (“SEIS”). The SEIS
 9 explained that the Navy would be preparing the Shipyard for transfer to the City for
 10 redevelopment, including residential uses:

11 “In 1997, the Board of Supervisors adopted, by Ordinance 285-97, the HPS
 12 Redevelopment Plan, which included a mix of *residential*, commercial, research
 13 and development, industrial, and parks and open space land uses (SFRA 1997).
 14 Along with the HPS Redevelopment Plan, the San Francisco Planning and SFRA
 15 Commissions approved the Design for Development (SFRA 1997a). Together,
 16 these two documents identified the project goals and objectives, land use
 designations, development standards, community services and benefits, affordable
 housing and business relocation requirements, development approval process and
 development financing opportunities for HPS. These documents were intended to
 guide redevelopment of HPS.

17 Based on the 1997 HPS Redevelopment Plan, the DoN initiated the NEPA process
 18 and prepared the 2000 FEIS. The 2000 FEIS evaluated the environmental
 19 consequences resulting from the implementation of the 1997 HPS Redevelopment
 Plan. The DoN issued a ROD on 29 November 2000 indicating that *disposal of
 HPS would be accomplished in a manner as set out in the 1997 HPS
 Redevelopment Plan.*”

20 (Emphases added).

21 37. Tetra Tech knew, or should have known, that as of May 2016, Plaintiffs had
 22 acquired an exclusive interest as the master developer of the Shipyard (other than Parcel A, of
 23 which affiliates of the Lennar Corporation remain the master developer). Media published in May
 24 2016 identify Plaintiffs as the master developer of the Shipyard.

25 **D. Tetra Tech’s Services**

26 38. Tetra Tech holds itself out to the public as offering skilled and effective
 27 radiological remediation services. Its website states that “Tetra Tech performs a full range of
 28 services required to remediate . . . radioactive waste sites, and low-level radioactive waste sites.

1 Our completed assignments have ranged from small and simple single objective projects to large,
2 complex multitask and multisite projects. These have included initial site surveys, site
3 investigations, risk assessments, feasibility studies, remedial design and engineering, remedial
4 construction, site closure, and site restoration.”

5 39. Tetra Tech’s website further states: “Tetra Tech offers major remediation program
6 management expertise. Our approach melds the technical excellence of our scientists and
7 engineers with proven project management capabilities and systems that consider and combine
8 our clients’ responsibilities and budgets. Tetra Tech is also a world leader in applying state-of-the-
9 art in situ and ex situ remedial technology, including conventional and innovative technologies
10 for both domestic and international applications.”

11 40. Similarly, around 2002 and later, Tetra Tech’s website stated: “*We provide*
12 *complete engineering and consulting services for hazardous waste remediation projects*, from
13 initial site assessment through design and implementation of remedial solutions. We perform risk
14 assessments to determine the probability of adverse health effects from exposure to toxic
15 substances. We provide waste minimization and pollution prevention services. We evaluate the
16 effectiveness of innovative technologies for environmental problems. We provide operations and
17 maintenance services including: Wastewater treatment plant operation[;] Solid/hazardous waste
18 program management[;] Air monitoring and source reduction” (emphasis added).

19 41. The website also stated: “Tetra Tech, Inc. is a *leading provider* of consulting,
20 engineering and technical services. With more than 7,000 associates located in the United States
21 and internationally, the Company supports commercial and government customers in the areas of
22 resource management and infrastructure. Tetra Tech’s services include research and development,
23 *applied science and technology, engineering design, construction management, and operations*
24 *and maintenance*” (emphases added).

25 **E. Tetra Tech’s False Statements in Reports**

26 42. Each time Tetra Tech purportedly completed radiological survey or remediation of
27 work in a building or area (such as a segment of the sanitary sewer and storm drain systems), the
28 United States directed it to prepare a final radiological report for that building or area, called a

1 final status survey report for buildings and a final survey unit project report for a sewer and storm
2 drain segment. After all of the final reports were issued for a Shipyard transfer parcel, the United
3 States directed Tetra Tech to prepare a Radiological Removal Action Completion Report (“Rad-
4 RACR”) for that parcel. The purpose of the Rad-RACRs was to “summarize the results of the
5 radiological work activities performed for” each portion of the Shipyard, including affirming that
6 radiological remediation was complete and that any remaining “residual radioactivity levels . . .
7 meet the established release criteria.” Tetra Tech knew or should have known that completed and
8 signed Rad-RACRs were necessary before a FOST could be issued for a parcel, allowing it to be
9 transferred by the United States to San Francisco for redevelopment.

10 43. Tetra Tech prepared at least four Rad-RACRs for parcels intended to be conveyed
11 to San Francisco and then to Plaintiffs upon completion of all necessary remediation. The first
12 two were dated March 2, 2011, and related to Parcels UC1 and UC2 as well as Parcel G. The
13 third was dated December 16, 2011, and related to Parcel D-2. The fourth was dated March 2,
14 2012, and related to Parcel B. Parcels UC1, UC2, D-2, and B are all subject to conveyance to
15 Plaintiffs by San Francisco upon certification of remediation by the Navy. In addition to these
16 Rad-RACRs, Tetra Tech also prepared final radiological reports for at least 50 buildings or areas
17 in other transfer parcels which do not yet have Rad-RACRs, but which are also intended to be
18 conveyed to San Francisco and then Plaintiffs upon certification of remediation by the Navy.

19 44. Unbeknownst to Plaintiffs, Tetra Tech knew, and purposefully concealed the fact
20 that it had not complied with applicable statutes and regulations concerning environmental
21 investigation, testing, and remediation of the Shipyard in preparing the final radiological reports
22 and Rad-RACRs. Tetra Tech knew that these factual representations were false at the time they
23 were made because they were based upon data that was fraudulently collected and analyzed by
24 Tetra Tech. The extent of this fraud is summarized in Final Fourth Five-Year Review for Hunters
25 Point Naval Shipyard (July 2019), which was not prepared by Tetra Tech but by another
26 environmental contractor, Innovex ERRG. That report states that “the Navy determined that a
27 significant portion of the radiological survey and remediation work completed to date was not
28 reliable because of manipulation and/or falsification of data by one of its radiological remediation

1 contractors. Radiological data identified in reports associated with Parcels B-1, B-2, C, D-2, E, G,
2 UC-1, UC-2, and UC-3 were deemed unreliable.” In its September 27, 2019 concurrence letter for
3 this review, the United States concluded that “there was no current health risks on the site, based
4 on current site conditions and current uses,” but that all of these parcels would “require further
5 actions to remain protective in the long-term.” This includes Parcels D-2, UC-1 and UC-2, which
6 have received FOSTs and been transferred to San Francisco, and after which Plaintiffs began to
7 conduct critical preliminary development activities as San Francisco’s lessee.

8 45. Tetra Tech’s purported completion of the final radiological reports and Rad-
9 RACRs was a crucial component of the schedule set by the United States for transfer of the
10 parcels scheduled for future redevelopment of the Shipyard. Plaintiffs relied on the fact that Rad-
11 RACRs and FOSTs for Parcels D-2, UC-1 and UC-2—where Plaintiffs planned to conduct
12 critical preliminary development activities as San Francisco’s lessee—had been issued and the
13 property transferred to San Francisco in September 2015, which occurred prior to Plaintiffs’
14 acquisition of Shipyard development rights in May 2016. Moreover, Plaintiffs relied on the fact
15 that the Rad-RACRs for the first set of parcels it intended to own and develop (Parcels B and G)
16 had already been completed and accepted by the United States prior to Plaintiffs’ acquisition of
17 their Phase 2 development rights in May 2016. The fact that these milestones had purportedly
18 been achieved demonstrated to Plaintiffs that the United States trusted Tetra Tech to complete
19 remediation in accordance with the published schedule and that substantial work had already been
20 completed. In that way, Plaintiffs relied on the radiological reports and Rad-RACRs prepared by
21 Tetra Tech when Plaintiffs invested in and went forward with planning and redevelopment of the
22 Shipyard. At no time did Tetra Tech disclose to Plaintiffs that these statements, conclusions, and
23 representations from the radiological reports and Rad-RACRs were false or based upon
24 fraudulent investigation practices.

25 46. Plaintiffs acquired their stake in redevelopment of the Shipyard in reliance on the
26 fact that substantial portions of Tetra Tech’s radiological work and other remediation had
27 purportedly been completed in a timely manner, making it reasonable to rely on the schedule
28

1 provided by the United States, which was itself based on that work being completed by Tetra
2 Tech in a timely manner pursuant to the requirements provided by the Navy.

3 **F. Plaintiffs' Knowledge of Tetra Tech's Fraud**

4 47. Plaintiffs' cause of action against Tetra Tech did not accrue until after the
5 indictments against Hubbard and Rolfe were unsealed by the federal court as part of the
6 sentencing proceedings against Hubbard on or around May 2, 2018. Until that time, Plaintiffs
7 were not aware of the scope of the fraud committed by Tetra Tech. Further, Plaintiffs were not
8 aware that the transfer schedule previously proposed by the United States would be significantly
9 delayed by Tetra Tech's actions until on or around May 2, 2018. As part of the indictment
10 proceedings, the United States disclosed for the first time that the transfer schedule would be
11 delayed up to a decade based on Tetra Tech's conduct. Up until this time, Plaintiffs were unaware
12 that the transfer schedule would change such that they would suffer significant financial injuries.

13 48. Prior to and through at least 2014, multiple former Tetra Tech employees and
14 contractors raised various allegations to the Navy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that
15 Tetra Tech had engaged in fraudulent investigative practices. In 2014, Tetra Tech admitted that
16 certain employees had provided false soil samples to the United States, but claimed the fraud was
17 limited to those few former employees and a small number of samples, and required remaining
18 employees to engage in "ethics training." Tetra Tech intentionally failed to admit to the full scale
19 of its fraudulent activities at the Shipyard that has caused the damages that Plaintiffs has and will
20 suffer as their development project is delayed.

21 49. At that time, the United States accepted Tetra Tech's explanation for Tetra Tech's
22 fraudulent investigative practices, and thereby allowed Tetra Tech to continue its work at the
23 Shipyard. The United States did not inform Plaintiffs that Tetra Tech had committed extensive
24 fraud during Tetra Tech's work at the Shipyard. The United States did not inform Plaintiffs that
25 the transfer schedule would be substantially delayed as a result of the fraud. Plaintiffs did not
26 learn of the possibility that the transfer schedule would be substantially delayed because of the
27 fraud until on or around May 2, 2018, when the indictments against Hubbard and Rolfe were
28 unsealed by the federal court. By that time, Plaintiffs had already started to build out portions of

1 the Shipyard property leased to Plaintiffs from the City, including a community kitchen and artist
2 colony. In fact, Plaintiffs who had started the horizontal development of the artist colony were
3 forced to abandon the physical development of that facility in the summer of 2018, after the wide
4 spread nature of the fraud became public.

5 50. When allegations of fraud against Tetra Tech were made to the United States and
6 the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 2014, Tetra Tech deliberately misled the United States
7 and other regulators about the widespread and systemic nature of its fraudulent activities at the
8 Shipyard. Despite knowledge otherwise in 2014, Tetra Tech failed to admit to the full scale of its
9 fraudulent activities at the Shipyard. Tetra Tech deliberately concealed its fraudulent activities
10 from the United States and other regulators.

11 51. In April 2018, the Chief Executive Officer of Tetra Tech, Dan Batrack, issued a
12 letter to the Navy that disputed the “false and misleading allegations” concerning Tetra Tech’s
13 work at the Shipyard. In that letter, the Tetra Tech CEO acknowledged the damage such claims
14 could do to “property owners” of the Shipyard. The Tetra Tech CEO asserted that “at all times,
15 our work was monitored and overseen by the Navy to ensure it met contractual and safety
16 standards.” Tetra Tech then offered to “immediately re-test all areas in question” at the Shipyard,
17 which it expected to be “completed within a one- to two-month period.”

18 52. As of May 2018, the United States continued to publicly represent that the bulk of
19 the Shipyard property would be transferred to Plaintiffs for redevelopment in 2019, when it held a
20 public workshop that included a presentation depicting that schedule. But when the victim impact
21 statements from the United States in the Rolfe and Hubbard cases were also revealed in May
22 2018, the United States finally admitted under oath that Tetra Tech’s fraud would cause
23 substantial schedule delays.

24 **G. Injuries Suffered by Plaintiffs**

25 53. The fraud perpetrated by Tetra Tech concerning investigation, testing, and
26 remediation of environmental contamination at the Shipyard has injured Plaintiffs. Before
27 Plaintiffs can begin redevelopment on any of the remaining parcels of the Shipyard, the Navy
28 must issue a FOST, which it cannot do until an exhaustive, time consuming re-evaluation of Tetra

1 Tech's radiological work is conducted at all of the remaining parcels to be transferred. This re-
2 evaluation is expected to take several years.

3 54. When Plaintiffs acquired their interest in redevelopment of the Shipyard in May
4 2016, the bulk of the property was scheduled to be transferred by 2019, and the final parcel in
5 2021. But now, the transfer of Shipyard properties to Plaintiffs cannot occur as scheduled; the
6 investigation, testing, and remediation conducted by Tetra Tech must be reviewed and
7 reexamined in detail. According to statements from the United States made public in May 2018,
8 Tetra Tech's fraudulent actions will delay any transfer for a significant period of time. The most
9 recent schedule distributed by the United States shows the final parcel transferring in late 2025.

10 55. This delay will result in substantial economic and reputational harm to Plaintiffs,
11 which cannot generate any revenue from their investment in redeveloping the Shipyard until after
12 the Shipyard property is properly investigated and remediated, and thereafter transferred to
13 Plaintiffs. Like any development company, Plaintiffs can only realize meaningful profits from
14 their redevelopment projects when those projects are completed on time. That is especially so
15 when plans must be made decades in advance, such as the massive mixed-use redevelopment of
16 the Shipyard property that is contingent upon environmental investigation and remediation. In its
17 transfer schedule, the United States represented the timing that radiological remediation work
18 would be completed on Parcel B (which is now being re-evaluated), which provided an important
19 basis for Plaintiffs' determination that the transfer schedule would be met. Plaintiffs have also
20 incurred substantial costs in responding to the harm caused by Tetra Tech, including costs
21 associated with a host of lawsuits brought against Plaintiff Five Point arising out of the fraud
22 perpetrated by Tetra Tech. The fraud perpetrated by Tetra Tech has also significantly diminished
23 the value of the Shipyard property to be redeveloped by Plaintiffs, as well as surrounding
24 properties, which are also to be developed by Plaintiffs.

25 V. PRINCIPAL/AGENT LIABILITY

26 56. Tetra Tech is liable for the acts of their employees, subcontractors, and other
27 agents involved in fabricating the radiological investigation, testing, and remediation of the
28 Shipyard, including at least Tetra Tech VP Andrew Bolt, Tetra Tech General Manager William

1 Dougherty, Tetra Tech Construction Superintendent Dennis McWade, Tetra Tech RCT
2 Supervisors Stephen Rolfe and Justin Hubbard, Tetra Tech Senior RCT Jane Taylor,
3 subcontractor Radiological Survey & Remediation Services, LLC (“RSRS”), RSRS Vice
4 Presidents Brian Henderson and Daryl DeLong, subcontractor IO Environmental & Infrastructure
5 Incorporated (“IOEI”), and the employees of RSRS and IOEI.

6 57. Tetra Tech went to extraordinary lengths to coerce or induce subcontractors and/or
7 employees, including the individuals and entities identified above, to engage in wrongful conduct.
8 Tetra Tech management pressured, threatened to fire and/or did fire employees that would not aid
9 in fabricating the investigation. The risk of Tetra Tech employees engaging in the wrongful acts
10 described herein is inherent to, and is a foreseeable consequence of, the enterprise of Tetra Tech.

11 58. The described acts and failures to act described herein in furtherance of fabricating
12 the investigation, testing, and remediation of the Shipyard that were made by agents and
13 employees of Tetra Tech were undertaken pursuant to the direction and control, and/or with the
14 permission, consent, and authorization of Tetra Tech.

15 59. The Tetra Tech employees, subcontractors, and other agents that executed the
16 fraudulent investigation described herein were acting within the scope of their employment and/or
17 contractual obligations with Tetra Tech. Activities described herein, such as collecting soil
18 samples and conducting building surveys, were primary functions of their employment and/or
19 contractual obligations. Activities described herein were taken for the benefit of Tetra Tech.

20 60. Tetra Tech ratified the acts of its agents and employees by continuing to employ
21 them and instructing them to repeat the same wrongful conduct.

22 61. TTI is liable for the acts of its wholly owned subsidiary, TTEC. TTI has admitted
23 that the acts of TTEC should be attributed to TTI due to their close relationship. For example, in
24 relation to one particular government contract, TTI argued that “[TTI’s] and [TTEC’s] routine
25 business practices generally, and their respective particular actions in connection with the subject
26 Project were at all material times taken on behalf and at the direction of the other in their roles as
27 parent and wholly-owned subsidiary, and as business units of the same company.”
28

1 68. In the final radiological reports and Rad-RACRs, Tetra Tech intentionally
2 misrepresented critical facts, which it knew to be false, about its investigation of the Shipyard.
3 Tetra Tech repeatedly and knowingly misrepresented that it had conducted proper radiological
4 surveys and sampling throughout the Shipyard, such that areas of the Shipyard could be
5 confirmed as free of radiological contamination above safe release levels. Tetra Tech knew these
6 misrepresentations were false when made.

7 69. Plaintiffs relied on Tetra Tech's intentional misrepresentations at the time they
8 were made, including for acquisition of its interest in redevelopment of the Shipyard, and
9 continued to rely upon them until May 2018, when Plaintiffs learned from public reports the
10 extent of the fraud perpetrated by Tetra Tech. Plaintiffs relied upon Tetra Tech's intentional
11 misrepresentations when Plaintiffs acquired exclusive interests to conveyance, management, and
12 redevelopment of the second phase of Shipyard property (those portions of the Shipyard other
13 than Parcel A) from affiliates of Lennar Corporation in May 2016 at a cost to Plaintiffs of over \$1
14 billion.

15 70. Tetra Tech knew that Plaintiffs were relying on Tetra Tech's misrepresentations
16 when Plaintiffs acquired their interest in redevelopment of the Shipyard.

17 71. Tetra Tech knew and intended that Plaintiffs would rely on Tetra Tech's
18 misrepresentations. Tetra Tech: (a) held itself out to the public as a reliable environmental
19 radiological investigation company; (b) knew that its investigative work was for the purpose of
20 preparing the Shipyard for Plaintiffs' redevelopment work; and (c) knew that the Rad-RACRs
21 were being distributed by the United States to Plaintiffs for the purpose of planning
22 redevelopment.

23 72. Tetra Tech knew that public discovery of Tetra Tech's misrepresentations would
24 delay development at the Shipyard, increase construction and other costs, negatively impact
25 Plaintiffs, and significantly disrupt the overall development.

26 73. As a direct and proximate result of Tetra Tech's fraudulent deceit, Plaintiffs have
27 suffered and will continue to suffer damages in an amount to be proven at trial. Plaintiffs also
28

1 seek punitive and exemplary damages against Tetra Tech for its deliberate malfeasance and
2 outrageous conduct as specifically set forth above.

3 **VII. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
4 **(NEGLIGENCE)**

5 74. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1 through 73 above as
6 if fully set forth herein.

7 75. Tetra Tech owed a duty to Plaintiffs to exercise reasonable and ordinary care to
8 avoid causing economic and other injury to Plaintiffs. That duty arises from the nature of the
9 environmental investigation, testing, and remediation work Tetra Tech was performing, which
10 Tetra Tech repeatedly acknowledged was to ensure Shipyard parcels were suitable for transfer to
11 Plaintiffs for residential and commercial redevelopment.

12 76. Tetra Tech's environmental investigation, testing, and remediation of the Shipyard
13 was intended to, and did, affect Plaintiffs. Tetra Tech was aware that its radiological investigation
14 and remediation was conducted for the express purpose of preparing the Shipyard for
15 redevelopment. Tetra Tech was aware that Plaintiffs are a master developer who would be
16 conducting redevelopment of certain parcels of the Shipyard that have yet to be transferred.

17 77. Accordingly, it was foreseeable that Tetra Tech's misconduct would significantly
18 delay and/or hinder redevelopment of the Shipyard, discourage property buyers, lessees and
19 lenders, and harm Plaintiffs.

20 78. Tetra Tech negligently, carelessly, tortiously, and wrongfully breached its duty to
21 Plaintiffs through misconduct that included, but is not limited to, falsifying soil samples and
22 building surveys, destroying and falsifying records, and failing to supervise unqualified
23 employees and contractors.

24 79. Tetra Tech's conduct is ethically and morally blameworthy because Tetra Tech
25 placed its profits ahead of the lawful interests of others and the development, including of vital
26 and desperately needed bay area housing by failing to properly remediate the Shipyard. Tetra
27 Tech has no reasonable excuse for these failures, which have delayed the transfer of Shipyard
28 property and harmed Plaintiffs.

- 1 80. Tetra Tech’s conduct violated statutes and regulations, including at least:
- 2 • 10 C.F.R. 20.1501(a), which requires that each Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- 3 licensee “shall make or cause to be made, surveys of areas, including the
- 4 subsurface, that . . . are reasonable under the circumstances to evaluate the
- 5 magnitude and extent of radiation levels; and concentrations or quantities of
- 6 residual radioactivity; and the potential radiological hazards of the radiation levels
- 7 and residual radioactivity detected.”
- 8 • 10 C.F.R. 20.2103, which provides that licensees “shall maintain records showing
- 9 the results of surveys” required by the regulations.
- 10 • 18 U.S.C. § 1519, which states that “[w]hoever knowingly alters, destroys,
- 11 mutilates, conceals, covers up, falsifies, or makes a false entry in any record,
- 12 document, or tangible object with the intent to impede, obstruct, or influence the
- 13 investigation or proper administration of any matter within the jurisdiction of any
- 14 department or agency of the United States . . . , or in relation to or contemplation
- 15 of any such matter or case, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than
- 16 20 years, or both.”

17 81. Pursuant to California Evidence Code Section 669, Tetra Tech’s negligence is

18 presumed under the doctrine of negligence per se because it violated these laws.

19 82. Plaintiffs’ harm resulted from conduct that the foregoing statutes and regulations

20 were designed to prevent, and Plaintiffs are within the class of persons those statutes and

21 regulations are intended to protect.

22 83. The acts and omissions of Tetra Tech were conducted with malice, fraud, deceit,

23 and/or oppression as described in this Complaint.

24 84. Plaintiffs have been harmed as a direct and proximate result of Tetra Tech’s

25 negligence and gross negligence.

26 85. As a direct and proximate result of Tetra Tech’s negligence and gross negligence,

27 Plaintiffs have suffered and will continue to suffer damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

28

1 Plaintiffs also seek punitive and exemplary damages against Tetra Tech for its deliberate
2 malfeasance and outrageous conduct as specifically set forth above.

3 **VIII. THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**
4 **(NEGLIGENT HIRING)**

5 86. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1 through 85 above as
6 if fully set forth herein.

7 87. Tetra Tech owed a duty to Plaintiffs to exercise reasonable care in hiring
8 employees, independent contractors, and other agents.

9 88. Tetra Tech breached its duty by hiring employees, independent contractors, and
10 other agents that were unfit and incompetent, including individuals associated with RSRS and
11 IOEI who participated in fabricating the investigation, testing, and remediation. Tetra Tech also
12 negligently failed to supervise those contractors and employees.

13 89. Tetra Tech knew or should have known that hiring those individuals created a
14 particular risk or hazard of fabricating the radiological data at the Shipyard. Certain employees
15 were unskilled at detecting radiological contamination. Other employees were channeled into
16 radiological investigation roles at the Shipyard because Tetra Tech managers had determined that
17 they were susceptible to pressure to fabricate certain aspects of the surveys.

18 90. Tetra Tech knew or should have known that those individuals were willing to or
19 had a propensity to participate in fraudulent activities, fabricating surveys, and other aspects of
20 the improper radiological investigation.

21 91. The particular risk or hazard materialized when those employees participated in
22 fabricating the surveys and other aspects of the radiological investigation.

23 92. The unfitness and incompetence of those employees was a factor in causing
24 Plaintiffs harm.

25 93. As a direct and proximate result of Tetra Tech's negligent hiring, Plaintiffs have
26 suffered and will continue to suffer damages in an amount to be proven at trial. Plaintiffs also
27 seek punitive and exemplary damages against Tetra Tech for its deliberate malfeasance and
28 outrageous conduct as specifically set forth above.

IX. FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(NEGLIGENT INTERFERENCE WITH PROSPECTIVE ECONOMIC
ADVANTAGE)

1
2
3 94. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1 through 93
4 above as if fully set forth herein.

5 95. Plaintiffs have existing and prospective economic relationships with
6 individuals and entities that are intended to facilitate Plaintiffs' redevelopment of the Shipyard.
7 These relationships depend upon the timely transfer of the Shipyard property to Plaintiffs
8 consistent with the schedule disclosed by the United States prior to May 2018 when significant
9 delays were revealed.

10 96. These relationships have a reasonably probable likelihood of resulting in future
11 economic benefits or advantages to Plaintiffs.

12 97. Tetra Tech knew or should have known of these existing and prospective
13 economic relationships. Tetra Tech knew that the Shipyard was being developed for residential
14 and other purposes and that, as master developer of certain parcels of the Shipyard, Plaintiffs
15 intended to develop the land for sale and/or investment.

16 98. Tetra Tech owed a duty of care to Plaintiffs to avoid negligent or reckless
17 conduct that would interfere with and adversely affect the existing and prospective economic
18 relationships of Plaintiffs.

19 99. Tetra Tech breached that duty to Plaintiffs through its misconduct at the
20 Shipyard.

21 100. Tetra Tech knew or should have known that, if it failed to act with reasonable
22 care, the existing and prospective economic relationships Plaintiffs had with individuals and
23 entities to redevelop the Shipyard in a timely manner would be interfered with and disrupted.

24 101. Tetra Tech was negligent and failed to act with reasonable care in connection
25 with its work at the Shipyard.

26 102. Tetra Tech engaged in wrongful acts and/or omissions in connection with its
27 work at the Shipyard.
28

1 103. As a direct and proximate result of Tetra Tech’s wrongful acts and/or
2 omissions, Plaintiffs have suffered and will suffer economic harm, injury, and losses, including
3 increased construction costs and delays in the overall development.

4 104. As a direct and proximate result of Tetra Tech’s negligent interference with
5 Plaintiffs’ prospective economic advantage, Plaintiffs have suffered and will continue to suffer
6 damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

7 **X. FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
8 **(INTENTIONAL INTERFERENCE WITH PROSPECTIVE ECONOMIC**
9 **ADVANTAGE)**

10 105. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference Paragraphs 1 through 104
11 above as if fully set forth herein.

12 106. Plaintiffs have existing and prospective economic relationships with
13 individuals and entities related to redevelopment of the Shipyard.

14 107. These relationships have a reasonably probable likelihood of resulting in future
15 economic benefits or advantages to Plaintiffs.

16 108. Tetra Tech knew or should have known of these existing and prospective
17 economic relationships. Tetra Tech knew that the Shipyard was being developed for residential
18 and other purposes and that, as master developer of certain parcels of the Shipyard, Plaintiffs
19 intended to develop residences and other projects for sale.

20 109. Tetra Tech interfered with Plaintiffs’ existing and prospective economic
21 relationship by, among other things, intentionally failing to properly investigate and remediate
22 radiological and other contamination in the Shipyard.

23 110. Tetra Tech knew or should have known that its intentional wrongful acts
24 and/or omissions were certain or substantially certain to interfere with the existing and
25 prospective economic relationships Plaintiffs had with potential homeowners and other entities
26 interested in redevelopment of the Shipyard.

27 111. As a direct and proximate result of Tetra Tech’s wrongful acts and/or
28 omissions, Plaintiffs have suffered and will suffer economic harm, injury, and losses, including
increased construction costs and delays to the overall development.

1 investigate, test, and remediate the Shipyard pursuant to Tetra Tech's obligations to the United
2 States.

3 117. In the event liability should be established in any action described above involving
4 Plaintiffs or Mr. Haddad, which liability is expressly denied, such liability will arise by reason of
5 the conduct and negligence of Tetra Tech. Tetra Tech is therefore bound and obligated to defend,
6 indemnify, and hold harmless Plaintiffs and Mr. Haddad from and against any and all claims,
7 losses, damages, attorneys' fees, judgments and settlement expenses incurred or to be incurred in
8 response to claims arising from Tetra Tech's failure to properly investigate, test, and remediate
9 the Shipyard pursuant to Tetra Tech's obligations to the United States.

10 118. As a further direct and proximate result of Tetra Tech's improper conduct,
11 Plaintiffs have incurred, and will continue to incur, liabilities for attorneys' fees and costs in
12 responding to claims arising from Tetra Tech's failure to properly investigate, test, and remediate
13 the Shipyard pursuant to Tetra Tech's obligations to the United States, in an amount to be
14 determined according to proof at trial.

15 119. In order to prevent a multiplicity of actions, a determination of the comparative
16 fault, if any, of Plaintiffs and Tetra Tech should be made at trial of this action herein. If any party,
17 in an action arising from Tetra Tech's failure to properly investigate, test, and remediate the
18 Shipyard pursuant to Tetra Tech's obligations to the United States, recovers a judgment against
19 Plaintiffs or Mr. Haddad, then Plaintiffs are entitled to be indemnified by Tetra Tech for the
20 amount of any damages awarded in favor of that party and against Plaintiffs or Mr. Haddad,
21 pursuant to and in accordance with the proportion of relative fault or liability attributed to Tetra
22 Tech.

23 **XII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

24 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs Five Point Holdings, LLC and CP Development Company,
25 LLC pray for relief as follows:

- 26 A. For compensatory and special damages pursuant to the First through Fifth Causes
27 of Action alleged above, according to proof at trial;

- 1 B. For equitable indemnification pursuant to the Sixth Cause of Action above,
- 2 according to proof at trial;
- 3 C. For punitive and exemplary damages to punish Tetra Tech for its deliberate
- 4 malfeasance and outrageous conduct;
- 5 D. For costs of suit and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred herein; and
- 6 E. For an award holding Tetra Tech, Inc. and Tetra Tech EC, Inc. jointly and
- 7 severally liable for all of the damages, costs, fees, and interest suffered by
- 8 Plaintiffs arising from Tetra Tech, Inc.'s and Tetra Tech EC, Inc.'s joint tortious
- 9 conduct.
- 10 F. For interest thereon at the maximum legal rate; and
- 11 G. For any and all other relief the Court deems just and proper.

12 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

13 Plaintiffs hereby demand a jury trial on all triable issues.

14 Dated: February 27, 2020

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

15 JEFFREY D. DINTZER
16 MATTHEW C. WICKERSHAM
17 ALSTON & BIRD LLP

18 By: /s/ Jeffrey D. Dintzer
 Jeffrey D. Dintzer

19 Attorneys for Plaintiffs FIVE POINT
20 HOLDINGS, LLC and CP DEVELOPMENT
21 CO., LLC