CITY OF CORAL GABLES LOCAL PLANNING AGENCY (LPA)/ L PLANNING AND ZONING BOARD MEETING VERBATIM TRANSCRIPT HYBRID FORMAT SPECIAL 3 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 2024, COMMENCING AT 6:01 P.M. Board Members Present at Commission Chamber: Eibi Aizenstat, Chairman Julio Grabiel Wayne "Chip" Withers Sue Kawalerski Felix Pardo Javier Salman 10 11 City Staff and Consultants: 12 Jennifer Garcia, Planning Official Juan Riesco, City Architect 13 14 Also Present: Craig Coller, Esq., Assistant City Attorney 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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(The following proceedings were had:)

MR. AIZENSTAT: Good afternoon. This Board is
comprised of seven members. Four members of the Board
shall constitute a quorum and the affirmative vote of
four members shall be necessary for the adoption of
any motion.

If only four members of the Board are present, an applicant may request and be entitled to a continuance to the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Board. If a matter is continued due to lack of quorum, the Chairperson or Secretary of the Board may set a special meeting to consider such matter.

In the event that four votes are not obtained, an applicant, except in the case of a Comprehensive Plan Amendment, may request a continuance or allow the application to proceed to the City Commission without a recommendation. Pursuant to resolution number 2021-118, the City of Coral Gables has returned to traditional in-person meetings. However, the Planning and Zoning Board has established the ability for the public to provide comments virtually.

Lobbyists, Registration and Disclosure. Any person who acts as a lobbyist must register with the City Clerk as required, pursuant to City Code.

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As Chair, I now officially call the City of Coral Gables Planning and Zoning Board's Second Special Meeting on Mediterranean Standards of October 29th, 2024, to order. The time is 6.01. Jill, if you would please call the roll. THE SECRETARY: Robert Behar. MR REHAR: Present THE SECRETARY: Julio Grabiel. MR. GRABIEL: Here. 10 THE SECRETARY: Sue Kawalerski. MS. KAWALERSKI: Here. 12 THE SECRETARY: Felix Pardo. 13 MR. PARDO: Here. 14 THE SECRETARY: Javier Salman. 15 (Not present.) 16 THE SECRETARY: Chip Withers. 17 MR. WITHERS: Here. THE SECRETARY: Eibi Aizenstat. 18 19 MR. AIZENSTAT: Here. MR. AIZENSTAT: We will not have swearing in 20 21 tonight as this item is legislative. Everyone who 22 speaks today must complete the roster on the podium. 23 We ask that you print clearly so the official records 24 of your name and address will be correct. Zoom platform participants. I will ask any 2.5

person wishing to speak on tonight's agenda item to please open their chat and send a direct message to Jill Menendez stating you would like to speak before the board and include your full name. Jill will call you when it's your turn. I also ask you to be concise for the interest of time.

Phone Platform Participants. After Zoom platform participants are done, I will ask phone platform participants to comment on tonight's agenda item. I also ask you to be concise for the interest of time. Procedure that we'll use for tonight's meeting will be first, the identification of agenda item by Mr. Coller, then the presentation by staff.

We'll go ahead and have, we'll open it to public comment first in chamber, then Zoom platform and then phone platform. We'll go ahead and close public comment. We'll have Board discussion, motion discussion and second a motion, if necessary. Board's final comments and a vote.

If the record can please show that Mr, Salman has arrived. Thank you.

(Mr. Salman enters the meeting.)

MR. AIZENSTAT: Tonight we have had on this item, actually six meetings, five actual, one was deferred. I just want to let everybody know that.

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Mr. Coller, if you would please read the agenda item 2 3 MR. COLLER: Yes. Item El, an ordinance to the City Commission of Coral Gables, Florida providing for text amendments to the City of Coral Gables official Zoning Code. Article 5, Architecture Section 5-200, Mediterranean Standards. Article 3 uses Section 8 3-402, restrictions related to location, and Article 16, definitions to enhance the quality of Coral Gables 10 Mediterranean design by requiring a conceptual design 11 review, removing duplicative criteria, relocating inapplicable standard, supplementing existing 13 criteria, and including additional Mediterranean building examples, providing for severability, 14 repealer, codification and for an effective date. 15 There is a parenthetical which does provide you 16 17 the information on the dates that this hearing has 18 been either continued or deferred. 19 MR. AIZENSTAT: Thank you. 20 MR. COLLER: Item El, Public Hearing. 21 MS. GARCIA: So I have a brief presentation that goes to the changes, if I could have the Power Point, 22 please. For the record, Jennifer Garcia, Planning and 23 Zoning Director. Thank you. 24

So this is kind of a snapshot of the review BAILEY AND SANCHEZ COURT REPORTING, INC.

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process. We have been back and forth before the Board of Architects as well as City Commission to update them and give a presentation. And again, back and forth at the Planning and Zoning Board and the Board of Architects

Every time time that we've made changes as far as architectural building precedents or anything we think is substantial, we go back to the Board of Architects and make sure that we get their feedback and input as we move forward.

So the summary is listed in your memo from Staff on page one. I can run through that really quickly. So this relocates the setting ability that was previously in Level 1 to be now prerequisities. And the intent is actually changing, so instead of it being more, to steal a word, was on more green Gizmo, Gizmo green, this will be more time test sustainability; high ceilings, natural ventilation, things that are more inherent with traditional architecture.

Also removing the street lighting, that was always kind of a concern of why this is a part of Mediterranean Bonus. It's not really related directly to the actual style or architecture of the building.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Actually. Jennifer, if I may, we

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MR. BEHAR: Yes.

THE SECRETARY: Eibi Aizenstat.

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did skip one item, which was the approval of the Minutes. If we can go ahead, and I do apologize, I am going to interrupt you a second. MR. BEHAR: I am going to make a motion to 5 approve. MR. SALMAN: Second. MR. AIZENSTAT: We have a motion to approve and we have a second of the Meeting Minutes. And those were the Meeting Minutes of 9/26/2024. 10 THE SECRETARY: The motion was made by Mr. Behar and second by --11 12 MR. AIZENSTAT: Javier. Yes. Any discussion? 13 (No answer.) 14 MR. AIZENSTAT: Call the roll, please? 15 THE SECRETARY: Julio Grabiel. 16 MR. GRABIEL: Yes. 17 THE SECRETARY: Sue Kawalerski. MS. KAWALERSKI: Yes. 18 THE SECRETARY: Felix Pardo. 19 MR. PARDO: Yes. 20 21 THE SECRETARY: Javier Salman. 22 MR. SALMAN: Yes. 23 THE SECRETARY: Chip Withers. 24 MR. WITHERS: Yes.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Yes. Sorry, Jennifer. MS. GARCIA: No, worries. MR. AIZENSTAT: Continue, please. MS. GARCIA: If I can have the Powerpoint back. Thank vou. And then also clarify the capital liners for the front streets, clarify pedestrian improvements, what that would include for the public open space, the intent of the Open Space Fund. We added Board architects as a reviewer for the sidewalks and the type of pavers. There was some concern about that. We clarified the reallocation of the square footage for the building lot coverage. We also removed the 1/3 and the 25 feet maximum height up at and just second. And then also clarified the definition for architectural precedents. So really quick, the first change on page 10 of your attachment A, showing the removal of that street lighting, and then on page 12 and page 13, the addition of the sustainability. Again, this is less of that solar panels, water

THE SECRETARY: Robert Behar.

harvesting and more of those more architectural, time-

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those operable windows, natural ventilation, conservation of shade trees and landscape area, garden rooms, having more outdoor space. Of course, preservation and reuse of existing structures; those types of time tested sustainability.

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At the bottom of page 14 you can see the addition of having clarification for the front street for requirement of that habitable space for that liner. Page 16 are multiple changes for the plug open space, clarifying what types of amenities would be included in that, Open Space Fund and clarifying the intent of that and what that would be used for as far as the overall urban design move in our city and not just leftover open space or qualify for that.

Going on to the price of pavers, that would be ruled by the Board of Architects. The benches and fountains and fishery amenities, clarifying that would be within the private property, that expanded paving area we talked about at the last meeting. And again, subject to the Board of Architects review and approval.

Bottom of page 19, the building lot coverage, clarifying a lot of that intent as far as the building, get's more in detail as the building site gets, building coverage gets more where that square

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footage will be allocated to. And this is kind of a diagram that kind of explains that. We were asked to test that, so we tested that. Of course, there are two requirements.

There's a minimum open space requirement, usually multifamily, that's 25 percent of the lot area has to be open space, landscape open space. And there's also a 60 percent building lot coverage.

Right now the Med Bonus is no minimum or maximum building lot coverage, so typically all it provides is 25 percent open space. The change here would be that if you go over the maximum building lot coverage, you could accommodate that square footage either as an open loggia, porch, stoops, arcade or even in the right of way. So as the building site gets larger, it's more difficult to be within that maximum lot coverage at the 60 percent. And so again, that would be accommodated by either open loggias, arcades, porches, those kinds of spaces.

So we also looked at some older precedence, not older precedence but older buildings that were approved and built. This is 108 Menores, this is a building that's on Menores, in the North Ponce area. It's a very small lot. And of course, they meet their actual 50 percent lot coverage anyway, because it's

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much easier to meet that maximum lot coverage for smaller properties.

As the properties get larger, it's more difficult to be within that maximum building lot coverage, you know, to meet their open space. So this could be accommodated by again an open loggia along the side to activate that open space, for example, at the end. And then as the building site gets even larger, that maybe there would be an accommodation providing that additional lot coverage, square footage as loggias and porches, but also in the right of way as well.

So moving on, there were additional examples precedents given by Mr. Brett Gillis. We reached out to him. We went back to Board of Architects again, and we kept some of the ones that he suggested. Some of them were not kept for various reasons. We can get to detail. I have one here to to get into that. We added in, I think a small handful, and these are images of those. So what eight images were -- sorry, precedents were added to that list of examples that architects can use as far as design elements to incorporate into their building.

And then the exclusion from height, we talked about 1/3 of a building, allow a building height might be too much, 25 feet might be too little. So what we

looked at were obviously, the regulation. So you can see here that this is the tallest building, right? So it's 190 feet with the Med Bonus. And then 30 percent of that would be 63 feet, so it would be 1/3 of the building height. And you can see that only is allowed to be beyond the maximum building height of 1/4 of the floor below. So keep in mind that rule.

So looking at the Biltmore Hotel, that's going beyond that ratio of 33 percent of the maximum building height for their architectural features that they have.

We looked at Alhambra Towers, which got a variance, actually to add even more height beyond their habitable height, so they're at 58 perceent of the maximum habitable space. And then Sofia Codina, they are a little bit under, I guess at 30 percent of their maximum height. And then one we're more familiar with, we talked about last time, was the Ponce Park Residence Project, which they're 38 percent beyond their maximum habitable height.

So we've talked about this with the Board of Architects, they feel that since it depends really on the size of the parcel, the proportions, the massing, that it should be left up to the Board of Architects and the proportions of the building to determine how

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1 high that extra architectural feature should be. 2 And then moving on to the last one was clarifying 3 the definition of precedent. So those are kind of nine summary changes that's before you right now, and I think that's it, ves. MR. AIZENSTAT: Thank you. Jill, how many speakers do we have in chambers? 8 THE SECRETARY: We have four. MR. AIZENSTAT: Could we go ahead and please call 10 the first speaker? 11 THE SECRETARY: Maria Cruz. 12 (No response.) 13 THE SECRETARY: Armando. Denise Carvalho. MR. AIZENSTAT: I want to sav, thank you for 14 going being first. 15 MS. CARVALHO: It's a pleasure. It's very nice 16 17 to speak to all of you. I know you have a big 18 responsibility in front of you to decide on all those 19 projects. 20 MR. AIZENSTAT: Could you state your name and 21 address for the record? 22 MS. CARVALHO: My name is Denise Carvalho. I 23 live in 6308 Caballero Boulevard, and I'm here to 24 speak about Mediterranean Bonus for you guys so that you can help us preserve our neighborhood. We need 25

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sustainability, as you guys are saying. We don't want exclusion from height because this is the Gables
Waterway Project, the waye they are planning.

This is my house in pink. If you can see this is this is the Mahi Canal Caballero Boulevard, South Alhambra. Up to here, 45 feet is what they are allowed to build. Up to here is what they are asking. And this would be the extra features, this in blue. So imagine, the extra features, they also bring shade to our house. All of these would bring shade to our house.

We the four, we have three houses here; this, this and this. Those houses here, we are all represented here, we are here to speak to you guys. I wrote a letter for the commissioners, mayor and vice mayor, regarding the meeting of the Board of Architects. Something you guys need to work, is that, it's the Board of architects were deciding on this project, already planning that you guys are going to accept this height. Yes, Gus the lawyer, he said, let me see, let me quote him. The architects had to vote and they instructed the Board to consider the developer's request as if the zoning change had already been granted.

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You guys are the ones that decide on the zoning

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change, right? So how they can they decide and vote in favour of the project if you haven't decided on the height. They present this, this is huge and they're supposed to decide on the whistles and bells and if it's beautiful, if it's not good, if it's perfect, if the material is like that. But what about the mass and the compatibility with the environment? They, Gus, the lawyer, the attorney, he said, "Leave this to the Board to the Planning and Zoning. You decide on the beauty."

But this, even if it's like painted in gold, just like the most beautiful thing ever, it's like beautiful, is this good for this neighborhood? It's

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MR. AIZENSTAT: I just want to ask something to Mr. Coller. Mr. Coller, we're looking at the overall Mediterranean Standards as opposed to looking at a specific project.

MR. COLLER: Right. I think there was, I was trying to go over the minutes of your last meeting where I think Gus was commenting about the role of the

MR. AIZENSTAT: He did. I agree with that.

MS. CARVALHO: Sorry to interrupt, but he made all the architects very confused.

MR. AIZENSTAT: But if I may, my question is, are we supposed to take up a specific?

MR. COLLER: Yeah, I'm not sure it's -- is this item scheduled for hearing before the Planning and Zoning Board at this point, or is this before the Historic Preservation Board?

MR. PARDO: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to interject.
MR. AIZENSTAT: Go to your microphone book.

MR. PARDO: There. All right. So I have a series of questions. And I also got the verbatim minutes of our last meeting on the 27th. And I highlighted every word that Mr. Ceballos said. Because if you recall from the previous meeting, there was, there was some type of, well, we misunderstood. Well, when I read and highlighted what Mr. Ceballos said, I wasn't off the mark at all. And I think because I was trying to follow the speaker, she was talking about Mr. Ceballos as the attorney, not the attorney for that particular.

MS. CARVALHO: He was in the meeting of the Board of Architects. He was misleading the architects into a decision, in my point of view.

MR. COLLER: Is the microphone on? I'm having difficulty hearing the presenter right.

MS. CARVALHO: Sorry, is it on? I don't know.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Is there a button in front? 2 MR. COLLER: Maybe she just wasn't talking in the 3 mic directly. MR. PARDO: Just get close to the mic, I think. MR. AIZENSTAT: Just stay close. MS. CARVALHO: I'll do my best to be heard. 8 MR. PARDO: And I think also, for example, staff came up with graphics that I wish we would have had in our packets because I would have liked to have been 10 11 able to read it, understand it and be able to ask staff questions. I think that's important. 13 So if you take this as not a specific project, but as a generic project, I think the point is 14 incredibly poignant. And just to understand, the 15 turquoise greenish color is the bonus component? 16 17 MS. CARVALHO: The bonus component. 18 MR. PARDO: The bonus component. You called it 19 something else, but it's the bonus. 20 MS. CARVALHO: Yeah, the bonus component. 21 MR. PARDO: Right. And I think also what you said was --22 MS. CARVALHO: But this is what they can build, 23 24 the pink one. And in the law it said, even more in the law, the Coral Gables Zoning Code, it said that if 25

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MX1 or MF4, or whatever, is located in front of a canal or a waterway, that is, that faces single family 3 homes, they can only go up until 45 feet. It's written on the Code, the code of the city. And they're still trying to convince people to put all these over and get these with the Mediterranean Bonus. This is up to you guys, the pink one, because it would be MF4, but it's against the law. MR. PARDO: Mr. Chairman, I would use this as an 10 example. 11 MR. AIZENSTAT: As an example, I agree, but not 12 not --13 MR. COLLER: We are not discussing a particular 14 project. MR. AIZENSTAT: That's where my concern is that 15 we're that we're talking --16 17 MS. CARVALHO: This is an example so that you --18 (Speaking over each other.) 19 MR. AIZENSTAT: We can't all talk at the same 20 time. Go ahead, please. 21 MR. PARDO: In all fairness, I think this is great. This is an example of what you can and can't 22 23 do. The code is basically a formula, and and that's the application of a formula. It just so happens that 24 in section 5201 of the Coral Gables Mediterranean 25

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Style Design Criteria, and I have constantly said that we have a problem with the site specifics in this city where if you earn the bonus, you can ignore and go above and beyond the site specifics. I think that's dangerous. I think it doesn't apply.

But under Section 5201, (A) Purpose and Applicability, and this has to do with the Coral Gables Mediterranean Style Design Standards that incorporate a basic requirement standard and two additional levels, under Purpose and Applicability, under (3), it says, site specific zoning regulations and Mediterranean Bonuses. The reason this is important is that it says it may be awarded a supplemental additional intensity density or the reduction of existing limitations as assigned in Appendix A, Site Specific Regulations.

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So the reason that it's important to understand that is that, how can you assume that the upzoning is going to be approved?

Furthermore, under number (7) of that same section, it says, Special Location Site Plan Review, and it calls out all these different zoning. It says, all these zoning districts which are adjacent to or across the public right of way or waterway from any single family residence district or FM1, the District

shall comply with the following requirements to secure

So how the hell can you give someone bonuses when you don't have the upzoning secured? Now, you've put the Board of Architects who could do things about massing, you've just cornered him, them into a corner, where now they say, oh my gosh, now look at the size of the building.

So you're saying that it went from 45 feet, which is the lower part, to what, 100 and something?

MS. CARVALHO: One hundred and ninety. And I didn't do properly, 190 is up to here.

MR. AIZENSTAT: I just want to be clear, this is, I want to be careful that we're not looking at a specific project. So what you have done is, you've brought us an example --

MS. CARVALHO: Yes.

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MR. AIZENSTAT: $\mbox{ -- of the Mediterranean Bonus and}$ what can be done, and that's what we're discussing.

MS. CARVALHO: Exactly.

MR. PARDO: And Mr. Chairman, for the record, I have asked that to give us examples, which today they had certain examples of certain components of certain things. But volumetrically, this shows you the danger of when you don't have compatibility and when you

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force the Board of Architects now to look at something that doesn't exist. And it says here, by the way, under Special Location Site Review; height limitations limited to a maximum height of 3 1/2 stories or 45

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So in other words, the Board has the ability of saying, wait a minute, we can't even evaluate the project or the massing because the zoning that you have, how would we then all of a sudden say, oh, we're going to go from 45 feet to 100 and some odd feet. That is crazv.

The other thing is, that the review process says, this is, you have to secure certain special locational site plan reviews, etcetera. It really is disturbing when you actually read the words that are in plain English of Section 5201, which is just wrong. And then the review and authority of the board of architects and by the way, the city architect is sitting back there waving; is that a white flag? MR. RIESCO: May I come up? MR. PARDO: Yes, absolutely. And the thing is

that it says, the Board Of Architects shall be responsible.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Felix, what I would also like to do, though, is before we get into the heavy nitty

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gritty of all the comments, I'd like to hear everybody speak. Because I think what we're going to do is get into a discussion.

MR. PARDO: I apologize. I am saying that this is, the way I see it, it's an example.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Agreed.

MR. AIZENSTAT: And I think it's important. And the other thing is that the City, the City Architect, I'm sure -- Juan, were you there Thursday?

MR. RIESCO: Sorry?

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MR. PARDO: Were you there for this project on Thursday that she said?

MR. RIESCO: Yes.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Yeah, and during the discussion, he can talk about examples. I'm just, my concern is, we don't have before us a specific project that we're looking at. And the way that we need to look at it, and I think the way the speaker has presented it is as an example of what could be done, and that's what we should be looking at this point.

When the project comes before us, it's a different point. Right now we're just looking at Mediterranean Standards and so forth.

MR. PARDO: And one last thing.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Yes, sir.

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MR. PARDO: Is to be crystal clear with the rest of the Board members and the public.

MS. CARVALHO: Thank you, Felix. Thank you, evervone.

MR. PARDO: When you look, when you look at and and you're looking at the Mediterranean Design Standards, etcetera, we went over the checklist, these are the checklist items. This is the road map of how you get to the checklist. And there are certain things in there that are as or more important than any of those elements that are in the checklist; I want everyone to keep that in mind.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Thank you.

MS. CARVALHO: I agree. Thank you very much.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Thank you for coming up. Next speaker, please.

THE SECRETARY: Kathy Burnett. Sorry, Burnett, I think it is.

MR. BURNWEIT: Hi, I'm Kathy Burnweit, 6304 Caballero.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Welcome.

MR. BURNWEIT: I would like to reiterate what my neighbor has said. I live in the house that's next to her, closer to the development. But the Board of Architectures, the Board of Architecture, wanted to

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turn down this project because of mass. And the lawver said, Mr. Ceballos, "No, you approve it on aesthetics and then we'll go to Zoning to see what they say about the mass."

Now, Mr. Pardo, at your last meeting, you said, "The Board is 100 percent within the purview to look at massing." And even in here it says, this is 5017(C), "The extent to which property, the proposed plan departs from zoning and subdivision regulations, including but not limited to density, size, mass, bulk and use, and the reasons why such departures are not deemed to be in public interest must be disclosed." And that didn't happen.

They got the Mediterranean Bonus without jumping through all of the hoops. They did the checklist. And the thing is, they were, the Board was directed by the attorney to ignore the massing, to ignore what the Board of Architecture said, their job was to preserve the traditional character of the neighborhood. The Board, they were worried about that, they didn't want to, they didn't want to rule. They wanted to make them go back to the drawing board. But the lawyer said, no, you rule on the aesthetics and we'll then go to the Zoning Board to see if they change it, and that is bass awkward, if you will.

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Speaker 6: { 32:02 }

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MR. COLLER: Mr. Chairman, I just want to caution the Board. This item is going to be noticed for this meeting, and we wouldn't want to make a decision on this item when all the parties aren't represented. So I think if we look at this more from an example for the standard, rather than getting the specifics of what this Board did or didn't do, but rather how the code should read, I think that would be --

MR. AIZENSTAT: Agreed.

MR. COLLER: The best way to go.

MR. AIZENSTAT: That's my concern on it.

MR. BURNWEIT: My goal would be to say, you have to approve the building as it is for zoning, traffic, parking, all of that, and then it goes to the Board of Architecture to see how lovely the building is. I mean, we put lipstick and mascara on the pig, but it's still a pig, and that's what happened here.

MS. KAWALERSKI: And I appreciate you and Denise coming up here and exposing this because we have a flaw in the process. I brought this up before, It's the cart before the horse, you know. How can -- I understand the Board of Architects isn't the aesthetics, okay, but you can't approve something like this where it's a zoning change. So it's a cart

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before the horse.

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So I think the best thing that this Board can do, as opposed to the checklist, Juliet balconies and all that stuff, it's how we get there. That's the most important thing that we can do up here, and I think we have been kind of ignoring that. Because there are other applications that we should be looking at also regarding work order changes. When something's approved and all of a sudden we have sliders instead of what was already approved. I mean, the process is extremely flawed. That's what we should be focusing

MR. BURNWEIT: But to be fair, the Board of Architecture, they were going to deny this Mediterranean Bonus until the lawyer spoke up and said, rule on the aesthetics, not on the bulk and mass; that's the thing. The lawyer, it seems to me gave the wrong advice based on your own, the extent to which the proposed plan departs from zoning.

MR. PARDO: Mr. Chairman?

MR. AIZENSTAT: Yes, sir.

MR. PARDO: This is the part of the process of what is considered and not considered. I feel strongly about it. I called out the City Attorney's office on this before. I stand by the words I used,

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and they are part of the verbatim minutes. Before this is over. I want to read just some of the highlighted minutes of the exchange between Mr. Ceballos and myself.

MR. AIZENSTAT: We can do that when we --MR. PARDO: And Mr. Chairman, the only thing I can tell you right now is, I don't appreciate if we're doing the process wrong, because then the rest of it is flawed.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Continue, please.

MR. BURNWEIT: I think I've said my piece. Thank you. Thank you for listening. Thank you for the floor.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Thank you for coming. Next. THE SECRETARY: Maria Cruz.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Mrs. Maria Cruz, welcome.

MS. CRUZ: Mrs. Maria Cruz, 1447 Miller Road. As you can see, I do not live in the area, but Mediterranean Bonus has nothing to do with one area; we're talking the whole city, and this is where the problem is.

It's wonderful when you see projects that are beautiful, that would be wonderful in other places, but then they try to put them in the wrong place, and this is what the problem is.

I think that my issue, my big issue is how --

what you're doing is wonderful, let's look at the standards. But how are you going to enforce what you're saying? Because if people can go -- I was there Thursday too, but forget about Thursday. How do we enforce what you're saying when it gets to the point that the project comes in, and they, you know, they bought a land that fits only this size building, but they want to build this size building, and we're going to force the issue somehow, ignoring the requirements.

And this is what the anguish that you feel from the residents, you know, the ones that are really getting affected, which could be any of us in the future, because this is why what you're doing is so important. It doesn't you know, we're not talking about one project. We're talking about how what you're doing is going to affect the rest of us, and this is the serious part.

The bonus, there's a reason for the bonus. There's a reason but there are some criteria that has to be followed. Nobody can say, oh, ignore this criteria, just go ahead and do this. No. This is my concern, how are you going to make sure that what you are agreeing on, because you've done a wonderful job,

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how is it going to go from here to there? To me, there is a problem with the process. We

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are looking at the beauty of the building before making sure that the building fits what they want it. Why? It should be the the other way. First we should have, you know, if I'm going to have a, if somebody made a dress for me, right, and I buy fabric that will not make it, what good is it that the design is beautiful, but the dress doesn't, the fabric I bought doesn't allow for that dress because it wouldn't be big enough. And this is what you're trying to do in some places in this city. That we're forgetting, we're ignoring, we're pretending, instead of making sure that what you're doing, which is very valid and very good, maybe it should be the other way around.

Maybe we should go through Planning and Zoning before we look at what we're going to put there. Because if you all do not grant the stuff, then what purpose is it to look at the design? See, I think that's what the problem is. What good is the design if it doesn't fit where you want to put it?

MR. BEHAR: But Maria, I got a question for you. Will you feel comfortable approving a zoning change without seeing something, what it's going to look like? To me, that's a problem too, right?

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MS. CRUZ: Those are the problems that we have. MR. BEHAR: Because for me it's, you know, and I hear you and I agree to some extent, that we should

approve a zoning change. But I need to see something before I give the --

MS. CRUZ: But do you really need to see how it looks as opposed to the size that it is? Because see, there's a difference, you can have a pretty building that is smaller, it doesn't have to be that big.

MR. BEHAR: But Maria, you need to look at it contextually, how it's going to fit and everything. I feel, I would not support changing a zoning, you know, a land use change, a zoning change without seeing what's going to go there. So I think it's, you know --

MS. CRUZ: It's very hard. What comes first and what goes second?

MS. KAWALERSKI: Well, isn't there a conceptual design review? I mean, can't you have a skin, something that without all the detail, without all the architectural detail that we could look at?

MR. BEHAR: But that's what they're doing at the Board of Architects.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Wait. Wait. We need to have a little bit of control. Ms. Cruz, please continue.

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said, at this point I'm not affected, but it could be anybody's problem. The problem is, how do you make sure that what you're saying, which is very reasonable, I think, fits when it goes someplace else. Also, remember that in people's mind, you know when you go and you say, oh, this board or that board already approved it, they feel that that means that you're caught between a rock and a hard place. Because if they all thought it was very good, how could you not go along with it? You see what I'm saying?

How do you, what is there to do to keep this issue from happening time and time again? MR. BEHAR: It's an, and maybe this is a question

to the architect, to the City Architect. The conceptual approval process that was implemented, shouldn't that be, you know, taken to the Board, conceptually approved -- Yes, come on up, please. But conceptually approved but not get the Med Bonus until it comes to us and then you go back?

MS. CRUZ: That may be the solution.

MR. RIESCO: Juan Riesco, City Architect. The conceptual review process that we have in place now does not proffer a disposition, first of all.

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that's a discussion.

MS. CRUZ: The big issue to me, to me, and like ${\tt I}$ The conceptual review that we do now at the BOA level is purely an aesthetic discussion on design, big picture questions. There is no disposition. There is no requirements for submittal. It's purely a discussion, that what it does is, it assists the developer in aligning their project with the City's requirements. So we try to help them at that level. That's what we have in place now. If

> MR. BEHAR: Well, maybe that's what should happen, that process should happen.

MR. RIESCO: But that's not what we have in place currently.

you're thinking that it should be modified, then maybe

MR. AIZENSTAT: But what I'd like to remind the Board is, that discussion I think we should have after the speakers have put in all their comments, we've taken our notes and then we --

MS. CRUZ: We are putting the little bug in your ear so you know what needs to be discussed.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Oh, I write it down.

MS. CRUZ: Thank you.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Thank you.

THE SECRETARY: Armando?

MR. PEREZ: My name is Armando Perez. I live at

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6312 Caballer Boulevard. I'm just going to say pretty much what Denise and my other neighbors have stated.

There seems to be a flaw in the system where a Med Bonus is awarded when a conceptual review should be kind of approved or, and then and you guys go through your process, approve the mass and the size of the building. And then it goes back to the City Architect, I mean to the Board of Architects, and they review, and they put the bells and whistles on the buildings as they see fit.

Not -- When it goes through this process, the well is kind of poisoned when they've already received, somebody receives a bonus of two stories and additional mass based on the potential change of a code. And then they could come to the Board and argue their case; the Board of architects has already approved this project, they're good to go. They say it's the best thing they've ever seen since sliced bread. And then you guys are forced to, oh, maybe we should change or approve a variance or go from an MF1 or MX1 to MF4, whatever the Code terms are.

That's all I was going to say because it does impact a lot of families and, and whatnot. These changes are pretty drastic.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Thank you, sir. Do we have any

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more speakers, Jill, in chambers?

THE SECRETARY: No, no more speakers.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Do we have any speakers on Zoom?

THE SECRETARY: No, I've forwarded a message and no one has indicated they want to speak.

MR. AIZENSTAT: What about the phone platform? THE SECRETARY: No.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Okay. At this time I'm going to go ahead and close it for public comment and I'd like to go ahead and open it for discussion.

Chip, I'd actually like for you to go first, if you're okay with that.

MR. WITHERS: If I sound a little slurry, my left side of my mouth is a little numb, so I apologize. But I didn't really see all this coming, but I think it's a huge issue.

I think that maybe a solution, the properties that are built by Wright, probably can go through a normal process, I'm guessing. I'm just trying to figure out how to cut the baby here because those properties really, as long as they're within the code, then we probably won't even, you know, be that much involved with them, I would suspect. Is that generalization? All right.

So we're really looking at those that are pushing

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the envelope beyond what our code states anyway, is what I see. So if that's the case, to me, an architect is gifted enough to take a mass, and I guess you architects can speak to this. You can make taller buildings look smaller and massive buildings look less massive. I mean, is that a goal when you design buildings? And so, you know, maybe there's a middle ground in there somewhere where the process can move forward.

And I don't know what the cost is on this, I don't know what the options are on this, but can a person design two different buildings based on what they can anticipate size and massing?

MR. SALMAN: Yes. If I may, just to respond to Mr. Withers's comment because it's salient to what what we're discussing today. An architecture firm and a developer, when they go through the process of designing a building and presenting it for potential approval—— I emphasize the word, potential approval, because until it gets approved, it's not approved. All right?

And they take a risk, as we have seen, for example, in the US1 shopping center, the old Pier One shopping center across from UM, they came in with the project, which this board said, forget it, it's too

big, it's not compatible with the neighborhood. And guess what, all the money they spent on that is now

garbage and they get to start all over again. And that's the risk they want to take.

Now, if that's something they want to do, they're

Now, if that's something they want to do, they're welcome to it but that's why they have to come here for approval. And if they have received Board of Architect approval, which is what had happened on the particular project that I'm mentioning, and I'm only bringing it up because it's now history. It's not yet to come. There may be another project coming, but at least the one that was submitted was completely and roundly and resoundedly rejected.

So I don't see the necessary glitch in the system that has been been proffered. I think that the process of the Board of Architects may want to emphasize more the massing, especially when you have adjacency issues regarding scale and then put the brakes on it at that point and say, hey, you know, you're welcome to present it, but you're not going to get it necessarily approved because we're not going to approve it because it's not compatible with the neighborhood. We have a compatibility clause that we've approved and we're going to be submitting.

Now, we need to give a teeth, and the Board of BAILEY AND SANCHEZ COURT REPORTING, INC.

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Architects is the one who's going to be able to tell them yes or no as to whether or not it's compatible before it gets to here, assuming that they need something else beyond that. Now, we're talking specifically about a Planned Area Development Project. These are projects that are going to have more than 200 linear feet of frontage or a certain amount of area or acreage, or in this case, in some cases, I won't say this case, but in some cases, adjacency to public rights of way and waterways, etcetera and other special features of the City which make them unique and important to the ultimate development of the fabric of our City.

So whereas I see that our process is not necessarily flawed, I think that we could probably emphasize it more by allowing the Board of Architects to deny projects that are not compatible with their surrounding neighborhood, and just leave it at that. And then if it gets passed as a compatible project and it still is in need of an approval because it's a PAD, because by definition, a PAD has to come to this Board for approval before it's approved by Commission, then that should be the process.

MR. WITHERS: So does, if it does not pass the Board of Architects, does it come to us in the same

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way as presented to the Board of Architects?

MR. SALMAN: Not until it's past the Board of Architects.

MR. BEHAR: But I don't think that's the problem, Javier. I think the problem is that it goes to the Board, gets the Mediterranean Bonuses without getting even a conceptual that if you really, my opinion, analyze the process, you should go to the Board, get a conceptual. Doesn't mean it's getting the Mediterranean bonus, getting it, it potentially could get there, but you have to come to the Planning and Zoning, get this, the upzoning, whatever process will take, and then you got to go back to get the Mediterranean bonuses.

MR. SALMAN: Again, developers and we as architects sometimes take this on as a risk, assuming that we're going to be building something that's compatible and that we're going to be able to present it to the Board and to the City and to our fellow neighbors in a way that they're going to approve it.

Now, the Board of Architects is charged with here, compatibility review. What we're talking about here is compatibility issues. If they don't approve it based on a compatibility issue, then there's no reason why it should come to us. It should come to

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us, approved ready to go. Unless we want to say, okay, you got to submit for zoning review on a cardboard box volumetric basis. That is of use to no one, and that's exactly what you said.

MR. BEHAR: No, I disagree, I disagree with you because you're making the Board of Architects give Mediterranean Bonuses without having to come here. So I mean, I don't, I disagree with you a thousand percent. I think the process, conceptually, it could get approved. Then you get the upzoning, you get whatever, and then you got to go back for the aesthetics of the building. And that's not the way the process is being conducted today because we don't have those requirements.

MS. KAWALERSKI: And I totally agree with you, Robert, and that's what I was getting at.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Can you repeat that?

 $\label{eq:mr.Behar: Yeah, please, so it's on the record.}$ Thank you, Sue.

MS. KAWALERSKI: That's your Christmas present. But I told -- and I guess that's what I was alluding to originally, going with the concept, okay, come here for either approval or denial of the upzoning and then go back to the Board of Architects for the bells and whistles. It just makes sense.

MR. AIZENSTAT: It does make sense.

MR. BEHAR: I would like Juan, you know, the City Architect to, what's your opinion on that?

MR. RIESCO: Juan Riesco, City Architect. I feel, I sat on the board for ten years, okay, and I felt awkward when I reviewed projects of this nature where we were told the height is not something that we discussed, the height. If the upzoning allows 13 stories and the developer comes in with a 13-story building, that in a sense was taboo.

We could talk about the mass, we could talk about the scale, we could talk about the envelope, we could talk about the finishes, we could talk about the materials. But we were always, and this is going back to the previous Planning and Zoning director. And so this was a contention that I felt when I was, when I sat there.

We were approving or reviewing projects and granting Med Bonuses based on the supposition that this zoning change was going to happen, that was the directives that we were given. We have to look at the project based on the fact that this thing is happening. So that changes the dynamic of how you look at things. And yes, we could have discussions about the mass; we felt the building was too fat, too short,

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too tall, too skinny, too wide, not enough movement in the building, not enough up and down, not enough in and out. I mean, we, we talked about all those things. But this discussion has been going on for years. And Mr. Ceballos, I think touched on that subject in the last meeting we had.

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And again, this is the scenario that we get put in. It's awkward from our perspective. Yes, it is, the Board members feel somewhat strange that they're looking at something that's not really there in terms of zoning, and so we get shut down. So we try to limit the discussion, the direction of the conversation towards what we feel is important to the Board of Architects, which is the aesthetics, the way the building looks, the way the building gets built, the materials that get put in, how the building addresses the compatibility within that constraint where the height -- In other words, we were told, hey, you cannot tell somebody, you cannot do a 13-story building. That's not acceptable from the Board of architects rebuttal. That was not allowed, that was not up for discussion. And so we have to deal with what we get handed in terms of policy, procedure, protocols. We go by what we were told, and that's

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Again, when I sat on the Board, and that's what I'm doing now as a city architect, because it's been very clear to me that that's, the way that the process in this particular city works. And I think it works that way in other municipalities but other municipalities don't have the Board of architects.

Other municipalities may or may not grant bonuses.

But my understanding, putting myself on the shoes of the developer, okay, I'm coming to this city to do a project. And like every good developer, I want to max out my site, right? That's kind of, I mean, all the architects in the room, I think we've all heard that when we go to that first meeting, I want the highest and best use and I want to build the most that I can, typically, typically. Some developers understand that that quality is not -- that quality is better than quantity. And there's a couple developers in town that respect that and appreciate that and do that. But the typical developer wants to maximize his investment, and that's typical in this business.

You're going out on a limb, like Javier said, I'm going to spend \$150,000, \$200,000 on architectural fees to design a building that's 15 stories. It's not guaranteed that I'm going to get approved, that's my risk as a developer. And I have, the way the system

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works, I had that opportunity to do that. I want to push the envelope. I want to maximize what I can do in this city. I want to maximize rent, my return, and so that's what they do. But again, it's not quaranteed.

We grant Med Bonuses. Yeah, that's one hurdle in a series of multiple hurdles. It's got to go through P&Z. It's got to go to Commission, which ultimately is the body that grants the 13 or the 18-story building. It's not really the BOA, it's not really P&Z. That discussion happens at the Commission level where the negotiations are intense. And what do we get if we give an 18-story building? What does the City of Coral Gables get? We get a park. We get infrastructure improvements. We get upgrades to our fire systems, whatever. Whatever the Commission feels is important to them at that particular time and moment, that's up to them, and we don't get involved at that level. So we try to limit our discussions to aesthetics, to architectural elements, to mass.

Yes, we do discuss mass. I know that you guys don't think we do, but we discuss mass extensively. And we feel, for example, in in the building, in the model that she presented, you know, the model shows a level rooftop. That's not the case. The building on

Caballero steps down from 13 stories to, I think nine or seven, right? Nine, 11 and 13. So there's three tiers.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Excuse me.

MR. RIESCO: Well, there is a gesture that the architects responded to in one of the early discussions when that project was brought to the City. We talked about that, hey, you need to address the residential neighborhood south of you, you need to address the buildings on the east side, you need to address US1 corridor.

So all those things are discussed, are somewhat negotiated in those meetings and multiple meetings.

We just granted, yes, we just granted Med Bonus in the last meeting, but we're very far away from the design. And that's a moment in time that I like to specify in the meetings is that I tell the developers, hey, just because you got Med Bonus doesn't mean you got approval on the project. That's just one step. Now we got to get into the nitty gritty. Now we got to get into the buildings. There's four or five different buildings that have to be evaluated, and so we're going to go through each building one meeting at a time and discuss each particular building and how it works with the overall composition. So there is a lot

of scrutiny. There is a lot of discussion about mass. But again, the height issue is something that we've always been precluded from. And so that's just the the policy and the procedure we have in place.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Javier, you had a --

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MS. KAWALERSKI: Mr. Chair, if I could be, Juan just said something very important. He says, we approved the Med bonus, now we have to figure out the design. That's backwards. You just told them they can build.

MR. RIESCO: No, no, no what we told them was that the direction that they're heading in, in terms of the aesthetics of the building is proper based on the Med bonus requirements, that's all we told them. Now, we got to figure out the design, which is the second hurdle and the bigger, hurdle in my opinion.

MS. KAWALERSKI: Well, the thing that blocks all of that is the fact that they might not get the upzoning.

MR. RIESCO: But that's not in our purview.

MS. KAWALERSKI: And I understand it. So what

I'm going to suggest, I'm going to make a suggestion.

There's two issues that have come up. The process is

flawed, number one, and number two, the marching

orders are not following the code.

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What the City Attorney is telling the Board of Architects is not following the law, so we have two problems here.

MR. SALMAN: I beg to differ. And if I may,
Juan, would you agree that any kind of approval where
there's a Med Bonus or the study of mass or anything
like that is only going to be conditional upon the
conditional approval of this Board and then the final
approval?

MR. RIESCO: Yeah, theoretically that's -MR. SALMAN: That's, the theory, right? That's
the way it works, right?

MR. RIESCO: That's the understanding that everybody has, it's a presupposition.

MR. SALMAN: I submit a project for for a PAD somewhere in the city, I'm not going to say where. And then I go and submit it and I have different site related issues around me that I have to address or not because the Board of Architects is looking at the aesthetics of that building only. That's one of the things I disagree with because you have a contextual issue you have to respond to that is part of the checklist. And perhaps that needs to be underlined a little bit better, but more clearly to the Board in regards to his contextual issue.

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MR. RIESCO: It's a zoning issue.

MR. SALMAN: I understand that.

MR. RIESCO: If the Zoning says I can put an eight-story building next to a house, it allows it by right or by whatever the nature of the procedure, how can we in good faith tell somebody, hey, you cannot?

MR. SALMAN: No, because I think you're talking about an established property right, that's something else and we can't, necessarily have to go against that. But at the same time, any Med Bonus that you grant is going to be conditional upon the approval of this Board, which is then conditional to the Commission. So we have two conditional approvals.

And as I gave in my example, we've seen where a developer has come along with a design, got it through Board of Architects and it died a miserable, disgusting death here. Because it was just too damn big and it was going to cast too big a shadow, and it's coming after a series of really bad precedents around it.

And there are other properties in this area that are going to be developed and that are in the process of being developed. But that shot across the bow was very clear from this Board as to what was going to be acceptable on the US1 corridor or other PAD

developments coming forward with regards to adjacency to single family neighborhoods. And if they want to hear it, that's fine. If they want to take their money and throw it out the window, that's their business as well. We're not here to to fix up at the earliest stages. There is a process. The process has been defined. We are refining and defining that process in which we have included contextual issues to be included as part of that review.

And your approval is always going to be conditional, whether you like it or not; it's conditional. The Board, we grant the Board of Architects the right to provide a conditional increase because of its Mediterranean character and having met the criteria that we're discussing here today. But that approval is conditional.

MR. RIESCO: Absolutely.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SALMAN: And then it comes to this Board and then we say, yes or no.

MR. RIESCO: And let's take it a step further.

MR. SALMAN: And then if we approve it, if it

goes to the Commission, they could say no.

MR. RIESCO: Which has happened.

MR. SALMAN: Which has happened a lot of times.

It's happened several times.

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MR. RIESCO: So the process works.

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MR. SALMAN: The process does work.

MR. RIESCO: It does work and I think in the big picture, it's probably the right way to do it when you think about the potential of the site. And I think that's --

MR. SALMAN: It's not pretty. Development is not pretty, okay. It's back and forth and you're going to be negotiating with the neighbor.

MR. RIESCO: Negotiation that has to happen -MR. SALMAN: And you better out negotiate with
those neighbors, otherwise they're going to kill you.

MR. RIESCO: Well, I know whenever I go into a conference room with a developer or other people that they're going to try to max out everything.

MR. SALMAN: Of course, and that's their right and that's what they want to do.

MS. KAWALERSKI: You know what, Javier, I totally disagree with you. Totally disagree with you. And citing that one project that got resoundly, like you say, resoundly rejected; it wasn't resoundly rejected. There were some things we didn't like about it, but it wasn't like, damn you go away, okay?

You can't cite that one project because there have been other projects that have come before this

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Board that slid through. So don't use that one project as being the example of how the process works. It doesn't work. We've seen things slip through the cracks constantly. Now is our opportunity and our responsibility to fix it. We have to fix the process, which is flawed. And we have to fix the City Attorney's Office that is giving wrong direction to boards. The city attorney is not following the law.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Well, I don't know if I would --

MR. COLLER: I would say that there is a difference.

MS. KAWALERSKI: The Code is law correct, the code is law.

MR. AIZENSTAT: We have Mr. Coller here. Let him speak.

MR. COLLER: So the reason they're but now about 120,000 lawyers in Florida is that there's always disagreement with the interpretation of a law that the City Attorney's office believes that the focus of Board of Architects is on design. And and it talks about in the code specifically, architectural compatibility. It does reserve to this Board the decision of whether the zoning should be granted or not granted. And yes, there's a risk to the developer. They built a beautiful building at

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whatever theoretical stories they want, 13 stories that comes here and gets shot down.

Now you have the option, you have the opportunity if you choose to do so, in looking at this code is to you can recommend that you should change the procedure and have this Board look at it first. That's part of your opportunity in reviewing this. That's the whole point of looking at this, of the Board of Architects and the criteria for Mediterranean design.

Now, I think the focus really was on the design, not necessarily on the procedure, but since the board is a recommending board, if you want to add a recommendation that you feel, and you may not feel and maybe the majority doesn't feel that the process should be changed, you can do that. You can make that recommendation. But the real, the focus of this was to go through the Mediterranean design standards and to figure that out.

I don't know if there was a thought when this was coming to you that you might change the procedure and have this Board look at it first. But I have told this board on many occasions when we've had zoning matters and there's something you didn't like, I think there was a lighting standard you were unhappy about, and I said you can address the Commission and say,

we're unhappy about the lighting standard, and this has come up, and then you can add that to your recommendation.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Yes, sir?

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR.}}$ PARDO: I disagree with Mr. Coller on one thing.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$ COLLER: I did pretty well if all you disagreed with me is on one thing.

MR. PARDO: I want to make sure, and I thought it clear than the sections that have to do with Mediterranean Bonus is not just the check list. We concentrated a lot about the features, aesthetic features. And by the way when the preliminary design concept comes before the board, was brought up by the Mediterranean Blue Ribbon Committee that I chaired and that two other members on this board were on that Mediterranean Blue Ribbon Committee, the reason that that was so important was to discuss also the massing, which Mr. Riesco didn't say the first time, but he did say the second time he came up. The massing is extremely important.

MR. COLLER: Well, I believe in that, if I might say in the in the record from the previous meeting,
Gus Ceballos did mention the massing, did he not? I
was just looking at the, I was not here for it but I

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back.

thought he did mention.

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MR. PARDO: I'm going to read this into the record at another time after this meeting or at the end of this meeting and the reason is because I disagree, because what he said and what has been reported that he did by the neighbors that were there is very different.

So one of the things is that Mr. Behar has a very good point, and that is that, well, you know, if, if we could have maybe a two-step type of thing. Just so happens that on on the 10th of July, I brought up a two-part BOA review approved. Here are my handwritten notes. I brought it up, and no, it's too complicated. Well, there's a need for it sometimes.

The other thing is, so there's no disagreement, what this neighbor did -- and by the way, I'm not putting my shoes in the developer's shoes. I'm putting my shoes in the resident's shoes because they're the ones that are affected directly by it. The other people just make money, and I'm sick and tired of it. And I'll tell you right now, everybody has a right to do that but the problem is, not at the cost of destroying neighborhoods. That's where the incompatibility comes from.

So if this particular neighbor that did a model

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on her own, which explains volumes what works and doesn't work. What I've asked staff to do in the past is simply to come up with a volumetric model of what the existing code is or the existing zoning is, and then based on massing, and then what happens when you up-zone it. And that's a particular, there's nothing wrong with that because there you could see what the impact is in the incompatibility with, or compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood. It's not rocket science.

And I really have an issue with the way that this is done because when you look at Mr. Ceballos saying, so there is zoning related items, meaning upzoning, changes of compound, other things that are not within the purview of the Board of Architects, said the Board. But then when the design review of the building happens, which is the second step, because typically the Board will grant the bonus first and then review the design.

I have heard more than once Board members on this Planning Board say, well, it was approved for bonuses by the BOA. Well, and then what you're not seeing is what happened with someone putting their finger on the scale when it comes before the BOA and you're telling someone, you can't do this, you can't do this, you

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can't do that. That's wrong.

But I think that staff providing, this is the zoning and this is the zoning, upzoning, and then this is the zoning with the BOA approval to it, and then let's see what happens around it as far as compatibility.

He also said that even though in particular situations they could do 100 feet to 120 feet, because of the surrounding neighborhood and because of the content that they believe, the BOA, that they believe that the appropriate building here, to do 80 feet. So now you're telling someone that couldn't simply look at the massing with the existing zoning versus the upzoning, but now you're going to let them see if they could reduce, once you gave them the bonus, see if they could reduce it to 80 feet. That is the most absurd argument I've heard.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Felix, I just want to ask Chip, because I know that you're lengthy and you want to get this into the record.

Chip, are you done with your comments?

MR. WITHERS: Kind of, I mean, there's a lot

 $\label{eq:mr.pardo:} \text{MR. PARDO:} \quad \text{I was taking a little longer because}$ I saw him drooling.

1 MR. WITHERS: Thank you. I'm getting feeling

MR. AIZENSTAT: So he's ready to go. Felix, I'll ask you to go after him.

MR. WITHERS: You know government hates being subjective. Government likes to be as objective as possible. They have to because they got both sides to deal with. And so, you know, trying to find the subjectivity in this whole issue, I think is probably one of our biggest challenges. I really do. I mean, because I hear what you're saying. I mean, that's why what you said. I never thought we were going to go down this road. It's been discussed a lot since I've been around, is are we out of sync in what comes first and what comes second. So I think it's a healthy discussion though, I really do.

MR. PARDO: I saw the Commission honor a citizen who just so happens, we honored them first, you know, through the Rotary Club, of a gentleman that was a teacher at Coral Gables High School for 65 years.

MR. WITHERS: Finora?

MR. PARDO: Yeah, and probably failed you, right? $\mbox{MR. WITHERS: Gave me a C in typing, which I did} \\ \mbox{not deserve.}$

MR. PARDO: I put my money on Finora. So the

thing is that, the last thing he said after accepting the thing, very humble man, great person, can't say enough great things about him, he says, and I can't believe I'm still here in this beautiful city, etcetera. The only thing is I'm surrounded by 13-story buildings. That is one of the saddest things I've ever heard.

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Everybody here has got to get this, and if we don't get it right, we're doomed. So I would say also that we need to make sure that when we have people representing us in whatever department, that they understand that the Board of Architects is not an aesthetic review board. The Board of Architects has one of the most important functions in this city, and if you're allowed to make them or allow them to do their work, they will do great work. But if you tie their hands, it's impossible for you to get good work out of anyone.

THE SECRETARY: Mr. Pardo, can you speak into the microphone, please? Thank you.

MR. WITHERS: I can hear him fine.

THE SECRETARY: They're not.

MR. PARDO: So I would say that the most important part is that you can't look at a project that's being upzoned, without looking at the potential

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mass and what the impact is around the surrounding neighbourhood. That is rule number one.

And the second thing is that, whether it's a two-part BOA review approach, whether it goes here or there, yes, I agree with Robert that you shouldn't have someone approve the zoning without a plan because the plan also will reflect massing, depending on the talent of the designer and also the greed of the person trying to make money off it, if they're trying to do something that goes to the ultimate max or beyond. So if you put two pounds in a one-pound bag, usually that doesn't work.

But I think it's really, really important that the Board of Architects understand that, that staff understands it in the preparation. And I think that it's very, very important that we all understand that this is part of the Mediterranean Bonus. It's the first section. It is the road map. And I just want to make sure that everybody on this Board understands it.

And it really is essential if we're going to make sure that the impact on all their properties, that they've lived there on for years, that all of a sudden they don't have, let's say it one last time, you know, another plaza surrounding them. I don't think that's

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right, not right today and will ever be.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Chip, are you?

MR. WITHERS: I'm done.

MR. AIZENSTAT: You're done? Felix, continue. He's done.

MR. PARDO: I'm done.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Sue?

 $\label{eq:ms. KAWALERSKI:} What he said and what he said, but there are some other.$

MR. BEHAR: Thank you, Sue, that's twice.

MS. KAWALERSKI: But there's another portion in here that also goes to the process that I think we need to discuss and that's on page four, and it regards any change to the approved design. The wording is on page 4. Let's see, it's number eight, additional requirements and it's C. Everybody have that?

I think this is too I'll say, gelatinous. It's very vague. "Any change to the approved design," approved by whom? "Which exceeds five percent of that which was originally approved, shall be reviewed by the Board of Architects, Development Services Director or designee and City architect for compliance with the original approval."

It doesn't have any consequences, okay?

MR. AIZENSTAT: Jennifer, can you elaborate on that:

MS. GARCIA: Yes. This is actually put in as a response I think to the Paseo. When we had met early last year about this, we went through line, line, line.

The Paseo, as you know, changed design from Board of Architects approval through the permitting process. And there wasn't really any teeth I guess that staff would point to saying, you can't do that. So we put that in there for those kinds of deviations from the approved plan.

MS. KAWALERSKI: Listen, I think this is a great start, but it needs more language is what I'm getting it. It's too vague.

MR. SALMAN: I Think it just needs to be made clear

MS. KAWALERSKI: It needs to be made clear.

MR. SALMAN: It needs to be clarified.

MS. KAWALERSKI: And let me just say where I'm coming from on this because I know of two projects only in my neighborhood. I can't imagine how how this is going on throughout the entire Coral Gables. But the Paseo and the Venera project, now known as the standard, Mediterranean bonus. Guess what? Both of

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those projects have sliding glass windows. Was there a change order for the Venera? I know there was a change order --

MR. RIESCO: The Venera, I'm not sure of. I think the Paseo was approved with horizontal roller windows.

MS. KAWALERSKI: No, no, no, there was a change order. I saw the change order. I asked for the change order. It was signed off by who knows? I can't even read the signature. It was signed off by somebody. I have no idea who it was.

MR. RIESCO: By the City, you're saying somebody signed off a change? We don't sign change orders.

MS. KAWALERSKI: Somebody signed a change order.

MR. RIESCO: We sign approved drawings or rejected drawings, but we don't sign change orders.

MS. KAWALERSKI: So when there's a change order, who signs? Who signs a change order?

MR. RIESCO: The owner.

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MR. BEHAR: I don't think she's referring to a change order the way you and I know it. I think it's, she's referring to a modification revision that came in.

MR. RIESCO: A change in the design? We don't do change orders.

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MR. BEHAR: Change order for us is the cost -MS. KAWALERSKI: I'm sorry if I have the wrong
terminology. Thank you, Robert.

But whatever made that happen, it went from Mediterranean windows to sliding windows, okay. And we can say, oh, yeah, that was a mistake. Oh, yeah? Well, what about the Venera? Same mistake? And those are only two projects in one neighborhood, what about the rest of the city? Who the heck approves change orders, not change orders, who approves this?

I mean, look, the language that I would like to see here is language that says, if there's anything that changes from the original design, it has to go back to square one. And especially when it takes out one of the Mediterranean requirements; windows, very important, right? That's a major. Not a numerical five percent, any change from, any deviation.

MS. GARCIA: Yes, that's fine. The fact that this actually came from the discussion we had when a neighbor from Alex Adams was here. He talked about, he went through his list of changes. He mentioned that the Board kind of seemed to quibble with that. But we couldn't go back to the original of any changes.

MR. RIESCO: Absolutely, I want to do that. Just

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so you know and understand, is I review the construction drawings after the Board approves them.

And I have had this discussion with developers already where that's happened, where somebody wants to supersede or change something that wasn't approved at Board level. And my response to them always is, if you change the windows or if you change the doors or you move the fence, you got to go back to BOA, and then they panic and they don't do it. That's happened several times.

MS. KAWALERSKI: How did the Paseo get through?

MR. RIESCO: It slid in at the back end during
construction, that is a bit more complex because I
don't do inspections. None of my BOA guys do
inspections. This is left up to the zoning inspectors
and the building inspectors. So if there's changes
during construction, that's, and again, we've aligned
ourselves now with the zoning inspectors.

I've had several meetings with our zoning inspectors and we've had this discussion. It's happening on on the smaller scale work. On the larger projects it's even more important but on the residential work, we have people all the time changing out types of windows, doors, roof tiles, paint colors, fence types.

I mean, it happens daily. And it's something that we do at staff level and we try our best, you know, to review the project to go back to the BOA approved drawings that are in the archives. We cross reference those drawings against what they're submitting now. And nine times out of ten, we probably find something. There's always that one that gets away and we didn't catch it; we missed it, we weren't sharp enough that day, we weren't paying attention. We're all human.

MS. KAWALERSKI: And I appreciate your efforts, I really do Juan. But I think there has to be something more formal in this language that says, if there is any deviation from the plans that have been approved, it has to go back to square one, number one.

Number two, if something slips through, there has to be consequences. Why aren't the developers fined or made to change those windows if they're doing it on their own?

MR. RIESCO: Yeah, again, I'll explore that on the Venera and the Paseo both. I'll find out and I'll get back to you on that. I am not aware of that change order that you mentioned.

MS. KAWALERSKI: Well, it's not a change order.

MR. RIESCO: That was pre my tenure, so I'll look

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MS. KAWALERSKI: I really would like to know who approved that because they should be fired.

MR. RIESCO: I will look into it.

MR. PARDO: I think they're already gone, yeah.

MS. KAWALERSKI: They're probably working for the developer. They're working for the developer.

MR. BEHAR: No, they would not be working for the developer.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Let's concentrate on what we have before us tonight. Sue, do you have any more comments?

MS. KAWALERSKI: No, but I really think this is the most important thing we can do, I'll reiterate, is the process, okay, the process and straightening out what the boards are being told their purview is.

MR. RIESCO: And I appreciate what you're saying and trying to do. And the more ammunition you give us, the more power we have. So go for it, honestly. You know, change the wording, make it more specific, make it more detailed, because that makes my job easier. All I got to do is say, hey, guys, there it is. There's no discussion. There's no, let's meet, let's let's do this. No, no, no, it's black and white. You made a change to the approved design, you

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have to go back to BOA. I don't want to have a discussion with you.

MS. KAWALERSKI: Okay, so how do we --

MS. GARCIA: So we can clarify that. So we can say any architectural change. I don't want you to think that the building gets higher or they encroach on the set back here, that they're going to go back to Board of architects. I mean, square one as far as architectural change is Board of Architects or to the architects.

MR. RIESCO: I mean the majority of things, when we look at our features, elements, you know, finishes, materials, that that's what we guard, that's what we want when we ask people to give us a higher quality building. And then again, the value engineering, the cost overruns, the schedule delays. At the end, they all want to just finish. And they want to cut stuff out, and unfortunately, we don't allow it.

MS. GARCIA: This isn't a site plan change, it's only architectural.

MS. KAWALERSKI: Right, I understand that. But if you could strengthen the language and also the process of who has to sign off on the change and what are the consequences. I think we need something in here. What are the consequences? If somebody --

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MS. GARCIA: You don't get your permit.

MS. KAWALERSKI: Pardon me?

MR. RIESCO: You won't get a CO.

MS. GARCIA: You don't get your permit, yeah.

MR. RIESCO: You don't get a permit. Yeah, the consequence is, we don't approve the change.

MS. KAWALERSKI: Well, two buildings got COs, how did that happen? There has to be some consequences. There has to be consequences, and I'd like to see that in here. Because I think by, if a developer sees this and say holy, or somebody at the City sees this, I'm going to get fired if I do this, or the developer says, you'll never build in the City of Coral Gables again. I mean, you have to have some teeth in this. There has to be consequences.

MR. RIESCO: You want teeth.

MR. SALMAN: I like your point and I would like to offer a suggestion.

MS. KAWALERSKI: Well, that's a first.

MR. SALMAN: I don't argue with you.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Before we go, Javier, are you done, Sue? Okay. Go ahead.

MR. SALMAN: I have a series of points I'd like to discuss based on the fact that I came in a little bit late and I missed the last meeting that we had

until the very end.

But before I go to that, I'd like to make a suggestion that on that particular point that she was bringing out, is you just add the caveat "Or a CO will be denied until such time as compliance is achieved," simple as that. And then guess what? You've got their attention. Believe me, you've got their attention. And I would be all in favor of having that in there or it gets approved as to removal by all the

MS. GARCIA: Yeah, that's fine. We can put that in there. That's fine.

MR. SALMAN: And that would be, that would solve that problem. So anyway, back to the points that we have. So I'm going to offer that as a suggestion whenever we get to the point of making a motion on this item.

Page 6, section 2(D) intercolumniation, that's a big ass word. Can we just use, excuse me, that's a big word. Can we just use columns, column proportions and spacing?

MS. GARCIA: Sure. Yeah, spacing, yeah.

MR. SALMAN: This is spacing that you're talking

MS. GARCIA: Yeah.

MR. SALMAN: Page eight. This would be Section 4, top of the page. "Facades of large scale basically should be articulated through the application of special architecture or ornate elements such as," etcetera, etcetera, etcetera, "and other ornate features or materials." I would like to add the word materials.

MS. GARCIA: This is before?

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MR. SALMAN: After features and just add "or materials." Okay, page 9 Section 5(D) "Porches may encroach with a maximum of five feet into the front set back." I would add, "where side setbacks are 10 feet or more."

MS. GARCIA: Sorry for (D) the five foot encroachment to the front set back and side setbacks as well?

MR. SALMAN: Into the front set back or side set back if ten feet or more. Some areas you have a five foot set back, you put a stoop in there, you're cutting off a movement of water and people too.

Ten, page ten, Section ten, "Parking garages. screening materials for parking garage openings shall only include," and you have a material which I don't believe is allowed, wood. I don't think it's allowed.

MS. GARCIA: As a reviewed feature?

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MR. RIESCO: We do decorative wood on commercial buildings, yeah, louvers, grills. We accept that at 3 the BOA level, whether it's allowed --MR. SALMAN: You're not allowed for structural. MR. RIESCO: I'm sorry? MR. SALMAN: You're not allowed for structural. MR. RIESCO: On a multi-story building, probably you're not allowed to have wood. MR. SALMAN: No, in any building. MR. RIESCO: On a Type 1 building. 10 11 MR. SALMAN: You're not allowed to do a wood 12 structure on the exterior. 13 MS. GARCIA: Right, on the exterior wall, wow. But this would not be structural, this would just be 1.4 15 screening. MR. RIESCO: These are screens, yeah, these are 16 17 used as screens. 18 MR. SALMAN: My concern is that it's going to be 19 an evesore coming down the road later. 20 MR. RIESCO: Again, these are things that are 21 vetted by the Board during the design review process. 22 We question them. As long as the applicant shows us

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MR. SALMAN: Then I would say, include treated

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and the details.

MR. RIESCO: We discuss it.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Or if I may, Javier, there's also metals that look like wood today.

 $\ensuremath{\mathtt{MR}}\xspace$. RIESCO: Yeah, that's actually frowned upon by the board.

MR. AIZENSTAT: It is? Okay.

MR. RIESCO: The Board does not appreciate looking like something. The Board is --

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$ SALMAN: Can we add the word, insect resistant wood?

MR. RIESCO: What's that?

MR. SALMAN: Can we use the word --

MR. BEHAR: That's pressure treated, you can't.

MR. SALMAN: No, cedar is insect resistant.

MR. RIESCO: There's sections in the code that allow wood.

MR. BEHAR: Yes, like trellises in commercial you're allowed to do in a trellis out of cedar.

MR. RIESCO: We've done it.

MR. SALMAN: We don't have a problem on the roof terraces. The pool areas, you know. Southern yellow pine and we got a problem and it's all out here.

That's it. It's a technical issue.

MR. RIESCO: It's done a lot at a pool levels,

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1 MR. SALMAN: Let me finish. I think that's 2 something that we, I would insert the wood, the term

MR. RIESCO: The type of wood species that's in the code right now address that issue.

MR. BEHAR: You're right.

insect resistant ahead of wood.

MR. SALMAN: Okay. Perfect, it's in there.
Forget what I said. Next, page 11, Section 11. Right above where it says Streetscape and Public Realm
Buildings. "An open space design shall be coordinated with existing and proposed public realm enhancement for adjacent rights of ways to ensure unified and pedestrian friendly, work friendly public spaces."

 $\label{eq:mr.RIESCO:} \mbox{ You want to add the words existing} \\ \mbox{and proposed?}$

MR. SALMAN: Yes. It forces them to coordinate in with Public Works and make sure that we're not doing something cross purposes between what has been designed by Public Works and approved by you guys, and what is being proposed in a project. And hopefully, and hopefully they work together. I've seen where it doesn't many times, as of you, I'm sure.

Twelve, where we're talking about Section 13,
"Windows and doors shall be vertically proportioned or
subdivided to appear vertical." Horizontal windows,

and I would add the word, "and doors are prohibited." 1 MR. RIESCO: I had a question about that also. Is 2 3 that horizontal format or horizontal rolling windows? MS. GARCIA: Rolling. MR. RIESCO: Rolling, right? Okay. So it's the type of window, it's not the layout of the window. MS. GARCIA: Not the proportion of it. 8 MR. RIESCO: Yeah, which I think we don't want horizontal windows on a Med building because that's MR. SALMAN: And we don't want sliding doors, 10 11 which is a rolling door. 12 MR. RIESCO: What's that? 13 MR. SALMAN: And a sliding door is a rolling 14 MR. RIESCO: A slider, yes. 15 MR. SALMAN: Okay, so windows or doors. 16 MS. GARCIA: So replace "and" with "or," is that 17 18 what I'm adding? 19 MR. SALMAN: I said windows and or doors. 20 MR. AIZENSTAT: Well, and or is sort of --21 MR. SALMAN: How about, and doors? 22 MR. COLLER: Can they do either? I would say 23 windows or doors or both windows and doors if you want 24 to be very specific. MR. SALMAN: That's Why we have you here. 25

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MR. COLLER: Right. MR. SALMAN: All right. 3 MR. COLLER: I think windows or doors covers it, which would allow --MR. SALMAN: I'm not as much of a legal wordsmith as you are, I'm just looking at it from English. MR. COLLER: That's why I'm sitting here with 8 you. MR. SALMAN: Perfect. And I and I appreciate it. 10 Thanks you. 11 The rest of the items, 11, we talked about 12 examples given in the code. I like the samples you 13 came in with. The graphics of allowed height increases 1.4 MS. CARVALHO: The architectural features? 15 MR. SALMAN: Yeah, yeah. I think if we we had 16 17 that in in plan elevation and perhaps a three-18 dimensional, it would probably be much more 19 illustrative and might benefit all of us going 20 forward, and that would be my suggestion. 21 MS. KAWALERSKI: Javier, can I just go back to 22 one of your points here on 14, regarding the 23 horizontal sliding windows and doors prohibited on the 24 prohibited on the exterior building facade. 25 What about, so that's the face, that's the front,

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1 right? MR. SALMAN: Yeah, right. MS. KAWALERSKI: Well, the Paseo is sticking out like a sore thumb, and you see three sides of that building from US1. MR. SALMAN: So? MS KAWALERSKI: Do we want to see sliders on the sides of the buildings that is visible from the street? MS. GARCIA: That would still be the exterior of 10 11 the facade? MS. KAWALERSKI: Pardon me? 13 MS. GARCIA: It's still the exterior of the side, 14 whether it's the front, the side or the rear. 15 MS. KAWALERSKI: Not just the front, right? MR. SALMAN: No, no, no. 16 17 MS. GARCIA: No. MS. KAWALERSKI: It's the entire wrap around the 18 building? 19 MS. GARCIA: But if you set your balcony in, they 20 21 don't really mind if it's a roller at that point 22 because we don't really see it. 23 MR. RIESCO: Right, that's a discussion we've 24 had, if if the balcony has a deep recess, they can do something different there because it's not visible 2.5

from the plane of the building. MS. KAWALERSKI: Okay. Thank you. MR. SALMAN: Going back to that one, I would limit it to those that are doors and windows that are within five or six feet of the face of the building. When they're set with a set back, then they're not necessarily visually impacted. But I didn't want to go there and create that condition. MR. RIESCO: You don't have a measurement. I think again, it's up to the Board. They look at that 10 and they openly --11 MR. SALMAN: As I recall at our last meeting, 12 13 from what I saw, you said that there's a movement 14 afoot for these folding --15 MR. RIESCO: The Nanawalls, right? The 16 Nanawalls, yeah, a lot of people are looking at that 17 MR. SALMAN: And as long as they're they're 18 vertically divided and they're --19 MR. RIESCO: As they look like a French door, I 20 21 don't think we have an issue with it. What we don't 22 want is a little thin --23 MR. PARDO: They're on the same plane. 24 MR. RIESCO: Yeah, they're on the same plane. MR. SALMAN: And ideally, they are set back from 25

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the facade. MR. RIESCO: Typically, typically. Again, that 2 3 that's our request but we have to, again, negotiate with people sometimes. It's not always black and MR. SALMAN: Felix covered this one. By the way, I want to say thank you to fellow board member Felix, 8 for having done such a wonderful review of this Med Bonus criteria. MR. PARDO: Thank you. The word is, 10 11 excruciating. MR. SALMAN: No, it wasn't excruciating. But it 13 was, it was very informative, very on point and very helpful as I went through it again in preparation for 14 tonight. 15 Page 14, Section 1, about the middle of that 16 17 section. "When using columns from a classical order, 18 eg, Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, or Composite, 19 the correct elements and proportions of that order 20 shall be used." 21 I would add the term, "generally accepted," after the word "the." Generally accepted, correct elements 22 23 and proportions that are the order shall be used. 24 MS. GARCIA: Okav. MR. SALMAN: And those would be then, Vitruvius, 25

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MR. RIESCO: They can't fence it. They can't

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Vignola, Lutyens, there's lots of it, but they're all
        generally accepted, so they don't come in with
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        something crazy.
            MR. RIESCO: You have several classically trained
        architects on the Board that look at that.
            MR. SALMAN: Yes.
            MR. RIESCO: You know?
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            MR. SALMAN: I know them. I'm one of them,
        believe it or not. I actually went to the Beaux Arts
        and studied there.
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            MR. RIESCO: There you go.
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            MR. SALMAN: How about that? Page 16, felix got
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        that one as well. Okay, I have an issue here on page
        16 Section 7, and Felix partially addressed it but I
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        just want to go over it again so we can clarify it.
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             "Each multi-family zoned property shall provide
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        at least 20 percent of the required ground level
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        landscape open area, percentage based on the total
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        area as publicly accessible."
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            My problem with it is English. Because you've
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        got, as publicly accessible. I assume your intent is
        that 20 percent is accessible to the public from a
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        public right of way; is that correct?
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            MS GARCIA: Yeah
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            MR. SALMAN: Is that your intent?
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enclose it. Yeah, that's the intent. MR. SALMAN: Can we say that? That's the intent but that's not what it said. MR. RIESCO: That's my understanding when you say that. I would add some sort of term that savs it's readily accessible, readily, publicly accessible, so that the term --MR. COLLER: I do have a question on that? MR. SALMAN: Yeah. MR. COLLER: Do we use publicly accessible in other places in the code? MS. GARCIA: We have. Remember, this is optional. This is one of the options they can pick and choose. MR. COLLER: Because if we start changing to readily accessible, which is perfectly okay, then we're going to have to do it throughout, because somebody will say, well, you expressed it here but you didn't express it there.

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right of way.

MR. PARDO: You reminded me of something that there's still references in the other sections of the Mediterranean Bonus that still call, you know, the three levels instead of now, it's called prerequisites, Level 1, Level 2. You may want to go back and look. MS. GARCIA: Oh, you found some, okay. MR. SALMAN: Next section. And again, Felix addressed this last time we met, but I wanted to just 10 underline it because there was something I wanted to clarify. And the next section having to do with the 11 12 developer shall contribute 1/4 percent, .25 percent of 13 the aggregate project value to an established fund for 14 landscape acquisition and the creation of parks etcetera, etcetera, etcetera. 16 Where it says project value, is that defined 17 somewhere? MS. GARCIA: I believe it's defined in our 18 definitions but I can double check. 19 MR. SALMAN: Can we check that? Because right 20 21 now project value can mean anything. 22 MR. AIZENSTAT: I think that was Robert who made 23 that point. 24 MR. SALMAN: Thank you, Robert. MR. BEHAR: You're welcome. 25

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areas that are readily accessible from the public

MR. SALMAN: Then perhaps what we can do is in

the definitions of publicly accessible, and say that

MR. SALMAN: Here's another one Felix brought up. 2 Let me see here. Okay. So we're going to leave that 3 in. That was clarified. Did we decide or not to leave public art since public art is on site? Page 17, Section 9, Pedestrian Amenities, including public art. Are we leaving public art in the list because there was some 8 discussion last time with regards to its inclusion as, because there's art in public places that may or may not be in conflict with it? 10 11 MS. GARCIA: Well, the Art in Public Places has 12 to go through a whole process. This would just be 13 public art. MR. SALMAN: Again, when you say public art, it 14 could be a mural, it could be lots of different things 15 and there's no necessarily -- if it's the owner 16 17 provided, the developer provided. 18 MR. BEHAR: Then it doesn't count for Art in 19 Public Place. 20 MR. SALMAN: Yeah, it doesn't count as Art in 21 Public Place. MR. BEHAR: It has to be approved. 22 MR. SALMAN: It has to be approved. 23 MR. PARDO: If it's by the Commission, it can 24 25

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MR. BEHAR: Yeah, but it has to go through the 3 MR. GRABIEL: That's required on all projects, MS. GARCIA: Yeah. So you're required at a certain threshold, I think it's 20,000 square feet to be part of the Art In Public Places that's provided, either on site or waiver by paying into the fund. I think the waiver is to provide it and then otherwise you pay into the fund. 10 11 MR. GRABIEL: But my only concern is that it says 12 pedestrian amenities in both private property and or 13 public open spaces, including a minimum of four of the following, and one of those is public art. But if I 1.4 do four others, then I don't have to do public art? 15 MS. GARCIA: You would another process, right? 16 17 Art In Public Places process, you would have to do 18 that, yes. 19 MR. RIESCO: Arts In Public places is mandatory based on the construction cost and then you have options on how you execute the public park. 21 MR. GRABIEL: So why do we have public art in 22 23 this section? 24 MS. GARCIA: But you can still have public art

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that's not part of the Art In Public Places.

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MR. RIESCO: There's Art In Public Places, that's a whole. MR. GRABIEL: Mandatory, you have to --MR. RIESCO: Correct, that's a whole different. MR. GRABIEL: This does not in any way conflict monies? MS GARCIA: No MR. GRABIEL: Okay. MR. SALMAN: Thank you. 10 MR. AIZENSTAT: Continue please. MR. SALMAN: Okay, page 18, top of the page, 11 12 we're talking about pedestrian, paseos on properties, contiguous through alleys and or streets. "Include 13 14 pedestrian amenities as defined herein." 15 I didn't see it, and I may have missed it, but 16 these paseos usually go along between one public right 17 of way and another either between the buildings or through the building. 18 MS. GARCIA: Yes. 19 MR. SALMAN: And we've created, we've gone before 20 21 and and created the widths that we want, etcetera. 22 MR. RIESCO: That's a discussion that occurs at 23 the Board level if we feel it's too narrow, if it's 24 MR. SALMAN: That's fine, and that's fine. 2.5

MR. RIESCO: Not directional.

MR. SALMAN: My issue is, Juan, I would just add,

MR. SALMAN: My issue is, Juan, I would just add you know, that they align with existing paseos on adjacent properties or alley ways.

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MR. RIESCO: That's the big picture. The intent is to have circulation through the blocks, but that may or may not happen depending on the development.

MR. SALMAN: It might or it might not, but if you have the opportunity, you have a property that's going to be developed, that you would want to make sure that they're aligned.

MR. RIESCO: That's the intent. That's the intent.

MR. SALMAN: Or that there's some sort of continuity connection to them. Like when they did the parking garage in front of The Palace, they have a walkway through it and they jiggered it to get through there so that it aligned. It's not the world's greatest jiggering, but you know, at least it does provide covered access to, and you're only crossing in the rain through the alley and so that, that is actually helpful.

MS. GARCIA: Yeah, we can put Subsection B in there and say align or be consistent with the existing or proposed paseo network or something like that.

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MR. SALMAN: And that's what I'm looking for.
Felix covered the next one as well. Felix, you're all
over my notes.

Okay. I think I was good for the rest of it.

Thank you. I reserve my time for another comment. Let's finish.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Julio?

MR. GRABIEL: I don't have anything.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Thank you, Julio. Robert?

MR. BEHAR: Mine was very quick. Last time we talked about, and I think Felix and I were part of the conversation regarding the depth of the habital liner, that I saw something now that is 20 feet.

MS. GARCIA: Twenty feet for the front street.

 $\label{eq:mr.behar:} \text{MR. BEHAR:} \quad \text{We also mentioned something to} \\ \text{include where feasible, and I didn't see it there.} \\$

MS. GARCIA: But then we talked about if it's optional, if it's feasible, do they get credit if they select that as one of their --

MR. AIZENSTAT: Agreed. Agreed. Agreed.

MS. GARCIA: So if we put, it's feasible they can propose to the Board of Architects and say that they are complying with that.

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MR. PARDO: Well, the reason is that the discussion had to do with a previous project that came before the board, which was the triangular parcel on Alhambra Circle. Twelve story came down to eight story and they complied with the code. And then the problem was that they because they had one to resize on the frame of a partial, then they had difficulty. So Robert said --

MR. COLLER: Is your point? May I interject, is your point that this is one of the optional elements?

MS. GARCIA: Correct, yes.

MR. COLLER: And if it's not feasible, should you get credit for it as an optional element? Maybe if it's not feasible, then why should you get credit under that option?

MR. RIESCO: Because you don't use that one as a credit.

MR. COLLER: So if that's the concern, you could say if determined not to be feasible, therefore.

MR. BEHAR: But for that project that --

MR. COLLER: You should not get credit for that.

MR. BEHAR: But that project that we use as an example, they could only do it on one street.

MS. GARCIA: On the front street. That's what I understood the discussion was the front street.

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MR. BEHAR: They had three front, three streets.

I think that's where where feasible is applicable because they had three frontage. I thought it was triangular-sided and it had three frontages. They could only do it in one because it was only feasible in one. Then you're going to penalize them and not get the bonus for that.

MR. COLLER: Right.

MR. BEHAR: To me that project was a great example to use in this, where feasible, because they could only do it in one and could not do it on all three of them.

MR. RIESCO: And I guess her point is that there's only one front street. There's only one front of the building. You don't have three fronts to the building. You have front, you have frontages.

There's a difference between a front of a building, a main entrance, a lobby, elevator.

 ${\tt MR.}$ AIZENSTAT: The address.

MR. RIESCO: This is where I want my people to come in. And then there is by nature of the site that I bought, I have three frontages.

But again, we can't, I don't think you can hold somebody to that level where we say, hey, all three of your, right, I think that's unfair.

MS. GARCIA: Because you have front street and you have side street.

MR. BEHAR: But to the point that it's not clear, and then are you going to hold them? That's the only. And then the other one is the depth of the liner, you know?

MS. GARCIA: So we took that out I think in July, and then we talked about it again in, I don't know, August or something or last meeting. And we put it back in because there was concerns that there wasn't an actual number and we talked about what the City --

MR. BEHAR: But the liner, okay, the liner includes, to be clear, the liner includes the hallway, the corridor to get to it, or is that because it's just the actual liner unit? Because if it includes the the corrider, then you're going to have like a 15 foot, you know, right, you know, 20. But because you don't want to do something, you may not be able to do 20 plus in the corridor. O just to be -- that was my only comment that I remember.

MS. GARCIA: Habitable space that you're counting against FAR, I don't see why it would not be part of that 20 feet. I think it would be included in that 20 feet

MR. BEHAR: So the corrider is part of the

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habitable space? Okay, that's it.

MS. GARCIA: I mean, they can always provide more, but again, this is for the front street.

MR. BEHAR: Okay. That's my only. Thank you.

MR. AIZENSTAT: We've had a lot of discussion about the process and what should go first and what should go second.

An example that we recently had was Ponce Park Residences, the Alan Morris project, and that was a project that went through the process as the City has it today. It came to us and the project was obviously just way too big, too massive, and it got sent back to them three times, if I'm not mistaken. It went back to the point where they actually had to redesign the project, which we spoke about the cost involved of having to redo the project.

MR. SALMAN: And then they actually went to Commission, it was denied at Commission.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$ AIZENSTAT: Correct, correct, it went through us three times.

MR. SALMAN: Then they appealed it to the $\label{eq:commission} \text{Commission and it failed on appeal, if I remember }$

MR. AIZENSTAT: Correct. And then it went back to the board of Architects as a brand new building

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through the process, through architect.

MR. SALMAN: Brand new attorney.

MR. AIZENSTAT: It was a whole new project when it came to us. And at that point, that project was approved because it was done right. And the example that I want to bring is, I'm not so sure the entire process is broken. I'm just looking at that project as an example.

I'm not saying that the process shouldn't be tweaked or there's, there's always something we we can all do better, whether it's a City, whether it's a board, whether it's an individual. But I think the main step is recognizing it. As long as we all recognize that there's a flaw in a process, it's our responsibility to improve on that process, and that's what I'm hearing from my fellow board members.

It's not so much to chastise somebody and to me, it's not who did this and why and what, it's there were mistakes made, there were issues made. We need to find out what they are to improve it, to improve the quality of life for all of us, not just one section of town or another section of town.

The other point that I want to make is the last project, one of the last projects also that came before us, which is the Mark. And that project also,

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we all looked at it, and we said this thing is huge. There's just no way. It went through a process. I don't think the process was as long, but it went through a process.

But that developer, according to my understanding, decided to take a different route to look at its approvals. And the different route that it decided to take were beyond our control of what we can approve or not approve. And it may end up being actually a bigger building. And I could be wrong, but it may end up being a bigger building Than what they were coming before us.

MR. RIESCO: That that's the danger and the box that we're opening up.

 $\label{eq:mr.alzenstat:} \mbox{MR. Alzenstat: Correct, and that's what I want to point out.}$

MR. RIESCO: That developers have the ability to mass the site. And when they come to the BOA, they address the comments and the massing discussions that we have and they, they work on it and they provide responses to what we tell them. But that's the negative about this discussion is that you might get developers that say, you know what. But again, that's going to go nowhere.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Correct.

1 MR. RIESCO: So we're going to spend more money,

MR. RIESCU: So we're going to spend more money, more time, but that's a definite possibility. We have that discussion internally all the time that, you know, we're chastising these people. We're telling them to reduce it, to drop it, to lower it, cut it up. And they, I mean, it happens to us a lot on residential work, on large lots where, you know, we get these.

MR. AIZENSTAT: The one I'm discussing is on US1.
MR. RIESCO: On US1.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Bagle Emporium.

MR. RIESCO: So you know there's a danger there, and and we deal with that weekly on our side.

MR. AIZENSTAT: My point is, we have to be careful of those issues. And we have to be, to familiarize ourselves as much as possible so we know what to give and what not to give to reach a medium it.

MR. RIESCO: It really is.

MR. AIZENSTAT: I think the discussions, like I said at the very beginning, this is our sixth meeting that was posted, Five, which we actually have spoken about because we deferred one. And there's been a lot of healthy discussion among everybody, and I think it's good, I really do.

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Everybody on the Board does not always agree with each other. But in the end, I think we always come to a good decision as to what has to be done.

 $\ensuremath{\mathtt{MR}}.$ BEHAR: You agree with me three times tonight.

MR. AIZENSTAT: That's a bonus.

 $\label{eq:mr.salman: Memorable Day. We're going to write $$ it down.$

MR. AIZENSTAT: And the other, one last final point which I want to make is, the City attorney's office, there's been a lot of discussion about the City Attorney's Office.

The City Attorney's office is a city staff in a department within the City of Coral Gables. If there are discrepancies, which the Board feels that we have with an interpretation, then what I would ask is that possibly we should ask for an interpretation itself of that individual, the way they're interpreting the code. I don't know. I'm not an attorney, so I don't know what the venue is or what the process is but to me, I think the right thing would be for us as a Board to ask if an individual within the City Attorney's Office feels strong about something.

For me, I'd like to know why, and I'd like to know an interpretation in the legal sense. I

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understand Felix, and you make a very good point. I'm not disagreeing with your point, it's clearly written a certain way. But to me, I would like to ask an interpretation to know from other legal individuals to give that, for me or for the Board to really understand what's going on. Because I think that's going to be an issue going forward with the Board of Architects. And I think that has to be clarified because that's that's going to be a problem.

And I'm not, I don't know what the correct answer is, but there's got to be some way to get a correct interpretation, whether it's from outside counsel, whether it's maybe looking.

MR. COLLER: The Board is a board, you can go to outside counsel. But if you want to get, if you want to get a further explanation from the City attorney on this, on this issue, I believe that Gus was here at the last meeting. But it seems like there's still a feeling of not really sure you understand the scope of the Board of Architects versus the scope of the Planning and Zoning Board and whether, and the issue of compatibility and how that's considered.

I thought there was a discussion. I'll certainly report back to the City Attorney, there still is uncertainty over that.

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MR. AIZENSTAT: There was there was a discussion, but I just I feel it's unfair for Gus not to be here to defend himself when he feels strong about something, and that's what I meant by an interpretation. Sometimes if, you know, one side feels one way so strongly, the other side feels a certain way, there's got to be something that clarifies it. That's that's all I'm saying. I feel that he should be allotted to defend himself.

MR. PARDO: Mr. Chairman?

MR. AIZENSTAT: Yes, sir?

MR. PARDO: I would like to correct Mr. Coller. This is not a compatibility issue. It is a process where Mr. Ceballos was here and the verbatim minutes speak for themselves, because from the previous meeting, if you recall, again, I was told through the City attorney that I had made a mistake saying that, that the City attorney's office was influenced by restricting the Board of Architects and Judy Hardy, the chair of the Board of Architects, came up and reinforced exactly what I had said.

Then when you were out and the city attorney was here, Tina was here and Mr. Ceballos was here also, that's when he explained what he explained, which sounded very good and well, except when I saw the

transcripts, it's exactly the way I thought. He defended himself from the previous meeting.

But I think this is not about defending or refusing. This is not a personal thing. This is more of a directive thing from the City Attorney's office, Assistant City Attorney.

MR. COLLER: I believe that I texted the City attorney on this issue and what she said to me was the Board of Architects should not consider zoning requests. So yes, appropriate to assume they have zoning approval for purposes of focusing on just the design, which is somewhat aligned with what was said before.

But if the board doesn't like that, this is your opportunity to make a change. If you -- you had talked about, well, maybe we need to have a theoretical project that comes before the Board and then it goes back to the Board of architects.

I'm not supporting it or not supporting it. I'm telling you this, I'm giving the Board the option, if you wish, to address this as part of this process.

MR. PARDO: This had nothing to do with the board of Architects obstructing upzoning. It was simply an exercise of saying, well, this is the existing massing that you get off the existing zoning, and then you

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show the massing of the proposal and award those bonus, subjective, subjective to, well, you have to assume that it's going to get approved.

That is where I think the City Attorney's Office stepped way out of line.

MR. COLLER: Well, I think the way they're posturing it, and I wasn't there, but I think they're trying to separate, which is very difficult to separate, the zoning piece from the design piece.

It's a very difficult, but that's what the, the code is really instructing. The Board of Architects is not supposed to be the Board that grants zoning, so it's a difficult challenge. I'm suggesting to the Board ---if you don't want ---

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}.$ PARDO: You said something now that is not right.

MR. COLLER: Which is?

MR. PARDO: The Board of Architects has never said, we're the ones that are going to approve the zoning. But the massing is a direct, a direct cause when you're looking at upzoning. The massing gets changed from this size to maybe shown on the model three or four or five times. Look at that.

MR. COLLER: Which this Board, when they you look at that, you find it to be incompatible. The massing

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that, as I read the transcript, the massing that they're talking about, as I understand it, is the massing -- if you got the Mediterranean Bonus, what does that, what is the impact of that massing?

MR. PARDO: Two or three floors. What you're

talking about is the massing of the change of zoning.

MR. PARDO: That's a completely different animal.

MR. COLLER: Right, and that's the --

MR. COLLER: And apparently, from what I'm reading there, they want to tease out the zoning from

the design. They want the board to focus on the design. And if the design has a problem, which I believe was from the transcript, if the design has a problem that makes it incompatible, then you make an adjustment.

MR. PARDO: Again, you're repeating this, but what I'm trying to tell you is, in the things that the Board of Architects does, it's not just oh, how pretty the color is. It's all about massing, scale and how it relates to existing neighborhoods. It's black and white

MR. COLLER: Okay.

MR. PARDO: The problem that we're having, I think, it's not a question of that the Board of Architects is blocking an upzone. The Board of

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Architects has to be looking at the massing. Before they look at the details, before they look at the laundry list of things for the bonuses that only give you two floors. We're talking about projects that are coming in for an upzoning. For example, the Alan Morris building, which the chairman brought up, they did a great job. They came in with a building that was too big. But because they're being told no, no, no, no, that was something. But they already had gone through Bonus. Again, based on the aesthetics, because they were told that by the City Attorney's office. That is wrong. It was wrong then for that project and it's wrong for every single project.

And then on top of that the City architect said

for ten years they've been doing like that. Well, that's the reason we got the buildings that we have in this city. That's the problem.

MR. COLLER: And you can make a legislative change.

MR. PARDO: And that's what we're discussing today, a legislative change. And that part of the code is part of the Mediterranean Bonus code, not just the boxes, not just the list. And for me, I think it's important to understand that if you're in the CDD, that building should be treated differently than

if you're across the street from single family residence.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Felix, would you like in order to move this forward, would you like to make a motion?

MR. BEHAR: Mr. Chair, you're going to lose me very soon. Unfortunately, I had a --

MR. AIZENSTAT: He's got a personal issue and --well, no, what I'd like to do is keep the Board as full as whole as possible on the Board.

MR. BEHAR: I'll make a motion to approve.

MR. WITHERS: I kind of like these special meetings though, you know?

MR. BEHAR: I'll make a motion to improve and I welcome whatever limited input so we could get this the way that if the modification is being presented to us.

MR. PARDO: I'm sorry, can't support that. I would make a motion to defer.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Well, we have a motion. Let's see what happens. We have a motion, as Robert has stated. Is there -- with limited modifications, if somebody would like to do that. Is there a second?

MS. KAWALERSKI: For clarification, what is a limited? What are you talking about limited? Because we're talking about a legislative item here, that's

not limited. That's not an add on, that is a major 1 2 3 MR. SALMAN: Not necessarily. I mean, I don't see that as a major because that would be a process, not redo the whole. I think that what Jennifer has presented to us, I feel like, you know, for the most part, I think we are in agreement that it's. 8 It it could be for example, the process to go through. MR. SALMAN: You go like conceptual and then you 10 11 12 MS. KAWALERSKI: Would that be considered 13 legislative, right? MR. AIZENSTAT: Would that be legislative? 14 MS. KAWALERSKI: And that's what I'm saying. So 15 it's not incidental. I mean, to me that's major, 16 17 changing a process. 18 MR. AIZENSTAT: If that's something that you'd 19 like to ask, but. 20 MR. BEHAR: Yes. 21 MR. COLLER: I do have one concern about 22 addressing it in this title because I don't know if 23 this title would cover that. 24 MS. GARCIA: I would suggest probably two separate motions, one with the proposed changes and 25

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one with the proposed change in the process. MS. KAWALERSKI: So this would be approving the 2 3 checklist, basically. MR. BEHAR: Yes. MR. WITHERS: Would you add based based on the technical changes that we have put forth at this Board and the previous meeting? MR. SALMAN: All throughout, yeah, throughout. Yeah, throughout. Including today. Including tonight. MR. AIZENSTAT: It's on the record. So we have a 10 11 motion, we have a second. Any discussion? 12 MR. PARDO: Mr. Chairman? 13 MR. AIZENSTAT: Yes, sir. MR. PARDO: Just you know, for the record, great 1.4 majority of these changes, great majority of these 15 changes were in the work of the Blue Ribbon Committee 16 17 did three years ago, because I checked almost verbatim 18 with the final draft 19 MR. AIZENSTAT: You did a great job. MR. PARDO: I just want that to be in the record. MR. AIZENSTAT: Everybody in the Blue Ribbon 21 Committee did a great job, and I commend that. 22 MR. BEHAR: I want to take credit for that too. 23 24 MR. WITHERS: How do we move the needle on the 25 legislative side?

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MR. COLLER: I have a thought, which I might suggest to the Board, because this is really probably beyond the scope of this title, because you're talking about coming up with a conceptual plan going forward. I would suggest that you make a motion, direct the City Commission to consider a change in the process to allow for conceptual projects to come first to the Planning and Zoning Board. MR. BEHAR: Well, not first to us, I think the 10 Board of Architects. MR. COLLER: Well, first to the Board. 11 12 MR. BEHAR: As a conceptual. 13 MR. COLLER: As a conceptual, then the Planning 14 and Zoning Board gets the zoning. Then it goes back, 15 as I understand it, to the Board of Architects and for 16 them to decide whether or not they're going to give 17 them the --MR. AIZENSTAT: And then it comes back to the 18 Board of, to Planning and Zoning? 19 MR. SALMAN: Yeah, when it gets final. 20 21 MS. GARCIA: So basically, I think you're 22 separating the site plan approval from the land use 23 and zoning changes. 24 MR. AIZENSTAT: But we always ask for site plans. 25 I know we've been very, that directive has always

been, at least with my tenure, Robert's tenure, we've always wanted a site. MR. BEHAR: But if it comes here first and the Board has not seen it, who are? We're not Board of Architects. MR. WITHERS: I didn't mean to get off the discussion of the main motion, but I just, I'm in favor, I'll support the motion if we can have some discussion about how we kind of come up with a plan 10 MR. AIZENSTAT: That where we're at. 11 12 MR. SALMAN: Might I suggest we just move or vote 13 on the first motion that we have, and then we can ask 14 for another motion with regards to the process? That 15 way we just go ahead and clean. MS. KAWALERSKI: But is there some way to put in 16 17 there that, yeah, we're we're approving the checklist provided that there's a fix on the process? 18 MR. BEHAR: Well, we're gonna make a motion now. 19 After we vote on this. 20 21 MR. PARDO: We're going to make a motion. 22 MR. AIZENSTAT: We're going to make a motion. 23 We're doing that tonight. 24 MR. RIESCO: Med Bonus and Design? That's what you're doing, you're doing a two-step process? 25

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MR. AIZENSTAT: Right. We have a motion, we have 2 a second. Any other discussion? 3 No, Jill, call the roll please. THE SECRETARY: Felix Pardo. MR PARDO: No THE SECRETARY: Javier Salman. MR. SALMAN: Yes. 8 THE SECRETARY: Chip Withers. MR. WITHERS: Yes. THE SECRETARY: Robert Behar. 10 11 MR. BEHAR: Yes. 12 THE SECRETARY: Julio Grabiel 13 MR. GRABIEL: Yes. THE SECRETARY: Sue Kawlerski. 14 MS. KAWALERSKI: Yes. 15 16 THE SECRETARY: Eibi Aizenstat. 17 MR. AIZENSTAT: Yes. 18 Now the second part. MR. WITHERS: So here's a crazy idea, I don't 19 20 know if it makes. 21 MR. AIZENSTAT: I see the mouth is better. 22 MR. WITHERS: It would benefit me because you 23 have no idea how much respect I have for architects over the last five months. And what Mr. Pardo said 24 really has resonated with me is that they really could 25

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be the gatekeepers in development of the city, empowered to do so, assuming.

Would it would it benefit any of us, probably not the architects on the Board, but to have any kind of joint session with the Architectural board.

MS. KAWALERSKI: I like that.

MR. WITHERS: No? I mean, I just like to ask them questions.

MR. PARDO: I personally would like to see the city architect and the chair, Assistant chair, Board of Architects as they were here at the previous meeting.

MR. WITHERS: So let's just discuss it.

MR. PARDO: And to discuss it. They know what's wrong and they know what has to be fixed. And the other thing is, I would like to have the City attorney's Office here also because it's not written anywhere of the direction that they're giving. And that should be, we don't want to get sued. We don't want to this, we don't want to that. But there has to be something very clear to the board of Architects so they know what everybody that sits on that board that makes the decision can and cannot do.

MR. BEHAR: So we're not going to be making a motion and take a vote on that tonight.

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 $\mbox{MS. KAWALERSKI:} \quad \mbox{Well, you know what?} \quad \mbox{I think it} \\ \mbox{needs a lot lot more discussion.}$

MR. BEHAR: Because if that's the case, I have to leave. I had, unfortunately a death in the family, but this was important to be here. Thank you.

MR. AIZENSTAT: He was not going to come. You know, for the record, Robert was not going to come tonight, and he felt it important to come.

Robert, thank you. Let the record show that Robert has left the meeting, please.

(Mr. Behar left the meeting.)

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MR. WITHERS: What I said earlier and I really, the City has to be as objective as possible in their policies, but we're really creating a great deal of subjectivity in the process we have now because they're making assumptions and plans on something that is not solid, you know?

MR. PARDO: I believe that we need to get the City Attorney on board with what has to be done for the Board of Architects to do what they do, and to do it right. And it goes from buildings that already have a matter of right and protected by Bert Harris and and also people that are applying to upzone because nobody applies to down zone.

And the other thing is that it has, in my

opinion, it has to be a public meeting because the people that are sitting in this audience are the people that are ultimately affected by this. And this has just gone on way too long. There's been already too much damage to the City.

MR. WITHERS: Well, it's already upzone. By the time it hits us, it's already been upzoned. If you think about it, because they've met the criteria, the six or seven or eight criteria, it's already up zone from from that envelope.

MR. PARDO: Right. And I really believe that by doing it the way that it's been done, the Board of architects is used basically as a tool when it comes to this Board.

MR. COLLER: MR. Chairman, I just want to advise the Board that any change in the comp plan or any change in zoning has to go to this Board.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Correct.

MR. COLLER: It does not come to -- nothing comes to this Board already upzoned unless the City Commission already upzoned it and it would have had to come before this board first.

MR. AIZENSTAT: No doubt.

MS. KAWALERSKI: But there's a presumption.

MR. WITHERS: But the project we looked at

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already has been, right?

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 $\label{eq:mr.salman:} \mbox{ It's a perception. It's an incorrect perception.}$

MS. KAWALERSKI: Exactly. As Maria just said when she was up here, she said it's already kind of like baked in, you know. There is a psychological shadow saying if they approved it, it must be okay, we we should do it too. And that's.

MR. AIZENSTAT: I don't agree with that because I don't look at, I can speak for myself. I don't look at a project and say this happened and I should do it again. TO me, and we should all look at each project individually for its own merits and for what it stands for.

MR. RIESCO: We call it case by case.

MS. KAWALERSKI: Well, yeah, athat's the idea, that's the ideal. But you know, I would question whether that has the practice I.

MR. AIZENSTAT: I disagree. In other words, I disagree that that that a board member comes and says, well, it's already been done or they give the bonuses already with the Board of Architects, let me just rubber stamp it. I haven't seen that.

MR. PARDO: I have heard on this. I've heard it more than once where it was approved for bonus already

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by the Board of Archs. So whatever you think or say, you still have to approve it, but still that carries weight and it's the wrong weight to carry.

MR. SALMAN: Again, that is, as my recollection of that particular statement, which I have heard countless times here, it comes out of the mouth of the attorney for the developer. And he's saying it on purpose to create a perception. Now, if we want to buy into that, that's up to us.

MR. RIESCO: It's called projections.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SALMAN: It's all about projection. If we want to be the suckers and say yeah, okay

MR. RIESCO: And again --

MR. SALMAN: We're not. We are not.

MR. RIESCO: I agree with the chair. If you look at permits, how they're reviewed, you know, there's multiple departments just like in here, there's multiple steps to an approval. And just because you get one department or one approval, doesn't guarantee that you're going to get. For example, this happens all the time with residential work and, and at a staff level. Oh, I got approval from building and Structural, but I think I can get my permit. No, you got to get BOA approval and BOA approval is probably more important than Structural. So it's part of a

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process and just because they have those approval doesn't swav us.

MS. KAWALERSKI: You know what, and that's the ideal. But we're human beings, we get persuaded and we say, well, we did it for them the last month, what's wrong with it, what's wrong with doing it this time for this project too? We're human beings.

MR. WITHERS: More Importantly, you got staff approval. Staff has said they met all the qualifications, they are deserving of this.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ AIZENSTAT: But we're also supposed to listen to all the testimony as presented before us.

MR. WITHERS: I know, I know.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Before we make our determination. And there's been so many times that I've sat on this Board where the staff has recommended approval, where I've seen this Board and the individuals and the members of this Board say I disagree, absolutely.

MS. KAWALERSKI: You know what, can I recommend, because we can talk all night, that we have a special meeting with you, Juan, and Judy Carty and --

MR. PARDO: And Peter.

MS. KAWALERSKI: And Peter and the City Attorney. And I don't think it should be at a regular P&Z meeting because I think we probably have a big agenda

from what was cancelled last time. We have a big upcoming agenda and I don't think we want to be here until midnight. Can we have a special meeting?

I think this worked terrifically, and I think this is important enough for a special meeting with all those parties concerned is going to be very important.

MR. SALMAN: I think we're putting the cart before the horse because we're not in the position -- where we can make that recommendation. But I would make the recommendation and get the Commission to approve us to look at that issue with regards to the process.

 $\label{eq:ms. KAWALERSKI: You know, I disagree because $$it's$ a vague notion that we're presenting them.}$

MR. SALMAN: No, it's not a vague notion. We're looking at making specific modifications to the process for approval of buildings that will receive a Mediterranean Bonus or with, or a PAD.

MS. KAWALERSKI: You know what, though, if I was a commissioner, I would say, well, show me the examples. Just like that model gave us a real clear vision. If I'm a commissioner, I want to know exactly what the heck you're talking about and what your suggestions are, not a vague notion we're going to

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meet and we might change the process. I would rather have something solid in front of me.

MR. PARDO: So the only reason it's in our wheelhouse is because the first portion is part of the

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wheelhouse is because the first portion is part of the Mediterranean bonus component. We were charged to look at reviewing this entire section of the Mediterranean component, which is all of it, including that process. And I think that if we ignore what the Board of Architects is or is not doing, then they're the ones that ultimately get blamed. They get nothing but blame. They get very little credit.

MR. SALMAN: Felix, all I'm suggesting is that we make a motion to further review the process that is used in the approval of the Mediterranean Bonuses, and that's it, we'll just make that motion.

MS. KAWALERSKI: I think it delays the process.

MR. PARDO: To make, I'm sorry, to make a motion?

MR. SALMAN: Make a motion for us to, initially, I said to seek approval from the Commission to continue to make the changes to the process. But you're, what you're saying is that we're already charged that?

MR. PARDO: Right, because it's part of.

MR. SALMAN: Then the motion would be for us to

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then continue until such, for another special meeting for the review of the process and have that discussion at that time; is that what you're saying?

MR. GRABIEL: Do we need a motion for that?

MS. KAWALERSKI: We need a motion for that.

MR. SALMAN: Yes, because we just approved this.

MR. PARDO: We just approved part of part of it, in other words.

MR. COLLER: I think, I think the Commission, it would be helpful, since you're passing this, that the Commission should be aware that you want to look at this.

MR. AIZENSTAT: That's what Javier was saying.

MR. SALMAN: That's what I was saying initially,
but but Felix has a point, it's sort of included in
here.

MS. GARCIA: So the Commission, when they get this recommendation of the changes to the Mediterannean design, they'll have the minutes and we'll summarize this meeting and we'll summarize the discussion that this board had.

 $\ensuremath{\mathtt{MR.\ AIZENSTAT}}$. When is the Commission meeting next?

MS. GARCIA: November 12, I think.

MR. SALMAN: Well, then we should make a motion

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to say that we further recommend, besides this approval, that the process for awarding those bonuses between the Board of Architects and this Board be explored for further modification of this criteria.

MR. AIZENSTAT: You mean come back to us, is that what you're saying, Felix?

 $\label{eq:MS. GARCIA: Well, I mean, any legislative change in the code will come back here.}$

MR. AIZENSTAT: Correct.

MR. SALMAN: Understood. But I'm saying we're approving the technical issues that we discussed today which we just voted upon, and then add in the recommendation that we continue to review the process by which those Board, those bonuses are approved. This is the, these are the technical criteria for the approval we're looking. At the process approval, the procedural approval. We make that further recommendation with the approval of the technical.

MS. GARCIA: The larger concern is the change of zoning, how it's being assumed at the Board of Architects level before it comes here. I think it's the bigger concern, right?

MR. SALMAN: It's about working it out between the Board of -- we can't charge them without getting them involved.

MR. PARDO: What I want to make sure is that we stop the City Attorney's Office from saying Board of Architects, you must review this as if this is zoning, which hasn't gone to the Planning Board, which hasn't gone to the Commission for final approval.

In other words, it comes to us for recommendation and then it goes to the Commission for final approval. I think that we have to do it in such a way that the City Attorney's Office is not instructing the Board of Architects on something that they can or cannot do.

 $\label{eq:mr.alzenstat:} \mbox{ MR. AIZENSTAT: That's a legal determination,} \\ \mbox{what you're saying.}$

MR. COLLER: But I think as I understand it, there's a subset of applications that come before the board of architects, those are applications that seek in addition, comp plan changes and upzoning. Those

MR. PARDO: A legal determination is different.

in addition, comp plan changes and upzoning. Those are the applications you're concerned about where the Board of Architects is looking at it as if those things would be granted. And then what does the design look like?

So what you really want is for those applications to actually come before this Board for a preliminary determination as to whether or not you would in fact grant that comp plan and grant that zone change.

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So when it goes back to the Board of Architects, they know exactly whether or not this board, which is still a recommending board, it's still going to be made a decision of the City Commission. But the board of Architects will know exactly where the board stands on those issues.

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MR. AIZENSTAT: Doesn't that resolve that?

MR. COLLER: So what you're looking for is actually a procedural change into the zoning code.

And what I thought you were going to do is advise the the City Commission that there's an issue that the Board is concerned about with regard to this procedure and that this Board would like to look at it and come up with recommendations to the City Commission on how it should be handled.

MR. PARDO: I think, you know, that's a healthy discussion with the Commission, but since what came before us is part of this section, what is missing is the identification of those type of applications in the two-part BOA review approvals.

MR. COLLER: But the problem is the title. I think the title is limiting. So what you're going to be given the opportunity if the City Commission wants you to look at it is say, fine, let's have an item that addresses that. Have a title that encompasses

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the potential change and have this Board weigh in on it.

I think that's what you want.

MR. PARDO: Correct, that's exactly what I want.

MR. COLLER: So I'm just trying to -- there's a

couple ways to do it. One is you could just say, let's

have a special meeting, but then you're not letting,

yes, and the city Commission will look at your

minutes, which is one way to do it.

Another way to do it is, since this Board has made recommendations in the past in connection with other items, is to make a recommendation to the City Commission that this issue needs to be looked at and we would like to look at it.

MR. WITHERS: I like that.

MR. AIZENSTAT: So we have a motion, the way Mr. Coller described it, we have a second by Chip.

MR. WITHERS: Yeah. I have a question.

19 MR. AIZENSTAT: Go ahead.

MR. WITHERS: Are we allowed to speak to our Commission appointees on this issue?

MR. COLLER: I don't know. This is legislative, so I would say, there's not an issue.

MR. AIZENSTAT: It's not a quasi judicial.

MR. COLLER: It's it's not a quasi judicial item.

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MR. PARDO: The only thing we can't do is talk among ourselves.

MR. WITHERS: I just want to know if I can, if my $\text{Commissioner calls me and says, what did you guys talk about at the meeting?} \quad \text{I just want to know.}$

MR. COLLER: Right. But you can't go from

MR. WITHERS: I understand.

 $\ensuremath{\mathtt{MR}}.$ COLLER: But you can speak to your commissioner.

MR. AIZENSTAT: So we have a motion, we have a second. Any other discussion?

(No response.)

MR. AIZENSTAT: Call the roll, please.

THE SECRETARY: Javier Salman?

MR. SALMAN: Before I say, yes, I want to thank the City Attorney representative here to our Board for having made concise a motion, that I think we were all headed towards. And I appreciate that and I would vote yes.

THE SECRETARY: Chip Withers.

MR. WITHERS: Yes.

THE SECRETARY: Julio Grabiel.

MR. GRABIEL: Yes.

THE SECRETARY: Sue Kawalerski.

MS. KAWALERSKI: Yes.

THE SECRETARY: Felix Pardo.

MR. PARDO: Yes.

THE SECRETARY: Eibi Aizenstat.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Yes. Before we adjourn, I just want to thank staff for all the hard work that they have really done putting this together. I know that there's a lot of discussion to be had going forward with even projects coming before us, but you know, we welcome that. Thank you.

MS. KAWALERSKI: And if I could add to that, and thank you, Felix Pardo, for really going through this with a fine-tooth comb so we didn't have to.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Is there a motion to adjourn?

MR. PARDO: And Mr. Chairman, can we have staff send us all the exhibits that were put up here during their presentation?

 $\label{eq:ms.garcia:} \mbox{MS. GARCIA:} \quad \mbox{The PowerPoint, sure I can get you} \\ \mbox{that.}$

MR. PARDO: The graphic.

MS. GARCIA: Yeah.

MR. AIZENSTAT: Thank you. Again, is there a motion to adjourn?

We have a motion by Felix. Second.

MS. KAWALERSKI: Second.

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MR. AIZENSTAT: All in favor, say, aye.
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            (The Board says Aye.)
            MR. AIZENSTAT: All right. Bye. Thank you,
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            (The meeting was adjourned at 8:28 p.m.)
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                     REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
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            I, Avonne White, a Notary Public and Reporter for
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| 1 | the State of Florida, do hereby certify that I was |
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| 2 | authorized to and did stenographically report the |
| 3 | foregoing proceedings at the time, place, and on the date |
| 4 | herein before forth. |
| 5 | |
| 6 | DATED this 7th Day of November, 2024 |
| 7 | |
| 8 | Avonne White |
| 9 | Notary Public State of Florida |
| 10 | |
| 11 | Commission No.: HH489503 |
| 12 | Commission Expires: February 6, 2028 |
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