CITY
OF
CORAL GABLES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD
MEETING

405 Biltmore Way, Coral Gables, Florida Wednesday, 4:11 p.m., February 19, 2020.

## PARTICIPANTS:

BRUCE EHRENHAFT, Chairperson
JOHN FULLERTON, Board Member
XAVIER DURANA, Board Member
RAUL R. RODRIGUEZ, Board Member
ALICIA BACHE-WIIG, Board Member PEGGY ROLANDO, Board Member

KARA KAUTZ, Historic Preservation Officer
ELIZABETH GUIN, Historic Preservation Coordinator GUSTAVO J. CEBALLOS, Assistant City Attorney

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Good afternoon.

Before we commence, those persons who will be addressing the Historic Preservation Board during the public hearing portion of this meeting should legibly record their name and address on the sign-in sheet and indicate the item or items about which they'll speak. If -- the primary purpose of the sign-in sheet is to record the attendance and also to assist in the accurate recording of minutes, so if you have not already done so, please go to the secretary's desk and sign in.

So welcome to the regularly,
regularly-scheduled meeting of the City of Coral Gables Historic Preservation Board. We are residents of Coral Gables and are charged with the preservation and protection of historic or architecturally-worthy buildings, structures, sites, neighborhoods and artifacts which impart a historic -- a distinct historical heritage of the city.

The board is comprised of nine members, seven of whom are appointed by the commission, one by the city manager, and the ninth is selected by the board and confirmed by the commission.

Five members of the board constitute a quorum and five affirmative votes are necessary for the adoption of any motion.

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Any person who acts as a lobbyist pursuant to the City of Coral Gables Ordinance Number 2006-11 must register with the city clerk prior to engaging in lobbying activities or presentations before the city staff, boards, committees or the city commission. A copy of the ordinance is available in the office of the city clerk. Failure to register and provide proof of registration can prohibit your ability to present to the Historic Preservation Board on applications under consideration this afternoon.
"Lobbyist" is defined as an individual, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity employed or retained, whether paid or not, by a principal who seeks to encourage the approval, disapproval, adoption, repeal, passage, defeat or modifications of, $A$, any ordinance, resolution, action or decision of any city commissioner;

B, any action, decision, recommendation of the city manager, any city board or committee, including, but not limited to, quasi-judicial advisory board, trust, authority or council;

Or C, any action, decision, action, or recommendation of city personnel during the time period of the entirety of the decision making process on the action, decision or recommendation which foreseeably will be heard or reviewed by the city commission or a city board or

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committee, including, but not limited to, quasi-judicial advisory board, trust, authority or council.

Presentations made to this board are subject to the city's false claims ordinance, Chapter 39 of the City of Coral Gables code.

I now officially call the City of Coral Gables Historic Preservation Board meeting of February 19, 2020 to order. The time is 4:15 p.m.

We have three members who are absent and have requested excused absences.

Those present to my right are Alicia Bache-Wiig, Xavier Durana, John P. Fullerton; to my left, Raul R. Rodriguez, and Margaret A. Rolando who goes by the name "Peggy." Okay.

Staff present today from the Historic,
Historical Resources and Cultural Arts Department are Kara N. Kautz, the city's historic preservation officer, and ElizaBeth B. Guin, the city historic preservation coordinator. Also present is Gustavo Ceballos, our assistant city attorney.

So we're going to need to have a motion for excused absence for Cesar Garcia-Pons, Albert Menendez, who is our vice chair, and Mike Sardinas. Is there a motion?

MR. FULLERTON: I so move.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Second it.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MR. FULLERTON: And also might mention to the people presenting today that we will need five of the six of us. I'm sorry.

MS. KAUTZ: I told them already.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yeah. Thank you.
MR. FULLERTON: Sorry.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you for the reminder.
So I'll call for a voice vote. Any -- all in favor?
THE BOARD MEMBERS: Aye (collectively).
MR. EHRENHAFT: Any opposed? Aye. I forgot to speak. So motion passes. Okay.

Next agenda item is approval of minutes from our last meeting held on January 15th, 2022 -- 2020. Are there any changes or corrections? Okay. Peggy, you were not present, so.

MS. ROLANDO: I will abstain.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Right, yes. Okay. Chair calls for a motion to approve the January 15 minutes. MR. RODRIGUEZ: Motion to approve.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Second?
MR. DURANA: Second.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. All in favor, say "aye."

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THE BOARD MEMBERS: Aye (collectively).

MR. EHRENHAFT: Aye. Any opposed? Okay.
The motion passes.
Notice regarding ex parte communications:
Please be advised that this board is a quasi-judicial board and the items on the agenda are quasi-judicial in nature which requires board members to disclose all ex parte communications.

An ex parte communication is defined as any contact, communication, conversation, correspondence, memorandum or other written or verbal communications that takes place outside a public hearing between a member of the public and a member of the quasi-judicial board regarding matters to be heard by the quasi-judicial board.

If anyone has made any contact with a board member, when the issue comes before the board, the member must state on the record the existence of an ex parte communication, the party who originated the communication, and whether the communication will affect that board member's ability to impartially consider the evidence to be presented regarding the matter. Okay.

Chair has a question for staff. Is there any item on today's agenda that might be deferred?

MS. KAUTZ: No, sir.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Thank you. Okay. So
if any persons in the audience are going to be testifying today, please rise to be sworn.
(Thereupon, all audience participants were duly sworn on oath.)

MR. EHRENHAFT: We will now proceed to the public hearings on cases on the agenda. First is a local historic designation, Case File LHD 2020-001 for property located at 416 Garlenda Avenue.

MS. GUIN: Can you put the Power up, the Power Point up, please?

MR. EHRENHAFT: I need to read into the record the specifications for the property, I believe. Is that right?

Consideration of the local historic designation of the property at 416 Garlenda Avenue legally described as Lots Four to Six, Block 265 --

MS. GUIN: Can you put the other Power Point up, please? I'm sorry.

MR. EHRENHAFT: -- Revised Plat, Riviera Section Part Two, according to the plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 28 at Page 23 of the public records of Miami-Dade County, Florida.

MS. GUIN: So here is the location of the property under consideration at 416 Garlenda Avenue. It's a north-facing home on Garlenda Avenue, running between,

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Garlenda running between Le Jeune and San Vicente.
It is just west of Merry Christmas Park to orient you, and just a couple blocks north of Cocoplum Circle, It's located on an interior area that is 155 by 100.

The home was permitted in December 1925 by Architect Frank Wyatt Woods, and here you can see a photograph dated to April 12th, 1926 with the caption, "Construction nearing completion."

So this application came to us as a historic significance determination which we received on December 4th, 2019, and that was a result of a discussion at the board of architects, the owner and architect to come forward with plans for the property.

The board looked at it, realizing that it was a unique early '20s property in the southern part of our city and had a discussion with the architect and the owner about its significance and discussed with them the fact that the work they were doing, if they included restoration work, they could receive ad valorem if the property was designated.

So at that point the owner submitted an application to determine if it was significant. We determined that it did meet the minimum eligibility, issuing a letter on January 22 nd, and as you know, by code
we need to bring it forward to be considered for designation.

For the record, all observations about this property were done from the public right of way. There was no access to the property. All photos were supplied by the applicant, the architect, or were found on line as listing photos.

Reading for the record, in accordance with Article Three, Section 3-1103 of the Coral Gables zoning code, criteria for designation of historic landmarks, local historic landmark must have significant character, interest or value as a part of the historical, cultural, archaeological, aesthetic or architectural heritage of the city, nation or state.

For designation, a property must meet one of the criteria outlined in the code. 416 Garlenda Avenue is eligible as a local historic landmark based on four significance criteria.

The historical, cultural significance, it exemplifies the historical, cultural, political, economic or social trends of the community.

Architectural significance, portrays the environment in an era of history characterized by one or more distinctive architectural styles.

Embodies those distinguishing characteristics
of an architectural style, or period, or method of construction.

And Four, contains elements of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship of outstanding quality which represents a significant innovation or adaptation to the South Florida environment.

So Coral Gables is divided broadly into three major historical periods. The home at 416 Garlenda was built during the initial development period of Coral Gables and exemplifies the Mediterranean ideals espoused by Coral Gables founder George Merrick.

Coral Gables was originally conceived as a suburb of Miami and attracted visitors from across the nation during the South Florida real estate boom of the 1920s. Excuse me. Merrick drew from the Garden City and City Beautiful movements of the $19 t h$ and early 20 th century to create his vision of a fully-conceived Mediterranean-inspired city which is now considered one of the first modern planned communities for the United States.

During the 1920s, careful attention was paid by his development team to ensure that the buildings and streetscape elements conformed to his Mediterranean ideals. Merrick felt that this type of architecture harmonized best with South Florida's climate and
lifestyle. The goal was to create architectural splendor in a Spanish suburb of tropical luxuriance.

As you're aware, Merrick's initial
development of Coral Gables in the early '20s was centered around his plantation on Coral Way. This property is of particular interest of historical significance since it represents the beginning of Merrick's suburban expansion that began in 1925.

In March of 1925, Merrick announced the purchase of 6,000 acres to the southeast along Biscayne Boulevard -- Biscayne Bay, including Cocoplum Beach, the property from James and Charles Deering. With this acquisition, Merrick and Button were able to employ the vast network of waterways they had envisioned including the yacht basin just west of the property on Garlenda Avenue which is indicated here by the red arrow.

On May 3rd, 1925, Merrick announced in a Miami News article that with the purchase of this development, he was now calling it Coral Gables, Miami Riviera with 40 miles of waterfront, and the map here accompanied that announcement.

A 1925 advertisement describes the Riviera section proposed features and institutions that included the University of Miami, University High School, golf course, sports center, clubhouse, the Temple of the Mahi

Shrine, Riviera Sanitarium, Coral Gables Railway Station, electric railway cars, beautiful roads and drives with emphasis placed on the University Concourse as well as the waterways and the yacht basin, and Coral Gables' greatest plaza, Cocoplum.

In order to spur development in this area, he started three of his thematic villages: In 1925, the Dutch African Village, which you can see the bottom sketch here done by the architect, located in Part 11 of the Riviera section which is the part where this home is located; also in 1925, the French Country Village also located in Part 11; and then in February 1926, the French City Village in Part Nine.

Unfortunately, much of what was promised for the Riviera section was never delivered due to the economic downturn following the 1926 hurricane, and the area remained sparsely populated for decades.

In 1927, the Riviera section was replatted to revert the locations of these planned amenities to residential blocks, and it was divided into 14 parts.

This map shows the re-plat of Part 11 with the location of 416 Garlenda indicated by the red arrow and the villages circled in purple with the Dutch Southern African Village to the south and the French Country Village to its north.

This 1930 aerial photograph demonstrates how sparsely populated the area was at that time. Note the heaviest concentration of buildings are the thematic villages constructed in the 1920s. The Dutch African Village is south of the home and the French City Village to its north. The red arrow indicates the location of the home at 416 Garlenda, which was one of the few single-family residences in the area, and the sole residence for many in the blocks of its vicinity.

In general, construction of the City of Coral Gables boomed until the combination of the hurricane of '26 and the Depression. During the Depression era of the '30s, few single-family homes were built. With the implementation of The New Deal and other incentives, the building industry finally experienced a small resurgence in the late '30s and the early 1940s, only to abrupt to a grind, to a grinding halt during the war years.

The Post-War prosperity that followed these lean years created an optimism which regained through the 1950 s and ' 60 s that resulted in the unprecedented building boom that we all know.

During this time, the building of single-family homes in the City of Coral Gables followed the national trends in both numbers and style.

The blocks in the vicinity of 416 Garlenda
roughly followed these trends. Construction was a little more sparse during the '40s and picking up into the 1950s.

Here you see an aerial of 1948 and 1955, and then as we move through the 1950s, there were very few vacant lots present by the time this aerial photograph was taken in 1963.

To date this section retains its context of single-family residences, and the home at 416 Garlenda Avenue remains the sole example of Mediterranean Revival style in the area.

416 Garlenda Avenue was designed by prominent architect Frank Wyatt Woods. In the mid-1920s, George Merrick heavily recruited nationally-acclaimed architects to help build his dream community. Frank Wyatt Woods was one of these architects.

Woods was a graduate of Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design. Several of his buildings from his early career in Providence contribute to the Wayland Historic District which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These include the Buena Vista Apartments, built in the Spanish Revival style shown here.

Woods moved his practice from Rhode Island to Miami in 1924. His first commissions for Coral Gables included a residence for the city manager as well as two
groupings of homes in the Italian style as seen here. Woods took on a business partner, John

Tracey, and together they were responsible for designing Mediterranean Revival homes throughout Coral Gables. Permitted records indicate that they designed over 33 homes between 1925 and 1927, including the home at Garlenda as well as the Sidonia Garden Apartments which is also on our agenda today.

Built during the boom years, the home at 416 Garlenda is an example of Mediterranean Revival style that characterized Merrick's vision and Frank Wyatt Woods' contribution to developing the founding premise of Coral Gables.

Walter Tappen was the owner-builder of the home. Tappen was a retired teacher from Brooklyn who opened a construction business. It's speculated that he capitalized, he hoped to capitalize on Merrick's southern expansion. He teamed up with one of the most important, prominent architects in Coral Gables at the time. He built his home in the essentially uncharted territory of the Riviera section, and as discussed earlier, Merrick's plans and Tappen's hopes for the area never materialized.

As a result, the home at 416 Garlenda stands alone in this section of the city as an example of Woods' design his interpretation of the Mediterannean Revival
style.

It is surmised from newspapers that Walter and Florence Tappen traveled back and forth from Brooklyn to this home, splitting their time, until about 1930. The last newspaper article mentioning them in Coral Gables shows them posting an ad saying that they're moving back to Brooklyn and they're looking for a chauffeur to drive their Chrysler.

Walter passed away in 1935, and at some point the property passed to Walter's sister-in-law, Emily Seaman Tappen. From 1930 to 1941, there are at least two tenant. At this point, because this was so sparsely populated, this received only rural delivery so there's very little records of who was living in the home at these times.

Thus, the property stayed with the Tappens for 18 years, and in 1943 Emily sold it to Martin and Lillian Neary where it remained with them and their relations for 46 years. We had two long-term owners. Major Martin Neary served in both World Wars, and from all accounts he was a highly respected army veteran and was very active and high ranking in the American Legion.

His 1961 obituary stated that he moved to Florida in 1941 after retiring from the police force in

New York.
In 1946, the Nearys hired H. George Fink to design an addition to the garage.

The property then has passed through several hands to the present-day owner, and it's worth noting in 1993 a building site determination was done on the property and the result of which was that Lots Four, Five and Six must be held together as one building site.

The single-family home was originally permitted as a two-bedroom home with a screened porch at its northwest corner, a sleeping porch at its southeast corner, and a detached garage off the southwest corner.

The home honors Merrick's vision for adapting residential design to the rigors of South Florida's climate while maintaining the integrity of its style.

Built over a crawl space to provide ventilation and separation from the high water table, the home has thick masonry walls which aid in keeping the home cool, along with light-colored stucco exterior walls which reflect the sun's heat, and the varied windows arranged to provide much needed cross-ventilation and light in the tropical environment.

Here you can see a series of photos that shows you the evolution of the home through time and how much it has retained its historic integrity.

In this annotated floor plan, which was drawn by Albert Poza who is in the audience -- he'll be presenting to you later -- the original home is highlighted in blue.

As mentioned previously, H. George Fink was hired in 1946 to expand the garage for the servants' quarters. His plans, which are included in the appendix of your designation report, indicate that the second story of the garage, which you can see in the 1946 picture, was already in place by the time of his addition. He did the one-story addition, and that is indicated in green on the plans.

The main house has seen one campaign of additions in 1999, which is indicated in orange. It Included a master bedroom addition at the southeast corner and a western wing containing a family room, side-facing garage, and a covered patio.

Note that the longer street -- that the lot has a longer street presence than it has the depth, the lot size being 150 by 100. Thus, any addition would need to be lengthwise, and the 1999 addition was added in such a way that the original 1925 home still reads, thereby retaining the integrity of the original portion of the home.

With the addition of the 1999 detached -- or
attached garage, the original detached garage then became an auxiliary building and was converted to a workshop.

There is a fair amount of vegetation in front of the 1925 portion of the home so it was difficult to photograph the eastern portion of the home, but you can see the extant features on this elevation drawing, again courtesy of Mr. Poza.

The home is built in the Mediterannean
Revival style. Prominent in the defining features of the home include projecting and recessed planes; rectilinear massing and floor plan; floors -- roofs of varying heights and types; two-piece barrel tile which cover the pitched roofs and edge the flat roofs; the first floor above the crawl space; recessed windows of varying shapes and sizes with projecting sills; the textured stucco; the distinctive chimney; the series of arched openings; the front entry ensemble, which includes a covered archway entry and a wing wall; the front porch which is now enclosed; exposed rafter tails; and decoratively grouped round vents.

> So in this shot you can see some of the characteristics that $I$ just mentioned: The projecting and recessed planes of the 1925 portion; the roofs of varying heights and types; the two-piece barrel tile; the series of arched openings of the front porch; and the front entry

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ensemble with its arched entry and its wing wall.
In this photo you can see a few more details such as the exposed rafters, and the drawing at the top right, again courtesy of Mr. Poza, documents the existing west facade of the 1925 portion so that you can see how much of that facade was actually retained with the 1999 addition.

Here you can see the distinctive chimney stack and the series of arched openings on that facade.

In looking at the front, the north and the side/west facades, you can get a pretty good look of that 1999 addition with its side-facing garage under a shed roof and the covered patio with its arched openings on the flat roof to the rear.

In the bottom slide, this is a view of that 1992 covered patio from the rear. I included this map to sort of help you orient yourself. What you're, on the bottom photo what you're seeing in the foreground is actually the south facade of the auxiliary building.

And this slide shows you the rear elevation. Due to the location of the auxiliary building, you can't really see, you can't really photograph the back facade, but here Mr. Poza's drawing gives you an indication of what that facade looks like. In this case I flipped the plan so that you can easier, more easily orient yourself.

The photo on the bottom shows the -- in the foreground, that is the converted sleeping porch from the original portion, and then what you're seeing with the shed roof is the 1999 master bedroom suite addition.

There is the east elevation. You can see the distinction easily between what was the original home, which is, has the rectilinear windows, and then the 1999 master bedroom suite which has the arched windows and projects out, is what you can see in that bottom photo.

Now, as you know, we don't designate the interiors, but if you decide to designate the property tonight, one of the proposals that will be coming forth in the COA is that they're going to be restoring that front porch back into a porch area, and this photo shows you that that original cracked floor which Mr. Woods actually outlined very nicely in his drawings is still there.

The bottom photo shows you an arched opening that leads into that front entry.

Again, because of the location of the auxiliary structure, it's sort of tough to photograph, but this sort of gives you some, the semblance of what that looks like with Fink's top terrace and the railings which he detailed in his drawings and which are still extant.

Besides the additions, the most dominant
alterations to the home are the windows. The windows were

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originally wood casements. They were changed to awning or jalousies -- and jalousies at an unknown date, and then in 1989, those were replaced with the single home --single-hung windows that we see now. The windows sizes for the most part have been retained, and the window placements are in their original locations.

Other alterations include, as mentioned before, the enclosing of the front porch and the enclosing of the rear sleeping porch.

And in 1950 a four-foot coral rock wall was built along the east and the west sides of the property, which this photograph gives you a glimpse of, and the coral rock is considered part of the designation of the property.

So comparison of the original permit plans, historic photos and other building records with the property indicate this residence retains a high amount of historic integrity. Thus, the property at 416 Garlenda contributes to the historic fabric of the City of Coral Gables and is considered to be part of a collection of quality residences that contributes to the story and the city's sense of place over time.

In conclusion, the single-family residence at 416 Garlenda Avenue was built in 1925 in the Mediterannean Revival style. Founder George Merrick envisioned Coral

Gables as a planned Mediterannean-themed community whose architecture was adapted to the southern Florida climate.

The home was designed by architect Frank Wyatt Woods, a nationally acclaimed architect who worked closely with George Merrick's design team in the mid-1920s. Woods has several buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

It was one of the first homes constructed as Merrick began expanding the city to the south, and it appears that it was built by owner-builder Walter Tappen as an example of his work.

Unfortunately, due to the drastic downturn in construction after the ' 26 hurricane, the area was not developed. The home remains as the sole example of Merrick's Mediterranean Revival vision in this area of the city.

The property at 416 Garlenda Avenue has maintained a significant degree of historic integrity, and thus contributes to the historic fabric of the city of Coral Gables. Staff is recommending approval of the local historic designation of the property at 416 Garlenda Avenue based on its historical, cultural and architectural significance.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Is there to be any presentation by owners or agents on their behalf?

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MS. GUIN: The owner is not here. If you decide to designate, then the architect will present the certificate of appropriateness application.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Understood. Okay. Does anybody in the audience wish to speak in support or in opposition to this case? If so, please come forward to the microphone and state your name and address.

MR. POZA: Hello, board members. Albert Poza, architect.

I guess one of the most significant reasons why this is historical is, as staff mentioned, I've worked in a lot of, several historical properties, but never one this far south, and if you look at one of those slides, it was a lonely little house out there, and it's almost sad because obviously it was projected to have many other homes, like you know, you can't drive two blocks, one block almost in Coral Gables without seeing something similar, equivalent to this, but in that area, there isn't anything, and that first slide that staff showed, it was amazing.

It was like by itself, and that alone is almost like, you know, why is it there? How come it's still there? So that is -- obviously there's more other reasons, but that in itself is almost enough to sway one that really values this sort of architecture in the
direction for approval. Thank you.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you. Okay. If there's
nobody else that wishes to speak, that will close the public hearing portion of the case.

Does any board member have ex parte communications, site visits or other statements relating to the case to disclose at this time? None, okay. The chair will entertain discussion by the board.

MS. KAUTZ: Not all at once.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: How about a motion?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay, okay. If there's no discussion, chair will entertain a motion.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I'll make a motion to approve.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Second?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Second it.

MS. KAUTZ: So we're going to --
MR. EHRENHAFT: So may we call the roll?
MS. KAUTZ: Miss Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.

MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Durana?
MR. DURANA: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.

MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Ehrenhaft?

MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.

MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Rodriguez?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Miss Rolando?

MS. ROLANDO: Yes.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Motion passes
unanimously. Thank you. All right, so.
MS. GUIN: Can you put the second Garlendo
Power Point up?
MR. EHRENHAFT: So I'll go ahead and announce for the record --

MS . KAUTZ: Sure.

MR. EHRENHAFT: -- the COA. So the applicant is also requesting the issuance of an accelerated special certificate of appropriateness and design approval for an addition and alterations to their residence. Specifically it is COA (SP) 2020-003 for an accelerated special certificate of appropriateness for an addition and alterations to the residence, alterations to the detached auxiliary structure, and site work.

MS. KAUTZ: Thank you. So as noted earlier, just a second ago, this residence has been altered in the past. The majority of the proposed work occurs in the later additions.

It consists of a one-car garage to the west
of an existing garage addition. They're also requesting design approval for alterations to the single-family residence, the detached garage structure, and an addition, as well as site work.

The architect is here so I'll let him walk you through it.

This was approved by the board of architects on January 22 nd of this year with no comment. No variances have been requested, and we have some comments at the end that we'd like to address, but I'll let the architect give his presentation.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I have a quick question.
MS. KAUTZ: Sure.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: The accelerated certificate of appropriateness --

MS. KAUTZ: Yes.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: -- what is that?
MS. KAUTZ: It means that we're taking them at the same time, so instead of doing a special certificate at a later date, we call it an accelerated because they're designating and doing it at the same meeting.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Got it.
MS. KAUTZ: Okay. The pointer does not work.
MR. EHRENHAFT: And if you could again,

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please state your name and your address for the record? MR. POZA: Albert Poza, architect, 1900 Ferdinand Street, Coral Gables. MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you. MR. POZA: So like previously stated, it's kind of like the only little house in the area, and I really want to comment, irregardless of the outcome of this, on staff because of what you have just mentioned, the accelerated schedule.

Originally this house, its initial design, when the owner bought the property, he was -- at the time it wasn't historical, so when he calls in, it's not historical, so he goes ahead and purchases the property.

He has intentions of doing some sort of a -saving the historical portion, but kind of hybrid. He really wanted a more modern looking house, but he was going to preserve the building as it stands now.

So it was then suggested by the board, why isn't this historical, the board of architects, so it had to somehow be looked over by staff.

As you know, staff does now have not in full capacity in terms of the personnel that they have, and they did a wonderful job in accelerating the process, because between the time that it went to the board and the time that we're here now, it was extremely difficult, not

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only for me as the architect to complete all the drawings and everything else and redesign the project from the initial non-historical building there to what is now being proposed, it was quite an undertaking, and we didn't really know if that was going to be possible because of the accelerated schedule.

So I want to commend staff for that. They have been very helpful and really did a wonderful job.

So anyway, the house has had several additions, remodelings to it, and it really has somewhat preserved the initial portion of the historical portion of the house, but somewhat it really has not architecturally addressed correctly some of the items, like the garage may be a little bit lacking detail, a little bit lacking some of -- elements that might make it historical, you know, single-hung windows that don't really have anything to do with historical because it wasn't historical, it wasn't treated or designed as historical, any of the additions.

They were just, they preserved what was there, but they didn't really enhance or grow the historical aspects of the house.

So what I was trying to do in the design was to somehow reemphasize the historical aspects and add portions to it that enhance that little cute house that was there, and one of the main aspects in the design,
maybe I could get to -- if you see in some of the earlier pictures -- I don't want to bore you in taking you back -some of, those three arches were originally open, and one of the suggestions by staff and then simultaneously to the client was, "You need to surrender this AC area."

Not too many people were willing to do that, but he was finally convinced to go ahead and surrender square feet. He's using that square feet, AC space, and turn it back in time to what it originally was, the open patio.

So as it stands forward, it will remain, you see in the floor plan there with the three arches and the arches on the side, that will be an enclosed, enclosed in terms of roof covered, but open air. It's got a screen enclosure, but it's no longer be air-conditioned.

And likewise there is a wing wall that is being -- there's a wing wall that encloses kind of that chimney garden area, and that was a way to somehow merge the proposed with the existing in a manner that would not be what you currently see in the previous pictures, that long facade that became part of the garage and part of what was there.

So in the concept on the inside, the house has become fairly open. It has become, shall I say, you know, almost with some reservation, a little bit more
modern to today's standards, but the outside, it's actually more in keeping with the latter-day standards, so it opens it up, but by the same token, it also preserves it a little better than it had in the past.

We're trying to use -- all the windows will be casement, as I said, and you see it in the elevations there. The railings are being either produced new or restored as they were in the original pictures. There was one picture there where the railings were almost going to be installed or they were being removed, but the pictures show the existing railings on the French door on the left-hand side of the elevation, the front elevation, and also the same railings on the archway.

So those will all be new, all restored, casement windows, raised muntins, so forth, no longer the non-historical aluminum mill, aluminum windows that it currently has throughout the property.

We've also, as I've learned to, through the years, sat down with staff to really try to work out the proportions on the muntins so it relates. I know how important this is, and it's almost like a little pet peeve that staff has about muntins and the proportions and so forth, so that's something that that has been considered throughout the elevations.

There's a significant amount of flat tiles
and parapets, so we've continued that. The only thing that we've minimized their detail. Where previously there may have been in the original house banding, the new areas have a smaller banding or just a sill projected out, a stone sill, so it speaks to the architectural style but it doesn't copy it. It doesn't try to make it any better or anything. It just tries to blend in with it.

Okay. You see in the certain facades, the two-part barrel tiles are being used throughout, but not to the point where it becomes so much use of it that it's going to overwhelm the existing.

Sometimes when you do these things, you say "Oh, you know, let's use barrel tile," and it becomes that the addition, it becomes more important than the historical part, so that was one of the key elements: When you use the barrel tile, don't use it where it overpowers the existing.
"Oh, barrel tile is very significant in an elevation," it really tends to overpower, so in this case it was just used as a token of a reflection of the past.

Some of the elevations there, again the use of the muntins. We introduced some of the parapet, barrel tiles on the parapet. Those are only being reintoduced or kept in the existing portions but not in the new. Therefore, you can distinguish, if it doesn't have barrel

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tile on the parapet, chances are that it's a new portion.
It hasn't been mentioned, the original
detached garage, currently it's not being used well in today's lifestyle of living, so the bottom floor is kind of being opened up. It opens up through almost like a breezeway type of situation. Let me go back to that. So as you see, the pair of French doors, so that way it can talk to the new rear terrace back there and to the left, and on the right it communicates with the existing pool. As it stands right now, it's just a room, so right now it's actually going to be used without really interfering with its architecture to a great degree. So basically in a quick summary, we tried to make sure that that little lonely house stays still little and lonely, but it has some, some sort of proportions and additions that enhance it, and I think in previous editions, it's almost overwhelmed it, and now I think it's kind of back to where its original intent was.

It's obviously originally a very small house, two/two. You know, it just doesn't make any sense in today's living and prices, to be honest, so we tried to somehow make it work with the historical preservation aspect of it and enhancing it with the additions in a manner that works for the client and works for what, you know, historical board standards would be and just
historical design. Thank you.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you.
MS. KAUTZ: We can go over staff comments now, or do you want to do a public hearing first? It's up to you.

MR. EHRENHAFT: It might be useful to hear the staff comments first, I think.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Does everybody agree?
MS. ROLANDO: Why don't you ask the architect about which -- if he accepts staff recommendations, or are there a few, are there any to which he objects?

MS. KAUTZ: Did you read them?
MR. POZA: Yes. No, I didn't have any problems with them.

MS. KAUTZ: He's fine with them he says.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MS. KAUTZ: So if you can put the Power Point back up where it was. Perfect. Okay. So the only -- I just wanted to describe this to you and see if you guys are okay with this.

So on the rear elevation, the existing historic house is to your right on the middle, on the middle elevation, so the part that's sort of shaded gray.

And typically we don't like window, you know,
openings to be altered significantly in the historic portion. The rest of the house is retaining all of its original openings and sizes, but on the back they're all being proposed to be changed to these, these French doors that line the whole back of the house, and then the one on the right, which is the kitchen window, is being raised up. They're all being enlarged up.

If you look at the floor plan of that space, it's one continuous room, so I have, had no suggestion on how to make that look okay from an interior point of view and still retain those openings.

So I was sort of okay with it. I just wanted to make sure you guys are too. I just couldn't, I couldn't figure out how to make it work within that room and not be awkward having windows that are different heights, so $I$ don't know if you want to address it or not. We talked about it before too.

MR. POZA: Yes. We've talked about it a lot. It's very difficult to, you know, open up the house to the rear yard and so forth and keep the same small windows that it had, and there's almost, almost no way to do it.

There's another thing that happens, if you were to put other openings, the rear existing auxiliary building is so close to the existing that what we tried to do was to minimize the usage of doors and introduce some
fixed doors or windows so that we don't create more steps and it becomes, be so much circulation and steps used up.

So what we tried to do was somehow work in the proportion of the existing opening to the extent that we could, working with the new, more open interior, and we've tried to center -- if you see in the slide in the bottom being the existing, there's a window there, it's kind of rectangular, so the new doors or pair of doors on the top which are actually fixed, they are center line with what was there originally, so it's somewhat of the same. It doesn't shift to the side. It still keeps that.

And likewise on the other two, there's two doors there and there's two doors again, so try to somehow, as much as possible, if not using the center line as a basis for the design, to make it work.

But we went back and forth on different options, and none of them seemed to really be the perfect solution with the existing conditions.

MS. KAUTZ: I just wanted to bring it to your attention only because we typically -- that's not something that we do, and you know, we'd like them to be either exist -- if you're going to do a French door, just cut down, you know, cut down the window, but in this case, you know, they're changing it a little bit, but I honestly couldn't come up with any other solution to it, so in that
respect I'm okay with it.

The only other condition that $I$ wanted to add after listening to ElizaBeth's presentation is that the cracked tile floor on the porch is to remain when they open it back up, so.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Could you also provide some clarification? He discussed the use of flat tiles at the parapets where it was not the original 1920s structure.

MS. KAUTZ: Right. It's not, it's not flat tile. It's a stucco band, so right now there's, there's tile coping all along the parapet of the existing house and the 19 -- the later addition.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.

MS. KAUTZ: And so he's taking off the tile coping at the additions and doing a stucco band so that only the house in that early 1920s photo where you can see the tile coping will have it, so it sort of identifies the existing original house through that coping. Everything else is going to be a little bit different.

Same with the window sills, they're all going to be a little bit different, the module of the window is a little bit different, so they're trying to distinguish the two.

MR. EHRENHAFT: I see. Okay.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Kara, you mentioned in your recommendations that the front door, if it's original, is to remain. Do we know whether it's original?

MS. KAUTZ: Right. We didn't have a chance to look at it. All of the observations we sort of made were from the right of way, so we would like to investigate it and see.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Do you consider it to be original?

MR. POZA: Yeah, it's really hard to tell. I mean, maybe it's not "original original." It's certainly not new. I don't know if it merits keeping or not.

One thing that we did do is in the reclaiming of the front porch, the front door is actually being repositioned to where it originally was because it actually moved inward.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: So now it will be in the

## front?

MR. POZA: So, yeah. The front door is currently forward. It's actually moving back to where it originally was.

MS. KAUTZ: Yeah. There's a vestibule that they sort of pushed it out to enclose the vestibule. That's going to come back too.

But the front door should be a fairly easy
thing if we can go out and look at it to see if the hardware is low and if it's the original hardware. It's fairly easy to tell if it's an original door or not. We can do that.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Can you tell me whether it currently swings in or out?

MS. KAUTZ: In.
MR. POZA: It swings in.
MR. EHRENHAFT: It swings in?
MR. POZA: Yeah.
MR. EHRENHAFT: When you move it back to the original position, is there the possibility of engineering it so that it will be an out-swing door, you know, for hurricane purposes?

MR. POZA: Well, no. If it's, if they're using the original door, they'll have to shutter it.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay, they'll shutter it, okay.

MS. KAUTZ: You need, you need an NOA. It needs to be a hurricane-rated door --

MS. KAUTZ: Okay, yeah.
MS. KAUTZ: -- to swing out. So if it is the original door and we're going to move it back to where it belongs, then they will have to shutter that opening -MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.

MS. KAUTZ: -- which is, it's also protected within that vestibule, so.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Thank you.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: I have a couple
observations. Question: There's like a new step. Is that a new step being added to what you're giving back to the porch, the original porch?

MS. KAUTZ: On the west side?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
MR. POZA: Yes, back to the garden area. Yes, those are new steps --

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Okay.
MR. POZA: -- to go down to that garden area, and that garden area is somewhat enclosed --

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Right.
MR. POZA: -- because otherwise it would be too open with the thin wall, and it's not a really ornate wall like it may have been done back then, but since it's now new, it's a very simple curve and just basically makes that a little more private garden.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: So there's no screen there?
MR. POZA: There's screen throughout that
front porch.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Okay, but how do you access

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    those steps? If there's no screen -- if there's a screen,
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    how do you access the steps?
        MS. KAUTZ: Are you going to screen the
    porch, or are you going to leave it open?
MR. POZA: It's intended to be screened.
MS. KAUTZ: Okay. So then they'd have to put
some screen there.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: So it will have a screen.
MR. POZA: Yeah. It will have a little door.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Okay.
MR. POZA: Only because if it's open -- I
mean, we really had to --
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Well, I know, because AC.
MR. POZA: -- we really had to work the
client over to give up --
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Sure, yeah, the security.
MR. POZA: -- AC area.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: And then I guess -- and this
is just an observation and $I$ guess $I$ have a question about
it.
So the existing auxiliary building, you know,
it made sense when, in the original plan because it was,
you know, it had access for a car to approach it, you
know, frontally. Through the iterations when you put an
addition in front of it creates like an awkward, you know,
space situation where you have essentially two buildings -- what is it? -- not even, what, like seven, eight feet apart, essentially.

So I guess my question is -- and this auxiliary building has been modified, you know, many times, so why wouldn't you just connect to that space from the original residence and just create like one large space? I'm just curious.

MR. POZA: The client really didn't require that, and I don't know, I would have to look into the code to see if then it's no longer an auxiliary building --

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Correct.

MR. POZA: -- and it may have a -- I may be then modifying in a way that it might be a non-compliant and as opposed to existing.

So I don't know if Mr. Fullerton may have some insight on that, but.

MS. KAUTZ: I mean, they may have had -- you know, if it's part of the house --

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Right.
MS. KAUTZ: -- because then it becomes part of the elevation --

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah. The elevation is different.

MS. KAUTZ: -- then you have to raise the
floor up.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah.
MS. KAUTZ: Then you have to raise the ceiling, and --

MR. POZA: And right at the time, which is, you know -- years ago, it was a five-foot setback on the rear. Now it's ten feet, so they say I touch it, now I got to -- you know, I might have to then apply for a variance. Who knows what could happen? MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah. MR. FULLERTON: A VR maybe. MR. POZA: Yeah. MS. BACHE-WIIG: It just, it creates such a strange -- it continues the odd situation condition between the primary residence and that auxiliary building, I mean, it just, it does.

MR. POZA: Sure. MS. KAUTZ: We looked for any like, any zoning comment, any, anything that allowed that to sort of remain a guest house, an auxiliary structure that's not attached when that addition was done; could not find anything that even addressed making this non-conforming building back there exist, so I think they're just trying to leave it alone.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah.

MR. POZA: Yeah.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I know, and I mean --
MR. POZA: We don't know how it got there, so we don't want to open that can.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I know. I just, I'm sure there's some way, some how to open the can and make it beneficial, but hey, that's just --

MR. POZA: As long as it can be expedited again.

MS. KAUTZ: Have you read the zoning code?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: I mean, yeah. I just, I
think you would -- it would benefit the residence, you
know, but anyways, and the pool, the pool remains the same?

MR. POZA: Yeah.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: There's no new pool design?
MR. POZA: Nothing's changed.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Okay.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: If we accept all the recommendations, you're fine with it?

MR. POZA: Yes.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MS. ROLANDO: By the way, I love your plan for the little house on the prairie. I think it's -- when

I saw the aerials, I was pretty shocked at that, how many years that house stayed out there. I mean, it must have been really lonesome and spooky living there.

I only -- to follow up on Kara's comment with regard to those windows on the proposed south elevation, the ones that are, read as doors but are really windows, that always makes me a little uncomfortable. It seems to me they should be windows, or doors.

So I -- the only -- I'm going to vote for your plan, so this is a mere suggestion, is consider raising -- so that the windows, say, reads about a foot above the floor rather than at floor level, because I just, I -- you did a great job.

MR. POZA: Thank you.
MS. ROLANDO: And I don't -- I hate second guessing or making unsolicited comments.

MR. POZA: Well, I think as a token gesture to what's there, it makes sense, but then again, architecturally, you might say why is this one, one foot short of all the others? So you might say, you know, damned if you do, damned if you don't, and I think that the fact that it's on center, right now it doesn't compete too much.

And then, you know, the next standard size will make it about baseboard up from the floor, so it's

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    going to look more like a mistake --
    MS. ROLANDO: Okay.
    MR. POZA: -- than anything else from an
    architectural point of view.
    MR. FULLERTON: I'll just add two cents'
    worth of backing up what Peggy said, that I appreciate
    your sensitivity to the question of the roof tiles and
    additional use thereof, and I think using them
    intelligently and with sensitivity to that possibility of
    overwhelming the elevation is really well done.
    And I think all in all you've done a nice job
of taking care of this little place, and we appreciate
    that.
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    MR. POZA: Thank you.
    MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. I presume there's
    nobody else in the audience that wants to speak.
MS. KAUTZ: There is.
MR. EHRENHAFT: There is?
MS . KAUTZ: Uh-huh.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you. Please state your
name and address.
MR. COOK: I'm Terry Cook. I live at 415
Garlenda, directly across the street. My living room
overlooks this property, and I'm thrilled to see what
we're looking at today. You know, you go into this and
when a property sells in Coral Gables or in any city, the land is at a premium, so I'm thrilled to see what they're doing and I'm in full support of it.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Great. Thank you very much.
MS. EBBERT: And I want to say one thing. There is one house around the corner that was built in 1926. I live at 6510 San Vicente, between --

MS. KAUTZ: State your name for the record.
MS. EBBERT: Oh, I'm Marlen Ebbert. I live at 6510 San Vicente, and between Garlenda and Aurelia, and the house next to me at 6500 was built in 1926 , so there were two of them, so they did have a neighbor, so.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you. Okay, okay. So this closes the public hearing portion of the case. We've had ample discussion. Does anybody have any other comments? Okay. Chair will entertain a motion. MS. ROLANDO: I move that we approve the accelerated special -MR. EHRENHAFT: Special certificate of appropriateness.

MS. ROLANDO: Special certificate of appropriateness with the conditions noted by staff plus the crazed floor.

MS. KAUTZ: Perfect.
MS. ROLANDO: Thank you.

MR. EHRENHAFT: And when they're selecting the final decisions on the windows and doors, they will come to you and you'll approve it administratively. MS. KAUTZ: Yes.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Is that correct?
MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: I'll second the motion.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay, okay. If there's no other discussion, let's call the roll.

MS. KAUTZ: You want me to do it?
MS. GUIN: Yes. Miss Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
MS. GUIN: Mr. Durana?
MR. DURANA: Yes.
MS. GUIN: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MS. GUIN: Mr. Rodriguez?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
MS. GUIN: Miss Rolando?
MS. ROLANDO: Yes.
MS. GUIN: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes. Passes unanimously.
Thank you.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: I love this picture.

MR. EHRENHAFT: I'll wait for just a moment. Okay. Kara, you set?

MS. KAUTZ: Yes. Thanks.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. So next on the agenda is a special certificate of appropriateness, Case COA (SP) 2019-021, property at 4600 Brooker Street. This was an item that was previously deferred, so it is under that COA (SP) number.

It's an application for the issuance of $a$ special certificate of appropriateness for the property at 4600 Brooker Street, a vacant parcel within the MacFarlane Homestead Subdivision Historic District, legally described as Lot 24, Block 3-A, MacFarlane Homestead, according to the plat thereof as recorded in Plat Book Five at Page 81 of the public records of Miami-Dade County, Florida.

The application requests design approval for the construction of a new two-story residence.

MS. KAUTZ: Put the Power Point up, please. Location map, this is MacFarlane Homestead Historic District. The property is located on the corner of Oak Avenue and Brooker Street.

This parcel was included as a non-contributing resource within the MacFarlane Homestead Subdivision Historic District when it was established in 1989. At the time of designation, a one-story masonry
residence that is believed to have been built in the 1950 s was located on the property. In early 2017 , the residence located on the parcel was demolished. It was an unsafe structure.

So this is for in-fill construction of the two-story residence on the property, and no variances have been requested as part of the application.

This is a context photo. You can see the row of shotguns that line Brooker Street. This, the property in question is directly beyond these four, these four shotguns.

So the proposal was reviewed by the board of architects on September 12 th of last year with comments. There are -- which were attached to the back of your report. All of them were incorporated, changing the carport roof to a hip roof, the design of the front door, and suggesting the introduction of engaged pilasters at the carport wall.

The only one that wasn't fully incorporated was the window muntin that was requested by the board. That was not shown on these drawing.

I also wanted to point out that we required that the applicant present the proposed residence to the Lola B. Walker Homeowners Association prior to scheduling a meeting in front of the board. It's a typical practice.

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We do that with all construction projects within MacFarlane.

They did review it on January 22 nd and have submitted a letter that they have no objection to the project. That is part of your application as well.

We have some staff comments which I can address at the end, and the architect will walk you through the presentation.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you, Kara.
(Thereupon, Ms. Villabonna was duly sworn on oath.)
MS. VILLABONNA: My name is Paola Villabonna. I represent -- I'm the owner's representative. I've been working with the architect for the design of this house.

The owners lives in the area. He's a painter and he's in love in the area, so we've been trying to work in this house for him to live there as a painter, yeah.

So basically based on the style of the area and the shotgun houses in the area, we've tried to make a proportional house with some interests to try to proportion the height and to be more into, related to the area.

THE COURT REPORTER: Can you state your name again, please?

MS. VILLABONNA: Paula, $P-A-U-L-A$, Villabonna, $\mathrm{V}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{A}$.

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He loved the area because of the Key West style, so we integrate several elements of the Key West style in the architecture, and it's very open, flowing house in three rooms.

MR. MELENDEZ: It's new construction.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: You need to be up at the mike.

MR. EHRENHAFT: You need to approach so they can hear.

MR. MELENDEZ: Yes.
MR. EHRENHAFT: And could you state your name again and your address?

MR. MELENDEZ: Alejandro, Alejandro Melendez, 13818 Southwest 16 Terrace, Miami, Florida, 33175. I'm the architect of record for the project.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you.
MR. MELENDEZ: Yes, sir. Thank you. Being new construction, basically the only gauge that we had developing the design was the context, obviously. The previous home was demolished.

So most of the design work in tandem with the historic preservation staff was done by Paula, and my scope of work was the incorporation of those elements into the drawings and make sure that they went through along with tertiary details, secondary details that would also
further enhance the context with the remainder of the subdivision, of the historic district.

So what seems to me like one of the big challenges was how do we get these two stories down enough and tight so that it can merge a little better with what was happening around, and that was a lot of the back and forth that we had with the board of architects.

As far as I understand, there are no variances required or anything like that. No, we're fully compliant with zoning regulation as it states for that district, and it's just basically being the challenge of going back and forth that Paula can speak a little bit more to that.

MS. VILLABONNA: If you see the style of the house has all the Key West elements.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Could you speak into the microphone, please?

MS. VILLABONNA: I'm sorry.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you.
MS. VILLABONNA: The house is a very simple Key West style. We tried again to do a proportional height, not only at the entrance, but in the back of the house so it relates to the area and to the shotgun houses that are next to us.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: You said that a lot of back
and forth with the board of architects was the height, the initial height that you had proposed?

MS. VILLABONNA: More or less with the asymmetrical part, we have a little bit of a division. We didn't have the entrance on center with both roofs, so they were -- they wanted us to be very symmetrical on center of everything in the house. That's why we actually change it, so some details in the windows, but not major things.

MR. MELENDEZ: Yeah, but the primary -- the first couple of designs were considerably top-heavy at the beginning, and we were able to squeeze the finished floors down.

MR. FULLERTON: Did you achieve that by changing your roof pitches to be more in keeping with the neighborhood?

MR. MELENDEZ: That, that, and obviously also trying to squeeze the interstitial, the interstitial space, you know, the floor, joists, try to get it as tight as possible and the roof as well.

MR. DURANA: What's the material that you're using for the outside envelope? Is it just stucco, like smooth stucco, or are you going to do any --

MR. MELENDEZ: Stucco finish.
MR. DURANA: And no sidings, planks or
anything?

MS. VILLABONNA: No; smooth covering.
MR. MELENDEZ: Smooth stucco finish.

MR. FULLERTON: Did the architects board have any comments about that? Because the neighborhood would have a lot of wood siding, I would imagine.

MR. DURANA: Yeah, or at least stucco simulated siding maybe.

MR. MELENDEZ: We had comments on the structural columns on the terrace in the back and the front porch. We were proposing at the beginning, I believe it was --

MS. VILLABONNA: Wood, just wood.
MR. MELENDEZ: -- it was just wood, and we did get comments on that as far as going to concrete, going to concrete columns.

MR. FULLERTON: You did?
MR. MELENDEZ: Yes.
MR. EHRENHAFT: That was from the neighborhood, or from the board of architects?

MR. MELENDEZ: From the board.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MR. MELENDEZ: The board, also a couple of gable ends, $I$ believe one of the sides was a hip in the beginning, and then, you know, they moved us more to the

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gable end in the back, in the rear. MS. KAUTZ: This did go to the board of architects quite a few times before it got to you all. MR. RODRIGUEZ: Number one under the staff conclusions is the recommendation that the proposed metal roof not be painted. Are you accepting that condition? MR. MELENDEZ: I'm sorry, can you say that again?

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Under the staff conclusions, the recommendations number one is that proposed metal roof is not to be painted. Are you accepting that?

MR. MELENDEZ: I don't know yet.
MS. VILLABONNA: Yeah, that's fine.
MS. ROLANDO: Did the board of architects comment at all along about the massing of the home or the facade that's faced Brooker Street?

It seems like it's very out of scale with the rest of the neighborhood. It's not so pronounced on the elevation along Oak Street.

MR. MELENDEZ: We went back and forth with that, yes, and at some point we had a larger rough opening on the ground floor there.

MS. ROLANDO: I'm sorry, could you speak a little louder?

MR. MELENDEZ: Yes. We went, we went there a

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    couple of times.
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At one point that gable end there in that corner was not there. It was just a full gable roof -- I mean a hip roof on that side, and we reverted back to the gable end. Maybe that's what's bringing it up a little bit on the top, the symmetrical look.

And then the other thing was on the ground floor we had a rough opening, like a large glass sliding door to break that up, but at some point --

MS. VILLABONNA: They didn't recommend.
MR. MELENDEZ: They didn't recommend. We went back to this.

MS. KAUTZ: Yeah. They didn't want it to read as a secondary entrance on the -- because it's platted to face Oak even though the address is on Brooker, so they didn't want it to read as a separate entrance feature.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Do you have a rendering like looking at from Brooker? Yeah.

MS. ROLANDO: But it doesn't -- it's not juxtaposed against the other homes on Brooker.

MS. KAUTZ: There is a, there's a, there's a street elevation.

MS. ROLANDO: Yeah, I see the street
elevation.

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MS. KAUTZ: Okay.
MS. ROLANDO: It's on Sheet A Three.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I think that balcony helps on that side.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes, it does.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: It breaks up that --
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: -- volume nicely. I think going back to some of the comments about the stucco, I think it's just a lot of wall all of a sudden, you know, and it's hitting you with concrete.

So you have the small, you know, contextual historic homes that have the siding that's soft to the eye, and then you have two-story mass with concrete. I think it's why it maybe is clashing a little bit.

MS. KAUTZ: There might be a way to introduce stucco siding. They did that on the new houses --

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yeah.
MS. KAUTZ: -- that are further down the street, like on the upper, just on the upper floor or something, or all around, and do a band.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Right.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: I think so, maybe a
continuation of that balcony happening on the top. I
think the balcony is great because it starts relating back to that porch space that's happening along this area, so I think --

MS. VILLABONNA: Do you see there that with this one?

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah.
MS. VILLABONNA: So that's what we did with the balcony for that area.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I think when you start introducing texture, scale, you start changing the scale when you look at, you know, the overall of the elevation of the street, so $I$ don't know, Kara, what you think.

MS. KAUTZ: Yeah, I think, I think that's a good suggestion. I think that's something that we had brought up that maybe there was a chance to introduce a little bit more.

So right now the fascia is just solid, so maybe it's exposed rafter ends that's a little bit more typical instead of just sort of a newer introduction of a closed fascia, or perhaps a more vibrant color scheme than gray and gray and white. You know, I like the idea of continuing some sort of siding at least on a portion of it to break it up.

MR. DURANA: And the stucco siding, I mean, it's not a huge number. I mean, like the outlookers might
be a little bit pricier because you have to use new cedar, but the stucco siding, I mean, the stucco prices you're going to get to go smooth in siding, especially just like a band or something, it's not significant. It's not going to, you know, break the budget, but that's just a suggestion, but.

MR. FULLERTON: And you might just do portions, I mean, of the whole facade. The conditions on the outside of the main two-story pod, that area that comes out on the south and on the north and on the east, those elements could be possibly, with a more, a more, a texture more in keeping with the existing.

MS. KAUTZ: Do you mean the front, like the front entry piece?

MR. FULLERTON: Yes, those elements that project out from the main, the main box.

MR. DURANA: Yeah, like on the front porch, I think, right? Is that what you're saying?

MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MR. DURANA: Just like that little section, something like that $I$ think would help.

MS. KAUTZ: Maybe, maybe do this with the band, you know, that breaks the corner, and then do -- the only -- so the comment that I wanted to ask you all about, so on the board of architects, the back of your staff
report, you can see it in red.

They had asked for a single vertical muntin to be added to the upper portion of the windows where these are all clear glass, if that's something you want to be incorporated. I would actually prefer it to be added, if you guys --

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah, I like it. It makes sense.

MR. EHRENHAFT: So it would be just, the vertical muntin would only be on the upper portion --

MS. KAUTZ: It's -- yeah. They asked --
MR. EHRENHAFT: -- of each --
MS. KAUTZ: -- for one, for one vertical on the top so the bottom is clear, distinguishing it from the upper portion.

MR. EHRENHAFT: That would happen on each window throughout the structure?

MS. KAUTZ: Uh-huh, uh-huh.
Ms. BACHE-WIIG: You know, it would make a big difference.

MS. KAUTZ: I think so.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah.
MS. KAUTZ: Because typically the houses there don't have, you know, divided lights all over, but they do have -- it's a typical detail, so, and that's it.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Would you be willing to explore that suggestion with staff?

MS. KAUTZ: It's one of our conditions.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Oh, so that is your condition.

MS. KAUTZ: If you make it part of the motion, then it's one of the conditions already.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Thank you.
MS. KAUTZ: And on my, on my -- sorry. I'm just finding this. On the staff recommendations, there's a typo. It's supposed to be Sheet A 500 for Number Four --

MR. EHRENHAFT: Oh, okay.
MS. KAUTZ: -- not 300. I apologize. The window schedule on 500 shows the previous ones. That just needs to be coordinated.

MS. ROLANDO: What sheet is it?
MS. KAUTZ: A 500 is the window schedule.
MS. ROLANDO: And the muntin that you are requesting to be added, it corresponds to the vertical?

MS. KAUTZ: It's a single, it's a single vertical that the board of architects has noted on their drawings. You see it? I can ask for the horizontals, yeah.

MR. EHRENHAFT: On a 500, I see all of

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horizontals, so.
    MS. KAUTZ: Right. That's what was presented
    to the board of architects.
    MR. EHRENHAFT: Right, okay. So you --
    MS. KAUTZ: And they struck them out and
    wanted just the single.
    MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
    MS. KAUTZ: So I just need that to be
    coordinated within the set.
    MS. ROLANDO: So is it the board's
recommendation that the applicant have the vertical --
    excuse me, horizontal --
    MR. RODRIGUEZ: Stucco siding?
    MS. ROLANDO: Stucco siding on the portion of
    the building that protrudes from the front elevation,
    two-story elevation?
    MR. FULLERTON: That was a suggestion.
    MS. ROLANDO: Well, I think we should
    incorporate it into the conditions.
    MR. FULLERTON: I guess on that elevation
    right there, the two white elements on the --
    MR. RODRIGUEZ: On the first floor.
    MS. ROLANDO: So it would be --
    MS. KAUTZ: On the back side and the front
    side.
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MR. FULLERTON: All the way around.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yeah.
MS. ROLANDO: Okay, and then the size of the stucco siding would be left up to the applicant to coordinate with the staff?

MR. DURANA: Or the board of architects or staff, yeah, whatever.

MS. KAUTZ: Okay. Well, so that becomes a bit problematic because there's no step-back on the other side of the rear. You don't have that? You want to get it?

MS. VILLABONNA: We have an elevation.
MS. KAUTZ: It's a flush facade, so where do you end it?

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Where do you end it?
MS. ROLANDO: Oh, okay. So it wouldn't wrap.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: We could just end it --
MR. RODRIGUEZ: I was looking at that.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: I mean --
MR. FULLERTON: If you could make a four or an or eight-inch recess out of that --

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah.
MR. FULLERTON: -- intersection, it would be nice.

MS. KAUTZ: Yeah. Can you put the Power

Point back up, I'm sorry, please? Yeah, that's where the stair is.

MS. ROLANDO: So the siding, the siding would
dead end in the two-story volume?
MR. FULLERTON: No; only the one story.
MR. DURANA: Brooker Street. Hang on. The Brooker Street, all right, you would need -- that part sticks out, but on the other side.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes. Well --
MS. ROLANDO: Can you just describe in a little more detail what you're thinking about, Alicia, Jose?

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah. I think if you look on the floor plan on the Brooker side, what we're saying is the two volumes on either side --

MS. ROLANDO: Where they meet?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: -- are recessed back. You know, we're trying figure out how to end the texture, so does it end on that plane and it does not wrap, or does it turn and wrap?

MS. ROLANDO: Doesn't it make sense for it to turn and wrap and then dead-end in the two story --

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah. Well --
MS. ROLANDO: -- where the two story and the one story join?

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MR. FULLERTON: At this point right here, could you just do a small push-back?

MR. MELENDEZ: Sure.
MR. FULLERTON: And then you could engage -MR. MELENDEZ: And then we can can start from there.

MR. FULLERTON: Yes. You already have a set-back here, don't you, from the porch, right?

MS. KAUTZ: John --
MR. MELENDEZ: Right.
MS. KAUTZ: -- John, John --
MR. FULLERTON: Sorry.
MS. KAUTZ: -- you need to show everybody what you're doing, so take the Power Point down, please, because on the other side is where the stair runs that whole -- so you can't recess that side. I get what you're trying to do, but you can't push a recess on here.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: I bet he can, I bet he can.
MS. ROLANDO: What sheet should we be looking at --

MS. KAUTZ: I don't know.
MS. ROLANDO: -- to best understand?
MR. FULLERTON: It was on 3 -- A 30, 3.01.
MS. ROLANDO: Okay.
MR. FULLERTON: And the top elevation, just
continue a line straight down from the two-story element that's gray on the drawings and go straight down to the ground with just a small recess so that you can -MR. DURANA: Yeah, vertical. MR. FULLERTON: -- so that you can, yeah, so you can just -MS. BaCHE-WIIG: Yeah.

MR. FULLERTON: Can you see that?
MR. DURANA: You can probably go vertical, stucco back.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah. I would go vertical.
MS. ROLANDO: Oh, yeah.
MR. DURANA: Like a vertical --
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Right here, right here and right here.

MR. FULLERTON: This is already recessed. MS. BACHE-WIIG: This is your set-back. MR. FULLERTON: There wasn't a line here. MS. KAUTZ: Wait. You only get -- wait. Only one conversation.

MS. ROLANDO: Right, got it. So what would you do, strike a line from top to bottom here?

MR. FULLERTON: No, no. They would just recess this wall --
MS. ROLANDO: Oh, like --


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    side because there's no volume?
    MR. FULLERTON: Oh, wait. I thought there
    was --
        MR. DURANA: I think that's open air.
        MS. KAUTZ: It's an open-air carport.
        MR. MELENDEZ: It was enclosed at one time.
        MR. FULLERTON: Oh, there's a line back
    there. There's a wall back there of some sort.
        MR. DURANA: She's saying over here now.
        MS. BACHE-WIIG: I know, and do the same
        here.
            MR. FULLERTON: Okay. Well, I guess you
        can't do it on the carport side.
            MR. EHRENHAFT: Sorry.
            MR. FULLERTON: So if that's just open there,
        I think it -- you just don't do anything yet.
                            MS. KAUTZ: You mean you wrap it through the
        carport and end on the corner?
            MR. FULLERTON: No, no.
            MS. KAUTZ: Or just that one side?
            MR. FULLERTON: Just the one side I guess.
        I'm sorry. I --
                            MS. KAUTZ: Sorry.
                            MR. MELENDEZ: There are a couple of
                                structural columns right on that wall. We can wrap it
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around and then let it die on the third column.
MS. KAUTZ: Of the carport?
MR. MELENDEZ: Of the carport.
MR. FULLERTON: Well, I think the architect
has an idea ---
Mr. MELENDEZ: Yeah.
MR. FULLERTON: -- of how to maybe --
Mr. MELENDEZ: Yes.
MR. FULLERTON: -- make this happen.
MR. MELENDEZ: I do.
MR. FULLERTON: I'd like to leave it up to
him.
MR. MELENDEZ: Sure.
MR. FULLERTON: And make sure that it goes to
you.

MR. EHRENHAFT: So is the suggestion that that would be replicated on other facades where possible?

MR. FULLERTON: Wherever possible. I think you should make some decisions about it.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MR. MELENDEZ: It needs it. It needs to get broken up. There's a lot. It's an ocean of stucco.

MR. FULLERTON: Now, if you have to go back to the architect boards with that, they might say, "Oh, we can't have simulated wood siding out of stucco."

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MS. KAUTZ: They've done that in MacFarlane in the past.

MR. FULLERTON: Oh, they have?
MS. KAUTZ: There were three new in-fill construction that was done ten years ago that they had it on the fronts, underneath the roof, they did an upper portion that was stucco.

MR. FULLERTON: Oh, okay. That's good.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Any further discussion?

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Ali, what about if you did, on the column of the balcony, if you just kind of brought that down? You know what I mean?

MS. KAUTZ: To make a corner?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah, to make a corner. You can catch it and end it there. You don't have to turn. It looks like that column goes beyond the wall.

MS. KAUTZ: Like this, like bring it down a little bit? And then do --

MR. EHRENHAFT: Which drawing are you looking at, Alicia?

MS. BACHE WIIG: A 2.0.
MS. KAUTZ: Yeah. It makes a trim, to make it a trim piece.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Continue the trim.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: So you don't have to turn. MS. BACHE-WIIG: Sorry.

MS. KAUTZ: Do you want it back up? Can you put the Power Point back up again? Thank you.

And then you could also do the same thing here so it doesn't look like a mistake, do those two corners so that dives it into something if they add that same trim piece in the front --

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: -- so that it makes the corners.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Makes the corner.
MS. KAUTZ: Yes, makes sense.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. So chair will entertain a motion, and -- excuse me. Would you like to speak?

MS. KAUTZ: Public hearing, you have to do it.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. All right. Nobody else wishes to speak to it? Okay. Sorry. So chair will entertain a motion, and then we can try to carefully articulate the changes.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Okay. I propose to approve the item including staff's comments and to include $I$ guess exploring a new color pallet, Kara. Did we talk about that?

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MS. KAUTZ: We didn't, but you can certainly introduce it.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Okay, with staff, and also to incorporate a concrete siding texture -MR. RODRIGUEZ: Stucco.

MS. KAUTZ: Stucco.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Stucco siding to the side on Brooker Street and to end that siding with some kind of a corner detail that's a continuation of the column above on the terrace and simulate the same condition on the other side.

MS. ROLANDO: And the vertical muntin on the second floor windows.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: And the vertical muntin on the second floor windows per the attached exhibit.

MS. ROLAND: Second.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. If there's no further discussion, may we call the roll, please?

MS. GUIN: Miss Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
MS. GUIN: Mr. Durana?
MR. DURANA: Yes.
MS. GUIN: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MS. GUIN: Mr. Rodriguez?

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
MS. GUIN: Miss Rolando?

MS. ROLAND: Yes.

MS. GUIN: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes. Motion passes unanimously.

MR. DURANA: Do you mind if we take a five-minute recess real quick?

MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes, Certainly. We'll recess. Please try to come back at five minutes to six, please.
(Thereupon, a brief recess.)
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. We will reconvene the meeting. It's starting at $5: 56 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} .$, we're reconvening.

The final item on the agenda is a standard certificate of appropriateness. It is for Case File COA (SP) 2020-015 for the property located at 43 Sidonia Avenue.

This is an application for issuance of a standard certificate of appropriateness for the property at 43 Sidonia Avenue, a local historic landmark legally described as Lot 23, Block 23, Coral Gables Douglas section, according to the plat thereof as recorded in Plat Book 25, Page Six, of the public records of Miami-Dade County, Florida.

The applicant is requesting design approval for the installation of impact windows and doors.

I recall this is a property that we had in
December 2017 for historic designation.
MS. KAUTZ: Sounds right, sounds about right. MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. MS. KAUTZ: This one and the neighboring property. MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes. MS. KAUTZ: They're twins -MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes. MS. KAUTZ: -- that share a common courtyard. MR. EHRENHAFT: Oh, yes, okay. MS. KAUTZ: Put the Power Point up, please. MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes, okay. That's fine. MS. KAUTZ: So this is the location. It's in north Ponce. You can see 43 on the left and 39, which is its twin, to the right.

We don't actually have a 1940 s photo of 43 , but it looked just like this, so this is the picture that we have of this property.

You can see it had casement windows. Each of the corners that you see with the balconettes were deep porches, all screened so there were no windows on any of the corners.

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These are the original drawings, Frank Wyatt Woods. This is the two buildings at the time of designation. You can see that it has awning windows now on both properties. They are owned separately, not the same owner for both properties, and this is the building. So the application comes to you, it's a standard certificate so we don't do a whole staff report for it. It is brought to you all, they're replacing -they want to replace these awning units with impact resistant units, but they are a combination of horizontal rollers and casement windows and fixed windows.

Because we require, we as staff at the direction of the board require the windows to go back to what they would have been originally, would have been all casements, we were not comfortable signing off on this project, which is why it's coming before you all rather than just, you know, if $I$ deny signing off on it, they have the option to come to you all for your input too.

So the applicant is here. I'm going to let him explain their project to you.

MR. AVILA: Hello, everyone. Javier Avila, at 343 Majorca. I'm here for 43 Sidonia.

So we sat with Kara and Carlos, and what we had discussed was to be --

MS. KAUTZ: The city architect.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.

MR. AVILA: What we had discussed was to do, of course, the entire south and east facade of the building, which is everything that you can see from the actual street, to be casements. Those large openings that you see there, those used to be in-swing doors which we cannot do any, any from the original, the old picture.

So what we're doing is, is we're breaking it down into casements and fixed casements in the bottom to give it that, that separation that it had before.

All right. So if you look at, in the bottom, so we're going to do a fixed casement, two fixed casements in the bottom, individual fixed casements, and then casements on top to give it that same look and feel that it had before, because there's no other way, you know, to accomplish that.

Along the side of the building which is the west side and the north side, on that side we had to put a couple windows there that had to be horizontal rollers because they have to meet egress, and we couldn't, we couldn't make a casement 56 inch, 50 something inches wide. There's no capability for that, so we are obligated to put horizontal rollers on some windows on the west side and some windows on the north side.

So what $I$ suggested, you know, for to make
everything look the same was to just, any window that's along that elevation on the side and on the back, was to leave everything as horizontal rollers.

None of those elevations can actually be seen from the street. If you go back to some of the pictures that we have in the slides, you're going to see you can't even see those from anywhere near the street, and in the back of the building, there's another building covering, covering the back side. Bless you.

MS. ROLANDO: May I ask why the window over the entrance is not being addressed?

MS. KAUTZ: Well, I mean, I can show you in this picture. So it's got a very decorative sort of scalloped top to it.

MS. ROLANDO: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: It was originally a pair of casements which no one can do an operable arched top casement, much less the scalloped top; similar situation down below where it was just a screened opening.

So if you can see in these pictures, the top wood frame is still there. They just don't have a solution to do it without making that opening a different shape. Correct?

MR. AVILA: Correct.
MR. FULLERTON: Well, they can leave the
opening exactly as it is and put a header across at the bottom of the detail and make those casements.

MS. ROLANDO: Yeah.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Just make them rectangular.
MR. AVILA: We talked about doing that, Carlos and I, we discussed that in the detail. The problem is that it's going to fall apart, yeah. It's, if you were able to see the condition that that's in, it's rotten.

MS. ROLANDO: Yes, but if we're talking about completely replacing all of the windows with -- except that one with impact glass compliant windows, you know, it's like that's not exactly a pinprick. It's a big entrance and it's by the staircase.

MR. AVILA: There's -- we've contacted CGI, PGT, Echo, SIW, ES Windows. We've contacted all the top manufacturers. Nobody can make that window with that small little cuts that it has in the design.

MS. ROLANDO: Yes, I totally get that, that there's not the artisans available to do that, but couldn't you make that fixed glass and then do compliant window below that detail, preserve the detail? You know, carpenters can make that.

MR. AVILA: That's what $I$ was explaining, that when Carlos and $I$ were going over it, when -- if we
were to take out the bottom part, the bottom part of the window, there is a very high probability that the, that weird shape that you see there is going to get messed up because it's old. It's rotten. It's made out of wood.

I mean, I've got a picture here that I can show you guys of some of the windows. You just put your finger --

MR. FULLERTON: Well, that's not that a stucco detail -- or I mean a concrete detail or form?

MR. AVILA: So it's like a little concrete design, so I mean, one of the options that we had suggested was, was to just make it kind of look like the bottom part. You see the door that it has like it's called a fan, was just to round it off so it would match that.

But that would literally, to be honest with you, it's like I agree with Kara, that would just kind of kill the look of the, you know, of the building.

MR. FULLERTON: Couldn't it be just all fixed glass and forget the opening and all, just put a vertical mullion in the middle and do the frame?

MS. KAUTZ: It's the "this" that's the problem, though.

MR. FULLERTON: Yeah, but --
MS. KAUTZ: I don't know, I mean.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: That can't be fixed?

MR. FULLERTON: Make a template.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Can't we do that wood --
MS. ROLANDO: It's not impossible.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: -- that wood siding?
MR. AVILA: That, I don't even know where to find that window, that's how old it is.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yeah, but a carpenter can do it.

MS. ROLANDO: Carpenters do --
MR. RODRIGUEZ: You make a template of what's there now.

MS. ROLANDO: Yeah.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: And a carpenter could do, you know, could do it.

MR. DURANA: We, over at 711 University, she has like a little breezeway, like the balcony, and there we did like an interior frame, like either -- I think we were allowed to do it out of wood or steel, and then you set the window back and you can still keep that. You know, you eliminate the glass and you just keep the wood decorative, and then you got --

MS. KAUTZ: Oh, that's right, in the back portion.

MR. DURANA: Yeah, we did it like on the back
of it.

MR. AVILA: Explain that, explain that to me again.

MS. KAUTZ: You build a frame inside.

MR. DURANA: Like a frame on the inside, assuming that's --

MR. AVILA: Something that's not impact, I'm assuming, right?

MS. KAUTZ: No.
MR. DURANA: No, no, no. The window will be impact. What you do is you get like a four-by-four post, wood post or whatever the construction engineer would approve. You Tapcon, or you know, bolt into the wall.

MR. AVILA: Right.

MR. DURANA: And then you set, you set just a fixed glass panel there, and then you just eliminate what the old, you know, the old glass or whatever and you just leave the opening there, so you're kind of pressed up against -- you create like another envelope on the back side. Does that make sense, or?

MS. ROLANDO: Is it like a sandwich, so to speak?

MR. DURANA: Kind of, yeah, like the window, the new window would be sandwiched up against the exterior, you know, the exterior wall but on the inside.
I don't know if $I$ can --
MS. KAUTZ: It makes sense. I get it.
MR. EHRENHAFT: But then the wood moulding
that gives the detail --

MR. DURANA: Stays there.
MR. EHRENHAFT: -- would have to be replicated by --

MS. KAUTZ: No. It just --
MR. DURANA: You either replicate it or it stays there.

MS. KAUTZ: Or it just stays there.
MR. EHRENHAFT: You have to replicate it with a carpenter.

MR. DURANA: On the back side.
MR. EHRENHAFT: And then the carpenter has to --

MR. AVILA: It has to be hung --
MR. EHRENHAFT: -- do it in manner that's --
MR. AVILA: -- and you get that impact on the back side of that weird --

MR. DURANA: Because you got to go above it, so on the inside it may look a little funky. You know, you'll see the glass, a rectangular piece, and you have that scallop shape.

MR. AVILA: So basically I'm going to have
the glass, what you're saying is I'll have the
glass over --
MR. DURANA: Arched over the opening.
MR. AVILA: -- the drywall.
MR. DURANA: Yes.
MR. AVILA: So try to create like an
interior, some kind of interior structure that connects to
the structure of the building, but then I would do like,
let's call it a superficial interior installation.
MR. DURANA: Yes.
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MR. AVILA: Okay. I mean --
MR. DURANA: It's something to --
MR. AVILA: -- I can figure something like
that out.
MS. ROLANDO: You know, though, there are
carpenters and very skilled carpenters in this town who
can replicate that.
MR. FULLERTON: Well, metal workers too, I
mean.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Exactly.
MR. AVILA: I don't have any doubts that
somebody can replicate the frame, zero doubt whatsoever.
It's cutting the glass. Do you understand?
MS. ROLANDO: Yes.

MR. AVILA: That's the problem --

MR. DURANA: Yeah. You have to go either
larger or smaller.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Exactly.
MR. AVILA: -- that we can't -- I've called Cardinal. Cardinal is the largest glass manufacturer in this industry, and they themselves said that they can't.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Because it's high-impact glass?

MR. AVILA: Because it's high-impact glass, correct.

MS. KAUTZ: I mean, if you're leaving it alone -- which we can't make someone change their windows. If they want to leave it like that, we designated it like that, I can't make them change it.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: But they could change --
MS. KAUTZ: But if it's not protected now and you wanted to build something to make it look like it did before and put a shutter on it to protect it --

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.

MS. KAUTZ: -- at least it looks pretty and you're doing the same thing.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Does that make sense?

MS. ROLANDO: Actually that makes sense.

MS. KAUTZ: But we can't require, we can't require, we can't require them to do that.

MR. FULLERTON: So all the rest of the windows in the building will be protected. That one will just need a shutter.

MR. AVILA: Correct.
MR. DURANA: Problem solved.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Is there a need, is there a need for ventilation that that would be a functioning window?

MR. AVILA: No, sir. That's just a common area, so it could, it could be closed.

MS. ROLANDO: So it could be easily fixed, fixed glass.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yeah.
MR. FULLERTON: Yeah.
MS. KAUTZ: If you all are leaning toward the horizontal roller windows which are going to be infinitely less expensive than the casements, then they could potentially do that, do that window out of wood and have someone build it, in my view.

MS. ROLANDO: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: You know, it's a thing.
MR. FULLERTON: I think if we can get all the front windows that we can see from the street and the
courtyard and all that, if we can get those changed to casement.

MS. KAUTZ: That's what they're proposing.
MR. FULLERTON: Right.
MR. AVILA: Yeah. That's exactly what we're --

MR. FULLERTON: I think you've got a long way --

MR. AVILA: I think we've got a long way --
MR. FULLERTON: -- to help that building because this is what it should look like, right here.

MS. ROLANDO: Yeah.
MR. AVILA: Try to get it as close to that as possible.

MR. FULLERTON: I know, I know.
MS. ROLANDO: And John, he wants the car, too, in the photo.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Can you tell me how much recess there is in the window? Is there -- is it set into --

MR. AVILA: It's got the standard, I want to say maybe about, let's say it's got like three inches.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Only three?
MR. AVILA: Yeah. It's very -- it's tiny.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Because I was thinking
because there are the fabric applications for hurricane
protection that are instead of -- you know, the waffle
part --

MR. AVILA: Right.
MR. EHRENHAFT: -- panels that you could investigate whether one of the fabric covers, coverings on that might --

MR. FULLERTON: I think they have to be further from the wall, the glass, because they can --

MR. EHRENHAFT: I think -- yeah, that's what I was going to say.

MR. FULLERTON: -- because they can --
MR. EHRENHAFT: They, I think they need like maybe --

MR. FULLERTON: A foot or something.

MS. KAUTZ: Yeah. They don't, they don't anchor, they don't anchor in this way.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Yeah.
MS. KAUTZ: They're anchored to the facade. They don't anchor in, they don't anchor in like --

MR. AVILA: I think The Collection --

MR. EHRENHAFT: They're anchored to the exterior.

MR. FULLERTON: Yeah, like The Collection.
MR. AVILA: The Collection uses that.

MR. FULLERTON: Yeah, but they're like three feet from the glass.

MR. AVILA: Yeah, yeah, The Collection uses that.

MR. EHRENHAFT: But this would be relatively small so it would be less open. I don't know. It depends on how deep it is, I guess.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I have a question.
MS. KAUTZ: Go ahead.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: So the original has no -just four lights at the porch?

MS. KAUTZ: Right. So those, if you look at the plan, they were, they were square porches. There were no windows there. There were just screens. There were in-swinging screen doors.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: And then on the proposed, you have all these muntins.

MR. AVILA: If you look, if you zoom in kind

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of --
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MR. FULLERTON: Yeah, yeah.
MR. AVILA: -- trust me, if you zoom in carefully, that's actually a screen that's covering -- you can't see the muntins that were on the door.

MR. FULLERTON: Right, right.
MR. AVILA: But they're there, like I
literally opened it up on a big computer and zoomed it in to count the number of squares that it had.

MR. FULLERTON: Yeah, you can see it.
MR. AVILA: Yeah.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Okay, the screen.
MS. KAUTZ: I don't actually think that's the case.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I think those are just the windows in the back.

MS. KAUTZ: I think the thing there --
because you can't, but you can't swing those screen doors out. Because of the way that the balcony is --

MR. FULLERTON: No, I know.
MS. KAUTZ: -- those screen doors have to swing in.

MR. FULLERTON: No, I know. It's just that's
the way it looks --

MS. KAUTZ: So I don't think there's a window
beyond. I mean -- right, but if you look at this, see this, there's one in-swing, so that's the screen door, because those can't swing out because they will hit this. MR. AVILA: Right, right. THE COURT REPORTER: I can't hear you. MS. KAUTZ: Sorry. MS. BACHE-WIIG: I think what you're looking
at is the windows and the doors on the inside beyond.

MR. AVILA: Right. I'm looking past the
screen. I'm not looking at the screen.
MR. FULLERTON: Yes, right.
MR. AVILA: I'm looking at the door behind the screen.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Right, but that's not what is happening on the facade, so.

MS. KAUTZ: Right.
MR. FULLERTON: No, but those doors may not even open. The doors behind them open --

Ms. BACHE-WIIG: Right.
MR. FULLERTON: -- because what if the
air-conditioning? So they just open and revealed --
MS. BACHE-WIIG: right --
MR. FULLERTON: -- a screen protection of
that opening, and $I$ believe the muntins look like they're there, that's what I'm seeing, but anyway, I don't know. MS. BACHE-WIIG: Well, I don't see it.

MR. AVILA: It was, it was -- I looked at it and I thought that $I$ saw them and I had my, the engineer look at it as well, and I think he said that he saw them as well, and I think that's what we spoke about with Kara and Carlos.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I think what you're seeing
here is the door open.
MR. AVILA: Let me look.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: I think the doors actually
open.
MR. FULLERTON: I don't think the screen
doors were meant to open necessarily. I think they were
meant to --
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Not the screen doors but the
doors --
MR. RODRIGUEZ: The interior doors.
MR. AVILA: Behind those.
Ms. BACHE-WIIG: The interior doors.
MR. AVILA: They open out.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: I think what he's seeing --
MR. AVILA: They open in, these lines here.
You see these lines, see that, those lines that go across?
MR. FULLERTON: Yeah.
MR. AVILA: That's what I'm seeing, and then
you see, look at this one. Watch. You see at an angle,
you see now the shade of this one here. Look. See that?
It's at an angle.
MS. KAUTZ: Okay, but so, Alicia, regardless,
are you saying that you don't want muntins on those
windows?

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I think it looks really
busy. I don't know. What do you think?

MS. KAUTZ: I think they were trying to be consistent with what was there. I mean, we let people, if it's a screen porch, have them clear view. Did I give you that option? I think I gave you that option.

MR. EHRENHAFT: It does look like the inner doors are open and that they had six lights above and less below.

MR. AVILA: Bruce, if you look at the window that's next to it, you can actually see the profile of the raised muntins and you can actually see it better.

MR. EHRENHAFT: No. I understand.

MS. KAUTZ: I mean, we can take a loupe to the original photograph. You'll see it much better.

MR. EHRENHAFT: I think what you're seeing on the exterior is the screen doors.

MS. KAUTZ: So if there's a preference either way, we can --

MR. AVILA: Yeah. The screen doors are on the exterior and then the doors in the interior.

MR. EHRENHAFT: And the screen doors have two larger rectangular openings at the top --

MR. AVILA: Right.
MR. EHRENHAFT: -- and below two that are close to square in dimension, and the doors that were

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inside had many more lights than that.
MR. AVILA: Correct.
MR. DURANA: Right.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: I don't -- I mean, there was
no need to have so many muntins on that screen, you know,
enclosure anyway.

MR. AVILA: I will gladly remove them for you, just ask.

MR. FULLERTON: I think we should ask them to put the awnings back up too. Those are nice. I think Carlos would appreciate that. Well, are we looking for a motion?

MR. EHRENHAFT: Unless -- I thought this discussion was still ongoing. Okay.

MR. FULLERTON: Are we talking one building only, or both?

MS. KAUTZ: They're separate owners, so it's just for the one building.

MR. FULLERTON: And is it this one, or the other one?

MR. AVILA: It's the one on the left.
MS. KAUTZ: It's the one, it's the mirror version of that.

MR. FULLERTON: Okay.
MS. KAUTZ: We don't have a '40s photo of the

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    other one.
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Like $I$ said, not to complicate things, but these, the way they're drawn, they look like bi-fold French doors --

MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: -- with a screen, not that that's going to help anything, but, and that actually makes sense because it looks like you can see part of the door on the left upper, but if you look at the little, the notation here, they're drawn like bi-folds, which is interesting. MR. FULLERTON: Where is that? MS. KAUTZ: You see it? MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes. MR. RODRIGUEZ: On the original. MS. KAUTZ: And that way you'd be seeing the fold of the door so you'd be seeing half of it in the picture. Does that make sense?

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes. MS. KAUTZ: That's really unusual. Ms. BACHE-WIIG: Then they would put a screen in front of the mullion? That's strange. MR. FULLERTON: Yeah, it is. MS. BACHE-WIIG: I don't know. I just -MR. FULLERTON: That's so they didn't take room -- too much space out of the room when they're opened
up. It's a nice detail.
MS. KAUTZ: It is.
MR. FULLERTON: Until a hurricane comes.
MR. AVILA: It's a nice building. The
current owner has -- those railing that you see there in that image and the old, the original one, he actually refurbished them, got them painted. He's painted the building, so he's, you know, he's trying to take care of it, so.

MR. FULLERTON: Nice, nice.
MR. AVILA: Which is, it's nice. When he's done with it, it's going to be night and day from the one on the right, so.

MR. FULLERTON: Yeah.
MS. KAUTZ: Maybe he'll inspire them.
MR. AVILA: I know, right?
MS. KAUTZ: Oh, good, the Power Point is up. So I just wanted to show this for reference for you all.

There's another apartment building in north Ponce that we've been working with the owner. I don't know if he's a new owner or not. I can't remember. ElizaBeth, is he a new owner?

MS. GUIN: I think he is a new owner.

MS. KAUTZ: And he was proposing to do horizontal rollers on the whole building. It's not

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designated. It will be. He wants to bring it forward for designation, but we talked him into putting the original casements back.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: That's nice.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: That's nice.
MS. KAUTZ: It's fabulous.

MS. ROLANDO: Oh, my God.
MS. KAUTZ: Look at what a difference that makes.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: What a difference.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: It's huge.
MS. KAUTZ: So it can be done, and this is -we're so happy, and he's volunteering to come for designation, so we'll be seeing this one soon.

But I just wanted you to see what a difference it makes to have the right windows on a project like this.

MR. FULLERTON: Who was the architect for
that?

MS. KAUTZ: The original architect?
MR. FULLERTON: No; for the renovation.
MS. KAUTZ: I don't know if they had one. He had come in -- and can you see them there?

Originally it started with those, with the AC units, that they wanted to do them all in the wall, and we
were like, "Please don't do that."

So we talked him out of that and we talked him into this, and he's been lovely to work with thus far, and it just -- and anyway, I wanted to show you for reference what a difference it makes to have the right windows.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Well, Kara, if you're going to leave the muntins on those balconies and they're going to look like that, then that works, because they sort of disappear.

MS. KAUTZ: I don't know -- I can't remember what brand of windows these were.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: But the way they're drawn, it's like they're very prominent.

MS. KAUTZ: Yeah.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: The way they're drawn is like they're very prominent. I think the way that they look on this building, they're not. They recede.

MR. AVILA: Well, the thing is -- again, I will put them on however you guys want.

This is a different -- so the size of each window there is very different from the size of the -- you know, so for example, this has to probably be, I don't know, maybe 53 inches, give or take, in width, divided into three different sections, and that one over there is

I think 74 inches, so it's a way bigger opening.
So it might look a little bit different than what you're seeing there, so keep that in mind.

MS. KAUTZ: Yeah, no, of course
MS. BACHE-WIIG: No, understood.
MS. KAUTZ: And these all met egress too with
the casements and the triples and things, so. Anyway, it was just for reference for you all, just a really nice example how it turned out.

MR. AVILA: If you guys want to remove it altogether, that's fine with me as well. We can take them off or leave them on, whatever you guys --

Ms. BACHE-WIIG: I think if they're quiet like they look like in the other building, I'm fine with it.

MR. AVILA: You see, $I$ can't, I can't --
MR. DURANA: You'd have to do like four window openings then at that point, wouldn't you? Like you can't get those --

MR. AVILA: And then here is the other thing, is that I've got to, I've got to try to match the top window with the bottom window in the size of the lights, so if I start changing the top, the bottom won't match. MS. BACHE-WIIG: No, I'm not suggesting that. Keep it how you have it.

MR. AVILA: Okay.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: But the interior lights, they can just be really thin, just how it looks here. I mean, you can hardly see the muntins, the frame of the screen, so if you -- the way it looked in the other building is really --

MS. KAUTZ: Yeah. I mean, I don't know what windows those are, but it's a standard to ask for high-profile muntins, so whatever their high-profile OB muntin is, is what it is.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Okay. Well, however it turned out on the other building, it was quiet.

MS. KAUTZ: Yeah.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: The way it's drawn, it looks really heavy, so I'm not sure, you know.

MR. AVILA: I think, I think that the reason why you see it like that, Alicia, is because you're only seeing one horizontal one going across and you're not seeing anything vertical.

MR. DURANA: Vertical, right.
MR. AVILA: So because of that, I think that's why you're seeing it as quiet, and then you're seeing a lot of the actual frame of the window which is a lot thicker, so when you see that little, little muntin, it's just like it's very soft.

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MS. BACHE-WIIG: I don't even know if we're talking about the same thing.

MR. AVILA: I'm talking about the picture that Kara had put up for that property that -- so you see -- okay.

MR. DURANA: The vertical.
MR. AVILA: So you look, you see how much aluminum there is in between each window because you're talking about the frame with three casements, right? So it's a pretty thick, you know, vertical --

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah, I understand.
MR. AVILA: -- right, profile? And then when you put a little, thin little horizontal --

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Right.
MR. AVILA: -- it kind of like disappears.
MS. KAUTZ: So, while --
MS. BACHE-WIIG: But you have a pretty thick division between the two panels, both vertically and horizontally.

MR. AVILA: Right.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: So you can still achieve the same, the same effect.

MR. AVILA: I can, I can put it, you know, horizontal. It's just not going to match the rest of the building, because --

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MS. BACHE-WIIG: Say again.
MS. KAUTZ: I know. I think you all are talking about two different things.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I know.
MS. KAUTZ: So are you talking about the actual, the upper and lower part, the mull tubes, or the actual thinner muntins?

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Inside each --
MS. KAUTZ: Uh-huh, the muntins.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: The muntins, that's what I'm talking about. They look very prominent. They look very heavy.

MS. KAUTZ: I think that's just a matter of the rendering because it's not a single line, it's, you know, two lines, so I --

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yeah. I mean --
MS. KAUTZ: But it's probably the real
thickness of what it is if they've drawn it properly.
I think it's a matter of whether you have them or you don't have them, you know, whether they're there or whether they're not there.

My, one of -- as I'm looking at this now and hearing you explain it, the windows on the right elevation on Page Three, the ones labeled $C$ are drawn as fixed windows. They should be fixed casements so that the frame size is consistent throughout the front facades. Do you understand? I know you understand.

But if you have a casement window, it's got that thicker frame that you see here, and then if you have a fixed window, it's got a very thin frame, and so if they're side by side, they will always look different, but if you have a fixed casement, it's basically taking a casement window frame and making it not operable.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: Right.
MS. KAUTZ: It makes a huge difference.
MS. ROLANDO: Are you saying the center stays
fixed and the two sides open?
MS. KAUTZ: No. They're doing them all
fixed, all the $C$ windows on the right elevations --
MS. ROLANDO: Okay.
MS. KAUTZ: -- on Page Three.
MR. AVILA: Yeah. The letter Cs are all
fixed casements, which what that means is it's the same exact profile as a casement. It just doesn't have any -it's not operable.

MS. ROLANDO: You can't open the windows
then?
MR. AVILA: No.
MR. FULLERTON: Are they in bedrooms, or in
living rooms?

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MR. AVILA: It does have it. He just drew it wrong, but it's the $C$ is the fixed casement.

MS. KAUTZ: Right, but I want it to go like this.

MR. AVILA: It is.
MS. KAUTZ: That same frame. Okay.
MR. AVILA: Yeah, yeah. It's just drawn wrong.

MS. KAUTZ: Okay.
MR. AVILA: But if you look, $C$ is, it says C

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is the 550 --
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MS. KAUTZ: Okay, perfect.
MR. AVILA: -- fixed casement. It's just the drawing is --

MS. KAUTZ: Okay.
MR. AVILA: But, yeah.
MR. FULLERTON: So I'm sorry to keep repeating. The J windows, the $G$ windows, the $J$ windows -the A windows, are those all horizontal slider?

MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MR. AVILA: Yes.
MR. FULLERTON: And the L, B --
MS. KAUTZ: Page Four, just for you all, Page Four.

MR. FULLERTON: -- L, B, M, C, C, B, M, Cs
are all potential --
MR. AVILA: Casements or fixed casements. If
I put a casement and a fixed casement next to each other and I tell you to tell me which is which, you'll never know.

MR. FULLERTON: Okay. That's fine with me. The only thing I would caution you about -- and I see the $B$ window in the front bedroom and the same window in the studio are openable, so that's fine. Okay, so we're good, and all the other ones in bedrooms are operable?

MR. AVILA: Yes, yes, of course.
MR. FULLERTON: Big improvement.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MR. FULLERTON: Big improvement.
MR. AVILA: It's going to look beautiful, it really is.

MR. EHRENHAFT: So are the questions resolved then?

MR. FULLERTON: I think it is.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes, I mean, I think if Kara is fine with it.

MS. KAUTZ: Like I said, the only reason that we brought this to you is because we'd like them to go back to casement, so if you're okay with the horizontals on the other side, I will sign off on the drawings.

MS. ROLANDO: And what about the window over the entry door?

MS. KAUTZ: That can be part of your recommendation if you wish.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Leave it there --
MR. EHRENHAFT: And you would be willing to, after they look at the engineering possibilities, then -MS. KAUTZ: Yeah.

MR. EHRENHAFT: -- address it administratively?

MR. AVILA: I'll try to find you guys a solution. I mean, I'll try to look at what you suggested, Xavier.

MR. DURANA: Yeah, if it's not too intrusive to the inside. I don't know what's on the inside, so.

MR. AVILA: It's just, it's a common area, and I don't think that the owner is going to have a problem with that.

MR. DURANA: Okay.
MR. AVILA: It doesn't intervene, intervene with -- or interfere, rather, sorry, with any of the tenants coming in and out of the units, so I'll try to look at that.

I'll get an engineer out there to see how I can attach that so it becomes structural, and I'll figure
something out. I mean, worst case we'll try to get somebody to re-make that window that's nonimpact, and then at least so that, you know, we have a frame.

I don't think I'll be able to get a fixed casement frame to bend in those weird shapes.

MS. ROLANDO: Yes. I think it's going to have to be fixed glass myself.

MR. AVILA: But $I$ think I'll be able to find somebody that can make a nonimpact fixed window to fit there, and then what we'll do is we'll just put, you know, so it's up to code, we'll put a hurricane shutter on there.

But at least when you're looking, when you're standing outside looking at the building, you're not going to see an eyesore with that.

MS. ROLANDO: Right.

MR. EHRENHAFT: And then to the exterior of that pane, you would have a carpenter also replicate the wood.

MS. KAUTZ: Well, no. He said if he could find someone --

MR. AVILA: No.
MS. KAUTZ: -- to build the fixed window --
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.

MS. KAUTZ: -- and the shutter, then you
wouldn't need to do anything else.
MR. AVILA: Yeah. I'm going to try to find somebody that can make it nonimpact.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. AVILA: And then we'll just put --
MR. EHRENHAFT: But replicating the
moulding --
MR. AVILA: Yes, yes, yes, yes, yes.
MR. EHRENHAFT: -- and everything that is there, all the same.

MR. AVILA: We'll keep the integrity of the look, yeah, 100 percent.

MR. EHRENHAFT: That would be wonderful.
MR. AVILA: Yeah. We can figure something out.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay, okay.
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Okay, but going back to staff's recommendation to make the side -- the back part casement, right? That's why we're moving on this.

MS. KAUTZ: That's for you all to decide. I wasn't comfortable signing off on it administratively. Carlos Mindreau, the city architect was, but I was not because that's not what we've been directed to do.

So if you all are comfortable with it, then I'll sign off on it.

MS. BACHE-WIIG: What's the impact to change it to casement?

MR. AVILA: Well, the impact is, number one, is there's already windows that have to be along the west and north elevation that have to be, no matter what, have to be horizontal rollers because $I$ have to meet fire code which is egress to be able get in or out in case of a fire.

The other thing is that the cost for putting casements throughout the other windows would really spike up the cost, and this gentleman right here is already way over budget, and he's already suggested to me to, you know, pull out.

I've worked with him and I've done things for him financially to try to keep him on board, but $I$ know if I come back to him now and say, "Hey, listen, casements all around," he's going to be like, "Withdraw," and I don't want him to do that.

MR. FULLERTON: I feel your pain.
MR. AVILA: And I kind of like, to be honest with you, I like everything in a certain elevation to have the same look all the way through.

MR. FULLERTON: Makes sense.
MR. AVILA: You know, that's why I like everything nice and clean.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: You need a motion from us?
MS. KAUTZ: Yes, I do.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Or a resolution?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. So chair will
entertain a motion.
MR. FULLERTON: Raul, you sounded like you

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were --
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MR. RODRIGUEZ: Well, we don't have a staff recommendation, so I would approve the plans.

MR. AVILA: Thank you.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Subject to staff working on that front window.

MR. AVILA: Yeah. We'll take care of that for you guys.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MR. DURANA: I'll second that.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MR. AVILA: Thank you.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. If there's no further discussion, call the roll, please.

MS. GUIN: Miss Bache-Wiig?
MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
MS. GUIN: Mr. Durana?
MR. DURANA: Yes.
MS. GUIN: Mr. Fullerton?

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MR. FULLERTON: Yes.

MS. GUIN: Mr. Rodriguez?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
MS. GUIN: Miss Rolando?

MS. ROLANDO: Yes.
MS. GUIN: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.

MR. FULLERTON: Hopefully this will make the owner of the other one feel bad.

MR. AVILA: We'll take care of it.
MR. DURANA: What you did today.
MR. AVILA: We'll take care of it. When
we're done, we'll send you a picture so you guys can see what it looks like.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MR. AVILA: Thank you, guys, all for your time, and $I$ wish you guys all the best.

MR. DURANA: Thank you very much.
MR. FULLERTON: Thank you.
MS. KAUTZ: I have a few items before you --
MR. AVILA: Kara, thank you.
MS. KAUTZ: Thank you. So before you guys bolt, $I$ just wanted to remind you about the March 4th meeting.

All nine board members have responded in the
affirmative that they're available. It's very important that you're all there, so please make every effort to be there. It's really important

Gus, if you want to direct it to the board members who were not here.

MR. CEBALLOS: This doesn't need to be on the record, but to the two -.

THE COURT REPORTER: Off the record,

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    Mr. Ceballos?
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MR. CEBALLOS: It doesn't matter. You can leave it on the record.

For the two members that were not present at the last meeting --

MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes, yes.
MR. CEBALLOS: -- at least here, I believe

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    Alicia --
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MS. KAUTZ: Alicia.
MR. CEBALLOS: -- and Peggy --
MS. BACHE-WIIG: I was not here at the last meeting.

MS. KAUTZ: And Peggy was not on the board yet.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Peggy was not on the board yet.

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MR. CEBALLOS: Yes. I believe you have both received the packet. If not, we'll make sure that that happens.

MS. KAUTZ: Peggy, Peggy -- no. Did I give you one?

MS. BACHE-WIIG: I have one but I think I need a new one.

MS. KAUTZ: We'll do them again.
MR. CEBALLOS: So I'm going to have to ask you to do two things: To review the packet, and if you can, because the presentation was lengthy and the presentation will not be done again -- if they choose to, they can, but $I$ don't believe that's what the board wants, nor the applicant -- or not applicant; the property owner.

If you can review the video from the last meeting so that you can attest at the March 4th meeting that you have reviewed the record and you feel competent enough to partake in the conversation and the discussion so that your vote can be based on what happens at the March 4th meeting, but also with the knowledge of everything that happened at the previous meeting.

MS. ROLANDO: Did you e-mail a transcript of the meeting?

MR. CEBALLOS: Yes.
MS. ROLANDO: Is it sufficient to review the

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    transcript, or should the actual video be reviewed?
    MR. CEBALLOS: That is up to you. If you
    review the transcript, you've reviewed the record. I
    would recommend the video because I feel like you get a
    different feeling of how people say things. That's my
    personal opinion, but legally the record is sufficient.
    MS. ROLANDO: Thank you.
    MS. KAUTZ: We can send all of you a link to
    the video if you want to watch.
    MS. BACHE-WIIG: Okay.
    MR. EHRENHAFT: Because sometimes I have
    trouble --
    MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
    MR. EHRENHAFT: -- making it happen.
    MS. KAUTZ: Yes. We can send you the link
    then.
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            MR. RODRIGUEZ: There was someone else who
        was not present last time who is not present now.
        MR. CEBALLOS: My recollection is that we
        were a seven-member board because it was a four-three
        vote.
            MS. KAUTZ: Yeah. We were only missing two.
            MR. RODRIGUEZ: Was it you?
            MS. KAUTZ: Well, no. Janice --
            MR. EHRENHAFT: Cesar was there.
    MS. KAUTZ: Yes. Peggy wasn't appointed yet, so there was -- you were down to eight, and then Alicia was not present so you were to seven.

MR. EHRENHAFT: So Albert and Cesar --
MR. RODRIGUEZ: They were present.
MR. EHRENHAFT: -- were present, right.
MS. KAUTZ: Yes, yes, so that's -- and Mike, Mike was here too.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Mike as well.
MS. KAUTZ: So I will send you guys the link to the video. Do we need to remake the entire package for everybody, or just the two of them?

MR. CEBALLOS: That's really up to the board. If they have their original packet and they want to bring it, they're welcome to do so.

MR. FULLERTON: I don't have mine.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: I think I left mine too.
MR. EHRENHAFT: I will check at home. I
think I have an entire --
MS. KAUTZ: We'll just, we'll recreate the packets so that you all have them again, and we can also print out the minutes. If you don't want to read them on a device, just let us know and we'll make them part of the package too, because they're pretty lengthy.

MR. FULLERTON: Yeah.

MS. KAUTZ: But it gets difficult to read on a screen, so just let us know.

MR. FULLERTON: And the video we can get?
MS. KAUTZ: I'll send you the link to it. It's on line.

MR. FULLERTON: Okay. Well, can I ask a question not related to that particular case? But we don't have Comcast at home, but how do I watch these meetings without --

MS. KAUTZ: You can watch them on line actually. You can watch them on the city's website.

MR. FULLERTON: Okay.
MS. KAUTZ: I can send you that link too.
MR. FULLERTON: Thank you.
MR. EHRENHAFT: I have just had trouble after
the fact getting it to go.
MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MR. EHRENHAFT: You know what I mean?
MS. KAUTZ: Yes, yes.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Finding it and --
MS. KAUTZ: Full disclosure, if you use Google Chrome, it's super easy.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MS. KAUTZ: For some reason other browsers don't show up, so we have to switch to Chrome to use it.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MS. KAUTZ: So that's one, and then there's a
link to our Historic Preservation Board agendas where you just click on the item and it takes you right to that point in the meeting.

MR. FULLERTON: Well, good.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MS. KAUTZ: So I'll send you, I'll send you that link so you all can do that.

MR. FULLERTON: Super good. That's good.
MR. EHRENHAFT: All right.
MS. KAUTZ: In terms of things for the commission, at the last commission meeting, the code language that was being changed about the appeals to add an additional 72 hours for staff to appeal if someone is found not to have standing, that got approved so that will be part of the code change.

The other item regarding standing by the historic preservation group, Dade Heritage Trust, was deferred off the agenda for more information, so we will be providing that to the commission.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MS. KAUTZ: And then the last thing I have is
that we are hosting our annual Pioneer Day at Pinewood Cemetery on March 14th. It takes place at Pinewood from
ten to twelve if you all are interested, and you will get
invitations as well.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MS. KAUTZ: That's all.
MR. FULLERTON: Can I ask another question
about 1013 --
MS. KAUTZ: Behind you.
MR. FULLERTON: -- Castile --
MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MR. FULLERTON: -- and the status?
MS. KAUTZ: Do you know about that, about
1013 Castile?
MR. CEBALLOS: What's the particular
question?
MR. FULLERTON: It's in receivership.
MS. KAUTZ: It's in receivership, and from
what I understand, and I can ask Gus's office to provide
an update for you through staff's code enforcement, but
from what $I$ was told is that the bank is actually moving
on foreclosure so that they can do the work.
MR. FULLERTON: I see.
MS. KAUTZ: They're taking it out of
receivership is what $I$ understand. All this is not my
forte, but $I$ can find out for you and let you know.
MR. FULLERTON: Thank you.

MS. ROLANDO: And what was the issue with the property?

MR. FULLERTON: Well, it's almost demolition by neglect.

MS. ROLANDO: Neglect.
MR. FULLERTON: However, the owner, the new owner who is not so new, but he started construction and then stopped for whatever reason, and it's been sitting there for five years.

MS. KAUTZ: Wide open, so yeah. It's a shell.

MR. FULLERTON: It's a construction site with a fence and a gate and everything, and it's a mess, and it's -- the city has had to come over and mow the yard, mow the front swale.

MS. KAUTZ: It went into, it did go into receivership, and we're all very hopeful that it was going to move forward, but I believe that the bank now has decided that they want to take over and finish the work.

MR. FULLERTON: I'm not sure that -- I heard rumors that when he was under construction, he built things that weren't part of the plans or he deviated from the plans, so I'm not sure where that stands either, so.

MS. KAUTZ: Yeah. There were some, there were some discrepancies that we addressed with them at the

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time that we will address again, so.
    MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. So in addition to the
special meeting on March 4th, then our next regular
meeting of the board --
    MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
    MR. EHRENHAFT: -- will convene on Wednesday,
March 18th, at four p.m.
    MS. KAUTZ: Yes. I really appreciate you all
    accommodating a special meeting, so thank you.
    MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
    MS. KAUTZ: And those packets will go out to
    you next Friday. Okay.
    MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. I'll entertain a
    motion for adjournment.
        MR. FULLERTON: So moved.
        MR. RODRIGUEZ: Second it.
        MR. EHRENHAFT: All in favor, say "aye."
        THE BOARD MEMBERS: Aye (collectively).
        (Thereupon, proceedings were concluded at 6:36 p.m.)
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C E R T I F I CATE
STATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF DADE)
I, DOREEN M. STRAUSS, do here by certify that the foregoing pages, numbered from 1 to including 121, represent a true and accurate transcription of the record of the proceedings in the above-mentioned matter.

WITNESS my hand in the City of Miami this 30th day of March, 2020.

