MEETING MINUTES
EVANSTON PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Tuesday, July 10, 2018,
Lorraine H. Morton Civic Center, 2100 Ridge Avenue, Room 2800
7:00 P.M.

Members Present: Robert Bady, Elliott Dudnik, Julie Hacker, Sally Riessen Hunt, Ken Itle, Suzi Reinhold, Mark Simon, Karl Vogel and Diane Williams

Members Absent: Jamie Morris, and Tim Schmitt,

Staff Present: Scott Mangum, Planning & Zoning Administrator
Carlos Ruiz, Senior Planner/Preservation Coordinator

Presiding Member: Diane Williams, Chair

CALL TO ORDER / DECLARATION OF QUORUM

Chair Williams called the meeting to order at 7:09 pm with a quorum present.

OLD BUSINESS

A. PUBLIC HEARING

- 2010 Dewey Av. (Family Focus) – Nomination for Evanston landmark designation (Continued from March 13, 2018).

Morris “Dino” Robinson, Jr. of Shorefront presented the nomination for landmark designation on the basis of four designation criteria, as defined in the preservation ordinance: Sections 2-8-4 (A) 2, (A) 6, (A) 10, and 2-8-4 (B).

Ernest Woodyatt designed Foster School, now the Family Focus Center, in 1903—a two-story, red brick school building, with an English basement and a hipped roof. In 1926 and 1931, the firm of Childs & Smith designed additions to Foster School, reflecting key elements of the Woodyatt design. A fire destroyed much of the original 1903 building in 1958. The 1961 (post-fire) Ganster & Hennighausen addition was a marked contrast to the Childs & Smith additions, and subsequent alterations occurred to the building in 2010.
Mr. Robinson said the structure at 2010 Dewey Avenue embodies a sense of community that has stood for over a century in Evanston. The structure has served Evanston's west side community as a school, a symbol of social change, and currently, a place for social services.

At 2010 Dewey, or the former Foster School, generations of neighborhood residents were educated. Many have made significant local, national and global contributions to society. 2010 Dewey later became the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Experimental School, serving as a model for innovative teaching and as a response to desegregation efforts nationally and locally. Mr. Robinson also referred to a 1996 study, supported by an Evanston Community Development Block Grant, to create a West Evanston Conservation District, and the formation of the work group, Preserving Integrity Through Culture and History (PITCH). This work group sought to develop a West Evanston conservation district and increase neighborhood engagement with historic preservation, local history and culture.

Mr. Robinson then cited the criteria for landmark designation for 2010 Dewey Avenue as follows:

CRITERION (A) 2.: Many notable people were educated at Foster School prior to the school's closing in 1979. Their work contributed to the history and culture of Evanston, and nationally and internationally. Examples include: Junior Mance; Dorothy Hadley Bayen; Fred Hutcherson; William Logan; Alice Tregay; Sanders Hicks; Iva Caruthers; Joseph Hill; and Tina Lifford. (Their many accomplishments are detailed in the application for landmark designation.)

CRITERIA (A) 6 and (A) 10: Foster School was originally constructed in 1903. Between 1905 and 1967, multiple generations of Black students were educated there. By the 1930s, it was the dominant school for Evanston’s Black students, reflecting the local impact of ‘Jim Crow’ and segregation. After protests from the Black community in the 1940s, Black teachers were hired to teach in Foster School. These teachers included Grace Boyd, Willa Brown, Mary Lou Sullivan, Wendell Lanton, Dorothy Brown, Patsy Sloan, Jean Hunter, Alice Robinson, Vera Brownlee, Eddie Lee Sutton, Carolyn White Hunter, and Lorraine Morton, later elected Alderman of the Fifth Ward and Evanston’s first African American Mayor.

SECTION (B) INTEGRITY OF LANDMARKS AND DISTRICTS: According to the National Park Service (NPS), “Integrity is evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property’s historic or prehistoric period. The National Register of Historic Places has established criteria that specify the qualities of
historic integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.” The Evanston Preservation Ordinance requires that a local landmark meet four of those qualities: location, design, materials, and workmanship. Mr. Robinson then described how 2010 Dewey meets these four (4) qualities:

Integrity of Location: Location is important in relating the property’s location and setting to the historic events and the story of the people associated with that historic property. Evanston’s schools had and have a commanding presence in their neighborhoods. Foster School is no different. Because of that presence, both the location and the setting are important.

Integrity of Design: As defined by NPS, design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Foster School’s designs and additions reflect changes in 20th century school design. The use of traditional red brick and window styles are continued throughout each addition. In Later new additions utilize aluminum and brick.

Integrity of Materials: The NPS definition states that “Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.” Except for the aluminum window replacements in the 1926 and 1931 additions, the materials are the original building materials and have very good integrity. The 1960’s additions to 2010 Dewey were constructed with red brick, the second and limestone lintels above the second- and third-floor windows. The aluminum windows are original to this portion of the building and are evidence of the evolution of the choice of building materials between the 1930s and the 1960s.

Integrity of Workmanship: Specific to Foster School, workmanship illustrates the aesthetic principles of 20th century school design. The two major periods of workmanship evident in the Foster School/Family Focus building represent two distinct views on how a school building should look. The workmanship on all three sections of the building—1926, 1931, and 1961—are examples of highly competent construction and workmanship.

Representatives of the property owner then presented their arguments in opposition to the nomination of 2010 Dewey Avenue for landmark designation. These representatives included: Bridget O’Keefe, attorney, Marie Ax, Executive Director and Julie Hamos, Vice Chair of the Board of directors of property owner, Family Focus,
Ms. O'Keefe emphasized that Family Focus respects and shares the community’s passion towards this building. However, Family Focus’ position is that the 2010 Dewey Avenue building is ineligible for designation because it does not meet the integrity standard Section 2-8-4 (B) of the Ordinance. Ms. O'Keefe also cited the National Register criteria regarding integrity and its seven (7) aspects or qualities: Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association. She asserted that 2010 Dewey does not to meet all seven qualities.

The original building was constructed in 1903 with subsequent additions in 1926 and 1931, On October 30, 1958 a fire destroyed most of Foster School, and in 1961, a modern addition was added to the portion of the historic building that survived the fire. Family Focus took ownership of the property in 1983. In the late 1990s Family Focus replaced all windows in the building. A handicapped accessible entrance was added to the primary façade in 2010, which included a 3-story elevator. This new entrance represented a major change to the primary elevation. There were also corresponding changes to the footprint of the building, which it was expanded in 1961 and again in 2010.

2010 Dewey has evolved over time, and no longer resembles the building it was originally constructed in early 20th Century, nor the mid-century modern building that was constructed in 1961. The cumulative impact of these recent changes, particularly since the closure of the school in 1979, has compromised the historic character of the building and its architectural integrity. Thus, the Foster School building does not meet the integrity criteria mandated by Subsection 2-8-4(B) of the Code.

Based on the rating system used by the City of Evanston to categorize “integrity” in its landmark buildings, the 2010 Dewey Avenue building is rated as “Poor.” A “poor” degree of integrity is exhibited if the building’s materials and details are missing or completely covered, or have unsympathetic, irreversible alterations and additions that greatly compromise the building’s character. The cumulative impact of the above changes has severely compromised the historic integrity of the original historic structure and the 1960’s post-war school building.

Ms. O'Keefe also noted the “PITCH” effort of the mid-1990s. At that time, Foster School was one of several properties specifically identified as a site for historic consideration but no steps were taken to landmark the building. The City of Evanston and its Preservation Commission have also been aware of this building since the passage of the Historic Preservation Ordinance in 1978, or 40 years ago. There have been numerous opportunities for the City and Preservation Commission to determine that this building was appropriate to landmark.
There is a significant burden that must be met to approve a landmark designation of 2010 Dewey given the adverse impact on the financial viability of Family Focus. The cost of operating the building is having a negative impact, and Family Focus cannot continue to fund the building at the expense of its core mission – serving children and families in need.

Ms. O'Keefe stated that Family Focus neither consents to the proposed landmark designation of 2010 Dewey nor believes that it meets the criterion 2-8-4(B) which is required for designation. Merri Ex, CEO and President of Family Focus then spoke about Family Focus’ financial difficulties due to the lack of funding to maintain the building and their inability to market the building with a landmark designation.

The following members of the audience spoke in support of the nomination: Bennet Johnson, Lori Keenan, Steven Vick, Mary McWilliams, Ald. Robin Rue Simmons, M. Wetherspoon read a letter from Janet Alexander Davis, Delores Holmes, and Al Gibbs.

After audience comment, Commissioner Hacker asked if the property is landmarked, how the Commission would review changes to the building, such as windows or roof, and how to evaluate those kinds of changes.

Commissioner Dudnik said that ‘Preservation’ is being used here as if the Commission is speaking of the word ‘demolition’ and alternative scenarios. Chair Williams said that criteria 2-8-4 (A) 2, (A) 6, (A) 10, and 2-8-4 (B) “Integrity” are the issues the Commission is considering, and whether or not this nomination meets those criteria. That is the basis for the Commission’s decision.

Commissioner Dudnik then noted that 2010 Dewey Avenue would only have to meet one or more of the section (A) criteria. He had a problem with (A) 10, the neighborhood development and (B) was partially met. Commissioner Simon said it is clear that the nomination has to meet both--at least one criterion of (A) and criterion (B).

Chair Williams said that Commissioner Hacker’s question refers for future reviews of the physical aspects of the building and identifying the character defining features of this property. Commissioner Itle observed that this nomination is not about architectural design but cultural and political history. Therefore, a period of significance must be identified which is probably from original construction to 1979 when the school closed. To Commissioner Hacker’s point, reviewing whether some renovation or application is appropriate or not would be based on 2010 Dewey’s appearance in 1979.
Commissioner Simon stated that the section (A) criteria being presented are not just about the people that were there, but also about a strong feeling and association with the building. Criterion (B) is harder, because it does say that it must have sufficient integrity of design, materials, feeling and association. Realistically, 2010 has some of those and not others. The Commission can recommend approval based upon the historical, cultural, feeling and association. In the future, it would not be approving projects based on the architectural features and can be flexible in reviewing plans to modify the exterior or the windows. All of this says that a future owner would have to come back for exterior alteration of the building, and nothing else whatsoever.

Chair Williams noted that the National Register references about integrity gets to the question—does the site retain its identity? The basis of the identity question is if someone from the period of significance returns to the site, they would recognize this place. This assures flexibility over the landmark’s story and the building.

Commissioner Dudnik said the way (B) is written says...a feeling and association to convey its historic significance; it does not say... a feeling and association to convey its “architectural significance.” Commissioner Riessen Hunt said just because it does not resemble the original does not mean it does not mean that it lacks integrity. A case could be made for the stabilization if the community and the beginning of the entire community. Commissioner Bady said he appreciated both sides and learning about the history of 2010 Dewey Avenue. Also he appreciated the people who came in support of the nomination. He had no doubt that the historical and cultural relevance is there.

In summary, Commissioners agreed that criterion (A) 10 was written primarily for districts and inapplicable here. Commissioner Hacker asked if that would mean that there would be more latitude on exterior alterations. Commissioner Simon said the critical features are historical. It would neither preclude exterior alterations nor discourage exterior alterations. Scott Mangum noted that the Commission has 70 days after the closing of the public hearing to approve its report on the nomination and send it via a resolution to City Council.

Commissioner Itle then moved to direct City staff to prepare a report recommending designation of 2010 Dewey Avenue (the former Foster School) as a City of Evanston landmark, with reference to criteria (A) 2 and (A) 6, and defining a period of significance dating from 1905 to 1979: acknowledging that the building is not being designated for architectural significance and that future Commission decisions should look favorably on a broader interpretation of design standards for modification to the building; and criterion (B) that the building retains sufficient integrity to convey its feeling and
association specific to those two criteria. Commissioner Dudnik seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously 8-0.

Commissioner Itle then moved to close the public hearing for 2010 Dewey Avenue, seconded by Commissioner Riessen Hunt. The motion passed unanimously 9-0.

B. 1805 Wesley Av. (L/RHD) – Mat Rappaport & Shana Stein, applicants.
(Continued from June 12, 2018). Construct 2nd story addition on current footprint of existing portion of residence, at northeast corner of structure. Change windows in existing end floor master bedroom, changing double hung windows into French doors in kitchen, new casement window to the north elevation of existing kitchen. Restore cedar siding and trim details. Remove roof and trim over existing one-story kitchen. Applicable standards: [Alteration 1-10]; [Demolition 1-6]

Mat Rappaport and Shana Stein presented revisions to a second story addition over an existing one-story kitchen at the rear of the house. The revised plans showed a flat roof over the second story addition, modifications on the east elevation 2nd story double hung windows, and replacement the following: on the first floor, two double windows with French doors with a transom; a small bathroom window on the second floor; and on the north elevation, a double hung window on the second floor and a casement window over a kitchen sink with a 2 inch SDL. After subsequent roof studies, the proposed addition has a flat roof.

Commissioners expressed additional concerns about the flat roof. The owner of 1811 Wesley also spoke in support of the application.

Commissioner Itle made a motion to issue a COA for 1805 Wesley Avenue with the understanding that the applicant will consider a shed or similar roof configuration for the new addition, and that this final roof detailing be reviewed with City staff; Commissioner Simon seconded it. The motion passed unanimously 9-0.

C. 90 Kedzie St. (LSHD) – Matt Rogers, applicant. 6-foot fence around the entire property, observing the utility easement along the south property line. This would include a fence in the front yard, which is not permitted under City Code 6-4-6-7. The front yard portion would be a 5-foot wrought iron atop a 1-foot masonry wall with 6-foot masonry piers located at all corners on the north property line. There is an elevation shift from the west to east of the front property line, with a portion of the yard along the lake being 28 inches higher. The fence height follows this grade change. Fence Variation: 6-4-6-7 (F) 2 Fences are only permitted in front yard on a Type 1 street; request for construction of a fence in the front yard on a non-Type 1 street; 6-4-6-7 (F) 3
Fences are limited to four (4) feet in a front yard, where they are permitted in a front yard; request for construction of a six (6) foot fence in the front yard. Applicable standards: [Construction 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12 and 13]; [Zoning Variation A, B and C]. (Continued from June 12, 2018). To be continued until resolution of fence variation with the Zoning Board of Appeals.

Commissioner Itle moved to continue 90 Kedzie St. until the September 11, 2018 meeting. This continuance assumes that the Zoning Board of Appeals resolves the fence issue and that the proposed fence design is available for Commission review. Commissioner Bady seconded the motion. The motion then passed unanimously 9-0.

NEW BUSINESS

A. 1427 Chicago Av. (L) – Jim Moore, applicant. Installation of an illuminated message board behind glass in a masonry opening at the NW corner of the property. Applicable standards: [Alteration 1-7, 9 and 10]; [Construction 17]. The Commission’s review is advisory to the Design and Appearance Review Committee (DAPR).

Jim Moore, Facilities Manager for First Presbyterian Church, presented the application for an exterior, illuminated message board on the first floor of the east elevation of building’s bell tower. According to Mr. Moore, when the church was built in 1895, one of the original features was the masonry opening at the bell tower, where the message board is located. The old message board had a black background with white letters (changed manually). The new message board has already been installed in the opening. The board is a high definition TV screen and is located in the bell tower at the corner of Lake St. and Chicago Av.

The measurements of the glass opening are 47” H x 71” W. The message board is 28’ away from the sidewalk facing Chicago Av. The messages change about every 30 seconds. At night the screen shows white letters with a black background. The illumination levels are less now than with the old message board.

With respect to 1427 Chicago Av., Commissioner Simon made a motion that the Preservation Commission recommend approval to DAPR of the new illuminated message board. The applicable standards for alteration 1-7, 9 and 10 and standard for construction 17 apply. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Bady. The motion passed unanimously 9-0.
B. **1505 Ashland Av. (L)** – Sebastian Koziura, applicant. Increase height of existing rear addition, construction of rear deck, and construction of detached 2-car garage. Applicable standards: [Alteration 1-7, 9 and 10]; [Construction 1-5, 7, 8, 10 and 12-15]

Sebastian Koziura presented the application to raise the roof of the existing rear addition at 1505 Ashland. The new addition is lower than the main house roof. A new rear deck and the construction of a 2-car detached garage are also proposed.

Commissioner Hacker asked for new drawings of the rear elevation to correct the location of the windows. Commissioner Reinhold asked about the location of new windows on the north side elevation. Commissioner Itle noted that the drawings do not reflect the description of the project. The Commission asked for floor plans to understand the location of windows, and what windows are being replaced. The Commission also requested more detailed information about the proposed alterations to the existing house.

Sebastian Koziura said all the windows, except those on the front elevation, are being replaced. Commissioner Bady made a motion to continue 1505 Ashland Av. to September 11, 2018 meeting, seconded by Commissioner Dudnik. The motion passed unanimously 9-0.

C. **2865 Sheridan Pl. (L)** – Charles Cook, applicant. Restore house to its pre-fire condition, including rebuilding the roof, replacing and restoring windows. Applicable standards: [Alteration 1-10]; [Demolition 1-6]

Chuck Cook presented the application for the restoration and alterations at 2865 Sheridan Place, a Prairie style home built in 1911. The house had a fire at the beginning of 2018. The fire destroyed much of the second floor and 2/3 of the roof. The main roof is clay tile, and the one story porch is red asphalt shingles. The original tiles will be reused.

The first story windows will remain. The second story windows are gone or significantly damaged. All the second story windows will be replaced. The new windows are Marvin aluminum clad wood windows (insulated double glazed windows). The profile of the muntins is very similar to the original windows. The damaged brick will be repaired and reused.

Commissioner Dudnik made a motion to issue a COA for 2865 Sheridan Pl. to restore the home to its pre-fire condition including rebuilding of the roof and replacing and restoring the windows and that applicable standards for alteration 1-10 and demolition
1-6 are met. Commissioner Itle seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously 9-0

**D. PUBLIC HEARINGS**

- **1225 Asbury Av. (RHD)** – Matthew Fleming, owner/applicant. Nomination for landmark designation of the single-family residence at 1225 Asbury Av. designed by George Schipporeit and built in 1978.

Commissioner Riessen Hunt made a motion to open the public hearing for 1225 Asbury Avenue, seconded by Commissioner Dudnik. The motion passed 9-0.

Matt and Jolie Fleming presented the nomination for 1225 Asbury Av. for landmark designation. Matt Fleming said they were surprised to learn that the house was not a landmark. It is listed as non-contributing to the Ridge Historic District because it was built after the District’s period of significance. Evanston landmark designation is the first step for the National Register. Mr. Fleming indicated that the house meets following criteria for landmark designation:

Criterion 2-8-4 (A) 2: Architect George Schipporeit designed the house as his home. He also designed notable buildings in Evanston, including the Chase Bank Tower (1603 Orrington) and the Rotary International Building.

Criterion 2-8-4 (A) 3: George Schipporeit was a student of Mies van der Rohe, and his practice applied Mies’ “less is more” design ethic. The house’s exterior is stucco, and the interior walls are poured in place concrete. The house stands out in the neighborhood among the 19th Century homes, and its rarity and location contribute to its unique character.

Criterion 2-8-4 (A) 4: George Schipporeit was also an architecture professor and department chair at IIT. His most recognized work is Chicago’s Lake Point Tower, which he co-designed. Schipporeit also won awards for his architectural designs of other major building projects, including Asbury Plaza and Atrium Village, both located in Chicago.

Criterion 2-8-4 (B) Schipporeit started building the house in 1973, and construction stopped in 1977. He lost and then reacquired the property in 1982. The house was completed in 1984. The integrity of the house is the same as it was designed and built. The existing non-original green house is being removed as part of ongoing interior improvements.
Chair Williams said the Commission is enthusiastic about this nomination but would like to have additional information to satisfy the ordinance criteria under section (A) and have the nomination specifically address the house’s integrity as required in section (B). Chair Williams suggested Mary McWilliams as a good resource for additional information to support the nomination. Commissioner Hacker agreed and also suggested Susan Benjamin, a preservation consultant, who could help to with architectural language. Commissioner Dudnik agreed that more information about the house should be included in the nomination.

The Commission asked the applicants to return with a more detailed nomination. Commissioner Dudnik moved to continue the hearing for landmark nomination of 1225 Asbury Avenue to the Commission’s September 11, 2018 meeting, seconded by Commissioner Bady. The motion passed unanimously 9-0.

- **2305 Brown Av. (L)** – Carol Lems-Dworkin, owner/applicant. Kristin Lems (Power of Attorney). Application for rescission of landmark designation of the property at 2305 Brown Av. Built in 1908, it was the home of Henry Butler a prominent and successful African American businessman. Mr. Butler lived in the home from 1912-1937. The original Statement of Significance for 2305 Brown cites criterion H3, an association with a nationally, regionally or locally prominent person or organization deceased 25 years.

Commissioner Williams recused herself from the hearing, citing that Martha Rosenberg, one of the owner’s daughters, used to work for her. Commissioner Itle then presided during Commission review of this agenda item. Commissioner Bady made a motion to open the public hearing for 2305 Brown Av. seconded by Commissioner Simon. The motion passed 8-1 abstention. (Chair Williams abstained).

Kristin Lems, daughter of Carol Lems-Dworkin, presented the application for the rescission of the individual landmark designation of 2305 Brown Av. Martha Rosenberg, another daughter, and Karima Modawdi, Carol Lems-Dworkin’s granddaughter, also spoke on behalf of the application.

The applicants stated that the home does not meet the criteria for continued landmark status and addressed each landmark criteria individually. The house has been associated with Henry Butler, a prominent African-American, Evanston resident and local builder. According to Ms. Lems, no association has been made between the house and Henry Butler for more than 80 years, and no parties have expressed any interest in the house as a landmark, except for her mother’s personal interest. It was also noted
that Ms. Lems-Dworkin, the owner, submitted an application to add the architectural features of the home to its landmark status in 1983, and the Preservation Commission turned it down. Ms. Lems also questioned Henry Butler’s association with the property. The building permit lists the owner as Margaret Fuller, and the builder listed as Henry Butler. He was not an architect, and no architect is listed.

2305 Brown was described as a very small, utilitarian, one-story brick house. It cannot be called “important” in innovation, rarity, uniqueness, or overall quality of design or detail. The property was also not associated with important events or movements in the history of Evanston or beyond. The desire for a landmark house was a personal project of owner, Carol Lems-Dworkin. Over time, due to the owner’s limited financial resources, she has been unable to improve the property. Rescinding the status may inspire improvements by a new owner, based on the City’s general zoning requirements.

Kristin Lems indicated the house is been in the market for two months and the asking price has been lowered twice to $350,000 and to $325,000. Ms. Carol Lems health has declined considerably since 2017, and she resides at an assisted living/care facility. Her home is her only asset, and the sale is necessary to support her care. By March 2019, Carol Lems-Dworkin will run out of money.

Mary McWilliams then spoke about 2305 Brown, stating that Henry Butler is closely associated to this house. What is important is Mr. Butler lived in the house. Ms. McWilliams said she respects Ms. Carol Lems-Dworkin’s situation. The applicants added that there is support for the application to rescind landmark status.

Commissioner Vogel asked whether the landmark status or the current asking price was the real issue. Real estate data indicates that the house is overpriced. It should also be appraised which has not been done. From a market perspective, there are no available entry-level houses in northwest Evanston. So, price may be the issue. Commissioner Vogel identified a similar property that sold at the right and lower price.

Commissioner Itle asked if the landmark design is to be rescinded, what new information has been uncovered about Henry Butler or the house to support rescission? Carlos Ruiz then suggested marketing the property more positively noting potential financial incentives. Commissioner Simon said the Commission does not reassess what the Commission did in the past. Two months on the market seems a short time. It may ultimately be sold at the right price.
Commissioner Dudnik moved to continue the hearing for 2305 Brown Avenue until September 11, 2018, and Commissioner Bady seconded the motion. The motion passed 8-0 with one abstention (Commissioner Williams).

4. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES of June 12, 2018.

Commissioner Bady made a motion to approve the June 12, 2018 meeting minutes as corrected, seconded by Commissioner Itle. The motion passed 6-0 with two abstentions (Commissioner Simon was absent at the time of the vote; Commissioners Riessen and Hacker were absent at the June 12, 2018 meeting).

5. COMMITTEE REPORTS (Working Groups)

No report.

6. VOLUNTEER REPORTS

   A. Design Guidelines Volunteers – Update

The project review matrix was discussed, as part of the web update, and this matrix could be inserted online.

7. STAFF REPORTS

Last night, City Council tabled the appeal from the owners of 917 Edgemere Court of the Commission’s decision denying the COA for construction of a new home until their July 23, 2018 City Council meeting.

8. DISCUSSION (No vote will be taken)

No discussion.

ADJOURNMENT

Commissioner Hacker made a motion to adjourn the meeting at 11:30 pm on July 10, 2018, seconded by Commissioner Bady. The motion passed unanimously 9-0.

Respectfully Submitted,

Carlos D. Ruiz  
Senior Planner/Preservation Coordinator