



**ORANGE CITY
HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD
THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 2018
4:00 P.M.
ORANGE CITY – CITY HALL
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CONFERENCE ROOM
205 E. GRAVES AVENUE**

Board Members

Kerry Donaway, Chair
Ted Marsolek, Vice Chair
Tom Eidel
Deneen Temperly-Jones
Donna Cobb

Staff Liaison

Becky Mendez, Development Services Director
Kimberly Reading, Planner 1

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. ROLL-CALL

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Dated May 17, 2018

4. OLD BUSINESS

- A. Historic Walking Tour - Updates
- B. Annual Presentation to City Council - Recap

5. NEW BUSINESS

- A. Color Palette Guidelines Discussion
- B. Board Member Reappointments

6. STAFF/BOARD COMMENTS

7. CITIZEN COMMENTS

8. ADJOURNMENT

Next Meeting: July19, 2018

If any person decides to appeal any decision made the Historic Preservation Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need a record of the proceedings for such purpose he/she may need to insure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is based. (FS 286.0105.) Individuals with disabilities needing assistance to participate in any of these proceedings should contact the City Clerk at least three (3) working in advance of the meeting date and time at (386) 775-5403.

Public comment will be allowed consistent with Senate Bill 50, codified at the laws of Florida, 2013-227, creating Section 286.0114, Fla. Stat. (with an effective date of October 1, 2013). The public will be given a reasonable opportunity to be heard on a proposition before the City's Planning Commission, subject to the exceptions provided in §286.0114(3), Fla. Stat.

1 **MINUTES OF THE CITY OF ORANGE CITY HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD**
2 **REGULAR MEETING**, held on Thursday, May 17, 2018 at 4:00 p.m. in the Development Services
3 Department Conference Room, City Hall, 205 E. Graves Avenue, Orange City, Florida.
4

5 **1. CALL TO ORDER**

6 Chairman Donaway called the meeting to order at 4:02 p.m., and roll call was taken.
7

8 **2. ROLL CALL**

9 **PRESENT:** Chairman Kerry Donaway, Vice-Chair Ted Marsolek, Tom Eidel, and Deneen Temperly-
10 Jones; City Staff: Kimberly Reading (Planner 1), Joseph Ruiz (Senior Planner), and Becky Mendez
11 (Development Services Director) arrived late; **ABSENT:** Donna Cobb
12

13 *(Chair Donaway reordered the meeting agenda.)*
14

15 **3. NEW BUSINESS**

16 A. 244 E. Graves Ave – Review proposed demolition of awning/sign (Hurricane Damage)

17 **PRESENT:** Pete Piacenti, Florida Real Estate Endeavors 5, LLC (owner); Megan D'Angelo, Florida
18 Real Estate Endeavors 5, LLC (property manager)
19

20 Kimberly Reading gave a brief history of the site and a description of the project. The applicant is
21 requesting permission to demolish a marquee located on the north façade above the entrance to the
22 upstairs apartments. Mr. Piacenti provided a summary of planned improvements to the site, including
23 removal of the marquee damaged during Hurricane Irma. The Board reviewed the request using
24 criteria established in Section 2-103.3(5) of the Historic Preservation Program. Staff
25 recommendation that the Board approve the demolition of the marquee with the following condition:
26

- 27 1. Any replacement wall signage, awning, canopy, or pavilion proposed for the structure shall
28 be approved by the Board to ensure compatibility with the historical design of the primary
29 building.
30

31 **Member Eidel made a motion to approve the demolition of the marquee at 244**
32 **E. Graves Avenue with staff recommended conditions, seconded by Member**
33 **Marsolek, and passed by a unanimous vote.**

34 B. 459 E. University Ave – Review proposed partial demolition of residential dwelling

35 **PRESENT:** None
36

37 Kimberly Reading gave a brief history of the home and a description of the project. The applicant is
38 requesting permission to demolish non-historic additions on the rear of the home in order to construct
39 a new larger addition. The Board discussed comments made by City staff. The Board reviewed the

1 request using criteria established in Section 2-103.3(5) of the Historic Preservation Program. The
2 following items were noted and discussed in greater detail:

- 3
- 4 1. The exact age of the portion of the home to be demolished is unknown. It appears multiple
5 additions have been made over time. The areas proposed for demolition do not appear to have
6 historic significance.
- 7 2. The structure's integrity and the ability of the structure to accept the addition that is proposed
8 is unclear. A report from a licensed engineer or architect with experience in rehabilitation as
9 to the integrity of the structure and its suitability for rehabilitation is needed.
- 10

11 Staff recommended the Board approve the request with the following conditions:

- 12 1. A report from a licensed engineer or architect with experience in rehabilitation as to the
13 structural integrity of the structure and its suitability for rehabilitation.
- 14 2. The building permit for demolition must be accompanied by signed and sealed drawings
15 which reflect measures that will be taken to protect the main historic building
- 16 3. The proposed demolition will preserve significant historic materials, architectural features
17 and form of the main, historic building
- 18 4. The proposed addition will be compatible but differentiated from the historic building.
- 19

20 **Member Marsolek made a motion to approve the proposed demolition request**
21 **for 459 E. University Avenue with staff recommended conditions, seconded by**
22 **Member Jones, and passed by a unanimous vote.**

23 C. 2018 Goal Item: Review Process for Local Designation

24 Staff gave a brief overview of the existing process outlined in the Historic Preservation Ordinance,
25 noting that staff is unable to locate any property currently listed in the Local Register. The Board
26 recommended the Mt. Zion AME Church for Local Designation last year, but the Church has not
27 responded with owner authorization yet. Staff recommended the Board identify another eligible
28 property for listing and conduct the full process for listing on the Local Register. The Board
29 discussed the possibility of a property owner wanting to de-list a site and how that process might
30 work. Chair Donaway expressed a desire to have Orange City offer comparable programs for the
31 historic district as other municipalities do, which includes a Local Register. Chair Donaway and
32 Member Marsolek requested applications to potentially list their home sites.

33

34 **4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

35 A. Minutes dated April 19, 2018

36 **Member Marsolek made a motion to approve the minutes of April 19, 2018 as**
37 **presented, seconded by Member Jones and passed by a unanimous vote.**
38
39

1 **5. OLD BUSINESS**

2 A. Historic Walking Tour

3 Kimberly Reading discussed the process of creating a new historic site on the mobile application
4 TheClio.com. She demonstrated how she created a draft entry for Town Hall for the City of Orange
5 City. Clio has very helpful tutorials available on their website when creating new entries. Staff
6 provided the Board with login credential for Clio. Chair Donaway asked that the Board work toward
7 the goal of having all the sites added to TheClio.com by the November 15, 2018 meeting. Member
8 Eidel shared a draft letter to be distributed to property owners whose site may be included in the
9 tour. The Board and staff discussed changes to the letter for clarification of how the tour will work
10 and the expectation home owners should have. Staff will draft a revised letter based on Board
11 comments and present it at the next meeting.
12

13 B. Annual Presentation to City Council - Discussion

14 Staff presented the updated PowerPoint Presentation following the April meeting discussion. Chair
15 Donaway ran through the presentation. The Board made final edits and staff made corrections during
16 the meeting. The presentation is anticipated to last less than 15 minutes.
17

18 **6. STAFF/BOARD COMMENTS**

19 Mrs. Mendez stated that the agenda for City Council meeting on May 22, 2018 was published today
20 without the Board Presentation included. The Presentation is now scheduled for June 12, 2018.
21 Member Jones noted a historic property listed for sale is supposed to be in the “book of historical
22 landmarks”. Member Jones asked if this book existed. Neither staff nor the Board could confirm the
23 existence of such a book. Chair Donaway volunteered to write the next newsletter article about the
24 Shuffleboard Clubhouse.
25

26 **7. CITIZEN COMMENTS**

27 None
28

29 **8. ADJOURNMENT**

30 With there being no further business, Chair Donaway called for a motion to adjourn.
31

**Member Jones made a motion to adjourn, seconded by Member Marsolek. The
32 motioned passed by unanimous vote. The meeting adjourned at 6:42 pm.**
33
34

35 **RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:**

APPROVED ON

36
37 Kimberly Reading
38 City of Orange City, Planner
39
40



Orange City Development Services Department

205 East Graves Avenue, Orange City, Florida 32763

www.OurOrangeCity.com Phone: 386-775-5415 Fax: 386-775-5420

MEMORANDUM

Public Meeting: June 21, 2018 Historic Preservation Board

Report Date: June 14, 23018

Agenda Item: 4A

Subject: 2018 Orange City Historic Walking Tour Update

Location: Historic Area

Staff: Kimberly Reading, Planner 1

SUMMARY OF REPORT

The Board began the process of updating the city's historic district walking tour in November 2017 in an effort to include more diverse historic resources. At the April 2018 meeting, the Board decided to create a new walking tour using a web application produced by the non-profit organization Clio (www.TheClio.com), which is free for everyone. The Board has set aside this time to provide a status updates and discuss any issues with creating draft entries.

Staff recommendation:

Staff recommends the Historic Preservation Board review the status of current entries and provide feedback to staff on using TheClio.com.



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MEMORANDUM

Public Meeting: June 21, 2018 Historic Preservation Board

Report Date: June 14, 2018

Agenda Item: 4B

Subject: Presentation to City Council -

Location: City Wide

Staff: Kimberly Reading, Planner 1

SUMMARY OF REPORT

The Board made a presentation at the June 12, 2018 City Council meeting highlighting their accomplishments from the past two years. Staff has scheduled this time to recap the annual presentation City Council.

Staff recommendations:

Establish annual goal to make presentation to city council. Make recommendations for changes/adaptations/modifications to the presentation format, if any are desired.



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MEMORANDUM

Public Meeting: June 21, 2018 Historic Preservation Board

Report Date: June 14, 2018

Agenda Item: 5A

Subject: Discuss creation of Color Palette guidelines

Location: Historic Area

Staff: Kimberly Reading, Planner 1

SUMMARY OF REPORT

Various members of The Historic Preservation Board have voiced concern for several properties in the historic area that were recently painted in colors not consistent with the period when the structure was built. The Board discussed a variety of ways to assist property owners with making paint selections. The Board has set aside this time to discuss the creation of Color Palette Guidelines for historic properties. The intent is to provide a handy guideline for identifying period correct paint colors. In doing so, the Board hopes to restore the historic area's unique sense of place with an authentic appearance.

Staff recommendation:

Staff recommends the Historic Preservation Board review the web links below and sample guidelines attached to learn more about historic paint colors and be prepared to discuss at the meeting.

Resources:

1. <https://thecraftsmanblog.com/historic-paint-colors/>
2. http://www.citystaug.com/document_center/PlanningBuilding/SignPermits/PreapprovedColors.pdf

Attachments:

1. Lancaster, TX – Color Design and Paint
2. City of Newport – Paint, Paint Color, and Issues Regarding Lead Paint

CHAPTER 3.10: COLOR DESIGN AND PAINT

Approval of exterior colors is not required through the Certificate of Appropriateness process, this section includes information and suggestions that are compatible with historic properties, and this chapter is provided 'for information only'.

Introduction

In addition to providing protection to wood surfaces, paint provides an opportunity to reinforce the architectural style of a historic house, and greatly contributes to its historic character.

Paint colors shall be selected that are appropriate to the style, period and type of structure and its district or area. Selection of paint and stain colors based on research of historic finishes is encouraged.

3.10.1 Color Palette

The variety of architectural styles and periods represented in Lancaster provide a diversity of color palettes and treatments. Historically, the colors used at Folk Victorian and early homes were quite simple – a body color and one trim color. These were typically light in color, reflecting both the lack of availability of quality darker colors, and the desire for painted surfaces that required little maintenance. Later Queen Anne and other Victorian style houses utilized multi-colored paint schemes in deep, rich hues, with the various materials (wood shingles, siding, door trim, window trim, fascias, and corner boards) painted different colors to emphasize the richness of the textures.

Arts and Crafts houses (bungalows and prairie styles) typically combined exterior colors in warm, rich earth tones to reflect the connection of this style to nature although occasionally more pastel colors were used too. Brick Tudor homes often used contrasting, lighter colors in the limited wood surfaces available. Minimal Traditional houses were typically painted a single, light color (white was quite popular) to de-emphasize the trim and size of these houses.

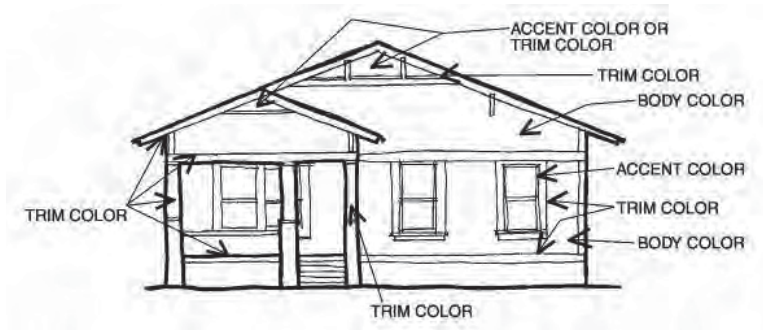
While it is informative to know the historic paint colors used at a house, these colors may be considered inappropriate by today's standards or not be desired by the current owner. Paint, as a material finish on wood, is considered temporary and may reflect trends and preferences of the current owner or neighborhood. Most paint companies have historic palettes that are excellent color choice sources.



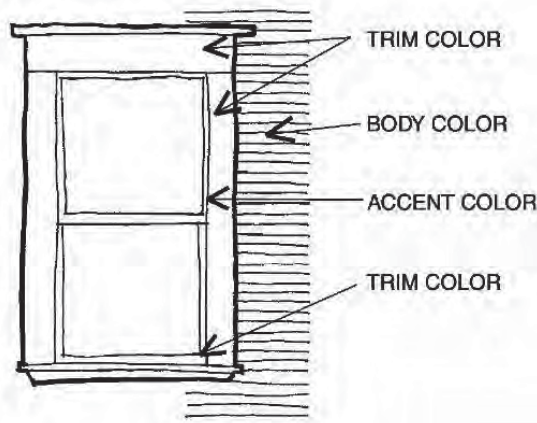
Appropriate Colors for a Folk Victorian House (simple paint scheme with a single trim color used)



Appropriate Colors for a Victorian House (colorful with several colors used at various materials to highlight these)



Trim and Accent Colors



Window Trim Colors

Many national brand paint manufacturers publish historic paint palettes for various architectural styles. These can be very useful in researching appropriate colors for particular styles of homes. Additionally, there are numerous other resources available for researching colors associated with historic homes. Refer to the “Bibliography and Resource” section in the Appendix.

Recommended

- Paint colors should be complementary to each other and the overall character of the historic structure and shall be used to accentuate the structure’s significant features; the right colors respect the historic structure.
- When possible, research the original paint colors and finishes of the historic structure, and document these for future use.
- Selection of paint and stain colors based on research of historic colors and finishes is encouraged.
- Fluorescent or day-glow colors shall not be used. The articulation and details of exterior walls, window and doors openings, trim, scale and texture of exterior materials can



Appropriate Colors for an Arts & Crafts house (use of “earth” colors for the body of the house and lighter trim colors)

be enhanced or obscured by appropriate and inappropriate paint colors selected for a structure.

- Body and trim colors should not be similar in hue or tone intensity (i.e. 2 shades of colors that are closely related like green and red or 2 dark or light shades of the same color).
- Paint replacement gutters, downspouts, metal frame screen and storm doors and windows, roof-vent assemblies and fire escapes to match the color of the wall, trim, cornice or roof color, whichever is the most effective in reducing the visibility of these elements.
- Paint color of skirting on residential structures should be appropriate to the structure; a very light color should not be used unless this matches the body color of the house.

3.10.1.1 Body Color

As described, the body of the house is the most dominant color of the historic house. This color is commonly referred to as the “body color” and comprises the largest single material (and color) of the house.

3.10.1.2 Trim Colors

Having selected a base or body color that is appropriate to the period or style of your historic structure, the next decision is for a trim color to contrast and complement that of the body color.

Nearly all houses built in Lancaster prior to WWII were defined by trim colors. Trim color, for houses, was used to define wood elements such as the porch features, corner boards, window and door trim and fascia boards. All of these elements were usually painted to contrast with the base or body color, or to define the body of the house.

Porches were also painted a trim color to provide an outline or contrast color to the color of the body of the house.

3.10.1.3 Accent Colors

A third color, commonly called an accent color, was quite often utilized to accentuate or highlight a particular feature of a house or structure. Doors, window sashes, or special or decorative trim was typically painted with an accent color.

3.10.2 Painting

A good coat of paint is one of the most important defenses exterior wood has against the elements. Paint applied to exterior wood must withstand yearly extremes of both temperature and

humidity; the Texas summers are extremely hard on painted surfaces. While never expected to be more than a temporary physical shield (requiring reapplication every five to eight years) the importance of paint should not be minimized.

Because one of the main causes of wood deterioration is moisture penetration, a primary purpose for painting wood is to exclude such moisture, thereby slowing deterioration not only of a structure's exterior siding and decorative features but, ultimately, its underlying structural members. Another important purpose for painting wood is, of course, to define and accent architectural features and to improve appearance of a structure.

Exterior paint is constantly deteriorating through the process of weathering, but in a program of regular maintenance (and assuming all other structural systems are functioning properly), surfaces can be cleaned, lightly scraped and hand sanded in preparation for a new finish coat. Unfortunately, these are ideal conditions.

More often, complex maintenance problems are inherited by owners of historic structures, including areas of paint that have failed beyond the point of mere cleaning, scraping and hand sanding (although much so-called "paint failure" is attributable to interior or exterior moisture problems or surface preparation and application mistakes with previous coats). Repainting should not occur until problems with leaking water, moisture infiltration, or non-functioning gutters and downspouts are repaired.

3.10.3 Painting of Non-wood Surfaces

Original stone or masonry surfaces should be maintained and shall not be painted, unless severe deterioration of the brick or stone requires painting, and other consolidation or stabilization methods are not possible.

Painting of brick or stone eliminates the inherent color variation of the brick or stone that was a conscious part of the original design of the structure. Painting of original stone or masonry also initiates a continuing cycle of paint maintenance that is unwanted on historic structures.

- If masonry was previously painted, it is often not appropriate or possible to remove paint, and appropriate repainting should be considered; new paint colors for masonry should echo the color of the original brick or stone.
- If color or texture of replacement brick or stone cannot be matched with existing masonry material, painting may be an appropriate treatment. The color of such surfaces should approximate the color of the original masonry or, if not appropriate, that of a natural masonry color.

- Painting of stucco that has never been painted is not recommended for the same reasons as painting of stone or masonry surfaces. In addition, there are often details in the stucco that painting will obscure as well as adversely affect the wall's vapor transmission performance.
- Metal surfaces that require protection from the elements shall be painted. Paint should not be applied to metals types that require protection from the elements or to metals such as brass, copper, or stainless steel that were historically meant to be exposed.



products.

3.5 Paint, Paint Color, and Issues Regarding Lead Paint



Great care should be taken when removing old paint, especially if you suspect that there is lead in it. This man, working high above the ground on Trinity Church, is taking proper precautions while removing old paint by wearing a face mask and gloves. Using a hand-scraping technique is the best way to remove paint to minimize the chance of damaging historic

It should first be said that the NHDC does not review paint color choices. You may paint your house any color that you want. If, however, you happen to be interested in choosing an historically appropriate paint scheme and are unsure of where to turn, the NHDC will be happy to assist you in choosing appropriate colors. Please contact the Department of Planning, Zoning and Inspections for assistance.

That said, a well-executed exterior color combination can dramatically alter the appearance of a building. Likewise, the application of garish colors on a building has the potential to overpower its architectural character and compromise its integrity. Although an exterior paint job is an easily reversible change to a building, it is a highly visible and relatively expensive one, so a careful study of the style of the building, the surrounding streetscape, and the region's climatic conditions makes sense.

Historically, house colors were affected by changing technology, cultural attitudes, and social conditions. Individuals interested in reproducing a building's original color scheme can have paint scrapings analyzed to determine its color history. Architectural conservators and professional preservationists can assist in this process. If a building's original color scheme is unknown or not pleasing to its owner, then considering other color combinations is appropriate. Property owners are encouraged to take advantage of the many excellent resources now available that describe historic color palettes and appropriate combinations. The commission has many of these in its library for reference and will be happy to assist you.

Things to Consider As You Plan

Maintenance and Preservation Strategies:

- Routine cleaning of painted surfaces is an important maintenance step. Often, washing of a previously painted exterior with a garden hose will reveal that the paint film is intact under the surface dirt or mildew. However, power washing can damage intact paint layers and force water into the wall itself, which can lead to much worse things.
- Repaint when necessary. A sound paint film helps to protect and preserve the underlying materials. Cracking or peeling paint allows moisture to seep in, which may lead to destructive deterioration.

Repainting Advice:

- The success and longevity of any paint job depends primarily on the quality of the surface preparation and the type and quality of the paint. Proper preparation includes removing all loose or peeling paint down to the first sound

paint layer. Often, only hand-scraping and hand-sanding are necessary for removing loose paint.



- Stripping underlying intact layers of paint is unnecessary and undesirable from both a practical and historical standpoint; stripping paint can damage wood and masonry materials and remove evidence of early paint schemes, resulting in a loss of important information about the history of the structure. Furthermore, paint removal can also contribute to lead contamination, especially in the case of historic buildings (see the below box on **Special Notes about Lead Paint**).
- From the perspective of environmental safety and historic preservation, the least damaging method of preparing a painted surface for repainting is to wet the surface with water and then to hand-scrape and hand-sand failing paint layers, down to a sound layer (dry manual scraping and sanding are not permitted).
- Other acceptable methods of paint removal include heat guns or heat plates (temperatures not to exceed 1000 degrees F.), non-flammable chemical paint removers (strippers containing methylene chloride or hydrochloric acid are not permitted). **Thermal methods should only be used by experienced personnel due to the fire hazard.**
- Chemical paint removers should be tested in an inconspicuous location to make sure the solution will not burn, stain or otherwise damage the underlying surface.
- Mechanical and abrasive removal techniques, including grit blasting, high-pressure water and rotary disc and wire sanders are not permitted. They can severely damage wood and masonry substrates; however, abrasive methods may be used on cast iron and other metals in conjunction with required vacuum equipment and High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters. In all cases, dust and debris must be contained and disposed of properly.
- Once wooden surfaces have been cleaned, scraped, and sanded, any exposed surfaces should be primed with a high-quality exterior primer, and all open joints should be re-caulked (but not the horizontal lap seam of clapboard siding) before repainting with a compatible paint.
- Although the color is more uniform and less translucent than the early, less homogeneous oil paints, today's high-quality latex and acrylic semi-gloss paints provide a similar appearance.
- Preparation for painting stucco and previously painted brick or stone is similar to that for painting wooden surfaces. The guidelines for architectural metals address the painting of metals.



Special Notes on Lead Paint

Lead in water, dust, soil, and paint is hazardous to adults and children, particularly pregnant women and children under the age of six. Lead was a common ingredient in paints until 1978. In response to the Lead Poisoning Prevention Act of 1991, the R.I. Department of Environmental Management has developed Air Pollution Control Regulation No. 24, "Removal of Lead-Based Paint from Exterior Surfaces." The regulation, designed to reduce environmental lead levels, requires that exterior surfaces painted with lead-based paint be maintained or encapsulated to prevent peeling, flaking and chalking; that lead-based paint be eliminated from exterior friction surfaces of windows and doors; and that precautions be taken when removing lead-based paint. *It is important to note that Regulation No. 24 does not require that all lead-based paint be removed from the exterior of a historic structure.* Compliance with Regulation No. 24's requirements for notification, site preparation, approved removal techniques and site clean-up is required of all persons conducting any lead-based paint removal. Contact DEM's Division of Air Resources for more information. For information about removal of lead-based paint from interior surfaces, contact the R.I. Department of Health, Office of Environmental Health Risk assessment)



Second Empire style home with a lively and contrasting paint scheme; a different color is for chosen for different levels of trim to create a vibrant effect, which was popular when this home was built.

3.5 Paint, Paint Color, and Issues Regarding Lead Paint: Guidelines

1. Preserve and protect original exterior building surfaces and site features that were painted by maintaining a sound paint film on them.
2. Protect and maintain previously painted exterior surfaces in appropriate ways:
 - Inspect painted surfaces regularly for signs of discoloration, moisture damage, mildew, and dirt buildup.
 - Clean painted surfaces regularly to avoid unnecessary repainting. Use the gentlest means possible.
 - Remove deteriorated and peeling paint films down to the first sound paint layer before repainting. Use the gentlest means possible, such as hand-scraping and hand-sanding. Use electric heat guns and plates with caution and only if gentler methods are ineffective.
 - Ensure that surfaces to be repainted are clean and dry, and that any exposed wood or metal surface has been primed so that new paint will bond properly.
 - Repaint previously painted surfaces with compatible paint.



3. When repainting, you may want to select paint colors appropriate to the historic building and district. Enhance the features of a building through appropriate selection and placement of paint color consistent with its architectural style. In particular, the foundation color is usually darker than the body of the building in order to visually anchor it to the ground.
4. It is not appropriate to paint brick, stone, copper, bronze, concrete, or cement block surfaces that were historically unpainted.
5. It is not appropriate to strip wooden surfaces that were historically painted down to bare wood and apply clear stains or sealers to create a natural wood appearance.
6. It is not appropriate to replace painted wooden siding that is sound with new siding to achieve a uniformly smooth wooden surface.
7. It is not appropriate to remove paint films before repainting through destructive methods such as sandblasting, waterblasting, power washing, or the use of propane or butane torches.
8. Comply with all standards of lead paint removal.



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MEMORANDUM

Public Meeting: June 21, 2018 Historic Preservation Board

Report Date: June 14, 2018

Agenda Item: 5B

Subject: Board member appointments

Staff: Kimberly Reading, Planner 1

SUMMARY OF REPORT

The Historic Preservation Board is a five member board. Terms for members Ted Marsolek and Donna Cobb will expire on July 24, 2018. There are no terms limits in the By-Laws. Therefore, all current members may reapply to City Council for reappointment. Member Deneen Jones has recently expressed a desire to resign from the Board, pending the appointment of a new member to complete her term expiring July, 2019.

Staff recommendation:

Staff recommends the Historic Preservation Board discuss potential applicants and ways to find new members to join the Board.