CITY
OF
CORAL GABLES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD

MEETING

405 Biltmore Way, Coral Gables, Florida Wednesday, 4:02 p.m., January 15, 2020.

## PARTICIPANTS:

BRUCE EHRENHAFT, Chairperson
ALBERT MENENDEZ, Vice Chairperson
CESAR GARCIA-PONS, Board Member
JOHN FULLERTON, Board Member
XAVIER DURANA, Board Member
RAUL R. RODRIGUEZ, Board Member
MIKE SARDINAS, Board Member
KARA KAUTZ, Historic Preservation Officer
ELIZABETH GUIN, Historic Preservation Coordinator GUSTAVO J. CEBALLOS, Assistant City Attorney

MR. EHRENHAFT: Good afternoon. Welcome to the 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 and architecturally worthy buildings, structures, sites, neighborhoods and artifacts which impart 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.

At this time, following the tragic death of our fellow board member, Janice E. Thomson, on November 11th, we remain eight members in number.

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, and/or city commission. A copy of the ordinance is available in the office of the city clerk.

Failure to register and provide proof of
registration shall 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 and board or committee, including, but not limited to, quasi-judicial, quasi-judicial advisory board, trust, authority or council.

Or C, Any action, decision or recommendation of city personnel during the time or period of the entire decision-making process on the action, decision on or recommendation which foreseeably will be heard or reviewed by the city commission or a city board or committee, including, but not limited to, quasi-judicial advisory board, trust, authority or council.

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

I now officially call the City of Coral Gables Historic Preservation Board meeting of January 15th, 2020, to order. The time is 4:04 p.m.

Present today are the following board members:

To my right, Xavier Durana; John P. Fullerton; and Cesar Garcia-Pons.

To my left, Albert Menendez, who is our vice chair; Mike Sardinas; and Raul R. Rodriguez; and I am Bruce Ehrenhaft.

Staff present today from the 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.

We have one request in writing for an excused absence by our board member, Alicia Bache-Wiig. May I have a motion to excuse her absence?

MR. FULLERTON: So moved.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Is there a second?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Second.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. All in favor, say aye.
THE BOARD MEMBERS: Aye (collectively).
MR. EHRENHAFT: Any opposed, say nay. Okay. Motion passes. Okay.

The next agenda item is approval of the
minutes for our last two meetings which were held respectively on November 20, 2019, and December 18th, 2019. I'll take them one at a time.

Are there changes or corrections to the minutes of the November 20, '19 meeting? Okay. I found one minor, minor item, Page 41, Line 21 , the sixth word is
"lot" in the phrase "lot coverage," not "low." Other than that, I found no changes.

Okay. So is there a motion to approve the
November --
MR. MENENDEZ: So moved.
MR. EHRENHAFT: -- minutes? Second?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Second.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. All in favor?
THE BOARD MEMBERS: Aye (collectively).
MR. EHRENHAFT: Opposed? Motion passes.
Okay.
Same for the December 18th, 2019 minutes:
Are there any corrections? Okay. Hearing none, is there a motion to approve?

MR. DURANA: Motion to approve.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Second?
MR. MENENDEZ: Second.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. All in favor, say aye.
THE BOARD MEMBERS: Aye (collectively).

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Any opposed? Okay. MR. SARDINAS: I was not present.

MR. EHRENHAFT: You were -- okay. Please note for the record that Mr. Sardinas was not present. Okay? Thank you. Okay. Motion passes. Okay, okay. 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 communication that takes place outside a public hearing between a member of the public and a member of the quasi-judicial board regarding manners -- matters to be heard by the quasi-judicial board.

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

Regarding deferral of an agenda item, the distributed agenda for today's HP board meeting indicates
one item which was on the December 18,2019 agenda and was then deferred and it has again been deferred.

This is Case File COA (SP) 2019-021, an application for a special certificate of appropriateness for the property located at 4600 Booker (sic) Street.

Does staff have any particular input for the record regarding the second deferral?

MS. KAUTZ: We requested it.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay, perfect. Is there any other item on today's agenda being deferred?

MS. KAUTZ: No.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Thank you. If there are persons in the audience who will be testifying today, please rise to be sworn.

And if there's any individual who is going to be speaking today who has not signed the sign-in sheet, please approach the secretary's desk and do so. (Thereupon, the audience members who would be testifying were duly sworn on oath by the court reporter.)

MR. EHRENHAFT: So the first item on today's agenda is a local historic designation, Case File LHD 2019-008, which is 1208 Asturia, consideration of the local historic designation of this property which is located as described as Lots 13 and 14 , Block Six, Coral Gables Section E, according to the plat thereof as
recorded in Plat Book Eight at Page 13 of the public records of Miami-Dade County.

MS. KAUTZ: Thank you. Before we begin, can I make sure that everybody who is in attendance in the audience has signed in for the meeting? If you have not, let us know. Pull up the Power Point, please.

MR. CEBALLOS: I believe before we discuss
this item, I believe there should be any sort of identification of any sort of ex parte communications in regards to this particular item.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes, yes.
MR. CEBALLO: Additionally, all board members received some form of communication on Friday afternoon that discussed, among other things, a litany of historic items that come before this board and procedures, things of that nature, but more specifically, it alluded to this particular item that has come before this board's decision right now.

So I'm going to ask that each board member divulge any sort of ex parte communication they've had in addition to this particular communication and state whether you believe that you can be fair and impartial.

So if we would like to start from the very end, we're just going to go down the row. If you have any additional ex parte communication, I'd like for you to put
it on the record and state whether you can be impartial and fair.

MR. EHRENHAFT: We should state our names so it's clear for the reporter as we go.

MR. DURANA: Xavier Durana. No ex parte communication, and I feel I can be, I guess -- what's the term?

MR. CEBALLOS: Fair and impartial.
MR. DURANA: Fair and impartial.
MR. CEBALLOS: Thank you.
MR. FULLERTON: John Fullerton. Other than the letter I got that you alluded to, there have been none other, no other ex parte conversations, so.

MR. CEBALLOS: And you believe you could be fair and impartial?

MR. FULLERTON: And I can be fair and impartial.

MR. CEBALLOS: Thank you.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Cesar Garcia-Pons. I did receive the letter. I also read The Herald article about the property to be heard today that we're going to talk about now.

I have not received any other ex parte communication, and $I$ can be fair and impartial, although I have several questions regarding the letter that I'm going
to ask about staff when it's time.
MR. CEBALLOS: Thank you.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. My name is Bruce
Ehrenhaft. I too received the letter. It will not affect my deliberations. I can be fair and impartial with respect to that.

I also need to note for the record that $I$ am a board member of Dade Heritage Trust which is a nonprofit organization here in Miami, and counsel for the owner who opposes the item is Marcio -- Mario Garcia-Serra. I know him because he is a board member and treasurer of the DHT board, as am I. I've had no communications with him.

And also Christine Rupp, the executive director of Dade Heritage Trust, I note in our packet has written, without my knowledge or participation or any discussions, has sent a letter in support.

So I can -- with respect to those items, they also will not change my impartiality and $I$ can be fair and impartial. Thank you.

MR. CEBALLOS: Thank you.
MR. MENENDEZ: Albert Menendez. I did receive the letter on Friday. I have not spoken about this to anybody else, and $I$ can be fair and impartial when it comes to this subject.

MR. SARDINAS: Mike Sardinas. I received the
e-mail in question. I have not received any additional ex parte communication, and I feel I can be fair and impartial.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Raul Rodriguez. I also received the letter and I've had no communications regarding the subject matter other than read the passing reference in that letter.

I also commented last time about the letter -- the article in The Herald that appeared the morning of our meeting, and $I$ just want to express -- I expressed my concerns then, but the article did not affect me. It did not, it did not persuade me one way or the other. I can be fair and impartial.

MR. CEBALLOS: Thank you. In regards to the language that's in that letter that specifically speaks to this property, I'd love to give an opportunity to both city staff and counsel if they want to address that particular item now, or they can address it at a later point.

MS. KAUTZ: It's, actually we will be addressing it as part of our presentation.

MR. CEBALLOS: Perfect. Thank you.
MS. KAUTZ: Bring the Power Point up, please. Thank you.

MS. GUIN: You want me to go?

MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes, I did. Thank you.

MS. GUIN: So the property under
consideration is at 1208 Asturia Avenue, and here we have a picture circa 1940, a historic photo. Sorry. Here you see the location of the single family residence. It's a north-facing home on a 100-by-25 interior lot.

This application came to us as a historic significance determination, and just to refresh everyone's memory, there's several avenues by which a property comes to you for historic designation.

One of them is the result of a historic significance determination. In most cases someone who is contemplating substantial demo of a property will submit an application for a determinaton.

This is the result of an ordinance that was passed in 2004 that requires any permit involving substantial demo to be accompanied by a letter of historic significance determination that states that it does not meet the minimum requirements for local historic landmark.

In the event that the determination is that the property does meet the minimum eligibility for designation, then by code the staff needs to bring that property to you within 60 days for a determination.

So in this case the application came to us on September 25th, 2019. On October 4th, the preservation
officer issued a determination that the property does meet the minimum eligibility.

The item was deferred by a request of the applicant on November, in the November meeting and the December meeting, and so this is our first opportunity to present this to you.

I also want to note that all observations, all pictures that are included in the report and in the Power Point were taken from the public right of way or they were provided by the applicant. We had no access to the property.

So since the passing of the ordinance in 2004, our office has done considerable work with realtors so that they're aware of the historic significance determination provision in the code.

What you see up here is a current real estate ad for the home. In this case you can see the property overview that the realtor included in the ad, the fact that the home may qualify for this designation.

And what you can see at the bottom where the orange arrow is, is that this property overview was taken from the December 2017 ad, and the current owners purchased the property in April 2018.

So local historic landmark, reading for the record, Article Three, Section $3-1103$ of Coral Gables

Zoning Code, "The criteria for designation of a historic landmark:
"Historic landmark must have significant, character, interest, or value as part of historical, cultural, archeological, esthetic or architectural heritage of the city, state or nation.
"For designation, a property must meet one of the criteria outlined in the code."

For the property at 1208 Asturia Avenue, we're putting forth that it's eligible as a local historic landmark based on the following three significance criteria:

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

Also architectural significance, portrays the environment in an era of history characterized by one or more distinctive architectural style or embodies those distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or period or method of construction.

So we say this often to you all, but it bears repeating today:

The decision before you today is that the property meets one of these criteria. Other factors such as economics, what the owners plan to do with the

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property, the condition of the building, those are all factors that by code are addressed under different processes, and those processes occur after designation.

So today the only discussion is whether the property meets one of the significance criteria.

So I was asked to do a very brief infomercial for how historic preservation in the city is governed. I know that I'm preaching to the choir to you all here, but for those in the general public who might be listening, I'm hoping that this might provide some edification.

So we as a city are governed by the federal legislation put forth by the National Historic Preservation Act which was first enacted in 1966 and has had several amendments since. The NHPA sets the federal policy, and the City of Coral Gables, like many cities across the nation, has adopted it.

You're all familiar with the Secretary of Interior's standards which employs -- that we employ with every intervention on historic property in the city and which is cited in every certificate of appropriateness that you see.

It established partnerships. The most
impactful to us is the establishment of the state historic preservation office. It established the National Register of Historic Places and the national landmark programs,

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and with those programs, it was established how we assess historic significance and historic integrity which are the key factors of every designation that we put forth before you.

It also established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

So the Preservation Act is implemented by the Department of the Interior, specifically the National Park Service, and then the advisory council is an independent federal agency that provides some oversight of the National Park Service and advises the President and Congress on policy issues.

The act also launched the Certified Local Government program which is actually the element that I'll talk a little bit more about today. The City of Coral Gables is a certified local government.

The Certified Local Government program is a voluntary certification process that a municipality or a county can achieve. It links the federal, state and local governments and preservation partnership and acknowledges the grass roots foundation of preservation.

Through the CLG certification, historic preservation becomes public policy with the passage of historic preservation ordinances, and for federal projects involving -- for projects involving federal funds, one

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must abide by the federal guidelines. For all other projects, it's a local ordinance that takes precedence.

Coral Gables passed its first preservation ordinance in 1973, which is very early in the history of preservation, and you'll see as we go through a little bit that the city has always been on the forefront of preservation.

Through the ordinance, the Historic Preservation Board must be established, and so it's through this program that your board, its makeup, and your functions are established. Those are our guiding principles.

Another component of the CLG is an agreement by the municipality to commit to telling their whole story, meaning how the community evolved over time and is representative of all populations.

And as you may be aware, the grassroots efforts to save Mount Vernon is often hailed as the beginning of preservation in the country, and while it's not universally true, but pretty much during the early 20th century, preservation weighted heavily on historic figures and a very narrow interpretation of history.

So through the CLG program, it was initiated in large part in the 1980s, it strove to create a more balanced and representative narrative of our communities

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and how they evolved.

So the Certified Local Government, its goal, and this is a quote directly from our Florida state historic preservation office and is included in every designation report that you get, "By using a variety of tools, provide continuity and context to a local government by the retention of significant elements of the built environment that are tangible touchstones providing a sense of community, a sense of evolution, a sense of identity, a sense of ownership, and a sense of place.

And recently CLGs have adopted the theme of telling a fuller American story through historic preservation.

So Florida initiated the Certified Local Government program in January of 1986 , and by November of 1986, Coral Gables had met all the requirements and became a certified local government.

So through the CLG process, the city states its commitment to historic preservation and demonstrates how it will accomplish it, through the ordinances, through the Historic Preservation Board.

The benefits of becoming a CLG is that we qualify for additional funding like the funding that we got for the Merrick House to do that restoration. We got those because we're a CLG, we qualified. There's also

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additional technical and advocacy.

Two years ago, we were asked by the state historic preservation office to co-host a regional CLG workshop, and if you would like to know more about that, Mr. Menendez was one of our star attendees. Thank you very much for coming.

For the purpose of this infomercial, it was to help folks understand the city has a commitment as a Certified Local Government to preserve the full story of its character in the ongoing story of Coral Gables.

So coming back to the property at hand at 1208 Asturia, this property was permitted in 1936. The architect was Russell T. Pancoast, and the style is a traditional custom ranch house.

In this home, Pancoast embodied the newly evolving ranch home while incorporating Art Deco and Art Moderne influences, hence breaking away from the Mediterranean Revival foundation of the city and launching a new chapter in Coral Gables' architectural history.

Coral Gables development history, as you all know, is divided broadly into three major historical properties.

The first, prior to 1926 , was the initial planning and development with George Merrick developing the city very heavily, heavy Mediterranean Revival.

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The second period is the aftermath of the 1926 hurricane, the Great Depression, New Deal, the wartime, and that's the time period that this property was built in. What we see during this time period is breaking away from the heavy Mediterranean Revival using those elements and other that we see a lot of modernistic influences as well as some early traditional custom ranch houses.

So here is a table of Coral Gables building permits from 1925 to 1934, and this is just to put the building history of the city in some perspective. You can see the huge number of permits in 1925 at the height of Merrick's building his Mediterranean-inspired city, see the steep decline after the aftermath of the ' 26 hurricane and the economic downturn of both in Florida and of the nation.

Between 1929 and 1933, 148 state and national banks in Florida collapsed. By 1933, one out of every four Floridians was receiving some type of public relief.

As the decade wore on, relief measures expanded under the New Deal and people adjusted to a new way of life, and their priorities and their aesthetics changed. This was reflected in all aspects of life, including the types of homes that they were building.

As you can see, the building permits began to
increase in 1936. The new homes that were built in the late '30s were predominantly minimal traditional, masonry vernacular, some Mediterranean transitional, and you saw the Art -- the modernistic homes of Art Deco and Art Moderne influences, and as I said, some early traditional custom ranch houses.

The initial construction of the single family home at 1208 Asturia occurred in March 1936 and was amongst the first homes designed as the building boom began to resurge in the city and is indicative of the higher style architecture that emerged during this period.

This chart shows the single family residence building permits from '36 to '65. You can see this home was one of about 100 built as the city began to rebound, and you see the small uptick until Word War II when construction came to a stand-still, and then the huge mid-century building boom.

So as I mentioned earlier, the home that you're considering is a ranch house. Let me give you a little bit of background to put the ranch house in perspective, in particular this house.

The ranch house was conceived from a variety of stylistic influences that incorporated references to the past as well as those associated with more forward-thinking and avant-garde tenets of modernism.

Ranch houses were built in the 1930s and the 1940s but really proliferated after World War II when they became the preferred choice for residential design. By far it was the ranch house that was built during the mid-century boom that we saw in the previous slide.

Few architectural idioms have had as profound impact on the built environment and of the nation as the ranch house. The ranch house represented a radical departure from tradition, and that is the key to understanding the significance of this property.

When it was constructed in 1936, this home was a radical departure not only from the building stock in the city, but also what we were seeing across the nation.

The architect, Russell Pancoast, who I'll talk a little bit more about later, was known for breaking new ground, and that's what he did with this home, and while the ranch home became wildly popular and prolific, that doesn't dilute the fact that when this house was built, it was innovative.

The ranch house was a deliberate new style and form of residential architecture which accommodated modern aesthetics, facilitated the opportunities for expanding suburbia and the automobile-centric communities, and embraced family living.

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In the late 1930s, ranch homes were promoted through the country in architectural journals and magazines. Its simplicity was a subtle response to the economic hardships of The Depression and the ornate styles of the 1920 s. Ranch homes combined a restrained combination of features from earlier house styles while adhering to the burgeoning modern aesthetics of subtle ornamentation and streamlined homes.

The homes were well built, often using modern materials, and the ranch typology and style was very flexible.

In general, the ranch house refers to a one story single family residence with a rambling footprint, horizontal massing, and an emphasis on open and free-flowing zone interior plan that has an integral relationship with the outdoors. The informal composition of the ranch house type exhibits many of the same spacial and structural tendencies seen in other modern residential architecture of the period but in a more moderate manner.

Another characteristic of the ranch house is its siting and its orientation. In breaking with the traditional siting, the ranch house is usually situated laterally across the width of the lot from front to back. The back of the house, usually open to a yard, is an extension of the family living space, and the ranch houses

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almost always were accompanied by an attached garage.

Unlike the previous building stock with the detached garage to the back, here it was attached, really celebrating the automobile, celebrating the family.

During the 1930s, the ranch house was associated with affluence and high-style design. Due to the larger lot sizes and the subtle suburban setting that were generally required of these homes, those built in the 1930 s tended to be high-style residences that were custom designed. They were intentionally unpretentious in character and hailed for their sophisticated simplicity, and while they were no larger in square footage of the 1920s neighbors, the long and rambling layout suggested spatial living.

The ranch house evolved and proliferated, and society's contemporary of its view, view of it changed over time. The ranch house was at the heart of the 20 th century mid-century building boom, and it's fair to say that no other time has a single type of home housed so many people in such a short period of time and had such a profound effect on the built environment as the ranch house.

And while the ranch house was well accepted prior to World War II, they're most strongly associated with the rapid suburbanization that occurred after the
war.

By the 1970 s, the ranch house had become firmly ingrained in the public's consciousness as an ubiquitous component of suburban America. The ranch house is flexible and became a house type based on distinctive patterns rather than the stylistic conventions seen here, the many faces of the ranch.

So where it started and where it went, I'll talk a little bit more about that and how it happened to try and put some perspective in ranch overall.

Houses are reflective of historical lifestyles and domestic trends, and the rise of the ranch house is a spectacular case in point. The unassuming ranch houses, in fact, are a remarkable work of residential architecture. It was a new kind of house for a new kind of idea about family living which obviously resonated as it was wildly popular for decades.

It's also been said that it was the most widely advertised house type in American history.

During the post-World War years with VHA and VA-backed mortgages, home ownership became a reality for the middle class, and advertisers capitalized on that with the ranch home becoming the hallmark of family living.

Here is an advertisement from 1954, the
National Plan Service, entitled Your Prelude to Happiness,

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complete with the baby pointing at you, telling you, "You deserve the best you can do, and if you want to start them right, you'll give them a home," in this case meaning buy a home.

And when you open and look in Prelude to Happiness, you get it: Most of what's in there were ranch homes.

As we all know, its popularity of the ranch led to subdivision based on the ranch house.

Here you can see more of the same
themed-advertising such as this one for the Cinderella Estates in 1955 to 1957, and it's been cited in the 1950 s that nine out of every ten homes built were a ranch home.

Many suburban ranch houses of the 1940 s and the '50s are true to form and showed great finesse. The flip side is that the ranch typology was also mass produced, first for defense workers in World War II, and then later as low-cost housing.

These homes were minimal in character. They took the basic features of the ranch house, often with the loss of its salient characteristics. Variation was achieved through different orientation of plans, treatment of elevations, different materials.

In these federal projects, the use of pre-cut lumber in staging areas of the site ensured a timely
completion and cost efficiency, which you can see examples of here.

While the standardization of these projects was a necessity at the time, this approach to design and construction became a blueprint for later tract
development of ranch homes. These tract developments contributed heavily to the criticism of the ranch home, both at the time and subsequently.

Over time, the use of the word "ranch" became synonymous with this fast-built tract housing typology. This is unfortunate because the unassuming ranch house was, in fact, a remarkable work of residential architecture.

Okay, so what's my point? I know. It's a new year, and $I$ know an architectural history lesson was probably not on your list of resolutions, so here is my point:

There are a gazillion ranch houses out there, and the diversity of the ranch house is extreme, more than any other kind of historic house, and that makes all of our jobs that much tougher to classify them, to discern which are worthy of preservation.

The ranch house is a huge part of this, of the story of our city and of the nation, and there are some out there that are irreplaceable historic resources.

At first glance, the understanding classification and evaluation of the ranch house presents daunting challenges. They are by nature unassuming, and their character-defining features are few.

The vast number of ranch houses built have a wide variety and extreme diversity, ranging from the modern atomic homes to the tract houses. Seemingly they defy ordering in traditional stylistic sense.

Generally the ranch house is divided into three broad categories:

The traditional custom ranch house, which we see from 1930 to 1975, which is where this house classifies.

During the 1930s to 1945, the transitional period of the ranch style served as a precursor to what we see later, and these were thoughtfully-designed homes bringing forth this new typology.

We have the contemporary ranch house spanning from 1945 to 1975, and these are custom designed single family homes that blend, that blend the prevailing design philosophy of the ranch homes with abstract forms and geometries.

You may remember we brought one of those, you designated those a few years ago.

And finally the minimal ranch which
incorporates those homes that were not custom designed that were often mass-produced.

The traditional custom ranch house: The home at 1208 Asturia is an early traditional custom ranch house. These types feature stylistic details that were stark and modern.

They're exclusively one story single family residences, custom designed by architects, rambling elongated plans with a horizontal emphasis and general asymmetry, free-flowing interiors with a design connection to the outdoors, low pitched roofs with wide eaves, shutters, multiple windows and shapes, broad and low chimneys, rear patio and covered porch, and may incorporate simple ornamentation of a current regional style or design elements.

Early examples of the traditional custom ranch in southeastern Florida followed the housing trends across the nation and often incorporated elements from the dominant regional styles, particularly Art Deco and Art Moderne.

I mentioned earlier that during the 1930s, the ranch house was associated with affluence and high-style design. This was the case for the home at 1208 Asturia. It was constructed in Section E, which is located in the vicinity of the Granada Golf Course and the
main thoroughfares of Alhambra Circle and Granada Boulevard.

It was intended by Merrick to be a prominent section. It was platted with larger lots, 75 by 125. It was one of the earliest areas of Coral Gables to be developed, which is illustrated in this annotated map, with many of the homes being built on multiple lots.

Here you can see examples of some of these prominent earlier Mediterranean Revival homes on the 1200 block of Asturia.

As discussed previously, during the 1930s, New Deal era, as people adjusted to a new way of life, their priorities and aesthetics changed. This was reflected in all aspects of life, including the types of homes that were built. Coral Gables began to follow the national home building trends at this time.

While the home at 1208 Asturia, we see the nationally-acclaimed architect Russell Pancoast introducing the traditional custom ranch on one of the first -- one of the first in the city by bringing the modern influences of the ranch typology and breaking away from the Mediterranean Revival foundation of the city, hence launching a new chapter in Coral Gables history on a prominent block.

Russell Pancoast was a distinguished
architect who was known for respectively breaking new stylistic ground repeatedly. He's been quoted numerous times stating that one needs to evolve and build in their present time and climate. His designs range from traditional to fully modern with many defined stylistic categories.

Most notably, Pancoast is considered by many to be key in helping shape the architecturally exotic Art Deco on Miami Beach.

And I love this picture with him and all these other gentlemen architects.

Pancoast was the grandson of Miami Beach mogul John Collins. He studied at Cornell. When he came back to Miami, he worked for Kiehnel and Elliott before starting his own firm in 1926. His own firm has gone through many iterations and is currently known as the firm of Spillis Candella.

I think we all know Pancoast's pedigree. He designed Miami Beach Art and Library Center, which is now the Bass Museum of Art, in 1930 , which is considered by many to be the city's first Art Deco building. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

Pancoast was innovative, groundbreaking, and a leader in the field of architecture.

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The single family home at 1208 Asturia is a prime example of his work. With this home, he thoughtfully introduced a new style and typology into the landscape of Merrick's Mediterranean-inspired city.

So here is the home at 1208 Asturia which hits all the hallmarks of a ranch house, meaning it's one story, single family residence, the rambling footprint, oriented along the length of the lot, horizontal massing and emphasis, and has a zoned interior plan with an integral relationship with the outside.

It was originally permitted as a three-bedroom, two-bath house with an attached garage and a large covered rear porch.

The interior of the ranch house is zoned. This was a relatively new concept in floor plans with family activities in one zone, private or individual spaces in another zone, and the family spaces were often open, one space flowing into the other.

On the exterior, the family car moved from its traditional place in a free-standing backyard to the front of the house itself with an attached garage.

In a classic ranch house arrangement, the sleeping section at one end is demarked in a different way than the central living space. It's not uncommon for the front-facing garage configuration to have a utility room

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and kitchen located behind the garage.

The home at 1208 Asturia is an early example of this zoned layout.

So some of the prominent and defining character-defining features of this home, one story; built low to the ground; horizontal emphasis; low pitched roof; wide roof overhangs; no dormers; garage is attached to the main facade; large windows; wall changes at the base of the windows; asymmetrical facade; off-center front entry sheltered under the main roof of the house; wall cladding that changes in the gabled end, and I'll show that, a better picture of that later; elements and patterns of three; a broad low chimney; the covered porch and patio opening to the backyard.

It also incorporates simple ornamentation of current original styles, in this case Art Deco and Art Moderne, with its smooth stucco; the punctured fenestration openings; the sculptural built-in exterior shelves; the full-height broad pilasters; and sculptural eaves and cornices.

So looking at some of the details of the home, here you see the front entrance with its horizontal emphasis. The front facade is broad and extends the full length of the lot, and in this shot of the front entrance ensemble, you can see how the combination of the side
lights and the shutters combine to create the horizontal element coupled with the wide eave overhangs and how the brick line in the front stoop is extended along the front facade, and even the masonry crawl space vents are carefully detailed.

And that's important when you're looking at the ranch homes, to realize that these were simple, elegant and streamlined homes, but when you look at the various and you look at the details, that's where we see the difference and that's where we look at this and we look at how Pancoast carefully detailed some of these elements. It really makes it stand out.

In this shot we see the detail of the projecting bay that has some hallmark features of the home. It's a very shallow front-facing gabled roof. The gabled end is visually minimized by this hip skirt that becomes the wide projecting eave of the front bay, beautifully detailed, and the siding in the gable also contributes to the horizontal emphasis.

The bay is framed by the wide pilasters with simple molded capitals and corresponding bases that are demarked by lines and sides in the smooth stucco, and I'll show you a detail of that in the next slide.

The center of this bay is stepped back to frame a large window. The hallmark of this bay and the
major feature of the front facade are the Art-Deco-inspired masonry shelves that flank.

These shelves start at the same plane as the window and follow the curve of the projecting flame -frame and terminate along the front facade with the rounded shelves. Three shelves flank the window and a fourth rounded shelf wraps into a shallow ledge above the masonry crawl space. These bottom shelves align with the inscribed pilaster base and the brick course of the central entry bay. This bay has a decided Art Deco flare to it.

Here you get a better view of those shelves and how deep that recess is and how the shelves wrap back to make this very sculptural element.

In this detail you can see those corner pilasters which is an element that's carried throughout all the facades of the home. You can see the scribed lines at the bottom denoting the base that aligns with the bottom shelf.

And then from this historic 1940 s photo, you can see that the pilasters were actually painted a slightly different color which would make that element pop. Right now the home is monochromatic so you sort of miss some of these details because of how it's currently painted.

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This photo supplied by the applicant shows a side facade where you can see another example of the pilaster, and then the original drawings that show you how often that detail appears all around the home.

We have the garage bay which is slightly lower in height than the living space. Its side-gabled roof is slightly shallower with a ridge further south than the main house, producing a larger street roof plane, so putting a little more emphasis on that front-facing garage which was a new element at the time.

The vehicular opening is framed along its vertical edges by a course of bricks which is in turn framed by another set of those pilasters.

Here you can see the roof condition that I mentioned previously. The blue arrows indicate that gabled roof on the projecting bay and you can see that hip skirt feature, and then the red shows the offset of the roof ridge of the main house and the garage.

The windows of the home were originally steel casements and arranged in a streamlined appearance creating a horizontal band often seen in Art Moderne buildings, which is a style that Pancoast was extremely proficient in.

These windows are recessed several inches giving the impression of punctured openings, and the
bottom of the openings is slightly slanted which aids in water run-off and gives it more visual interest, and with the hurricane shutters you sort of miss that feature. The change in the window type is one of the few alterations to the character-defining features of the home.

Here you can see the exterior and interior rear porches, and the red arrow, you can see that, the convex eave, eave detail a little better.

And although we don't designate the interiors, $I$ just wanted to give you a glimpse of the attention to detail by Pancoast. I mean, look at that gorgeous fireplace mantel.

So in comparing historic photos to the current, there's been few changes to the character-defining features of the home. It retains a high degree of historic integrity.

The most dominant alteration was the change in the windows that $I$ talked about. The size of the fenestration have remained the same.

The other changes of note are the carriage doors of the garage were replaced with a single double-wide door, and the cement walkway was replaced by brick pavers.

But overall you can see that there have been few changes to the home and it retains a high degree of

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historic integrity.

So our summary statement of significance:
The single family residence at 1208 Asturia is a prime example of an early traditional custom ranch house.

In Coral Gables when home building began to regain its footing in the mid-1930s, there was a distinctive departure from its ornamented and picturesque Mediterranean Revival style that dominated the city's landscape since its inception. Building began to follow national trends and included some early traditional custom ranch houses.

Across the nation, the early traditional custom ranch homes were designed by prominent architects for clients who were embracing this revolutionary architectural type. These homes are distinct and often unique. Such was the case for the home at 1208 Asturia Avenue which was built on a prominent city block by a nationally-acclaimed architect who was known for breaking new ground.

Designed by Architect Russell Pancoast, who was known for his cutting edge thinking, it was one of the first residences of this style in Coral Gables. Pancoast designed the Bass Museum of Art building in 1930 which is considered to be Miami Beach's first Art Deco building and contributed heavily to the development of the Art Deco in

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the region.

In this home, he brings these modern
influences to the new evolving ranch typology, hence breaking away from the Mediterranean Revival foundations of the city and launching a new chapter in Coral Gables architectural history.

This precedent-setting home retains a high degree of historic integrity and significantly contributes to the historic fabric of the City of Coral Gables.

Staff recommends approval of the local historic designation of the property at 1208 Asturia based on its historical, cultural and architectural significance.

MS. KAUTZ: Okay. Thank you all.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Does the board have questions for staff?

MS. KAUTZ: I have two comments to follow up on.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MS. KAUTZ: The letter you all received on Friday, there are two points that $I$ want to reference in that letter.

The first has to do with how a designation is initiated, and the letter states that, "All property" -"If the property is 50 years or older, the application to

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request to demolish the building is referred to historic staff to determine whether the property qualifies for historic designation.
"If staff determines the property is eligible for designation, staff prepares the recommendations for the historic board's consideration. This means that any property built before 1970 qualifies."

And that is not true. The 50-year benchmark that we use to evaluate properties is just that, it's a benchmark. It has to meet the criteria in the code, period.

We don't bring everything to you. We are very cognizant that we cannot and will not designate everything in the city.

As an example, the only and last ranch house that we designated was 625 Candia Avenue. It was a 1950 contemporary ranch that was designated in December of 2016, the only one in the history of the ordinance so far that we have designated, and this is only the second one that we're bringing forward to you.

In the time that we designated that in December of 2006 (sic) up until December of last year, so in the three years that followed, we had 230 historic significance determination applications that our department processed. Of those, we brought 16 of them to
you, and of those, of the 230,106 were homes that we've qualified as ranch houses that we've let be demolished.

So we don't bring everything to you. We are very aware of what we do and do not bring to you.

This is a very special home, which is the reason why we did bring it to you.

The second item states that, "Most recently, a ranch style house was recommended for designation for being a ranch style house. An article even appeared on the front page of The Herald on the issue. One of the excuses was that it had a great architect design the house.
"I invite you to look at the staff report. The reason for designation does not even mention the house's architect."

We don't have to. We have to meet three criteria in the code. We discussed it as staff and decided to focus on the three criteria that we brought forward with you.

However, Pancoast, because he was such an innovative architect and had such a design, important design philosophy, informs those other three criteria and makes them stronger cases, so we don't have to rely on the prominent architect criteria.

Pancoast touches all three of the ones that
we bring forward to you to make them stronger, so $I$ just wanted to make that clear.

We can -- do you have any questions for us, if you want to hear from opposing counsel, at your will? MR. GARCIA-PONS: I'd like to hear from the homeowner.

MR. MENENDEZ: Yeah, yeah.
MS. GUIN: Can you put the Power Point back up, please? Can you bring the Power Point back up?

MR. GARCIA-SERRA: Good afternoon, Mr. Chair, members of the board. Mario Garcia-Serra with Offices at 600 Brickell Avenue, and I'm here today accompanied by my client, the owners of the property, Lourdes Valls along with her daughter, Desiree Valls, and her husband Nick Lebess. I'm also accompanied by our expert witness who will be part of the presentation, Mr. Ramon Pacheco.

Our position today is simple and
straightforward. The building at 1208 Asturia Avenue simply does not rise to the level of historical and architectural significance which is legally required in order for it to be designated as an historic landmark. Keep that phrase in mind because that's the phrase used in your code, historic landmark.

We're not discussing here whether there's
some sort of interesting historical features or details of this case. You're deciding whether this building is so valuable, so meaningful to the history of Coral Gables that it has to be preserved forever, for posterity, regardless of the cost and regardless of the burdens involved.

That historic designation is a forever designation, a forever obligation which you have to justify as necessary because if we lose this building, the city will be losing part of its history, part of its identity, part of what Coral Gables means and stands for.

Despite the considerable and thorough efforts by staff to prove their point, we feel that they have fallen short of satisfying this high standard. These are the main areas of deficiency with the proposed designation which we'll go into more detail on, but I at least want to give you a summary of the three major points that we want to make.

Number one and most importantly, the criteria of historic and architectural significance are simply not met.

With regards to this building's significance to its neighborhood and the city as a whole, it is nowhere near the significance of truly historic buildings such as this city hall in which we are meeting in today as far as
its significance in the category of public buildings, or the significance of the Biltmore Hotel, which everybody is familiar with in the category of commercial buildings.

This building does not have that same significance for the category of single family homes in Coral Gables as what we usually attribute to a true historic landmark.

Secondly, the process by which this has transpired has not been an equitable one. My client being thrust into this difficult and challenging situation of having their child's home, their child's first home that they're going to be constructing as a married couple be involved in this sort of back-and-forth battle is not the way that we should be handling purchases of homes and construction of new homes in Coral Gables.

Lastly, there are several policy reasons why this designation of this property is not appropriate. You have to look at the bigger picture of what's going on here.

I tend to think one of the deficiencies in the staff analysis is they get enamored of the details. Certain historical details and features of the house they find so fascinating that they lose sight of the bigger picture. They lose sight of the forest because of their fascination with flowers on some of the trees in that
forest, and what happens then is a result at the end of the day, which is not equitable, but more importantly doesn't rise to the level that it needs to rise to in order to call it a historic landmark.

Firstly, we're going to discuss the merits issue, and for that I'm going to be assisted by our expert witness, Mr. Ramon Pacheco, who I would ask to come up here right now and join me.

Mr. Pacheco has been a registered and practicing architect in Florida for over 40 years and is an award-winning member of the American Institute of Architects. His work was been recognized repeatedly over the course of his career for its excellence, but that is just the start of what he means to this city and what he means to this case in particular.

Mr. Pacheco has served as the official association architect for both the Cocoplum and Gables Estates subdivisions for decades, and as part of that process has been integral in reviewing the architectural fabric of those neighborhoods in the city.

Aside from designing some incredible homes themselves, some homes which I might point out with enough passage of time and reflection of history may themselves be designated historic, Mr. Pacheco has been the first level of review in these important neighborhoods.

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Mr. Pacheco knows firsthand what good home architecture is about, and he's practiced it all his life. Even more importantly for our purposes today, Mr. Pacheco knew Russell Pancoast, Mr. Pacheco worked for Mr. Pancoast's firm, and Mr. Pacheco has over the years been involved in, when appropriate, preservation, renovation and additions to Pancoast-designed homes, and when appropriate he's been involved in replacement of Pancoast-designed buildings when they didn't merit preservation and something new deserved to be built

Mr. Pacheco knows Mr. Pancoast's work. Mr. Pacheco knows what is worth preserving and what is not worth preserving and when something new is appropriate to be built.

And now that we've mentioned his name repeatedly, a word on Mr. Russell Pancoast himself:

My client, Mr. Pacheco, everyone involved on my side recognize that Mr . Pancoast was a great architect. There is no denying that.

However, there is also no denying that not every project of a great architect merits to be a historic landmark.

Babe Ruth was one of the greatest baseball players of all time. Not every at-bat for Babe Ruth was a home run. Ironically, some seasons when he led the league
in home runs, he also led the league in strike-outs.
Not every project of a great architect rises to the level of a historic landmark. Great architects sometimes do just average buildings. Great architects sometimes do what their clients are obligating them to do, what the economic circumstances are obligating them to do, what other limitations might be obligating them to do.

With that said, let's go and get deeper into the merits with Mr. Pacheco's help and talk about historical and architectural significance. If we could bring up the Power Point presentation, yes.

Mr. Pacheco, were you sworn earlier as a witness?

MR. PACHECO: Yes, I did. MR. GARCIA-SERRA: Okay. Ramon, here, we've got a street view of the property indicating the properties to its immediate left and right which were both constructed in the 1920s, one of which is already designated historic.

MR. PACHECO: Thank you. MR. GARCIA-SERRA: An observation of the block that I have made is that it is predominantly Mediterranean style in architect, in architecture. This home is a bit of an anomaly here and an anomaly which I think is a significant, historically architecturally
significant anomaly.
Ramon, if you could just elaborate further and advise what your opinion is.

MR. PACHECO: Okay. Good afternoon to everybody. As a graduate architect of the University of Florida in 1968, the first office that I have to work for was from Pancoast, Ferendino and Grafton. I worked there and with a great honor to Russell, which I admire tremendously.

I feel that this house had compromises that I don't think Russell had intended to do it, and I analyze to save the property first. I analyze it, how can we grow into this property, how can we make it work?

I have done two houses in Asturia. One was historical, and we're very close to, with the historical preservation board. I respect them tremendously and I respect what they're doing for the city, but in this case, honestly, I don't agree.

If you see the survey that $I$ handed to all of you, I don't think was the intention of Russell to have this house two feet, eight inches from the next-door property that was existing there already.

Things happen in the construction a lot of time. There are compromises, and a lot of the times we have to have, we have to have compromises, and I think

Russell was forced to compromise. I don't know what was the code at that time, but you don't do a house two feet, eight inches away from a property and seven inches on the other side -- seven feet on the other side.

What happened is, if we see the value of this property, which probably it's between 800 and a million dollar, and you know that you have to do new electrical, new plumbing, new air-conditioning, new repairs -- they did a report -- new roofing, new windows, it's going to go over the 50 percent rule. When you go over the 50 percent rule, you have to bring the house to code, or not. That's something that probably they can tell me.

He pushed the house back ten feet than what is required. The set-back in the front is 25. He push it 35 feet, why it's limiting to me to add toward the back ten feet, which I thought is help -- is not helping the situation.

By the way, I don't have any economical issue on this, being here. I'm here because of a principle. I think the case has to be studied extremely well, and I don't think it has been, and I admire the report for ranch-house houses.

I feel that if you see that survey, there's no way you can add to the back to have a house for a young couple that wants to grow a family there, that wants to
have at least 4,000-square-feet home. The house right now is 2,300.

How can you grow toward the back? Two story?
I don't recommend it. You're going to eat the lot coverage of the house, you're not going to have lot coverage, and that is not going to be approved. If we have to follow the rule of the 50 percent, this house is not going to be possible to expand it.

This is my way to see this property. I
think, honestly, it's not a Russell Pancoast.
I remodel in Star Island a Russell Pancoast house that was magnificent. My principle was bring everything to what Russell Pancoast wanted to have.

We found the microfilms, and we did not only exteriorly, we did interiorly everything the way Russell had it, because all these houses have transformation.

This one had had already transformation. This is not the original house that Russell did. It has transformation.

So I think you need to look at all those issues. This is not the original house, and that's what I'm here.

MR. GARCIA-SERRA: Thank you, Ramon.
MR. PACHECO: Okay? Thank you.
MR. GARCIA-SERRA: Sort of synopsis of what
our conclusions have been:

Architecturally speaking, this house is nothing special. The layout and profile is a typical ranch house. Any attempt to try to maybe modify for modern needs, add a second floor, do expansions, will start defeating the purpose of designating a ranch house. It will no longer be a ranch house and have those qualities of horizontality, one floor, one floor, a specific layout.

Historically speaking, also this house was not groundbreaking at either the local or the national level. The style was already in existence for some time beforehand, well established in other parts of the country, and it did not lead to any flood of imitation ranch houses around that time period. The only time period at which ranch houses then started a lot, whether it be locally or even nationally, was ten to fifteen years later after the second world war, in great part more so by the economic forces that staff talks about in their report than certainly this house that was constructed here at 1208 Asturia.

Our next slide, so here we have images of Pancoast's truly great work. There's no denying that these are historic landmarks. When you look at the Surf Club in Surfside, the Bass Museum of Art, the Miami Beach

Women's Club, all of these are buildings that I think everyone that's reasonable can agree need to be preserved into posterity regardless of the cost, regardless of the burdens.

They are part of who we are. They're part of what, in this case in particular, Miami Beach, Surfside are about. Those can, need to, and should be saved.

Can we really say that that other image on the other side of 1208 Asturia, even if we try to proportionately analyze it to say we're talking about family homes here and not necessarily public or commercial buildings, does it have the same weight? Is it really so much part of our identity that we cannot stand to conceive of a future without this building in Coral Gables?

The criteria for significance, as has been stated by staff, as I have stated, they are relying upon the architectural and historical significance of this one particular building, it's very important to note, and I think staff will readily agree with me.

There are several criteria by which they could have determined this home to be historic. One of those criteria is whether the building is an outstanding work of a prominent designer or building. Please note, members of the board, that criteria was not cited by staff. It was not cited by staff. They themselves
acknowledge this is not a great work of Russell Pancoast. MS. KAUTZ: No. MR. GARCIA-SERRA: I'm sorry about that. No. I'll let them correct themselves.

I will at least point out that it is not cited as a criteria on here, and it not being cited on a, as a criteria on here, you are relying completely on the historical and architectural significance of the building, which means we should look at that building and decide does it portray those important characteristics of history and architecture that we need to preserve?

The next slide has to do with the ranch style characteristics. I think everybody agrees what they are. They tend to be single story, L or U shaped, emphasis on the horizontal usually, relatively wide buildings compared to other homes of an earlier time, and there's no denying what those characteristics are.

You know, staff through a lengthy part of their presentation as well as within the report dedicated almost half the report talking about the ranch style. None of us disagree on what the ranch style is, but is this home in particular such a great exemplar of that style or role in the history of the development of that style that it needs to be preserved? That's again where we disagree with them.

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There's no denying that this is a ranch house. So what? There are hundreds of thousands of others like it, literally, in Miami-Dade County. It was not the first in the nation, nor the city, nor is it such a great example of any perhaps derivative style that came later, some of which you do have examples of in the City of Coral Gables.

This next slide has to do with the ranch style history, important to note that it started out west. Cliff May was the architect who is credited with being sort of the father of the ranch style.

No doubt it was a revolutionary trend, but it did not start in Florida. It did not start with Russell Pancoast, Russell experimenting with it at some point in time.

And what you have to think about here, look at two of those -- look at those Bullet Points Two and Three. At one point nine out every ten homes in the United States was a ranch home. Ninety percent of all the homes, single family homes in the United States was a ranch home. Seventy percent of American homes built in the 25 years after World War II were ranch houses.

Think how huge that number is. With such a big number, for one house to be so special, to be a historic landmark, something again we need to preserve for
forever at all costs, regardless of what the burdens are, it really has to be special.

I submit to you that this building simply does not rise to that level of significance. It doesn't rise to that level of significance in architectural style or history. It doesn't rise to that level of significance I think in the City of Coral Gables.

Coral Gables, as we all know, planned city, inspired more than anything by Mediterranean architecture. It did, however, George Merrick in his original plan, recognize other architectures. We have the various villages that display other styles of architecture designated, and no doubt they should be designated.

But ranch was a style that came along. Some architects started using it. Economically it started making a lot of sense after World War II so then it took off afterwards. It's one of many styles, other than Mediterranean, that have been utilized in Coral Gables. I don't think it's what Coral Gables identifies itself as.

I think Coral Gables, and as you can see by the quote that's here on this slide even produced by our own Coral Gables Chamber of Commerce magazine,
"Coral Gables, the City Beautiful, stands out as a rare pearl in South Florida, a cohesive community built on a grand Mediterranean Revival architecture to
create an overall harmony with the environment."

Again emphasis on our planning origins and on our Mediterranean style origins, not to deny there are other architectural styles within the city that may rise to that level of historic merit, but it is not exemplified in this building.

Our findings and conclusions slide pretty much summarizes where we're coming from. The building is a competent example of simple and pragmatic ranch style architecture.

However, architecturally this building is not trend setting, unique, or iconic. It does not elevate to new levels, nor explore new interpretations of the ranch style. It is merely a good reproduction of an existing simple and generic style.

The building did not ever historically affect the Coral Gables community because there was and has not been any direct impact in the surrounding neighborhood to create a ranch style district. Indeed, everything has been generally Mediterranean in style along that block, and the very nature of this type of simplistic ranch style architecture was at the time not appealing to the affluent and unavailable to the mass market until after the second world war and the 15 years later. Ramon, you want to add something?

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MR. PACHECO: Yes. Something else that I forgot to tell you is that you see this house is in between two Mediterranean homes that were built in 1920 -when this house was built, there were only two houses that were built already.

I find very strange that Russell didn't pay attention to what he had next door which are two -- one historical, the other one $I$ don't know, but $I$ think probably is going to be historical. They were built much before, before that.

Didn't pay attention, and that's strange because this guy was very talented. He -- that's what I -- I don't want to give him the full credit because I see so many issues here that $I$ don't think he was able to do.

He loved, he loved, he loved Art Deco tremendously, and I see very little Art Deco here.

I knows it's ranch, I'm sure it's ranch, but this is not the best ranch in Coral Gables.

Coral Gables also is the the best investment for any person that wants to invest in South Florida. When you buy a lot for 800 to a million dollars in Asturia, you need to, you need to know that your investments are secure.

This investment is not secure. It's very difficult for my client to collect this money, and you can
-- and they can tell you how much they pay. I'm not sure, but I think it -- I know from my own clients how much they paid, so you need to put in balance that also.

I don't want a house that because it become historic, I depreciate the value. It should increase the value, and that to me is extremely important for Coral Gables.

You cannot make any house historical. The value has to go up, not go down. Today, in economic reasons that we have today, we have to make the houses to improve the price, and $I$ know it's not this case at this time. So thank you for listening to me.

MR. GARCIA-SERRA: Thank you, Ramon. Ninety percent of our presentation has -- was this discussion of whether we think it reaches to the level of being recognized as a historic landmark, but $I$ would be remiss if $I$ didn't talk about process and I didn't talk about policy, because that's important here also, and it dovetails quite well with what Mr. Pacheco was saying right now.

When you're talking about historic preservation, it's one thing when you're talking about historic preservation with the public sector being involved. Sometimes there are buildings of such importnce that government needs to come in and acquire those to make
sure those are preserved in posterity. A great example of that is Merrick House, the original home of the Merrick family here in Coral Gables, and that happens, it happens sometimes.

But when you're talking historic preservation in the context of a private property owner, in order to have a system that really works, that is really effective, you need historic preservation to be a win-win. Everybody should be feeling good about it. Government should be feeling good about it, the property owner should be feeling good about it, the neighbors should be feeling good about it if it's done right.

You know, it has to be a process that internally is consistent and makes sense to everyone involved in order for this to work well, and unfortunately what do we have here?

We shouldn't have a situation here of a battle being played out on television and on The Miami Herald over a young couple's new home. I mean, come on, do they -- should they really go through that? Should anybody in the City of Coral Gables have to go through that?

We should not have a system that almost is set up with pitfalls and booby traps so that when you are acquiring a property, you don't know what you're getting
into, and then you think you're doing fine and going along and getting your permits and doing whatever else you have to do, and this surprise is sprung up on you.

Imagine if the family involved here wasn't a family that had the resources to hire attorneys and to hire consultants and to hire architects and so forth to try to represent themselves adequately. Is that the sort of city that we want where new people we're welcoming into our city, the next generation of Coral Gables which we hope to keep here, might fall into these potential traps and pitfalls?

There needs to be a better way of identifying what is of historic value and what rises to the level of historic value that merits preservation and requires this burden to be created, and when you create the burden, let's find ways to help address that burden.

Other cities have done it through
transferable development rights or finding ways to perhaps permit additions that will work for homes and so forth.

But this is a very, very difficult, precarious situation that the average homeowner who, it's one thing to expect a speculator or commercial investor or somebody that's buying for investment purposes or a developer to be able to be to go out there and do all this due diligence and analysis and determine potentially there

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isn't any historical significance, but for the average person who deals with a realtor and a title company maybe to somehow figure all this out, there needs to be a better process.

And I can tell you right now, my client is suffering through this process, but hopefully we'll try to get some addressed today and resolve the issue today.

Lastly, that goes into policy. Again, historic preservation is about who we are, our identity as a city.

When you look at the image of 1208 Asturia, is that exactly what you think Coral Gables is all about? Is that what you think is the story of Coral Gables that needs to be preserved for the next thousand years and to make sure that regardless of what the consequences or the impact it might have on the property owner, on the neighborhood, on the overall sense of, you know, what property rights are in Coral Gables and so forth, it's worth it to have those negative impacts on those people so that we preserve this home here because it's such a great part and such a significant part of Coral Gables history?

I have to tell you, from my point of view, I think the answer is no. I think from a legal point of view, the answer is no. Just as importantly, from a fairness point of view, the answer is no.

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We would ask that you not designate this property historic.

We are available, of course, to answer any questions that you might have, and I would reserve some time for rebuttal in the event there is any issues or comments that which I need to respond to for the sake of my client.

There are members here of the public and of the neighborhood in support. I would ask, number one, that they stand up who are here opposed to the designation and supporting the property owner, and I would ask also that if they can, to, if they're signing in, to come up and speak and provide their views on what they think is the lack of historic significance here for this building. Thank you very much.

MR. CEBALLOS: Pardon my interruption. I'd like to clarify some things because the legality of this process was challenged right now.

The city attorney's office has reviewed the historic preservation sections, and we find no fault in it as the way it currently stands.

I'd also like to reiterate and remind the board that during your consideration of whether to designate or not designate this property, the only consideration should be the criteria that is in Section 11

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-- 3-1103 of the city zoning code.
The fact that it is not financially feasible
or that they're not going to get an economic return or the
fact that the property can be expanded or not, none of
those are criteria, so $I$ would simply remind the board,
whether you go one way or the other, that you simply stay
on the topics and the criteria that's set forth in Section
3-1103. Thank you.
MR. VOLSKY: Mr. Chairman, I believe I'm --
my name, I'm first on the list of people speaking --
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Actually --
MR. VOLSKY: -- so with your indulgence.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: -- Mr. Chairman, I'd like
to hear from staff --
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: -- if they have any
comments based on the presentation made by the --
MS. KAUTZ: We can wait until after the
public hearing.
MR. CEBALLOS: Also in regards to the public
hearing, I feel like I did see a couple individuals come
in after --
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. CEBALLOS: -- the swearing in was, so if
anyone does come up that was not sworn in, please let us
know so we can go ahead and swear you in. Thank you.
MR. VOLSKY: I was sworn in.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay, all right. So I will, at this point $I$ will open the portion of the hearing to public comment, and so as each individual comes forward to speak in support or in opposition to this case, when you come to the microphone, although you have signed in to the sign-in sheet, please clearly state your full name and your address for the record.

MR. VOLSKY: My name is George Volsky. I live at 1008 Alhambra Circle, and I've lived there for the last 53 years and for another seven years in North Gables. I have seen over my years -- actually I came to Coral Gables for the first time in 1947. I believe most of you possibly were not even born there, and I've been coming at least three times a year until I came in '96 to want to reside in Coral Gables.

I've observed over the years a number of issues like this one, and $I$ believe that all of them encompass a, what $I$ would call a global, or what economists call a global historic gentrification issue.

And speaking about my expertise, I hope to be totally, totally impartial because $I$ don't live there, but I know Asturia. Something which you might not know, in 1962, I met the then-mayor -- I'm sorry, he wasn't the
mayor. Maurice Ferre who lived on Asturia.
I don't know whether Mr. Ehrenhaft knows about this, and today Asturia is a very, very elegant, very shaded street which fortunately has not been discovered by motorists from out of town who criss-cross our city.

It's quiet. People can walk the street and people cycle, unlike my street, Alhambra, which is involved now, this part of it, in an issue of bicycles which I had for 50 some years. Nobody, nobody bicycles there, nor do we even talk because the traffic is so incredible.

And then $I$ heard about this issue yesterday. I saw the house from front to back, and then, again, my expertise, if $I$ can call it, I was for more than 30 years the New York Times correspondent in Florida, and among other things, I covered real estate in Miami-Dade County. I don't know whether you know that, that Florida -- that Miami was initially the precursor of condominium construction and condominium laws. There was no one, Florida or Miami-Dade, made this, and I covered it.

In addition, after $I$ retired from New York Times, I've written maybe half a million words about the operations of the city, and $I$ was instrumental in, with my friend, Patrick Thomson, in saving, saving the Biltmore,
which at one time was in great danger of being destroyed -- I don't know whether you know that -- and purchased a number of properties and so on.

And so I heard the presentation of the city denying all this, trying -- of naming that street, or rather that property, 1208, historic, and I can say that if I were to write a story for the New York Times about this, I would have to say what a lot of people say about historic preservation department: It is a group in search of a purpose.

But here you have something which, speaking about historic, historic movement -- and I studied this in the school of economics. Beginning with things historic, in other words, it's a building, forget about what kind of building it is, if someone, something important happened there -- obviously here in Florida we don't have a house in which George Washington slept or visited and so on because Florida, Florida wasn't even part of the United States at the time. I think probably that was in 18, 18, 1813 or 1814. I'm very old but I wasn't alive then.

In any event, here we don't have a big issue. We don't have a, say, a Parthenon in Rome, or we don't have a Maison Carree in Nimes.

We have a small, small house which is on a block in which there are a number of very elegant, very,
very classic Mediterranean, Mediterranean houses, and these houses are in a way diminished by the presence of that house which is now the issue before you, and I can tell you frankly, and I have over my decades, of many decades, more than half a century of living here, that this is possibly the ugliest, ugliest house I have seen in Coral Gables.

And I don't believe any -- I know Pancoast. I don't believe any architect today -- you say speaking of architects, and my friend here -- where is he here? I was instrumental in saving the water tower with you, your brother.

So this is one of the things that I'm proud of, and I was instrumental in making my, my block, which is the first block of Alhambra Circle from going west from Granada, now it's become better.

My interest has always been Coral Gables, not my own property, which is historic, and I live on a very high -- my lot is 19,000 square feet. When I moved to the house, I didn't have to do anything because it was historic and it was well done.

This house, as I said, is beyond repair. I will not bother you with talking about this, but $I$ think you will see it in the front, in the back, in the back, just, it give me shivers. I mean, I couldn't possibly --
even if somebody offered me this house to live there, I wouldn't do it even if they did it for nothing, so $I$ say it's beyond salvation totally,

And again, I am not very surprised or should be that the department wanted to have a designation because something which you possibly know that the whole issue, historic issue for the city is going to go through a process of revision.

City of Coral Gables very soon is going to be a hundred years old. The whole concept of historic has to be renewal. We cannot regard someone who built -- is built only 50 years ago is historic. Historic means preserving what is good, what is really good, and not, not what is built some time ago.

And as you know, history of preservation has all kinds of phases. I'm sure you've traveled all over the world. You know what happened in middle of 19 th century in Paris in which historic areas were totally swept away and city became different, so this might happen in this city today. We have to be looking in the future. Designating something like this historic and making it impossible to change is taking the city back, and this is what I'm sure this board doesn't want it, even though the department of historic allocation looking for survival under criteria which no longer exists.

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So I certainly hope you will review this carefully, and because I'm sure that whoever -- I don't know who owns it. I just met the lady today. I didn't know anything about this, but I'm sure that if that building is torn down, what is going to happen with a new house, it's going to be much better than it is now and the whole, the whole area is going to be improve and it is going to be -- the block will be better and the value of buildings there is going to improve, improve, and also Coral Gables will gain by maintaining this.

Again, it's something that, you know there are properties that, for example, I'm sure you know in Barcelona there were some properties supposedly historic. They maintain the facade, and everything else was new.

This cannot happen with this house. It's just, house looks like a, like a sausage, and from everything like I said before.

So please consider this carefully in view of the future of Coral Gables and not necessarily of a very -- of regulations which are I think left to the arbitrators when it's your board, I'm sure, is looking forward to what is best for the city. Thank you.

I have to go because it's so cold and I'm -I don't want to get a cold, so thank you, Mr. Chairman, and all the members.

MR. FULLERTON: Thank you, Mr. Volsky.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Mr. Chairman?

MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Could I ask that you
reinform the public --
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: -- to please be brief and to speak specifically to the designation of this property?

MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.

MR. BALSERA: Good afternoon. My name is Freddie Balsera. I live at 841 Andalusia Avenue, and I've lived in this neighborhood for about 20 years, and I came here voluntarily. I have no financial interest in this.

But I came here because as a property owner and somebody who chose to live in Coral Gables because of the historic nature, because of the historic characteristics and the architecture, it concerns me that all of a sudden now, because a city staffer arbitrarily thinks that a piece of property is historic only because it's old and only because they can cite some reference to an architect that, without question, was one of the greatest that we had in our community, troubles me, because my first home here was a ranch home, so $I$ know the value of a ranch home. I lived in a ranch home. I know the comfort of a ranch home.

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And as I listened to the presentation, there were really three things that struck me as extremely bizarre that I would like to share with you.

First, using the presentation that staff presented over the course of 45 minutes, there was a quote that they mentioned there saying architecture should meet the needs of the current time and place.

I thought it to be a very fitting quote as we debate this because if we apply that to today and we talk about the needs of the current time and place, I think the decision is very evident that this home should not be designated historic and that the precedent being set by an affirmative designation would be extremely dangerous for Coral Gables, its property values, for its nature and for its citizens,

It also struck me as I walked in as we debate the historic value of properties, the pictures on the wall. I didn't see one ranch house out there in city hall, and city staff puts up the historic pictures of Coral Gables, and the reason that is, is because ranch houses aren't emblematic of the historic nature of Coral Gables.

I'm a student of history and I've read a lot about the man whose portrait is looking over us right now, and we know ranch houses were in many ways a rejection to his strict requirement of a Mediterranean style. My house is surrounded by Mediterranean homes -- I'm sorry, historic homes.

There's three surrounding me, including the Merrick House, but there is a ranch style house across the street that has no architectural value, and one day, if somebody buys that house and wants to improve it and make it better, if some staffer decides that they feel that house, because of one, two or three, is historic, that property owner is going to be subject to a process like this, an expensive process because staff has unlimited resources to be able to do a 45-minute presentation without affecting their pocket, but as Mario said, the private citizen has to pay for it out of their expenses.

And then finally, as we debate all this, and I know that you all are very accomplished folks in your own right and have a very comprehensive view of these issues, we know that ranch houses are not part of what defines Coral Gables, because if a ranch house in Coral Gables like this one is considered historic, does that mean that all houses are like the homes in Hialeah where there's plenty of ranch homes, homes in Palmetto Bay, The Falls, Kendall, Miramar, Fort Lauderdale?

Our community is littered with ranch style homes, many of which have been adapted in Coral Gables
with marble features, which is not characteristic of a marble home, with barrel tile roofs, which is not characteristic of a marble home -- I'm sorry, of a ranch style home like the one that $I$ previously owned, and this city allowed for that to happen.

People did these things with permits, and at that time, because these houses were not 50 years old, the city allowed people to modify them and make them look more Mediterranean, sometimes required them, some of these boards required people to make them look more Mediterranean.

So what does that say about the historic relationship between the city and these properties?

I think that if this board were to approve this designation, the precedent from a public policy perspective would be terrible, and I think that the economic ramifications in the city would be disastrous, and I urge you to reject the recommendation from staff and not designate this property historic. Thank you.

THE COURT REPORTER: Were you sworn in?
MR. BALSERA: I was not sworn in.
(Thereupon, Mr. Balsera was duly sworn on oath that the testimony he had given was truthful.).

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Excuse me, excuse me. Let's have some decorum and refrain from applause. Okay.

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This is a proceeding that is to take evidence and input that addresses the criteria in the report, and so.

MR. FREIXAS: My name is Guillermo Freixas. I am a real estate agent with Berkshire Hathaway, EWM Realty. I was not involved in the transaction.

I've been friends with the homeowners for a very long time. I went to school with them at Saint Theresa. I grew up in Coral Gables. I live at 100 Edgewater Drive.

My real estate team, we probably produce about 250 transactions a year, most of them in Coral Gables, Coconut Grove and Pinecrest.

And what I can tell you about these ranch style homes is that for the most part, they're selling for land value, and when you designate a property historic and you can't improve the house, you lose the value of the lot and the land, and when you drive prices down that way, especially in Coral Gables, I worry.

I think Mr. Balsera was very eloquent in what he said. I would corroborate a lot of what he had said in terms of home values, and I do believe that Mr. Pacheco was very eloquent when he said about how that property was laid out on the lot and the fact that architecturally, it wasn't Mr. -- sorry, the builder -- Pancoast's best work.

He was definitely a great builder, but that
property was not due to -- like it wasn't his standard, and I think this is the City Beautiful, not the City Mediocre, and that's not his best work, and I would recommend that you do not designate that property historic.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you. Is there anybody else? Okay. Please be brief or we're going to be here until midnight.

MR. FULLERTON: I think another thing we should ask is that they refrain from discussing the value issue. It's not part of our deliberation, so.

MR. EHRENHAFT: It's not a criteria that we're here or allowed to consider. Okay.

MS. NICOLE VALLS: Good evening. My name is Nicole Valls and I currently reside in 505 Southwest 22 nd Road, but $I$ grew up in the City Beautiful and at the end of this month, $I$ will reside in a historic home at 534 Menendez Avenue in George Merrick's Chinese Village.

I do not agree with deeming this property historic. I do not think it goes with George Merrick's vision of the city, nor it being up to par to being declared a historic landmark.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Thank you
MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you.
MS. CARBONELL: Good afternoon -- well, good
evening, I guess, maybe. My name is Karelia Martinez Carbonell. I am president of the Historic Preservation Association of Coral Gables, and I'm here with some of our board members as well and really also representing our membership here in Coral Gables.

We have been established since 1991, and our mission is to promote the importance and understanding of historical resources and their preservation.

And I think we're missing, when we hear ranch style and we're hearing that it's not -- it's mediocre and it's not the Mediterranean style of Coral Gables, we really have to take a look at when this home was designed, and it was really a break from the -- it was like inventing something that was not previously done, and yes, after that there were many variations.

But this Pancoast home was a particular -- it was the mold that then became obviously well established. Pancoast is like saying, you know -- Pancoast building a mediocre structure is like saying Frank Lloyd Wright, any, is -- you know, there's homes that just aren't Frank Lloyd because they're kind of mediocre.

No. All Frank Lloyd homes are valuable, whether they're -- some have a, you know, higher quality or less quality, but because of his innovation in design.

So please, when you consider this home, don't
consider everything else that went after. Consider this particular home, particular home in Coral Gables. It broke the mold. George Merrick was not all Mediterranean. Yes, it was, Coral Gables was founded on Mediterranean style, but he was open to many different architectural styles including Chinese, Dutch, Italian and so forth, and even modern. If he were here today, I think he'd consider the modern style, the mid-modern, the Deco, the brutalist. So as a preservationist, we're living in a city that values its historic history. It's in its DNA, and it's not just Mediterranean.

And please consider, staff really put a lot of time into this. As they said, they don't bring these homes every, every week or every month. This is a very particular home because of its defining breakthrough in architecture.

So I'd say please accept their
recommendation. Thank you.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you.
MS. BUTTON: Good evening. I'm a member -my name is Patricia Button. I live at 1245 Obispo Avenue. I've been here since 1975 , which is 45 years, so I'm fairly much a neighbor of the Asturia property, and I agree with the previous reader, that yes, the home is historical.

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If we have a board that directs what
historical means and they've worked for hundreds of hous deciding what that criteria is and they say this house fitted certain numbers of that criteria to qualify that home as historic, then $I$ have to respect the opinion of that board, and we heard earlier today that that's what was said regarding this property.

In addition, when a home is designated historical, that does put the price value up of the home, so that in and of itself makes it valuable to a new buyer.

In addition, I think a home of this nature has the freedom to be added to. Yes, permits, of course, may be stricter on a historic home, but they are feasible and a person can make the home to what they look like.

As for Pancoast, I think this is one of his very first homes, and he lived in a 1920s house where he found that many things were deficient.

The overhangs were not present for our heavy rains that we have in the rainy season, so in the '30s he went into a home that, like the ranch style, that had overhang.

Window sizes in the 1920 houses were much smaller, and he realized by living in such a home that larger windows were more important for our sun to come in and affect the beauty of the Florida climate.

So I'm simply saying a lot of what was said today was opinion. I would like to go with the facts, and I think the facts shows us that the home met criteria for being historical, and that's how we should continue to keep it. Thank you.

MR. MASVIDAL: My name is Raul Masvidal. I live at 66 Valencia.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Can you pull the microphone a little bit closer to you so that it's --

MR. MASVIDAL: Closer to me like this?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you,
MR. MASVIDAL: You want me to repeat my name?
Raul Masvidal, 66 Valencia Avenue.
I came to Coral Gables, as a matter of fact, I welcomed George Washington to Coral Gables. I was here August 13th, 1959. I have owned and remodeled several Pancoast homes in Coral Gables.

All I'm going to say to you takes five seconds. If there was a national historic record or registry of ugly homes, this would be, this home that we're discussing here today will be the front cover. Thank you.

MR. LEAL: Good afternoon. My name is Silvio
Leal. I'm a Coral Gables resident for the last 15 years.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Your address, please?

MR. LEAL: 650 Valencia.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you.
MR. LEAL: I am a friend of Desiree and Nick Lebess. What $I$ want to say is a lot of what has been said here today about that home. I don't find anything particularly -- even though we've been told a lot about the architectural virtues of the house, my feeling is that if there was this board or something similar in 1936 when this home was built, it wouldn't have been approved, looking what the neighborhood looked like then.

As a matter of fact, it looks almost like if a spaceship landed in the middle of an Andalusian town or something like that, that would look that house then in Coral Gables.

So now this whole family is stuck with a house that really doesn't fit the whole history and look and feel of Coral Gables. Thank you.

MS . LOURDES VALLS: Hi.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Your name and address, please?

MS. LOURDES VALLS: I'm Lourdes Valls. I wasn't going to say anything because $I$ always cry.

THE COURT REPORTER: Can you repeat your first name?

MS. LOURDES VALLS: Lourdes Valls. I bought
the property. Sorry. Okay. I have six daughters. They all were born eight blocks away from the property that I bought.

MS. GABY VALLS: Mom, take a breath.
MS. LOURDES VALLS: I have four here today. I'm an architectural student from the University of Miami. I honor Merrick, what he did to the city, the City Beautiful. My oldest daughter just bought a house in the Chinese Village.

We are all for preservation because as an architectural student, I enjoy looking at beautiful things, and when I bought this house, my intentions was, "Oh, let me fix it, my daughter is getting married, it will be a great place to start a home."

They all went to Saint Theresa. They were all born at 1906 Ferdinand across the water tower. We saw the water tower be restored. We walked every day the golf course because it was a block away from my house and I would walk with my kids. We walked the neighborhood.

So when I saw this property for sale, I said, "Beautiful, my daughter could start her family and continue the Coral Gables experience with my grandchildren."

I thought it was going to be a great place. I started looking. I had several builders go to the
house, and they told me, "You're -- this is not worth it. The house really, it's not worth it. Like you're trying to save a house instead of building a home."

Because what $I$ want to do here is build a home to continue the legacy of many families to come back to the Gables, but it's impossible because every house that a young couple can afford is a house like that. They can't afford the beautiful preserved, historic, gorgeous home, because they can't, so they look for these houses so they could start a new family and bring the Gables back to life.

You know, that's what you want to do, you want to bring the Gables -- you want to bring history. My kids saw the water tower be restored. My kids walked the golf course. My kids saw the banyan trees when the hurricane came and the golf course. They saw them, how they were lifted again.

So you want to bring this life back to the city, and these things are impossible.

Honestly, I'm a fanatic of Pancoast. The place, the Ritz they just remodeled, they did the Surf Club, it's spectacular, like you go there and I could stare at a wall for an hour and say, "Wow, this is architecture, this deserves to be restored."

Honestly, this house has no architectural
value. It's like, you know, you pass by that house, next, the whole block, I counted today, there's 19 houses in that house -- in that block between my block and the block across the street, 19 homes, they're all Mediterranean homes. There are four houses that are not. You could tell they were probably built in the '70s, '80s. You know, this house, honestly, it doesn't belong there. You know, it's fine if it's there, but to deem this house historic, you know, it's like when you think of something historic that is preserved, you're thinking you're going to find a jewel, that you're going to say, "Wow, my God, this is so beautiful. This needs to be here forever. This can never be knocked down."

Really, do any of you feel that? I bet you, you pass by this street a hundred times and you haven't noticed that house. I bet you notice the house on the corner and the house on the other corner, but that house?

So I just want you to take into consideration
what all this -- I mean, the board, I think it's great that you want to preserve things, but at the same time, you have to think of the future of the Gables and what you want to bring back to the Gables, and it's impossible.

Like I walked to -- I saw a house the other day, it looks like ruins, in Almeria. Somebody -- you probably made somebody leave three walls, and they
probably can't even finish that house. It's below ground level. It's going to get flooded. You know?

So there's certain things that you have to consider for the future because you can't restore something that ten years from now, if you're considering, "Oh, we're going to have rising sea levels, oh, so I'm putting all this money into this house, it's going to be flooded in 20 years."

So there's certain things that the board, when you're going to deem something historic, that you have to review a lot of things, not only, "Oh, the house looks beautiful," like they told me, I go, "But the house inside is really falling apart," their answer was, "Oh, we don't care about the inside," but unfortunately, I live on the inside of the house. I don't live on the outside.

So I want you to take into consideration everything you've heard today, and I hope that I get my daughter to live in the house that she's dreamed of. Thank you.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you.
MS. DANGUILLECOURT: Hi. My name is Mary Anne Danguillecourt. I live at 541 Hardee Road, a French historic house, and I live on the inside of the house, thank God, because I think the house is ugly from the outside. It was deemed historic. I don't care for the

French style and the look of my house, so I don't think that should be that criteria, whether the house is ugly from the inside or the outside.

I did grow up in a ranch house in 1960 and '70, so I do think it's old and it should be preserved. And I've met with Tara (sic) before at her board because I'm on the secretary of the Historic Preservation Association, so I do value her opinion in this matter, and whether the house is ugly or not and it's old, and I think it should be saved because once you tear it down, you'll never get it back. Thank you.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you.
MR. ESTRADA: My name is Rick Estrada. I
live at 833 Coral Way. I've been a homeowner in Coral Gables for 20 plus years, and I'm here to speak against this designation.

And the longer I've sat in here and I've heard the presentation and other people speak, you know, my conclusion is I don't understand the historical significance of a house that's a reactionary from the Great Depression and World War II where there's literally millions of them. I don't understand the historical significance of something that it's couple of hundred million others that were built around the country.

Just because it's in Coral Gables and just
because it's old, I don't understand why this is being called historical if it's not unique, it's not significant, it's not beautiful, but that's the eye of the beholder.

So whether -- I mean, it's a cookie-cutter. You know, whether it's the mold or the tenth millionth cookie, it's still the same cutter. It's still the same mold.

I don't understand the reason for a historical designation and then to something that is all over the country, that's in every community in the United States, that's in every municipality here in Dade County.

With all due respect to the board and to the staff, $I$ think your work is valuable and I appreciate it. I live here. I want things to look the way they're supposed to look, the way we all want them to look, which is the reason why we buy here.

But as far as this particular house, and for years I've been either riding in front of that house or walking my dog in front of that house, and until I realized that Desi had bought that house, I had never even looked at that house. It's a non-descript home in pretty bad shape on a good lot, you know, so what she's trying to do, to me, makes a lot of sense.

You know, you look for a home that, you know,
it's not in very good shape and you can knock it down and you can build your dream home, and whatever she's going to build, besides the architectural significance of it, it's going to become before the board of Coral Gables and you guys are going to decide, you know, does this fit or doesn't fit. You know?

So it's going to be something beautiful
that's going to add to the neighborhood, that's going to add to the block.

So to reiterate, you know, something that's ten, twenty million around the country, that's not historical. That's just common. You know? So given something like that, a historical designation just because it happens to be in Coral Gables -- and in my mind, it doesn't really fit the character of it.

You know, I understand the villages, I understand if you drive down a street like, you know, Santa Maria and you look at some of these homes, you go, "That needs to be preserved," you know, but this I really don't understand. Okay?

And I just wanted to, I just wanted to say that. Thank you.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you. Is there anybody else that would like to speak? Okay.

MR. GILLIS: Hello, good evening. Brett

Gillis, 915 Ferdinand Street, and I know this can be an emotional experience and just buying a home in general I think overall can be an emotional experience for any person buying a home.

I went through that five years ago when I bought my 1923 home on Ferdinand Street, so maybe I'll provide a different perspective.

Whenever I bought my home, I moved into the Granada section area of Coral Gables, and I think whenever some residents buy homes there, we look at this as a historic neighborhood thinking that if $I$ move into my home, our goal is, of course, to improve, try to do better, but also that what we move into, the neighborhood we move into, because we are a historic city, we have a chance of living in a neighborhood that is still going to be preserved.

So the city staff has prepared a very elegant and well-prepared report. I think that they go over the criteria and it's the evidence and findings of fact are there and they stand for themselves, but $I$ did want to just go over a few other points that $I$ think are a sideshow for today that are really taking away from the meaning of the property and its significance.

So just to give one example, we look at the Eiffel Tower in Paris. Whenever that was built, Parisians
were up in arms. They thought it was terrible. They wanted it to be torn down. It was the worst thing that was ever built in the city of Paris.

Today we look back over 100 years later, it's now become the emblem of that city and an irreplaceable historic resource.

So when we look at this architecture which started with this home, or say in the early 1930s, we're getting to the point where this is going to be turning a hundred years old in many of our lifetimes, so I think that if you allow this building to be demolished, it will never be able to come back. This home will never come back, so we have to look at that as an irreplaceable historic resource.

The attorney for the homeowner tried to compare this to city hall. I would not compare that to this. I wouldn't compare city hall to the Chinese Village.

I think that beauty is in the eye of the beholder. We're not going to please everybody, we can't please everybody, and that's a consideration that one has to make when buying a home in Coral Gables.

It was stated in the real estate listing that this home was potentially historic.

Comparing this to some other properties in
the Gables, you know at one time the Douglas entrance was slated for demolition. There was a movement that was started in the 1960s to save that. It was not viewed as valuable at that time. Finally today I think people would chain themselves to that building if it were to be torn down,

The Biltmore was totally abandoned after World War II, after it was a hospital. There wasn't the use for it. The neighbors thought that if a hotel came into that neighborhood, it would be the death of that neighborhood, and personally, that's my, one of my favorite areas of Coral Gables, if not the favorite.

The architect for, that was representing or speaking against this made some mentions about some issues with the setbacks with the property. I've never heard of that impacting a historic designation in this city. I don't see why that would be a new precedent starting now.

If the property were designated historic,
I've found that the staff will work with homeowners to help them if they want to do an addition, and not only to do an addition, but get a tax benefit from doing that.

To state this home is an anomaly or doesn't
fit, well, at the time that the Chinese Village was built, think of if there was any other Chinese architecture in Florida or on the east coast, how much of it there was and
what that must have looked like at the time.

So to say that George Merrick wasn't in favor of this type of architecture being an anomaly within another area or another district, I don't find that to be consistent with the historic record.

Not every ranch is being brought to you. The staff can review. There's an investigative report that's going to be coming out about the amount of homes that have been demolished, the amount of ranch homes.

This is a very important early example, and really $I$ view it as the next iteration of the Spanish style in Coral Gables, and that's because whenever Clifford May was interviewed, he stated that the first ranch home that he designed, 1931 in California, his family and his ancestors had lived on ranches in California, and that he remembered that from his childhood that he based this style off of that.

So whenever we look at this ranch
architecture, it's really a style that $I$ think does blend well with the Spanish style as stated by the architect that originally developed this style in California, another area that was originally colonized by the Spanish.

We talk about Coral Gables, City Beautiful or
the Coral Gables experience. Well, we have to be open minded, forward thinking. We're not a city frozen in the
past.

I can't think how many times I've seen different artwork going up in the city that $I$ personally don't think that it's that great, $I$ don't know that $I$ would buy it, but I'm willing to look at it because other people might see value in it.

The value of the home keeps being brought up. That's not part of the designation. They keep going over that time after time, and I ask you to just please be consistent.

We do have other, the other ranch home that's been designated, and $I$ don't think that it's fair that if -- you know, George Fink was an excellent architect. The other home that was, the other ranch home that the staff mentioned was designated was designed by George Fink. Pancoast was right up there with him, very prominent local architect, which just adds to the cache of the property.

It's not necessary, I don't think, for designation, but it does add to the property.

Nobody has contested that this is a ranch architecture style. In the staff report it clearly mentions the criteria that are to be reviewed, and that is one of them that is consistent with an architectural style and we have proven that.

And for a home to be outstanding, my
understanding is it must be 50 years older or older to be considered -- I'm sorry.

If a home is less than 50 years old, to be designated, it must be outstanding, but if it is more than 50 years old, it does not have to be classified as outstanding by an architectural historian, and this home is clearly over 50 years old, so it should be held to the standard of the age that it is.

And finally, I just have one question for the legal department, if I may, about the just general process, that as a board member on this board, if somebody has an objection to ranch architecture being designated in this city, are they allowed to impose that on this designation, or do they have to follow the code that we have currently?

MR. CEBALLOS: I would remind all board members that to apply the criteria that is listed in the code section as I reiterated earlier. 3-1103 provides all the criteria for designation, and I had asked all the board members whether they can be fair and impartial when coming to that decision today, and they have all confirmed that they can.

MR. GILLIS: Okay. So the opposition of designating this home, as stated, it is ranch architecture, they're not opposing that, and the code have
been listed by the staff and they've spent a lot of time on this, and I would just ask for your consideration to designate this so that it's not lost forever.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Mr. Gillis, when you stepped up to the podium, I believe I forgot to ask you --

MR. GILLIS: Yes.

MR. EHRENHAFT: -- to state your name and your address.

MR. GILLIS: Brett Gillis, 915 Ferdinand.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you.
MS. ARMENTEROS: Good afternoon. My name is Lourdes Armenteros. I live at 3405 Banos Court. I'm here to talk about --

MR. EHRENHAFT: Can you speak more -straighten your microphone and speak more directly. It's hard to hear you. Thank you.

MS. ARMENTEROS: Okay. I'm a graduate architect of the University of Miami class of 1985 and a resident of Coral Gables for over 22 years.

In reference to the ranch house at 1208 Asturia Avenue, to begin, I believe that a home should be designated historic before it is sold to a new owner, not after the fact.

This designation may be a decisive factor in the buying process and will pose certain challenges to the
future owners.

For years now I have seen new structures going up in Coral Gables that do not represent what this city was designed to be or do not follow the Merrick dream, but some old designs do not either. For example, this ranch house, just as any modern white concrete box, does not really fit the vision of what Coral Gables was to be.

Coral Gables has the flavors of Spanish, Mediterranean, Venetian, Dutch, French, Deco. As you drive in Coral Gables, you know you're not in Kansas anymore. As we all know, everything changes, and this is due to structures like the city hall, the De Soto Fountain, the Biltmore Hotel, the Venetian Pool, the tree-lined streets, the entrances like the one on Eighth Street and Granada, not a simple ranch house.

I am surprised that this plain house, while having a few details, is to be designated historic while buildings like the old La Salle cleaners where Merrick himself devised plans for Coral Gables was demolished.

I do not believe this house is worthy of being a historic landmark. If so, then $I$ hate to imagine that the white square concrete boxes going up today will some day also be designated as historic. Thank you.

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

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Mr. Chairman, can we take a break?

MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes. I was going to say that before we, before board discussion begins, I think we should.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Actually, Mr. Chairman, before we close, there are a number of e-mails and letters that we received.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes, exactly.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Would you like to read those into the record?

MS. KAUTZ: Yes. So we have received to date 54 letters in support of designation of this property. I will not read all of them into the record just for expediency's sake. They are included as part of the --

MR. EHRENHAFT: Could we --
MS. KAUTZ: I'm sorry.
MR. EHRENHAFT: -- retire for five minutes or ten before we do that?

MS. KAUTZ: Yes. I was doing this as part of the public hearing portion of this, but we can --

MR. GARCIA-PONS: We have to close the public hearing. We just can't close the public hearing.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Exactly.
MS. KAUTZ: Okay.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Exactly.
MS. KAUTZ: Sure.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Right.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: We have to close it and
then reopen it.
Mr. Attorney, how do we, if we want to take a break during the middle of a public hearing, how do we do that?

MR. CEBALLOS: You can just request a brief five-minute session.

MS. KAUTZ: Okay. Thank you
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. So we'll take a
five-minute recess, try to come back as close to between $6: 15$ and $6: 20$ as you can.
(Thereupon, a brief recess.)
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. We will, if it's all right with you, Kara, we can resume?

MS. KAUTZ: Sure.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MS. KAUTZ: Absolutely. So as I was saying, we've had 54 letters of support in favor of this application which is more than any, we've had for any property ever, and I'm not going to read every single one.

They are considered part of the record at this point, but I do want to draw your attention to a few of them that we received.

The first is from the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation, which is tasked and dedicated to defending and celebrating the diverse heritage of the state since 1978. I will read a small portion of this.
"Over the years, we have observed growing public support and appreciation for styles of architecture previously deemed insignificant, including mid-century and brutalist style buildings, that have now reached the 50-year threshold of historic significance. Our built environment tells the story of our history and our culture, and these buildings are not an exception from that rule but rather an important part in the fabric of your city."

We received a support letter from Dade Heritage Trust in support as well.

We received a letter from The Villagers, which is one of the oldest preservation groups in the city, started in 1976 to save the Douglas Entrance. They're also in support.

The Historic Preservation Association of Coral Gables which you all heard from today.

We received a letter from a resident on 501

Alcazar, a rabbi, who $I$ just would like to read part of his letter also as well because there he makes some good points.
"One of the major dimensions of our community's social and cultural strength is the coherent architectural heritage that is a virtual textbook of the evolution of the South Florida domestic styles. The Spanish/Mediterranean Revival vocabulary that is the core of this development did not remain stagnant and has continued to influence and inspire subsequent design in the city.
"As has been noted, despite the charm of the earliest homes of the Merrick period, it became clear early on that the traditional small room/small window layout of the 1920s was ill suited to the Miami climate.
"After the 1926 hurricane, the next generation of houses began to evolve toward the principles Pancoast would incorporate into 19" -- "into 1208 Asturia, an open, flowing, one story floor plan with large windows and spaces open to the outdoors. He incorporated the prevailing Deco/Moderne motifs in 1936.
"Certainly" -- "I join many neighbors in urging the broader, continuing historic legacy of Coral Gables be nurtured and preserved by saving 1208 Asturia as an essential part of our community's dynamic architectural

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heritage."

And there is also a letter of support from the previous owners, the daughter of the previous owners who was excited about the efforts to preserve the property. She was not aware that it was intended to be demolished.

Anyway, so there are again 50 plus letters in addition to those that are being included as part of the record. So in terms of, in terms of rebuttal, I do just want to --

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Actually, sorry, there is --

MS. KAUTZ: That's all right.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: -- through the chair, there is a letter that we received on Friday that was mentioned earlier. I would imagine -- would this be considered public input?

I'm not sure how to characterize this because

I did not recognize who it came from and it's not on a letterhead or it's not signed by anybody. I don't know who the author, ownership or meaning of this letter is.

MR. CEBALLOS: I'm not aware of who drafted that communication. It was sent on behalf of the mayor, but I'm not sure if he drafted it. I don't believe he did. I'm not aware who the drafter is.

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MR. GARCIA-PONS: So we received the letter from the city and we don't know who the author of it is?

MR. CEBALLOS: Currently, yes.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: I would like to have that letter read into the record.

MS. KAUTZ: Okay.
MR. CEBALLOS: I will state that that letter was not addressed to this particular item and I'm not sure that reading the entire letter has any relevance to this particular item. If you'd like to read the only section that references this property, I think it may -- wouldn't be -- wouldn't affect the record. I think it would complete the record if you'd like.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: No. I would like the entire letter read into the record.

MR. CEBALLOS: As you wish.
MS. KAUTZ: "This is a report on what has become the troublesome issue of historic preservation and Coral Gables. We are proud of being at the nation's forefront on preserving our history, but things have gone too far in my opinion.
"We have a few residents who are obsessed to the process", "obsessed to the process of historic designation, but we also have over 50,000 people that care, but not obsessively, about this process and view how

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it impedes commerce, real estate sales and transfers in our City of Coral Gables as important as these are for our progress.
"How historic designation is initiated: Number One, Property owner requests designation.
"Number Two, Owner files a request to demolish the building. If the property is 50 years or older, the application automatically referred" -- "the application automatically referred to historic staff to determine whether property qualifies for historic designation. If staff determines property is eligible for designation, staff prepares recommendations for historic board consideration. This means that any property built before 1970 qualifies.
"Number Three, Any" -- "Any, regardless of standing or claim to property can file a petition for designation. Staff will review and determine whether property qualifies. Staff presents its analysis and recommendation to historic board. Yes, any property built before 1970, repeat, 1970, and that anyone without any claim or interest in the property can file for designation. Some have even filed to have entire neighborhoods designated without having any interest in those properties.
"Observations: The consequences of
designation are severe, inability not only to demolish but also to add or make changes to the property without incurring delays or substantial expenses. We have a current case where a prominent resident bought a ranch style house without having the slightest suspicion that the house had any historic significance, a ranch style house like thousands in our city.
"Number One, Often someone buys a house without knowing that the property cannot be demolished without passing a historic designation analysis and hearing. The owner later pleads with the board they had no idea how their new purchase was subject to historic review and designation. This has happened several times.
"Number Two, Most recently a ranch style house was recommended for designation for being a ranch style house. An article even appeared in the front page of The Herald on the issue. One of the excuses was that it had a great architect design the house. I invite you to look at the staff report. The reason for designation does not even mention the house's architect.
"Number Three, Because anyone can petition for historic designation of any property, there have been situations where the property owner is not provided notice. Thus, the property owner does not appear before the board or submit written comments. This has happened
only two meetings ago."
Continuing, "Staff informed the board at its last meeting that due to the board's recent denial of a staff recommendation for historic designation, the commission is considering changes to the review process.
"At present, any decision of the board may be reviewed by" -- "may be reviewed the full commission if an aggrieved party files a timely request for review. An aggrieved party is defined as the property owner or anyone who lives within $X X$ distance from the property and received a mailed notice of the hearing where the board acted on the petition. Why should neighbors be able to appeal a decision of our expert board with qualified members in various professions who take their duties seriously?
"In a recent situation of a property in Catalonia, the board was satisfied with the board's voting to deny historic designation. The board voted five" -- it says thirteen, but he may mean three. "Three of the five were architects, so our professional staff did not appeal. However, an aggrieved individual filed for review. It was later determined the party seeking review was not an aggrieved party as defined by city ordinance. The board's decision stands and the property is now eligible to be demolished.

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"Historic staff with the support of an outside group held meetings with some commissioners. This meeting resulted in draft proposed amendments to the city ordinance to provide for review of board actions by the commission by:
"Number One, Staff shall seek review of any board decision that is not consistent with staff designation recommendation. In this case staff did agree to abide with the five to three decision.
"Number Two, Grant standing to Dade Heritage Trust to seek any such review. Why should we give a third party, as expert as that third party may be, any say on appeals to our a board decisions, decisions by our expert board appointed by us commissioners?"

And then there's a next section that says, "Concern with draft review process:
"Number One, The existing review process based on rights of aggrieved parties to seek review has worked well for years. Is there really a need to change this process because of one situation where the board acted by a vote of five to three to deny a staff recommendation? There is no pattern that the existing review standard process is not working properly. We have done this to please very few obsessed members of the public who view the designation process so seriously

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affecting the properties involved that some have not even sought to designate their own qualifying properties.
"In effect, the proposed board changes assume and will result in the role of the Historic Preservation Board will be to rubber-stamp staff recommendations. Why bother with a board?
"Number Three, The ultimate result of these changes and of the appeals by third non-Coral Gables parties will be that the commission will end up serving as the Historic Preservation Board, and that only the commission could second-guess staff recommendations. Does the commission have the time and experience in these matters to assume the role of Historic Preservation Board? Why does the city need to cede any review rights to Dade Heritage Trust?
"In conclusion, we are going overboard to satisfy a few very committed residents to the detriment of our own real estate industry and the city, and at the end, our own historic preservation integrity will be impaired. Overkill kills."

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Thank you.
MR. EHRENHAFT: And Kara, I think you should also then put into the record the information on the cover because that was the attachment, so.

MS. KAUTZ: It was, it was just, the
information on the cover $I$ believe was only that it was
being sent on behalf of the mayor.
MR. EHRENHAFT: It's sent from Luzarraga,
Beba, Beba Luzarraga who is the assistant to the mayor.
MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MR. EHRENHAFT: And it says, "Good afternoon.
The attached information is being sent to you on behalf of
Mayor Valdes-Fauli. Thank you."
MS. KAUTZ: Okay. Thank you.
MR. EHRENHAFT: That was the cover that
accompanied it.
MS. KAUTZ: I don't have that with me.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: And staff, at the beginning
you mentioned there were two sections of this report --
MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: -- that you corrected or
edited, or I forget --
MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: -- made clarifications to.
MS. KAUTZ: Yes. Do you want me to do it
again?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: No. I just wanted to
restate that this is the letter that we talked about at
the beginning of the meeting. It was read into the

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record.

MS. KAUTZ: Yes. Thank you.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: There were two corrections
that staff made on the elements that they mentioned earlier in the meeting.

MS. KAUTZ: Thank you. So just a few items that $I$ would like to touch on. Again, the economic issues at hand are not under consideration.

MR. CEBALLOS: Pardon my interruption.
MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MR. CEBALLOS: Is the public hearing now closed?

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. The public -- we'll close the public hearing at this point, yes.

MS. KAUTZ: Okay. So again --
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Wait.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Mr. Garcia-Serra?
MR. GARCIA-SERRA: Well, the one note, I do have a letter from a neighbor I'd like to read in too, but I'll just make that part of my rebuttal.

MS. KAUTZ: I'm sorry. You handed it up to them, correct? Okay.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: If he's interested in rebuttal, are we closing the hearing, the public portion of the hearing?

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MR. GARCIA-PONS: Then we don't have to hear from him again.

MR. CEBALLOS: The public hearing portion is I believe being closed.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: He wants to do a rebuttal.
MR. CEBALLOS: But he can do a rebuttal as part of the time that he had allocated and requested to reserve, a few minutes for rebuttal.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay, all right, okay, all right. So we will close the public hearing at this point.

MS. KAUTZ: Okay. The economic issues that were discussed, the condition of the house is not under consideration at this point. You've gotten no expert testimony on either of those things. You are just to focus on the criteria listed in the zoning code.

Again, what is being built there is not a consideration for you all to have. You are to focus on the existing house.

So as a department, we're charged with telling the story of the city which is the ongoing story of the city which is not a stagnant story.

The city started out Mediterranean. This home was built 11 years later when the winds and the tides had already started to shift away from the Mediterranean.

This is a very early example of a ranch house
which is being confused with later connotations of being, you know, the cookie-cutter ranch house. This is not that.

This is pre-World War, not post-World War when the the majority of the ranch houses were actually constructed and when our city had a major building boom, and those are the majority of the houses that are referred to as, you know, the ranch style in the city that are prolific.

This is very early 1936, pre-war, one of the first, very innovative, adapted to the 1930 s style that Pancoast was experimenting with in Miami Beach.

He specifically was cited for that when he was elected by a fellow -- as a fellow of the AIA, and his citation for the honor reads, "He was one of the first South Florida architects to get away from the Spanish influence."

So this house has a purpose. It served his purpose. It was purposeful. He did not want to do a Mediterranean house. He wanted to move away from that, and this house clearly, clearly shows that.

If we did Asturia as a historic district, which we have been meaning to and trying to do for years, this house would be absolutely a contributing structure. We would just not tell the story of the Mediterranean
houses on Asturia. We tell the entire story of what happens on a street, and this is a very important part of that story.

Again, I'm sorry that the owner is in this position. There is due diligence. We get calls and e-mails from realtors all the time. We go speak to realtor groups, talking about our process that has been in place since 2014 (sic), over 15 years.

This is -- this happens the right way more often than not, and it was listed in the real estate listing that this was potentially a historical, a historically significant building. At that point, $I$ feel like we should have been reached out to at that point and not waited until they're ready to file a demo permit.

And again, this does not set a precedent within the city. We do not bring everything to you. We will not bring everything to you. We bring things that we feel are important to the city and tells a story about the city, and this house does.

We review houses, structures, anything we receive for significance determination on a case-by-case basis, so to compare this to the Biltmore or to the city hall is not really appropriate.

We are focusing on this house and its place in Coral Gables history. It tells a story. You want to

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add anything?

MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you.
MR. GARCIA-SERRA: Mr. Chair, I'll provide a rebuttal. It will be brief, of course. I know it's been a long evening.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you.
MR. GARCIA-SERRA: And I apologize for that, but the rights involved here, of course, are very, very important rights to my client.

Throughout the public comment, you heard comments to the effect of this was groundbreaking, this was the mold. The facts just don't support that.

The ranch style existed way before this. It was developed by somebody else in another part of the country. When this building was built, it's not like it immediately led to that style being incorporated to a great degree here in Coral Gables or anywhere else for that matter.

It took many, many more years for this style to start catching on, and the reason it was catching on more than anything was really because of economic factors and not because of the fact that this one house particularly was designed or developed here at this location.

A lot of the comments were also sort of just
catch-alls: If it's old, it should be saved, it should be designated. Well, we know that's not the case. There would be no role for this board if that was the case. We would just look at the original year of construction. If it met a certain year, okay, then we designate it historic, but it takes a lot more than that. There really has to be historic value, historic significance here.

Another statement was it was designed by a great architect, anything that's done by a great architect should be great and should be designated historic.

Not the case. There's plenty of examples out there of architects where great architects didn't necessarily design a building, every single building to the level of a historic landmark.

We're not looking to attack the ranch style here. Two other homes in Coral Gables are designated historic are in the ranch style, one by Alfred Browining Parker, the other one by George Fink. Each of them stand on their own as an example of another derivative style of ranch style architecture which they themselves developed and gives rise to that historic significance. Not the case here.

A statement was made, maybe people might not like it right now, but we look back at it in 100 years like now we look back at the Eiffel Tower and we realize
what a great gem that is.

Is that really the case? Do any of us really think, looking at this home right now, that in 100 years we'll say, "What a shame that that wasn't preserved," if it's not preserved? I don't think, you know, I don't think that's -- I don't think anybody can look at the existing structure as it is today and take that position.

Indeed, this historic preservation function is preserving the story of Coral Gables. Is this really the story of Coral Gables?

One of the more striking comments that was received was apparently there's a letter of support for the designation submitted by the previous owner. If this was such a jewel, if this was such a great historic landmark that should have been preserved at all costs and that owner agrees with that, well, then why didn't the owner get up at that point in time and knock on the door of historic preservation and say, "Hey, I've got a house here we need to designate historic"? That didn't happen. Ask yourselves potential motivations as to why that didn't happen.

This city has a tremendous reputation for historic preservation. It's one of the leaders in historic preservation in the country and it's done an admirable job of it, but it's been an admirable job and
it's been done well because they've always been guided by historic substance: Is it worthy? Does it rise to that level of historic designation? Again, I just don't think that's been achieved here.

Staff has done an admirable job, a lot of research, a lot of looking at all the details to try to support their argument, but at the end of the day, what they're saying it should be, that core part of the story of Coral Gables that we cannot identify without that building still being in existence, $I$ do not think it meets that threshold, and I don't think reasonably legally anybody could conclude that it does meet that threshold.

I ask for you to please resolve this situation in as amicable a manner as possible. I think we've been very civil. We respect everybody here, but we need to have the right result here, which is for this property not to be designated historic. Thank you very much.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you.
MR. GARCIA-SERRA: One letter, the one last letter I was going to read into the record, this is from Mr. Juan Manuel Quintana who owns and resides at 1209 Asturia Avenue directly across the street.
"Dear Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board, I am writing to express my opposition to the city's

Historical Resources Department's proposal to declare the ranch house located at 1208 Asturia Avenue as a historic landmark. I cannot attend the hearing on January 15th, but I wish for my letter to be made part of the record.
"In 2002, I purchased the property located at 1209 Asturia Avenue and constructed a new home on the property in 2006.
"I was disappointed to learn that a young couple's dreams of similarly building their new home on my street are being shattered by the city's attempt to have the ranch home at 1218 (sic) Asturia historically designated.
"In all the years that $I$ have lived directly across the street from 1208 Asturia, I have never thought that the ranch house had anything of architectural or historic significance, and my mind has not changed by the reasons that city staff has cited for historic landmark designation.
"Accordingly, I am opposed to the historic designation of the building located at 1208 Asturia, and I ask that you do what is fair and right and vote to deny this proposed landmark" -- "historic landmark designation."

It's already been submitted to the clerk and to you for the record. Thank you.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you. Okay, all right. The Chair will entertain discussion from the board.

MR. FULLERTON: I'd like to ask staff briefly, you mentioned that this is not a district? MS. KAUTZ: Currently it's not.

MR. FULLERTON: Isn't Castile a district?
MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MR. FULLERTON: I thought this one was also. Also I think that -- well, I was going to say something about the buyer should have been told that this could have been, and the person rightfully to tell them would be the real estate broker who knows Coral Gables after selling several hundred properties in Coral Gables, from what I've heard.

MR. EHRENHAFT: I believe the presentation included the information from the advertisement of the property --

MR. FULLERTON: Which?
MR. EHRENHAFT: -- prior to the sale explicitly saying in the advertising of the property that it may well --

MR. FULLERTON: Have mentioned that.
MR. EHRENHAFT: -- qualify for historic
preservation.
MR. FULLERTON: Okay. The other thing I say,
this is not to me -- I think we've named it ranch style. Somebody came up with that idea.

I don't know if it really qualifies as a ranch style home at all. It's a new typology which Pancoast brought to Coral Gables, and it's a typology which breaks away from the Mediterranean Revival foundation of the city and aids in launching a new chapter of Coral Gables architectural history.

For that alone, $I$ think it has merit. 84 years, pre-war, so I don't think -- I think we're getting wrapped up in names which may or may not apply, so if this is just another house that was built which launches the ranch style thing all over the world, it has value for that alone.

I've been in that house more than a year ago. I didn't notice it being dilapidated or in need of serious repair at all. I apologize if I'm saying something that isn't true now, but it wasn't a year ago.

Also, our staff has done a magnificent job of studying and writing a report on this building, and for her, for them to be called kind of almost insultingly "staffers," that rankles me a little bit. I think they did a beautiful job here. It's been well researched, beautifully written, and $I$ think it tells a great story. This is -- Mr. Gillis I think brought up the
fact that this is, shows the story of progress and change in preservation, and it represents a non-renewable resource which we'll never get back if it's knocked down.

And I think -- I worked for Russell Pancoast also back in the early '60s, '60s. I knew him personally, and I worked there for a short time, but it was over a year, and $I$ knew all the Pancoast, Ferendino, Grafton, Spillis, Candela, all those people very well. I was practicing here in Coral Gables for 52 years. I learned a lot about Russell and Lester and the rest of the Pancoast family.

This building is part of the history of and foundation of our identity here in Coral Gables, so I think it's more than just a crappy ranch style home as some people have referred, not those words, but.

So for those reasons I feel that we have been presented a very well-written presentation about the reasons that this should be designated, and so with that, I'll give it back to you.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Thank you.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Mr. Chairman?

MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes, sir.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: I'd just like to ask counsel, we had a problem, we had a situation maybe two years ago -- I think several members are still here -- where someone
bought a property with a representation from the realtor that it could be knocked down and bought it pursuant to that representation and then found out that that was not the case.

As a result of that, we asked that if there is a way of notifying in the property records with the county, a legend that indicates that a property which is more than 50 years old may be subject to this process, and I think the city attorney at the time drafted language that was supposed to be attached to the record of each property. Do you know the status of that?

MR. CEBALLOS: I'm not aware of any such document. At the end of the day, most properties in the City of Coral Gables, when they're being put up for sale and they are sold, it never touches the city, meaning the city is not involved.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: No. The city was going to place this in the county records, the property records.

MR. CEBALLOS: I understand, but there's no mechanism for us to do that that I'm currently aware of. Once again, the only time --

MR. RODRIGUEZ: There was, there was language which was developed and read to us that was supposed to be a response to that problem.

MR. CEBALLOS: I can look into it and update
the board at the next meeting.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yeah.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Does anybody else have comment?

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Well, I have another comment. MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: I would be very inclined to agree to the designation if the reason for the designation were that it's an outstanding work of a prominent engineer or builder, which is within the purview of our, or our Article Three.

I am concerned, however, with the precedential value, and I'm told that there are other ranch houses that have been designated.

I would prefer that this issue, as described in the staff documents, that it be presented to the full commission for a decision of whether or not as a matter of policy we will go that route. I mean, there are hundreds, perhaps thousands of houses built before 1970. Many of them are ranch houses, you can see them walking around Coral Gables, that may come before us, and that's my concern.

MS. KAUTZ: Right, but not every house that -- not every ranch house, not every 1960 s house, not every 1970s house, just because they're starting to meet, will

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be brought before you. That's sort of the point of our job.

We -- our job is to apply the criteria to significance determinations that we receive.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: And I appreciate that you do that. However, this, the way this document is written, there is a listing on Page Ten of all the characteristics, defining characteristics of the ranch house, and there's ten pages of discussions of ranch houses in this document --

MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: -- and hardly any discussion of the architect, which in my mind is the important element here.

MS. KAUTZ: My personal opinion is that as professional staff of the historic department, that we, we review things that as they come up, as they become eligible, as they -- and again, just because a house has those criteria or had them at one point, has the property been altered? How significantly has it been altered? Who is the architect?

I mean, there are many different factors that we consider before we bring anything forward, and to have the commission dictate policy on what time frame or what style we can and can't designate $I$ think is a bit of a
problem.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Well, I would prefer that they discuss that and not us, and $I$ think we can, we can designate this house based on the criteria provided in that it is an outstanding work of a prominent architect, bypassing the other issues that we've been discussing here.

MR. FULLERTON: Added to the other issues.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Pardon?
MR. FULLERTON: Or added to the other issues.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Or added to. In other words, anchor our designation in large part on the fact that this is designed by Russell Pancoast and constructed pursuant to his instructions, and tie -- so but we don't -- we're not setting a precedent for every other ranch house on the street further on.

MR. CEBALLOS: I would like to clarify something just because maybe I'm misunderstanding it.

Just because the staff is bringing forward Historical Section Four, Architectural Significance One and Two, does not mean that you cannot review and apply all of the other standards in 3-1102. You are not limited by staff's review.

MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MR. CEBALLOS: That is just what staff has
put forward, but the entire section is well within your purview.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Or we can also only designate pursuant to $B$ Three.

MR. CEBALLOS: As you wish.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Correct.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: And that would be my druthers.

MR. EHRENHAFT: But $I$ would comment then that if one were to insist on it only being an outstanding work by a renowned architect, then that's flying in the face of the rules and regulations, the guidance that has been subsumed from the national standards.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: It's part of the ordinance.
MR. EHRENHAFT: And it's part nationwide --
MR. RODRIGUEZ: It's part of the ordinance.

We only have to designate one element.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Exactly.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: And that is one element.
MR. EHRENHAFT: And they have, they have, I would submit that they have put forward that it meets Three. If they did not not include the one that you say you would prefer --

MR. RODRIGUEZ: It's not what I would prefer. I said what $I$ think would properly designate this

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property. I'm not convinced for the other two elements. MS. KAUTZ: Again, our argument was that because of Pancoast's design philosophy and his innovative style, he informs the other three criteria. I mean, those, the other three criteria would not have as strong of a case if it were another architect.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: That's not stated, that's not stated in your recommendations. The last page of your recommendations doesn't even mention his name.

MS. KAUTZ: Okay.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: I mean, that's the entire page which you recommend our approach is silent, Page Number 23.

MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: It's totally silent.
MS. KAUTZ: Because it's based on the
criteria that we applied.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Mr. Chair?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: So the attorney, the city attorney just mentioned that when we take our vote, we can vote and state the criteria under which we're voting yay or nay.

It doesn't have to be these three. It could be any of the criteria that we feel meets the criteria, so
we're not limited to these three in any way, shape or form. We're limited to the section of all the criteria, and we get to choose how we vote. We get to pick the criteria that we would like to designate it under as part of our vote.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Okay. I would not feel comfortable with the criteria put forward in the recommendation. I would only feel comfortable with B Three.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: And we individually can choose the criteria that we think is important. We don't have to agree with these three. We can pick a fourth one.

MR. SARDINAS: I think we have to have a vote of five members who agree on the designation.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: But not on any single criteria.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Is that correct?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: We can each choose different criteria.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Is that correct?
MR. CEBALLOS: That's correct. You're voting on the designation. Assuming that there's a motion for designation, you would be voting on that. It wouldn't be on one particular criteria or not. It would just be on the desire to either designate or not designate.

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MR. RODRIGUEZ: How would this then be reviewed if it goes up for review?

MR. CEBALLOS: If this is appealed to the city commission, it would be an appeal on the record. It would not be de novo, meaning that the record from here, all the documentation, the recordings, the transcript would be provided to the commission and the commission would review it and they would make the determination on that record.

MR. DURANA: I mean, I've got a question. What separates this ranch house from the other ranch houses, like across?

MS. KAUTZ: We spent 45 minutes discussing that.

MR. DURANA: I know, but it's just like --
MS. KAUTZ: Because it is an early example, 1936, one of the earliest examples that we have of this type designed by a prominent architect who introduced Art Deco and Art Moderne, Art Moderne to the city and set a precedent, for better or for worse, of moving away from Mediterranean Revival style architecture.

MR. DURANA: I mean, if someone was, if that lot was empty right now and someone was trying to build that style house, would you guys allow a historic for that, for how it affects that neighborhood and the
existing houses around it?
MR. FULLERTON: Unless it's a district, it
wouldn't come to you.
MS. KAUTZ: It doesn't come to us.
MR. DURANA: You can't, for instance, you
can't do a metal roof in that neighborhood.
MR. FULLERTON: No. That's a code.
MS. KAUTZ: That's a code thing. You can't
do it anywhere.
MR. FULLERTON: That's a code.
MR. DURANA: Yeah. Well, in South Gables.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: If I may, I think what you'd
like to ask is that if this were a historic district,
would you allow that house to be built in a zone that's
already designated as an historic street?
MR. FULLERTON: That house, or --
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Or any ranch house.
MR. FULLERTON: -- ranch style house?
MS. KAUTZ: We've already stated that if
Asturia was a historic district, then it would be a
contributing resource within the district.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: No, but he's saying if it
were an empty lot --
MS. KAUTZ: Yes.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: -- and it was in a historic
district and they came to you to build this type of house in what is already designated a historic district, but there's an empty lot, would you authorize this type of construction?

MS. KAUTZ: I would ultimately say yes because it is a one story, unobtrusive -- it sits well on the block. It doesn't complete with the rest of the, you know, neighboring houses.

That's what we -- when a district is designated, which $I$ think we're getting a little off field, but when a district is designated and new infill construction is planned, we look not necessarily at its individual architecture per se, but how it impacts the rest of the historic district, and I don't feel that this house as it sits now negatively impacts anything around it.

MR. FULLERTON: And it would go to the architects board --

MS. KAUTZ: Of course.
MR. FULLERTON: -- for approval.
MS. KAUTZ: Of course, so it's -- you know.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Any further
discussion? Okay. That being said, Chair will entertain a motion.

MR. FULLERTON: Okay. I move approval of the
designation.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Is there a second?
MR. MENENDEZ: Second.

MR. FULLERTON: I mean, if you want to add the thing about the, about the architect, go ahead.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Well, what I would like to do
if $I$ can, if $I$ agree with the designation, it will be subject only to the -- it would be only under the condition that my vote is tied to the fact that it is a prominent, it is an outstanding work of a prominent architect.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Right, and Mr. Rodriguez, it's his vote.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Pardon?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: It's his vote. He can vote -- individually we can vote on whatever criteria we choose.

MR. CEBALLOS: That's correct.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: It doesn't have to be a group vote.

MR. CEBALLOS: That's correct.
MR. FULLERTON: So then would it need another --

MR. CEBALLOS: No.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: No.

MR. CEBALLOS: The motion is sufficient.

MR. FULLERTON: Okay.
MR. EHRENHAFT: If his becomes an affirmative
vote and there are other affirmative votes, it would join
them. If there were -- it depends on how many votes there are, whether there's enough to reach the threshold of five. Otherwise, it fails. Okay.

MR. MENENDEZ: It's four.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Five?
MR. EHRENHAFT: It has to be five.
MR. MENENDEZ: Yeah.
MR. EHRENHAFT: So then you would, with that caveat --

MR. GARCIA-PONS: But is there a second?
MR. MENENDEZ: Yes.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: Okay.
MR. EHRENHAFT: And then -- but you questioned whether him, as if it were --

MR. RODRIGUEZ: My only concern is $I$ don't know how this is going to look if they decide to review this, take this to the commission to review, how this vote --

MR. MENENDEZ: No.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: -- is going to read. I think it's rather odd.

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MR. FULLERTON: Yes, and it's likely that these gentlemen would go to the commission and appeal it anyway, so maybe it's a good idea that we insert that into the record

MS. KAUTZ: They will have the record of this meeting to review.

MR. EHRENHAFT: I mean, if there is a motion and the motion is to approve and you add your vote to that, but you've added your caveat, that's within -- it's confined to --

MR. CEBALLOS: All of the criteria --
MR. EHRENHAFT: -- your affirmative vote.
MR. CEBALLOS: -- all of the criteria that's been discussed and is being recorded at the moment is all part of the record.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Right.
MR. CEBALLOS: So anyone that wants to know how each individual member voted and what characteristics and what they discussed will all be part of the record.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay, all right, okay. Well, then may we call the roll?

MS. KAUTZ: Sure. Mr. Durana?
MR. DURANA: No.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.

MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: No.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Menendez?
MR. MENENDEZ: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Sardinas?
MR. SARDINAS: No.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Rodriguez?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: I'm going to change my vote
to no.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MS. KAUTZ: Motion fails.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Motion fails. I mean -yeah.

MR. CEBALLOS: The motion fails meaning that the board has not taken an action.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Right.
MS. KAUTZ: Correct.
MR. CEBALLOS: I need somebody to make a motion in the negative.

MR. SARDINAS: I motion to not designate it historic.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Is there a second?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: I'll second.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Call the roll.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Durana?
MR. DURANA: Yes.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Wait.
MR. MENENDEZ: What are we voting on now?
MS. KAUTZ: To not designate.
MR. MENENDEZ: To not designate?
MS. KAUTZ: To not designate. Mr. Durana?
MR. DURANA: I'm sorry, what?
MS. KAUTZ: To not designate on your motion.
MR. DURANA: Correct, to not designate.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: No.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: No.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Menendez?
MR. MENENDEZ: No.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Sardinas?
MR. SARDINAS: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Rodriguez?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: So it's hung. There is -- you have one more member who is absent today. It will have to
be continued to the next meeting.

MR. SARDINAS: Why?

MR. FULLERTON: Oh, my God.
MS. KAUTZ: Because there's no vote.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: We don't have five.
MS. GUIN: You need five.
MS. KAUTZ: You need five.
MR. CEBALLOS: The board needs five affirmative votes to pass a motion.

MS. KAUTZ: You need five votes to pass a motion, so it gets continued to the next meeting automatically.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Thank you. All right. We'll proceed to the next, next property on the agenda. This is a special certificate of appropriateness, public -- just a moment. Public hearing on Case File COA (SP) 2019-019, located at 7601 Old Cutler Road. Sorry.

It's an application, this application for issuance of special certificate of appropriateness is for the property at 7601 Old Cutler Road, local historic landmark. A lengthy legal description is on file in the Historical Resources and Cultural Arts department.

The application requests design approval for the construction of a two-story detached garage and gazebo with cabana bath.

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Variances have also been requested from

Article Four, Section 4-101 (D) (5a) and (5b), Article Five, Section 5-101 (B) and (D), and Appendix A, Section A-13 of the Coral Gables zoning code for the placement of the auxiliary structure.

MS. KAUTZ: Thank you. Put the Power Point up, please. Location map of the subject property, just south of the Cocoplum, Cartagena Circle plaza. This was -- that was it. Okay.

It was designated in 2008 as a local historic landmark. The residence was permitted in 1926. It is a, sort of a classical adaptation of a Mediterranean Revival.

As you mentioned a second ago, the applicant is requesting design approval for the construction of a two-story detached garage structure and a gazebo with a cabana bath. The only work proposed for the existing residence are new sort of southeasterly, new steps on the southeasterly facade -- I'm sorry, northeast facade of the existing residence.

I'll let the architect, who waited so patiently, come and discuss, and then we can go through the variances and that description and the staff comments.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. May I interrupt before you proceed? I failed to ask if board members have any ex parte communications, site visits or other statements

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relating to the case to disclose.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: No.
MR. MENENDEZ: No.
MR. EHRENHAFT: None? Okay. Thank you.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: To the Chair --
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: -- before the architect
begins, can $I$ ask a simple question and see if we could
move through this? Does the applicant agree with the
city's staff conditions?
MR. BRAVO: Yes.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: I'd like to make a motion
to approve the project if $I$ can do that.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Second, I second the motion.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MS. KAUTZ: This always happens. If you wait
long enough, they'll just approve it all.
MR. BRAVO: They get tired.
MS. KAUTZ: I'm telling you. I do need to,
though, justify our variances for you and explain what
they are.
MR. EHRENHAFT: And with motions, the motions
have to be separate. We have to do the variances first --
MS. KAUTZ: Yes, but let me explain --
MR. EHRENHAFT: -- and then -- okay.

MS. KAUTZ: Let me explain what they are really fast.

So the first, one, two, three, four, first four, Articles -- Article 4, Section 4-101 (D) (5a) and (b), and Article, Section 5-101 (B) and (C), all have to do with the same thing, which is not allowing an accessory building, in this case the detached garage structure, to be closer to the street, which is in this case both Old Cutler and Santurce Avenue, than the main building.

Because the existing historic residence is placed so far back on the existing lot, there's no rear yard to put a garage anywhere else. So that's the one.

And then the other one has to do with the gazebo to be set back 25 feet from Ridge Road. It's a site specific within the zoning code that doesn't really exist anywhere else. Normally a rear set-back is ten feet.

In this case, they're requiring it to be 25 as if it were front facing Ridge Road.

In this case, a house that is two doors to the south was built in 1999 with that site specific in place, and their gazebo is at 25 feet from Ridge Road, so we have no problem matching that set-back.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: So I'd like to make a motion to approve the application with the staff's

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conditions or recommendations.
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    MR. RODRIGUEZ: I'll second the motion.
    MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
    MS. KAUTZ: I'm sorry. That's me.
    Mr. Durana?
MR. DURANA: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Fullerton?
MR. FULLERTON: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Garcia-Pons?
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Ehrenhaft?
MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Menendez?
MR. MENENDEZ: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Sardinas?
MR. SARDINAS: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Mr. Rodriguez?
MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
MS. KAUTZ: Okay, and so now, if you want to
be speedy about this and make my life easier, if one of
you wants to make the motion for all of the variances and
one of you wants to second it, if there's no objection to
any of the variances, then $I$ can write one resolution.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: I would like to make a
favor -- I'd like to make a motion in favor of all of the


MS. KAUTZ: Oh, yes. I'm sorry.
MR. BRAVO: Yes. Pedro Bravo with Bravo Architecture, 250 Catalonia Avenue.

MS. KAUTZ: Who I will warn not to get used to this, just saying.

MR. BRAVO: Thank you all, appreciate it.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. We can run through the rest, but for discussion items, any board items, city commission items, or city project updates?

MR. FULLERTON: Nice job, Pedro, nice job.
MS. KAUTZ: No. Referred to in the letter, the amendments to the zoning code regarding standing and the appeal process that was going to be changed went to planning and zoning for read, and it goes back to the commission on second read at some point in the future. I'm not sure if it's at the next meeting or not, so I will report back about that.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay, and no other discussion items. Any old business? New?

MR. GARCIA-PONS: I do have one request, and maybe we can get some information from staff. I know we did talk about this prior as to giving due access to the public to speak to the board, but $I$ would like for the chair to entertain --

MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: -- the idea of limiting the amount of time per speaker.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: I would agree.
MR. EHRENHAFT: I agree. I thought of doing that.

MR. GARCIA-PONS: So if we can please verify with staff --

MR. EHRENHAFT: Yes.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: -- how to do that because I know we have lights, et cetera.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: The commission routinely limits to fives minutes.

MS. KAUTZ: Yes. We can do that too.
MR. EHRENHAFT: We'll do that here.
MR. FULLERTON: Mr. Volsky kind of is able to go as long as he wants to because he owns the city. I mean, he's been here forever and he talks -- I think eventually there might be a bonze plaque out in front of his house that says he slept there.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. So if there's no more business, I'll entertain a motion to adjourn.

MR. FULLERTON: I have a question.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay.
MR. FULLERTON: What does in receivership mean for a house that's been abandoned, and can I get --

MS. KAUTZ: Yes.

MR. FULLERTON: Where is our legal --
MS. KAUTZ: Gus stepped out for a moment. I can tell you -- okay, so $I$ can't tell you very well. It means that someone takes over the property and is going to complete the work.

MR. FULLERTON: Is somebody going to take it over?

MS. KAUTZ: Well, today, it went to code board, and $I$ wish Gus were here to speak to this, it went to code board this morning, and my understanding of how this worked -- and $I$ can send you all an e-mail as an update. He's talking about the property on 1013 Castile which is adjacent to his property that's been a construction site for --

MR. FULLERTON: It's been like that for five or six years.

MS. KAUTZ: Yes. So when it went to code board, the intent, I believe, and my understanding is and all the legalese is that they're trying to get the property foreclosed upon so the mortgagee can finish the work.

MR. FULLERTON: So is somebody coming in, step in to buy the property, or?

MS. KAUTZ: No. I believe, I believe the
mortgagee is requesting foreclosure on the property so that they can do work themselves, so the bank.

MR. FULLERTON: Who is the mortgagee? The bank, you mean?

MS. KAUTZ: The bank, uh-huh. That's my understand of 1013 Castile. Can we provide them an update?

MR. FULLERTON: In receivership.
MR. CEBALLOS: I'm sorry, I have no update for 1013 Castile.

MS. KAUTZ: I know. It went to code board this morning so $I$ just need -- can $I$ get an update from Cristina probably?

MR. CEBALLOS: Cristina is the attorney for code board.

MS. KAUTZ: Okay. I can get --
MR. CEBALLOS: And I apologize, I had to step out.

MS. KAUTZ: No, no.
MR. CEBALLOS: It's just the previous item, nobody anticipated that particular result, and it created more questions for me, so we're looking into it.

MS. KAUTZ: I can have her draft a little synopsis of what's happening for you.

MR. FULLERTON: That would be great, that

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would great. Thank you.
MS. KAUTZ: Thank you all for your patience and your consideration of that item. I know it was long, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Motion to adjourn?
MR. FULLERTON: So moved.
MR. EHRENHAFT: Second.
MR. GARCIA-PONS: Second.
MR. EHRENHAFT: All in favor?
THE BOARD MEMBERS: Aye (collectively).
MR. EHRENHAFT: Okay. Thank you.
MS. KAUTZ: Happy New Year.
(Thereupon, proceedings were concluded at 7:10 p.m.)
CE RT I F CA TE
STATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF LADE)
I, DOREEN M. STRAUSS, do here by certify that
the foregoing pages, numbered from 1 to including 146,
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 fth
day of February, 2020.


Doreen M. Strauss

