CHARLES A. KOSS CSB #099864 ALLAN C. MOORE CSB #087892 Gagen, McCoy, McMahon, Koss, Markowitz & Raines SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA 279 Front Street P.O. Box 218 S. OZUNA Danville, CA 94526 Telephone: (925) 837-0585 Facsimile: (925) 838-5985 5 Attorneys for Real Parties in Interest O'BRIEN LAND COMPANY, LLC; ANNA MARIA DETTMER, AS TRUSTEE OF THE AMD FAMILY TRUST 8 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 9 COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA 10 11 SONJA TRAUSS, SAN FRANCISCO BAY No.: N15-2077 12 AREA RENTERS FEDERATION, MEMORANDUM OF POINTS & 13 Petitioners, AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF DEMURRER BY REAL PARTIES 14 VS. IN INTEREST O'BRIEN LAND COMPANY, LLC AND ANNA 15 CITY OF LAFAYETTE, and DOES 1-25 MARIA DETTMER, AS TRUSTEE OF THE AMD FAMILY TRUST, TO 16 Respondents. PETITIONERS' AMENDED PETITION FOR WRIT OF 17 ADMINISTRATIVE MANDAMUS O'BRIEN LAND COMPANY, LLC; ANNA 18 February **3**, 2016 MARIA DETTMER, AS TRUSTEE OF THE Date: AMD FAMILY TRUST Time: 9:00 am 19 Dept: 20 Real Parties in Interest Action Filed: 12/8/15: Trial Date: none 21 ///// 23 ///// Law Offices of 24 ///// KOSS, MARKOWITZ 25 ///// A Professional 26 279 Front Street //// 94526 (925) 837-0585 28

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### **SUMMARY OF DEMURRER**

Petitioners SONJA TRAUSS and SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA RENTERS FEDERATION ("Petitioners") have filed an Amended Petition for Administrative Writ of Mandamus ("Petition") against the Respondent CITY OF LAFAYETTE ("City"), and Real Parties in Interest O'BRIEN LAND COMPANY, LLC, ("O'Brien") and ANNA MARIA DETTMER, as Trustee of the AMD Family Trust ("Dettmer") (together "Real Parties in Interest," or "O'Brien/Dettmer").

This DEMURRER is submitted by the Real Parties in Interest (developer O'Brien and landowner Dettmer), and is joined by the City, in response to the Petition.

The Petition is based on Petitioners' sole claim that the City, in not approving a 315-unit multi-family apartment project ("Apartment Project"), and in processing and approving O'Brien/Dettmer's applications for a General Plan Amendment and single-family residential project with a community sports field, a community dog park, a public parking and student drop-off area, public trails, and other community amenities ("Single-Family Project"), violated the California Housing Accountability Act ("HAA") at California Government Code section 65589.5(j).<sup>1</sup>

As shown herein, the HAA at section 65589.5(j) applies only to a housing development project that is either (i) disapproved by the City; or (ii) approved by the City, with less density than proposed by the applicants. The Petition shows on its face that neither of these two requirements is met in this case. As conceded by the Petition, the City never disapproved or conditionally approved the Apartment Project. Instead, again as shown on the face of the Petition, the City approved the separate Single-Family Project.

Further as shown herein, the HAA expressly limits those who may file a suit enforcing the HAA to: (i) the applicant; or (ii) a person eligible to apply for residency in the development. The Petition states on its face that neither of these two requirements are met. The applicants here are the Real Parties in Interest, who have received approvals for

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> All statutory references are to the California Government Code, unless otherwise indicated.

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the Single-Family Project, and are being sued by Petitioners. The Petitioners, as stated in the Petition, are not claiming to be eligible to apply for residency in any development —but rather are: (i) an individual; and (ii) an unincorporated association of affordable housing advocates, both seeking only to enforce general housing rights on behalf of "California citizens."

Finally as shown herein, in any event the HAA's enforcement provisions do not apply if the applicant (O'Brien/Dettmer) consents to the decision or action by the City. The Petition shows on its face that O'Brien/Dettmer, as the developer and owner of the property, consented to the City's processing and approval of the Single-Family Project.

The City and Real Parties therefore respectfully request, on the basis of defects appearing on the face of the Petition, and on the basis of matters that are judicially noticed, and assuming that all material facts in the Petition are true, that the Petition be denied without leave to amend.

# STATEMENT OF ALLEGED FACTS

The following facts are alleged in the Petition:

On March 21, 2011, the Real Parties in Interest (O'Brien as the developer of the property, and Dettmer as the landowner) submitted an application to the City for a 315-unit Apartment Project, to be developed by O'Brien on a 22-acre parcel owned by Dettmer. (Petition at p. 2, par. 2, ln. 17-24.)

The Apartment Project was consistent with the General Plan designation and zoning designations and standards (for a multi-family apartment project) that existed on the date that the application was complete. (Petition at p. 2, par. 2, ln. 25-27.)

On January 22, 2014, the City and O'Brien/Dettmer agreed to enter into a Process Agreement ("Process Agreement") for the consideration of the new Single-Family Project. (Petition at p. 12, par. 32, ln. 5-7.) The Petition attaches the Process Agreement as <u>Appendix A</u> to the Petition. (hereinafter "Petition at Appendix A.")

The Process Agreement states the City and O'Brien/Dettmer together desire to consider a project alternative to the Apartment Project (the Single-Family Project).

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(Petition at Appendix A, p. 1, RECITAL C.) The Process Agreement states the City and applicant (O'Brien/Dettmer) will prepare new applications necessary for the Single-Family Project, which will include: (i) a general plan amendment ("GPA") from multifamily housing to single-family; (ii) a rezone of the property to Planned Unit District; (iii) a subdivision map; and (d) related grading, hillside and tree permits. (Petition at Appendix A, pp. 2, 3 Sec. 3.2.)

The Process Agreement states that the Single-Family Project will be generally as shown on the "Concept Site Plan" dated December 3, 2013, attached to the Process Agreement. The Concept Site Plan provides for 44 single-family units, a soccer and lacrosse all-weather play field; a community dog park; a public parking and student dropoff area; public trails, and other community amenities. (Petition at Appendix A, p. 2, Sec. 3.1; and Concept Site Plan attached thereto.)

The Petition and the Process Agreement provide that the Apartment Project will be placed "on hold" and no longer considered for approval by the City, pending the City's review of the separate Single-Family Project. (Petition at p. 12, par. 32, ln. 6-9; Petition at Appendix A, p. 1, RECITAL E.)

In March, 2014, pursuant to the Process Agreement, O'Brien/Dettmer submitted to the City all the new applications required for the Single-Family Project (Petition at p. 5, par. 7, ll. 1-2; Petition at <u>Appendix A</u>, p. 2, Sec. 3.1.)

On August 10, 2015, by Resolution No. 2015-51, the City Council approved the General Plan Amendment for the Single-Family Project, from APO to single-family low density, providing for single-family homes for the Single-Family Project. Further on August 10, 2015, by Resolution No. 2015-50, the City Council certified the Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) for the Single Family Project. (See Real Party in Interest's Request for Judicial Notice in Support of Demurrer, referencing and attaching City Council Resolution No. 2015-51 and 2015-50.) On September 14, 2015, by Ordinance 641, the City approved the related zoning amendment and permits for the Single-Family Project. (Petition at p. 8, par. 24, ln. 22-28.)

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# LEGAL ARGUMENT SUPPORTING THE DEMURRER

PETITIONERS' SOLE CLAIM FOR RELIEF FAILS TO STATE FACTS SUFFICIENT TO CONSTITUTE A CAUSE OF ACTION, AND IS SUBJECT DEMURRER WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND.

Petitioners' sole claim for relief, referenced at Section VII of the Petition as "First Claim For Relief," claims the City violated the Housing Accountability Act (HAA) by approving the applicant's "project" upon the condition that the project be developed at a lower density, without basing its decision on findings referenced in section 65589.5(j).

California Code of Civil Procedure ("CCP") section 430.10(e) and 430.30(a) provide for a demurrer when "[t]he pleading does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action." As shown below, the entire Petition wholly fails to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, based on grounds shown on the face of the Petition, and as requested herein by judicial notice.

A. Section 65589.5(j) Applies Only When (i) the Local Agency Disapproves the Project, or (ii) Approves the Project with a Lower Density. Neither of These Two Requirements is Met in This Case.

The Petition references the Housing Accountability Act (HAA) at section 65589.5(j), which states as follows:

When a proposed housing development project complies with applicable. objective general plan and zoning standards and criteria, including design review standards, in effect at the time the housing development project's application is determined to be deemed complete, but the local agency proposes to disapprove the project or to approve it upon the condition that the project be developed at a lower density, the local agency shall base its decision regarding the proposed housing development project upon written findings supported by substantial evidence on the record that both of the following conditions exist:

- (1) The housing development would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or safety unless the project is disapproved or approved upon the condition that the project be developed at a lower density ...
- There is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the adverse impact . . . [Emphasis added.]

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Section 65589.5(j) requires when a City (i) disapproves a housing development project or (ii) approves the project with lower density, the City's "decision" must be supported by findings to the effect that the housing development would have a specific, adverse impact on the public health or safety.

The Petition shows on its face that the City never made a decision to disapprove the Apartment Project, or to approve the Apartment Project with a lower density.

With regard to the first requirement, wherein the City must "disapprove" the project, the HAA defines the term "Disapprove the development project" as follows:

"Disapprove the development project" includes any instance in which a local agency does either of the following:

(A) Votes on a proposed housing development project application and the application is disapproved. [Emphasis added.] (§ 65589.5(h)(5))<sup>2</sup>

The HAA requires a formal "vote" for the City's decision on the Apartment Project. The Petition specifically confirms that the Apartment Project was never voted on or considered for approval/disapproval by the City. The Petition states: "On December 9, 2013 . . . and no closer to approval than when the [Apartment Project] was submitted . . . Steven Falk, Lafayette City Manager, made a presentation before Lafayette City Council [regarding the alternative Single-Family Project]." (Petition at p.3, par. 5, ln. 26-28.)

The Petition states that the City and Dettmer/O'Brien agreed, pursuant to the Process Agreement, to place the Apartment Project "on hold," and to instead process new applications for the Single-Family Project. (Petition at p. 12, par. 32, ln. 6-9; Petition at Appendix A, p. 1, RECITAL E.)

The Process Agreement states:

The Parties [City and O'Brien/Dettmer] desire to consider a project alternative to the Apartment Project that consists of 44-45 single-family detached homes and public parkland and parking amenities . . .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Section 65589.5(h)(B) sets forth a second finding, where the City fails to comply with the time limits for approval of a project, pursuant to the Permit Streamlining Act at section 65950. The Petition makes no claim that the City failed to follow this Permit Streamlining Act requirement.

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By this Agreement, the intent of the Parties is to: (i) set forth a process for consideration of the Project Alternative [the Single-Family Project]; . . . (ii) "suspend the Apartment Project pending the consideration of the Project Alternative . . . .] (Petition at Appendix A, p. 1, RECITALS C and E.)

From and after the execution of this Agreement, Applicants shall prepare the development application required for consideration of the [Single-Family] Project Alternative. (Petition at Appendix A, p. 2, Sec. 3.1)

The Petition confirms that the City and the Real Parties in Interest thereafter proceeded as set forth in the Process Agreement. After the execution of the Process Agreement, the Real Parties in Interest filed their new applications for the Single-Family Project, including applications for separate environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA). (Petition at p. 5, par. 7, ln. 1-7.) Such separate applications for the Single-Family Project were ultimately approved by the City. (Petition at p. 13, par. 36, ll. 27-28; p. 14, ln. 1-4.)

With regard to the second requirement, to "conditionally approve the project with lower density," again, the Petition confirms that the City Council never voted on the Apartment Project, and therefore did not "conditionally approve" the Apartment Project with a lower density. Instead, the City and Real Parties in Interest executed the Process Agreement, and from that date forward proceeded solely and exclusively with the Single-Family Project. As stated, the General Plan Amendment, rezoning and related permits for the Single-Family Project have all been approved. (Petition at p. 8, par. 24, ln. 22-28; p. 13, ll. 27-28; p. 14, ln. 1-4; Real Party in Interest's Request for Judicial Notice in Support of Demurrer, referencing and attaching City Council Resolution No. 2015-51 and 2015-50.)

Given that the Petition states on its face that neither of the two requirements for application of section 65589.5(j) were met (the Apartment Project was not *disapproved*, or *conditionally approved with less density*), and given that those two requirements cannot be met in this case (the City has approved the separate Single-Family Project and its accompanying General Plan Amendment), Petitioners respectfully request that this Demurrer be granted without leave to amend.

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В. Petitioners' Claim That the Apartment Project and the Single-Family Project are "the Same Project" is Invalid as a Matter of Law.

Petitioners cannot show that the Apartment Project was disapproved, or approved with less density under the Housing Accountability Act. Petitioners thus instead assert that the referenced Apartment Project and the Single-Family Project are in effect "the same project."

In such manner, Petitioners request the Court to stretch the provisions of the Housing Accountability Act, from cases where the City does not "disapprove" or "approve" a single project, to cases in which the City and the applicant agree not to process one project (the Apartment Project) and to submit applications for a new and separate project (the Single-Family Project). (Petition at Appendix A, Process Agreement, at p. 1, Recitals C, D and E.)

The Petition claims as follows:

The Process Agreement establishes that the [Apartment] Project and the [Single Family] Project Alternative are two versions of the same project, higher and lower density respectively and not two separate projects. . . (Petition at p. 12, par. 33, 11, 18-19.)

As shown herein, Petitioners' claim is invalid as a matter of law: (i) the Petition confirms on its face that the Apartment Project and the Single-Family Project are two separate projects; (ii) the term "project" is well-defined by statute, and under all authorities the Apartment Project and Single-Family project are separate projects; and (iii) the plain meaning of section 65589.5(j) does not allow the Petitioners' interpretation.

1. The Petition Confirms on its Face that the Apartment Project and Single-Family Project are Separate Projects.

The Petition confirms on its face that the Apartment Project and the Single-Family Project are two separate projects. The Petition states:

By this Agreement, the intent of the Parties is to: . . . set forth a process for consideration of the Project Alternative [the Single-Family Project] . . . . (Petition at Appendix A, p. 1, Recital E.)

From and after the execution of this Agreement, Applicant shall prepare the development application required for consideration of the [Single Family] Project Alternative . . . The Project Alternative Application shall be generally as shown on the Concept Site Plan, dated December 3, 3014, attached as Exhibit "A". . . (Petition at Appendix A, p. 2, Sec. 3.1.)

Applicant shall submit the Project Alternative Application, consisting of the following: (a) a general plan amendment to allow for single family housing . . .(b) a rezone . . (c) a subdivision map, and (d) grading permit, hillside permit, and tree removal permit . . . (Petition at <u>Appendix A</u>, p. 2, 3, Sec. 3.2.)

The Project Alternative application shall go through the complete City review process . . . (Petition at <u>Appendix A</u>, p. 3, Sec. 3.2)

Pursuant to the Process Agreement, the Real Parties in Interest made formal, separate applications for the new Single-Family Project, including applications for a General Plan Amendment to allow only single family homes; such applications went through the "complete City review process;" and such applications were approved. (Petition at p. 8, par. 24, ln. 22-28; Real Party in Interest's Request for Judicial Notice in Support of Demurrer, referencing and attaching City Council Resolution No. 2015-51 and 2015-50.)

2. <u>The Term "project" is Defined by Statute, and Under All</u>
Authorities the Apartment Project and Single-Family Project are Separate Projects.

The term "project" is defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Res. Code sections 21000 et seq.) as follows:

"Project" means an activity which may cause either a direct or indirect physical change in the environment . . . and

(c) An activity that involves the issuance to a person of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use by one or more public agencies." (Pub. Res. Code § 21065.)

The term "project" is similarly defined by California's planning and zoning statute:

"Project" means any activity involving the issuance of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use by one or more public agencies." (Gov't Code at Division 1, Planning and Zoning, Chapter 4.5 "Review and Approval of Development Permits," at section 65931.)

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The Petition confirms that the Single-Family Project, as a new project separate from the earlier Apartment Project, needed separate review under CEOA:

The Project Alternative [the Single-Family Project] was not considered in the EIR for the Apartment Project, and therefore, the City shall comply with the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") in its consideration of the [Single Family Project] Alternative. [Emphasis added.] (Petition at Appendix A, p. 4, Sec. 3.4.)

Pursuant to the Process Agreement, the City prepared a full supplemental environmental impact report (SEIR) for the Single Family Project, as required by the CEQA, and separate project applications for the Single-Family Project. (Petition at p. 13, par. 35, ln. 22-26; Petition at Appendix A, p. 2, Sec. 3.2).

3. The "Plain Meaning" of Section 65589.5(j) does not allow for the Petitioners' Interpretation.

Section 65589.5(i) states:

[W]hen a proposed housing development project complies with objective general plan and zoning standards and criteria, including design review standards, in effect at the time that that the housing development project's application is determined to be complete, but the local agency proposes to disapprove the project or to approve [the project] on the condition that the project be developed at a lower density . . . [Emphasis added.]

Section 65589.5(j) limits its application to the City's decision on a single development project. Section 65589.5(j) is limited solely to cases where (i) a proposed housing project complies with the objective general plan and zoning standards in effect at the time that project's application is complete, and where (ii) the local agency (here, the City) disapproves (or conditionally approves) that same project.

Here, Petitioners first claim that the Apartment Project complies with the objective general plan and zoning standards in place at the time the application was complete. (Petition at p. 2, par. 2, ln. 25-27). Petitioners thereafter claim, however, that the City violated 65589.5(i) by approving the Single-Family project without making the findings required by 65589.5(j). (Petition at p. 6, par. 10, ln. 6-11). The Single-Family Project, however, was not "consistent with the general plan and zoning criteria" in effect

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(925) 837-0585 at the time the Single-Family Project applications were complete as required by section 65589.5(j). Instead, the Single-Family Project required both a General Plan Amendment (GPA) and a rezone to allow for single family homes.

Simply stated, on its face, section 65589.5 does not apply, and cannot legally apply, concurrently to both the Apartment Project and the Single-Family Project. It is well-settled that the plain meaning of the words of the statute is controlling. "It is axiomatic that in the interpretation of a statute where the language is clear, its plain meaning should be followed. (*Great Lakes Properties, Inc. v. City of El Segundo* (1977) 19 Cal. 3d 152, 155.)

We note that Petitioners' sole argument in support of their claim that the Apartment Project and the Single-Family Project are "the same project" is stated in the Petition as follows:

If they were two separate projects, and not two versions of the same project, it would be possible for the application process for both of them to happen concurrently and approvals for each project would be independent of each other. (Petition at p. 12, par. 33, ll. 26-28; p. 13, ll.1-2).

Petitioners claim that if the Apartment Project and the Single-Family Project were two separate projects, it would be possible for both projects to be approved "concurrently," and the approvals for the two projects would be "independent of each other." This legal conclusion is simply not true as a matter of law. *The Apartment Project and the Single-Family Project could not, and cannot, be processed or approved "concurrently."* As shown, the Apartment Project was based on the earlier General Plan designation of APO, allowing *multi-family housing projects*, and prohibiting single-family homes. (Petition at p. 2, par. 2, 1l. 25-28.) The Single-Family Project required a General Plan Amendment to a single-family residential designation, allowing for the separate Single-Family Project. (Petition at <u>Appendix A</u>, p. 2, Sec. 3.2.)

The General Plan is the "constitution" for all future land use approvals. (Lesher Communications, Inc. v. City of Walnut Creek (1990) 52 Cal. 3d 531, 540) State law prohibits establishment of zoning amendments that are not consistent with the General

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Plan. (Gov't. Code § 65860.) All land use approvals must similarly be consistent with the General Plan. (Citizens of Goleta Valley v. Board of Supervisors (1990) 52 Cal. 3d 553, 570) The Apartment Project relied on the earlier General Plan designation of APO, allowing only multi-family residential (apartments), while the Single-Family Project, including its rezone and related approvals, relied on the new General Plan amendment to single-family residential. Both projects could not, and cannot, as a matter of law, be processed concurrently.

C. The Petition Does Not State a Cause of Action Under the Housing Accountability Act Enforcement Provisions at Government Code Section 65589.5(k).

The Petition does not reference the Housing Accountability Act (HAA) at section 65589.5(k), which sets forth the "standing" requirements for filing a Petition, and the specific requirements for judicial relief under the HAA.

Section 65589.5(k) states in pertinent part as follows:

The applicant or any person who would be eligible to apply for residency in the development . . . may bring an action to enforce this section. [Emphasis added.

The Petitioners Have No Standing Under Section 65589.5. 1.

Section 65589.5(k) strictly limits standing to bring an action to: (i) the applicant (here, O'Brien/Dettmer); or (ii) "any person who would be eligible to apply for residency in the development." By its terms, the HAA is intended to allow judicial enforcement, after a development application is denied/conditionally approved, to the applicant (here, O'Brien/Dettmer) or to someone who is eligible to apply for residency in that specific development which has been denied/conditionally approved.

The Petitioners claim "standing" under the HAA as follows:

Petitioners have standing to raise the HAA claims because, as citizens, petitioners have a public interest in The City of Lafayette's full and complete compliance with state laws and regulations including, without limitation, California Government Code § 65589.5. (Petition at p. 7, par. 18, II. 27-28, p. 8, II. 1-3.)

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Danville, CA (925) 837-0585 The Petition does not allege that any Petitioner would be eligible to apply for residency in the Apartment Project. The Petition instead claims that San Francisco Bay Area Renters Federation is "an unincorporated association whose mission includes advocating for the production of housing . . ." (Petition at p. 7, par. 14, ll. 3-4.) The Petition claims that Petitioner Trauss is a "natural person and California citizen;" and that Petitioner SF Bay Area Renters Federation has a "direct and substantial interest in insuring that Respondents comply with laws requiring the City of Lafayette to address the housing needs of California citizens and workers." (Petition at p. 7, par. 13, par. 14, ll. 2-10.)

The Petition does meet the "standing" requirements of the HAA. The Petition has been filed, not by anyone eligible to live in a specific housing project, but by a housing advocacy association.

We note that the Petition cannot be amended to provide for Petitioners' standing in this case. The HAA extends standing on a limited basis to a person "who would be eligible for residency in the development." Petitioners claim on the face of the Petition that "the development," or the project, includes both the Apartment Project and the Single-Family Project. (Petition at p. 12, par. 33, ll. 18-19.) The HAA, however, limits standing (beyond the applicant) only to those eligible, or qualified, to live in the specific housing project that was disapproved (or conditionally approved). (Gov't Code § 65589.5(j), (k).)

If Petitioners were to plead for purposes of standing that such "development" is the Apartment Project, then Petitioners would need to show that *the Apartment Project* was disapproved, or conditionally approved. As stated on the face of the Petition, the Apartment Project was never disapproved or conditionally approved.

2. The City Did Not Disapprove or Conditionally Approve the Apartment Project.

Section 65589.5(k) further states:

section 03303.3(k) further states.

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If in any action brought to enforce the provisions of this section, a court finds that the local agency disapproved a project or conditioned its approval in a manner rendering it infeasible for the development of ... housing for very low, low-, or moderate-income households. . .without making the findings required by this section or without making sufficient findings supported by substantial evidence, the court shall issue an order or judgment compelling compliance with this section within 60 days, including, but not limited to, an order that the local agency take action on the development project . . .[Emphasis added.]

The second requirement for enforceability under section 65589.5(k) is that the Court must find that the local agency (i) disapproved the project; or (ii) conditioned its approval in a manner rendering it infeasible for the development of . . . housing for very low, low-, or moderate-income households . . . without making the findings required by this section."

This is essentially the same standard as set forth in section 65589.5(j), above. As shown herein, the City did not "disapprove" the Apartment Project, or "conditionally approve" the Apartment Project. As further shown herein, the City did not make a decision on the Apartment Project, and instead, through the Processing Agreement, the City and O'Brien/Dettmer agreed to submit and process the separate Single-Family Project.

3. <u>In Any Event, the HAA Does Not Apply When the Applicant</u>
Consents to a Different City Decision or Action.

The HAA's enforcement provisions at section 65589.5(k) provide a "catch-all," or "fail-safe" mechanism, to address the specific types of claims raised by the Petition.

The Petition claims that the Petitioners have the right to "enforce" the state laws, and the standing to utilize the HAA to "demand" that the City approve the Apartment Project. As shown above (i) the HAA does not apply to this case, given that the City did not make a decision on the Apartment Project; and (ii) Petitioners have not shown valid "standing" under the HAA. However, even assuming (for the sole purposes of this Demurrer) that the HAA applies to this case, and that the Petitioners have shown proper

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& RAINES A Professional Corporation 279 Front Street P.O. Box 218 Danville, CA (925) 837-0585 "standing," in any event, the HAA's judicial enforcement provisions do not apply where the applicant "consents" to the City's decision or action regarding the project.

The Petitioners in this case demand that the City's determination to "disapprove" the Apartment Project be vacated, and that the Apartment Project be approved.

Section 65589.5(k) states in pertinent part:

The court shall retain jurisdiction to ensure that its order of judgment is carried out . . .

If the court determines that its order or judgment has not been carried out within 60 days, the court may issue further orders as provided by law to ensure that the purposes and policies of this section are fulfilled, including but not limited to, an order to vacate the decision of the local agency, in which case the application for the project, as constituted at the time the local agency took the initial action determined to be in violation of this section, along with standard conditions determined by the court to be generally imposed by the local agency on similar projects, shall be deemed approved, unless the applicant consents to a different decision or action by the local agency. [Emphasis added.]

Thus, the HAA provides specifically that the court's power under the HAA to vacate the decision of the local agency, and/or to determine that a project is "deemed approved," does not apply if the "applicant [O'Brien/Dettmer] consents to a different decision or action by the local agency [the City]."

Here, the Petition confirms that the City and the applicant (the Real Parties in Interest) entered into a formal, written agreement (the Process Agreement) to process the Single-Family Project as a separate alternative Project to the Apartment Project. The applicant/Real Parties in Interest thereafter filed applications for the Single-Family Project, including a GPA, by the applicant/Real Parties in Interest. The Petition confirms on its face that the applicant consented to a different action by the local agency --O'Brien/Dettmer consented to the City's processing of the Single-Family Project. (Petition at Appendix A, p. 1, RECITALS C, D and E.)

Therefore, even assuming (solely for purposes of this Demurrer) that the HAA applies to this case, and even assuming the Petitioners have shown proper standing, the HAA provides that the relief requested by the Petitioners cannot be granted.

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The HAA on its face clearly intends that its requirements be waived where the landowner agrees with the City's decision to approve a different project. Under the Petitioners' novel claim, a third party (here, the Petitioners), could "force" a landowner to build and manage apartments even where the landowner does not desire to do so. Such an absurd result was never intended, and could never be enforced.

# **CONCLUSION**

As stated on the face of the Petition, the HAA by its express terms, applies only to a housing development project that is either (i) disapproved by the City; or (ii) approved by the City, with less density than proposed. The City did not deny or conditionally approve the Apartment Project, instead, the City processed and approved the new and separate Single Family Project.

The HAA, again by its express terms, is intended to be enforced only by the applicant, or "by any person who would be eligible to apply for residency" in the project. Petitioners do not qualify here. Petitioners are housing advocates, attempting to stretch the HAA to cases far beyond the face of the statute.

Finally, and in any event, the HAA's enforcement provisions do not apply where the applicant consents to the City's decision or decision. In this case, as shown on the face of the Petition, the Real Parties in Interest, as applicants, formally agreed with the City to move forward with the Single-Family Project.

Pursuant to all the these facts as set forth on the face of the Petition, the Real Parties in Interest respectfully request this Demurrer be granted without leave to amend.

Dated: January 8, 2016

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Attorneys for Real Parties in Interest

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