



The City of Seattle

# Landmarks Preservation Board

Mailing Address: PO Box 94649, Seattle WA 98124-4649

Street Address: 600 4th Avenue, 4th Floor

LPB 422/20

## MINUTES

Landmarks Preservation Board Meeting  
Virtual Meeting Via WebEx Events  
Wednesday October 21, 2020 - 3:30 p.m.

### Board Members Present

Dean Barnes  
Roi Chang  
Russell Coney  
Matt Inpanbutr  
Kristen Johnson  
John Rodezno  
Harriet Wasserman

### Staff

Sarah Sodt  
Erin Doherty  
Minh Chau Le  
Melinda Bloom

### Absent

Jordon Kiel

Ms. Johnson called the meeting to order at 3:30 p.m.

**In-person attendance is currently prohibited per Washington State Governor's Proclamation No. 20-28.5. Meeting participation is limited to access by the WebEx Event link or the telephone call-in line provided on agenda.**

## **102120.1 PUBLIC COMMENT**

Jeff Murdock, Historic Seattle spoke in support of nominating the Florence Crittenton Home. He noted the cultural significance in the period where pregnant and unwed mothers were taken out of the community, and as an inpatient facility for Native American community. He said the architecture helps convey its significance. He said two prominent firms, Moldenhour and NBBJ were associated with this building. He said there are Crittenton homes across the country. He said Historic

Seattle is the owner of the Good Shepherd Home; its history is appreciated by all who use the facility. He said that landmarking will not prevent re-use of the site.

**102120.2 SPECIAL TAX VALUATION**

102120.21 Ballard Avenue Landmark District  
5201 Ballard Ave NW

Ms. Le explained that work performed in conformance with Certificate of Approval issued by the Ballard Avenue Landmark District Board. She said submitted and eligible rehabilitation costs were \$4,188,752. Percentage value of rehabilitation was 303%.

Building owner representative, Joel Aslanian walked through before and after photos and explained the work that was done.

Ms. Sodt explained the Special Tax incentive program.

Mr. Barnes asked about changes and purposing of the building.

Mr. Aslanian said the building was the long-time home of the New York Fashion Academy on the first floor. He said the second floor was a boarding house and was divided into small rooms. He said now the first floor is two retail spaces and a barber shop; 2<sup>nd</sup> floor is office space and a medical clinic.

Ms. Johnson said the Ballard Avenue Landmark District board reviewed and approved the work. She said this is a contributing building in the district.

Mr. Coney said they did a great job and appreciated that the storefront has a more historic look now.

Mr. Aslanian said they have restored other buildings, recently the Ainsworth and Dunn Building. He said that even in a strong real estate market, these make marginal sense but are intellectually interesting and attract great people.

Mr. Coney said it will last another century.

Ms. Wasserman said it is a cool project.

Action: I move that the Ballard Avenue Landmark District Board recommend to the Landmarks Preservation Board to approve the following property for Special Tax Certification: 5201 Ballard Ave NW. This action is based upon the criteria set forth in Title 84 RCW Chapter 449; and based on the review and approval of the building exterior renovation by the Ballard Avenue Landmark District Board; that the property is a contributing building located in the Ballard Avenue Landmark District, and has not been altered in any way that adversely affects those features that identify its significance or contribution to the Ballard Avenue Landmark District; that the property has been issued Certificates of Approval as required in the Ballard Avenue Landmark District; and has substantially improved in the 24-month period prior to application, and that the recommendation is conditioned upon the execution of an

agreement between the Local Review Board as required by Title 84 RCW, Chapter 449.

MM/SC/HW/RCO 6:0:0 Motion carried.

**102120.3 TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL**

102120.31 University Methodist Episcopal Church  
4142 Brooklynn Avenue NE

Ms. Doherty explained the Transfer of Development Potential program. She noted that SDCI certified 30,806 square feet for this landmark. She referenced the document prepared to show that the building has been repaired and maintained. She said the owners must keep the building in good condition.

Mr. Barnes asked about ownership.

Ms. Doherty said it is now called the Seattle Vineyard Fellowship.

Ms. Wasserman said she remembered when the building was landmarked there was talk of knocking the building down. She said she is glad to see it still standing.

Ms. Doherty said Historic Seattle gave the owners an award when the exterior was repaired and repainted a few years ago. She said the Board is required to verify the eligibility of University Methodist Episcopal Church at 4142 Brooklynn Avenue NE for the transfer of development potential (TDP); the Board is also requested to approve the required covenant. The code provisions require:

- Designation of the building(s) as a City of Seattle Landmark, pursuant to SMC 25.12;
- Execution of a Controls and Incentive Agreement regarding the Landmark and recording of same against the property;
- Receipt of a TDP authorization letter from SDCI, which establishes the amount of TDP available for transfer from the sending site;
- Provisions of security to assure completion of any required rehabilitation and restoration of the landmark, unless such work has been completed.
- The owner must also execute and record an agreement in the form and content acceptable to the Landmarks Preservation Board providing for the maintenance of the historically significant features of the building, per SMC 23.45.509B(1). The owner has completed, and the City Historic Preservation Officer has approved, subject to final approval by the Board, a covenant that includes the commitment of the owner to maintain University Methodist Episcopal Church at 4142 Brooklynn Avenue NE consistent with Ordinance No. 110350.

Action: I move that the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board makes the determination that University Methodist Episcopal Church at 4142 Brooklynn Avenue NE has fulfilled the requirements for transfer of Landmark TDP pursuant to

SMC 23.45.509 – that the building is a designated Landmark with a Controls and Incentives Agreement pursuant to Ordinance No. 110350; that an authorization letter from SDCI has been received and has identified the number of transferable square feet to be 30,806 square feet; and, the building is not presently in need of rehabilitation, therefore no security is required.

MM/SC/DB/RCH 6:0:0 Motion carried.

Action: I move that the Landmarks Preservation Board approve the agreement entitled “COVENANTS FOR LANDMARK TRANSFERABLE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL” as submitted to the Board as the legal agreement required as a condition to the transfer of development potential from University Methodist Episcopal Church at 4142 Brooklyn Avenue NE, per SMC 23.45.509B(1).

MM/SC/DB/RCO 6:0:0 Motion carried.

**102120.4 CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL**

102120.41

B.F. Day School / Park  
3921 Linden Avenue N

Proposed site alterations for accessibility and play area improvements

Michelle Whitfield, Parks and Recreation (DOPAR) said the park is on a site that is landmarked and there is no ordinance that might limit reviews on the site. Using renderings and site plans she showed the separation between school and park topographically and visually. She proposed replacement of out of date playground equipment with more modern and useful equipment. She proposed accessibility improvements that will be done at the same time. She said proposal was shared at two public meetings in October and December 2019. She said most public input preferred natural elements. She noted trees around site and stairs that connect down to the school.

David Bader, Parks and Recreation (DOPAR) oriented board members to site and noted grade change from school and that park is visually separate from the school. He described new play equipment and accessible route connecting to new concrete pathway. He described seating atop new concrete wall around play area create physical separation from rest of park to prevent soccer balls from coming in. He said if they cannot afford seat wall it was just be benches. He said a sand area with log, rocks will get a nature discovery clubhouse if budget allows; he said area will allow hands on nature play. He reiterated the public desire for nature play.

Ms. Wasserman said she would support the plan.

Mr. Barnes said there are so many trees and asked if there are safety issues.

Mr. Bader explained that low ground cover would be used, and trees would be limbed up by DOPAR crews.

Ms. Johnson said the improvements are nice and although close to historic school, there is no impact to it.

Action: I move that the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board approve the application for the proposed site alterations at the B.F. Day School / Park, 3921 Linden Avenue N, as per the attached submittal.

This action is based on the following:

1. The alterations do not adversely affect the features or characteristics specified in the Report on Designation (LPB 98/81), as the proposed work does not destroy historic materials that characterize the property, and is compatible with the massing, size and scale of the landmark, as per Standard #9 of the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.
2. The other factors in SMC 25.12.750 are not applicable to this application.

MM/SC/RCO/HW 6:0:0 Motion carried.

102120.42

Fire Station #23 / Byrd Barr Place

722 18<sup>th</sup> Avenue

Proposed rehabilitation with exterior alterations

David Strauss, SHKS Architects said Firehouse 23 is a designated landmark, both nationally and locally. As an anchor of the African American community, the building is much more than an historic landmark; along with other precious community-owned resources, it is a symbol of the African American community's place in Seattle. Community ownership of and investment in the building announces the organization's continued presence in the face of overwhelming gentrification pressures. He said Fire Station 23 was built in 1908. The 2-story building is characterized by Flemish bond brick, gently arched apparatus bay openings with terracotta keystones and springers, terracotta-framed personnel doors, a 45' tall hose tower, and a green-glazed clay tile roof. The exterior walls are original. Several of the original double-hung, wood windows remain existing. The exterior has been modified throughout the years with two small additions on the east, new window & mechanical penetrations, new flat roof systems and retrofit door and windows at most locations. Little of the original interior remains. In 1970, the firehouse was extensively remodeled as a dance studio and neighborhood center. Some of the original woodwork remains at the stairs and second floor offices.

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and was designated on September 10, 1971; and is a Seattle City Landmark since 1974.

The front elevation was originally constructed with three large apparatus bays centered in the plan with entrance doors flanking each side and an officer's garage located in the north corner. When the firehouse was remodeled as a neighborhood center, the three large apparatus bay openings were sealed with a wood window wall design to mimic the appearance of the original doors. These wood window walls are not operable, but two of them have single egress doors in them. The officers garage opening was sealed in the 1950's with a multi pane style window and transom to match and CMU block below the sill line. In the 1970's remodel, this window was replaced with a wood one to match the adjacent apparatus bay window walls and the exposed CMU was veneered over with a matching brick coursing. The two windows

in the south corner of the front elevation were also sealed with matching brick coursing during this period.

All the double hung windows with the exception of four small second floor windows that were added in 1970's on the north and south elevations were constructed with wood sashes and brick arched window heads. The sill line of both the first and second floor are emphasized by a soldier coursing that is carried around the building. Currently, a few different window types exist. Large double hung windows blanket the first floor while a mixture of casement and large and small double hung windows surround the second floor. During the 1970's remodel, most of the double hung windows and frames were replaced and the remaining original windows were repaired. The hip roof is still surfaced in its original green tile which was restored in the 1970's remodel. The hose tower still intact as well, but many of the opening have been bricked and the matching hip tile roof which was removed at an earlier date. All that is left if the iron work balconies are railing remnants.

Mr. Strauss provided context of the site, areas of work and went over project scope:

1. Rehabilitation of original wood windows. Constructed of first growth Douglas Fir, a number of the windows remain operable. Areas of decay will be treated with borate plugs and epoxy. The windows will be repainted.
2. Seismic improvements meeting the Seattle Existing Building Code to protect the building and inhabitants during seismic events. The seismic improvements consist of a steel braced frame, floor-to-wall and roof-to-wall anchorage, and re-bracing of the original hose drying tower.
3. Installation of a fire suppression system to improve life safety and protect the building from fire.
4. Replacement of all mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems required to meet modern construction codes, increase building system efficiencies and provide an increased level of thermal control and comfort.
5. Reconfiguring the internal space within the current building envelope, to expand current community meeting space, revised reception space, reconfigured open office layout, all with improved accessibility.
6. Reconfiguration of food bank, including new shelving and stocking system for the food stores to improve operation efficiency
7. Installation of an elevator and other accessibility improvements.
8. Upgrade exterior wall and roof system to provide better thermal performance, including rehabilitation of original wood windows and replacement of poorly performing retrofit windows.

He said that Firehouse 23 was originally designed as a simple "T" shaped plan with the top of the "T" parallel to the street. The back wing housed the hayloft and stables. The hose tower is located at the northwest corner of the plan. Over the years, the building has received multiple renovations and additions that modified the interior and exterior. The largest impacts to the exterior were the addition of a mechanical room and now storage room on the north and south sides of the stable. Project scope for the site is minimal; it includes trenching for new utility service, new guard and handrail at the basement access for code compliance and the placement of new mechanical equipment with underground piping. He said excavation will be minimal. Food bank delivery access driveway on the north side of the site will remain as is.

He said they will remove all interior non-load-bearing partitions, finishes, plumbing, mechanical and electrical components to accommodate the new configuration. Original historic windows will be restored, and non-original windows will be replaced. Window infills will be replaced with louvers or windows to provide daylight. All doors are non-original and will be replaced to match existing. Roof penetrations will be added to accommodate an elevator and roof access. Original historic windows will be restored, and non-original windows will be replaced. All doors are non-original and will be replaced to match existing.

Mr. Barnes said that he worked in the building many years ago, and it is great to see these proposed improvements.

Ms. Wasserman said she know the building as well, and said the ARC felt it was a strong proposal.

Ms. Chang said she knows the challenges proposed by URM buildings and appreciates the approach here, keeping the building safe to continue serving the community. She acknowledged the thoroughness of the presentation.

Ms. Doherty stated she reviewed all seismic work administratively.

Action: I move that the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board approve the application for the proposed exterior alterations at former Fire Station #23, 722 18<sup>th</sup> Avenue, as per the attached submittal.

This action is based on the following:

1. The alterations do not adversely affect the features or characteristics specified in Ordinance No. 106050, as the proposed work does not destroy historic materials that characterize the property, and is compatible with the massing, size and scale of the landmark, as per Standard #9 of the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.
2. The other factors in SMC 25.12.750 are not applicable to this application.

MM/SC/DB/HW          6:0:0    Motion carried.

102120.43

University Heights Elementary School

5031 University Way NE

Proposed elevator addition with exterior and interior alterations

Matt Hamel, SHKS Architects provided context of the building and site. He said the building is wood frame on brick foundation. He noted the importance of universal access is critical. He proposed exterior elevator addition on the secondary façade, next to existing stair tower. He said they will excavate in niche corner for pit; elevator will serve four levels: basement through third floors. He said two windows will be removed with material saved on site. He noted interior finishes are plaster and wainscot; wainscot will be removed and salvaged. He said the intervention was minimized. He said Hardi lap siding is proposed for exterior with 6" exposure. He proposed re-use of existing ADA stalls and they will retain as much of the current

traffic pattern as possible. He said the exterior was chosen because of the unique floor plan of double loaded corridor. He said interior options were limited where they could get to at grade. He said this location is unique in that it gives ready access to the north-south corridor.

He proposed cutting out existing slab and relocating gas meter and identified two upper floor windows to be removed. He provided photo of the existing lift which he said is not a true gracious accessible access. He pointed out the wainscot to be salvaged. He said restroom access is at basement level; a passage to it will be created with fencing material to fence off the mechanical equipment. He said exterior siding on historic building has a 3" reveal; new Hardi siding will have a 6" reveal to pick up on rhythm but not match exactly. He said they kept the elevator shaft away from cornice projection.

Mr. Coney asked if the elevator goes to the basement.

Mr. Hamel said it will go to all floors.

Mr. Coney noted the short over-run and asked the type of elevator is spec'd.

Mr. Hamel said it is a traction elevator that requires a low overrun. The small mechanical unit is installed below windowsill height. He said screening was not spec'd because it would draw more attention than the unit itself.

Mr. Coney noted weird connection for gutter and asked about issues with debris.

Mr. Hamel said the gutter backslopes in and there is a drain in that zone. He said it will be maintainable from the roof hatch.

Mr. Rodezno asked if the existing chair lift will be removed.

Mr. Hamel said it is not part of the scope of this project, but it could be removed once the elevator is installed.

Ms. Wasserman appreciated installation of elevator and noted community use of the site was impacted because some attendees couldn't do stairs.

Ms. Chang appreciated the history and feedback. She asked where the removed brick will go.

Mr. Hamel said it will be reinstalled. He said below base level will be salvage; what isn't used will be stockpiled. He said at the door into the vestibule, bricks won't go back in.

Ms. Chang asked why windows were put back in.

Mr. Hamel said they wanted it to appear as a beacon; it is taller than the foundation of brick. He said they tried to differentiate it and put a frit on glass around the base so it won't look like doors and so people won't mistake it for entry.



Ms. Johnson said the building needs an elevator to function. She said what is proposed makes sense and there are fewer impacts at this location.

Action: I move that the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board approve the application for the proposed exterior and interior alterations at the former University Heights Elementary School, 5031 University Way NE, as per the attached submittal.

This action is based on the following:

1. The alterations do not adversely affect the features or characteristics specified in Ordinance No. 125216, as the proposed work does not destroy historic materials that characterize the property, and is compatible with the massing, size and scale of the landmark, as per Standard #9 of the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.
2. The other factors in SMC 25.12.750 are not applicable to this application.

MM/SC/RCH/HW 6:0:0 Motion carried.

*Mr. Inpanbutr joined the meeting.*

## **102120.5 NOMINATION**

### **102120.51 Florence Crittenton Home of Seattle 9236 Renton Avenue S**

Barry Baker, Mt. Baker Housing explained their purchasing the property for construction of new housing is contingent upon outcome of this process.

Sarah Martin, Architectural Historian said the owner does not support nomination. She provided context of the building and site. She said that the six buildings on the site were built from 1921 – 1965. She said the Crittenton home was closed in 1973 and the facility became home to Seattle Indian Health Board's Thunderbird Treatment Center. She said the Crittenton homes were locally owned and operated but associated with national Crittenton homes. She said they were homes for young unmarried pregnant women.

She said Florence Crittenton Homes were founded by C. and Cat Walker Barrett; national organization peaked in 1930s. Three Crittenton Homes are listed on the National Register. Homes were purpose-built but there was no standard plan; local architects were used, and buildings were repurposed. In 1912 the site had 20 acres; in 1939 all but three acres were sold off to finance the 1950's addition. She said the homes took in prostitutes and at-risk girls. She said the home was run by groups of women who hosted fundraisers.

She said the Pioneer Cooperative Affiliation opened its 100-bed alcohol treatment program at the former Crittenton Home in early 1975. The social service agency assisted individuals who were transitioning out of prison or jail, and it specialized in the treatment of alcohol and drug addiction. Seattle Indian Health Board has occupied the building since 1987; it is closed now as they prepare to sell the subject building and build a new facility elsewhere with more capacity. In early 1987, the

Seattle Indian Health Board (SIHB) opened its Thunderbird Treatment Center at the former Crittenton Home. The 95-bed facility was dedicated in a November ceremony at which Hawaii Senator Daniel Inouye, chairperson of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, spoke. The purpose of the in-patient residential treatment facility was to help Seattle's Native people confront the challenges of addiction, suicide, unemployment, and access to healthcare. The SIHB formed in 1970. It grew out of a movement, in the 1960s, when Native activists refused to let urban Indians go unseen and ignored any longer, which inspired the formation of a number of Native organizations, including the SIHB. For the first time, urban Indians in Seattle had access to healthcare and services by organizations that were operated by Native people for Native people. The Thunderbird Treatment Center greatly expanded the capacity of the SIHB to treat Native people. Today, the organization operates two sites and serves approximately 6,000 patients each year. It occupied the former Crittenton Home property for 33 years, closing its doors in February 2020. Repairs and renovations to the Center became too costly, and the SIHB chose to build a new facility with more amenities and more treatment beds. This work will be financed through the sale of the subject property. Additionally, plans include renovations to the SIHB headquarters building, Leschi Center, in the International District.

Ms. Martin said the caretaker's residence was constructed in 1921; the garage has been demolished. She said the house was built into a steep elevation and has two stories at the back. She said the property is fenced and windows boarded up. She noted the double hung and fixed windows. She said the house has been heavily modified. She said the two-story brick building was designed by Lawton and Moldenhour and was constructed in 1926. Lawton and Moldenhour had a six-year partnership that ended with Lawton's death in 1928. She said that the Liggett Building and Hawthorne Square are National Register properties and better examples of their firm's work.

Ms. Martin conducted a virtual 'walk around' the building. She noted the building is setback from Renton Avenue South and said the circle drive has been there since 1926. She pointed out that the gabled parapet, terracotta details, cornice, balustrade, and half of the wood windows are gone. On the rear elevation, she noted the 1965 dining hall addition covered the walkway. She said the 1953 addition is a hodge podge. She said there is nothing original in the entry and interior. She said the circulation pattern has the same double loaded corridor although the materials have changed. She said fire doors were added. She said there are no built-ins and noted a few radiators are left. She said basement houses kitchen, laundry, and service.

She said the cottages were constructed in 1965 and designed by NBBJ. She noted the linear arrangement and contemporary style. She said NBBJ was a major international firm with many better examples of their work including the Seattle's Federal Reserve Bank Building, and the Battelle Memorial Institute. She said each cottage was in the same plan. She said there haven't been a lot of changes but noted four person bedrooms were divided to two-person bedrooms. She noted a restroom renovation to provide accessible accommodations.

Ms. Martin said the buildings did not meet any of the criteria for nomination and noted the lack of integrity. She said the buildings had been assessed and deemed ineligible for the National Register, per Washington State Historic Preservation Officer. She said this is consistent with Staff Report.

Ms. Doherty introduced owner representative, Esther Lucero, CEO of the Seattle Indian Health Board.

Esther Lucero explained the facility houses a 65-bed treatment center, 80% of patients are American Indian. She noted the challenges to the site for to accommodate differently abled people. She noted HVAC and plumbing challenges, and deferred maintenance. She noted the impacts these challenges have on their mission, and the ability to hold ceremonies and traditional practices. She said the facility supports adults and children. She said their partnership with Mt. Baker Housing allows them to sell the property and move to another site. She said the plan is for 92-bed facility in a remote location with access to nature and outdoors. She said the proceeds will help with that.

Mr. Barnes said he hated to lose the historic perspective of the property and questioned if a plaque could help to tell the story.

Ms. Johnson said the board is deciding on the nomination. She said a plaque could be put there by another party.

Ms. Doherty clarified that at these proceedings the board needs to determine whether or not it meets one or more standards for designation, and if it has the integrity or ability to convey that.

Mr. Coney asked about designation criteria for other Crittenton homes that are on the National Register.

Ms. Martin said that criteria included architecture in Charleston, Sioux City, and Little Rock and medical/public benefits in Charleston and Sioux City.

Mr. Coney asked who the local women were who were involved in the rescue circle here.

Ms. Martin said the affiliation was primarily local churches. She said there is more information in the report. She said that Crittenton did a west coast tour where there was support for his mission.

Ms. Johnson said many Catholic organizations had similar homes. She asked if this was unusual because it was national or was it similar to the others.

Ms. Martin said that the Catholic Church was the umbrella organization for the Good Shepherd Home. She said that Crittenton homes had an umbrella organization similar to Good Shepherd but was unique and loosely defined. She said other entities highlighted in the report had more to do with truancy and public schools.

Mr. Coney asked the numbers of people served.

Ms. Martin said in 1926 there were 25 residents, in 1953 there were 50, and in the 1960s there were 90 women and girls. She said the facility was at full capacity through most of its tenure.

Mr. Coney said he supported nomination for cultural significance and said the Crittenton story is amazing. He said it was a nationwide organization with support of local women. He said criteria B and C are relevant. He said the building has integrity and significance and conveys that. He said the building was purpose-built and he compared it to the Seven Gables Theater building which was the first American Legion Hall in Seattle. He said the board found that important. He said the building reads of the 1920's. He said parapet and windows are repairable. He noted the Inouye-Aquino House which was not designated because the significant women only inhabited the house for a period of time and the association was not as direct. He said the association here is 100% tied in. He said as the finance member of the board he was concerned it was being rushed before the board and that a deal was done for financial purposes, rather than consideration of historical aspects. He noted the lack of buildings landmarked in this part of town. He said we are moving too fast. He said by nominating it allows more time for deeper review about the Crittentons, locals, pioneer women who helped create this. He wondered if it was part of the impetus for Children's Hospital. He said public comment letters were received from prominent people and he noted that this has nothing to do funding for the SIHB, their finances or lack of finances, over the prior decade that led this building to fall into a state of disrepair. He said this is about the history of Seattle, its people, its culture, and he supported the nomination.

Ms. Chang said she struggled in her considerations; Criterion D seems typical but there has been too much removed. She said it didn't meet criteria A, C, E or F. She said it might meet Criterion A if it were the first of its kind – a shelter for women. She said she could see it meeting Criterion C if it was shaping future housing, health, safety for women, but the connection isn't strong enough. She did not support nomination.

Mr. Inpanbutr said he agreed with Ms. Chang, that criteria A and C are most relevant but there have been lots of alterations including parapet, windows, openings, interior. He noted loss of integrity and did not support nomination.

Ms. Wasserman said she agreed with Ms. Chang that it did not meet the standards and did not support nomination. She said there have been too many alterations.

Mr. Barnes said it might meet 'A' but leaning toward not supporting nomination. He said the Crittenton Home usage ended in 1973.

Mr. Rodezno said he did not support nomination and noted the clash of different architectural styles and lack of cohesive read of the building and site. He said there are other Crittenton Homes that are on the National Register. He said this one does not meet any of the designation standards.

Ms. Johnson did not support nomination although she found the Crittenton organization history interesting. She said it was almost like the women and girls were 'incarcerated'. She said the building is on the edge. It is a nice old building but has been changed a lot, although not irreparably. She said she didn't feel strongly enough about Criterion C to justify nomination. She said she didn't know if there was more information that could push her to support and noted that the report was thorough.

Ms. Doherty said that Ms. Lucero would like to offer a clarification in response to a comment Mr. Coney made, but only if the Board would like to hear it at the end of their deliberation.

Mr. Coney said it isn't about the architecture but cultural significance of what Crittenton did, and what he created which was the impetus for the creation of Pioneer Human Services. He said that is important to Seattle.

Mr. Inpanbutr said he leaned toward not supporting nomination.

Ms. Johnson noted that with only one member supporting nomination the board was heading toward a motion to not support nomination.

Ms. Doherty said for a motion to pass, a majority of board members present and voting is needed; today that would be four. To make a motion they would need someone to make it, and another to second it.

Action: I move that the Board not approve the nomination of the Florence Crittenton Home of Seattle at 9236 Renton Avenue S as a Seattle Landmark, as it does not meet any of the designation standards, as required by SMC 25.12.350.

MM/SC/DB/HW          6:1:0    Motion carried. Mr. Coney opposed.

Ms. Doherty said there was no Staff Report but wanted to welcome new board member, John Rodezno.

Respectfully submitted,

Erin Doherty, Landmarks Preservation Board Coordinator

Sarah Sodt, Landmarks Preservation Board Coordinator