CITY OF CORAL GABLES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD MEETING

Thursday, January 17, 2019, 4:05 p.m.

405 Biltmore Way

Coral Gables, Florida

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4	PARTICIPANTS
5	VENNY TORRE, Chairman
6	ALICIA G. BACHE-WIIG, Board Member
7	ALEJANDRO SILVA, Board Member
8	JOHN FULLERTON, Board Member
9	BRUCE EHRENHAFT, Board Member
10	RAUL RODRIGUEZ, Board Member
11	ROBERT PARSLEY, Board Member
12	ALBERT MENENDEZ, Board Member
13	JANICE E. THOMSON, Board Member
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15	DONA M. SPAIN, Historical Resources and Cultural Director
16	ElizaBeth Guin, Historic Preservation Coordinator
17	GUSTAVO CEBALLOS, Assistant City Attorney
18	YESENIA DIAZ, Administrative Assistant
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Page 3 (Thereupon, the following proceedings were 1 2. held:) 3 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Good afternoon, 4 everybody, and welcome to the regularly scheduled meeting for the City of Coral Gables Historic 5 Preservation Board for the residents of Coral 6 7 Gables and are charged with the preservation and protection of historic or architecturally worthy 8 buildings, structures, sites, neighborhoods and 9 artifacts which require the distinct historical 10 heritage of the city. 11 12 The board is comprised of nine members, seven of whom are appointed by the commission and 13 14 one by the city manager, the ninth is selected by the board and confirmed by the commission. 15 16 Five members of the board constitute a 17 quorum and five affirmative votes are necessary for 18 the adoption of any motion. 19 Any person who acts as a lobbyist pursuant 2.0 to the City of Coral Gables ordinance number 21 2006-11 must register with the city clerk prior to 22 engaging in lobbying activities or presentations before the city staff, boards, committees, and/or 23 the city commission. 24 25 A copy of the ordinance is available in

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the office of the city clerk, and failure to register and provide proof of registration shall prohibit your ability to present to the historic preservation board any applications under consideration this afternoon.

A 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 any ordinance, resolution, action or decision of any city commissioner, 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 counsel or any action, decision or recommendation of city personnel during the time period of the entire decision making process on the action, decision or recommendation for which city approval will be heard or reviewed by the city commission, city board or committee, including but not limited to quasi-judicial advisory board, trust, authority or counsel.

Presentations made to this board are subject to the city's false claims ordinance,

Page 5 Chapter 39 of the City of Coral Gables City Code. 1 I now officially call the City of Coral 3 Gables Historic Preservation Board Meeting of January 17, 2019, to order. The time is 4:06. 4 Present today to my left, Mr. Raul 5 6 Rodriguez, Mr. Robert Parsley, Mr. Alejandro Silva. 7 To my right, Mr. Albert Menendez, Mr. John Fullerton, Steve -- this is where I get stuck. 8 9 MS. SPAIN: That comes with age. CHAIRMAN TORRE: And I know all these 10 people. Ehrenhaft. Of course I know him. And 11 12 Alicia Bache-Wiig. Thank you. 13 The next item -- this is where I always 14 get stuck, right? 15 The next item on the agenda is the approval of the minutes of the meeting which were 16 held on December 20, 2018. 17 18 Are there any changes or corrections to 19 the minutes? 2.0 MR. SILVA: No. 21 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Okay. For that let's 2.2 have a motion for approval. 23 Is there a motion for approval of the minutes please? 24 25 MR. FULLERTON: So move.

Page 6 Is there a second? 1 CHAIRMAN TORRE: 2. MR. EHRENHAFT: Second. 3 CHAIRMAN TORRE: All those in favor please 4 say aye. 5 THE BOARD: Aye. CHAIRMAN TORRE: Those against. 6 Thank 7 you. Notice regarding ex parte communications. 8 9 Please be advised that this board is a 10 quasi-judicial board and the items on the agenda 11 are quasi-judicial in nature which require board 12 members to disclose all ex-parte communications. An ex-parte communication is defined as any 13 14 contact, communication, conversation, 15 correspondence, memorandum, or other written or 16 verbal communication that takes place outside a 17 public hearing between a member of the public and a 18 member of a quasi-judicial board regarding matters 19 to be heard by the quasi-judicial board. If anyone 2.0 who has made any contact with a board member, when 21 the issue comes before the board, the member must 2.2 state on the record the existence of the ex-parte 23 communication, the party who originated the communication, and whether the communication will 24 25 affect the board member's ability to impartially

Page 7 consider the evidence to be presented regarding the 1 matter. 3 Does any member of this board have such a communication to disclose at this time? 4 MR. FULLERTON: 5 No. MR. EHRENHAFT: 6 None. 7 CHAIRMAN TORRE: We have a deferral, is that correct? 8 MS. SPAIN: Yes. It is case file COA (SP) 9 2018-20 and that is concerning 318 Viscaya Avenue. 10 That's been deferred. 11 12 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Okay. So the next item -- we start with anyone today who will be 13 14 speaking. If you will be speaking, please rise and 15 you will be sworn in. 16 (Thereupon, all participants were sworn 17 in.) The first item is a local 18 CHAIRMAN TORRE: 19 historic designation. And this is case file LHD 2.0 2017-017, which is a consideration of the local 21 historic designation of the property at 910 Capri 22 Avenue, legally described as Lots 11 and 12, Block 23 83, Coral Gables Granada Section Resub, according the plat thereof, as recorded in plat book 15 at 24 25 page 7 of the public records of Miami-Dade County.

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MS. SPAIN: So this came to us originally as a part of a potential lot separation. It is a very small home on a very large lot. And so that lot separation, I was involved in speaking to the owners of the property and their architect. And we thought it was appropriate for lot separation, and that lot separation was contingent on it, in my view, becoming a historic residence because it is so obviously historically significant. The lot separation was denied by the city commission, but we wanted to continue with the designation of the property. So --

MS. GUIN: Good evening. So this is for the local historic landmark designation of the single family home at 910 Capri Street. And here you can see the 1940 historic photo of the home.

17 THE COURT REPORTER: Please state your 18 name.

MS. GUIN: ElizaBeth Guin, G-U-I-N.

The property is located on interior lots on the west side of Capri Street just south of 8th Street and north of Mariana. The site dimensions are 100 feet by 102 and the primary elevation faces east.

As Dona just mentioned, the application is

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a designation by staff. So in accordance with
Article 3, Section 3-1103 of the Coral Gables
Zoning Code, the criteria for destination of
historic landmarks: A local historic landmark must
have significant character, interest or value as
part of the historical, cultural, archeological,
aesthetic or architectural heritage of the city,
nation or the state. For designation, the property
must meet one of the criteria outlined in the code.
Staff has determined that 910 Capri is eligible as
a local historic landmark based on four criteria.

First is historical cultural significance.

First is historical cultural significance. It exemplifies the historical, cultural, political, economic, and/or social trends of the community. Also based on its architectural significance, portrays the environment in an era of history characterized by one or more distinctive architectural styles, in this case Mediterranean Revival, embodies those distinguishing characteristics of the architectural style or period or method of construction and contains elements of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship of an outstanding quality which presents significant innovation or adaptation to the South Florida environment.

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So building records indicate that permit number 338 was issued for the home at 910 Capri. These — the original plans we have not been able to locate to date. The loan number of the permit indicates that the home was built prior to the city's incorporation, which was in 1925. Coral Gables didn't start issuing building permits until the fall of '24 and when they did, the permits were issued as the architects brought the plans forward. So they weren't in chronological order, which is why when you look at some of the other permits that I provided, the numbers may not make sense with the dates, but that is why.

So based on what we feel is some pretty strong evidence, we believe the home was built in the late 1923, and that the architect was H. George Fink. And I will go through some of the evidence today, but there is more detail in the designation report that you have in front of you.

Regardless, it is clear that the property was built during the initial planning and development period of the city and reflects George Merrick's vision for a Mediterranean inspired city with housing for varying income brackets. The home is located within the Coral Gables Granada Section.

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As you may recall, when we designated the city plan when Merrick launched his first plans for the City of Coral Gables, he only owned land north of Sorolla Avenue along the narrow strip along Granada. And he had planned his first major entrance there at Tamiami Trial. And we see lots and lots of evidence that developing this area, tying it up to the Tamiami Trial was a big priority for him.

So the -- originally, when -- and you can see here on this map from 1922, just that strip of land was called Section F. In 1923, we see after a very hard year of negotiating, buying pieces from the Coconut Grove Development Company and other private land owners, he's amassed about 40 acres up in this area. And he's rebranded this area and he is calling it the New Granada Section.

With this launch, he is going to build 40 moderately priced homes. And what he does is, you have the area around the golf course and Alhambra Circle with the larger homes, and then this area was his campaign to provide moderately priced homes. He is putting in 50 miles, 15 miles of boulevards and 30 miles of sidewalks.

A September 24th article in the Miami News

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provides a little more detail. He says these new homes setting an ideal of building of small homes in the area are from designs of H. George Fink,

Martin Hampton, and Louis Brumm guided by Merrick's desire for moderately priced homes. Compactness, beauty and comfort have been achieved by the architects. Typical new homes -- and this is the important part here -- will contain two bedrooms, a combination living room, dining room, kitchen and bath, garage that are linked artistically with the house, screened loggias, imported Spanish tile roofs, cypress beams and archways. And this description fits what we see at 910 Capri.

So records indicate in October of 1923, he says that there are 50 homes under construction, so 10 additional to what he announced in September.

And that plans have already been submitted for an additional 58 homes.

On November 1st, a Miami Herald article tells us that the plans for these homes were drawn up by, these additional 58, by H. George Fink, Richard Kiehnel and Hampton. The houses are being erected by C.W. Ricketts, who at the same time was superintendent of construction for the Coral Gables company. And what that tells us, if you remember,

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in other parts of the city Merrick is going after nationally claimed architects and builders to come and build. But the Granada section is, obviously, his baby. He's got his superintendent building the sidewalks, doing the roads, and building all the homes. And it's Merrick and his design team all the way.

So the article also tells us where these 58 homes are located, with 12 on Ferdinand, 18 on Genoa, 8 on Milan, 6 on Capri, and 14 on Pizarro. So we know that homes on Capri are definitely part of this initial development of the area.

The map here is actually from this architectural guidebook. And it is a compilation of Sanborn Fire maps which is a very accurate primary source and the author of this book compiled Sanborn maps from the year 1924. And you can see with the arrow indicating that by June 1924, we've got a home right up at 910 Capri.

So why do we feel very comfortable saying that the home's built by H. George Fink? Another piece of the puzzle here. Here we can see four homes, three of which we know were designed by Fink. You can see they are all very, very similar. We have the plans for the three other homes for

1 1222 Ferdinand Street. Those plans are dated from 2 1923. Plans for 1202 Capri Street. Those plans 3 are dated 1924. And then 1541 Plasentia whose date 4 to June of 1925.

You can see how similar these are.

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They -- the floor plans for the three sets that we have are identical, and they match what we see on the ground at Capri. When you look at the homes, the massing is the same, the fenestration is the same for all four of the homes. What changes is the detailing, the curve of the wing walls, the placement of the vents. You have -- the later homes have a little more change in the detailing. 910 Capri and 1222 Ferdinand, which we believe were both built in 1923 in this initial campaign, have very few differences between them. You can see the wing wall leading to the entrance has a different curve. You can see the -- how they treat the oculus window, that is round, it is different, and the vent up in the gable. But, otherwise, from what we can see, what we have at 910 Capri is still standing. And the plans for Ferdinand, these are pretty much the same home. So we feel very comfortable saying that this home is attributed to H. George Fink.

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So just providing a little bit more context, here you can see our map of pre-1934 through '35, single family homes, see how built out this area -- most of what you see, these blue blocks up in the Granada Section, were built in the 1920s. There was very little building during the '30s and the early '40s. So you can see how developed it is. You see the larger homes at the bottom flanking the golf course and Alhambra Circle and then the smaller homes in the Granada Section.

As we move into the 1950s, as was typical of the nation and what we see here in the city, is when the area became built out. That context of single family homes more moderately priced has remained and that is the context that we have still today.

Homes built in the Mediterranean Revival style, it's significant as a classic and an early example of the style in the city. Merrick and his design team felt that this type of architecture harmonized with South Florida's climate and lifestyle. The home at 910 Capri exemplifies the building archetype upon which Coral Gables was founded in the early 1920s. Built as a two bedroom, one bath, with a front porch and an

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artistically attached garage, it exemplifies many of the character defining features of this style. These include the thick masonry walls which keep the home cool, light colored texture stucco, thick exterior walls to reflect the sun's heat, the deeply recessed and varied windows that provide much needed ventilation and light in the tropical environment, roofs of varying heights and types with two piece barrel tile, projecting screen porch, which has now been enclosed, articulated decorative door and window surrounds, decorative mason screens, exteriors of arched openings, prominent chimney, a series of curved wing walls, oculus windows, the protruding window sills, an arched niche with a pedestal and ornamental metalwork.

So let's take a quick walk around the building. Here you can see the front east facade. The northern half on the two story north is the original portion of the building. You see the one story southern wing is -- was built in 1951 to add another bedroom and bath to the house. Looking at the side elevation, you can get a better idea of how that two story cross gable in the original section forms that T with the cross gable section

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facing the front housing the stairwell. And this little projecting bay, which in the designation report I refer to as that lean-to bay. The main entrance to the home is on the side leading into what is now the enclosed front porch. And then that attached garage that back. In the side facade on the south, a better view of what the historic property looked like. You can see the large dominant chimney and that shelf niche and then the rear west facade.

So moving from left to right on the slide, which is north to south, you see the back of the garage building. You see that one story little section there without the parapet that was a sleeping porch at one point. That has now been enclosed. Then a higher up one story portion with parapet was living space, the two story living space, and then you see the deck in front of that 1951 addition.

We'll take a look quickly at some of the more dominant character defining features. You see in this picture the textured stucco, the different roof types, the barrel tile roof, the variety of windows recessed with projecting sills. Here is a little better picture of that front terrace with

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its ornamental metalwork. You can see the series of wing walls here, that one and a half story wing wall and then the little flip off the terrace wall. In the other picture, you can see the wing wall that defines the front entry. And then I'm not sure if you can see it on this slide, but also coming off the garage is another little wing wall.

Up in the gable, you can see the masonry vents. And then throughout the property on various openings we have this -- these window and door surrounds that are incised in. These are -- we can see them clearly in the plans for Ferdinand and we see them in the historic -- the early historic photos for Capri. And you get a better view of that -- the oculus window and its surround here. And there is also molded cornices, most of which you can see, some are obscured by the gutters, but another nice little touch that still exists.

So there have been a few additions and alterations to the property. As I said, we don't have the original plans, but we have been using the plans for the other properties as our basis. What you see here is a tax card from 1962 that clearly shows us how some of the pieces are being used at

the time. So that 1951 addition here is outlined 1 in blue, but you see in orange is identified here 3 on the tax card as a sleeping porch. Now, the other building plans that we have don't have a 4 5 sleeping porch in this area. And looking at this 6 little piece, it looks a little awkward there and 7 not really where you would put a sleeping porch. You're not getting much ventilation or breeze 8 9 through there. So we think that the sleeping porch was actually an infill, that that is an addition, 10 just a little infill that then later was 11 12 enclosed. And then the green shows the location of the front porch which was originally screened and 13 14 later enclosed. You can see a detail from the 15 historic photo and then what it looks like today. After it was enclosed, you can see that one of the 16 17 alterations was they took off that -- the slender 18 column in the middle and these larger columns of 19 different proportions were added to the sides and 2.0 then the middle one replaced. Another thing that 21 happened when they added the windows here, as you 22 can see, this little curved detail at the bottom of 23 the arch at that spring point there, that was removed when they put the windows in. However, 24 25 they kept the windows basically in the same

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openings. So as a result, you have an offset of the window up top from the window on the bottom. think these oversized columns sort of mask that when you first look because that is what you see and you don't see the offset as much.

Other notable alterations include the redwood patio deck that was added in 1976. The windows were changed from casement to the current single hung. We don't know the date for that. I think I mentioned before that there were very few permits on this property.

We have that -- the window that you see here in the back, the doors were originally a series of windows. It has maintained its -- that articulated windows surround up top. And when you look at the plans for Ferdinand, you see pretty much what it looked like in looking on-site. That was a window that was later converted to the door. The garage doors were replaced. The brick paver driveway was installed in 2004. And then there are a few maintenance permits for the roof tile replacement, resurfacing of the flat roof and for exterior painting.

So we do have a few changes to some of the character defining features. However, the original

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home is easily distinguishable from the later alterations and addition and the home retains its historic integrity.

So, in conclusion, constructed in circa 1923, the single family home at 910 Capri is significant as a classic example of the early single family residence in Coral Gables. When founder George Merrick began planning and developing Coral Gables, he envisioned it as a cohesively designed Mediterranean inspired city. During the 1920s, careful attention was paid by his development team to ensure that the building and streetscapes conformed to the Mediterranean ideals that Merrick felt that this type of architecture harmonized best with South Florida's climate and lifestyle.

The home is attributed to H. George Fink who was an original member of Merrick's design team and exhibits many of the character defining features of the Mediterranean Revival style.

The home, built prior to the city's incorporation, was part of the initial development of the Granada Section. It characterizes both Merrick's vision and makes contribution to the shaping of Coral Gables. The single family

Page 22 residence retains its historic integrity and thus 1 is part of a collection of a quality structure that 3 is historically significant to the City of Coral Gables. 4 Thus, staff recommends approval of the 5 6 local historic designation for the property at 910 7 Capri Street. I just want to say the owner is in the 8 9 audience, and I think we have a couple members of the public that are here at this time. 10 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Does that conclude 11 12 your presentation? 13 That concludes my presentation. MS. GUIN: 14 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Would anybody want to 15 speak as to this item? 16 Would you like to come up and speak? 17 don't have to. I'm just asking. No? Does anybody 18 else want to come up and speak? 19 All right. So we're going to close the 20 public hearing. 21 Thank you. 2.2 Does the board want to make a motion, discussion? 23 24 MR. FULLERTON: I think this is a great 25 house and Fink was obviously an icon in early

Page 23 Gables, and I think it deserves -- I'm kind of 1 surprised it hasn't been designated already a long 3 time ago. 4 MS. SPAIN: Yeah. It's surprising that we can find something like this that hasn't been. 5 6 MR. FULLERTON: Anyway, I'll make the 7 motion if you're ready. CHAIRMAN TORRE: Would you like to come 8 9 back? All right. We'll do that. 10 MS. THOMAS: I have a question. My name 11 is Susan --12 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Would you come up to the 13 podium? 14 MS. SPAIN: Sorry, otherwise it's not 15 caught on the microphone. MS. THOMAS: Hi, my name is Susan Thomas. 16 17 I live at 911 Capri Street, right across the 18 street. And historic designation is fine, but my 19 question is I'm concerned that you said that you 20 were okay, if I understood correctly, with lot 21 splitting. 2.2 MS. SPAIN: No. What I said was that I 23 was part of the discussion with the lot separation, but that was denied by the city commission. 24 25 MS. THOMAS: Okay. So that is a dead

Page 24 1 issue? MS. SPAIN: That is a dead issue. 3 MS. THOMAS: Yeah, because I just wanted 4 to make sure that somehow that doesn't get all 5 wrapped up with this. 6 MS. SPAIN: I was just trying to explain 7 to them how it got here. MS. THOMAS: Okay. No, listen, I've never 8 9 been here before. This is all new to me. 10 MS. SPAIN: That's not going to happen to 11 this property. 12 MS. THOMSON: What was that concern again? 13 I'm sorry, I could not hear. 14 MS. SPAIN: The lot separation. She was 15 concerned that it could possibly be separated, but 16 that will not happen. 17 MS. THOMSON: Okay. 18 MS. THOMAS: Go ahead. 19 MS. SPAIN: On the record. 2.0 CHAIRMAN TORRE: I'm going to continue 21 with the motion. 2.2 So we have a motion from Mr. Fullerton. 23 MS. THOMSON: I second it. 24 CHAIRMAN TORRE: We have a second, 25 Ms. Thomson.

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1	Any further discussion?
2 ·	Go for role call.
3	MS. DIAZ: Mr. Menendez.
4	MR. MENENDEZ: Yes.
5	MS. DIAZ: Mr. Ehrenhaft.
6	MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
7	MS. DIAZ: Mr. Rodriguez.
8	MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
9	MS. DIAZ: Ms. Thomson.
10	MS. THOMSON: Yes.
11	MS. DIAZ: Mr. Fullerton.
12	MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
13	MS. DIAZ: Ms. Bache-Wiig.
14	MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes.
15	MS. DIAZ: Mr. Parsley.
16	MR. PARSLEY: Yes.
17	MS. DIAZ: Mr. Silva.
18	MR. SILVA: Yes.
19	MS. DIAZ: Mr. Torre.
20	CHAIRMAN TORRE: Yes.
21	MS. SPAIN: Done. Congratulations.
22	MS. MUINOS: Thank you.
23	MS. GUIN: Thank you all.
24	CHAIRMAN TORRE: Thank you.
25	All right. The next item will be case

1 file COA (ST) 2018-154. This is an application for the issuance of a Special Certificate of 3 Appropriateness for the building located within the University of Miami Main Campus Frost School of 4 5 Music. This is referred to as the Arnold Volpe 6 Music School located at 5489 San Amaro Drive, 7 legally described as All of the Arnold Volpe Music Building as now existing, laid out and in use, the 8 same being a portion of Tract 1 of Amended Plat 9 Portion of Main Campus University of Miami, 10 according to the Plat thereof, as recorded in Plat 11 Book 46 at Page 81 of the Public Records of Miami-12 Dade County, now Miami-Dade County, Florida. 13 14 application requests design approval for the window and door replacement. 15 16 MS. SPAIN: So I'm going to turn this over 17 to representatives from the University of Miami. 18 MR. BASS: Mr. Chairman, members of the 19 board. Good afternoon, Jeffrey Bass is my name, 46 2.0 Southwest 1st Street is my address. I'm a lawyer. 21 I represent the University of Miami. We're here 22 today seeking your approval for a Special 23 Certificate of Appropriateness. And today is really a continuation of the conversation that we 24 25 started with this board back in March 2018, where

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we came before the board voluntarily and as the fine stewards that the University is of the historically significant resources on its campus, we came before you to designate this building.

We have been working with your staff who, as always, has been extraordinary, to finish out our ability to harden and fortify the window openings of this building before the next hurricane system is before us.

As I have said before, I know technical boards of professionals like you prefer not to hear much from attorneys, so I'm going to say it's nice to see you all and I'll turn it over to our architect who will walk you through the specifics of the store front window system that we have and we're here to answer any questions.

But we would like your approval today so we can get going and get finished before hurricane season starts.

Thank you so much.

Let me introduce Mr. Matthew Polak.

MR. POLAK: Good afternoon. Again, my

name is Matt Polak. I am the president of Chisholm

24 Architects, 782 LeJeune Road, Miami, Florida.

I did want to start off the presentation

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and just walk you through some of the research that we have done and solutions that we have been working out with both the city staff as well as with the university. Our opening slide is just a 3D rendering that we have done in order to, one, just to give you a reference point on where the --where the property is located. It's on San Amaro Drive. It is just off the circle where Miller Road and San Amaro are. It is kind of tucked in. It is adjacent to the -- the student union and kind of tucked away behind the new music facility.

The building itself is a Robert Little building. It was built in, I think, 1954, started to be designed maybe 1953, 1954. So it's a relatively simple structure in the sense that it is concrete -- cast-in-place concrete system, kind of an egg crate structural system, cast-in-place stairs, very efficiently designed, in some ways a very eloquent building in the sense of its use of materials.

We have been working with the university on this building since 2015. As part of the ongoing renovations of that, about two years ago we did -- excuse me -- we did replace the awning type windows that were on the northeast elevation of the

building. And as part of that renovation, we also renovated the classrooms, installed a more state-of-the-art air conditioning system and replaced a good portion of the interior finishes, primarily the ceilings.

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We held off on the -- on the southwest elevation, which is why we're here today to sort of discuss both what we have uncovered as we've kind of investigated the building and our proposed solution in order to be sympathetic to the historical portion of this building.

So, just again, just to give you some reference, the hatching area is actually the portion of the building which is facing southwest, as we spoke before, the northeast portion of the opposite side has already been completed and, again, the building is sort of tucked within the music campus complex.

What you're seeing there is the -- these are the original elevations that we were able to sort of decipher from microfilm that was provided to us. As you can see, the original -- the original design consisted of a glass clear story system. It was framed in wood. The wood frame there was primarily two-by-fours. The nominal

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sizes of that were around an inch and 5/8s, give or take. A little bit bigger than an inch and a half that you get today, but still very slender, a very slender detail.

They had solid core wood doors, which are at currently -- they are not the existing solid wood doors, but they are still solid core wood doors there now. And then below the clear story, as part of the system, they had an aluminum jalousie frame with a redwood jalousie installed in lieu of the glass. And then behind that jalousie frame was just a simple screen.

So the building had -- had very good natural ventilation. At the time, you had glazing awning style windows on one side, which opened, you know, almost 100 percent opening. And then you had the -- you had the redwood slided frames that were operable and they allowed that to open, allowed the building to -- to breathe.

Obviously, over time and with air conditioning and with the use of the building now with, you know, the building primarily is a music building and they do classrooms, but they do do some rehearsals. There are some pianos in there now. So humidity control has become sort of an

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issue there, not withstanding the other issues that we have with hurricane harming the building.

between 1954 and 1999, the panel, the wood slided panels that exist below next to the doors, were covered up with exterior panels and then painted several times over the course of many years. And then also you'll see a section there, I think it has key note number 5 there, those were the -- those are the existing restrooms. Those restrooms were renovated in 1999 and that -- that area was blocked up and enclosed in. It is still the original location, but the fenestration was removed and closed up ultimately. There is also a small communications closet in there and electric room that takes up that space.

What we're proposing to do, and I did -unfortunately, I didn't have them put it into the
PowerPoint, but I do want to pass out the copy of
the photographs that we presented to the Board of
Architects if you all want to take a look at it.

What we are proposing to do is -- on advice of counsel, I'm going to let you know that we have -- we have been to the Board of Architects and -- we've been to the Board of Architects. We

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have gotten preliminary approval. As part of that, there were some materials that they have asked us to incorporate into the design, which I'll get to as part of our -- as part of our presentation. They had approved it subsequent to your approval and, I think, we can discuss some of their comments and concerns and then work toward a solution.

Getting back to the design, what we're proposing is basically we're going to remove the entire system from structural column to structural column and replace it with a Trulite Aluminum NOA approved TruLite Aluminum Frame System. We're working with the manufacturer. The main difference we're making is that we're asking the manufacturer to actually flip their glazing system. Generally, the meat of the frame is on the interior side, and we're flipping it the other way so the meat of the frame is actually on the exterior side.

So there are some -- you know, there are some issues that need to be worked out in order to make sure we can keep the NOA, but ultimately the reason we're doing that is so that it will allow us to insert inside that NOA approved frame a louver system that will replicate what was there previously.

One of the issues that had come up is that 1 2 the existing louvers, when we removed the panels --3 I think you'll see that in the pictures -- they had 4 actually been -- prior to them being covered up, 5 they had actually been painted several times. And 6 it looks like it is like a navy green or navy gray 7 paint over time. And we didn't -- we haven't removed all the panels. We have removed about four 8 of them, and we have looked at the various 9 10 condition of them. And they're, you know, they are 11 in pretty poor condition. But, more importantly, 12 the frames themselves, when they attached the exterior panels to it, they kind of screwed them in 13 14 directly and removing -- we found that when we 15 tried to remove those panels, the frames themselves got kind of damaged as well. Not to mention that 16 17 not having been operated in such a long time, the 18 mechanisms for those systems, for the actual 19 jalousie system is pretty much shot. 2.0 Another concern that has come up is that 21 because the Trulite system we're going with, with 22 its NOA, the frame itself is thicker than what is

there now. So this was the -- this was the thinnest system we could find. It is, I think, around two or two and a quarter inches thick on the

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side that we're going to expose to the -- to the exterior.

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We did investigate, initially, trying to replace the system with a wood system itself, but we could never get a jam that was thin enough that would look close enough to what we think the intent was, which is a very slender, a much more slender profile for the building.

So that is why we have gone with an aluminum system, and then the intent there is to attach and fabricate an aluminum -- fixed aluminum frame with a wood -- with a wood louver. We are working on a mockup currently with the general contractor and the -- and one of the preferred manufacturers, which I'll bring up right now so you all can see.

I don't know where is a good place to put it. I guess here.

I think what I would like to just start off with is that the wood frame around it is on there basically because it won't stay together without the wood frame around it. But what we have been working on with the manufacturer is -- and I'll step away from the microphone. But what we have been working on is really developing this --

- this is the section or half of this, two-thirds of the section of the actual frame.
- MR. BASS: People say lawyers are useless.
- I just want to say I want to try to be as helpful
- 5 as I can.

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MS. POLAK: Okay. So what we have been
working on with staff, and this is, like, our
second mockup or I would say version 1.5 of the
mockup. We have gotten -- they have been able to
lower -- to reduce the section of the actual louver
itself that is fairly close to what is -- you'll
see in the photograph there.

What we're working on now is the gap 13 14 between the frame of the window and the louver 15 itself. And the reason we're working on that is if 16 you look at the pictures, you get a reveal between there. And what we're trying to -- trying to get 17 18 is that if we can get a half inch or a quarter inch 19 reveal in here, we will get a nice shadow line. 2.0 And I think we'll get a much better -- a more 21 accurate depiction of what was actually there in 2.2 the field.

So that is -- that is what we're working on right now. And I think we can get there. The other -- the other change we have made is that

we've actually fixed the louver now instead of making it operable, for a number of reasons.

Mostly for maintenance is the most important reason

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why we wanted to do that. But it also makes it easier for us to do the calculations for wind and to make sure the thing doesn't blow away.

One of the items that had come up during the -- during the BOA was the actual material that was being used here. Excuse me. The material we see here was actually not approved by the BOA. And part of the reason was is that it is -- although it is a wood based product, it is about as far away from wood as you can get and still be able to call it wood. So that was an issue that the BOA had.

So we're coming back with a different product which is a -- it's called Temora which is a process -- it is an actual wood that is actually -- all the moisture is taken out of it and it is filled with resin. I don't know if we have a sample. We have been trying to get a sample of it, but we -- it is manufactured in Germany. And we're actually working with the manufacturer to see if they can actually mill it to the actual profile that is there now. And the actual profile is about three inches by three eights of an inch thick with

Page 37 routed edges and they kind of fit into each other. 1 So that is kind of where we are in the 3 process right now. So what we are here is to sort 4 of explain to you what we're trying to do. 5 One of the things we have discussed with staff is if we treat the aluminum frame with a 6 7 different color, an ESP painted color -- I'm not recommending that we want to make it look like 8 wood, but I think a darker color would be -- would 9 mimic more of what was there and allow the aluminum 10 11 frame to pop out and get a little bit more reveal 12 line happening on the system. 13 MR. FULLERTON: Can I ask you a real quick 14 question? 15 MR. POLAK: Absolutely. 16 MR. FULLERTON: So that wood louver as it 17 is closed is the entire wall section, or is there 18 any R value panel behind it or anything like that? 19 MR. POLAK: I'm sorry. Could you repeat 2.0 that one more time? 21 MR. FULLERTON: Yeah. It feels like I heard that this wall, this wood section is the 2.2 23 entire wall, basically. In other words, there is

MR. POLAK: No, what we're going to have

nothing behind it to --

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- 1 behind it is actually a piece of glass.
- 2 MR. FULLERTON: Okay.
- MR. POLAK: We're going to have a piece of
- 4 glass behind it. The only -- the difference would
- 5 only be now is that we want to fix -- we're going
- 6 to fix the louver in one position.
- 7 MR. FULLERTON: No, I understand. I just
- 8 didn't -- I didn't hear about the glass.
- 9 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Can I clarify a couple of
- 10 things technically speaking? The second piece that
- 11 must be 5/8s or maybe a little bigger, I guess it
- is the filler you're using to widen that to make it
- in line with what was there, right? The first
- 14 piece is the structural, the second piece is a
- 15 filler.
- 16 MR. POLAK: And the reason we need that
- filler is that we need something to attach this
- 18 frame to.
- 19 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Are you trying to make
- 20 that filler to make that girth that you had before
- 21 to widen it to the one and a half or something, is
- 22 that -- is that not a --
- MR. POLAK: I think what is not accurate
- about this mockup is that this frame here is
- 25 actually -- there is actually another frame here.

Page 39 CHAIRMAN TORRE: On the other side, the 1 same size? 3 MR. POLAK: It is about two and a quarter. 4 The total is about two and a quarter inches. And I 5 think what the fabricator did is he just cut -- he 6 just ripped the piece of the aluminum here. 7 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Are they going to be two of them side by side joined together so this piece 8 9 and the other piece make up the middle? MR. POLAK: What you'll have in the middle 10 is a one piece -- the aluminum extrusion in one 11 12 piece. And then what will happen is this piece right here, which is the filler piece, what we're 13 14 working with with the manufacturer is to make that 15 not flush with the frame, with the two frames, but to recess it back so that we get a reveal. And if 16 you look at the picture, you'll see that is kind of 17 18 what they did. I think you have it right here. 19 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Let me --20 MR. POLAK: You'll see it right there. 21 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Right. So the window on top of this, which is the transom, I guess, is 22 23 going to be just a replicate of this --24 MR. POLAK: It is going to be a window. 25 CHAIRMAN TORRE: -- moving up.

1 MR. POLAK: So you're going to have that 2 same thickness. There you're going to have a 3 little bit of a jam piece to hold the glass, but 4 that will be recessed back too.

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What is really happening on this Trulite system is it has a piece that holds the glass in on this side that you don't see that is hidden with the frame. So I have -- and I have to -- I can't really do too much with that, otherwise I lose my NOA on it.

MR. SILVA: The width is dictated by the glazing.

MR. POLAK: Right. So the reason why we flipped it is that it gives us three or four inches that we can insert the louver, which is kind of similar to what Robert Little did originally.

CHAIRMAN TORRE: But the filler does not show up on the transom. The filler only shows up --

MR. POLAK: This filler will not show up on the transom.

CHAIRMAN TORRE: So the transom on the top -- I mean, I'm just trying to get what the main line is. So the line that comes from the top, which is two windows put together coming down on

Page 41 the transom, are two pieces of the first piece side 1 by side. That times two is the piece coming down? 3 MR. POLAK: No, it is one. Because the 4 glass comes in and it is only one piece. 5 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Right, which is shown on 6 your section. 7 MR. POLAK: Bingo. CHAIRMAN TORRE: That is supposed to be 8 the line like this and then when you go 9 10 crossways --11 MR. POLAK: And then the transom coming 12 across will be about the same width. It should be about two, two and a quarter inches coming across. 13 14 CHAIRMAN TORRE: So when you said you had another one is because this one is on the other 15 16 side the same way? 17 MR. POLAK: Well, I don't believe that 18 this width here is shown accurately. 19 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Okay. 2.0 MR. POLAK: That is what I'm getting at. 21 It's not two of these, but it is not this. 2.2 CHAIRMAN TORRE: But it is one continuous 23 piece up and down and horizontal. 24 MR. POLAK: It is one continuous piece, 25 exactly.

1 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Okay. So the filler -2 because I thought you were going to do the louver
3 pushed back. You're saying it is the filler that
4 gets pushed back.

MR. POLAK: Yeah, and the reason we want to push the filler back, if you look at the picture I handed out, is you'll see that that's kind of how they did it there. They put a wood -- they put a wood filler in there so they can screw the louver to. And then you've got a shadow line. And I think that really accentuated the thinness of the frame.

CHAIRMAN TORRE: The only thing that came to mind initially and, again, I don't know how everybody else feels, is that the louver itself and with the piece that holds it around, might look better all looking like it's made out of the same material versus just the louver and wood. So that whole assembly set back is all wood made versus — versus just the louvers looking —

MR. POLAK: Well, the thing is is that historically speaking, the frame is -- is aluminum there now. It is an aluminum frame that was installed.

CHAIRMAN TORRE: But is there a different

Page 43 color? 1 MR. POLAK: No, it's actually --3 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Meaning there's a wood color and then there is an aluminum color. 4 MR. POLAK: The way it is now is you have 5 6 a -- you have a redwood louver, you have an 7 aluminum jalousie frame, you have a wood filler set back that -- I don't know if it's painted or not. 8 9 I don't remember. And then you have a wood -- you 10 actually have a wood frame here. And that wood 11 frame here, what I'm suggesting is that this frame 12 should be darker so that the pop, and I think there's some pictures. Let me -- I think we have a 13 14 picture I would like to --MS. SPAIN: We had a whole discussion 15 16 about that. Because, originally, the frame that 17 holds the louvers was wood. And so -- and now it's 18 going to be aluminum. So that is why we were 19 thinking about painting that a darker color so it 20 more clearly represents what was there originally. 21 MR. SILVA: But it was stained wood, it 22 wasn't painted, it was stained natural to match the 23 louvers? 24 MR. EHRENHAFT: Look at page 6 on the 25 bottom.

1 MR. POLAK: I mean, we're pretty certain that the louvers themselves were -- looked like 3 they were stained. The frames -- I don't know. 4 There is another picture in there. We could have it tested, but it probably was stained, but I think 5 6 what makes it -- what makes the whole thing pop is 7 that aluminum frame of the jalousie system with the reveal. It really makes the thinness of that frame 8 9 come through. 10 CHAIRMAN TORRE: It keeps those lines very 11 consistent and everything gets pushed back so there 12 is no mixing of the two. MR. POLAK: Yeah, and I don't think we can 13 14 push back because I don't have the depth. And I don't think what we saw in the -- in the field was 15 16 necessarily pushed back, but what gave that 17 appearance of it being pushed back is that filler 18 piece between -- between these two planes is what 19 gave that depth to the system. 2.0 I'm sort of limited by the frame, what I 21 can fit inside the TruLite frame itself. 2.2 MR. SILVA: Are you getting a one time NOA 23 for the whole assembly, including the louver, or is 24 it going to retest the whole thing? 25 MR. POLAK: That is a fantastic question.

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We're kind of -- we're kind of pursuing several different tracks. There's -- you know, there's a manufacturer called Sol-A-Trol that they do a lot of schools. And, you know, they -- and they actually cut their teeth on systems like this when they first started out. We have been talking to them about what they can do. I'm not sure their system can really get us to where we want to be. Their louver might. We're also speaking with a company out in California that they are still in the business of making these louvers. They have their own peculiar little things that we're working with as well.

The idea, though, would be to conceptually, as we saw it, is that the window system would have its own NOA. And then we would simply design the louver to not blow away in a hurricane. That is really I think the more eloquent way to address that issue.

That is not to say we might have to one time test because of what the manipulating we're doing with the system itself, but I think that's -- that's the road we're going to ultimately have to do.

MR. SILVA: I mean, I think it's been very

Page 46 well thought out. I appreciate the effort that has 1 been put into this. I know you have been working 3 back and forth with staff. I think if you inset 4 that filler piece, and you get back to kind of what was there originally or as close as we can. And I 5 6 would agree with the recommendation to paint the 7 frame a different color maybe to match the louvers. CHAIRMAN TORRE: You're talking about the 8 9 wider frame, the one closest to the louver. 10 MR. SILVA: Yes. No, no, I'm talking 11 about --12 MR. POLAK: It would be -- it would be this frame which would be --13 14 MR. SILVA: The original wood frame to get 15 it -- if, in fact, it was originally stained 16 natural, if we can determine that, then I would say 17 18 MR. POLAK: It was definitely darker. 19 CHAIRMAN TORRE: But with the set back on 2.0 the --21 MR. SILVA: I think the set back and what 22 you're saying is crucial, that setting it back to get that shadow line I think will bring us back 23 to the original. 24 25 I think the key is the CHAIRMAN TORRE:

Page 47 consistency and the main members you're going to 1 see being very lined up and equal. MR. POLAK: There was one other change I 3 4 wanted to make sure I didn't forget about. 5 We also -- the doors were -- there were 6 solid panel doors, but because of the system, they 7 are going to be single-lite French -- you know, single-lite French front doors in lieu of that, 8 simply because that's -- they get the NOA. 9 We haven't really sat down with the dean 10 11 and talked about whether they want those frosted --12 that glass frosted or not. But they would be, instead of being solid panel metal doors, they will 13 14 be single-lite aluminum store front system doors. 15 And that is shown on the drawings as well. But I think with that, I think I have probably given 16 17 you --18 MS. SPAIN: I want to say we did that at 19 the architecture school. Do you remember, Rick, in 2.0 the architecture school whether we made that 21 single -- the single-lites? They were also solid 2.2 metal doors. Do you remember the doors, 23 themselves? Do you remember if they were glass? UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No, I wasn't 24 25 involved in that.

Page 48 MS. SPAIN: Anyhow, I was okay with it. 1 MS. THOMSON: Well, they did put the 3 single glass doors in the other part of the music building where the band room is --4 5 MR. POLAK: Yes. Yes, those are. 6 MS. THOMSON: They did those. I play in 7 the band every Tuesday. MR. EHRENHAFT: So can I ask one more 8 9 question? 10 MR. POLAK: Sure. 11 MR. EHRENHAFT: As a follow-up. 12 glazing that is going to provide the humidity control and wind impact will be inside the louvers. 13 14 MR. POLAK: Correct. 15 MR. EHRENHAFT: But if one is on the 16 walkway at the ground level or on the second level, 17 one can reach out and touch these louvers. 18 MR. POLAK: Yes. 19 MR. EHRENHAFT: There will be no glazing in front of them. 2.0 21 MR. POLAK: No. 2.2 MR. EHRENHAFT: And did you say they were 23 going to be fixed, or the model was fixed and that the installed material would be operable? 24 25 MR. POLAK: No, the intention is to -- is

to have the louvers fixed. We do need to work --1 we're still working out the details to be able to 3 kind of remove them and to be able to clean the 4 glass. So that is one thing -- that's sort of why 5 we're talking about how we're screwing them into 6 the system and how they will be cleaned. But that 7 is the other thing. But it will just simply -- the concern is that if they were operable, over time 8 9 they would not be operable and then they get played with and then --10 11 MR. EHRENHAFT: Right. 12 MS. THOMSON: What are the ballistic --I'm talking bullets consideration on these windows, 13 14 you know, because with all the school shootings 15 that go on. 16 MR. POLAK: That has not even been considered in this -- in this scope of work. 17 18 MS. THOMSON: Okay. 19 MS. SPAIN: But it is impact glass. 2.0 MR. POLAK: It is impact glass, but it is

not ballistic impact glass, but it's impact glass.

MR. FULLERTON: I have a question

completely unrelated, and that is the railing

system. Right now all of those two and three story

buildings have completely violating -- violations

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in the handrails. I know they are original and so 1 forth. On the Frost building, they have something 3 similar, but then they filled in the gaps with this wire frame thing that is almost invisible, and I'm 4 wondering, especially the Foster building next 5 6 door, has a third story with a railing that is 42 7 inches high and then another one at 24 inches high and that is it. There is no intermediate 8 9 protection for -- and as I was there looking 10 around, there were kids playing there. Not right 11 there, but around the building. And, God, that 12 just scared the heck out of me.

So I was just wondering if there is any conversation about that with the architect board or the code enforcement.

MS. SPAIN: You know, we haven't had a conversation about that, but that's easily solved if that becomes an issue with permitting. We have done that on numerous buildings with the cable system. So when you're actually looking at it from far away, it disappears and you can see the original intent.

I don't remember having that discussion on this building, but --

MR. POLAK: No, we didn't. But it is one

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Page 51 that we probably should have. 1 MS. SPAIN: Yeah. Yeah, I mean that is 3 actually fairly easy to address. MR. FULLERTON: It looks kind of scary. 4 5 MR. EHRENHAFT: Dona, is that something 6 that you can handle administratively? 7 MS. SPAIN: Yes. Yes, absolutely. 8 MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. 9 CHAIRMAN TORRE: We're giving her a break. 10 I'm kidding. 11 I think we're good unless anybody else has 12 any more comments. 13 Anything else for the architect from the board? 14 15 Thank you. Does anybody in the audience want to speak on this item? 16 Good job. Thank you. 17 18 MR. POLAK: Thank you. 19 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Any comments before we 20 try to get a motion going? Comments? Questions? 21 MS. BACHE-WIIG: I'll move the item for 22 approval. 23 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Perfect. 24 MS. BACHE-WIIG: Based on staff 25 recommendation to revisit the proposed sample,

Page 52 correct? Is that the only --1 MS. SPAIN: And I believe to paint the --3 to have the color dark of the -- of the aluminum and recess it. 4 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Of the main frame would 5 6 be, right? 7 MS. SPAIN: Yes. CHAIRMAN TORRE: The main frame being the 8 9 actual skeleton. 10 MS. BACHE-WIIG: Okay. So match the outer 11 frame to the original as much as possible and set 12 back will create a reveal with the intermediate 13 frame filler piece. MR. SILVA: I'll second that. 14 15 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Any further discussion? 16 Okay. 17 MS. DIAZ: Ms. Thomson. 18 MS. THOMSON: Yes. 19 MS. DIAZ: Mr. Fullerton. 2.0 MR. FULLERTON: Yes. 21 MS. DIAZ: Mr. Menendez. 2.2 MR. MENENDEZ: Yes. 23 MS. DIAZ: Ms. Bache-Wiig. 24 MS. BACHE-WIIG: Yes. 25 MS. DIAZ: Mr. Parsley.

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1 MR. PARSLEY: Yes.
2 MS. DIAZ: Mr. Silva.
3 MR. SILVA: Yes.
4 MS. DIAZ: Mr. Ehrenhaft.
5 MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
6 MS. DIAZ: Mr. Rodriguez.
7 MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
8 MS. DIAZ: Mr. Torre.
9 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Yes.
10 MS. SPAIN: Thank you.
11 They took a lot of care with this. They
12 have been very thoughtful about it, and I
13 appreciate it.
14 MR. BASS: Thank you, and thank you staff
15 again. Thank you.
16 MR. POLAK: Oh, I just need the pictures.
17 MS. SPAIN: So we need to can I make a
18 copy of them and send them to you?
19 MR. POLAK: Sure.
20 MS. SPAIN: Who has the photographs that
21 were passed out?
22 MR. EHRENHAFT: We passed them in that
23 direction.
MS. SPAIN: Is this it?
25 CHAIRMAN TORRE: I think that may be it.

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1 MR. POLAK: It's the same package that w	was
2 given out.	
3 MR. BASS: Thank you all.	
4 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Thank you very much.	
5 MR. POLAK: Thank you.	
6 MS. SPAIN: So that's all we have.	
7 I just have one announcement. It's	
8 Jessie's birthday today, so happy birthday.	
9 MR. PARSLEY: Happy birthday.	
10 MS. BACHE-WIIG: Happy birthday.	
11 MS. SPAIN: Jessie.	
12 MR. EHRENHAFT: Shall we sing?	
13 MS. SPAIN: Please don't.	
MS. THOMSON: At school they do.	
15 MS. SPAIN: I don't have anything else.	
16 CHAIRMAN TORRE: Okay. With that, a	
17 motion for adjournment.	
18 MR. RODRIGUEZ: So moved.	
19 MR. EHRENHAFT: Second.	
20 CHAIRMAN TORRE: All those in favor.	
21 THE BOARD: Aye.	
MS. SPAIN: Thank you very much.	
23 (Thereupon, the proceedings were conclude	ied
24 at 5:07 p.m.)	
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	Page 55
1	CERTIFICATE
2 -	STATE OF FLORIDA: SS.
3	COUNTY OF DADE:
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5	
6	I, SALLY STARK, do hereby certify that the
7	foregoing pages represent a true and accurate record of
8	
9	my stenographic notes.
10	Dated this 25th day of January, 2019.
11	NOTC
12	Serlip
13	Sally Sall
14	SALLY STARK Notary Public - State of Florida
15	Commission No. FF 976823 Expires 5-13-2020
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