

From: Karen Renfro [mailto:k.a.renfro7@gmail.com]

Sent: Monday, November 26, 2018 6:40 PM

To: Guzman, Rafael <RGuzman@riversideca.gov>; Smith, Kristi <Ksmith@riversideca.gov>; Nicol, Colleen <CNicol@riversideca.gov>

Cc: Christopher Sutton <christophersutton.law@gmail.com>; Springbrook Heritage Alliance <info@springbrookheritagealliance.org>

Subject: [External] SPRINGBROOK HERITAGE ALLIANCE LETTER FOR CENTER STREET COMMERCE CENTER APPEAL CASE BEFORE RIVERSIDE CITY COUNCIL DEC. 11, 2018:

Nov. 26, 2018

Rafael Guzman, Assistant City Manager
City of Riverside
3900 Main Street
Riverside, California 92522
CC: City Clerk & City Attorney

APPEAL OF CENTER STREET COMMERCE CENTER PROJECT BY SPRINGBROOK HERITAGE ALLIANCE:
RESPONSE TO APPLICANT'S SUGGESTIONS FOR COMPROMISE
FOR RIVERSIDE CITY COUNCIL DEC. 11, 2018 AGENDA

Dear Mr. Guzman:

As promised we are forwarding to you our position relative to the Applicant's suggestions for compromise on the matter of the Center Street Commerce Center Project for attachment to your staff report to the Riverside City Council for the Dec. 11 session of the Appeal Hearing.

A. Regarding the minor mitigations offered by the Applicant as suggestions for compromise:

Three of these addressed traffic issues related to viewshed, roadbed improvements and affects of noise vibration on the Trujillo Adobe--mitigations that we said should have already been included in the Project. The fourth involved the Northside Specific Plan EIR. None of them addressed our fundamental objection to the Project--which is that a high-cube warehouse like this Project is wrong for the location. The Applicant's suggestions:

1. A two-foot berm with a dense planting of trees along the perimeter landscaping to shield traffic from a view of the parking lot: While such a mitigation may be effective for this purpose, it does not address a more compelling objection--that a 45-ft. high 308,000 sq.-ft. building would still be visible from Center, Placentia, and Columbia as well as nearby recreational facilities; the neighborhood for miles around; La Loma Hills and the Roquet Ranch residential project; Mt. Rubidoux; and the Mission Inn.
2. New pavement on the south side of Center Street adjacent to the Project: This did not address another compelling objection to the Project, that whatever light-industrial use the building is put to, the additional truck traffic would cause serious congestion as well as wear and tear elsewhere on Center--

and on Placentia, Main, Columbia, and Iowa, not to mention the 60, 90 and 215 freeways. These routes already require constant maintenance and are expensive to maintain. Additional truck traffic means the roadbeds of the rural Trujillo Adobe district of the Northside would have to be rebuilt and new lanes would need to be added to Center, Placentia, Columbia and even Iowa--additional costs that local taxpayers would have to bear. Although the Applicant has reduced the number of loading docks, this does not guarantee a reduction in the number of trucks and rerouting truck traffic on Center does not address the serious Air Quality issues such a mitigation would create.

3. New pavement on the north side of Center Street adjacent to the Adobe: This did not address another main objection to the Project--the harm from particle vibration from trucks on the south side of Center. The Applicant maintains there is no potential harmful vibration to the Adobe from heavy truck traffic and submitted their own study by Geovision (attached below). This study appears to settle the matter, but it covers only one aspect of the potential harm from sources of vibration. We dispute that this study is sufficient to determine there will be no harmful effects from vibration.
4. \$25,000 donation by the Applicant toward the cost of a traffic study for the Northside Specific Plan EIR: This mitigation hardly qualifies for the line-up as the NSP EIR is intended to address exclusively neighborhood land use issues as they exist today and as the neighborhood hopes to see them in the future. It does nothing to mitigate our fundamental objection to the warehouse. Such a donation would tend to compromise whatever traffic studies the NSP requires.
5. The Applicant dismissed questions from our side about other possible mitigations during discussion, even though they, too, are the type of measures often included in projects like this one.

B. Regarding our question if the Applicant would consider a project compatible to our Springbrook Heritage Parklands & Walking Trails plan:

1. We made a brief presentation of our Parklands plan (see the layout and outline attached).
2. The Applicant rejected our proposal.
3. However, during discussion a question was raised whether we would like to buy the site. We indicated we are interested in pursuing this question.
4. Since then we have learned that the 15.9-acre warehouse site has been for sale since 2007 (see real-estate listing below).

C. Regarding our question if the Applicant would consider completion of a full EIR on the warehouse project before Council makes a decision on the matter:

1. The Applicant indicated that their MND was sufficient to cover all the issues raised about the Project and no EIR is necessary on the warehouse project.
2. However, as many points covered by the MND and supportive CEQA studies are in dispute, certain required studies have not been conducted, the NSP is still pending, and the property is for sale, our members feel that a full EIR would be reasonable.
3. Such an EIR should be entirely separate from the Northside Specific Plan EIR.
4. Council has within its power and authority to require a full EIR on the Center Street Commerce Center Project.
5. On Oct. 10, 2018 the Project Niles case was established as a binding precedent in California law. One of the issues raised by this case is whether a City Council can ignore their own staff and other experts and require an EIR on a project where an MND is disputed by laywitnesses--even in cases that do not involve property in a historical district. In Project Niles, the judge decided the Plaintiffs' testimony was more credible. #A151645 Alameda County Court of Appeal (see below).

D. Regarding the closing of the Oct. 9, 2018 Appeal Hearing:

1. Once the Mayor ruled that the Public Hearing was closed, City staff immediately thereafter made statements and invited the Applicant to make additional comments for the record and such comments were received.

2. However, this process was unfair to the Appellant and the public, who were not invited to respond and/or make additional comments for the record.
3. In addition, City Staff will be making additional comments and offering additional evidence prior to and during the Dec. 11 Council hearing.
4. The Public Record, CEQA, and Lot Line Adjustment issues must be re-opened on Dec. 11 for the Appellant and the Public to comment on all new information, including any proposed changes to the mitigation measures by the Applicant.
5. Otherwise, Council will not have all the information currently available about this case before them on Dec. 11 and a fair hearing will be denied to all parties concerned.

We have faith that our Council will choose the wise course by upholding our Appeal of the Center Street Commerce Center Project, order a full EIR on the Project independent of the NSP, and postpone a decision on the Project until the warehouse EIR is complete.

Respectfully yours,

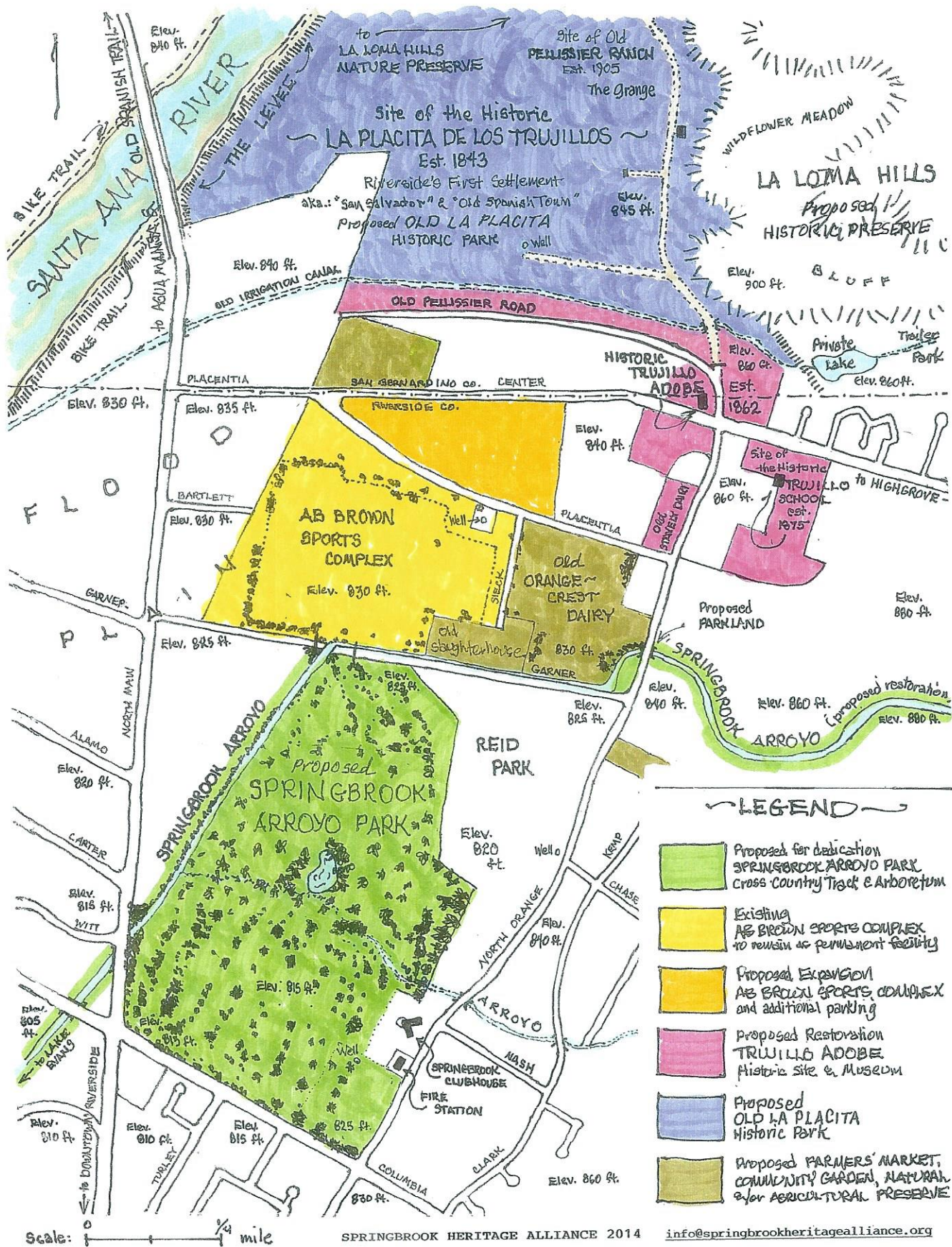
Karen Renfro, Co-Founder and Spokesman
Springbrook Heritage Alliance
(951)787-0617
k.a.renfro7@gmail.com

CC:
Springbrook Heritage Alliance
Northside Improvement Association
Spanish Town Heritage Foundation
Trujillo Family Association
OSTA-Agua Mansa
Press Enterprise
City News Group
Highgrove Happenings

ATTACHMENTS:

SPRINGBROOK HERITAGE PARKLANDS & WALKING TRAILS

Old Spanish Town Village District



Old Spanish Town Village District **SPRINGBROOK HERITAGE PARKLANDS & WALKING TRAILS**

Riverside - Colton - Highgrove - Grand Terrace
California U.S.A.

OLD SPANISH TOWN VILLAGE DISTRICT

Pellissier Ranch and La Loma Hills in Colton to Columbia Avenue in Riverside, La Cadena Drive to the Santa Ana River. To establish future land use policy on the neighborhood's diverse heritage for protection of its irreplaceable community treasures

- Occupied by native peoples in pre-historic times; Mission San Gabriel Rancho 1771; Jurupa Rancho 1838; Bandini Donation 1843; La Placita de los Trujillos in 1843; Spanish Town 1870; Northside Improvement Association 1912.
- Archeological discoveries have already been made at La Loma Hills, Elliotta Hot Springs and other locations, high potential for more.
- Rezoned for Industrial-BMP by local Redevelopment agencies 1990.
- Active wells with underground river channel and other water resources--environmental constraints limit use.
- *Old Spanish Town Village District* calls for investor-driven rezoning of all Industrial and BMP-Business Manufacturing Park properties to uses compatible with protection of Springbrook Arroyo, Reid Park, Ab Brown Sports Complex, CIF Cross Country Course at old golf course, Trujillo Adobe, Pellissier Ranch, La Loma Hills, and existing residential streets (see detail below).
- *OSTVD* is consistent with the goals of Northside Improvement Association, Spanish Town Heritage Foundation (founded 2013), Northside Community Plan of 1991, and Riverside General Plan Northside Land Use and Design Guidelines 2013-15 which call for the preservation of the area's rural-residential character.
- No eminent domain to acquire private property for public or private Village District uses.
- Funds to be raised from private sources for purchase of private properties if current owners do not wish to participate in *OSTVD* development.
- All walking trails would be crushed-granite on new walkways and streets without sidewalks or marked with a sign on streets with sidewalks. Trails would connect SHA venues to one another and the Santa Ana River Parkway.

SPRINGBROOK ARBORETUM & CHAMPIONSHIP CROSS COUNTRY COURSE

Former Riverside Golf Course currently under contract with RUSD for use as CIF Championship Cross Country Course

- 129 acres owned by City of Riverside, under RPU oversight and maintained by Parks Department; wells in use. Composed of several parcels zoned for public recreational facility, commercial and residential.
- Most of acreage is located within the original Bandini Donation boundaries and was part of La Placita.
- Our proposal calls for dedication of the entire 129 acres as a permanent public open-space recreational facility to be called *Springbrook Arroyo Arboretum & Championship Cross Country Course*.
- Proposal calls for long-term or indefinite extension of the current lease with option to buy.
- Proposal calls for no improvements except for crushed-granite cross-country courses, parking, pedestrian walkways and vehicle access. Ponds and arroyo to be restored to attract waterfowl and wildlife.
- Arboretum to be stocked with drought-resistant local native trees and related vegetation by volunteers under direction of Parks Department or other appropriate authority.
- Existing fence to be replaced with heavy-duty 19th-century style wrought iron or steel fencing using funds raised from private donors.
- No restrooms, drinking fountains, picnic tables, benches, electrical or water hook-ups, night lighting, concession stands, BBQs, or other modern amenities.
- Prohibitions to include no amplified music, no loudspeakers, no RV or camper parking, no fishing, no fireworks, no model planes or drones, no vagrancy, no skateboards, no skates, no smoking, etc.
- No tent or open-air camping, campfires or outdoor cooking except by permit for approved activities by organizations under contract with the City of Riverside.
- When not in use by CIF, park would be available only to groups that do not want amenities; fee-scale to be pro-rated.
- Open to the public during daylight hours when not in use by CIF or contracted groups.

AB BROWN SPORTS COMPLEX

Maintained and operated by AYSO-Region 47 since 1980 under contract with the City of Riverside

- 55 acres owned by City of Riverside, under RPU oversight; one well in operation.
- Our proposal calls for dedication of site as a permanent public open-space recreational facility.
- Proposal supports long-term or indefinite extension of lease to AYSO-Region 47 with option to buy.

EXPANSION OF AB BROWN SPORTS COMPLEX

Currently under private ownership and zoned for BMP, currently proposed for a 45-ft. high 308,000 sq. ft. warehouse

- Our proposal calls for annexation of the site by the City of Riverside for dedication as permanent public recreational facility for additional Ab Brown Sports Complex open-space playing fields and parking.
- Funds to be raised from private donors.
- AYSO to be offered the right of first refusal for lease or purchase of the site for permanent open-space recreational uses.

TRUJILLO ADOBE RESTORATION, LIVING HISTORY MUSEUM & CULTURAL CENTER

Historic city, county and state site built in 1862; oldest non-native residence in Riverside County

- Currently owned by Riverside County Parks Department.
- Built by Juan Trujillo in 1862, descendent of Lorenzo Trujillo, founder of La Placita 1843.
- Our proposal calls for restoration of the Trujillo Adobe and establishment of related living-history museum and cultural center by Spanish Town Heritage Foundation. <https://www.facebook.com/SpanishTownHeritageFoundation>
- Proposal includes purchase of nearby privately-owned parcels from current owners with funds from private sources for reconstruction of Trujillo School (1875), Trujillo Cantina (1900), chapel, and other venues on adjacent or nearby private parcels.
- The adobe, museum and cultural center will complement the proposed Old La Placita Historical Park and serve as a focal point for new 19th-century themed-development in the OSTVD.

OLD LA PLACITA HISTORIC PARK

Borderlands of Cahuilla and other native tribes until Spanish colonial period 1771; original site of La Placita de los Trujillos 1843; Pellissier Ranch 1905-1960s

- Currently owned by City of Riverside; managed by RPU; wells and underground water resources.
- Our proposal calls for dedication of the 227-acre parcel as a historic site to be called *Old La Placita Historic Park*.
- La Placita village, the oldest settlement in Riverside County, was washed away in the Flood of 1862 then rebuilt on higher ground at the base of La Loma Hills. Its site overlooks the Santa Ana River, Agua Mansa, the Old Spanish Trail, much of the San Bernardino Valley, the mouth of Cajon Pass, and the San Bernardino Mountains.
- La Placita and La Loma Hills have potential as a destination point for Old Spanish National Trail enthusiasts. www.osta.org
- *Old La Placita Historic Park* to include a reconstructed La Placita Village square, adobe houses and La Loma School with a living-history working farm based on archeological survey to locate original foundations.
- Public or private ownership; operated by a private historical foundation according to the standards of the profession.
- Funds for acquisition and development would be raised privately from private sources.

FARMERS' MARKET, COMMUNITY GARDEN, SHOPS, NATURAL & AGRICULTURAL PRESERVE

Various privately-owned parcels currently zoned Industrial to be purchased by private investors and rezoned for OSTVD themed-development

- Building designs to be people-friendly and consistent with La Placita and Spanish Town-era architectural styles (1845-1905)--whitewashed adobe or wood-frame with simulated shake roofing.
- Onsite parking and walkways to be crushed granite or other permeable surface, outdoor utility fixtures to appear historically-compatible to venue.
- Venues would also include historical arts & crafts shops, neighborhood markets, farm-to-table restaurants, gift shops, native arts & crafts, small businesses, GrowRiverside trading post, pick-your-own seasonal produce, non-profit organization offices, etc.
- Development would be investor-driven, subject to land use and design review standards for the district.

Endorsed by:

Springbrook Heritage Alliance
Northside Improvement Association
Spanish Town Heritage Foundation
Friends of Blue Mountain
Friends of Fairmount Park
University Neighborhood Association
Academy of Living History Performing Arts

For more information:

info@springbrookheritagealliance.org
<https://www.facebook.com/springbrookheritagealliance>



November 9, 2018

Brian Norton
Senior Planner
City of Riverside
Community and Economic Development Department - Planning Division
3900 Main Street, 3rd Floor

Subject: Report for Vibration Measurements at Trujillo Adobe

Dear Mr. Norton:

GEOVision Geophysical Services performed ground vibration measurements adjacent to Trujillo Adobe site at 3669 Center Street in Riverside, California. The objective of these measurements was to document vibration levels from vehicle traffic near this historic structure.

We performed our measurements on October 29, 2018 from 8:53 am and to 10:55 am PDT, during normal traffic conditions on Center Street. Vibration peak particle velocity (PPV, in units of inch per second or inch/second) was monitored on the ground surface near the southwest corner of Trujillo Adobe using two seismographs.

Our findings and observations are:

- Vibration was monitored during the passing of 70 trucks on nearby Center Street.
- The recorded data have a maximum PPV of 0.007 inch/second.
- **None of the measured vibrations exceeded the Caltrans Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual threshold of 0.08 inch/second for “extremely fragile historic buildings, ruins, ancient monuments” (see Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual, California Department of Transportation, September 2013, Table 19 on Page 38 and Appendix A, Table 2 on Page 11).**

Details of our measurements are provided below in this brief report.

Measurements and Analysis

On October 29, 2018, our geophysicist Emily Feldman arrived at the site and set up the seismographs before 9am. Figure 1 shows the seismographs next to the SW corner of Trujillo Adobe. Figure 2 shows the Trujillo Adobe site, with Geovision's seismograph location shown and the 60' distance to Center Street indicated. Measurements were coordinated by Dr. Robert Nigbor, who also reviewed and analyzed the data.

Our seismograph systems were Instantel Micromates. Each three-component external vibration sensor was coupled to the soil using three soil spikes mounted to its base. The primary seismograph was configured to record in two separate ways; first, a continuous PPV histogram (PPV every minute) and second, automatically recording triggered events exceeding a PPV of 0.07 inch/second. This trigger level was determined to ensure that all events approaching the Caltrans threshold for ancient ruins and historic monuments were recorded.

The secondary seismograph was configured for manual triggering using the front panel keypad for start and stop. The operator observed approaching trucks via line-of-sight and manually triggered these recordings.

Recording was initiated at 8:53 am and concluded at 10:55 am. Table 1 documents the passing trucks observed during this recording period. Maximum PPV is provided for each truck passage event.

The seismographs allowed on-site viewing of basic data. Further detailed analysis was done later using Instantel's THOR software.

Results

Figure 3 is a plot of the continuous, 1-minute PPV histogram from the primary seismograph. The horizontal time axis is synchronized with the truck observations in Table 1. Background vibrations (the minimum PPV values in the histogram) are 0.002 inch/second. Maximum PPV from a passing truck during our 2-hour measurement period was 0.007 inch/second.

None of the passing truck vibrations triggered an automatic recording, because their vibrations did not exceed the 0.07 inch/second trigger level. For this reason, the histogram data and manual recordings proved useful to further demonstrate the low levels of vibration. Figure 4 is a representative plot of the vibration signature of a passing truck, in this case a westbound heavy truck at 10:38 am. This graph shows the lower-amplitude background vibrations with the larger truck vibrations between 4-6 seconds, and peak velocity of 0.007 inch/second.

November 9, 2018
Brian Norton
Page 3

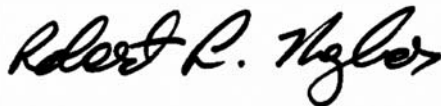
Conclusion

We measured ground vibration at the southwest corner of Trujillo Adobe during the passing of 70 trucks on Center Street. The maximum measured vibration PPV of 0.007 inch/sec is less than 1/10 of the Caltrans Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual PPV threshold of 0.08 inch/second for “extremely fragile historic buildings, ruins, ancient monuments” (see Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual, California Department of Transportation, September 2013, Table 19 on Page 38 and Appendix A, Table 2 on Page 11).

In performing our professional services, GEOVision has used that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised, under similar circumstances, by reputable members of their profession practicing in the same or similar locality. No warranty, express or implied, is made or intended by GEOVision's services or the professional opinions included in this report.

GEOVision appreciates this opportunity to be of service. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Robert L. Nigbor PhD PE
Senior Engineer
GEOVision Geophysical Services



Ref: GEOVision Report 18454-01 rev. 3



Figure 1: Photograph of the seismograph installations near the SW corner of Trujillo Adobe



Figure 2: Site view of Trujillo Adobe showing Geovision seismographs at the southwest corner and the 60' distance to edge of Center Street and 88' distance to center of nearest travel lane. (from Google Earth Pro)

Table 1: Observed trucks during vibration measurement period.

Trujillo Adobe Vibration Measurements, Observed Trucks					
<i>Observations transcribed from E. Feldman field notes, PPV data from UM13811 Histogram</i>					
Time, PDT	Observed Truck	Maximum PPV, inch/sec	Time, PDT	Observed Truck	Maximum PPV, inch/sec
859	WB cement truck	0.003	1010	WB trash truck	0.004
902	WB single axle truck	0.003	1011	EB trash truck, empty	0.004
903	WB dump truck	0.004	1012	EB dump truck	0.005
904	WB multi-axle truck	0.004	1014	WB truck	0.003
904	EB truck	0.004	1015	EB tow truck	0.005
905	Two EB Fedex trucks	0.005	1015	EB & WB trucks	0.005
907	pickup truck	0.007	1018	EB flatbed	0.003
908	Two EB Fedex trucks	0.005	1018	EB & WB trucks	0.003
909	fuel truck	0.004	1019	WB gas truck	0.005
910	truck leaving adjacent lot	0.004	1019	EB tow truck	0.005
911	WB & EB trucks	0.005	1021	WB empty truck	0.003
913	WB fast dump truck	0.003	1024	WB ttruck + EB 3-axle	0.003
914	EB slow truck	0.007	1025	EB & WB trucks	0.005
916	fuel truck	0.004	1026	WB truck	0.004
920	EB & WB fast trucks	0.005	1029	WB truck	0.004
921	EB truck	0.005	1030	Two EB heavy trucks	0.004
924	WB concrete truck	0.003	1032	WB loud truck	0.004
925	EB empty truck	0.004	1033	WB empty truck	0.005
925	EB truck	0.004	1034	EB truck	0.006
926	EB truck	0.004	1036	WB heavy truck	0.003
927	EB truck	0.004	1038	WB heavy truck	0.007
930	EB truck	0.003	1040	EB fuel truck	0.004
931	EB truck & WB fast truck	0.003	1040	EB fuel truck (second)	0.004
935	EB truck	0.003	1042	EB fuel truck	0.003
937	WB loud truck	0.003	1043	EB dumptruck	0.004
938	EB empty flatbed	0.004	1044	EB heavy truck	0.004
948	Two WB trucks	0.003	1045	WB septic tank pump truck	0.004
952	Two EB loaded trucks	0.003	1048	WB fast tow truck	0.004
954	Truck idling nearby	0.006	1049	WB dumpster truck	0.004
957	EB fast truck	0.004	1050	EB fast dumpster truck	0.005
958	WB truck	0.005	1051	EB fast dumpster truck	0.005
1001	EB concrete truck	0.004	1052	WB truck	0.004
1002	EB tow truck	0.005	1053	EB heavy truck	0.004
1004	EB dump truck	0.004	1054	WB heavy truck	0.004
1008	EB fuel truck	0.004	1055	Walking near seismograph	0.006

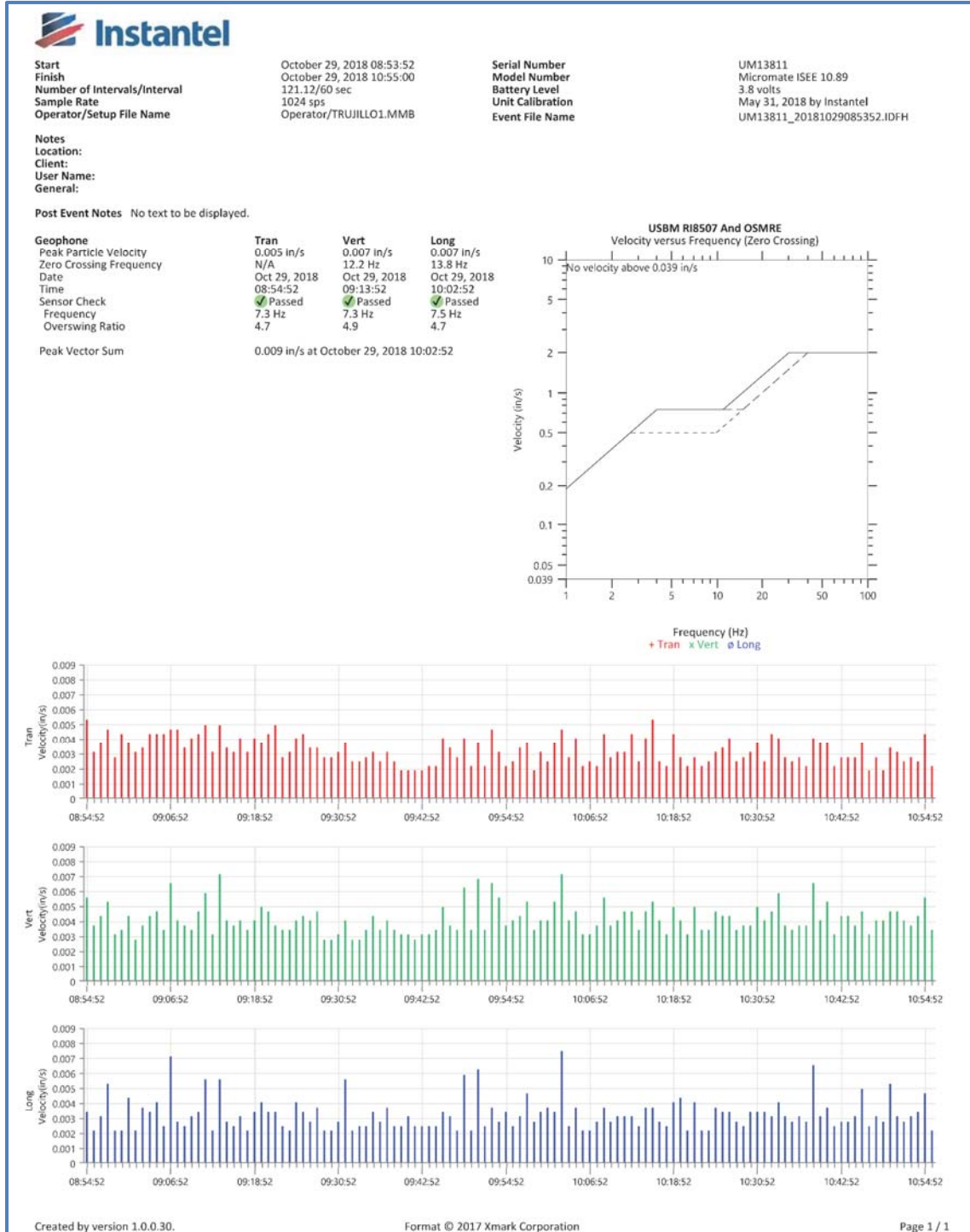


Figure 3: Histogram of 1-minute PPV at Trujillo Adobe from 9-11am on 10/29/18

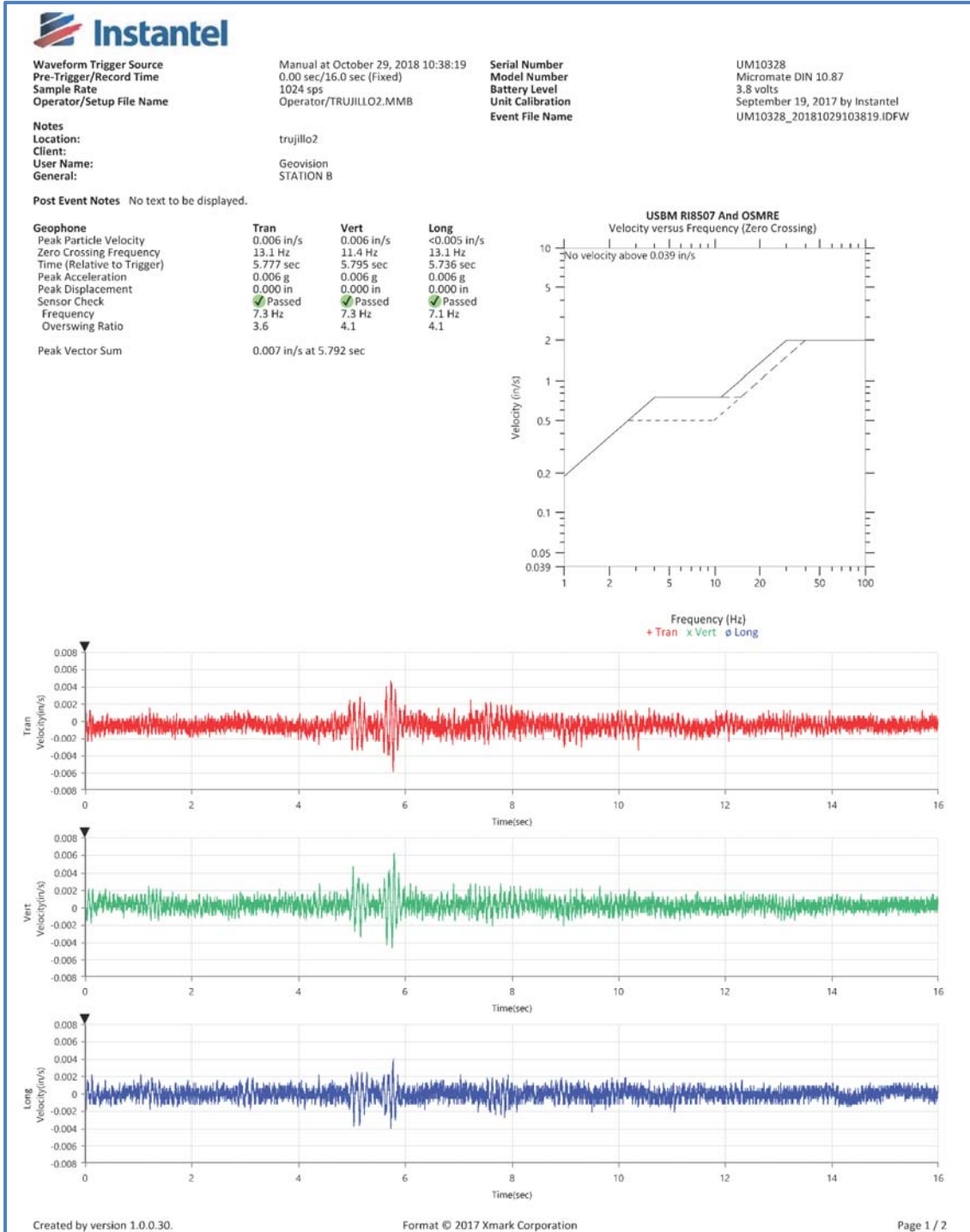


Figure 4: Measured vibration signature of a passing westbound truck, 10:38 am on 10/29/18

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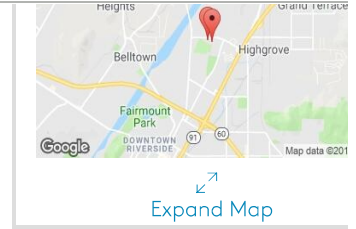


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Placentia Ln, Riverside, CA	Land	9.00	392,040	N/A



Attachments



[Marketing Brochur...](#)

Sale Notes

Possible 6 additional acres, totalling 16 acres available.

SWC Center Street / Garfield Avenue

Public Transportation

Commuter Rail	Drive	Distance
Riverside-Downtown Commuter Rail (Riverside, Inland Empire-Orange County, 91 Lines)	8 min	4.4 mi
Rialto Commuter Rail (San Bernardino Line)	14 min	6.3 mi

Airport	Drive	Distance
Ontario International Airport	22 min	18.1 mi

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#1

#1 of 8

Property Detail Report

For Property Located At :
3667 PLACENTIA LN, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501-1119



Record #: 1

Owner Information

Owner Name: CRITES MARTHA H
Mailing Address: 35663 COUNTRY CREEK DR, YUCAIPA CA 92399-6703 C014
Vesting Codes: // PT

CRITES

Location Information

Legal Description: 6.00 ACRES IN LOT 1 MB 001/020 RESURVEY & SUB LOT 19 OF ADD TO BANDINI DONATION
County: RIVERSIDE, CA APN: 246-070-002
Census Tract / Block: 423.00 / 3 Alternate APN: 246-070-002
Township-Range-Sect: Subdivision: RESURVEY & SUB LT 19 OF ADD TO BANDINI DONATION
Legal Book/Page: Map Reference: /
Legal Lot: 1 Tract #: /
Legal Block: School District: RIVERSIDE
Market Area: 252 School District Name: RIVERSIDE
Neighbor Code: Munic/Township: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Owner Transfer Information

Recording/Sale Date: 06/24/2005 / 06/17/2005 Deed Type: QUIT CLAIM DEED
Sale Price: 501016 1st Mtg Document #: /

Last Market Sale Information

Recording/Sale Date: 03/1982 / 1st Mtg Amount/Type: /
Sale Price: 1st Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
Sale Type: 1st Mtg Document #: /
Document #: 53225 2nd Mtg Amount/Type: /
Deed Type: DEED (REG) 2nd Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
Transfer Document #: Price Per SqFt: /
New Construction: Multi/Split Sale: /

Prior Sale Information

Prior Rec/Sale Date: / Prior Lender: /
Prior Sale Price: / Prior 1st Mtg Amt/Type: /
Prior Doc Number: / Prior 1st Mtg Rate/Type: /
Prior Deed Type: /

Site Information

Land Use: SFR Acres: 6.00 County Use: SINGLE FAM RESID (R03)
Lot Area: 261,360 Usable Lot: State Use: R03
Lot Width/Depth: x Lot Shape: /
Res/Comm Units: / Bldg Width/Depth: x Site Influence: /
of Buildings: 0 Building Class: Water Type: / Sewer Type: /
Zoning: RA-5 Topography: WESTERN
Water District: /

Tax Information

Total Value: \$93,704 Assessed Year: 2018 Property Tax: \$1,150.50
Land Value: \$68,859 Improved %: 27% Tax Area: 009106
Improvement Value: \$24,845 Appraisal Dist: Tax Year: 2017
Total Taxable Value: \$93,704 Fire Dist: Tax Exemption: /
Market Value: Garbage Dist: Equal Rate: /
Equal Year: /

Property Characteristics

Extra Features

Gross Area:		Parking Type:		Construction:	
Living Area:	Unit:	Garage 1 Area:	Width:	Depth:	Heat Type: Year Built: Improvement Value:
Tot Adj Area:		Garage 2 Area:			Heat Fuel:
Above Grade:		Garage Capacity:			Parcel Fuel:
Ground Floor Area:		Parking Spaces:			Exterior wall:
Base/Main Area:		Carport Area:			Interior wall:
Upper Area:		Basement Area:			Foundation:
2nd Floor Area:		Finish Bsmnt Area:			Air Cond:
3rd Floor Area:		Basement Type:			Roof Type:
Rentable Area:		Attic Type:			Roof Shape:
Addition Area:		Porch Type:			Roof Frame:
Total Rooms:		Porch 1 Area:			Roof Material:
Bedrooms:		Porch 2 Area:			Floor Type:
Bath(F/H):	/	Patio Type:			Floor Cover:
Total Baths/Fixtures:	/	Patio 1 Area:			Style:
Year Built / Eff:	/	Pool:			Quality:
Fireplace:	/	Pool Area:			Condition:
# of Stories:					
Other Rooms:					
Other Improvements:	Building Permit				
Bldg Comments:					
Parcel Comments:					

Property Detail Report

For Property Located At :
,, CA

#2

HAMILTON / GARNER



Record #: 2

Owner Information

Owner Name: HAMILTON MARY L/GARNER SARAH A
Mailing Address: 1801 AVOCADO RD, OCEANSIDE CA 92054-6105 C432
Vesting Codes: //

Location Information

Legal Description: 19.89 ACRES IN POR PARS 13, 20 & 21 RS 001/003 ADD TO BANDINI DONATION
County: RIVERSIDE, CA APN: 246-070-005
Census Tract / Block: 423.00 / 3 Alternate APN: 246-070-005
Township-Range-Sect: Subdivision: BANDINI DONATION
Legal Book/Page: Map Reference: /
Legal Lot: 13 Tract #: /
Legal Block: School District: RIVERSIDE
Market Area: 252 School District Name: RIVERSIDE
Neighbor Code: Munic/Township: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Owner Transfer Information

Recording/Sale Date: 12/18/2012 / 12/16/2012 Deed Type: GRANT DEED
Sale Price: / 1st Mtg Document #: /
Document #: 614017

Last Market Sale Information

Recording/Sale Date: / 1st Mtg Amount/Type: /
Sale Price: / 1st Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
Sale Type: 1st Mtg Document #: /
Document #: / 2nd Mtg Amount/Type: /
Deed Type: / 2nd Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
Transfer Document #: Price Per SqFt: /
New Construction: Multi/Split Sale: /
Title Company: /
Lender: /
Seller Name: /

Prior Sale Information

Prior Rec/Sale Date: / Prior Lender: /
Prior Sale Price: / Prior 1st Mtg Amt/Type: /
Prior Doc Number: / Prior 1st Mtg Rate/Type: /
Prior Deed Type: /

Site Information

Land Use: AGRICULTURAL LAND Acres: 19.89 County Use: VACANT AGRICULTURE (A19)
Lot Area: 866,408 Usable Lot: / State Use: A19
Lot Width/Depth: x Lot Shape: / Site Influence: /
Commercial Units: Bldg Width/Depth: x Sewer Type: NONE
of Buildings: 0 Building Class: / Topography: /
Zoning: RA5 Water Type: TYPE UNKNOWN Water District: WESTERN

Tax Information

Total Value: \$107,028 Assessed Year: 2018 Property Tax: \$3,054.36
Land Value: \$107,028 Improved %: / Tax Area: 009106
Improvement Value: / Appraisal Dist: / Tax Year: 2017
Total Taxable Value: \$107,028 Fire Dist: / Tax Exemption: /
Market Value: / Garbage Dist: / Equal Rate: /
Equal Year: /

Property Characteristics

Extra Features

Year Built / Eff: /

Total Rooms/Offices:

Heat Type:

Gross Area:	Unit:	Site Area:	Restrooms:	Width:	Depth:	Heat Fuel:	Year Built:	Improvement Value:
Building Area :		Garage Area:				Air Cond:		

Lot Adj Area:

Garage 2 Area:

Construction:

Rentable Area:

Garage Capacity:

Exterior wall:

Addition Area:

Parking Spaces:

Interior wall:

Ground Floor Area:

Basement Area:

Roof Type:

Base/Main Area:

Pool:

Roof Material:

Upper Area :

Pool Area:

Foundation:

Above Grade :

Quality:

Floor Type:

of Stories:

Condition:

Floor Cover:

Other Rooms:

Other Improvements: **Building Permit**

Bldg Comments:

Parcel Comments:

Property Detail Report
 For Property Located At :
 3660 PLACENTIA LN, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501-1120

#3

SIECK, INC.



Record #: 3

Owner Information

Owner Name: SIECK INC
 Mailing Address: 2278 N EUCLID AVE, UPLAND CA 91784-1390 C020
 Vesting Codes: //

Location Information

Legal Description: POR PARS 1 & 2 PM 040/005 PM 8853
 County: RIVERSIDE, CA APN: 246-070-009
 Census Tract / Block: 423.00 / 3 Alternate APN: 246-070-009
 Township-Range-Sect: Subdivision:
 Legal Book/Page: Map Reference: /
 Legal Lot: 1 Tract #: RIVERSIDE
 Legal Block: School District: RIVERSIDE
 Market Area: 252 School District Name: RIVERSIDE
 Neighbor Code: Munic/Township: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Owner Transfer Information

Recording/Sale Date: / Deed Type:
 Sale Price: 1st Mtg Document #:
 Document #:

Last Market Sale Information

Recording/Sale Date: 12/08/1998 / 1st Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Sale Price: \$12,500 1st Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Sale Type: 1st Mtg Document #: /
 Document #: 533630 2nd Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Deed Type: TRUSTEE DEED 2nd Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Transfer Document #: Price Per SqFt:
 New Construction: Multi/Split Sale:
 Title Company: BENEFIT LAND TITLE INSURANCE

Lender: TIGON INDUSTRIES INC

Prior Sale Information

Prior Rec/Sale Date: 06/02/1998 / 04/15/1998 Prior Lender:
 Prior Sale Price: Prior 1st Mtg Amt/Type: /
 Prior Doc Number: 224036 Prior 1st Mtg Rate/Type: /
 Prior Deed Type: DEED (REG)

Site Information

Land Use: INDUSTRIAL (NEC) Acres: 1.99 County Use: INDUS MFG/PROCESSING (C08)
 Lot Area: 86,876 Usable Lot: State Use: C08
 Lot Width/Depth: x Lot Shape: Site Influence:
 Commercial Units: Bldg Width/Depth: x Sewer Type:
 # of Buildings: 0 Building Class: Topography:
 Zoning: Water Type: Water District: WESTERN

Tax Information

Total Value: \$267,622 Assessed Year: 2018 Property Tax: \$3,498.44
 Land Value: \$198,638 Improved %: 26% Tax Area: 009106
 Improvement Value: \$68,984 Appraisal Dist: Tax Year: 2017
 Total Taxable Value: \$267,622 Fire Dist: Tax Exemption:
 Market Value: Garbage Dist: Equal Rate:
 Equal Year:

Property Characteristics

Extra Features

Year Built / Eff: /

Total Rooms/Offices:

Heat Type:

Gross Area:	Unit:	Size:	Restrooms:	Width:	Depth:	Heat Fuel:	Year Built:	Improvement Value:
Building Area :		Garage Area:				Air Cond:		

Lot Adj Area:

Garage 2 Area:

Construction:

Rentable Area:

Garage Capacity:

Exterior wall:

Addition Area:

Parking Spaces:

Interior wall:

Ground Floor Area:

Basement Area:

Roof Type:

Base/Main Area:

Pool:

Roof Material:

Upper Area :

Pool Area:

Foundation:

Above Grade :

Quality:

Floor Type:

of Stories:

Condition:

Floor Cover:

Other Rooms:

Other Improvements: **Building Permit**

Bldg Comments:

Parcel Comments: **NONEREDEEM O**

Property Detail Report
 For Property Located At :
 3670 PLACENTIA LN, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501-1120

#4

CALDERON



Record #: 4

Owner Information

Owner Name: CALDERON FERNANDO
 Mailing Address: 3660 PLACENTIA LN #C, RIVERSIDE CA 92501-1120 C007
 Vesting Codes: //

Location Information

Legal Description: POR PARS 1 & 2 PM 040/005 PM 8853
 County: RIVERSIDE, CA APN: 246-070-010
 Census Tract / Block: 423.00 / 3 Alternate APN: 246-070-010
 Township-Range-Sect: Subdivision:
 Legal Book/Page: Map Reference: /
 Legal Lot: 1 Tract #: RIVERSIDE
 Legal Block: School District: RIVERSIDE
 Market Area: 252 School District Name: RIVERSIDE
 Neighbor Code: Munic/Township: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Owner Transfer Information

Recording/Sale Date: / Deed Type:
 Sale Price: 1st Mtg Document #:
 Document #:

Last Market Sale Information

Recording/Sale Date: 04/20/2015 / 02/04/2015 1st Mtg Amount/Type: \$622,000 / CONV
 Sale Price: \$825,000 1st Mtg Int. Rate/Type: / ADJ
 Sale Type: FULL 1st Mtg Document #: 158624
 Document #: 158623 2nd Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Deed Type: GRANT DEED 2nd Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Transfer Document #: Price Per SqFt:
 New Construction: Multi/Split Sale:
 Title Company: CHICAGO TITLE CO
 Lender: COMMUNITY BK
 Seller Name: KRAUSE R FAMILY TRUST

Prior Sale Information

Prior Rec/Sale Date: 08/17/2005 / 08/02/2005 Prior Lender: LEHMAN BROTHERS BK FSB
 Prior Sale Price: \$1,100,000 Prior 1st Mtg Amt/Type: \$680,000 / CONV
 Prior Doc Number: 670763 Prior 1st Mtg Rate/Type: / ADJ
 Prior Deed Type: GRANT DEED

Site Information

Land Use: INDUSTRIAL (NEC) Acres: 2.21 County Use: INDUS MFG/PROCESSING (C08)
 Lot Area: 96,479 Usable Lot: State Use: C08
 Lot Width/Depth: x Lot Shape: Site Influence:
 Commercial Units: Bldg Width/Depth: x Sewer Type:
 # of Buildings: 0 Building Class: Topography:
 Zoning: Water Type: Water District: WESTERN

Tax Information

Total Value: \$871,417 Assessed Year: 2018 Property Tax: \$10,104.78
 Land Value: \$633,759 Improved %: 27% Tax Area: 009106
 Improvement Value: \$237,658 Appraisal Dist:
 Total Taxable Value: \$871,417 Fire Dist:
 Market Value: Garbage Dist: Equal Rate:
 Equal Year:

Property Characteristics

Extra Features

Year Built / Eff: /

Gross Area:	Unit:	Total Rooms/Offices:	Heat Type:
Building Area :		Size of Restrooms:	Heat Fuel:
		Width:	Year Built:
		Depth:	Improvement Value:
			Air Cond:

Tot Adj Area:

Rentable Area:

Addition Area:

Ground Floor Area:

Base/Main Area:

Upper Area :

Above Grade :

of Stories:

Other Rooms:

Other Improvements: **Building Permit**

Bldg Comments:

Parcel Comments: **REDEEM R B<**

Total Rooms/Offices:

Size of Restrooms:

Width:

Depth:

Garage Area:

Garage 2 Area:

Garage Capacity:

Parking Spaces:

Basement Area:

Pool:

Pool Area:

Quality:

Condition:

Heat Type:

Heat Fuel:

Year Built:

Improvement Value:

Air Cond:

Construction:

Exterior wall:

Interior wall:

Roof Type:

Roof Material:

Foundation:

Floor Type:

Floor Cover:

Property Detail Report

For Property Located At :
 3655 PLACENTIA LN, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501-1119



EARP/SANDOVAL



Record #: 5

Owner Information

Owner Name: EARP DON & LIVIA/SANDOVAL CLAUDE & ARMIDA
 Mailing Address: 2351 SIERRA VIEW CT, RIVERSIDE CA 92503-0636 R001
 Vesting Codes: //

Location Information

Legal Description: 9.12 ACRES M/L IN POR PAR 18 RS 001/003 ADD TO BANDINI DONATION
 County: RIVERSIDE, CA APN: 246-070-015
 Census Tract / Block: 423.00 / 3 Alternate APN: 246-070-015
 Township-Range-Sect: Subdivision:
 Legal Book/Page: Map Reference: /
 Legal Lot: 18 Tract #:
 Legal Block: School District: RIVERSIDE
 Market Area: 252 School District Name: RIVERSIDE
 Neighbor Code: Munic/Township: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Owner Transfer Information

Recording/Sale Date: 01/27/1998 / 12/22/1997 Deed Type: DEED
 Sale Price: 1st Mtg Document #:
 Document #: 27962

Last Market Sale Information

Recording/Sale Date: 05/15/1992 / 11/1989 1st Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Sale Price: 1st Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Sale Type: 1st Mtg Document #: /
 Document #: 177828 2nd Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Deed Type: GRANT DEED 2nd Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Transfer Document #: Price Per SqFt:
 New Construction: Multi/Split Sale:
 Title Company:
 Lender:
 Seller Name:

Prior Sale Information

Prior Rec/Sale Date: / Prior Lender:
 Prior Sale Price: Prior 1st Mtg Amt/Type: /
 Prior Doc Number: Prior 1st Mtg Rate/Type: /
 Prior Deed Type:

Site Information

Land Use: INDUSTRIAL (NEC) Acres: 9.12 County Use: INDUS MFG/PROCESSING (C08)
 Lot Area: 397,267 Usable Lot: State Use: C08
 Lot Width/Depth: x Lot Shape: Site Influence:
 Commercial Units: 12 Bldg Width/Depth: x Sewer Type:
 # of Buildings: 1 Building Class: Topography:
 Zoning: Water Type: Water District: WESTERN

Tax Information

Total Value: \$110,444 Assessed Year: 2018 Property Tax: \$3,357.60
 Land Value: \$107,603 Improved %: 3% Tax Area: 009106
 Improvement Value: \$2,841 Appraisal Dist: Tax Year: 2017
 Total Taxable Value: \$110,444 Fire Dist: Tax Exemption:
 Market Value: Garbage Dist: Equal Rate:
 Equal Year:

Property Characteristics

Extra Features

Year Built / Eff: /		Total Rooms/Offices:		Heat Type:	
Gross Area:	Unit:	Restrooms:	Width:	Depth:	Heat Fuel:
Building Area :		Garage Area:			Year Built:
Tot Adj Area:		Garage 2 Area:			Improvement Value:
Rentable Area:		Garage Capacity:			Construction:
Addition Area:		Parking Spaces:			Exterior wall:
Ground Floor Area:		Basement Area:			Interior wall:
Base/Main Area:		Pool:			Roof Type:
Upper Area :		Pool Area:			Roof Material:
Above Grade :		Quality:			Foundation:
# of Stories:		Condition:			Floor Type:
Other Rooms:					Floor Cover:
Other Improvements:	Building Permit				
Bldg Comments:					
Parcel Comments:					

#6

Property Detail Report
 For Property Located At :
 ,, CA



Record #: 6

Owner Information

Owner Name: NORTON ROBERT J
 Mailing Address: 6477 BOX SPRINGS BLVD, RIVERSIDE CA 92507-0725 C005
 Vesting Codes: //

NORTON

Location Information

Legal Description: 3.02 ACRES M/L IN POR LOT 6 MB 001/020 RESURVEY & SUB LOT 19 OF ADD TO BANDINI DONATION
 County: RIVERSIDE, CA APN: 246-070-017
 Census Tract / Block: 423.00 / 3 Alternate APN: 246-070-017
 Township-Range-Sect: Subdivision: RESURVEY & SUB LT 19 OF ADD TO BANDINI DONATION
 Legal Book/Page: Map Reference: /
 Legal Lot: 6 Tract #: /
 Legal Block: School District: RIVERSIDE
 Market Area: 252 School District Name: RIVERSIDE
 Neighbor Code: Munic/Township: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Owner Transfer Information

Recording/Sale Date: / Deed Type:
 Sale Price: 1st Mtg Document #:

Last Market Sale Information

Recording/Sale Date: / 1st Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Sale Price: 1st Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Sale Type: 1st Mtg Document #: /
 Document #: 2nd Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Deed Type: 2nd Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Transfer Document #: Price Per SqFt:
 New Construction: Multi/Split Sale:

Prior Sale Information

Prior Rec/Sale Date: / Prior Lender:
 Prior Sale Price: Prior 1st Mtg Amt/Type: /
 Prior Doc Number: Prior 1st Mtg Rate/Type: /
 Prior Deed Type:

Site Information

Land Use: COMMERCIAL ACREAGE Acres: 3.02 County Use: VACANT COMMERCIAL (C24)
 Lot Area: 131,551 Usable Lot:
 Lot Width/Depth: x Lot Shape:
 Commercial Units: Bldg Width/Depth: x State Use: C24
 # of Buildings: 0 Building Class: Sewer Type:
 Zoning: Water Type: Topography: WESTERN
 Water District:

Tax Information

Total Value: \$481,632 Assessed Year: 2018 Property Tax: \$5,673.16
 Land Value: \$481,632 Improved %: Tax Area: 009106
 Improvement Value: Appraisal Dist: Tax Year: 2017
 Total Taxable Value: \$481,632 Fire Dist:
 Market Value: Garbage Dist: Equal Rate:
 Equal Year:

Property Characteristics

Extra Features

Year Built / Eff: /		Total Rooms/Offices:		Heat Type:	
Gross Area:	Unit:	Restrooms:	Width:	Depth:	Heat Fuel:
Building Area :		Garage Area:			Year Built:
					Improvement Value:
Tot Adj Area:		Garage 2 Area:			Construction:
Rentable Area:		Garage Capacity:			Exterior wall:
Addition Area:		Parking Spaces:			Interior wall:
Ground Floor Area:		Basement Area:			Roof Type:
Base/Main Area:		Pool:			Roof Material:
Upper Area :		Pool Area:			Foundation:
Above Grade :		Quality:			Floor Type:
# of Stories:		Condition:			Floor Cover:
Other Rooms:					
Other Improvements:	Building Permit				
Bldg Comments:					
Parcel Comments:					

Property Detail Report

For Property Located At :
3625 PLACENTIA LN, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501-1119

#7



Record #: 7

Owner Information

Owner Name: SHEPHERD ROBERT ALLEN
Mailing Address: 3625 PLACENTIA LN, RIVERSIDE CA 92501-1119 C007
Vesting Codes: MM // SE

SHEPARD

Location Information

Legal Description: 4.06 ACRES M/L IN POR PAR 18 RS 001/003 ADD TO BANDINI DONATION
County: RIVERSIDE, CA APN: 246-070-020
Census Tract / Block: 423.00 / 3 Alternate APN: 246-070-020
Township-Range-Sect: Subdivision: BANDINI DONATION ADD
Legal Book/Page: Map Reference: /
Legal Lot: 18 Tract #: /
Legal Block: School District: RIVERSIDE
Market Area: 252 School District Name: RIVERSIDE
Neighbor Code: Munic/Township: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Owner Transfer Information

Recording/Sale Date: / Deed Type:
Sale Price: 1st Mtg Document #:
Document #: /

Last Market Sale Information

Recording/Sale Date: 08/07/2002 / 07/18/2002 1st Mtg Amount/Type: \$506,000 / CONV
Sale Price: \$225,000 1st Mtg Int. Rate/Type: / FIXED
Sale Type: FULL 1st Mtg Document #: 435183
Document #: 435182 2nd Mtg Amount/Type: /
Deed Type: GRANT DEED 2nd Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
Transfer Document #: Price Per SqFt:
New Construction: Multi/Split Sale: MULTIPLE
Title Company: FIDELITY NATIONAL TITLE INSURA
Lender: BUSINESS BK/CA
Seller Name: PAGEL CARL & RHONDA

Prior Sale Information

Prior Rec/Sale Date: 12/17/1999 / Prior Lender:
Prior Sale Price: \$50,000 Prior 1st Mtg Amt/Type: /
Prior Doc Number: 545603 Prior 1st Mtg Rate/Type: /
Prior Deed Type: GRANT DEED

Site Information

Land Use: INDUSTRIAL (NEC) Acres: 4.06 County Use: INDUS MFG/PROCESSING (C08)
Lot Area: 176,854 Usable Lot: State Use: C08
Lot Width/Depth: x Lot Shape: Site Influence:
Commercial Units: Bldg Width/Depth: x Sewer Type:
of Buildings: 0 Building Class: Topography:
Zoning: Water Type: Water District: WESTERN

Tax Information

Total Value: \$628,380 Assessed Year: 2018 Property Tax: \$7,830.74
Land Value: \$314,189 Improved %: 50% Tax Area: 009106
Improvement Value: \$314,191 Appraisal Dist: Tax Year: 2017
Total Taxable Value: \$628,380 Fire Dist: Tax Exemption:
Market Value: Garbage Dist: Equal Rate:
Equal Year:

Property Characteristics

Extra Features

Year Built / Eff:		/		Total Rooms/Offices:		Heat Type:	
Gross Area:	Unit:	Size:	Restrooms:	Width:	Depth:	Heat Fuel:	Year Built:
Building Area:		Garage Area:				Air Cond:	Improvement Value:
Tot Adj Area:		Garage 2 Area:				Construction:	
Rentable Area:		Garage Capacity:				Exterior wall:	
Addition Area:		Parking Spaces:				Interior wall:	
Ground Floor Area:		Basement Area:				Roof Type:	
Base/Main Area:		Pool:				Roof Material:	
Upper Area :		Pool Area:				Foundation:	
Above Grade :		Quality:				Floor Type:	
# of Stories:		Condition:				Floor Cover:	
Other Rooms:							
Other Improvements:	Building Permit						
Bldg Comments:							
Parcel Comments:							

#8

Property Detail Report
 For Property Located At :
 ,, CA



Record #: 8

Owner Information

Owner Name: CASTRO JOSE M
 Mailing Address: 2667 N FERNside ST, ORANGE CA 92865-2222 C071
 Vesting Codes: //

CASTRO

Location Information

Legal Description: 2.65 ACRES M/L IN POR PAR 18 RS 001/003 ADD TO BANDINI DONATION
 County: RIVERSIDE, CA APN: 246-070-021
 Census Tract / Block: 423.00 / 3 Alternate APN: 246-070-021
 Township-Range-Sect: Subdivision: BANDINI DONATION ADD
 Legal Book/Page: Map Reference: /
 Legal Lot: 18 Tract #: RIVERSIDE
 Legal Block: School District: RIVERSIDE
 Market Area: 252 School District Name: RIVERSIDE
 Neighbor Code: Munic/Township: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Owner Transfer Information

Recording/Sale Date: 12/31/2014 / 12/11/2014 Deed Type: QUIT CLAIM DEED
 Sale Price: 1st Mtg Document #: /
 Document #: 500127

Last Market Sale Information

Recording/Sale Date: 12/31/2014 / 12/30/2014 1st Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Sale Price: 1st Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Sale Type: N 1st Mtg Document #: /
 Document #: 500126 2nd Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Deed Type: GRANT DEED 2nd Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Transfer Document #: Price Per SqFt: /
 New Construction: Multi/Split Sale: /
 Title Company: FIRST AMERICAN TITLE

Prior Sale Information

Prior Rec/Sale Date: 01/23/2007 / 11/09/2006 Prior Lender: /
 Prior Sale Price: \$940,000 Prior 1st Mtg Amt/Type: /
 Prior Doc Number: 52693 Prior 1st Mtg Rate/Type: /
 Prior Deed Type: QUIT CLAIM DEED

Site Information

Land Use: COMMERCIAL (NEC) Acres: 2.65 County Use: VACANT COMMERCIAL (C24)
 Lot Area: 115,434 Usable Lot: State Use: C24
 Lot Width/Depth: x Lot Shape: Site Influence:
 Commercial Units: Bldg Width/Depth: x Sewer Type:
 # of Buildings: 0 Building Class: Topography:
 Zoning: Water Type: Water District: WESTERN

Tax Information

Total Value: \$523,653 Assessed Year: 2018 Property Tax: \$6,116.54
 Land Value: \$507,007 Improved %: 3% Tax Area: 009106
 Improvement Value: \$16,646 Appraisal Dist: Tax Year: 2017
 Total Taxable Value: \$523,653 Fire Dist: Tax Exemption:
 Market Value: Garbage Dist: Equal Rate:
 Equal Year:

Property Characteristics

Extra Features

Year Built / Eff: /

Total Rooms/Offices:

Heat Type:

Gross Area:	Unit:	Size:	Restrooms:	Width:	Depth:	Heat Fuel:	Year Built:	Improvement Value:
Building Area :		Garage Area:				Air Cond:		

Tot Adj Area:

Garage 2 Area:

Construction:

Rentable Area:

Garage Capacity:

Exterior wall:

Addition Area:

Parking Spaces:

Interior wall:

Ground Floor Area:

Basement Area:

Roof Type:

Base/Main Area:

Pool:

Roof Material:

Upper Area :

Pool Area:

Foundation:

Above Grade :

Quality:

Floor Type:

of Stories:

Condition:

Floor Cover:

Other Rooms:

Other Improvements: **Building Permit**

Bldg Comments:

Parcel Comments:

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT
DIVISION FIVE

PROTECT NILES et al.,
Plaintiffs and Respondents,
v.
CITY OF FREMONT et al.,
Defendants and Respondents;
DOUG RICH et al.,
Real Parties in Interest and
Appellants.

A151645
(Alameda County
Super. Ct. No. RG15765052)

The City of Fremont (City) approved a residential and retail development (Project) in its Niles historical district over considerable neighborhood opposition. The City adopted a mitigated negative declaration after finding the Project as mitigated would have no significant adverse environmental impact. Protect Niles¹ petitioned for a writ of mandamus ordering the City to overturn the project approvals and prepare an environmental impact report. The trial court granted the petition after finding substantial evidence supported a fair argument of significant adverse impacts on aesthetics (incompatibility with the historical district) and traffic. We affirm.

¹ Protect Niles is an unincorporated association formed after the Project’s approval to “protect the Niles [historical district] neighborhood and ensure the City’s compliance with [the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.)].”

We conclude the Project’s compatibility with the historical district is properly analyzed as aesthetic impacts, and we find substantial evidence in this record supports a fair argument of a significant aesthetic impact of the Project on the Niles historical district. We also conclude the record contains substantial evidence supporting a fair argument of significant traffic impacts, notwithstanding a professional traffic study concluding the anticipated adverse impacts fell below the City’s predetermined thresholds of significance.

I. BACKGROUND

Niles Historical Overlay District

The City has designated certain areas of Niles as the Niles Historic Overlay District (Niles HOD),² and adopted design guidelines and regulations for commercial properties in the core area of the district (HOD Guidelines; Fremont Mun. Code, § 18.135.010 et seq.). The district has a distinctive character with large unusual trees lining the streets, and its seven-block-long commercial main street and surrounding neighborhood feature historic buildings with diverse architectural styles and details. According to a planning staff report on the Project before us, the HOD Guidelines also offer “general guidance . . . for maintaining compatibility with the unique characteristics” of the HOD for areas outside the commercial core. The HOD Guidelines’ “vision” for the Niles HOD is in part to preserve the district’s “small town character.” The City’s Historical Architectural Review Board (HARB) is charged with reviewing exterior features of proposed developments in the Niles HOD and advising the planning commission and city council regarding project approvals. (Fremont Mun. Code, § 18.135.050.)

The Project site lies entirely within the Niles HOD and abuts the Niles commercial core. Niles’s main street, Niles Boulevard, borders the Project site at an acknowledged

² Niles hosted silent movie production in the 1910’s and is home to historic mills, orchards, and nurseries from the mid-19th century, as well as an 1869 station on the first transcontinental railroad. Today, restored steam engines take visitors on excursions through Niles Canyon to the northeast, and the town hosts several events and fairs.

“gateway” to the Niles HOD and westbound motorists on Niles Boulevard encounter a large “NILES” sign as they pass under a railroad trestle just before the Project site. The site was used for foundry, manufacturing, and machining purposes in the early 1900’s, cannery activities from the 1920’s to the 1940’s, and varied chemical manufacturing thereafter. After a 2008 fire destroyed a historic office building, HARB took steps to allow demolition of buildings remaining on the site, and environmental remediation has made the site suitable for residential construction.

Project Description

In June 2014, developers Doug Rich and Valley Oak Partners (collectively Valley Oak) submitted a planning application for the Project. The six-acre Project site was vacant except for building foundations, piles of debris, and some trees. The irregular shaped site is bordered on the south by Alameda Creek and the Alameda Creek Trail; on the west by a neighborhood of single family homes; on a northwest diagonal by the Niles HOD commercial core; and on the north and east by Niles Boulevard.

Valley Oak proposed building 85 residential townhomes in the southern portion of the site and mixed residential and retail in the northern portion. The density of the townhouse area would be 15.6 units per acre (85 homes on 5.43 acres), with a maximum height of 35 feet (three stories). A new street (New Street) in the Project would be built to connect with Niles Boulevard. Valley Oak’s “vision for this site is the establishment of an iconic development that enhances the historic character of Niles’ town center, the sense of arrival to the Alameda Creek Trail, and most importantly, the reinforcement of the vitality and eclectic nature of the Niles community.”

Environmental Review

Following an initial study, City planning staff prepared a draft mitigated negative declaration (MND) in lieu of a full environmental impact report (EIR). The draft MND found the Project would have no impact or a less than significant impact (with or without mitigation) in all environmental areas studied, including as relevant to this appeal “Aesthetics, Light and Glare” and “Transportation/Traffic.” On the aesthetic issue, the City found the Project would not “[s]ubstantially degrade the existing visual character or

quality of the site and its surroundings” because it “would be visually compatible with surrounding development and consistent with the vision for Niles, as outlined in the [HOD Guidelines] The proposed buildings and landscapes reinforce the gateways and the strong sense of place found in Niles.” Moreover, the visual appearance of the site would improve from its existing “dilapidated, unsightly visual appearance.” On the traffic issue, the City relied on an expert traffic study and found the Project would not have significantly adverse traffic impacts with the addition of a single mitigation measure requiring Valley Oak to ensure adequate sight distance at the intersection of the proposed New Street and Niles Boulevard intersection (New Street/Niles intersection).

The draft MND was referred to HARB for advisory review. Specifically, HARB was asked to review the historical resources section of the draft MND and review the Project overall for compatibility with the HOD Design Guidelines. In a report to HARB, City staff recommended that HARB find the Project compatible because it reflected the architectural styles of former industrial buildings on the site and reduced heights of buildings on the Project’s periphery preserved views and softened the interface with adjacent areas. At a January 2015 HARB hearing, several Niles residents argued the Project was not consistent with the HOD: they objected to the height of some three-story buildings (particularly on the Project site periphery), which might block hill views; the density in the townhouse area; the architectural style of the buildings; and the choice of colors and materials on building exteriors. They also objected to the Project’s density as a generator of traffic and parking problems in and around the Niles HOD. Most HARB members echoed these sentiments, while a distinct minority of speakers and HARB members spoke in favor of the Project and its consistency with the HOD Guidelines. HARB voted four to one to recommend denial of the Project because it “would be incompatible in terms of siting, massing, scale, size, materials, textures, and colors with existing development in the Niles [HOD].”

The Project and draft MND were next referred to the planning commission for approval. A staff report again recommended Project approval and adoption of the draft MND. At the February 2015 hearing, Valley Oak defended the Project design in terms

similar to the staff report and reported plans to change some exterior and roof designs in response to HARB's concerns. When pressed on the density issue, Valley Oak said the Project would not be economically feasible if the density were significantly reduced. Public comments submitted in writing and those presented orally at the hearing reflected the same concerns expressed during the HARB hearing.³ The commissioners voted six to zero (with one member recused) to recommend that the city council approve the Project and adopt the draft MND subject to conditions including height reduction of some townhouses; ensuring high windows did not provide views into adjacent homes; reduced use of metal siding; and improved traffic flow at the New Street/Niles intersection with a turnaround.

At a March 3, 2015 city council meeting, residents continued to object to the Project despite some modifications. Some councilmembers echoed these concerns. The New Street/Niles intersection was discussed extensively, specifically regarding the need for a left-turn pocket lane to ensure safety and traffic flow. However, the council voted three to two to approve the Project and adopt the draft MND.⁴ The City issued a "Notice of Determination," finding the Project as mitigated would not have a significant effect on the environment. It separately found the Project was "functionally and aesthetically compatible with the building styles, materials, colors and significant features . . . with the Niles HOD." One of the City's "conditions of approval" dealt with traffic issues: "The applicant shall work with the Public Works Department to include a north[/west]bound left-turn pocket lane on Niles Boulevard at the new intersection of Street A and Niles Boulevard if the Public Works Department determines the adequate right-of-way will accommodate a left-turn pocket lane."

³ Residents presented commissioners with a petition purportedly signed by 175 citizens asking them to consider the Project's impacts before allowing "this high-density project" to move forward. Commissioners were later presented with a petition in favor of the Project signed by eight Niles business owners.

⁴ The council again voted three to two to approve the Project and adopt the draft MND after a second reading on March 17, 2015.

The only relevant CEQA mitigation measure required a specified sight distance at the New Street/Niles intersection. As approved, the Project still included 98 residential units.

Trial Court Proceedings

On April 3, 2015, Protect Niles and Niles resident Julie A. Cain (collectively, Protect Niles) petitioned for a writ of mandamus ordering the City to set aside the Project approvals and prepare an EIR. Protect Niles argued substantial evidence supported a fair argument of significant aesthetic/land use impacts (consistency with the Niles HOD), traffic impacts, hazardous materials impacts, and impacts on the Alameda Creek Regional Trail.

The trial court found substantial evidence supported a fair argument of significant impacts on aesthetics and traffic only. On aesthetics, the court cited “the testimony and views of members of the public and the opinions of the HARB members who were clear in their view that the project is incompatible with the Niles esthetic. . . . [¶] [T]he opinions of the HARB members, charged with the duty to evaluate esthetics, must be considered in the same category as ‘expert’ testimony.” On traffic, the court cited “a plethora of commentary by members of the public . . . [describing] an already low level of service and asserting that the reduction in the level of service will be more significant than is reflected in the Initial Study/MND. [¶] . . . [¶] Respondents are incorrect that the Initial Study/MND data does not demonstrate a traffic impact. Respondents are also incorrect that a change in level of service from ‘E’ level to ‘F’ level is not substantial evidence of a significant traffic impact, and that conclusion is particularly true in combination with the relevant personal reservations from the community members who describe the actual impacts of the Initial Study/MND’s statistics on the level of service. [¶] [T]he City is [also] incorrect that [an adopted threshold of significance] trumps a fair argument that a project may cause a significant impact. (*Communities for a Better Environment v. California Resources Agency* (2002) 103 Cal.App.4th 98, 111–114.) [¶] The record also reflects commentary regarding the safety, or lack thereof, of the proposed left turn for vehicles traveling northward on Niles Boulevard at the street

proposed to be built as the primary entrance to the project. That commentary was validated by the city councilman, who has traffic engineer expertise” The court ordered the City to vacate its Project approvals and refrain from approving the Project “absent compliance with CEQA in the preparation of an EIR.” Valley Oak appeals.

II. DISCUSSION

A. CEQA Legal Standards

“The foremost principle under CEQA is that the Legislature intended the act “to be interpreted in such manner as to afford the fullest possible protection to the environment within the reasonable scope of the statutory language.” [Citation.] . . . [¶] [The Supreme Court has] repeatedly recognized that the EIR is the “heart of CEQA.” ([Citations]; see also [Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14], § 15003, subd. (a)⁵.) “Its purpose is to inform the public and its responsible officials of the environmental consequences of their decisions *before* they are made. Thus, the EIR ‘protects not only the environment but also informed self-government.’ [Citation.]” [Citation.] To this end, public participation is an “essential part of the CEQA process.” ([CEQA] Guidelines, § 15201; [citation].)

“With certain limited exceptions, a public agency must prepare an EIR whenever substantial evidence supports a fair argument that a proposed project “may have a significant effect on the environment.” ([Pub. Resources Code,] §§ 21100, 21151, 21080, 21082.2 [fair argument standard]; [CEQA] Guidelines, §§ 15002, subd. (f)(1), (2), 15063; [citation].) “ ‘Significant effect on the environment’ means a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment.” ([Pub. Resources Code,] § 21068; see also [CEQA] Guidelines, § 15382.)’ [Citation.]

“If there is substantial evidence in the whole record supporting a fair argument that a project may have a significant nonmitigable effect on the environment, the lead agency shall prepare an EIR, even though it may also be presented with other substantial evidence that the project will not have a significant effect. ([Pub. Resources Code,]

⁵ Regulations implementing CEQA are codified at California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15000 et seq. and are called the “ ‘State CEQA Guidelines.’ ” (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15001.) These regulations are hereafter referred to as CEQA Guidelines.

§ 21151, subd. (a); [CEQA Guidelines], § 15064, subd. (f)(1), (2); [citations].) ‘May’ means a reasonable possibility. ([Pub. Resources Code,] §§ 21082.2, subd. (a), 21100, 21151, subd. (a); [citation].)

“ ‘Substantial evidence’ means ‘enough relevant information and reasonable inferences from this information that a fair argument can be made to support a conclusion, even though other conclusions might also be reached.’ ([CEQA] Guidelines, § 15384, subd. (a).) Substantial evidence ‘shall include facts, reasonable assumptions predicated upon facts, and expert opinion supported by facts.’ ([*Id.*], § 15384, subd. (b).) ‘Argument, speculation, unsubstantiated opinion or narrative, evidence which is clearly erroneous or inaccurate, or evidence of social or economic impacts which do not contribute to or are not caused by physical impacts on the environment does not constitute substantial evidence.’ ([*Id.*], § 15384, subd. (a).)

“The fair argument standard is a ‘low threshold’ test for requiring the preparation of an EIR. [Citations.] It is a question of law, not fact, whether a fair argument exists, and the courts owe no deference to the lead agency’s determination. Review is *de novo*, *with a preference for resolving doubts in favor of environmental review*. [Citations.] [¶] [H]owever, we must “giv[e] [the lead agency] the benefit of [the] doubt on any legitimate, disputed issues of credibility.” [Citation.] . . . [¶] Relevant personal observations of area residents on nontechnical subjects may qualify as substantial evidence for a fair argument. [Citations.] . . . [¶] On the other hand, mere argument, speculation, and unsubstantiated opinion, even expert opinion, is not substantial evidence for a fair argument. ([Pub. Resources Code,] § 21082.2, subd. (c); [CEQA] Guidelines, § 15384, subd. (a); [citations].) ‘The existence of public controversy over the environmental effects of a project shall not require preparation of an environmental impact report if there is no substantial evidence in light of the whole record before the lead agency that the project may have a significant effect on the environment.’ ([Pub. Resources Code,] § 21082.2, subd. (b); [citation].) Neither is the mere possibility of adverse impact on a few people, as opposed to the environment in general.” (*Pocket*

Protectors v. City of Sacramento (2004) 124 Cal.App.4th 903, 926–929, fns. omitted (*Pocket Protectors*).

B. *Motion to Dismiss*

On May 29, 2018, Protect Niles moved to dismiss this appeal on the ground it became moot with the City’s May 25 publication of a draft EIR on a revised Project application by Valley Oak. Protect Niles argues Valley Oak voluntarily complied with the trial court judgment and the appeal accordingly seeks nothing more than an “advisory opinion that the [C]ity’s approval of the [Project] did not require preparation of an EIR.” We disagree. The *City* has voluntarily complied with the trial court’s directive to prepare an EIR, but the City is not an appellant in this case. The appellant, Valley Oak, was not commanded to take any particular action by the trial court and thus cannot have voluntarily complied with the trial court’s order. Valley Oak’s alleged submission of a revised Project application is not tantamount to withdrawal of its original Project application or abandonment of its legal position in this appeal that the original application was properly approved by the City without preparation of an EIR. Dismissal of an appeal is discretionary (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.244(c)(2); *Fox Searchlight Pictures, Inc. v. Paladino* (2001) 89 Cal.App.4th 294, 300, fn. 4.) We decline to do so at this late date. Moreover, the appeal is not truly “moot.” Were Valley Oak to prevail in this appeal, the City’s 2015 Project approval would be restored regardless of the status of the revised application and EIR.⁶

⁶ We deny Protect Niles’s May 29, 2018 request for judicial notice because, even assuming the attached materials are subject to judicial notice, they do not demonstrate the case has become moot. Accordingly, we also deny Valley Oak’s June 13, 2018 request for judicial notice that was submitted in opposition to Protect Niles’s motion to dismiss. (See *Mangini v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.* (1994) 7 Cal.4th 1057, 1063 [judicial notice taken only of relevant material], overruled on other grounds in *In re Tobacco Cases II* (2007) 41 Cal.4th 1257, 1276.)

C. *Aesthetic Impacts*

1. *Alleged Forfeiture of Land Use Guidelines Argument*

As a preliminary matter, we address Valley Oak’s contention that Protect Niles forfeited its argument that the Project is incompatible with HOD Guidelines because it did not appeal the trial court’s rejection of an argument regarding violation of land use policies. In the trial court, Protect Niles argued evidence of the Project’s incompatibility with the Niles HOD supported a fair argument of significant impacts on both aesthetics and local land use policies—specifically, conflict with the HOD Guidelines. The City and Valley Oak responded to both theories. In its written order on the merits, the trial court accepted the aesthetic impact theory and did not address the land use policy issues. Valley Oak appealed and Protect Niles did not file a cross-appeal.

Valley Oak argues that, by failing to cross-appeal, Protect Niles forfeited an argument based on conflict with land use policies. Like the trial court, we need not address this argument because we conclude Protect Niles’s arguments regarding the Project’s incompatibility with the Niles HOD are properly analyzed as aesthetic impacts.

2. *CEQA Review of Aesthetic Impacts*

Under CEQA, it is the state’s policy to “[t]ake all action necessary to provide the people of this state with . . . enjoyment of *aesthetic*, natural, scenic, and *historic* environmental qualities.” (Pub. Resources Code, § 21001, subd. (b); italics added; see *id.*, § 21060.5 [defining “ ‘environment’ ” to include “objects of historic or aesthetic significance”].) Thus, “aesthetic issues are properly studied under CEQA.” (*Preserve Poway v. City of Poway* (2016) 245 Cal.App.4th 560, 577 [reviewing cases].) As guidance for evaluation of aesthetic impacts, the CEQA Guidelines suggest agencies consider whether a proposed project would “[s]ubstantially degrade the existing *visual character* or quality of the site and its *surroundings*.” (CEQA Guidelines, appen. G, § I, subd. (c), italics added [environmental checklist form].) The CEQA Guidelines specifically note that “the significance of an activity may vary with the setting.” (CEQA Guidelines, § 15064, subd. (b); *North Coast Rivers Alliance v. Marin Municipal Water*

Dist. Bd. of Directors (2013) 216 Cal.App.4th 614, 624 [lead agency may find impact significant “ ‘depending on the nature of the area affected’ ”].)

Several courts have recognized that a project’s impact on the aesthetic character of a surrounding community is a proper subject of CEQA environmental review. In *Citizens for Responsible & Open Government v. City of Grand Terrace* (2008) 160 Cal.App.4th 1323, the court ruled an EIR was required where evidence showed a two- and three-story 120-unit senior housing facility might cause significant “changes to the physical and aesthetic conditions and character of the surrounding low-density, single-family residential neighborhood” due to the proposed facility’s density and height. (*Id.* at p. 1335; see *id.* at pp. 1327–1329, 1337.) In *Pocket Protectors*, the court ruled an EIR was required where a proposed development on narrow parcels within a larger planned residential development might cause significant aesthetic impacts due to the proposed development’s limited green space, minimal setbacks, and parallel rows of houses creating a tunneling or canyoning effect. (*Pocket Protectors, supra*, 124 Cal.App.4th at pp. 908–910, 936–939; see *id.* at pp. 929–936 [on similar grounds finding substantial evidence of fair argument of conflict with local land use policies].)

In *Eller Media Co. v. Community Redevelopment Agency* (2003) 108 Cal.App.4th 25, an agency’s decision to prepare a supplemental EIR on a proposal to erect a billboard was affirmed in part because it “could potentially affect the visual environment” in a Hollywood redevelopment area. (*Id.* at p. 35; see *id.* at pp. 29–30, 44.) The agency further found the billboard’s height and massiveness and its support structure might be incongruent with an historic building on the project site or provide an inappropriate backdrop for the scenic vista of Sunset Boulevard, a major scenic highway in the neighborhood. (*Id.* at pp. 35–36.) Similarly, the agency found the billboard’s scale and character might be inappropriate in proximity to residences, a church, and playground.⁷ (*Id.* at p. 35 [also finding incompatibility with adjacent land uses]; see *Friends of College*

⁷ The agency made similar findings based on conflict with the redevelopment plan’s broad goals and specific directives regarding historic buildings. (*Eller Media Co. v. Community Redevelopment Agency, supra*, 108 Cal.App.4th at pp. 32–34.)

of San Mateo Gardens v. San Mateo County Community College Dist. (2017)

11 Cal.App.5th 596, 609–611 [demolition of building and surrounding gardens might have significant adverse aesthetic impact on college campus].)

Courts have cautioned that CEQA aesthetics review should not be used to protect the views of particular persons versus the general public. (See *Porterville Citizens for Responsible Hillside Development v. City of Porterville* (2007) 157 Cal.App.4th 885, 900–903 [no EIR required where neighbors urged city to preserve beauty of area but provided no evidence housing development would cause substantial adverse impact on a public view]; *Taxpayers for Accountable School Bond Spending v. San Diego Unified School Dist.* (2013) 215 Cal.App.4th 1013, 1042 [complaints that high school stadium lights would disturb peace and calm of neighborhood were evidence of aesthetic impacts only on particular persons].) Similarly, CEQA aesthetics review should not be used to secure social or economic rather than aesthetic environmental goals. (See *Porterville*, at p. 903 [concerns that project’s construction quality could reduce neighboring property values was not a legitimate CEQA issue]; *Preserve Poway v. City of Poway, supra*, 245 Cal.App.4th at pp. 565–566 [objections that housing development would replace a popular horse boarding facility raised psychological or social concerns, not CEQA environmental concerns].)

Courts also emphasize that context is crucial in determining the appropriateness of CEQA aesthetic review. In *Bowman v. City of Berkeley* (2004) 122 Cal.App.4th 572, our colleagues in Division Four upheld a city council’s decision to adopt an MND for an urban infill senior housing project and rejected an argument that an EIR was required to assess the project’s aesthetic impact on the neighborhood. (*Id.* at pp. 576–577.) “[W]e do not believe that our Legislature in enacting CEQA . . . intended to require an EIR where the sole environmental impact is the aesthetic merit of a building in a highly developed area. [Citations.] To rule otherwise would mean that an EIR would be required for every urban building project that is not exempt under CEQA if enough people could be marshaled to complain about how it will look. . . . The aesthetic difference between a four-story and a three-story building on a commercial lot on a major

thoroughfare in a developed urban area is not a significant environmental impact, even under the fair argument standard.” (*Id.* at p. 592.) “[A]esthetic issues like the one raised here are ordinarily the province of local design review, not CEQA.” (*Id.* at p. 593.) However, *Bowman* added an important caveat: “[T]here may be situations where . . . an aesthetic impact like the one alleged here arises in a ‘particularly sensitive’ context ([CEQA] Guidelines, § 15300.2)^[8] where it could be considered environmentally significant” (*Bowman*, at p. 592, italics added.) The court held no EIR was required “[b]ased primarily on the [proposed project’s] environmental context”—a single senior housing facility in a mixed-use urban setting. (*Id.* at p. 576.) Here, Valley Oak proposes building a 6-acre housing complex within a designated historical district—an area the City itself has recognized as a particularly sensitive context.

The court in *San Francisco Beautiful v. City and County of San Francisco* (2014) 226 Cal.App.4th 1012, similarly emphasized context when it upheld application of a categorical exemption to a project to add utility boxes to San Francisco sidewalks. (*Id.* at p. 1017.) The court held an “unusual circumstances” exception to the exemption was not merited based on the project’s aesthetic effects even under a fair argument standard. (*Id.* at pp. 1023–1024 [applying CEQA Guidelines, § 15300.2, subd. (c)].) As in *Bowman*, *supra*, 122 Cal.App.4th 572, the court emphasized that “ ‘[t]he significance of an environmental impact is . . . measured in light of the *context* where it occurs.’ ” (*San Francisco Beautiful*, at p. 1026, italics added.) The historic district setting at issue here is readily distinguishable.

In *Eureka Citizens for Responsible Government v. City of Eureka* (2007) 147 Cal.App.4th 357 (*Eureka*), we rejected arguments that an EIR was inadequate

⁸ CEQA Guideline section 15300.2, subdivision (a) provides that some of CEQA’s categorical exemptions “are qualified by consideration of where the project is to be located—a project that is ordinarily insignificant in its impact on the environment may in a *particularly sensitive environment* be significant.” (Italics added.) As noted *ante*, the CEQA Guidelines similarly counsel that an agency, when assessing a project’s environmental impacts, should recognize that “the significance of an activity may vary with the setting.” (*Id.*, § 15064, subd. (b).)

because it failed to analyze the impact of a school playground on the historical and aesthetic character of the surrounding residential neighborhood. (*Id.* at pp. 374–376.) Again, context among other factors distinguishes *Eureka* from this case. First and most importantly, the city had prepared an EIR on the project in *Eureka*, so the question before us was whether the city’s finding of no significant environmental impact after mitigation was supported by substantial evidence, regardless of any substantial evidence to the contrary; here, where the city relied on an MND, the question before us is whether there was *any* substantial evidence in the record of a significant environmental impact, regardless of substantial evidence supporting the city’s finding of no significant impact. “[T]his distinction is crucial for purposes of our review.” (*North Coast Rivers Alliance v. Marin Municipal Water Dist. Bd. of Directors, supra*, 216 Cal.App.4th at p. 627.)

Second, appellants in *Eureka* had made a “historical resources” impact argument not supported by the record. Although 53 locally-listed historic structures were in the 30-block neighborhood of the project, the appellants failed to show the *neighborhood itself* had been designated a historic resource or that the project would adversely impact any specific historic resource in the neighborhood. We noted that CEQA defines a significant impact on a historical resource as a change to the *physical* condition of the resource. (*Eureka, supra*, 147 Cal.App.4th at pp. 374–375; see Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.1 [defining “historical resource” and providing a “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” may be a significant effect on the environment]; CEQA Guidelines, § 15064.5, subds. (a), (b); see also *id.*, § 15064.5, subd. (b)(1), (2) [defining “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” as demolition or material alteration in the physical characteristics of the resource].) Here, Protect Niles does not argue the City failed to comply with CEQA’s historical resource provisions.

Third, in *Eureka* we rejected the appellants’ aesthetic impact argument because “nothing was presented in the record that established an aesthetic impact on any of” the historic structures in the neighborhood or established that the playground was “located in a ‘particularly sensitive’ context. (See [CEQA] Guidelines, § 15300.2.)” (*Eureka, supra*,

147 Cal.App.4th at p. 375, fn. omitted; see *Taxpayers for Accountable School Bond Spending v. San Diego Unified School Dist.*, *supra*, 215 Cal.App.4th at pp. 1043–1045 [rejecting argument that project would have adverse aesthetic impact on alleged historical district where district never was recognized by city and no evidence district would be materially impaired].) Here, as discussed *post*, there was substantial evidence of an adverse impact on the unusual setting of the Niles HOD, as mapped and officially recognized by the City.

Finally, in *Eureka* we rejected the appellants’ argument that the “playground structure was ‘enormous and garish’ and ‘wholly inappropriate for this site’ ” and thus would have a significant adverse environmental impact. (*Eureka, supra*, 147 Cal.App.4th at p. 376.) “[T]he CEQA issue of aesthetics is not the judging of the individual beauty of the [playground], but rather the physical elements of the preexisting environment [it] may significantly impact.” (*Ibid.*) Here, while many of public comments on the Project criticized the aesthetics of the Project independent of its setting, Protect Niles’s litigation argument rests on the Project’s aesthetic impact on the *setting*, i.e., the Niles HOD.

In sum, we conclude a project’s visual impact on a surrounding officially-designated historical district is appropriate aesthetic impact review under CEQA. We do not believe this view undermines the separate scheme for CEQA review of environmental impacts on historical resources. (See Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines, § 15064.5(a), (b).) As noted, those rules focus on direct physical changes to historical resources themselves that materially impair those resources’ historical significance, not a project’s aesthetic impact on its historical setting.⁹ (See *Eureka, supra*, 147 Cal.App.4th at pp. 374–375.) We do not believe the Legislature intended CEQA review to overlook a project’s aesthetic impact on a historical district where the

⁹ Although CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5, subdivision (b)(1) refers to physical change of “the resource or its immediate surroundings,” subdivision (b)(2) defines material impairment only in terms of physical changes to the resource itself. The governing statute, Public Resources Code section 21084.1, does not refer to immediate surroundings.

Legislature expressly provided that CEQA addresses projects' aesthetic and historic environmental impacts (Pub. Resources Code, § 21001, subd. (b)), specified that any objects of historical or aesthetic significance are part of the environment (*Id.*, § 21060.5), and intended that CEQA be liberally construed to afford the fullest possible protection to the environment (*Laurel Heights Improvement Assn. v. Regents of University of California* (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376, 390).

3. *Substantial Evidence of Aesthetic Impact on Niles HOD*

Here, substantial evidence clearly supported a fair argument the Project would have an adverse aesthetic impact on the Niles HOD.

As noted *ante*, the initial study concluded the Project is aesthetically compatible with the Niles HOD because it reflects the architectural style of the industrial buildings that previously occupied the site and the HOD Guidelines recognize eclectic architecture within the district. During public hearings on the Project, Valley Oak defended the Project's aesthetics in similar terms and cautioned that "false historicism is the worst way to honor the past." Some City officials echoed these sentiments.

HARB, however, opined that the Project was inconsistent with the Niles HOD because of its height, density and massing, as well as its architectural style. HARB member Shaiq opined that the Project "did not compl[e]ment Niles because of its density," which would take away "the small town feeling" of Niles. HARB member Adamson said "something 'village-ie' would be best," with less density and more open space. HARB chairperson Price said, "Architectural features should have some significance with current historical features in Niles" but "[m]ost important" is "density . . . in keeping with the HOD." Niles residents echoed these views. One argued the "[HOD] Guidelines emphasized scale and a view to the hills. The height of the buildings should be both one and two stories. . . . Niles was about a small town feel." Another said the "modern, high-tech look" of the Project was not an "appropriate entrance to the core of the current downtown Niles [HOD]." Still another resident agreed that "the gateway should say that this is what you'll get when you enter downtown." Other resident comments were that "the architecture was interesting, but not right for Niles"; "the

cannery design was actually beautiful, but the rest was not appropriate for Niles”; and a “more traditional look should be used to blend” into the adjacent neighborhood.

Despite Valley Oak’s promises to modify the Project, residents and some City officials nevertheless continued to find the Project incompatible with the Niles HOD. Planning Commissioner Leung said the design was “really contemporary” and “too far away from where Niles is” aesthetically. Commissioner Bonaccorsi said the “sea of 30[-foot] houses” was a different look from the former industrial buildings on the site. Niles resident Scott Rogers said the Project “doesn’t look like Niles,” and Niles resident Deni Caster said the Project’s “design factors in a historical area demand your attention.” Even after the Project was modified in response to the planning commission’s conditions, similar opinions were voiced. City Councilmember Bacon said the Project “failed to relate the historic character of Niles” and “clearly does not match the character of what we have in Niles.” He observed, “when you have 24 garages in a row and three-story developments you have a canyon effect,” and reduced massing would “give it a much different character.” Niles resident Al Menard said, “This is too modern of a site for a historic district. . . . [P]eople when they come underneath the railroad tracks they see a historic venue that they know . . . is part of the historic community of Niles. And if we don’t do that we’ve lost a lot of our integrity and a lot of our history.” Niles resident Dorothy Bradley urged the city council to “please downsize the project. It’s too much for Niles.” Niles resident Kimberly Harbin complained “there doesn’t seem to have been much of an effort at all to make the architecture fit into what we consider the small town, Norman Rockwell charm that is Niles.” In short, opinion differed sharply as to the Project’s aesthetic compatibility with the historic district.

We recognize that aesthetic judgments are inherently subjective. (See *Ocean View Estates Homeowners Assn., Inc. v. Montecito Water Dist.* (2004) 116 Cal.App.4th 396, 402.) But “[p]ersonal observations on these nontechnical issues can constitute substantial evidence.” (*Ibid.*) Here, the comments about incompatibility were not solely based on vague notions of beauty or personal preference, but were grounded in inconsistencies with the prevailing building heights and architectural styles of the Niles HOD

neighborhood and commercial core. (Cf. *Leonoff v. Monterey County Bd. of Supervisors* (1990) 222 Cal.App.3d 1337, 1352 [“[u]nsubstantiated opinions, concerns, and suspicions about a project, though sincere and deeply felt, do not rise to the level of substantial evidence”].) HARB, the board specifically charged with assessing compatibility with the Niles HOD and presumably comprised of persons with some expertise in historic aesthetics, overwhelmingly voted to deem the design incompatible based in part on its “massing, scale, size,” which was never significantly modified. (Cf. *Pocket Protectors, supra*, 124 Cal.App.4th at pp. 931–932 [planning commissioners’ fact-based opinions based on planning expertise were substantial evidence for fair argument].) Although the Project was modified somewhat following the HARB meeting, the density and architectural style of the Project were never changed such that HARB’s criticisms became irrelevant. (See *Friends of College of San Mateo Gardens v. San Mateo County Community College Dist., supra*, 11 Cal.App.5th at p. 610 [“comments remained relevant after the revised addendum” to an MND where relevant facts had not changed].) Moreover, many of the conditions added to the Project approvals by the city council were merely precatory and not added as required *CEQA mitigation* measures to reduce an environmental impact to less than significant.

Valley Oak argues the Project cannot plausibly result in an adverse aesthetic impact on its surroundings because it is being upgraded from a dilapidated vacant lot to attractively landscaped new construction. On this theory, construction of any nature or character within the Niles HOD could not plausibly have an adverse aesthetic effect on the historic district because the project would presumably be more attractive than a vacant lot. We reject that categorical approach.

Valley Oak suggests the Project’s impact on the HOD cannot be significant because the Project site is on the edge of the district and outside its commercial core. However, “[t]he significance of an environmental impact is not based on its size but is instead ‘ “measured in light of the context where it occurs.” ’ ” (*Friends of College of San Mateo Gardens v. San Mateo County Community College Dist., supra*, 11 Cal.App.5th at p. 610 [aesthetic impact of removing campus gardens potentially

significant because gardens were “unique,” even though loss of total landscaped and open space would have been less than one-third of one percent].) The Project site is at a recognized “gateway” to the Niles HOD, it abuts the commercial core and extends the commercial strip, and it lies entirely within the historical district.

Valley Oak also argues “the mere conclusion of an advisory body like HARB does not by itself constitute substantial evidence to support a fair argument of a significant environmental impact. (*Perley v. Board of Supervisors* (1982) 137 Cal.App.3d 424, 435–436.)” In *Perley*, the county planning commission had ordered preparation of an EIR, but the board of supervisors overruled its decision on appeal and approved the project after adopting an MND. (*Id.* at p. 429.) The Court of Appeal affirmed the denial of a petition to overturn the board’s decision, noting that the plaintiff had failed to point to specific evidence in the record that would support a fair argument of significant environmental effects. The plaintiff had cited the fact that “the planning commission came to a different conclusion than the board.” (*Id.* at pp. 434–435.) The court wrote, “The commission’s *conclusions* from the evidence presented to it do not themselves constitute *evidence* of such effects.” (*Id.* at p. 435.) Here, Protect Niles does not rely alone on the HARB *vote* as evidence of a significant aesthetic impact, but also cites board members’ underlying aesthetic judgments about the effect of the Project. Other courts have distinguished *Perley* on similar grounds. (*Architectural Heritage Assn. v. County of Monterey* (2004) 122 Cal.App.4th 1095, 1115–1116 [advisory historic board’s fact-based determination of historic status was substantial evidence supporting a fair argument project would destroy historic resource]; *Pocket Protectors, supra*, 124 Cal.App.4th at p. 934 [planning commission’s factual findings of conflict with land use policies was substantial evidence of fair argument of significant impact].) In our view, HARB members’ collective opinions about the compatibility of the Project with the Niles HOD are substantial evidence in this record of the Project’s potentially significant aesthetic impacts.¹⁰

¹⁰ Valley Oak also argues that relying on the views of HARB *advisory* board members to find substantial evidence of a fair argument would undermine the city council’s authority to make the final *decision* on environmental impacts. This argument

We recognize few if any comments during hearings on the Projects specifically argued an MND was inappropriate and an EIR was necessary. However, Valley Oak does not contend the aesthetic impacts issue was not administratively exhausted. We also recognize that because aesthetics is an inherently subjective assessment the City could well act within its discretion if, after preparation of an EIR, it concludes the Project will have no significant aesthetic impact on the historical district. Our role here, however, is not to anticipate whether an ultimate evaluation by the City, one way or the other, might be supported by substantial evidence. Our function is to ensure the CEQA environmental review process serves its purpose of facilitating informed decision-making with public participation on environmental issues. Preparation of an EIR will facilitate the informed self-government process of evaluating the Project's aesthetic impact on the Niles HOD. An EIR will describe the Project's compatibility with the Niles HOD, assess the adequacy of proposed mitigation measures, discuss possible alternative designs, and assess their feasibility.¹¹ (1 Kostka & Zischke, Practice Under the Cal. Environmental Quality Act (Cont.Ed.Bar 2018) §§ 11.9–11.13, pp. 11-7 to 11-8.)

D. *Traffic Impacts*

Valley Oak argues the trial court erred in ruling substantial evidence supports a fair argument of significant traffic impacts from the Project. In the trial court, Protect Niles's argument on the traffic issue consisted almost entirely of quotes from the record—comments made by residents, City officials or staff, and professional consultants—expressing concerns about traffic impacts caused by the proposed New Street/Niles intersection.¹² We agree with the trial court that these fact-based

confuses the lead agency's authority to make the *ultimate* significant impact findings after appropriate environmental review with the agency's responsibility to *initially* prepare an EIR if there is a fair argument of a significant environmental impact.

¹¹ Tellingly, the planning commission and city council attempted to prematurely engage in this process by discussing the economic feasibility of Project alternatives based on informal discussions with Valley Oak.

¹² Protect Niles incorporates most of these quotes into its respondents' brief on appeal as well.

comments constituted substantial evidence supporting a fair argument the Project will have significant adverse traffic impacts.

1. *Background*

The Niles HOD is bordered by Alameda Creek to the south and west and by Mission Boulevard to the north and east (a four- to six-lane major arterial, traveling in an east-west direction). Niles Boulevard (a two-lane minor arterial street) traverses Niles, connecting with Mission Boulevard (Niles/Mission intersection) east of Niles and becoming Alvarado-Niles Road west of the Niles commercial core on the way to Union City.¹³

Heading westbound from the Niles/Mission intersection, Niles Boulevard narrows, with a low speed limit, to pass under a railroad trestle before making a hard right along the eastern side of the Project site. Niles Boulevard continues west to the Niles commercial core. Valley Oak plans to add angled parking along the Project's Niles Boulevard frontage. Exit from the angled parking spaces would require drivers to back into the eastbound lane of Niles Boulevard.

The traffic study analyzed traffic flow at the proposed location of the New Street/Niles intersection and congestion at nearby intersections, including Niles/Mission. Relying on trip generation rates for residences and quality restaurants taken from the Institute of Transportation Engineers publication, *Trip Generation* (9th edition), the study estimated the Project would generate 785 daily trips (including 569 generated by the Project's dwelling units). When rerouted traffic from the adjacent neighborhood was factored in, the study projected 55 morning peak hour trips through the New Street/Niles intersection and 78 during the evening peak hour.

On safety and traffic flow at the New Street/Niles intersection, the study concluded a left-turn pocket lane on westbound Niles Boulevard was warranted under national guidelines. However, City staff decided not to require a left-turn pocket lane for

¹³ We take judicial notice of the general geography of the Fremont area. (Evid. Code, § 452, subd. (h).)

two reasons. First, “without a left-turn pocket, this intersection would operate much like the existing intersections in downtown Niles . . . where left-turn vehicles on Niles Boulevard share a single lane with the vehicles traveling through. [One such downtown] intersection . . . operates adequately, yet it has a greater number of left turns than those estimated for the [New Street/Niles intersection].” Second, “[h]aving no left-turn pocket at the [New Street/Niles intersection] would help to slow down vehicles as they enter downtown Niles.” The traffic study also assessed visibility at the intersection. Relying on the posted speed limit of 25 miles per hour on Niles Boulevard, it determined the minimum acceptable sight distance at the intersection would be 150 feet and recommended the City require the Project design ensure such sight distance. As noted *ante*, the MND included such a mitigation measure.

The traffic study also assessed whether the Project would cause increased congestion at nearby intersections. As relevant here, it concluded the level of service at the Niles/Mission intersection would deteriorate from an already “unacceptable” E level of service to a lower F level of service. However, the amount of deterioration would be less than the City’s predetermined thresholds of significance for signalized intersections. (See CEQA Guidelines, § 15064.7.)

The initial study incorporated the traffic study’s analyses and concluded the Project would have less than significant traffic impacts with mitigation to ensure adequate sight distance at the New Street/Niles intersection.

2. *Left-Turn Pocket Lane*

Residents and City officials expressed concern that, without a left-turn pocket lane at the New Street/Niles intersection, westbound drivers on Niles Boulevard taking the hard-right turn might run into cars queued up to turn left into the Project. As City Councilmember Bacon said, “[I]f there were three or four vehicles queuing and trying to make that left turn, . . . you’d have very little room for someone coming around that corner . . . [V]isibility is quite bad.” He called it “a blind turn” and a “pretty dangerous” situation. City Councilmember Jones observed that westbound drivers on Niles Boulevard “have a tendency as they make the right turn [after the railroad underpass],

they hit the gas.” The City Community Development Director Jeff Schwob agreed that speeds on Niles Boulevard generally are a concern: “I would say people drive way too fast down Niles Boulevard. . . . Whether they’re going to pick up enough speed right there around the corner, I don’t know. But once you [are into the commercial core], it’s like ‘oh my gosh.’ ” Niles resident Dorothy Bradley stated: “I live on Niles Boulevard . . . and they raised the speed limit from 35 to 40 miles an hour on a short strip and . . . believe me, people go flying by my house at 45 and 50 miles per hour before they reach the overpass into Union City,” apparently referring to a portion of Niles Boulevard to the west of the Niles commercial core. Niles resident Roger Marshall criticized the traffic study’s reliance on the downtown intersection, noting a substantial difference in the westbound approaches to the two intersections, and faulted the study for not taking into account the Project’s new angled parking would require motorists to back into Niles Boulevard.¹⁴

These *fact-based* comments are substantial evidence supporting a fair argument that the New Street/Niles intersection will create traffic safety hazards due to excessive queueing in the westbound lane, a tendency of westbound drivers to exceed the posted speed limit, and limited visibility around the 90-degree curve. Significantly, even the traffic study’s author acknowledged a left-turn pocket lane was warranted by engineering standards. Although he insisted the intersection was safe without the pocket lane, his analysis of the intersection was based at least in part on the posted speed limit despite ample evidence that speed limits were often exceeded in that area. Moreover, the reasons City staff did not require the left-turn pocket lane—a concern about the character of the district and a desire to slow traffic down as it entered the commercial core—reflected a balancing of the risks and benefits of the proposed safety measure in comparison to other goals. This is the sort of evaluation that should *follow* preparation of an EIR, not justify reliance on an MND. In any event, the city council added a Project approval condition

¹⁴ Marshall apparently supported his critique with personal observations that are not in the record: “This afternoon I observed traffic conditions near the curve where Niles Boulevard goes under the [railroad trestle]. (See attached table).”

(not a CEQA mitigation measure) that merely required Valley Oak to “work with” City staff on the issue with a goal of adding the left-turn pocket lane *if* there was a sufficient right-of-way—no alternative measures were considered or mandated if not.

3. *Congestion on Niles Boulevard and at Niles/Mission*

Another traffic concern raised during the public review process was increased congestion on Niles Boulevard including the Niles/Mission intersection, which might arise due to both additional traffic from Project residents and interference with traffic flow caused by drivers backing out of the angled parking places. Niles residents Renee Guild and Ken Morjig respectively reported the Niles/Mission intersection was already “a disaster waiting to happen” and “a bad issue.” Niles resident Deni Caster stated that even without the Project, “I have been in stopped traffic that is backed [into the center of the commercial core] in the morning, trying to exit onto Mission Boulevard.” Thus, Caster described a pre-existing traffic back-up on Niles Boulevard between the commercial core and Niles/Mission intersection directly affecting the Project’s Niles Boulevard frontage. Niles resident Jennifer Emmett similarly stated: “I travel down Niles [Boulevard] in the direction of the [Project] every day. Many mornings traffic is already backed up past the border of the [Project site] nearly to downtown. . . . [Drivers are] waiting 5 minutes to get just from the [railroad] underpass to Mission Boulevard most mornings.” Another Niles resident Kimberly Harbin said, “I live on Niles Boulevard itself and backing out of the driveway in the morning, it’s already difficult. I especially am thinking of people coming out from that are [*sic*¹⁵] and then nipping down through Niles Boulevard and getting stuck [west of the commercial core].”

These fact-based comments by residents support a fair argument that the Project would have a significant adverse impact on traffic congestion on Niles Boulevard in the vicinity of the Project. Residents’ personal observations of traffic conditions where they live and commute may constitute substantial evidence even if they contradict the conclusions of a professional traffic study. (See *Keep Our Mountains Quiet v. County of*

¹⁵ Harbin was apparently referring to the Project.

Santa Clara (2015) 236 Cal.App.4th 714, 735–736 & fn. 13.) This is especially true where, as here, residents cite specific facts that call into question the underlying assumptions of a traffic study.

In any event, even assuming the traffic study’s trip estimates are accurate, the study acknowledged an existing “unacceptable” level of service at Niles/Mission intersection and predicted it would further deteriorate with the Project’s addition, but not beyond the City’s predetermined thresholds of significance. Valley Oak argues the trial court improperly ignored the thresholds of significance and held the deterioration of service from level E to F itself supports a fair argument of traffic impacts. In concluding substantial evidence supports a fair argument of significant traffic impacts, we do not rely solely on the undisputed deterioration from level E to F.¹⁶ Rather, we do not agree with Valley Oak that the significance thresholds necessarily *shield* the City from the EIR requirement. Thresholds of significance may not be applied “in a way that forecloses the consideration of any other substantial evidence showing there may be a significant effect.” (*Communities for a Better Environment v. California Resources Agency, supra*, 103 Cal.App.4th at p. 114, disapproved on other grounds by *Berkeley Hillside Preservation v. City of Berkeley* (2015) 60 Cal.4th 1086, 1109, fn. 3.) By their very nature, thresholds of significance address average congestion impacts at signalized

¹⁶ Valley Oak argues the trial court improperly “developed on its own initiative” the argument that the deterioration from level E to F itself constituted substantial evidence of adverse traffic impacts. Valley Oak contends the argument is foreclosed by the plaintiffs’ failure to exhaust their administrative remedies by raising it in the administrative proceeding. (*North Coast Rivers Alliance v. Marin Municipal Water Dist. Bd. of Directors, supra*, 216 Cal.App.4th at pp. 623–624.) Because we do not adopt the trial court’s position, we need not address the exhaustion argument. However, we note that the deterioration from level E to F was expressly mentioned by one speaker in the administrative proceedings as one indication of adverse traffic impacts, and other speakers described already-unacceptable levels of congestion in the approach to the Niles/Mission intersection. In our view, these comments were sufficient to put the City on notice as to the residents’ concerns about the Project’s possibly worsening already-congested conditions on Niles Boulevard, as is reflected in the traffic study. (See *id.* at p. 623 [comments must express concerns so lead agency has opportunity to evaluate and respond].) These comments were cited in Protect Niles’s petition to the trial court.

intersections in the City.¹⁷ The fact-based comments of residents and City staff and officials supported a fair argument that unusual circumstances in Niles might render the thresholds inadequate to capture the impacts of congestion on Niles Boulevard extending from the Niles/Mission intersection well into the Niles HOD commercial core. Residents aptly described Niles as “geographically cut off from the rest of Fremont,” which might cause congestion effects atypical of the City. Also, Niles Boulevard serves as the main street of the commercial core of the Niles HOD, such that congestion arguably adversely affects the character of the historical district, another unusual impact.

In sum, we conclude substantial evidence supports a fair argument that the Project would have significant adverse aesthetic and traffic impacts and therefore affirm the trial court.

III. DISPOSITION

The judgment is affirmed. Valley Oak shall bear Protect Niles’s costs on appeal.

¹⁷ The traffic study implies the thresholds of significance are generally applicable to environmental review of development projects and were not adopted specifically for the Project or for the Niles area.

BRUINIERS, J.

WE CONCUR:

SIMONS, Acting P. J.

NEEDHAM, J.

Filed 8/9/18

CERTIFIED FOR PUBLICATION

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT

DIVISION FIVE

PROTECT NILES et al.,
Plaintiffs and Respondents,
v.
CITY OF FREMONT et al.,
Defendants and Respondents;
DOUG RICH et al.,
Real Parties in Interest and
Appellants.

A151645

(Alameda County
Super. Ct. No. RG15765052)

**ORDER CERTIFYING OPINION
FOR PUBLICATION**

THE COURT:

The opinion in the above-entitled matter filed on July 16, 2018, was not certified for publication in the Official Reports. For good cause appearing, pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 8.1105(b), (c), the opinion is certified for publication.

Date _____ Acting P.J.

Superior Court of Alameda County, No. RG15765052, Frank Roesch, Judge.

Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hampton, Arthur J. Friedman, Alexander L. Merritt; Allen Matkins Leck Gamble Mallory & Natsis and David H. Blackwell for Real Parties in Interest and Appellants.

Brandt-Hawley Law Group and Susan L. Brandt-Hawley for Plaintiffs and Respondents.

No appearance for Defendants and Respondents.

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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The City of Fremont (City) approved a residential and retail development (Project) in its Niles historical district over considerable neighborhood opposition. The City adopted a mitigated negative declaration after finding the Project as mitigated would have no significant adverse environmental impact. Protect Niles¹ petitioned for a writ of mandamus ordering the City to overturn the project approvals and prepare an environmental impact report. The trial court granted the petition after finding substantial evidence supported a fair argument of significant adverse impacts on aesthetics (incompatibility with the historical district) and traffic. We affirm.

¹ Protect Niles is an unincorporated association formed after the Project’s approval to “protect the Niles [historical district] neighborhood and ensure the City’s compliance with [the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.).”

We conclude the Project’s compatibility with the historical district is properly analyzed as aesthetic impacts, and we find substantial evidence in this record supports a fair argument of a significant aesthetic impact of the Project on the Niles historical district. We also conclude the record contains substantial evidence supporting a fair argument of significant traffic impacts, notwithstanding a professional traffic study concluding the anticipated adverse impacts fell below the City’s predetermined thresholds of significance.

I. BACKGROUND

Niles Historical Overlay District

The City has designated certain areas of Niles as the Niles Historic Overlay District (Niles HOD),² and adopted design guidelines and regulations for commercial properties in the core area of the district (HOD Guidelines; Fremont Mun. Code, § 18.135.010 et seq.). The district has a distinctive character with large unusual trees lining the streets, and its seven-block-long commercial main street and surrounding neighborhood feature historic buildings with diverse architectural styles and details. According to a planning staff report on the Project before us, the HOD Guidelines also offer “general guidance . . . for maintaining compatibility with the unique characteristics” of the HOD for areas outside the commercial core. The HOD Guidelines’ “vision” for the Niles HOD is in part to preserve the district’s “small town character.” The City’s Historical Architectural Review Board (HARB) is charged with reviewing exterior features of proposed developments in the Niles HOD and advising the planning commission and city council regarding project approvals. (Fremont Mun. Code, § 18.135.050.)

The Project site lies entirely within the Niles HOD and abuts the Niles commercial core. Niles’s main street, Niles Boulevard, borders the Project site at an acknowledged

² Niles hosted silent movie production in the 1910’s and is home to historic mills, orchards, and nurseries from the mid-19th century, as well as an 1869 station on the first transcontinental railroad. Today, restored steam engines take visitors on excursions through Niles Canyon to the northeast, and the town hosts several events and fairs.

“gateway” to the Niles HOD and westbound motorists on Niles Boulevard encounter a large “NILES” sign as they pass under a railroad trestle just before the Project site. The site was used for foundry, manufacturing, and machining purposes in the early 1900’s, cannery activities from the 1920’s to the 1940’s, and varied chemical manufacturing thereafter. After a 2008 fire destroyed a historic office building, HARB took steps to allow demolition of buildings remaining on the site, and environmental remediation has made the site suitable for residential construction.

Project Description

In June 2014, developers Doug Rich and Valley Oak Partners (collectively Valley Oak) submitted a planning application for the Project. The six-acre Project site was vacant except for building foundations, piles of debris, and some trees. The irregular shaped site is bordered on the south by Alameda Creek and the Alameda Creek Trail; on the west by a neighborhood of single family homes; on a northwest diagonal by the Niles HOD commercial core; and on the north and east by Niles Boulevard.

Valley Oak proposed building 85 residential townhomes in the southern portion of the site and mixed residential and retail in the northern portion. The density of the townhouse area would be 15.6 units per acre (85 homes on 5.43 acres), with a maximum height of 35 feet (three stories). A new street (New Street) in the Project would be built to connect with Niles Boulevard. Valley Oak’s “vision for this site is the establishment of an iconic development that enhances the historic character of Niles’ town center, the sense of arrival to the Alameda Creek Trail, and most importantly, the reinforcement of the vitality and eclectic nature of the Niles community.”

Environmental Review

Following an initial study, City planning staff prepared a draft mitigated negative declaration (MND) in lieu of a full environmental impact report (EIR). The draft MND found the Project would have no impact or a less than significant impact (with or without mitigation) in all environmental areas studied, including as relevant to this appeal “Aesthetics, Light and Glare” and “Transportation/Traffic.” On the aesthetic issue, the City found the Project would not “[s]ubstantially degrade the existing visual character or

quality of the site and its surroundings” because it “would be visually compatible with surrounding development and consistent with the vision for Niles, as outlined in the [HOD Guidelines] The proposed buildings and landscapes reinforce the gateways and the strong sense of place found in Niles.” Moreover, the visual appearance of the site would improve from its existing “dilapidated, unsightly visual appearance.” On the traffic issue, the City relied on an expert traffic study and found the Project would not have significantly adverse traffic impacts with the addition of a single mitigation measure requiring Valley Oak to ensure adequate sight distance at the intersection of the proposed New Street and Niles Boulevard intersection (New Street/Niles intersection).

The draft MND was referred to HARB for advisory review. Specifically, HARB was asked to review the historical resources section of the draft MND and review the Project overall for compatibility with the HOD Design Guidelines. In a report to HARB, City staff recommended that HARB find the Project compatible because it reflected the architectural styles of former industrial buildings on the site and reduced heights of buildings on the Project’s periphery preserved views and softened the interface with adjacent areas. At a January 2015 HARB hearing, several Niles residents argued the Project was not consistent with the HOD: they objected to the height of some three-story buildings (particularly on the Project site periphery), which might block hill views; the density in the townhouse area; the architectural style of the buildings; and the choice of colors and materials on building exteriors. They also objected to the Project’s density as a generator of traffic and parking problems in and around the Niles HOD. Most HARB members echoed these sentiments, while a distinct minority of speakers and HARB members spoke in favor of the Project and its consistency with the HOD Guidelines. HARB voted four to one to recommend denial of the Project because it “would be incompatible in terms of siting, massing, scale, size, materials, textures, and colors with existing development in the Niles [HOD].”

The Project and draft MND were next referred to the planning commission for approval. A staff report again recommended Project approval and adoption of the draft MND. At the February 2015 hearing, Valley Oak defended the Project design in terms

similar to the staff report and reported plans to change some exterior and roof designs in response to HARB's concerns. When pressed on the density issue, Valley Oak said the Project would not be economically feasible if the density were significantly reduced. Public comments submitted in writing and those presented orally at the hearing reflected the same concerns expressed during the HARB hearing.³ The commissioners voted six to zero (with one member recused) to recommend that the city council approve the Project and adopt the draft MND subject to conditions including height reduction of some townhouses; ensuring high windows did not provide views into adjacent homes; reduced use of metal siding; and improved traffic flow at the New Street/Niles intersection with a turnaround.

At a March 3, 2015 city council meeting, residents continued to object to the Project despite some modifications. Some councilmembers echoed these concerns. The New Street/Niles intersection was discussed extensively, specifically regarding the need for a left-turn pocket lane to ensure safety and traffic flow. However, the council voted three to two to approve the Project and adopt the draft MND.⁴ The City issued a "Notice of Determination," finding the Project as mitigated would not have a significant effect on the environment. It separately found the Project was "functionally and aesthetically compatible with the building styles, materials, colors and significant features . . . with the Niles HOD." One of the City's "conditions of approval" dealt with traffic issues: "The applicant shall work with the Public Works Department to include a north[/west]bound left-turn pocket lane on Niles Boulevard at the new intersection of Street A and Niles Boulevard if the Public Works Department determines the adequate right-of-way will accommodate a left-turn pocket lane."

³ Residents presented commissioners with a petition purportedly signed by 175 citizens asking them to consider the Project's impacts before allowing "this high-density project" to move forward. Commissioners were later presented with a petition in favor of the Project signed by eight Niles business owners.

⁴ The council again voted three to two to approve the Project and adopt the draft MND after a second reading on March 17, 2015.

The only relevant CEQA mitigation measure required a specified sight distance at the New Street/Niles intersection. As approved, the Project still included 98 residential units.

Trial Court Proceedings

On April 3, 2015, Protect Niles and Niles resident Julie A. Cain (collectively, Protect Niles) petitioned for a writ of mandamus ordering the City to set aside the Project approvals and prepare an EIR. Protect Niles argued substantial evidence supported a fair argument of significant aesthetic/land use impacts (consistency with the Niles HOD), traffic impacts, hazardous materials impacts, and impacts on the Alameda Creek Regional Trail.

The trial court found substantial evidence supported a fair argument of significant impacts on aesthetics and traffic only. On aesthetics, the court cited “the testimony and views of members of the public and the opinions of the HARB members who were clear in their view that the project is incompatible with the Niles esthetic. . . . [¶] [T]he opinions of the HARB members, charged with the duty to evaluate esthetics, must be considered in the same category as ‘expert’ testimony.” On traffic, the court cited “a plethora of commentary by members of the public . . . [describing] an already low level of service and asserting that the reduction in the level of service will be more significant than is reflected in the Initial Study/MND. [¶] . . . [¶] Respondents are incorrect that the Initial Study/MND data does not demonstrate a traffic impact. Respondents are also incorrect that a change in level of service from ‘E’ level to ‘F’ level is not substantial evidence of a significant traffic impact, and that conclusion is particularly true in combination with the relevant personal reservations from the community members who describe the actual impacts of the Initial Study/MND’s statistics on the level of service. [¶] [T]he City is [also] incorrect that [an adopted threshold of significance] trumps a fair argument that a project may cause a significant impact. (*Communities for a Better Environment v. California Resources Agency* (2002) 103 Cal.App.4th 98, 111–114.) [¶] The record also reflects commentary regarding the safety, or lack thereof, of the proposed left turn for vehicles traveling northward on Niles Boulevard at the street

proposed to be built as the primary entrance to the project. That commentary was validated by the city councilman, who has traffic engineer expertise” The court ordered the City to vacate its Project approvals and refrain from approving the Project “absent compliance with CEQA in the preparation of an EIR.” Valley Oak appeals.

II. DISCUSSION

A. CEQA Legal Standards

“The foremost principle under CEQA is that the Legislature intended the act “to be interpreted in such manner as to afford the fullest possible protection to the environment within the reasonable scope of the statutory language.” [Citation.] . . . [¶] [The Supreme Court has] repeatedly recognized that the EIR is the “heart of CEQA.” ([Citations]; see also [Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14], § 15003, subd. (a)⁵.) “Its purpose is to inform the public and its responsible officials of the environmental consequences of their decisions *before* they are made. Thus, the EIR ‘protects not only the environment but also informed self-government.’ [Citation.]” [Citation.] To this end, public participation is an “essential part of the CEQA process.” ([CEQA] Guidelines, § 15201; [citation].)

“With certain limited exceptions, a public agency must prepare an EIR whenever substantial evidence supports a fair argument that a proposed project “may have a significant effect on the environment.” ([Pub. Resources Code,] §§ 21100, 21151, 21080, 21082.2 [fair argument standard]; [CEQA] Guidelines, §§ 15002, subd. (f)(1), (2), 15063; [citation].) “ ‘Significant effect on the environment’ means a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in the environment.” ([Pub. Resources Code,] § 21068; see also [CEQA] Guidelines, § 15382.)’ [Citation.]

“If there is substantial evidence in the whole record supporting a fair argument that a project may have a significant nonmitigable effect on the environment, the lead agency shall prepare an EIR, even though it may also be presented with other substantial evidence that the project will not have a significant effect. ([Pub. Resources Code,]

⁵ Regulations implementing CEQA are codified at California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15000 et seq. and are called the “ ‘State CEQA Guidelines.’ ” (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15001.) These regulations are hereafter referred to as CEQA Guidelines.

§ 21151, subd. (a); [CEQA Guidelines], § 15064, subd. (f)(1), (2); [citations].) ‘May’ means a reasonable possibility. ([Pub. Resources Code,] §§ 21082.2, subd. (a), 21100, 21151, subd. (a); [citation].)

“ ‘Substantial evidence’ means ‘enough relevant information and reasonable inferences from this information that a fair argument can be made to support a conclusion, even though other conclusions might also be reached.’ ([CEQA] Guidelines, § 15384, subd. (a).) Substantial evidence ‘shall include facts, reasonable assumptions predicated upon facts, and expert opinion supported by facts.’ ([*Id.*], § 15384, subd. (b).) ‘Argument, speculation, unsubstantiated opinion or narrative, evidence which is clearly erroneous or inaccurate, or evidence of social or economic impacts which do not contribute to or are not caused by physical impacts on the environment does not constitute substantial evidence.’ ([*Id.*], § 15384, subd. (a).)

“The fair argument standard is a ‘low threshold’ test for requiring the preparation of an EIR. [Citations.] It is a question of law, not fact, whether a fair argument exists, and the courts owe no deference to the lead agency’s determination. Review is *de novo*, *with a preference for resolving doubts in favor of environmental review*. [Citations.] [¶] [H]owever, we must “giv[e] [the lead agency] the benefit of [the] doubt on any legitimate, disputed issues of credibility.” [Citation.] . . . [¶] Relevant personal observations of area residents on nontechnical subjects may qualify as substantial evidence for a fair argument. [Citations.] . . . [¶] On the other hand, mere argument, speculation, and unsubstantiated opinion, even expert opinion, is not substantial evidence for a fair argument. ([Pub. Resources Code,] § 21082.2, subd. (c); [CEQA] Guidelines, § 15384, subd. (a); [citations].) ‘The existence of public controversy over the environmental effects of a project shall not require preparation of an environmental impact report if there is no substantial evidence in light of the whole record before the lead agency that the project may have a significant effect on the environment.’ ([Pub. Resources Code,] § 21082.2, subd. (b); [citation].) Neither is the mere possibility of adverse impact on a few people, as opposed to the environment in general.” (*Pocket*

Protectors v. City of Sacramento (2004) 124 Cal.App.4th 903, 926–929, fns. omitted (*Pocket Protectors*).

B. *Motion to Dismiss*

On May 29, 2018, Protect Niles moved to dismiss this appeal on the ground it became moot with the City’s May 25 publication of a draft EIR on a revised Project application by Valley Oak. Protect Niles argues Valley Oak voluntarily complied with the trial court judgment and the appeal accordingly seeks nothing more than an “advisory opinion that the [C]ity’s approval of the [Project] did not require preparation of an EIR.” We disagree. The *City* has voluntarily complied with the trial court’s directive to prepare an EIR, but the City is not an appellant in this case. The appellant, Valley Oak, was not commanded to take any particular action by the trial court and thus cannot have voluntarily complied with the trial court’s order. Valley Oak’s alleged submission of a revised Project application is not tantamount to withdrawal of its original Project application or abandonment of its legal position in this appeal that the original application was properly approved by the City without preparation of an EIR. Dismissal of an appeal is discretionary (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.244(c)(2); *Fox Searchlight Pictures, Inc. v. Paladino* (2001) 89 Cal.App.4th 294, 300, fn. 4.) We decline to do so at this late date. Moreover, the appeal is not truly “moot.” Were Valley Oak to prevail in this appeal, the City’s 2015 Project approval would be restored regardless of the status of the revised application and EIR.⁶

⁶ We deny Protect Niles’s May 29, 2018 request for judicial notice because, even assuming the attached materials are subject to judicial notice, they do not demonstrate the case has become moot. Accordingly, we also deny Valley Oak’s June 13, 2018 request for judicial notice that was submitted in opposition to Protect Niles’s motion to dismiss. (See *Mangini v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.* (1994) 7 Cal.4th 1057, 1063 [judicial notice taken only of relevant material], overruled on other grounds in *In re Tobacco Cases II* (2007) 41 Cal.4th 1257, 1276.)

C. *Aesthetic Impacts*

1. *Alleged Forfeiture of Land Use Guidelines Argument*

As a preliminary matter, we address Valley Oak’s contention that Protect Niles forfeited its argument that the Project is incompatible with HOD Guidelines because it did not appeal the trial court’s rejection of an argument regarding violation of land use policies. In the trial court, Protect Niles argued evidence of the Project’s incompatibility with the Niles HOD supported a fair argument of significant impacts on both aesthetics and local land use policies—specifically, conflict with the HOD Guidelines. The City and Valley Oak responded to both theories. In its written order on the merits, the trial court accepted the aesthetic impact theory and did not address the land use policy issues. Valley Oak appealed and Protect Niles did not file a cross-appeal.

Valley Oak argues that, by failing to cross-appeal, Protect Niles forfeited an argument based on conflict with land use policies. Like the trial court, we need not address this argument because we conclude Protect Niles’s arguments regarding the Project’s incompatibility with the Niles HOD are properly analyzed as aesthetic impacts.

2. *CEQA Review of Aesthetic Impacts*

Under CEQA, it is the state’s policy to “[t]ake all action necessary to provide the people of this state with . . . enjoyment of *aesthetic*, natural, scenic, and *historic* environmental qualities.” (Pub. Resources Code, § 21001, subd. (b); italics added; see *id.*, § 21060.5 [defining “ ‘environment’ ” to include “objects of historic or aesthetic significance”].) Thus, “aesthetic issues are properly studied under CEQA.” (*Preserve Poway v. City of Poway* (2016) 245 Cal.App.4th 560, 577 [reviewing cases].) As guidance for evaluation of aesthetic impacts, the CEQA Guidelines suggest agencies consider whether a proposed project would “[s]ubstantially degrade the existing *visual character* or quality of the site and its *surroundings*.” (CEQA Guidelines, appen. G, § I, subd. (c), italics added [environmental checklist form].) The CEQA Guidelines specifically note that “the significance of an activity may vary with the setting.” (CEQA Guidelines, § 15064, subd. (b); *North Coast Rivers Alliance v. Marin Municipal Water*

Dist. Bd. of Directors (2013) 216 Cal.App.4th 614, 624 [lead agency may find impact significant “ ‘depending on the nature of the area affected’ ”].)

Several courts have recognized that a project’s impact on the aesthetic character of a surrounding community is a proper subject of CEQA environmental review. In *Citizens for Responsible & Open Government v. City of Grand Terrace* (2008) 160 Cal.App.4th 1323, the court ruled an EIR was required where evidence showed a two- and three-story 120-unit senior housing facility might cause significant “changes to the physical and aesthetic conditions and character of the surrounding low-density, single-family residential neighborhood” due to the proposed facility’s density and height. (*Id.* at p. 1335; see *id.* at pp. 1327–1329, 1337.) In *Pocket Protectors*, the court ruled an EIR was required where a proposed development on narrow parcels within a larger planned residential development might cause significant aesthetic impacts due to the proposed development’s limited green space, minimal setbacks, and parallel rows of houses creating a tunneling or canyoning effect. (*Pocket Protectors, supra*, 124 Cal.App.4th at pp. 908–910, 936–939; see *id.* at pp. 929–936 [on similar grounds finding substantial evidence of fair argument of conflict with local land use policies].)

In *Eller Media Co. v. Community Redevelopment Agency* (2003) 108 Cal.App.4th 25, an agency’s decision to prepare a supplemental EIR on a proposal to erect a billboard was affirmed in part because it “could potentially affect the visual environment” in a Hollywood redevelopment area. (*Id.* at p. 35; see *id.* at pp. 29–30, 44.) The agency further found the billboard’s height and massiveness and its support structure might be incongruent with an historic building on the project site or provide an inappropriate backdrop for the scenic vista of Sunset Boulevard, a major scenic highway in the neighborhood. (*Id.* at pp. 35–36.) Similarly, the agency found the billboard’s scale and character might be inappropriate in proximity to residences, a church, and playground.⁷ (*Id.* at p. 35 [also finding incompatibility with adjacent land uses]; see *Friends of College*

⁷ The agency made similar findings based on conflict with the redevelopment plan’s broad goals and specific directives regarding historic buildings. (*Eller Media Co. v. Community Redevelopment Agency, supra*, 108 Cal.App.4th at pp. 32–34.)

of San Mateo Gardens v. San Mateo County Community College Dist. (2017)

11 Cal.App.5th 596, 609–611 [demolition of building and surrounding gardens might have significant adverse aesthetic impact on college campus].)

Courts have cautioned that CEQA aesthetics review should not be used to protect the views of particular persons versus the general public. (See *Porterville Citizens for Responsible Hillside Development v. City of Porterville* (2007) 157 Cal.App.4th 885, 900–903 [no EIR required where neighbors urged city to preserve beauty of area but provided no evidence housing development would cause substantial adverse impact on a public view]; *Taxpayers for Accountable School Bond Spending v. San Diego Unified School Dist.* (2013) 215 Cal.App.4th 1013, 1042 [complaints that high school stadium lights would disturb peace and calm of neighborhood were evidence of aesthetic impacts only on particular persons].) Similarly, CEQA aesthetics review should not be used to secure social or economic rather than aesthetic environmental goals. (See *Porterville*, at p. 903 [concerns that project’s construction quality could reduce neighboring property values was not a legitimate CEQA issue]; *Preserve Poway v. City of Poway, supra*, 245 Cal.App.4th at pp. 565–566 [objections that housing development would replace a popular horse boarding facility raised psychological or social concerns, not CEQA environmental concerns].)

Courts also emphasize that context is crucial in determining the appropriateness of CEQA aesthetic review. In *Bowman v. City of Berkeley* (2004) 122 Cal.App.4th 572, our colleagues in Division Four upheld a city council’s decision to adopt an MND for an urban infill senior housing project and rejected an argument that an EIR was required to assess the project’s aesthetic impact on the neighborhood. (*Id.* at pp. 576–577.) “[W]e do not believe that our Legislature in enacting CEQA . . . intended to require an EIR where the sole environmental impact is the aesthetic merit of a building in a highly developed area. [Citations.] To rule otherwise would mean that an EIR would be required for every urban building project that is not exempt under CEQA if enough people could be marshaled to complain about how it will look. . . . The aesthetic difference between a four-story and a three-story building on a commercial lot on a major

thoroughfare in a developed urban area is not a significant environmental impact, even under the fair argument standard.” (*Id.* at p. 592.) “[A]esthetic issues like the one raised here are ordinarily the province of local design review, not CEQA.” (*Id.* at p. 593.) However, *Bowman* added an important caveat: “[T]here may be situations where . . . an aesthetic impact like the one alleged here arises in a ‘particularly sensitive’ context ([CEQA] Guidelines, § 15300.2)^[8] where it could be considered environmentally significant” (*Bowman*, at p. 592, italics added.) The court held no EIR was required “[b]ased primarily on the [proposed project’s] environmental context”—a single senior housing facility in a mixed-use urban setting. (*Id.* at p. 576.) Here, Valley Oak proposes building a 6-acre housing complex within a designated historical district—an area the City itself has recognized as a particularly sensitive context.

The court in *San Francisco Beautiful v. City and County of San Francisco* (2014) 226 Cal.App.4th 1012, similarly emphasized context when it upheld application of a categorical exemption to a project to add utility boxes to San Francisco sidewalks. (*Id.* at p. 1017.) The court held an “unusual circumstances” exception to the exemption was not merited based on the project’s aesthetic effects even under a fair argument standard. (*Id.* at pp. 1023–1024 [applying CEQA Guidelines, § 15300.2, subd. (c)].) As in *Bowman*, *supra*, 122 Cal.App.4th 572, the court emphasized that “ ‘[t]he significance of an environmental impact is . . . measured in light of the *context* where it occurs.’ ” (*San Francisco Beautiful*, at p. 1026, italics added.) The historic district setting at issue here is readily distinguishable.

In *Eureka Citizens for Responsible Government v. City of Eureka* (2007) 147 Cal.App.4th 357 (*Eureka*), we rejected arguments that an EIR was inadequate

⁸ CEQA Guideline section 15300.2, subdivision (a) provides that some of CEQA’s categorical exemptions “are qualified by consideration of where the project is to be located—a project that is ordinarily insignificant in its impact on the environment may in a *particularly sensitive environment* be significant.” (Italics added.) As noted *ante*, the CEQA Guidelines similarly counsel that an agency, when assessing a project’s environmental impacts, should recognize that “the significance of an activity may vary with the setting.” (*Id.*, § 15064, subd. (b).)

because it failed to analyze the impact of a school playground on the historical and aesthetic character of the surrounding residential neighborhood. (*Id.* at pp. 374–376.) Again, context among other factors distinguishes *Eureka* from this case. First and most importantly, the city had prepared an EIR on the project in *Eureka*, so the question before us was whether the city’s finding of no significant environmental impact after mitigation was supported by substantial evidence, regardless of any substantial evidence to the contrary; here, where the city relied on an MND, the question before us is whether there was *any* substantial evidence in the record of a significant environmental impact, regardless of substantial evidence supporting the city’s finding of no significant impact. “[T]his distinction is crucial for purposes of our review.” (*North Coast Rivers Alliance v. Marin Municipal Water Dist. Bd. of Directors, supra*, 216 Cal.App.4th at p. 627.)

Second, appellants in *Eureka* had made a “historical resources” impact argument not supported by the record. Although 53 locally-listed historic structures were in the 30-block neighborhood of the project, the appellants failed to show the *neighborhood itself* had been designated a historic resource or that the project would adversely impact any specific historic resource in the neighborhood. We noted that CEQA defines a significant impact on a historical resource as a change to the *physical* condition of the resource. (*Eureka, supra*, 147 Cal.App.4th at pp. 374–375; see Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.1 [defining “historical resource” and providing a “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” may be a significant effect on the environment]; CEQA Guidelines, § 15064.5, subds. (a), (b); see also *id.*, § 15064.5, subd. (b)(1), (2) [defining “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” as demolition or material alteration in the physical characteristics of the resource].) Here, Protect Niles does not argue the City failed to comply with CEQA’s historical resource provisions.

Third, in *Eureka* we rejected the appellants’ aesthetic impact argument because “nothing was presented in the record that established an aesthetic impact on any of” the historic structures in the neighborhood or established that the playground was “located in a ‘particularly sensitive’ context. (See [CEQA] Guidelines, § 15300.2.)” (*Eureka, supra*,

147 Cal.App.4th at p. 375, fn. omitted; see *Taxpayers for Accountable School Bond Spending v. San Diego Unified School Dist.*, *supra*, 215 Cal.App.4th at pp. 1043–1045 [rejecting argument that project would have adverse aesthetic impact on alleged historical district where district never was recognized by city and no evidence district would be materially impaired].) Here, as discussed *post*, there was substantial evidence of an adverse impact on the unusual setting of the Niles HOD, as mapped and officially recognized by the City.

Finally, in *Eureka* we rejected the appellants’ argument that the “playground structure was ‘enormous and garish’ and ‘wholly inappropriate for this site’ ” and thus would have a significant adverse environmental impact. (*Eureka, supra*, 147 Cal.App.4th at p. 376.) “[T]he CEQA issue of aesthetics is not the judging of the individual beauty of the [playground], but rather the physical elements of the preexisting environment [it] may significantly impact.” (*Ibid.*) Here, while many of public comments on the Project criticized the aesthetics of the Project independent of its setting, Protect Niles’s litigation argument rests on the Project’s aesthetic impact on the *setting*, i.e., the Niles HOD.

In sum, we conclude a project’s visual impact on a surrounding officially-designated historical district is appropriate aesthetic impact review under CEQA. We do not believe this view undermines the separate scheme for CEQA review of environmental impacts on historical resources. (See Pub. Resources Code, § 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines, § 15064.5(a), (b).) As noted, those rules focus on direct physical changes to historical resources themselves that materially impair those resources’ historical significance, not a project’s aesthetic impact on its historical setting.⁹ (See *Eureka, supra*, 147 Cal.App.4th at pp. 374–375.) We do not believe the Legislature intended CEQA review to overlook a project’s aesthetic impact on a historical district where the

⁹ Although CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5, subdivision (b)(1) refers to physical change of “the resource or its immediate surroundings,” subdivision (b)(2) defines material impairment only in terms of physical changes to the resource itself. The governing statute, Public Resources Code section 21084.1, does not refer to immediate surroundings.

Legislature expressly provided that CEQA addresses projects' aesthetic and historic environmental impacts (Pub. Resources Code, § 21001, subd. (b)), specified that any objects of historical or aesthetic significance are part of the environment (*Id.*, § 21060.5), and intended that CEQA be liberally construed to afford the fullest possible protection to the environment (*Laurel Heights Improvement Assn. v. Regents of University of California* (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376, 390).

3. *Substantial Evidence of Aesthetic Impact on Niles HOD*

Here, substantial evidence clearly supported a fair argument the Project would have an adverse aesthetic impact on the Niles HOD.

As noted *ante*, the initial study concluded the Project is aesthetically compatible with the Niles HOD because it reflects the architectural style of the industrial buildings that previously occupied the site and the HOD Guidelines recognize eclectic architecture within the district. During public hearings on the Project, Valley Oak defended the Project's aesthetics in similar terms and cautioned that "false historicism is the worst way to honor the past." Some City officials echoed these sentiments.

HARB, however, opined that the Project was inconsistent with the Niles HOD because of its height, density and massing, as well as its architectural style. HARB member Shaiq opined that the Project "did not compl[e]ment Niles because of its density," which would take away "the small town feeling" of Niles. HARB member Adamson said "something 'village-ie' would be best," with less density and more open space. HARB chairperson Price said, "Architectural features should have some significance with current historical features in Niles" but "[m]ost important" is "density . . . in keeping with the HOD." Niles residents echoed these views. One argued the "[HOD] Guidelines emphasized scale and a view to the hills. The height of the buildings should be both one and two stories. . . . Niles was about a small town feel." Another said the "modern, high-tech look" of the Project was not an "appropriate entrance to the core of the current downtown Niles [HOD]." Still another resident agreed that "the gateway should say that this is what you'll get when you enter downtown." Other resident comments were that "the architecture was interesting, but not right for Niles"; "the

cannery design was actually beautiful, but the rest was not appropriate for Niles”; and a “more traditional look should be used to blend” into the adjacent neighborhood.

Despite Valley Oak’s promises to modify the Project, residents and some City officials nevertheless continued to find the Project incompatible with the Niles HOD. Planning Commissioner Leung said the design was “really contemporary” and “too far away from where Niles is” aesthetically. Commissioner Bonaccorsi said the “sea of 30[-foot] houses” was a different look from the former industrial buildings on the site. Niles resident Scott Rogers said the Project “doesn’t look like Niles,” and Niles resident Deni Caster said the Project’s “design factors in a historical area demand your attention.” Even after the Project was modified in response to the planning commission’s conditions, similar opinions were voiced. City Councilmember Bacon said the Project “failed to relate the historic character of Niles” and “clearly does not match the character of what we have in Niles.” He observed, “when you have 24 garages in a row and three-story developments you have a canyon effect,” and reduced massing would “give it a much different character.” Niles resident Al Menard said, “This is too modern of a site for a historic district. . . . [P]eople when they come underneath the railroad tracks they see a historic venue that they know . . . is part of the historic community of Niles. And if we don’t do that we’ve lost a lot of our integrity and a lot of our history.” Niles resident Dorothy Bradley urged the city council to “please downsize the project. It’s too much for Niles.” Niles resident Kimberly Harbin complained “there doesn’t seem to have been much of an effort at all to make the architecture fit into what we consider the small town, Norman Rockwell charm that is Niles.” In short, opinion differed sharply as to the Project’s aesthetic compatibility with the historic district.

We recognize that aesthetic judgments are inherently subjective. (See *Ocean View Estates Homeowners Assn., Inc. v. Montecito Water Dist.* (2004) 116 Cal.App.4th 396, 402.) But “[p]ersonal observations on these nontechnical issues can constitute substantial evidence.” (*Ibid.*) Here, the comments about incompatibility were not solely based on vague notions of beauty or personal preference, but were grounded in inconsistencies with the prevailing building heights and architectural styles of the Niles HOD

neighborhood and commercial core. (Cf. *Leonoff v. Monterey County Bd. of Supervisors* (1990) 222 Cal.App.3d 1337, 1352 [“[u]nsubstantiated opinions, concerns, and suspicions about a project, though sincere and deeply felt, do not rise to the level of substantial evidence”].) HARB, the board specifically charged with assessing compatibility with the Niles HOD and presumably comprised of persons with some expertise in historic aesthetics, overwhelmingly voted to deem the design incompatible based in part on its “massing, scale, size,” which was never significantly modified. (Cf. *Pocket Protectors, supra*, 124 Cal.App.4th at pp. 931–932 [planning commissioners’ fact-based opinions based on planning expertise were substantial evidence for fair argument].) Although the Project was modified somewhat following the HARB meeting, the density and architectural style of the Project were never changed such that HARB’s criticisms became irrelevant. (See *Friends of College of San Mateo Gardens v. San Mateo County Community College Dist., supra*, 11 Cal.App.5th at p. 610 [“comments remained relevant after the revised addendum” to an MND where relevant facts had not changed].) Moreover, many of the conditions added to the Project approvals by the city council were merely precatory and not added as required *CEQA mitigation* measures to reduce an environmental impact to less than significant.

Valley Oak argues the Project cannot plausibly result in an adverse aesthetic impact on its surroundings because it is being upgraded from a dilapidated vacant lot to attractively landscaped new construction. On this theory, construction of any nature or character within the Niles HOD could not plausibly have an adverse aesthetic effect on the historic district because the project would presumably be more attractive than a vacant lot. We reject that categorical approach.

Valley Oak suggests the Project’s impact on the HOD cannot be significant because the Project site is on the edge of the district and outside its commercial core. However, “[t]he significance of an environmental impact is not based on its size but is instead ‘ “measured in light of the context where it occurs.” ’ ” (*Friends of College of San Mateo Gardens v. San Mateo County Community College Dist., supra*, 11 Cal.App.5th at p. 610 [aesthetic impact of removing campus gardens potentially

significant because gardens were “unique,” even though loss of total landscaped and open space would have been less than one-third of one percent].) The Project site is at a recognized “gateway” to the Niles HOD, it abuts the commercial core and extends the commercial strip, and it lies entirely within the historical district.

Valley Oak also argues “the mere conclusion of an advisory body like HARB does not by itself constitute substantial evidence to support a fair argument of a significant environmental impact. (*Perley v. Board of Supervisors* (1982) 137 Cal.App.3d 424, 435–436.)” In *Perley*, the county planning commission had ordered preparation of an EIR, but the board of supervisors overruled its decision on appeal and approved the project after adopting an MND. (*Id.* at p. 429.) The Court of Appeal affirmed the denial of a petition to overturn the board’s decision, noting that the plaintiff had failed to point to specific evidence in the record that would support a fair argument of significant environmental effects. The plaintiff had cited the fact that “the planning commission came to a different conclusion tha[n] the board.” (*Id.* at pp. 434–435.) The court wrote, “The commission’s *conclusions* from the evidence presented to it do not themselves constitute *evidence* of such effects.” (*Id.* at p. 435.) Here, Protect Niles does not rely alone on the HARB *vote* as evidence of a significant aesthetic impact, but also cites board members’ underlying aesthetic judgments about the effect of the Project. Other courts have distinguished *Perley* on similar grounds. (*Architectural Heritage Assn. v. County of Monterey* (2004) 122 Cal.App.4th 1095, 1115–1116 [advisory historic board’s fact-based determination of historic status was substantial evidence supporting a fair argument project would destroy historic resource]; *Pocket Protectors, supra*, 124 Cal.App.4th at p. 934 [planning commission’s factual findings of conflict with land use policies was substantial evidence of fair argument of significant impact].) In our view, HARB members’ collective opinions about the compatibility of the Project with the Niles HOD are substantial evidence in this record of the Project’s potentially significant aesthetic impacts.¹⁰

¹⁰ Valley Oak also argues that relying on the views of HARB *advisory* board members to find substantial evidence of a fair argument would undermine the city council’s authority to make the final *decision* on environmental impacts. This argument

We recognize few if any comments during hearings on the Projects specifically argued an MND was inappropriate and an EIR was necessary. However, Valley Oak does not contend the aesthetic impacts issue was not administratively exhausted. We also recognize that because aesthetics is an inherently subjective assessment the City could well act within its discretion if, after preparation of an EIR, it concludes the Project will have no significant aesthetic impact on the historical district. Our role here, however, is not to anticipate whether an ultimate evaluation by the City, one way or the other, might be supported by substantial evidence. Our function is to ensure the CEQA environmental review process serves its purpose of facilitating informed decision-making with public participation on environmental issues. Preparation of an EIR will facilitate the informed self-government process of evaluating the Project's aesthetic impact on the Niles HOD. An EIR will describe the Project's compatibility with the Niles HOD, assess the adequacy of proposed mitigation measures, discuss possible alternative designs, and assess their feasibility.¹¹ (1 Kostka & Zischke, Practice Under the Cal. Environmental Quality Act (Cont.Ed.Bar 2018) §§ 11.9–11.13, pp. 11-7 to 11-8.)

D. *Traffic Impacts*

Valley Oak argues the trial court erred in ruling substantial evidence supports a fair argument of significant traffic impacts from the Project. In the trial court, Protect Niles's argument on the traffic issue consisted almost entirely of quotes from the record—comments made by residents, City officials or staff, and professional consultants—expressing concerns about traffic impacts caused by the proposed New Street/Niles intersection.¹² We agree with the trial court that these fact-based

confuses the lead agency's authority to make the *ultimate* significant impact findings after appropriate environmental review with the agency's responsibility to *initially* prepare an EIR if there is a fair argument of a significant environmental impact.

¹¹ Tellingly, the planning commission and city council attempted to prematurely engage in this process by discussing the economic feasibility of Project alternatives based on informal discussions with Valley Oak.

¹² Protect Niles incorporates most of these quotes into its respondents' brief on appeal as well.

comments constituted substantial evidence supporting a fair argument the Project will have significant adverse traffic impacts.

1. *Background*

The Niles HOD is bordered by Alameda Creek to the south and west and by Mission Boulevard to the north and east (a four- to six-lane major arterial, traveling in an east-west direction). Niles Boulevard (a two-lane minor arterial street) traverses Niles, connecting with Mission Boulevard (Niles/Mission intersection) east of Niles and becoming Alvarado-Niles Road west of the Niles commercial core on the way to Union City.¹³

Heading westbound from the Niles/Mission intersection, Niles Boulevard narrows, with a low speed limit, to pass under a railroad trestle before making a hard right along the eastern side of the Project site. Niles Boulevard continues west to the Niles commercial core. Valley Oak plans to add angled parking along the Project's Niles Boulevard frontage. Exit from the angled parking spaces would require drivers to back into the eastbound lane of Niles Boulevard.

The traffic study analyzed traffic flow at the proposed location of the New Street/Niles intersection and congestion at nearby intersections, including Niles/Mission. Relying on trip generation rates for residences and quality restaurants taken from the Institute of Transportation Engineers publication, *Trip Generation* (9th edition), the study estimated the Project would generate 785 daily trips (including 569 generated by the Project's dwelling units). When rerouted traffic from the adjacent neighborhood was factored in, the study projected 55 morning peak hour trips through the New Street/Niles intersection and 78 during the evening peak hour.

On safety and traffic flow at the New Street/Niles intersection, the study concluded a left-turn pocket lane on westbound Niles Boulevard was warranted under national guidelines. However, City staff decided not to require a left-turn pocket lane for

¹³ We take judicial notice of the general geography of the Fremont area. (Evid. Code, § 452, subd. (h).)

two reasons. First, “without a left-turn pocket, this intersection would operate much like the existing intersections in downtown Niles . . . where left-turn vehicles on Niles Boulevard share a single lane with the vehicles traveling through. [One such downtown] intersection . . . operates adequately, yet it has a greater number of left turns than those estimated for the [New Street/Niles intersection].” Second, “[h]aving no left-turn pocket at the [New Street/Niles intersection] would help to slow down vehicles as they enter downtown Niles.” The traffic study also assessed visibility at the intersection. Relying on the posted speed limit of 25 miles per hour on Niles Boulevard, it determined the minimum acceptable sight distance at the intersection would be 150 feet and recommended the City require the Project design ensure such sight distance. As noted *ante*, the MND included such a mitigation measure.

The traffic study also assessed whether the Project would cause increased congestion at nearby intersections. As relevant here, it concluded the level of service at the Niles/Mission intersection would deteriorate from an already “unacceptable” E level of service to a lower F level of service. However, the amount of deterioration would be less than the City’s predetermined thresholds of significance for signalized intersections. (See CEQA Guidelines, § 15064.7.)

The initial study incorporated the traffic study’s analyses and concluded the Project would have less than significant traffic impacts with mitigation to ensure adequate sight distance at the New Street/Niles intersection.

2. *Left-Turn Pocket Lane*

Residents and City officials expressed concern that, without a left-turn pocket lane at the New Street/Niles intersection, westbound drivers on Niles Boulevard taking the hard-right turn might run into cars queued up to turn left into the Project. As City Councilmember Bacon said, “[I]f there were three or four vehicles queuing and trying to make that left turn, . . . you’d have very little room for someone coming around that corner . . . [V]isibility is quite bad.” He called it “a blind turn” and a “pretty dangerous” situation. City Councilmember Jones observed that westbound drivers on Niles Boulevard “have a tendency as they make the right turn [after the railroad underpass],

they hit the gas.” The City Community Development Director Jeff Schwob agreed that speeds on Niles Boulevard generally are a concern: “I would say people drive way too fast down Niles Boulevard. . . . Whether they’re going to pick up enough speed right there around the corner, I don’t know. But once you [are into the commercial core], it’s like ‘oh my gosh.’ ” Niles resident Dorothy Bradley stated: “I live on Niles Boulevard . . . and they raised the speed limit from 35 to 40 miles an hour on a short strip and . . . believe me, people go flying by my house at 45 and 50 miles per hour before they reach the overpass into Union City,” apparently referring to a portion of Niles Boulevard to the west of the Niles commercial core. Niles resident Roger Marshall criticized the traffic study’s reliance on the downtown intersection, noting a substantial difference in the westbound approaches to the two intersections, and faulted the study for not taking into account the Project’s new angled parking would require motorists to back into Niles Boulevard.¹⁴

These *fact-based* comments are substantial evidence supporting a fair argument that the New Street/Niles intersection will create traffic safety hazards due to excessive queueing in the westbound lane, a tendency of westbound drivers to exceed the posted speed limit, and limited visibility around the 90-degree curve. Significantly, even the traffic study’s author acknowledged a left-turn pocket lane was warranted by engineering standards. Although he insisted the intersection was safe without the pocket lane, his analysis of the intersection was based at least in part on the posted speed limit despite ample evidence that speed limits were often exceeded in that area. Moreover, the reasons City staff did not require the left-turn pocket lane—a concern about the character of the district and a desire to slow traffic down as it entered the commercial core—reflected a balancing of the risks and benefits of the proposed safety measure in comparison to other goals. This is the sort of evaluation that should *follow* preparation of an EIR, not justify reliance on an MND. In any event, the city council added a Project approval condition

¹⁴ Marshall apparently supported his critique with personal observations that are not in the record: “This afternoon I observed traffic conditions near the curve where Niles Boulevard goes under the [railroad trestle]. (See attached table).”

(not a CEQA mitigation measure) that merely required Valley Oak to “work with” City staff on the issue with a goal of adding the left-turn pocket lane *if* there was a sufficient right-of-way—no alternative measures were considered or mandated if not.

3. *Congestion on Niles Boulevard and at Niles/Mission*

Another traffic concern raised during the public review process was increased congestion on Niles Boulevard including the Niles/Mission intersection, which might arise due to both additional traffic from Project residents and interference with traffic flow caused by drivers backing out of the angled parking places. Niles residents Renee Guild and Ken Morjig respectively reported the Niles/Mission intersection was already “a disaster waiting to happen” and “a bad issue.” Niles resident Deni Caster stated that even without the Project, “I have been in stopped traffic that is backed [into the center of the commercial core] in the morning, trying to exit onto Mission Boulevard.” Thus, Caster described a pre-existing traffic back-up on Niles Boulevard between the commercial core and Niles/Mission intersection directly affecting the Project’s Niles Boulevard frontage. Niles resident Jennifer Emmett similarly stated: “I travel down Niles [Boulevard] in the direction of the [Project] every day. Many mornings traffic is already backed up past the border of the [Project site] nearly to downtown. . . . [Drivers are] waiting 5 minutes to get just from the [railroad] underpass to Mission Boulevard most mornings.” Another Niles resident Kimberly Harbin said, “I live on Niles Boulevard itself and backing out of the driveway in the morning, it’s already difficult. I especially am thinking of people coming out from that are [*sic*¹⁵] and then nipping down through Niles Boulevard and getting stuck [west of the commercial core].”

These fact-based comments by residents support a fair argument that the Project would have a significant adverse impact on traffic congestion on Niles Boulevard in the vicinity of the Project. Residents’ personal observations of traffic conditions where they live and commute may constitute substantial evidence even if they contradict the conclusions of a professional traffic study. (See *Keep Our Mountains Quiet v. County of*

¹⁵ Harbin was apparently referring to the Project.

Santa Clara (2015) 236 Cal.App.4th 714, 735–736 & fn. 13.) This is especially true where, as here, residents cite specific facts that call into question the underlying assumptions of a traffic study.

In any event, even assuming the traffic study’s trip estimates are accurate, the study acknowledged an existing “unacceptable” level of service at Niles/Mission intersection and predicted it would further deteriorate with the Project’s addition, but not beyond the City’s predetermined thresholds of significance. Valley Oak argues the trial court improperly ignored the thresholds of significance and held the deterioration of service from level E to F itself supports a fair argument of traffic impacts. In concluding substantial evidence supports a fair argument of significant traffic impacts, we do not rely solely on the undisputed deterioration from level E to F.¹⁶ Rather, we do not agree with Valley Oak that the significance thresholds necessarily *shield* the City from the EIR requirement. Thresholds of significance may not be applied “in a way that forecloses the consideration of any other substantial evidence showing there may be a significant effect.” (*Communities for a Better Environment v. California Resources Agency, supra*, 103 Cal.App.4th at p. 114, disapproved on other grounds by *Berkeley Hillside Preservation v. City of Berkeley* (2015) 60 Cal.4th 1086, 1109, fn. 3.) By their very nature, thresholds of significance address average congestion impacts at signalized

¹⁶ Valley Oak argues the trial court improperly “developed on its own initiative” the argument that the deterioration from level E to F itself constituted substantial evidence of adverse traffic impacts. Valley Oak contends the argument is foreclosed by the plaintiffs’ failure to exhaust their administrative remedies by raising it in the administrative proceeding. (*North Coast Rivers Alliance v. Marin Municipal Water Dist. Bd. of Directors, supra*, 216 Cal.App.4th at pp. 623–624.) Because we do not adopt the trial court’s position, we need not address the exhaustion argument. However, we note that the deterioration from level E to F was expressly mentioned by one speaker in the administrative proceedings as one indication of adverse traffic impacts, and other speakers described already-unacceptable levels of congestion in the approach to the Niles/Mission intersection. In our view, these comments were sufficient to put the City on notice as to the residents’ concerns about the Project’s possibly worsening already-congested conditions on Niles Boulevard, as is reflected in the traffic study. (See *id.* at p. 623 [comments must express concerns so lead agency has opportunity to evaluate and respond].) These comments were cited in Protect Niles’s petition to the trial court.

intersections in the City.¹⁷ The fact-based comments of residents and City staff and officials supported a fair argument that unusual circumstances in Niles might render the thresholds inadequate to capture the impacts of congestion on Niles Boulevard extending from the Niles/Mission intersection well into the Niles HOD commercial core. Residents aptly described Niles as “geographically cut off from the rest of Fremont,” which might cause congestion effects atypical of the City. Also, Niles Boulevard serves as the main street of the commercial core of the Niles HOD, such that congestion arguably adversely affects the character of the historical district, another unusual impact.

In sum, we conclude substantial evidence supports a fair argument that the Project would have significant adverse aesthetic and traffic impacts and therefore affirm the trial court.

III. DISPOSITION

The judgment is affirmed. Valley Oak shall bear Protect Niles’s costs on appeal.

¹⁷ The traffic study implies the thresholds of significance are generally applicable to environmental review of development projects and were not adopted specifically for the Project or for the Niles area.

BRUINIERS, J.

WE CONCUR:

SIMONS, Acting P. J.

NEEDHAM, J.

Filed 8/9/18

CERTIFIED FOR PUBLICATION

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT

DIVISION FIVE

PROTECT NILES et al.,
Plaintiffs and Respondents,
v.
CITY OF FREMONT et al.,
Defendants and Respondents;
DOUG RICH et al.,
Real Parties in Interest and
Appellants.

A151645

(Alameda County
Super. Ct. No. RG15765052)

**ORDER CERTIFYING OPINION
FOR PUBLICATION**

THE COURT:

The opinion in the above-entitled matter filed on July 16, 2018, was not certified for publication in the Official Reports. For good cause appearing, pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 8.1105(b), (c), the opinion is certified for publication.

Date _____ Acting P.J.

Superior Court of Alameda County, No. RG15765052, Frank Roesch, Judge.

Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hampton, Arthur J. Friedman, Alexander L. Merritt; Allen Matkins Leck Gamble Mallory & Natsis and David H. Blackwell for Real Parties in Interest and Appellants.

Brandt-Hawley Law Group and Susan L. Brandt-Hawley for Plaintiffs and Respondents.

No appearance for Defendants and Respondents.

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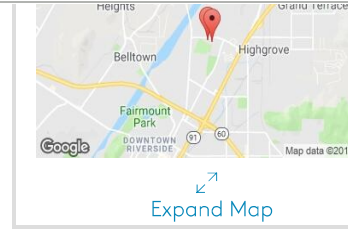


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Placentia Ln, Riverside, CA	Land	9.00	392,040	N/A



Attachments



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Sale Notes

Possible 6 additional acres, totalling 16 acres available.

SWC Center Street / Garfield Avenue

Public Transportation

Commuter Rail	Drive	Distance
Riverside-Downtown Commuter Rail (Riverside, Inland Empire-Orange County, 91 Lines)	8 min	4.4 mi
Rialto Commuter Rail (San Bernardino Line)	14 min	6.3 mi

Airport	Drive	Distance
Ontario International Airport	22 min	18.1 mi

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#1

#1 of 8

Property Detail Report

For Property Located At :
3667 PLACENTIA LN, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501-1119



Record #: 1

Owner Information

Owner Name: CRITES MARTHA H
Mailing Address: 35663 COUNTRY CREEK DR, YUCAIPA CA 92399-6703 C014
Vesting Codes: // PT

CRITES

Location Information

Legal Description: 6.00 ACRES IN LOT 1 MB 001/020 RESURVEY & SUB LOT 19 OF ADD TO BANDINI DONATION
County: RIVERSIDE, CA APN: 246-070-002
Census Tract / Block: 423.00 / 3 Alternate APN: 246-070-002
Township-Range-Sect: Subdivision: RESURVEY & SUB LT 19 OF ADD TO BANDINI DONATION
Legal Book/Page: Map Reference: /
Legal Lot: 1 Tract #: /
Legal Block: School District: RIVERSIDE
Market Area: 252 School District Name: RIVERSIDE
Neighbor Code: Munic/Township: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Owner Transfer Information

Recording/Sale Date: 06/24/2005 / 06/17/2005 Deed Type: QUIT CLAIM DEED
Sale Price: 501016 1st Mtg Document #: /

Last Market Sale Information

Recording/Sale Date: 03/1982 / 1st Mtg Amount/Type: /
Sale Price: 1st Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
Sale Type: 1st Mtg Document #: /
Document #: 53225 2nd Mtg Amount/Type: /
Deed Type: DEED (REG) 2nd Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
Transfer Document #: Price Per SqFt: /
New Construction: Multi/Split Sale: /

Prior Sale Information

Prior Rec/Sale Date: / Prior Lender: /
Prior Sale Price: / Prior 1st Mtg Amt/Type: /
Prior Doc Number: / Prior 1st Mtg Rate/Type: /
Prior Deed Type: /

Site Information

Land Use: SFR Acres: 6.00 County Use: SINGLE FAM RESID (R03)
Lot Area: 261,360 Usable Lot: State Use: R03
Lot Width/Depth: x Lot Shape: Site Influence: /
Res/Comm Units: / Bldg Width/Depth: x Sewer Type: /
of Buildings: 0 Building Class: Topography: WESTERN
Zoning: RA-5 Water Type: Water District: WESTERN

Tax Information

Total Value: \$93,704 Assessed Year: 2018 Property Tax: \$1,150.50
Land Value: \$68,859 Improved %: 27% Tax Area: 009106
Improvement Value: \$24,845 Appraisal Dist: Tax Year: 2017
Total Taxable Value: \$93,704 Fire Dist: Tax Exemption: /
Market Value: Garbage Dist: Equal Rate: /
Equal Year: /

Property Characteristics

Extra Features

Gross Area:		Parking Type:		Construction:	
Living Area:	Unit:	Garage 1 Area:	Width:	Depth:	Heat Type:
Tot Adj Area:		Garage 2 Area:			Year Built:
Above Grade:		Garage Capacity:			Improvement Value:
Ground Floor Area:		Parking Spaces:			Parcel Fuel:
Base/Main Area:		Carport Area:			Exterior wall:
Upper Area:		Basement Area:			Interior wall:
2nd Floor Area:		Finish Bsmnt Area:			Foundation:
3rd Floor Area:		Basement Type:			Air Cond:
Rentable Area:		Attic Type:			Roof Type:
Addition Area:		Porch Type:			Roof Shape:
Total Rooms:		Porch 1 Area:			Roof Frame:
Bedrooms:		Porch 2 Area:			Roof Material:
Bath(F/H):	/	Patio Type:			Floor Type:
Total Baths/Fixtures:	/	Patio 1 Area:			Floor Cover:
Year Built / Eff:	/	Pool:			Style:
Fireplace:	/	Pool Area:			Quality:
# of Stories:					Condition:
Other Rooms:					
Other Improvements:	Building Permit				
Bldg Comments:					
Parcel Comments:					

Property Detail Report

For Property Located At :
,, CA

#2

HAMILTON / GARNER



Record #: 2

Owner Information

Owner Name: HAMILTON MARY L/GARNER SARAH A
Mailing Address: 1801 AVOCADO RD, OCEANSIDE CA 92054-6105 C432
Vesting Codes: //

Location Information

Legal Description: 19.89 ACRES IN POR PARS 13, 20 & 21 RS 001/003 ADD TO BANDINI DONATION
County: RIVERSIDE, CA APN: 246-070-005
Census Tract / Block: 423.00 / 3 Alternate APN: 246-070-005
Township-Range-Sect: Subdivision: BANDINI DONATION
Legal Book/Page: Map Reference: /
Legal Lot: 13 Tract #: /
Legal Block: School District: RIVERSIDE
Market Area: 252 School District Name: RIVERSIDE
Neighbor Code: Munic/Township: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Owner Transfer Information

Recording/Sale Date: 12/18/2012 / 12/16/2012 Deed Type: GRANT DEED
Sale Price: / 1st Mtg Document #: /
Document #: 614017

Last Market Sale Information

Recording/Sale Date: / 1st Mtg Amount/Type: /
Sale Price: / 1st Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
Sale Type: 1st Mtg Document #: /
Document #: / 2nd Mtg Amount/Type: /
Deed Type: / 2nd Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
Transfer Document #: Price Per SqFt: /
New Construction: Multi/Split Sale: /
Title Company: /
Lender: /
Seller Name: /

Prior Sale Information

Prior Rec/Sale Date: / Prior Lender: /
Prior Sale Price: / Prior 1st Mtg Amt/Type: /
Prior Doc Number: / Prior 1st Mtg Rate/Type: /
Prior Deed Type: /

Site Information

Land Use: AGRICULTURAL LAND Acres: 19.89 County Use: VACANT AGRICULTURE (A19)
Lot Area: 866,408 Usable Lot: / State Use: A19
Lot Width/Depth: x Lot Shape: / Site Influence: /
Commercial Units: Bldg Width/Depth: x Sewer Type: NONE
of Buildings: 0 Building Class: / Topography: /
Zoning: RA5 Water Type: TYPE UNKNOWN Water District: WESTERN

Tax Information

Total Value: \$107,028 Assessed Year: 2018 Property Tax: \$3,054.36
Land Value: \$107,028 Improved %: / Tax Area: 009106
Improvement Value: / Appraisal Dist: / Tax Year: 2017
Total Taxable Value: \$107,028 Fire Dist: / Tax Exemption: /
Market Value: / Garbage Dist: / Equal Rate: /
Equal Year: /

Property Characteristics

Extra Features

Year Built / Eff: /

Total Rooms/Offices:

Heat Type:

Gross Area:	Unit:	Site City:	Restrooms:	Width:	Depth:	Heat Fuel:	Year Built:	Improvement Value:
Building Area :		Garage Area:				Air Cond:		

Lot Adj Area:

Garage 2 Area:

Construction:

Rentable Area:

Garage Capacity:

Exterior wall:

Addition Area:

Parking Spaces:

Interior wall:

Ground Floor Area:

Basement Area:

Roof Type:

Base/Main Area:

Pool:

Roof Material:

Upper Area :

Pool Area:

Foundation:

Above Grade :

Quality:

Floor Type:

of Stories:

Condition:

Floor Cover:

Other Rooms:

Other Improvements: **Building Permit**

Bldg Comments:

Parcel Comments:

Property Detail Report
 For Property Located At :
 3660 PLACENTIA LN, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501-1120

#3

SIECK, INC.



Record #: 3

Owner Information

Owner Name: SIECK INC
 Mailing Address: 2278 N EUCLID AVE, UPLAND CA 91784-1390 C020
 Vesting Codes: //

Location Information

Legal Description: POR PARS 1 & 2 PM 040/005 PM 8853
 County: RIVERSIDE, CA APN: 246-070-009
 Census Tract / Block: 423.00 / 3 Alternate APN: 246-070-009
 Township-Range-Sect: Subdivision:
 Legal Book/Page: Map Reference: /
 Legal Lot: 1 Tract #: RIVERSIDE
 Legal Block: School District: RIVERSIDE
 Market Area: 252 School District Name: RIVERSIDE
 Neighbor Code: Munic/Township: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Owner Transfer Information

Recording/Sale Date: / Deed Type:
 Sale Price: 1st Mtg Document #:
 Document #:

Last Market Sale Information

Recording/Sale Date: 12/08/1998 / 1st Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Sale Price: \$12,500 1st Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Sale Type: 1st Mtg Document #: /
 Document #: 533630 2nd Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Deed Type: TRUSTEE DEED 2nd Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Transfer Document #: Price Per SqFt:
 New Construction: Multi/Split Sale:
 Title Company: BENEFIT LAND TITLE INSURANCE

Lender: TIGON INDUSTRIES INC

Prior Sale Information

Prior Rec/Sale Date: 06/02/1998 / 04/15/1998 Prior Lender:
 Prior Sale Price: Prior 1st Mtg Amt/Type: /
 Prior Doc Number: 224036 Prior 1st Mtg Rate/Type: /
 Prior Deed Type: DEED (REG)

Site Information

Land Use: INDUSTRIAL (NEC) Acres: 1.99 County Use: INDUS MFG/PROCESSING (C08)
 Lot Area: 86,876 Usable Lot: State Use: C08
 Lot Width/Depth: x Lot Shape: Site Influence:
 Commercial Units: Bldg Width/Depth: x Sewer Type:
 # of Buildings: 0 Building Class: Topography:
 Zoning: Water Type: Water District: WESTERN

Tax Information

Total Value: \$267,622 Assessed Year: 2018 Property Tax: \$3,498.44
 Land Value: \$198,638 Improved %: 26% Tax Area: 009106
 Improvement Value: \$68,984 Appraisal Dist: Tax Year: 2017
 Total Taxable Value: \$267,622 Fire Dist: Tax Exemption:
 Market Value: Garbage Dist: Equal Rate:
 Equal Year:

Property Characteristics

Extra Features

Year Built / Eff: /

Total Rooms/Offices:

Heat Type:

Gross Area:	Unit:	Size:	Restrooms:	Width:	Depth:	Heat Fuel:	Year Built:	Improvement Value:
Building Area :		Garage Area:				Air Cond:		

Lot Adj Area:

Garage 2 Area:

Construction:

Rentable Area:

Garage Capacity:

Exterior wall:

Addition Area:

Parking Spaces:

Interior wall:

Ground Floor Area:

Basement Area:

Roof Type:

Base/Main Area:

Pool:

Roof Material:

Upper Area :

Pool Area:

Foundation:

Above Grade :

Quality:

Floor Type:

of Stories:

Condition:

Floor Cover:

Other Rooms:

Other Improvements: **Building Permit**

Bldg Comments:

Parcel Comments: **NONEREDEEM O**

Property Detail Report
 For Property Located At :
 3670 PLACENTIA LN, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501-1120

#4

CALDERON



Record #: 4

Owner Information

Owner Name: CALDERON FERNANDO
 Mailing Address: 3660 PLACENTIA LN #C, RIVERSIDE CA 92501-1120 C007
 Vesting Codes: //

Location Information

Legal Description: POR PARS 1 & 2 PM 040/005 PM 8853
 County: RIVERSIDE, CA APN: 246-070-010
 Census Tract / Block: 423.00 / 3 Alternate APN: 246-070-010
 Township-Range-Sect: Subdivision:
 Legal Book/Page: Map Reference: /
 Legal Lot: 1 Tract #: RIVERSIDE
 Legal Block: School District: RIVERSIDE
 Market Area: 252 School District Name: RIVERSIDE
 Neighbor Code: Munic/Township: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Owner Transfer Information

Recording/Sale Date: / Deed Type:
 Sale Price: 1st Mtg Document #:
 Document #:

Last Market Sale Information

Recording/Sale Date: 04/20/2015 / 02/04/2015 1st Mtg Amount/Type: \$622,000 / CONV
 Sale Price: \$825,000 1st Mtg Int. Rate/Type: / ADJ
 Sale Type: FULL 1st Mtg Document #: 158624
 Document #: 158623 2nd Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Deed Type: GRANT DEED 2nd Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Transfer Document #: Price Per SqFt:
 New Construction: Multi/Split Sale:
 Title Company: CHICAGO TITLE CO
 Lender: COMMUNITY BK
 Seller Name: KRAUSE R FAMILY TRUST

Prior Sale Information

Prior Rec/Sale Date: 08/17/2005 / 08/02/2005 Prior Lender: LEHMAN BROTHERS BK FSB
 Prior Sale Price: \$1,100,000 Prior 1st Mtg Amt/Type: \$680,000 / CONV
 Prior Doc Number: 670763 Prior 1st Mtg Rate/Type: / ADJ
 Prior Deed Type: GRANT DEED

Site Information

Land Use: INDUSTRIAL (NEC) Acres: 2.21 County Use: INDUS MFG/PROCESSING (C08)
 Lot Area: 96,479 Usable Lot: State Use: C08
 Lot Width/Depth: x Lot Shape: Site Influence:
 Commercial Units: Bldg Width/Depth: x Sewer Type:
 # of Buildings: 0 Building Class: Topography:
 Zoning: Water Type: Water District: WESTERN

Tax Information

Total Value: \$871,417 Assessed Year: 2018 Property Tax: \$10,104.78
 Land Value: \$633,759 Improved %: 27% Tax Area: 009106
 Improvement Value: \$237,658 Appraisal Dist:
 Total Taxable Value: \$871,417 Fire Dist:
 Market Value: Garbage Dist: Equal Rate:
 Equal Year:

Property Characteristics

Extra Features

Year Built / Eff: /

Total Rooms/Offices:

Heat Type:

Gross Area:	Unit:	Size:	Restrooms:	Width:	Depth:	Heat Fuel:	Year Built:	Improvement Value:
Building Area :		Garage Area:				Air Cond:		

Tot Adj Area:

Garage 2 Area:

Construction:

Rentable Area:

Garage Capacity:

Exterior wall:

Addition Area:

Parking Spaces:

Interior wall:

Ground Floor Area:

Basement Area:

Roof Type:

Base/Main Area:

Pool:

Roof Material:

Upper Area :

Pool Area:

Foundation:

Above Grade :

Quality:

Floor Type:

of Stories:

Condition:

Floor Cover:

Other Rooms:

Other Improvements: **Building Permit**

Bldg Comments:

Parcel Comments: **REDEEM R B<**

Property Detail Report

For Property Located At :
 3655 PLACENTIA LN, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501-1119



EARP/SANDOVAL



Record #: 5

Owner Information

Owner Name: EARP DON & LIVIA/SANDOVAL CLAUDE & ARMIDA
 Mailing Address: 2351 SIERRA VIEW CT, RIVERSIDE CA 92503-0636 R001
 Vesting Codes: //

Location Information

Legal Description: 9.12 ACRES M/L IN POR PAR 18 RS 001/003 ADD TO BANDINI DONATION
 County: RIVERSIDE, CA APN: 246-070-015
 Census Tract / Block: 423.00 / 3 Alternate APN: 246-070-015
 Township-Range-Sect: Subdivision:
 Legal Book/Page: Map Reference: /
 Legal Lot: 18 Tract #:
 Legal Block: School District: RIVERSIDE
 Market Area: 252 School District Name: RIVERSIDE
 Neighbor Code: Munic/Township: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Owner Transfer Information

Recording/Sale Date: 01/27/1998 / 12/22/1997 Deed Type: DEED
 Sale Price: 1st Mtg Document #:
 Document #: 27962

Last Market Sale Information

Recording/Sale Date: 05/15/1992 / 11/1989 1st Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Sale Price: 1st Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Sale Type: 1st Mtg Document #: /
 Document #: 177828 2nd Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Deed Type: GRANT DEED 2nd Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Transfer Document #: Price Per SqFt:
 New Construction: Multi/Split Sale:
 Title Company:
 Lender:
 Seller Name:

Prior Sale Information

Prior Rec/Sale Date: / Prior Lender:
 Prior Sale Price: Prior 1st Mtg Amt/Type: /
 Prior Doc Number: Prior 1st Mtg Rate/Type: /
 Prior Deed Type:

Site Information

Land Use: INDUSTRIAL (NEC) Acres: 9.12 County Use: INDUS MFG/PROCESSING (C08)
 Lot Area: 397,267 Usable Lot: State Use: C08
 Lot Width/Depth: x Lot Shape: Site Influence:
 Commercial Units: 12 Bldg Width/Depth: x Sewer Type:
 # of Buildings: 1 Building Class: Topography:
 Zoning: Water Type: Water District: WESTERN

Tax Information

Total Value: \$110,444 Assessed Year: 2018 Property Tax: \$3,357.60
 Land Value: \$107,603 Improved %: 3% Tax Area: 009106
 Improvement Value: \$2,841 Appraisal Dist: Tax Year: 2017
 Total Taxable Value: \$110,444 Fire Dist: Tax Exemption:
 Market Value: Garbage Dist: Equal Rate:
 Equal Year:

Property Characteristics

Extra Features

Year Built / Eff: /		Total Rooms/Offices:		Heat Type:	
Gross Area:	Unit:	Restrooms:	Width:	Depth:	Heat Fuel:
Building Area :		Garage Area:			Year Built:
Tot Adj Area:		Garage 2 Area:			Improvement Value:
Rentable Area:		Garage Capacity:			Construction:
Addition Area:		Parking Spaces:			Exterior wall:
Ground Floor Area:		Basement Area:			Interior wall:
Base/Main Area:		Pool:			Roof Type:
Upper Area :		Pool Area:			Roof Material:
Above Grade :		Quality:			Foundation:
# of Stories:		Condition:			Floor Type:
Other Rooms:					Floor Cover:
Other Improvements:	Building Permit				
Bldg Comments:					
Parcel Comments:					

#6

Property Detail Report
 For Property Located At :
 ,, CA



Record #: 6

Owner Information

Owner Name: NORTON ROBERT J
 Mailing Address: 6477 BOX SPRINGS BLVD, RIVERSIDE CA 92507-0725 C005
 Vesting Codes: //

NORTON

Location Information

Legal Description: 3.02 ACRES M/L IN POR LOT 6 MB 001/020 RESURVEY & SUB LOT 19 OF ADD TO BANDINI DONATION
 County: RIVERSIDE, CA APN: 246-070-017
 Census Tract / Block: 423.00 / 3 Alternate APN: 246-070-017
 Township-Range-Sect: Subdivision: RESURVEY & SUB LT 19 OF ADD TO BANDINI DONATION
 Legal Book/Page: Map Reference: /
 Legal Lot: 6 Tract #: /
 Legal Block: School District: RIVERSIDE
 Market Area: 252 School District Name: RIVERSIDE
 Neighbor Code: Munic/Township: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Owner Transfer Information

Recording/Sale Date: / Deed Type:
 Sale Price: 1st Mtg Document #:

Last Market Sale Information

Recording/Sale Date: / 1st Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Sale Price: 1st Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Sale Type: 1st Mtg Document #: /
 Document #: 2nd Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Deed Type: 2nd Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Transfer Document #: Price Per SqFt:
 New Construction: Multi/Split Sale:

Prior Sale Information

Prior Rec/Sale Date: / Prior Lender:
 Prior Sale Price: Prior 1st Mtg Amt/Type: /
 Prior Doc Number: Prior 1st Mtg Rate/Type: /
 Prior Deed Type:

Site Information

Land Use: COMMERCIAL ACREAGE Acres: 3.02 County Use: VACANT COMMERCIAL (C24)
 Lot Area: 131,551 Usable Lot:
 Lot Width/Depth: x Lot Shape:
 Commercial Units: Bldg Width/Depth: x State Use: C24
 # of Buildings: 0 Building Class: Site Influence:
 Zoning: Water Type: Topography: Sewer Type:
 Water District: WESTERN

Tax Information

Total Value: \$481,632 Assessed Year: 2018 Property Tax: \$5,673.16
 Land Value: \$481,632 Improved %: Tax Area: 009106
 Improvement Value: Appraisal Dist: Tax Year: 2017
 Total Taxable Value: \$481,632 Fire Dist: Tax Exemption:
 Market Value: Garbage Dist: Equal Rate:
 Equal Year:

Property Characteristics

Extra Features

Year Built / Eff: /

Total Rooms/Offices:

Heat Type:

Gross Area:	Unit:	Restrooms:	Width:	Depth:	Heat Fuel:	Year Built:	Improvement Value:
Building Area :		Garage Area:			Air Cond:		

Tot Adj Area:

Garage 2 Area:

Construction:

Rentable Area:

Garage Capacity:

Exterior wall:

Addition Area:

Parking Spaces:

Interior wall:

Ground Floor Area:

Basement Area:

Roof Type:

Base/Main Area:

Pool:

Roof Material:

Upper Area :

Pool Area:

Foundation:

Above Grade :

Quality:

Floor Type:

of Stories:

Condition:

Floor Cover:

Other Rooms:

Other Improvements: **Building Permit**

Bldg Comments:

Parcel Comments:

#7

Property Detail Report

For Property Located At :
3625 PLACENTIA LN, RIVERSIDE, CA 92501-1119



Record #: 7

Owner Information

Owner Name: SHEPHERD ROBERT ALLEN
Mailing Address: 3625 PLACENTIA LN, RIVERSIDE CA 92501-1119 C007
Vesting Codes: MM // SE

SHEPARD

Location Information

Legal Description: 4.06 ACRES M/L IN POR PAR 18 RS 001/003 ADD TO BANDINI DONATION
County: RIVERSIDE, CA APN: 246-070-020
Census Tract / Block: 423.00 / 3 Alternate APN: 246-070-020
Township-Range-Sect: Subdivision: BANDINI DONATION ADD
Legal Book/Page: Map Reference: /
Legal Lot: 18 Tract #: /
Legal Block: School District: RIVERSIDE
Market Area: 252 School District Name: RIVERSIDE
Neighbor Code: Munic/Township: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Owner Transfer Information

Recording/Sale Date: / Deed Type:
Sale Price: 1st Mtg Document #:
Document #: /

Last Market Sale Information

Recording/Sale Date: 08/07/2002 / 07/18/2002 1st Mtg Amount/Type: \$506,000 / CONV
Sale Price: \$225,000 1st Mtg Int. Rate/Type: / FIXED
Sale Type: FULL 1st Mtg Document #: 435183
Document #: 435182 2nd Mtg Amount/Type: /
Deed Type: GRANT DEED 2nd Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
Transfer Document #: Price Per SqFt:
New Construction: Multi/Split Sale: MULTIPLE
Title Company: FIDELITY NATIONAL TITLE INSURA
Lender: BUSINESS BK/CA
Seller Name: PAGEL CARL & RHONDA

Prior Sale Information

Prior Rec/Sale Date: 12/17/1999 / Prior Lender:
Prior Sale Price: \$50,000 Prior 1st Mtg Amt/Type: /
Prior Doc Number: 545603 Prior 1st Mtg Rate/Type: /
Prior Deed Type: GRANT DEED

Site Information

Land Use: INDUSTRIAL (NEC) Acres: 4.06 County Use: INDUS MFG/PROCESSING (C08)
Lot Area: 176,854 Usable Lot: State Use: C08
Lot Width/Depth: x Lot Shape: Site Influence:
Commercial Units: Bldg Width/Depth: x Sewer Type:
of Buildings: 0 Building Class: Topography:
Zoning: Water Type: Water District: WESTERN

Tax Information

Total Value: \$628,380 Assessed Year: 2018 Property Tax: \$7,830.74
Land Value: \$314,189 Improved %: 50% Tax Area: 009106
Improvement Value: \$314,191 Appraisal Dist: Tax Year: 2017
Total Taxable Value: \$628,380 Fire Dist: Tax Exemption:
Market Value: Garbage Dist: Equal Rate:
Equal Year:

Property Characteristics

Extra Features

Year Built / Eff: /		Total Rooms/Offices:		Heat Type:	
Gross Area:	Unit:	Site Restrooms:	Width:	Depth:	Heat Fuel:
Building Area:		Garage Area:			Year Built:
Tot Adj Area:		Garage 2 Area:			Improvement Value:
Rentable Area:		Garage Capacity:			Construction:
Addition Area:		Parking Spaces:			Exterior wall:
Ground Floor Area:		Basement Area:			Interior wall:
Base/Main Area:		Pool:			Roof Type:
Upper Area :		Pool Area:			Roof Material:
Above Grade :		Quality:			Foundation:
# of Stories:		Condition:			Floor Type:
Other Rooms:					Floor Cover:
Other Improvements:	Building Permit				
Bldg Comments:					
Parcel Comments:					

#8

Property Detail Report
 For Property Located At :
 ,, CA



Record #: 8

Owner Information

Owner Name: CASTRO JOSE M
 Mailing Address: 2667 N FERNside ST, ORANGE CA 92865-2222 C071
 Vesting Codes: //

CASTRO

Location Information

Legal Description: 2.65 ACRES M/L IN POR PAR 18 RS 001/003 ADD TO BANDINI DONATION
 County: RIVERSIDE, CA APN: 246-070-021
 Census Tract / Block: 423.00 / 3 Alternate APN: 246-070-021
 Township-Range-Sect: Subdivision: BANDINI DONATION ADD
 Legal Book/Page: Map Reference: /
 Legal Lot: 18 Tract #: RIVERSIDE
 Legal Block: School District: RIVERSIDE
 Market Area: 252 School District Name: RIVERSIDE
 Neighbor Code: Munic/Township: CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Owner Transfer Information

Recording/Sale Date: 12/31/2014 / 12/11/2014 Deed Type: QUIT CLAIM DEED
 Sale Price: Document #: 500127 1st Mtg Document #:

Last Market Sale Information

Recording/Sale Date: 12/31/2014 / 12/30/2014 1st Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Sale Price: 1st Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Sale Type: N 1st Mtg Document #: /
 Document #: 500126 2nd Mtg Amount/Type: /
 Deed Type: GRANT DEED 2nd Mtg Int. Rate/Type: /
 Transfer Document #: Price Per SqFt:
 New Construction: Multi/Split Sale:
 Title Company: FIRST AMERICAN TITLE

Prior Sale Information

Prior Rec/Sale Date: 01/23/2007 / 11/09/2006 Prior Lender:
 Prior Sale Price: \$940,000 Prior 1st Mtg Amt/Type: /
 Prior Doc Number: 52693 Prior 1st Mtg Rate/Type: /
 Prior Deed Type: QUIT CLAIM DEED

Site Information

Land Use: COMMERCIAL (NEC) Acres: 2.65 County Use: VACANT COMMERCIAL (C24)
 Lot Area: 115,434 Usable Lot: State Use: C24
 Lot Width/Depth: x Lot Shape: Site Influence:
 Commercial Units: Bldg Width/Depth: x Sewer Type:
 # of Buildings: 0 Building Class: Topography:
 Zoning: Water Type: Water District: WESTERN

Tax Information

Total Value: \$523,653 Assessed Year: 2018 Property Tax: \$6,116.54
 Land Value: \$507,007 Improved %: 3% Tax Area: 009106
 Improvement Value: \$16,646 Appraisal Dist: Tax Year: 2017
 Total Taxable Value: \$523,653 Fire Dist: Tax Exemption:
 Market Value: Garbage Dist: Equal Rate:
 Equal Year:

Property Characteristics

Extra Features

Year Built / Eff: /

Total Rooms/Offices:

Heat Type:

Gross Area:	Unit:	Size:	Restrooms:	Width:	Depth:	Heat Fuel:	Year Built:	Improvement Value:
Building Area :		Garage Area:				Air Cond:		

Tot Adj Area:

Garage 2 Area:

Construction:

Rentable Area:

Garage Capacity:

Exterior wall:

Addition Area:

Parking Spaces:

Interior wall:

Ground Floor Area:

Basement Area:

Roof Type:

Base/Main Area:

Pool:

Roof Material:

Upper Area :

Pool Area:

Foundation:

Above Grade :

Quality:

Floor Type:

of Stories:

Condition:

Floor Cover:

Other Rooms:

Other Improvements: **Building Permit**

Bldg Comments:

Parcel Comments: