Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM - 1970

In the Matter of:

LIBRARY Supreme Court, U. S. DEC 78 1970

CITIZENS TO PRESERVE OVERTON PARK, INC ET. AL.,

Petitioners

VS.

JOHN A. VOLPE, SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, ET. AL.,

Respondents

argument of the Stay

Duplication or copying of this transcript by photographic, electrostatic or other facsimile means is prohibited under the order form agreement.

Place

Washington, D.c.

Date

December 7, 1970

ALDERSON REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

300 Seventh Street, S. W.

Washington, D. C.

NA 8-2345

(SE)	CONTENTS	
2	ARGUMENT OF:	PAGE:
3	John Vardaman, Jr., Esq., on behalf of Petitioners	4
5 6	William Bradford Reynolds, Esq. pro hac vice	2
7	J. Alan Hanover, Esq., on behalf of Respondents	35
8 9	REBUTTAL ARGUMENT John W. Vardaman, Jr.	51
19	**************************************	
2		
3		
14		
5		

400 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES 2 DECEMBER TERM 3 13 CITIZENS TO PRESERVE OVERTON PARK, INC. ET.AL., 5 6 Petitioners 7 NO. VS. 8 JOHN A. VOLPE, SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, ET.AL. 9 Respondents 10 Washington, D.C. 11 Monday, December 7, 1970 12 The above-entitled matter came on for argument at 10:05 a.m. 13 BEFORE: 14 WARREN E, BURGER, Chief Justice 15 HUGO L. BLACK, Associate Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS, Associate fustice 16 JOHN M. HARLAN, Associate Justice WILLIAM J. BRENNAH, JR., Associate Justice 17 POTTER STEWART, Associate Justice BYRON R. WHITE, Associate Justice 18 THURGOOD MARSHALL, Associate Justice HENRY BLACKMUN, Associate Justice 19 20 APPEARANCES: 21 MR. JOHN VARDAMAN, JR., ESO. Washingtin, D.C. 22 On Behalf of Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. 23 MR. J. ALAN HANOVER, ESQ. 24 Memphis, Tennessee

On Behalf of Respondents

APPEARANCES, (Continued)

MR. WILLIAM BRADFORD REYNOLDS, ESQ.
Office of the Solicitor General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.
Pro Hac Vice

A.

MR. CHIEF JUSTICE BURGER: We'' hear argument in No.

, Citizens to Preserve Overton Park against Secretary John

Volpe. Mr. Vardaman, you may proceed whenever you're ready.

ARGUMENT OF MR. JOHN W. VARDAMAN, JR. ESQ.

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONERS

MR. VARDAMAN: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it please the Court. This case is here today on application for study pending the filing of a petition for writ of certiorari.

We seek an application to stay the respondents in this case. The Secretary of Transpotattion and the Commissioner for the Department of Highways for the State of Tennessee, from authorizing the beginning of construction of a six lane interstate highway which will pass through Overton Park, a large, public park located in Memphis, Tennessee.

If this stay is not granted, the respondents will authorize construction and that construction will proceed before this Court has an opportunity to act on a Detition for Writ of Certiorari.

That construction will inflict grave and irreparable damage to the park.

- Q. --- the latest date for issuance of Writ of Certiorari?
- A Your Honor, I think we have until Januar 28th.

 I believe, towards the end of January. However, as we suggested in the brief which we filed, we are willing to have the Court

act upon these papers as a Petition for Writ of Certiorari we can meet the formal requirements by filing a petition with the clerk. We are ready to proceed immediately. We have not filed a petition thusfar because there is the threat if stay is not granted portions of the case may be ---.

But we are willing to proceed immediately with the fil-

- Q --- to cooperate with any expedited schedule of the-
- A Certainly---

- Q That we're discussing.
- A That's correct.

If the respondents are permitted to proceed with this construction they may likely meet this case. If they do, they will have been successful without ever having filed an answer to the Petitioners complaint, without putting one witness on the witness stand, without having one other official subject to examination by deposition, but instead rely on a basis of out of court litigation affadavits filed in support of a motion for summary judgement.

That's the record in this case. So, the decision below was based soley on affadavits. The District Court granted summary judgement, it was affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

This case arises under a stabute passed in 1966, which articulates a national policy of preserving park plans, recreation areas, historic sites, water fowl, and wildlife refuges.

That statute provides that the Secretary of Transportation shall not approve any project which affects a parkland or a recreation area unless there are no feasible alternative, or unless the design of the project includes all possible planning to minimize harm.

The park which is involved in this case, is a large,

342 acre public park located in Memphis, Tennessee. It has
within it approximately 170 acres of woodland forest, as of

1965 this constituted one half of the city of Memphis.

Memphis is woodland forest. If this highway goes through that
part of the park, according to Department of Interior officials
who oppose this project there will be very little left of the
woodland forest.

Q Could I interrupt you a moment and go back to the question that Justice Stewart asked? As far as you're concerned are you willing to treat this argument as an argument on the merits as distinguished from application per se?

A Your Honor we're willing to treat this argument as an argument on the merits as well---

- Q That's the way I read your papers---
- A Yes, if the Court would like to consider this as an argument on the merits, we're willing to have it treated that way.

This highway project involves a construction of a six lane interstate highway with the right of way between 250 feet

and 450 feet wide. As it proceeds through the wooded area, of the park if it's constructed as is presently planned, it will take a swath of 450 feet out of the wooded section they will pass through a small picturesque lake, in the park. It will pass immediately adjacent to the zoo, it will be a little barrier to either side of the park. It will literally cut this park in two.

Q Is this 450 feet, that's 150 yards if my mathematics is correct?

A Yes, it is Your Honor. I think that's an undisputed fact on this record.

Q And is it undisputed that to depress this highway was going to cost some 20 million dollars just to --- depress it as distinguished from tunnelling it.

A No. Your Honor, the figures in this record are for tunneling and they suggest two types of tunnels. They would cost, they estimate, they don't have any calculations, just estimates, would cost up to 40 million dollars.

There is, however, a suggestion that was made by Department of Interior officials, for a fully depressed route, which would not be a tunnel, and the real cost figures on that design---

Q I thought someone tossed in a figure of 20 million dollars in relation to that.

A I think there is an estimate of 40 million dollars,

but that involves fully depressing and then totally covering
it. What is now, as I understand as a cut and cover tunnel.

If you simply depressed it all the way through the park, that would minimize harm to the forest, but there are no cost figures on that.

I might point out, incidentally, that they have raised an objection that this would create certain drainage problems, there's a small creek that runs throught the forest and they maintain that they can't go past that creek with a depressed route.

There are affadavits on trial, in this case, that suggest that that diffuculty can be overcome by standard engineering techniques which are in use in the interstate system just today, have been in use in the interstate system for some time.

Yet they refuse to yse them on this case.

- Q What is the acreage of the park?
- A The acreage of the park, Your Honor is 342 acres.
- Q How much would be taken?
- A Twenty six centrally located acres will be taken.
- Q If I have the figures, I think that the plans are to depress the highway, except where it crosses the stream.
 - A That's correct---

13.

- Q They say it has to cross a grade in order to elim0 inate a drainage problem.
 - A That's correct, Your Honor, but--

of the center of the park and they actually go above grade at that point, so , although they depress it in the eastern part of the park as it rises to that portion of it above grade a substantial part of it is at grade---

Q It's an east-west highway, is it?

dil

点

- A That's correct. This is part of a transcontinental east-west interstate---
 - Q And the park lies in the westward part of Memphis?
- A The park lies practically in the middle of the city.

 If you look at a map of Memphis---
 - Q West of Memphis is the Mississippi River.
- A That's correct. This park is practically in the middle of the city.
 - Q That's where the zoo is.
- A That's correct. This highway will run adjacent to the sou been boundary of the zoo right now.

This highway was approved in November of 1969. This action was filed immediately thereafter. Prior to the time this highway was approved there was a study of several alternative routes. One which would swing immediately to the north of the park, and one which would swing immediately south of the park, and it's my understandingthat Mr. Reynolds will bring a map into Court during his argument. He'll show you, with bands on the map, where these alternatives would go.

Now in the Department of Transporations, in the Secretarys papers; which are on file, these maintain that those alternatives were rejected because of large displacement of persons and businesses. And in his affadavit he gives you some statistics as to the number of people which would be displaced by the route which goes to the north, and that which goes to the south. What he doesn't give you in the affadavit is the number of people who would be adversely affected, not only in the use of the park, but in their homes and businesses by the route which uses the park.

And when you search the record further and find those statistics that demonstrate that the alternative to the north of the park which he rejected actually neither displaces more people from their homes or adversely affects them in their businesses or schools. So the test which he assetrs he's applied in this case, was misapplied if the test is the number of people which weald be adversely affected or the number of people who would be displaced from their homes.

The route to the north according to their own calculations will either displace or adversely affect 2,386 people, the route through the park, according to their own figures will adversely affect or displace 2,607 people. Actually more people than the coute to the north.

And this is the case even though in their calculations they made no allowance for the people, they have not counted

e s

as adversely affected, people who use the park. For instance, over a million people a year use this zoo, and they haven't calculated the affect on those people.

- Q How would you calculate that, Mr. Vardaman?
- A Your Honor---
- Q They won't stop using the park, will they?

A Some of them may stop using the park, some of them may not. But one of the problems in trying to use mathematical formulas in a dispute of this kind is that it's difficult to quantify the values of a parkland. And that's what one of the reasons this statute was passed — decisions have been made on locating highways on the basis of cost, and residencies dislocated and where you have decisions made that way, the values of the parkland, the aesthetic values, the recreational values, were often overlooked.

And that was one of the motivating forces for the passage of this act.

- Q Approximately when was all the clearance to the approaches completed? A year ago, two years ago, how long?
- A The record shows that that construction began in 1967.

 They authorized acquisition of the right of way, they began to acquire it parcel by parcel, by 1968 the record shows that much of it had been acquired.
- Q Well, at that time, it was reasonably clear that they were going through the park.

7

8

0

10

11

12

13

84

15

16

17

13

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

highway. Q When was it clear that the route would go through the park, approximately?

No. Your Honor. At that time, the Secretary of

That's one of the difficulties of this case. The final decision was made in 1969, November of 1969. A previous decision, and whether that was the type of decision that could not have been changed, is simply not clear.

Q At that stage, in 1969, in November, would a declaratory judgement, an injunction, have been a remedy, in your view?

It certainly would have. That's exactly what we sought. A declaratory judgement, or an injunction.

I understand that YOur Honor is troubled by the point of granting an injunction against this highway where there has been clearing of this right of way through the park, but I think it's important to bear in mind the sequence of events here.

They began clearing that right of way fully two years before any final decision was made and much of it was acquired at the time the Department of Transportation was saying we

have no final decision on this mateer.

Now, if the Secretary is to be allowed to thwart any reverse of his decisions by this piecemeal acquisition of right of way right up to the park, then the administration, the effectiveness of this statute is whittled away.

Because, every time he has a controversial project it would be possible to box himself in, and to box the Court in and to present you with a fait accompli simply by acquiring the right of way right up to the park before he approves the part which involves the park.

And, can I point out that it's only once he approves that part that the citizens have a cause of action under the statute, under which this action was brought. In other words, there has to be a final agency action involving the park before we can bring the suit and obtain review.

O That's a suit under the act?

A That's correct. And therefore our cause of action did not accrue until November 1969. And we then met with the defense, well, we acquired this right of way before approving the which includes the park.

Q Mr. Varaaman, what are the issues you're presenting to us? Is the first one whether he's made the required statutory finding?

- A That's correct, Your Honor.
- Q And even if he had, your second issue is that his

findings are infirm.

A That's correct.

The first issue, we have maintained throughout, is a disputed issue of fact, but we've framed in in presenting it to this Court, we've framed it a little differently.

It's undisputed that at the time he made these decisions there was no contemporaneous documentation. He never made a record, and we maintain that even if he made a mental finding, simply decided in his own mind, that that's inadequate here. We also maintain that he never made such a---

Q Well, sould your first point be mooted if he presented in this Court a piece of paper that made the findings that you say are missing?

A I think that first point would be mooted. We would then proceed to whether or not the determination was infirm.

Q Well, his brief pretty well makes that, doesn't it?

A I don't think it does, Your HOnor. Let me point out that there is one contemporaneous document which he produced for YOur Honor, and that's a press release.

We litigated this case in the District Court---

- Q But nevertheless, it would moot the point now if he presents the piece of paper now if he hasn't already done so?
- q A That's correct. And he ahsn't done so, not in the explicit terms which I think this Court should demand, in

order to review what he did.

But I want to go back to one point involving the press release. He seemed to take the position that he felt the route had been determined, and as to whether he made any decision as to alternative routes, I think is open to question.

- Q And your second point is what? Is it that his decision was wrong?
 - A That is an additional point.

The second point which could possibly also be mooted if he gave a satisfactory written determination, although I wouldn't conceed that it would be mooted, is that the Court below, even though the Secretary made no documentation of his finding that this Courts decision in Untied States against Morgan prohibited any inquiry of the secretary as to whether he did make the finding.

And the difficulty which is presented to anyone seeking review under the statute, seeking enforcement under the statute under the holdings below, is that first the secretary is not required to record the fact that he made the determination to require that statute, and those seeking review aren't entitled to ask him whether he made it.

The court below simply doesn't asswer the question of how those who seek review are to ever to be able to determine whether---

Q He presented an affadavit saying that he had made

them.

A The affadavit has been construed that way. It is much less than clear from that affadavit that he made these decisions. And we have contended throughout that there is a dispute on that issue.

Now, the affadavit is set out rartly in the briefs and it's in the record, I won't go through it word by word, but rather than saying the secretary made the decision that there are no feasible improvement altermatizes, which he could have said, had he made the determination, the affadavit is very, very vague.

Q Assuming you didn't get by, you didn't prevail on those two points, what standard—assume the secretary had made the findings and you're challenging the sufficiency, what standard are you urging the Courts must use in reviewing the administrative decision?

A I think the proper standard in this case is that suggested by Judge Celebrezze below whether it's supported by substantial evidence. The substantial evidence test under the administrative procedure act is required where there has been a hearing required by statute and there are hearings in this case which are required by---

- Q Yes, but not by him.
- A Not by him, that's correct, but there are statute ---
- Q He doesn't have to give notices (inaudible) to the

hearings and takes the evidence, under the statute.

A

题

T

TO:

整金

A He doesn't, but the transcripts of the hearings have to be forwarded to him. And if the standard is not the substantial evidence, it would a entirely possible that the secretary might simply distant and the evidence in one of those hearings.

If it's merely an arbitrary and capricious standard, and the Court looked only to that evidence which supported his decision, as opposed to the entire record, and gave some consideration to that which detracted from it, the Court — the secretary might disregard the evidence in those hearings and the Court would not be required to review it.

So we suggest the substantial evidence test.

Q Your first part, on the absence of formal findings as I read the government papers at least so far as the future is concerned, they've corrected that by regulation, now, to provide for formal findings, is that right?

A If I recall the governments brief, I think that's a policy which has been adopted which has been changed once we don't know whether it will be changed again, we don't know whether it will be gaived in particular cases, there is some effort along this line, as I understand it, but I don't think that that is any reason that this Court shouldn't consider that issue.

I think that if we assert these findings required for

judicial review, in order to make sure that we have these findings in every case, I think this Court should so hold.

Q But that is a factor that would be a legitimate one, in the rules of our Court in deciding whether or not to grant a Petition for Certiorari. You would agree with that, wouldn't you?

A I would agree with Your HOnor that it's something to be considered, but I would note that this policy has been amended once, and there is , I believe, a Department of Transportation memorandum, which is not cited in the briefs, I could provide you with the citation, which states that no policy memoranda or no regulations are intended to create any rights in private parties, and I think the intent of that is to say we may have a policy such as this but if we don't obey it in any particular place, you citizens don't have any review.

And unless this Court holds differently, more courts are undoubtedly going to follow the Sixth Circuits desision that he need make no formal findings.

Furthermore, I think it's important that another important issue in this case is a question of whether we can obtain a summary judgement soley on the basis of affadavits instead of submitting to the court on motion for summary judgement, the record on which he acted. Instead he submits affadavits which charagterize that record and we think that---

- 2

9

- 3
- 13
- 5
- 6
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 99
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25.

- Q Is that affadavit part of the record for us?
- A Yes, it is, Your Honor. That's the affadavit of Mr. Edgar Swick.

I would suggest to Your Honors that because of the narrow, constrictive judicial review which the Sixth Circuit dictates in cases of this nature that if that decision is not reversed it practically precludes any effective judicial review, under the statutes on which we rely.

For that reason I suggest that this is a case of extreme federal importance in the emerging federal effort to protect the environment, as worthy of consideration by this Court.

Thank you.

- This statute was rather recently enacted?
- 1966, yes. A
- Yes, and then amended in 1968 or 1969, I think.
- A .. Yas
- Now theres some indication in the record that basic decision was the back in the 1950's.
 - That is comrect. A
- If that's true, then I suppose the statute wouldn't be applicable at all, would it?
 - Let me explain what else is in the record.
 - Q All right.
- The record does say the decidion was made in 1956. However, its clear that with respect to the alternatives that

will be shown to you on this map that's brought in , the one immediately north and the one immediately south of the park those weren't even studied until 1965 and the federal highway administratio was still suggesting to the city council his alternatives in 1968.

And that there is, in the record in this case, a document a letter from the Secretary of Transportation which indicates in 1968 we had no final decision on this route.

So although some preliminary decision may have been made in 1956, and we don't know the nature of that preliminary decision, it's clear that the Secretary of Transportation was exploring alternatives in 1968 and rejected those alternatives. Thank you.

Q Could I ask you one more question? Now, suppose that you prevail, we couldn't interfere with the state going ahead and doing what it wished if it used its own park facility.

A Dependant on what project the state wished to use itw own funds for. If the state wishes to build a highway in this park with its own funds, to interstate specifications, to be linked with an interstate highway on the west of the park and on the east of the park and to provide the missing link of Interstate 40, I think that the state would be acting in concert with and as an agent of the federal government and would be susceptible to equity powers of this court. I think it would be a blatant effort to avoid the requirements of this

statute, the participation in a federal enterprise, and I
think that any effort to circumvent this statute in that manner would certainly be correctible by this Court and by any
federal court.

- Q This property does now belong to the state, its been conveyed by the city, hasn't it?
- t A That's correct, Your Honor.
 - Q This acreage.

- A That's correct.
- Q And the city has already expended the proceeds, or half of the proceeds for considerably more recreation a public golf course, has another substantial part of the proceeds which has been specifically earmarked under local law for the acqusition of park property?

A That's correct, Your Honor. We think it's highly appropriate that the city should buy more parkland but we hardly think that the way to raise money for that parkland is selling that which they already have.

- Q Well, the city will end up with considerably increased park acreage.
 - A Taht's correct.
- Q Of course, it might be, you might submit that the parks are in the wrong place.
- A The quality of the parks. the ascessibility of the parks the location of the parks, all of those are important.

2	scenic parks inthe country, and I think that that should be	
3	suddictient to invoke this statute. Thank you.	
4	Q Thank you, Mr. Vardaman. Mr. Reynolds?	
5	ARGUMENT OF MR. WILLIAM BRADFORD REYNOLDS, ESQ.	
6	PRO HAC VICE	
7	A Mr. Chief dustice, and may it please the Court.	
8	Secretary of Transportation opposes this stay essentially	
9	beacuse the issues to be presented are not of sufficient	
10	importance to warrant a grant of Certiorari.	
d d	I will confine my remarks to this aspect of the case.	
12	Mr. Hanover, Counsel for Commissioner Spite, will then discuss	
13	the effect such a stay will have on the respondents.	
14	Interstate I 40, we've been told,	
15	Q. If we can confidently predict that Certiorari would	
16	not be granted in this case, even though the majority of the	
17	Court might think that the Sixth Circuit was wrong, but if we	
18	can confidently predict that Certiorari would not be granted	
19	then, then we must vacate the temporary stay and not grant a	
20	permanent skay, even though the decision for the Court of	
21	Appeals for the Sixth Circuit might be wrong. Does that follow,	
22	is that correct?	
23	A. We would take	
24	0. I think that if we're going to deny certiorari, then	
25	we're going to it follows that the Court of Appeals decision	
	is g 22	

This park has been described as one of the most beautiful,

is going to be left undisturbed even though wrong. Correct?

A. Not necessarily, Your Honor. There is involved in the stay application the question of whether the determination by the Court of Appeals as to whether there were no undisputed facts here, and therefore the supporting summary judgement, whether that was a correct determination.

And there is ---

- Q. That arises only if and when we've granted certiorari.
 Is that true?
 - A. That question will arise---
 - Q. Only if certioriai is granted.
- A. That's correct. That question may be considered by this Court, though, ---
- Q. The question now is the likihood of granting certiorari, isn't it?
 - A. That's correct, yes, Your Honor.

Interstate I 40 will cut overton Park in half, we're told.

I would like to add a few pertinent facts with regard to that contention. This map shows, and there is marked on the map only the portion of the highway that we're now considering.

It does extend on out at the present time, to the ends of this map.

The route will run along what is now an existing non-access bus road, which including the cleared eight of way on either side is presently 40 to 50 deet wide. Along the not h

edge of the road, from west to east, for about two-thirds the distance of the bus route is a 6-8 foot chain link fence, presently separating the zoo from the rest of the park. The zoo is up in the north area and at the present time the city is expanding the zoo facility eastward.

In the northeast corner are the parking lots for the zoo, which the city anticipates to expand and improve. Thus essentially Overton Park is south of the bus road. That's where the lake is, that's where the golf course is, that's where the picnic areas are, the outdoor theatre, the art galleries, and most of the woodland. And that remains untouched.

Now the highway itself will take 26 acres of the 342 acre park, and it will involve cutting down 12 acres of trees as opposed to leaving approximately 175 acres untouched.

Turning to the determination. Secretary Boyds approval in 1968 of the route---

- Q. May I interrupt you, Mr. Reynolds? Could you have your collegue find out for me just to clarify, the outer boundaries of the park, as the park now exists. I think I understand it but I'm not sure.
- A. that would be the western boundary, and that would be the eastern boundary. This is the south, and that's the north.
 - Q. I have the --- thank you.
 - A. Now Secretary Boyd approved the route of this pead

2 3

3

0

5 6

8 9

7

10

12

11

14

13

15

16

17

18

20

21

22

23

24

in 1968. This was the first approval after enactment of section 4F of Department of Transportation Act which has the specific language that is at issue here.

At the time that he approved the route, he wrote a letter to the Chairman of Citizens to Preserve Overton Park. He explained the considerations and study that went into the alternate routes at length. And then he concluded that letter with this statement. And I quote: "Now that the decision has been made on the specific alignment of the route, I have asked Mr. Bridwell, who is the Federal Highway Administrator, to develop a number of specific design alternatives in order to minimize danage to the park and its facilities."

There was no objection at that time by Petitioners. No suit was commenced and there was no request for injunctive relief.

- Q. What year was that?
- A. That was in 1968, April of 1968.

Now between April of 1968 and November of 1969, the state purchased the right of way from a point where the alternates diverge from the main route on the map, up to the edge of the park, on both sides and they cleared that right of way.

In addition the state purchased from the city the 26 acre strip for 2 million dollars, and in addition state highway officials held design hearings as to what the proper design should be of the highway through the park.

In November, on November 5, 1969, after enactment of section 138, in the Federal Aid Highway Act, Secretary Volpe announced, and I quote, "The hold on the project has been lifted, after the state agreed to adjust the grade line of the depressed freeway to a point as low as possible." And that press release further stated, and I quote, "The state has also agreed to take all steps possible to minimize the harm to the park resulting from the highway".

- Q. Where does all this appear, in the (inaudible) affadavit?
- A. Your HOnor, the press announcements are attachments to the Swick affadavit. The letter to the Chairman of the Citizens to Presenve Overton Park is an attachment to the Chairmans affadavit which was put in in this case.
- Q. Nowhere could I find, maybe just because I didn't lood hard enough, but nowhere have I found so far, any statement in the language of the statute whether in a press release or otherwise, that there is no feasible and prudent alternative to putting the highway through the park. Have I just not looked hard enough?
- A. Your Honor, there is not in the press release that specific language.
- Q. And the press release is what's relied on for the finding, isn't it?
 - A. If I may, Secretary Boyd, in his 1968 press release,

announced that he had approved the route following the resolution of the Memphis city Council. That Resolution reads, and I quote in pertinent part, "Whereas, representatives of the Federal Government have furnished the Council with considerable information and data, to the effect that no other feasible and prudent route is available, now therefore, be it resolved by the Council that the Council finds the route presently designated by the Federal Government through Overton Park as the feasible and prudent location for said route." And Secretary Boyd in his press announcement said that he was approving the route on, following that announcement.

- Q That doesn't quite add up to the statutory language, does it? They approved it as the feasible and prudent---
 - A The Memphis Council approved it---

- 0. Now that's not a finding that there's no alternative feasible and prudent route, is it?
- A Your Honor, they approved it as the feasible and prudent alternative, but they stated that whereas they had been shown by the federal Government that there were no other feasible and prudent alternatives available.

The Federal Government went down to the Memphis City Council, they explained to them for over 3 and one half hours, indeed Mr. Bridwell did, the different alternative routes that were considered as possibly prudent and feasible, and discussed with the Memphis Sity Council the determination as to the

prudent and feasible routes.

And I add that there was ---

- Q. What was the standard they used in determining whether a route was feasible and prudent?
 - A. The determination itself, Your Honor?
- Q. What I'm interested in is what they based that-if they had made a finding what would the standard be that they followed?
- A. The determination itself was based on these factors.

 Now the routes we showed here, the alternate routes, are the ones that have been most predominantly mentioned throughout the deliberations of this project.
- Q. Now would you indicate, when you say "the" alternatives would you have your collegue indicate them on the map?
 - A. Yes, Your Honor.

The one to the south is marked No. 2, the one immediately north is No. 3, and the third alternative is the one that runs in a triangular shape.

As to the route directly north, it was determined that that would involve taking three schools, involving Southwestern University, and the largest high school in Memphis. It would involve taking several churches, attended by some 4,000 persons. It would involve taking a number of residential units, of more than 1500 persons. The

The route to the south of the park---

- Q Well, the only reason I presume that this didn't involve taking such buildings is because it's in a park and they didn't have such buildings.
 - A The reason that it was not ---
- Q Yes, that's the reason it didn't involve a lot of buildings,---
 - A That's correct, Your Honor---
- Q. Are you taking the position that the cost of these schools and churches should have been considered enough to let them put it in the park?
- A No, Your Honor, I'm suggesting that you have to weigh the social values that are inherent in the disruption and dislocation of individuals and industries when you consider whether to put a road through a park or to put a road in an alternate toute.

On page 15 of our brief we set forth the Senate Committee report which is part of the legislative history and it states specifically, and I quote, that "there are other high priority items which must be weighed in the balance. The Committee is extremely concerned that the highway program be carried out in such a manner as to reduce in all instances the harsh impact on people which results from the dislocation and displacement by reason of highway construction".

- Q. What did it say about the displecement of parks?
- A. go on to say that the use of parklands

7 2 3

3

4

5

6

7 8

9

11

10

12

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

properly protected with damage minimized with the most sophisticated construction techniques is to be preferred to the movement of large numbers of prople.

That was the intent of Congress in the legislative history of the act.

- Q. Does anything in the act indicate that?
- A In the act itself?
- 0. Indicates that standard?
- A. Well, the Congress indicated it in the legislative history, Your Honor. The specific language says that they shall not approve a park route unless there are no other prudent and feasible alternatives.

And the question before this Court is whether that was considered. Whether the determination was made. And we submit that it's undisputed on this record that the determination---

- Q Was it made and supported, or just made?
- A. Well, Your Honor, that goes to the arbitrary and capricious standard, or the standard of review, that is to be exercised in determining the Secretarys determination.

Our position is that it is the Secretarys form to make the determination and this Court is to then decide whether that was arbitrary and capricious.

- Q Can we do that without the record? The records from the transporation?
 - A. Without the administrative record?

Q. Yes.

Sport .

A. Your Honor, I believe that on a summary judgement motion if there are no facts summitted to dispute or to indicate a dispusive expression that it is proper to determine that the Secretary did not violate that reviewing standard.

That is all that is required in a summary judgement mo-

- Q Suppose we found that we needed it, could we get it?
- A. The administrative record is not part of the record in this case, No. Your Honor.
 - Q Well, is it available?
- A. Well, it is available, it was in the Department of Transportation, it was shown to Petitioners Counsel and he examined the administrative record and saw the entire record on which the Secretary based his opinion.

Now, there is an allegation made that there were additional documents, in Tennessee. And that is very well true, but they did not, they were not considered by the Secretary and theyre not formed part of the administrative record on which the Secretary based his decision.

- Q All you have on that is the statement of the Secretary.
- A. You have the statement of the Secretary that the determinations were indeed made and you have the affadavits showings the different reasons why altermate routes were rejected.

99

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

A No, sir, it was not. But there was full access to it for Petitioners Counsel had he wished to present it in order to show in any way that the determination was not made properly.

Q. Well, Mr. Reynolds, how can I find out the exact time that the red stripe with the two yellow stripes on both sides? When was that decided upon?

A That was decided upon in 1968, April of 68 and that is in the record, Your Honor. And the Petitioners recieved a letter from the Secretary himself, which I quoted in part, telling them at that time that the determination had made that the route would run through Overton Park.

Q. And by the time that the land was cleared, the only feasible route was through the park?

A. In November of 1969, when the design was approved, that is correct. The land had been cleared to the edge of the

park on both sides. Sp. Q. And so that's the end. I beg your pardon. 3 That's the end? 0. a Of what? The route was established in 1968. 5 Q. But what's the feasible route on that map? As it now 6 stands, other than to go through the park? 7 There is no feasible and prudent route. Other than 8 to to through the park. 9 Q. So then, in that case, the moving party here has no 10 possibility of redress. 11 The moving party here, Your Honor, has not suggested 12 any issue here which would warrant a grant of Certiorari by 13 this Court. 14 Q. When were the contracts, or have the contracts for 15 this construction been let? 16 Well, Your HOnor, bids have been entered on this job. 17 And accepted. 18 Yes, and the low bid has been accepted. That is in A. 19 the ---20 The contract has been let, hasn't it? Q. 21 That is correct, Your Honor. A. 22 When was that? Q. 23 That was in the, November of 1969, I believe. Of 24 1967. 25

 This last month. You went ahead very very rapidly, 9 as I read the records. Is that it? 2 I beg your pardon. 3 It was last month that the contract was let, wasn't 4 it? A. Yes, sir, the contract was let. 6 Rather precupitously, if I may use the word. 7 But the clearing had taken place between 1968 and 1969. A 8 0. I thought the contract was let before the (inaudible) 9 moved into action. Is that right? 10 I believe that's right, yes, that's whay I say. 11 So all we can do now is unring the bell. 0. 12 I beg your pardon. A. 13 All we can do now is to unring the bell. Is that right? 14 Well, Your Honor, I don't believe the question be-15 fore this Court is to decide what might be a prudent and feas-16 ible alternative route or a possible better design, but tather 17 just to determine whether or not there are any issues in this 18 case that should be determined by this Court, to warrant a 19 grant of Certiorari. 20 How many other parks are there in Memphis? 21 In Memphis at the time being? A. 22 Yes. 0. 23 There are a number, I don't know the exact number. 24 The city has purchased a hundred and sixty acre park which has 25

4 5

7 8

a golf course on it with the money that they recieved from the state, and they have in addition, they expect to purchase another 140 acres in and around Memphis, with this money.

Q. Thank You, Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Hanover?

ARGUMENT OF MR. J. ALAN HANOVER, ESQ.

ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENTS

MR. HANOVER: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it please the Court.

On behalf of the state of Tennessee I think that I might for a momend digress and help answer some factual questions, that members of the Court have asked, which are very difficult for Mr. Reynolds to answer, he not having had an opportunity to see the park.

In answer to the question a moment ago as to how many parks are in Memphis, the record shows that the city of Memphis at the present time has some 4700 acres of parks within its borders. We are talking, of course, about 26 acres out of a 340 or 50 acre park. It should be pointed out to the Court that the zoo has always been a separate entity from the park itself.

- Q Mr. Hanover, don't get tooofar away from making your point.
- A. Yes, sit. If I may have the pointer, I might possibly do both at the same time.

Now the zoo has always been a separate entity from the

Aarl. It has always been severed historically for over 50 or 60 years by this bus route which many years ago was a street carrroute and formerly a little narrow quage railroad.

Q.

The only entrance to the zoo from the south has always been at this point and will be continued by means of a pedestrian walkway over the depressed area of the expressway.

Basically, the position of the state of Tennessee is that we should not be stayed, not by any reason of any eleventh amendment issue which we have not raised and did not intend to claim sovereignty immunity. I feel in Mr. Vardamans brief he possibly misunderstood something I said in my brief.

The state feels it has a vital interest in this case, not only from a cost standpoint, but from a duty to its citizens delay future safety maintenance of this road. The state does not feel that it should be stayed, for the reason that there are no constitutional issues in this case. The state of Tennessee in this case has not been accused of violating anyones constitutional rights and the statute itself does not ruin to the state of Tennessee.

the reason that we feel that way is because the state has expended and paid for the land in question and all of the land to each side of the park, and that connection, I should point out to the Court, that this east-west expressway is approximately twelve miles long. It extends from the eastern edge of the

city to the Missippt River which has been correctly stated as being the western boundary of the town.

- Q. You mean twelve miles through the city?
- A. Yes, sir. It is the only present planned method of bringing traffic from our downtown area, which is on the western edge rather than is centrally located as in most cities, to the eastern heavy residential areas.

Now. The state has purchased this and it's our belief that the state should be the master of its own destiny in a Federal aid situation that if the route should ever be changed, if changes should be made which either caused delay or cost which the state may not wish to participate in, it's going to be left with this two million dollar expenditure, which we may or may not get back from the Department of Transportation.

- O. Mr. Hanover ---
- A. Yes, sir.

Com

- Q. ---as you (inaudible) this act which was passed, when was it in 1969?
 - A. In 1508.
- Q. In 1968? Prior to that time, the route had already been selected through the park?
 - A. Yes, sir, ---
 - Q. Under prior laws?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q. And had the state, prior to the passage of the new

25

- A. Yes, at the time this case was filed there were only one or two minor easements out of some 1700 parcels, the park being one, what had not been acquired.
- Q. But we're speaking of the time as of the passage of the new act.
- A. I would extimate at that time, Your Honor, that that part is not in the record, from either side, I would estimate based on personal experience that I would say two thirds to three fourths had been acquired by 1968.
 - Q. You think the act applies?
- A. I think the act applies, Your Honor, in this situation, only to the question as to whether all possible things had been dont to minimize harm to the park.

I think the route question was settled by the passage of the act.

- Q. You raise any question as to the constitutionality of the act?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q. You agree that Congress has the power in passing on these things to pass a law which says city parks are not to be taked except under certain standards?
- A. Yes, sir. I agree with that. I just don't think this particular act applies to the state of Tennessee. I thinl it on; y applies to the Secretary of Transportation.
 - Q. Well do you think it applies to this highway?

A. I do.

State State

D,

Q. Well, what difference does it make if it applies to the state of Tennessee if it applies to the highway?

A. Well, I think that the difference is, Your HOnor, that it affects whether or not the Secretary can grant federal aid. I don't think it affects a states right to build a highway which it feels it needs through a park without federal aid.

- Q. Going back to a question that was put earlier to someone. Would you say that if the state of Tennessee were building this entire highway that there would be any federal jurisdiction, at all?
 - A. You mean, the entire I 40?
 - Q. All of it.

A I would say that there would not be. The point is,

Your Honor, that it's done and approved in sections. The state

never knows until its completed whether or not the federal

aid will be forthcoming. It's more in the nature of a unilateral

contract, which the federal government ways if you build this

road in a certain way, we will pay our portion. There's no

requirement that the state build it, the federal government

cannot make them build it, and when you get through they may

say you haven'r complied with our standard, we won;t pay you.

- Q. Is it 90% coverage?
- A Yes, sir.

Q. Well, what if you lost this case, would you say that the federal government would only be prevented from contributing to the construction of the highway through the park?

A. That's correct. That's our position, YOur Honor, that the state should then have the right to---

- Q. Just through the park.
- A. To evaluate his position. It may wish to do that anyway, it's always been the states position even before the roads reached the end that that was the only prudent and feasible alternative for the city of Memphis. It's traffic patterns and various other things that should be considered in the building of this road.
- Q. On the map, is the top part north, and the bottom part south?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q Right west and left east.
 - A. Yes sir. This is east.
- Q. What is the width of the city there?From the place where the road unters to the place where---
 - A. The width of the city at this point?
 - Q. Yes.
- A I would estimate, Your Honor, that that's about 4 to 5 miles to the center of the city.
- Q And of course, I'm not talking about what's feasible,
 I don; t know what's a feasible alternative---

6

5

8

9 10

2 4 12

13

14 15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

- ---but I presume that that place is like many others could be entered either from the northern part or the southern part and go agound the edges and not interfere at all with all bhese churches.
- Well, the only problem with that, Your Honor, is that on three sides of the park, where I'm pointing are three of the largest thoroughfares in the city, which of course handle great volumes of traffic ---
- But they're already there. There's no problem with them.
- No sir, and the point is that it would affect I'm sure engineering wise, the use of the expressway if you did away with some other thoroughfare in the building of it. You would just be cancelling out what you're doing.
- I woul assume that the highway built across the northern part or wilt across the southern part as far a time is concerned, there would be no advantage to putting it through the park, would there?
- Well, I don t think it would take any longer to construct, the problem is that all of these people are already moved and the houses are already torn down and the state owns all of this right of way. The only other point that we wish to call the Courts attention is that in the event that this Court does feel that a stay is proper, the state feels that it is a proper case for some security. We realize, of course, that sec-

urity is a matter of discretion with this Court, but the state has been stayed off and on in this matter for over a year.

En

They originally had a letting plan last November of 1969, and because of a stay order issued by the District Court, the state has not been able to do anything until the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals released the injunction. At that time the state did move ahead promptly, in view of the fact that this road has been in progress for almost 15 years, and did let a contract.

We gave that imformation to the Court so the Court could see how rising costs have affected the State. I do not agree with the agruments presented that it would hurt the Petitioners or deny them any rights.

- On Do you agree with their position or do you consent to their position? That if the Court takes the case that it should decide it on this argument, that there's enough evidence to decide it?
- A We do not object to that, Your HOnor. I would feed, on behalf of the state, that we should be given the opportunity to file some additional briefs within a very short period of time. If the Court chose to do that, since we did not cover all of those issues---
- 0. That would be better, you think, to let it take its matural course?
 - A. Well, Your Honor, naturally a delay is something that

we've been fighting for some time, or that I've been fighting
for some time, and we do want to expedite it, although we do
feel that the state is entitled, and the Commissioner, too,

mean, they could be damaged heavily without security.

- Q. What kind of security do you think you'd want?
- A. I think they should post a bond, Your Honor.
- Q. How much?

- A. I would estimate, again Your Honor, this is based on knowledge that I'm not fully aware of on time, as to how long it would take, but I would estimate a bond from anywhere in the neighborhood of 250,000 dollars to 500,000 dollars would be sufficient, rather than a multi-million dollar bond that Counsel for the Petitioner seems to think we're requiring.
 - Q. What kind of loss whold you suffer?
- A We will suffer, as we already have in the past year, the bid, the proposed bid by the same low bidder a year age was 613,000 dollars less than it is today. So in the last year conss for building this identical engineering design have risen 613,000 dollars.
- Q. It's not based on the fact that you bought this land, is it? I would assume that in the middle of Memphis, if that is in the middle of Memphis, the land would be worth just as much if not more than it it now when they get through with it.
- A. I don't know what the state could do with it, Your Honor. The city has already spent most of the money---

- Q. They could sell the land, couldn't they---
- A. Well, we might, I hate to be facetious, but I don't know what the city could do with this 26 acre strip of land in the park. I'm sure we couldn't get the money back from the city.
 - Q. That's right in the park---
- 7 Q. A. Yes sir.

tunt

6

8

9

10

11

12

15

16

17

18

19

20

29

22

23

24

- Q. I was talking about the approaches to the park.
- A. Well, the approaches---
- Q. The houses and so on.
- A The houses are gone. They've all been-that land has all been leveled, and is ready for construction.
- 0. You're reminded of the affadawit of Mr. J.B. Michael
 Jr.
 - A. Yes sir. He is the low bidder who---
 - Q. He's the low bidder.
 - A. Who was awarded the contract.
 - Q Assuming that there is a stay granted, doesn't the annual construction cost go up? Doesn't the federal government have to foot the bill?
 - A. The federal governmenr---
 - Q. Ninety percent of it?
 - A Yes, sir. I think the bond should run to both, and I think both parties need being protected, not fust the state.
 - Q. The federal government hasn't asked for that.

A Of course we have no guarantee either, Your Honor, that when it's over with that for some other reason they may deny federal---

Q. They may what?

A. We have no reason to know at this time when the road is completed this way that for some other reason the Department may say we're not going to pay federal aid. They may feel that we have not handled something else in a proper manner. Which often happens.

They have that right to withold that aid until the state has completed the project and expended their funds and has shown the Department that they have done everything to the requirements.

Q. You would agree, I suppose that so far as the Congress is concerned, there is no doubt they have attempted to put a considerable burden on somebody before they destroy a cities' public park? (inaudible)

A. A. I think that Congress, and rightly so, has required the Department of Transportation and the Secretary to be very careful before the roads are put through the parks and that should not be done except frankly situations of this nature where damage to the park is rather infinitesimal. No facility whatsoever of this park will be hampered.

Q. Parks, as I understand them, are not altogether governed in their values by facilities.

A. A. I agree---

Q I thought the mere fact that it was a park is what gave it its greatest value to the people.

A. I agree, Your Honor, but this will still be a park, just as it is when this road is completed.

- Q. A smaller park---
- A. A slightly smaller--slightly---
- Q. With a road through it.
- A Slightly smaller.
- Q. Is the road now running through the park?
- A. The city of Memphis now maintains a non-access concrete diesel bus route, which runs roughly, Your Honor, from the center of where this right of way is now going, It's now—the pavement itself is 25 30 feet wide and has a cleared right of way cf, say, 40 50 feet wide. And the route proposes to stay on that. That's the reason that this jog was made instead of coming straight acress in the first place, was to stay on the natural separation that the park has always had and to avoid any damage to the park proper. That's the very reason it was designed to follow this very slightly raised route as it came forth through the park, to stay with that historical division.
- Q. Thank you, Mr. Hanover. Mr. Vardaman, you have about five minutes left.

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONERS

- MR. VARDAMAN: Yes, Your Honor, just a few---
- Q. Excuse me, Mr. Vardaman, excuse me---Justice Harlan--
- Q. I wanted to supplement the question that has been asked by Mr. Justice Black. Have you any objection to having this case decided on the merits of these papers? Do you need to put in further stuff that you want?
 - A. By the merits, you mean decide the petition question?
 - Q. Yes.

20.

A. Let me just say I do not have any problem on that Your Honor, however, the application for stay did not raise as one of the issues to be presented to this Court the question as to whether the arbitrary and capricious standars should be applied. Or the substantial evidence standard should be applied. And that issue was briefled in their brief which we did not have the benefit of seeing before we submitted our brief. I believe that we would like, if the Court feels that that might be one of the issues that they would want to grant the Certiorial on, I believe we would like to have an opportunity to brief thatopoint.

Unless I could speak to it now.

Q. At the moment we're two steps prior to whether it would be decided on the merits. We have before us now an application for a stay---

- A. No, Your Honor---
- Q And have the merits of the case be decided on, as it has been filed so far?
- A. No. Your Honor, I did not understand the question. I thought that---
 - Q. I didn't think you did---
 - A. ---he would be willing to have---
 - Q. My question was intended to be.
- A. I'm sorry. I thought you meant would we be willing to have our brief treated as in opposition to what is proposed I believe is a Petition for Certiorari, and that is their brief and my answer to that question is the one I gave. Right. I son't believe we would be willing to do the other.
 - Q. Not willing. You answer his question "no".
- A. His question as to the brief on the merits, yes, Your Honor. That answer is no. We would be willing to have it treated as in opposition to a Petition for Certiorari. Except with the

one reservation that I mentioned.

Se de

2

3

1

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

10

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

If that is decided ---

Q. You say we could treat this as a Petition for Certiorari. If we granted it, I take it from your answer that you would prefer the briefing and arguments and delay to an immediate decision on the merits now.

If we granted it, there would probably be a stay.

- A. If it were granted, Your Honor---
- Q You'd rather have the grant and the stay and the opportunity to argue than the decision now?
- A. If it were granted and there were a stay, I would prefer to have an opportunity to brief the merits. I would agree to an expedited schedule in accordance with the suggestion of this Court, but I do believe that if we get to that stage that at that point we would want an opportunity to brief the metits.
- Q. Oh, yes, yes, but you don't think you'd brief the merits, sufficiently for your purposes at this point?
- A. We have introduced ourselves only to the question of whether this Court should grant Certiorari.
- Q. So your answer is that you have some licks you want to get in before the Court decides the merits?
- A I may well, Your Honor. I would like to have time to consider the question as to the , what additional information on the merits and I quald agree to an expedited briefing schedule if it would get to that stage, but I believe at the prestnt

40

12

13

15

16

17

18

20

21

23

24

25

time that we would be willing to have our brief treated as an opposition to a Detition for Certiorari.

- Q. Thank you, Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Vardaman you may continue.
- A. Mr. Chidf Justice, and may it please the Court.

Mr. Hanovers discussion of the time frame of the acquisition of the right of way seems to be based upon the premise that this act was passed in 1968, and it was done before it was passed, but that's incorrect.

The statute was first passed in 1966, and the right of way acquisition began in 1967. So the acquisition of the right of way began after the statute was passed.

Further, in the press release that was put out in 1968, it contains the following statement; "Much of the right of way leading up to the park already has been purchased."

- Q What was the date of the enactment of the provision that required the Secretary to make this specific finding that you're arguing about?
- Department of Transportation.
- Q. Which says that, and since 1966 he's had to make this finding?
- A. Now the statute doesn't say specifically he shall make the finding. It says he shall not approve the project unless there's no prudent

And they say now that the route was approved in 1968, but the right of way acquisition began in 1967 and by 1968 much of it had been acquired. So they acquired the right of way before they approved the project and we shouldn't be made to bear the burden of that rather precipitous acttion. Instead we suggest that what they have done by purchasing that right of way before making the decision is to present themselves and the Court with a fait accompli which shouldn't be permitted.

The Court should review his decision.

- Q. Excuse me. That are your ideas about unringing the bell?
- A. Your Honor, we're concerned about unringing the bell, and in our concern--
 - Q Well can you?
 - A. Yes, we can. And this record supports it.
 - 0. How?
- A. We have on trial in this case an affadavit of an expert transportation planner who has gone out and who has examined the present state of right of way acquisition, he has examined alternatives, he has examined the studies of this.
- Q. But what will you do? Would you agree that those lines have been bulldozed out all the way up to the park?
 - A. No, Your Honor, they haven't been buldozed all the way

up to the park. The houses have been torn down, but there's no clearing up to the park. The clearing---

Q The houses have been torn down.

A Yes. That land would be redeveloped. It could be resold and redeveloped---

Q. All right---

A And what we would suggest would be to go back to a point in the rouge to whete clearing or construction is, we could use all the park---

Q Approximately how long would this redevelopment take?

A. In the affadavit which was filed by our expert, he suggested that these alternatives could be explored, and explored in a proper manner on the basis of the information already assembled within 60 to 90 days.

This affadavit---

Q And could be ribuilt in how many days?

A. Well, Your Honor, I assume that houses would be sold and lots would be resold and be rebuilt according to the purchasers desires.

Q All the way back to where that line is?

A I'm not clear, Your Honor. This map, of course is not part of the record in this case, and I'm not sure what these various lines are, but we would go back to approximately I think the houses have been torn down all the way up to the park but we could, I suppose that part which would be redevelop-

ed would be in the area of about 1.7 miles. Something in that order.

Q. One point sevem miles?

A. One point seven miles, I believe. But the reason those houses are torn down is because all of this activity took place before they made the final decision on this project and before the statutes on which we rely were actually pulled into play, because you had to have a final decision from the segment involving the park before these statutes came into play before we had a cause of action.

We filed this lawsuit within a month after that final decision.

- Q. What kind of houses are these that have been torn down? What kind of community? Residence?
- A Yes, sir , this area through here was a road of middle class residents.
 - Q. What kind of residents?
- A I would say low to middle class residential area.

 On the other side of th epark they were very expensive homes that were torn down.
- Q Do you know the total cost to the city in acquiring that right of way?
 - A. No---
 - Q. Is it in the record?
 - I don't believe that's in the record, but the cost

5

6

8

9

10 11

12 13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23 24

25

of acquiring the right of way in the park is in the record, and I think that's 2.2 million dollars, but I don't think it's in the record what it cost to acquire What's outside the park---

- Two million is what the state paid the city?
- That's correct, and I don't---
- That would be a reimbursement from the federal governmenr---
 - Yes, sir, that's correct. A.
- Were you given access to the administrative record, the administravive files, Mr. Vardaman, as the government claims
- Not to my understanding, Your Honor. I was led to beleive that based on a representation of a document of a motion for change of venue filed in the United States District Court in the District of Columbia that the bulk of the relevant documents were in Tennessee. That's why the government sought to change venue. I

I was, on an afternoon, two days before a preliminary injunction motion allowed to examine the file, in preparation for that preliminary injunction mmotion which I understood dod not constitute anywhere near the number of relevant documents in this case.

At no time, to my recollection, was I told that this was the administrative record on which the Secretary acted. I think, furthermore, the question of what the administrative

record is is a legal question but I was at no time told that
this was the record on which he acted.

- Q. This is the controversy surrounding page 13 of the government ---
 - A. That's correct.
 - 0. brief?

A. That's correct. And I might add that the document which we did take from that file and put in the record in this case is a document which had not been submitted by Mr. Sweight.

That's the document which shows that the alternative to the north actually takes more residencies, displaces, or adversely affects more people than the route which goes through the park.

And they characterize that route as taking Southwestern University. As you can see from here it goes past what looks to be a grand front lawn of Southwestern.

- Q. Suppose you prevail in getting your stay and also in having your writ granted. What ultimate relief do you ultimately concieve this Court that you'd be entitled to from this Court?
- A. Your Honor, I think that the appropriate relief would be that suggested by Judge Celebrezze. That this should be remanded to the District Court to be treated as a mandamous action and remanded to the Secretary to have him make a formal statement on the record as to what decisions he made and why which the District Court could then review. That's one alternative,

otherwise the Court could simply reverse and enter an injunction and I assume that if the Secretary wanted to he could come back and---

20.

- Q. But you dont contemplate a reopening of the procedings for the introduction of new evidence?
- A. Oh, I certainly would Your Honor. I would suggest that if we were back that the summary judgement would be reversed and when we were back in the District Court we would be entitled to whatever type of a trial that we were entitled to initially.
- Q. Would it be a trial in which alternatives other than those marked on there could be considered, in your judgement?
 - A. Yes, I think it should be, Your Honor.
- Q Do you think this h pothetical process is complicated by the fact that the Secretary who made these decisions is no longer the Secretary?
- A. Your Honor, it is undoubtedly complicated somewhat by that but that is one of the reasons that it is necessary to impose upon you. The people who make these decisions, whe zequirement that they be incorporated in some type of written order so that as the administrations change whatever was decided will be recorded there.
- Q. Congress could easily have provided that, could they not? As they do in many other situations? Administrative situations?
 - A. They certainly could have.

Q. Q. But they didn't.

1.1

A However, the fact that they didn't I think should not be regarded, that the silence of Congress should be regarded as permission not to do it. Particularly where Congress has made these actions specifically rebuttable, by the Courts under the administrative procedure.

I would note that the people who did make the original decisions, or the decisions in 1968 are available to testify and they are willing to testify that under the decision below we are not permitted to ask them what decisions they made.

That's another reason we suggest the decision below---

- Q Mr. Vardaman, there's a section that you've been arguing about. The Federal Aid Highway Act. It says after the effective date of the Federal Aid Highway Actof 1968 the Secretary shall not approve any programs.
- A. That's a correct statement of section 138 of the Federal Aid Highway Act. Now if Your Honor would examine what section 4F of the Department of Transportation Act, not as it presently appears, as it appeared when enacted in 1966.

The operative provisions are verbatim for the ---

- Q. You can't say after the effective date of the Federal Aid Highway Act?
- No. I think that the providions which we're discussing shall not approve unless there are no feasible---
 - Q. Shall not approve what, highways---

8 9

- A Shall not approve a project or program I believe is the statutory language.
- Q. Well, do you think that if the Federal Aid Highway
 Act had never been passed you would still be here on the same
 case?
 - A. Under the Department of Transportation Act.
- Q And you don't think the Federal Aid Highway Act superceded that and gave a new date for---
- A. No, Your Honor. Let me explain just briefly the way the act was passed.

There was at one time, when the Department of Transportation Act was passed, section 4F was repealed. And it said the Secretary shall not approve any project unless there are no feasible and prudent alternatives.

Unless the design includes all possible design and planning to minimize harm. There was at that time a section 138 in the Federal Aid Highway Act that was slightly different.

In 1968 it was decided to make those identical, and there was an amendment in 1968 but the requirements concerning feasible and prudent alternatives, and the requirements concerning all possible planning in the 1966 act were applicable to this case and indeed the Department of Transportation considered them applicable to this case.

Mr. Bridwell testified before Congress on one occassion concerning different aspects of this case and he said section

- Q. Does this highway connect, or run through the city?

 Connect on the east end with a through highway and a cross

 country highway---
 - A. Yes, Your Honor.

Til.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

84

15

16

17

13

19

20

21

22

23

24

- Q. What number is that?
- A. This is I 40. It's a transcontinental highway and as I understand it goes---
- Q As far as that highway is concerned it's a question of how long does it take to get through the city, isn't it, and not how to get there.
- A. Well, I'm not even sure that that's the question in that particular case, Your Honor, because there are people traveling on an interstate who are traveling interstate. They don't have to go on this highway. There's under construction now a circumferential which will go--
 - & Such as we have here.
- A I think it's located closer in, but basically the idea is the same. So that those who are traveling through would be able to go on the circumferential and aviod going downtown.
 - I think that's the way those people---
- Q Who started, who offered this bill, this amendment that provides for this---
 - A . Senator Yarborough from Texas did. This ---

a

.

- Q. Was any movement, any widespread movement behind it?

 Or do you know?
- A At that time, I think this was one of the first bills which was passed to articulate a purpose and to begin a program of environmental protection. That movement has been building up over the years since 1966 and now there is wide support for this bill and every other type of bill. Practically every other type.
 - Q To protect the parks?
- A. To protect the parks, to protect recreation areas, to protect out natural resources.
- Q Did I understand you to say, in answer to a question by Mr. Justice Black that if you prevail in this case and the summary judgement is set aside and the case is remanded to the District Court then it will be up to the District Court to consider and weigh the various alternative routes?
- A. No. I didn't mean to say that. What I meant to say is that in passing on the Secretarys judgement the District Court may determine whether he applied the statute incorrectly in not choosing other alternatives.
- Q In other wouds the questionswill be whether or not the Secretary complied with the statute?
 - A That's correct.
 - Q. That's not up to the District Courts surely---
 - A. Oh, no, I agree with Your Honor. No, it's not up to

the District Courts.

- Q. I wanted to be sure I understood you.
- A. No. The question will be whether he complied with the statute. Thank you.
- Q. Thank you, Mr. Vardaman, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Han our.
 The case is submitted.

(Whereupon at 11:25 o'clock a.m. argument in the above entitled matter was concluded.)