SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

> **Petitioner's Reply Brief** on Remand in support of

Date: February 3, 2017

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Honorable Helen Williams

Reply Brief on Remand in support of Petition for Writ of Mandamus

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Introduction

The Friends of the Willow Glen Trestle and the City of San José agree on the critical, straightforward issue now before the Court on remand from the Sixth District: does the administrative record contain substantial evidence that the Willow Glen Trestle does *not* qualify for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources?

The answer is no. The city's opposition brief restates its primary evidence (from 2004) over and over, to no avail. In 2014 this Court fairly and fully reviewed that evidence and ruled that it was "at best, sparse and conclusory." (2014 Order at 3.)

Sparse and conclusory cannot equate to 'substantial.'

As the identical facts and issue are again before the Court, principles of collateral estoppel arguably may apply, but the Friends are cognizant of the remand order issued by the Sixth District (while ordering the parties to bear their own costs on appeal). The trial court judgment adjudicated historic status under the 'fair argument' standard, and the remand order requires application of the substantial evidence standard to the question of whether the Trestle is not a 'historical resource' under CEQA.

The Willow Glen Trestle *meets the criteria* for listing in the California Register. Ironically, while the State Historical Resources Commission unanimously determined just that in April 2016, its action is not relevant to the city's 2014 demolition approval now before the Court. The Friends nonetheless request that the Court take judicial notice of the minutes and transcript of the Commission's April 2016 action for clarification of the status of the nomination, since the city's description of the proceedings is misleading. (Opposition Brief (Opp.) at 19, n.4.)

The qualification of the trestle as historic for CEQA purposes does not necessarily preclude its demolition. It prohibits the city's approval of a mitigated negative declaration because demolition of an historic resource would have a significant environmental impact as a matter of law. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.1.) The residents of Willow Glen seek adaptive reuse of the Willow Glen Trestle as a unique, safe, economical component part of the Three Springs Trails project, and are entitled to an EIR process that considers the feasibility of such reuse.

The Friends thus respectfully request that this Court again grant the mandamus petition and issue its peremptory writ ordering the city to set aside its project approvals and reconsider them only after its discretion is first informed by an EIR. Since an EIR has been prepared, it need simply be supplemented by new information, such as the decision of the State Historical Resources Commission that the Trestle qualifies for historic listing, before reconsideration of the project should the city decide to do so.

Discussion

The Friends continue to substantially rely on the opening brief, and will clarify as warranted the lack of evidence relied upon by the city. The Friends stand by the substantial evidence in their opening brief, including the supplemental record and the minutes of the Historic Landmark Commission.

2004 *Initial Study*. It is undisputed that as of June 2014 when the city approved the demolition of the trestle, it was not yet listed in any historic register. The parties also agree that the proposed 2004 project known as the Los Gatos Creek Trail

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had proposed to incorporate the trestle, with some rehabilitation as needed. (E.g., Opening Brief (OB) at 16-17; Opp. at 2-3.) An Initial Study was prepared for that project, and the city now repeatedly refers the Court to the "comprehensive review of over sixty sources that are identified in an extensive bibliography." (Opp. at 3, citing CAR 179-191 and 204, and again referenced at Opp. at 5-6, 11-13.) All that the "review" confirmed is that the trestle was not yet listed in any historic register or inventory. (*Ibid.*) That is not evidence of the lack of historic register eligibility, as implied by the city. Unless and until threatened with demolition, many historic resources are not proposed for listing in historic registers, as there is no reason to spend the months of time or substantial resources in terms of effort and money that are necessary for listing. Regardless, again, the lack of listing is not evidence.

2004 Reports of Ward Hill and M. Wayne Donaldson. The summary-style reports of Mr. Hill and State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) M. Wayne Donaldson were discussed in the opening brief, along with their consideration by the Honorable Joseph Huber. (OB at 16-17.) The Friends will not repeat their discussion, upon which they continue to rely, and the single-page reports were attached to the opening brief for the Court's convenience. No harm or substantial change to the bridge was proposed in 2004, as noted by Judge Huber, and so the content of the reports is "at best, sparse and conclusory" as the Court found. (Ibid., Ante at 1.)

The city notes that SHPO Donaldson also confirmed that the trestle was not listed in any historic surveys or registers, as similarly established by Ward Hill. (Opp. at 4.)

Again, this information is not evidence as to register eligibility.

The 2004 reports did not opine on whether or not the trestle qualified for the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places, and so the Friends will not further address the city's argument that somehow lack of historicity was established at that time and cannot now be considered. This argument was also made during the litigation in 2014 and was not accepted by Judge Huber.

The Friends also disagree with the city's characterization of the CH2M Hill engineering report, which is essentially irrelevant in terms of whether rehabilitation of the trestle would be economically feasible. Regardless, the report speaks for itself. (OB at 15, citing AR 883, 903.)

2014 *Initial Study.* The city for some reason again references the 2004 documents, including the Ward and Donaldson documents and undisputed data stating that the trestle is not yet listed in any historic registers, without being clear that it is not referencing new documents. (Opp. at 5 - 6.) The city lists the Initial Study's conclusions, based upon facts listed in 2004 without analysis of the California or National Register criteria or any depth of analysis.

2014 City Analysis. City staff largely relied on the 2004 documents in its staff report, and while noting that it had received "additional historical context" since Willow Glen Archives had recently been discovered, staff did no substantive analysis of the

archives' import before making conclusory statements that the trestle is not eligible for listing in the Register. (Opp. at 6; OB at 15-17.) The citations of findings by the City Council simply reiterate the information in the Initial Study and staff reports, which again recite statements from 2004. (Opp. at 7.)

On this record, the trestle has not been determined to lack eligibility for historic status as defined by CEQA on the basis of substantial evidence, as the Friends look forward to discussing further at the merits hearing.

Conclusion

As the Court can see from this brief, the Friends of the Willow Glen Trestle continue to rely on the opening brief. The Friends respectfully reiterate their request that this Court grant the petition and issue a peremptory writ ordering the city to set aside the mitigated negative declaration and approvals for the Three Creeks Trail project. Since the city has already prepared an EIR, it need only set aside its project approval, update the EIR with current information and recirculate as needed, and comply with CEQA if it chooses to reconsider demolition of the Willow Glen Trestle.

January 19, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

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Friends of the Willow Glen Trestle v. City of San Jose, et al. Santa Clara County Superior Court Case No. 114CV260439

PROOF OF SERVICE

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County of Sonoma. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to this action. My business address is P.O. Box 1659, Glen Ellen, CA 95442.

On January 19, 2017, I served one true copy of:

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	_By placing a true copy enclosed in a sealed envelope with prepaid postage in the United States mail in Glen Ellen, California addressed to the persons listed below.		
	By placing a true copy enclosed in a sealed envelope by overnight mail at Glen Ellen, California addressed to the persons listed below. By emailing a copy to counsel as listed below.		
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I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and is executed on January 19, 2017, at San Francisco, California.

Susan Brandt-Hawley