

Historic Preservation Commission Agenda

**Monday, November 17, 2025
City Hall, 2nd Floor Council Chambers
749 Main Street
6:30 PM**

Members of the public are welcome to attend and give comments remotely; however, the in-person meeting may continue even if technology issues prevent remote participation.

- You can call in to **+1 253 215 8782, Webinar ID # 831 7647 9579**
Webinar ID **#424734**
- You can log in via your computer. Please visit the City's website here to link to the meeting: www.louisvilleco.gov/hpc.

The Commission will accommodate public comments during the meeting. Anyone may also email comments to the Commission prior to the meeting at Planning@LouisvilleCO.gov.

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Approval of Agenda
4. Public Comments on Items Not on the Agenda
5. Probable Cause: 908 Garfield Avenue
6. Public Hearing:
 - a. 728 Grant Avenue - Landmark Designation, Alteration Certificate, Grant Request
7. Grant Program Update – Draft Resolution
8. Work Plan & Subcommittee Updates
9. Updates from Staff
10. Updates from Commission Members
11. Adjourn

Persons planning to attend the meeting who need sign language interpretation, translation services, assisted listening systems, Braille, taped material, or special transportation, should contact the City Clerk's Office at 303 335-4574 or ClerksOffice@LouisvilleCO.gov. A forty-eight-hour notice is requested.

Si requiere una copia en español de esta publicación o necesita un intérprete durante la reunión, por favor llame a la Ciudad al 303.335.4536 o 303.335.4574.

ITEM: 908 Garfield Avenue Probable Cause Determination

APPLICANT: Robert Salcido
908 Garfield Avenue
Louisville, CO 80027

OWNER: Robert Salcido
908 Garfield Avenue
Louisville, CO 80027

PROJECT INFORMATION:

ADDRESS: 908 Garfield Avenue
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: LOT 9 & N 16 FT LOT 10 BLK 1 LOUISVILLE
HEIGHTS
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: ca.1952

REQUEST: A request to find probable cause for a landmark designation to allow for funding of a historic structure assessment for 908 Garfield Avenue.

VICINITY MAP:



SUMMARY:

The applicant requests finding probable cause for landmark designation to allow for funding of a historic structure assessment for 908 Garfield Avenue. Under Resolution No. 17, Series 2019, a property may be eligible for reimbursement for a historic structure assessment (HSA) from the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) if the Historic Preservation Commission finds “*probable cause to believe the building may be eligible*”

for landmarking under the criteria in section 15.36.050 of the Louisville Municipal Code.” Further, “a finding of probable cause under this Section is solely for the purposes of action on the pre-landmarking building assessment grant request, and such finding shall not be binding upon the HPC, City Council or other party to a landmarking hearing.”

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Information from Gigi Yang, Louisville Historical Museum

The history of 908 Garfield includes ownership of undeveloped property by early Louisville residents and business owners and shows the frequent investment in land as Louisville was growing. While much of Louisville Heights remained undeveloped for decades, property ownership changed hands numerous times between early Louisville residents who became prominent business owners.

Edward Fievet (who built the house) was notable for his childhood involvement in the murder trial of his father. The Fievets purchased the property and began building the home in 1951.

Jack DiGiacomo, a later resident, was also notable for surviving a tragic plane crash near Rocky Mountain National Park with six other Louisville community members; three died, and three survived and hiked out of the forest three days later. The DiGiacomos lived at 908 Garfield until 1974. During that time and after, Jack DiGiacomo took photos around the community for the *Louisville Times*. He assisted with preserving historic photos at the library and photographing seniors in the community as part of an oral history program during Louisville's centennial celebrations in 1978. In 1974, Eva Brock, a local realtor, purchased the house from the DiGiacomos and sold the property to Claude Thomas Brown and Zona Mae (Sue) Brown. The Browns raised their four children in Louisville and lived at 908 Garfield until they sold the property to V. Robert and Robin Salcido (current owner) in 2003.

Please see the attached Social History Report for a more detailed history.



Boulder County Assessor photo of 908 Garfield the year it was built in 1952.



Boulder County Assessor photo from 1956 showing new vestibule addition.



Current photo of 908 Garfield Avenue, October 2025



Current photo of 908 Garfield Avenue, October 2025



Current photo of 908 Garfield Avenue, October 2025

ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY:

908 Garfield Avenue is not included in the PaleoWest "100 Architectural Inventories for the City of Louisville" (2023). "Stories in Places: Putting Louisville's Residential Development in Context" (2018) identifies 908 Garfield Avenue as a Minimal Traditional Form Architectural Type constructed in 1916. No further analysis is included on the building. The Minimal Traditional Form Architectural Type is described as:

Minimal Traditional form houses were very common from just before WWII until the Ranch form became dominant in the 1950s. Minimal Traditional houses represent forms that are transitional between earlier cottages and bungalows and later ranches. Minimal Traditional houses are one story and are generally small and boxy, with rooms situated around a core, as seen at 1032 Lincoln Avenue (Figure 127); they are a somewhat larger version of the 1940s FHA-preferred house. They often have shutters decorating exteriors covered with asbestos shingles, brick, wood, or metal siding. Minimal Traditional houses can be side-gabled or cross-gabled and can have gently or moderately pitched and/or pyramidal or hipped roofs. Massed-plan, side-gabled houses constructed in the 1930s and later generally do not have porches, as they may have imitated the then-popular Cape Cod form of the Colonial Revival style (McAlester 2017:144).

The structure has many elements of the Minimal Traditional Form houses seen in Louisville, which includes:

- Small, boxy, and usually one story
- Few architectural or decorative details
- Gently or moderately pitched roof
- A central entry with flanking windows in side-gabled versions

The structure appears to have maintained much of the original building footprint since the Boulder County Assessor Card from 1952. Building permit records include numerous improvements and updates to the house, include re-siding (2020), new roof (2020), new accessory structure at the rear (2021), basement finish, kitchen remodel, furnace replacement, and window and door replacement issued to the current property owner.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS AND CRITERIA FOR FINDING PROBABLE CAUSE FOR LISTING AS LOCAL LANDMARK:

Under Resolution No. 17, Series 2019, a property may be eligible for reimbursement for a historic structure assessment (HSA) from the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) if the Historic Preservation Commission finds “*Probable cause to believe the building may be eligible for landmarking under the criteria in section 15.36.050 of the Louisville Municipal Code.*” Further, “*A finding of probable cause under this Section is solely for the purposes of action on the pre-landmarking building assessment grant request, and such finding shall not be binding upon the HPC, City Council or other party to a landmarking hearing.*”

Staff analysis of the criteria is as follows:

<i>CRITERIA</i>	<i>FINDINGS</i>
<i>Landmarks must be at least 50 years old</i>	908 Garfield Avenue was constructed ca.1952 making it approximately 73 years old. Staff find the age of the structure meets the criteria.

<i>Landmarks must meet one or more of the criteria for architectural, social or geographic/environmental significance</i>	<u>Social Significance</u> - <i>Exemplifies cultural, political, economic, or social heritage of the community.</i> The social history of 908 Garfield Avenue includes association with: • Property ownership of early Louisville residents who became prominent business owners as well as involvement in significant cultural, social, and historical events including a murder trial and plane crash. Staff find that the structure meets the cultural and social heritage of the community and there is probable cause to meet the criterion for social significance. <u>Architectural Significance</u> – <i>Represents a built environment of a group of people in an era of history that is culturally significant to Louisville.</i> • The house has many features of the Minimal Traditional Form houses seen in Louisville. Staff find that the location of the structure does have probable cause to meet the criteria for architectural significance in its current form.
<i>Landmarks should meet one or more criteria for physical integrity</i>	<u>Physical Integrity</u> - <i>Shows character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the community, region, state, or nation.</i> • Interesting building character shaped by its social history. <i>Remains in its original location, has the same historic context after having been moved, or was moved more than 50 years ago.</i> • 908 Garfield Avenue appears to have maintained its historic footprint from 1956. Staff find probable cause that the structure meets the criteria for physical integrity.

PRESERVATION MASTER PLAN:

The [Preservation Master Plan](#) was adopted in 2015 and includes goals and objectives for the historic preservation program. A finding of probable cause would meet the following goals and objectives:

Goal #3: Encourage voluntary preservation of significant archaeological, historical, and architectural resources

Objective 3.3 - Encourage voluntary designation of eligible resources

Objective 3.4 - Promote alternatives to demolition of historic buildings

Goal #5: Continue leadership in preservation incentives and enhance customer service

Objective 5.1 - Promote availability of Historic Preservation Fund grants and other incentives

FISCAL IMPACT:

The finding of probable cause allows for a grant of up to \$7,500 for a Historic Structure Assessment (HSA) from the Historic Preservation Fund.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends a finding of Probable Cause under the criteria in section 15.36.050 of the LMC, making the properties eligible for the cost of a historic structure assessment. The current maximum amount available for an HSA is \$7,500. Staff recommend HPC approve a grant not to exceed \$7,500 to reimburse the costs of a historic structure assessment.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. 908 Garfield Avenue - Social History



908 Garfield Ave. History

Legal Description: LOT 9 & N 16 FT LOT 10 BLK 1 LOUISVILLE HEIGHTS

Year of Construction: 1952

Summary: The history of 908 Garfield includes ownership of undeveloped property by early Louisville residents and business owners and shows the frequent investment in land as Louisville was growing. Edward Fievet (who built the house) was notable for his childhood involvement in a murder trial. Jack DiGiacomo, a later resident, was also notable for surviving a tragic plane crash with six Louisville community members.

Development of the Louisville Heights Addition

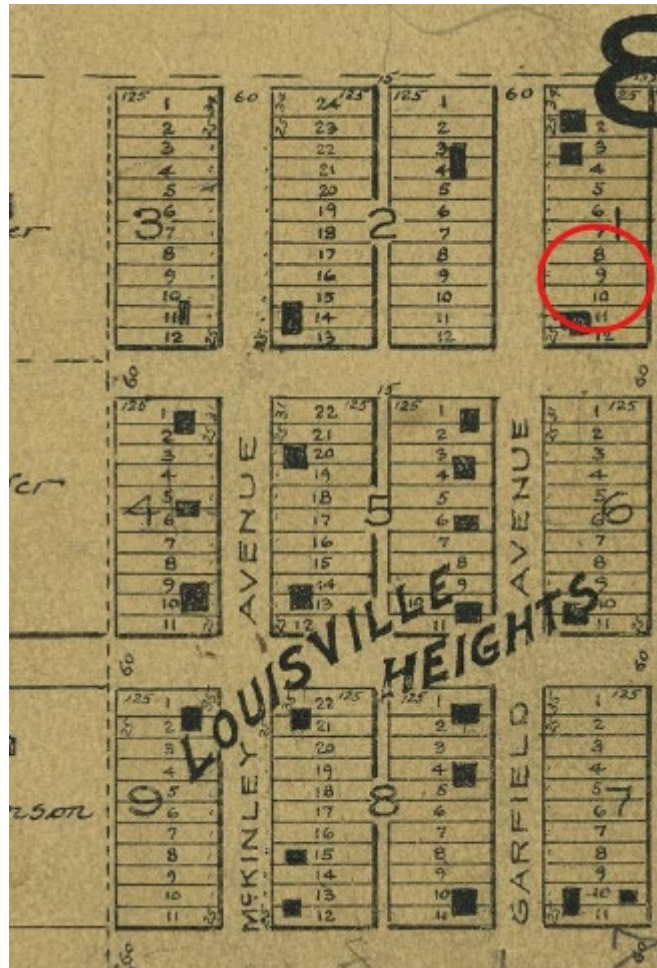
The Louisville Heights Addition was first developed in 1904 by the Colorado Mortgage & Investment Co. Ltd. In 1905, the company conveyed many of the lots, including Blocks 1-6 in the Louisville Heights subdivision to Louisville residents John Affolter and Dr. Charles Wolfer.

Early Property Ownership

While much of Louisville Heights remained undeveloped for decades, property ownership changed hands numerous times between early Louisville residents who became prominent business owners.

In 1909, James P. Miller purchased a majority of lots throughout Blocks 2-12 in Louisville Heights from Charles Wolfer, as well as Lots 5-10 in Block 1 which would eventually include the property at 908 Garfield.

Over the next two years, H.A. Moore purchased several lots from James Miller, Nellie Affolter, and John Barnd. The purchases included Lots 9-10, Block 1 which was undeveloped at the time, and Lots 11-12, Block 1 which housed the City Meat and Packing Company. H. A. Moore was also responsible for starting the Louisville Grain Elevator as well as several other regional grain elevators.



The above section of the Drumm's Map from 1909 shows the Louisville Heights Subdivision with Block 1, Lots 9-10 undeveloped. Lots 11-12 show the original location of the City Meat and Packing Company that was operated by the Thirlaway family.

Ostrander Family ownership, 1918-1945

In 1918, Albert Hays Ostrander and his wife Mabel Abbott Ostrander purchased Lots 9-12 of Block 1 from H.A. Moore. Albert Ostrander (1877-1938) was born in Colorado, after his parents moved from New York to Colorado in 1870 where his father, Othello, found work as a miner. Albert grew up in Louisville and was an accomplished musician. As a young man, he played violin with several orchestras and concert bands, including regular Sunday afternoons at Chautauqua in Boulder. In 1908, he married Mabel Abbott (1885-1954), a local girl who was born in Louisville. Mabel's parents, Marshall Abbott and Eliza Arnold came to Colorado from Wisconsin where they were farmers.

By the time Albert and Mabel Ostrander purchased the Louisville Heights property, they had opened the Ostrander Bakery on Main St. (Second St.) and had one daughter, Leanore (1909-1995). It appears that the Ostrandors left the property undeveloped as no new buildings are seen in the 1925 Drumm's Map of Louisville.



1925 Drumm's Map, Lots 9-10, Block 1 of Louisville Heights.

The Ostrandersons are listed in city directories and census reports as living on Walnut, and then at 741 Lincoln, Albert's childhood home. Mabel's mother, Eliza Leslie, operated the Commercial Hotel on the corner of Pine and La Farge in the 1920s. In 1932, the Ostrandersons also began running the Commercial Hotel along with the bakery.

Boulder County Assessor records list the home at 908 Garfield as being built in 1930, during the time that the Ostrandersons owned the property. However, the County has sometimes been found to be in error with respect to the date of construction of houses in the area, so other evidence is looked to. In this case, the date offered by the County on the assessor website contradicts the information, including information on the County Assessor card itself which lists the construction date as 1952. A search through city directories and census records from the 1930s-1940s could not identify a house address on Garfield or any reports that the Ostrandersons built a home on the property during the decades that they owned it. The Ostrandersons did own several properties throughout Louisville and appear to have primarily lived at 741 Lincoln. After Albert's death in 1938, Mabel and Leanore are also identified as living at the Commercial Hotel and other rental addresses in Louisville in the 1930s before returning to 741 Lincoln in the 1940s.

Lehti, Dhieux, and Junior Family Ownership, 1945-1951

In 1945, Mabel Ostranderson and her daughter Leanore sold Lots 9-12, Block 1 to Victor and Mildred Lehti. The Lehti's also do not appear to have built a house there as they are found in city directories and

reports in the *Louisville Times* as living on Walnut. Victor Lehti was an immigrant from Finland and worked as a blacksmith at the Shamrock Mine. He passed away suddenly in 1946 from a brain hemorrhage. His widow, Mildred sold the property in 1948 to Henry Dhieux and Julianne Michel Dhieux.

A few months later, the Dhieuxs sold the property to Julianne's sister Adolphine and her husband, Leo Junior. Both the Dhieux and Junior families are noted as living at various addresses in Louisville, leaving the Louisville Heights property undeveloped until 1951.

Edward L. Fievet and Naomi Triplett Fievet Ownership, 1951- 1969

In 1951, Edward Fievet and Naomi Triplett Fievet purchased Lots 9-10, Block 1 in Louisville Heights from Leo and Adolphine Junior. Edward Fievet (1921-1985) was born in Detroit, MI in 1921 but his parents soon moved to Louisville where his sister Elsie (1922-2001) was born in 1922. His father, Lambert Fievet was a French immigrant who came to the US and found work as a coal miner. Edward's mother, Fannie Warembourg (1901-1930), grew up in Louisville and was also of French descent. Her parents, August Warembourg (1875-1930) and Fannie LeComte (1882-1967) immigrated to the US as children and moved to Louisville in the 1880s.

Edward's early life was difficult due to the violent and abusive nature of his father. Lambert Fievet had been married previously from 1916-1919 to Marie Deliere who filed for divorce in 1919 due to "repeated acts of cruelty on her husband's part" according to a notice in the *Boulder Daily Camera*. Edward and Elsie's mother, Fannie, died in 1930 at the age of 29, when Edward was nine and Elsie was eight years old.

Lambert Fievet worked as a coal miner and foreman at the Monarch Mine and soon married again to Mary Glass [possibly Giles] in 1931. The family lived in Kimbertown (near Frenchtown) in the southeast end of Louisville until they moved to Denver a few years later. Mary also had two younger children from a previous marriage – Lillian and Lambert, Jr. (his name was originally Edward, but was changed to Lambert, Jr. to avoid confusion with his new older stepbrother). According to accounts in the *Rocky Mountain News* and other Denver newspapers, Lambert Fievet continued to abuse his new wife and children until a fateful day in September 1936 when Mary Fievet shot and killed him at their Denver home.

A sensationalist trial soon followed with Mary Fievet's arrest and accounts of Lambert's cruelty reported in the local newspapers. The four Fievet children were frequently photographed together with their mother and grandmother, and their circumstances were avidly reported on. After four months in jail, Mary Fievet was acquitted on a claim of self-defense.

'I Shot Him'



Mrs. Mary Fievet, 30, who admitted Monday that she shot her husband, Lambert Fievet, 40, of 5383 Meade st., Sunday after a quarrel, according to Sheriff Louis Ballard of Adams County.

Wife Admits Fatal Shooting Of Mate Here

Bullet Kills Denverite Despite Transfusion; Affair Is Re-Enacted

Mary Fievet Returns Home



Mrs. Mary Fievet, acquitted Wednesday at Brighton of slaying her husband Sept. 26, returned to her children at her Berkeley Gardens home Thursday. Grouped around her are Lillian, 11; Edward, 15, a stepson; Lambert Jr., eight, and her stepdaughter, Elsie, 14. Tyke, the family pet, is in Mrs. Fievet's lap.

Clips from the Rocky Mountain News, September 1936.

It is unclear how long the Fievet family lived in Denver after the trial, but they must have continued ties to Louisville. Edward is noted in the 1940 census as living with his grandmother Mauda Smith in Louisville at age 18 and working as a truck driver for road construction. With the advent of WWII, Edward joined the Army in 1941 and served as a mechanic until 1945. While stationed in Australia in 1943, he wrote home to the *Louisville Times* that candy was scarce and that "[Australia was] a very nice country...They drink lots of tea but being a Frenchman I prefer coffee, but we get all the coffee, in fact all we want to eat in camp."

After the war, Edward Fievet returned to Louisville and married Naomi Triplett in 1946. Naomi was born in Ohio and moved to Louisville when she was 12 years old. She was living on a farm with her mother, Murel, and stepfather Alva Pierce in 1940.

Edward and Naomi had two daughters – Connie (b.1946) and Judy (b.1949) and Edward started a 20-year career working as a service mechanic and auto dealer at the Pike-Lathrop Chevrolet in Boulder. In 1951, the Fievets purchased the property in Louisville Heights and began building a home.

Minor Home Building Boom Hits Louisville

Parents of Boy

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Wood are parents of a son, their first child. The infant weighed seven pounds and 10 ounces when born Monday evening, in St. Joseph hospital in Denver. He has been named Mark Robert.

10 New Houses Under Construction Scattered Over Most of Town

While growth and development for Louisville is uppermost in the minds of the community, the town is already experiencing a small building boom with 10 homes under construction right now, besides the ones that have been completed in the last year or so.

The building is spread pretty well over town, with the west and northwest getting the most. Vic Caranci is building a home on the west side of LaFarge in the 1100 block. Edward Fievet has one going up in the 900 block on Garfield. Joe Machuga and Wilbur Madonna are building on Grant Street in the Fischer addition on the north edge of town.

In the southwest part of town, Mrs. Lena Papish has a home nearly completed in the 500 block on Grant street and Albert Escobeda is building two houses in the same block. The Better Homes Construction company is building two homes to sell in the Corrigan addition on the west edge of town.

Herman Wisek is building on Main street in the 500 block in the south part of town.

Sept. Offers for Adults

Work on Sewers To Speed up

Work on construction of Louisville sewer system should proceed again. Fischer Brothers submitted the low bid to Refinite company for the job of building the disposal plant, but no report on this part of the work was available.

Mike DeAngelo, contractor for digging the ditches and laying the pipe, said he will start immediately with two seven-hour shift on the job. He said the rea-

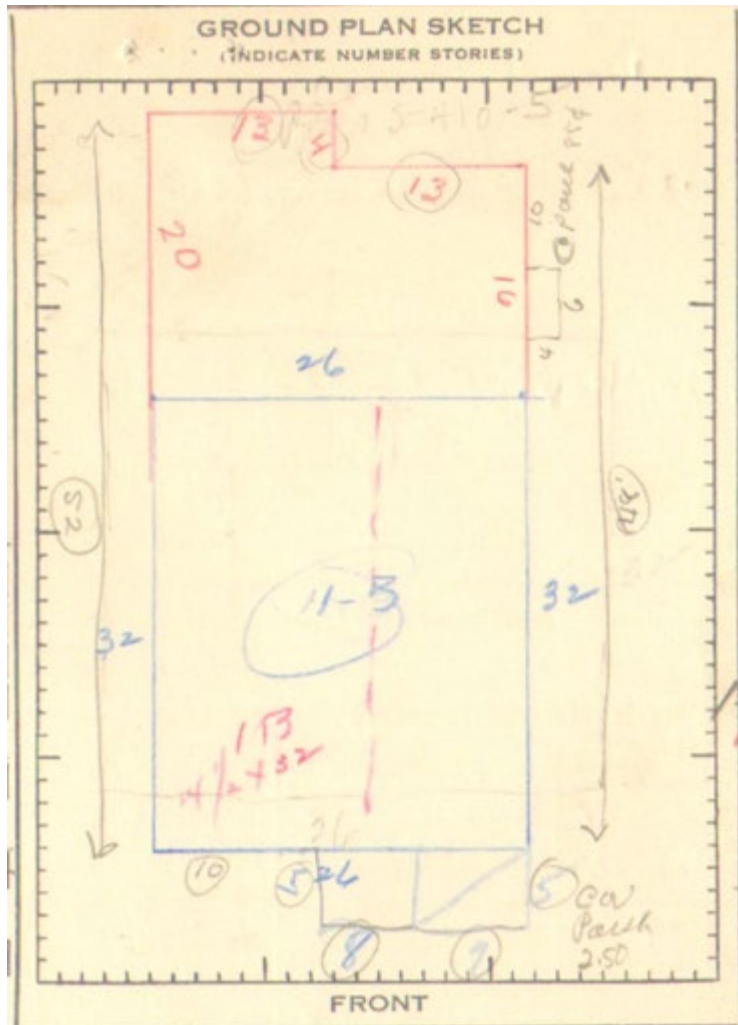
The Fievets raised their children at 908 Garfield, and their social and civic activities were frequently noted in *the Louisville Times*. Edward and Naomi put the property up for sale in 1968 shortly after the marriage of their youngest daughter, Judy.



Boulder County Assessor photos of 908 Garfield the year it was built in 1952.



Boulder County Assessor photo from 1956 showing new vestibule addition.



Floorplan for 908 Garfield from 1956.

John “Jack” Robert DiGiacomo and Judy Taggart DiGiacomo Ownership, 1969-1974

In 1969, Jack DiGiacomo (1939-2001) and Judy DiGiacomo (b.1940) purchased 908 Garfield from the Fievet family. Both Jack and Judy grew up in Louisville and attended Louisville High School. Jack graduated in 1957 and Judy in 1958. They both continued their education at Colorado State University and were married in 1960. Jack worked as a photographer at Dow Chemical Co., which was then operating the Rocky Flats Plant. At the time of their marriage, Judy was working at the Boulder County Abstract Co.

On April 9, 1967, Jack was one of six men from Louisville involved in a tragic plane crash near Rocky Mountain National Park. The men (Albert Romano, Charles Grosso, Dixie Elrod, Charles DeNovellis, Jack Nenander, and Jack DiGiacomo) had taken a small private plane to Wyoming for a fishing trip. They were caught in a snowstorm on the way home and the plane crashed. For three days, the men and the plane were unaccounted for, and poor weather prevented search and rescue attempts. On April 13, Jack DiGiacomo, Albert Romano, and Charles Grosso were found as they hiked out of the forest. It took

another four days until rescue teams could locate the downed plane and retrieve the bodies of the other three men.

HOPE STILL HELD FOR SIX ON MISSING PLANE

BULLETIN

THE TIMES JUST LEARNED AS WE WERE READY TO GO TO PRESS THIS WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON THAT THREE OF THE MISSING MEN, ALBERT ROMANO, JACK DIGIACOMO AND CHARLES GROSSO HAVE BEEN FOUND ALIVE AND ARE APPARENTLY OKAY

The Civil Air Patrol headquarters at Longmont said the three were found walking about 25 miles west of Ft. Collins near Signal Mountain. They were spotted from the air by a Forest Service plane believed piloted by a Jack Russell.

The three were taken to a Ft. Collins hospital by helicopter. The CAP said their injuries appeared to be only slight.

The CAP would not speculate on the welfare of the other three aboard the missing plane. This, they said could not be made known until the plane is reached by ground parties.

The CAP said the plane itself had not yet been located.

Louisville Feels Earthquake

Louisville residents were among those in the Denver metropolitan area who felt the effects of a moderately severe earthquake Monday noon.

Authorities at Colorado School of Mines said the tremor was the most severe ever recorded in this region, pushing the Richter scale past the 5 mark. Any reading over 5 is regarded as a severe jolt. Core area of the 'quake was pinpointed in the Derby fault, immediately north of Denver. The tremor was felt as far south as Larkspur and north to Greeley.

Some minor window damage was reported from southeast Boulder, but no damage was reported in Louisville.

Alaska's disastrous 1964 earthquake registered 8.4 on the Richter scale.

Billowy low clouds which started rolling into this region Wednesday morning further dimmed hopes of over 150 searchers that six Louisville men aboard an aircraft which disappeared Sunday afternoon between Laramie and Jefferson County Airport would be found alive.

But the search parties, both in the air and on the ground, have not given up, and neither have the rest of the 2300 members of this community.

Aboard the missing plane, a beige and white single-engine Piper Cherokee 6, were the pilot, Jack Henander, Albert Romano, Dixie Elrod, Charles DeNovellis, Charles Grosso and Jack DiGiacomo, all residents of Louisville.

Henander, about 30, is a commercial pilot employed out of the Jeffco Airport. The only single member of the group, he was scheduled to be married this coming weekend to a Boulder girl. Romano, about 52, is the father of three children and is a carpenter. DeNovellis, 53, has one son and is the city utility man here. Elrod, about 54, has four children and is employed at Dow Chemical Co. DiGiacomo, about 30, has two children and is also employed at Dow. Grosso, about 32, has four children and is the proprietor of the Primrose Bar.

Liam L. Mitchell of Golden, carried Gordon Gibson of Lafayette and Dave Ferguson of Louisville as observers. Mitchell received head injuries in the crash, but the other two were not injured.

's an indication of the normal spotting difficulties encountered from the air, it was reported that after Mitchell's plane went down, Ferguson attempted to attract attention from search planes overhead, but they failed to see him until quite some time after the crash.

The second downed plane, piloted by Deputy Sheriff Dennis Harmon of Louisville, carried Sil Jones and Jack Varra, both of

Louisville Times Headline, April 12, 1967.

The DiGiacomos lived at 908 Garfield until 1974. During that time and after, Jack DiGiacomo also took photos around the community for the *Louisville Times*. He also assisted with preserving historic photos at the library and photographing seniors in the community as part of an oral history program during Louisville's centennial celebrations in 1978.

Recent Ownership

In 1974, Eva Brock, a local realtor, purchased the house from the DiGiacomos and several months later, sold the property to Claude Thomas Brown and Zona Mae (Sue) Brown. Tom and Sue Brown raised their four children in Louisville. Sue Brown passed away in 1985. Tom married Janet Brown in 1986, and they lived at 908 Garfield until they sold the property to V. Robert Salcido in 2003.

V. Robert Salcido with Robin Enright Salcido are the current owners of 908 Garfield.



Current Assessor photo of 908 Garfield.

The preceding research is based on a review of relevant and available online County property records, census records, oral history interviews, Louisville directories, and Louisville Historical Museum maps, files, and obituary records.

ITEM: 728 Grant Avenue Landmark, Alteration Certificate, & Grant Request

APPLICANT: Cameron and Ann Weise
728 Grant Avenue
Louisville, Colorado 80027

OWNER: Cameron and Ann Weise
728 Grant Avenue
Louisville, Colorado 80027

PROJECT INFORMATION:

ADDRESS: 728 Grant Avenue
LEGAL DESCRIPTION: S ½ Lot 4, and all Lot 5 Block 7 of the Pleasant Hill Subdivision
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: c. 1904

REQUEST: A request to Landmark 728 Grant Avenue, and requests for an Alteration Certificate and Preservation and Restoration Grant

VICINITY MAP:



SUMMARY:

The applicant is requesting the following:

- Landmark designation.
- Alteration Certificate to rehabilitate the existing porch and second story deck.
- A Preservation and Restoration Grant of \$40,000.00.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

- Staff recommend approval of the requests, and a Preservation and Restoration Grant of up to \$40,000.00.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Information from Bridget Bacon, Louisville Historical Museum

The Boulder County Assessor estimates that 728 Grant Avenue was built c. 1904. The subdivision in which this house is located, the Pleasant Hill Addition, was platted in 1894. The subdivision was developed in the name of Orrin Welch, the half-brother of Charles C. Welch. Charles Welch was the person most responsible for the establishment of Louisville in 1878 after he established the first coal mine in this area in 1877.

It is believed that John Unger built the house at 728 Grant. He was a carpenter and builder by trade and bought the lots from Orrin Welch in 1904. He owned the property until 1907 when he sold to Harry Van Mater, who was the President of the National Fuel Company. In 1912, Van Mater transferred the ownership directly under the National Fuel Company. Van Mater himself lived and worked in Denver. His name appears in a number of national newspaper articles from 1914 relating to opposing the efforts of the miners who were on strike in Colorado at that time. The following photo taken from the school (where Memory Square Park is now located) shows the north side of 728 Grant with no buildings between it and Spruce Street; it is undated but appears to have been taken in the 1920s. 728 Grant is on the right, behind the car.



Minnie Rockley owned the home from 1936-1945, and based on City Directories, likely kept it as a rental property. The next owners, William & Flora Hutsell subdivided the property in the lots we know today on Grant. By doing so, they moved another house of theirs to 732 Grant. It appears William and his family lived at 732 Grant and William was a coal miner.

From 1954 until 1979, Roy and Shirley Mullinex owned and lived at 728 Grant. Roy was a tile layer with Boulder Tile. In 1978 the County Assessor re-visited the property in 1978 and took the photo below:



728 Grant Avenue, west (front) elevation – 1978 Boulder Assessors Card



728 Grant – LHM 2008.008.024 – c. 1970s/1980s photo



Current photo of 728 Grant Avenue, November 2025

ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY:

The PaleoWest Historic Context, [*Stories in Places*](#), identifies 728 Grant Avenue as a property to target for landmarking and preservation. It is a rare example of Dutch Colonial Revival with adequate integrity, as identified by the report. The house is 2 stories with horizontal wood siding on the first floor and decorative shingling in the gable of the front gabled gambrel roof. The south elevation has a boxed bay window with decorative detailing and the north has a cross gabled section in the center, also exhibiting decorative shingling in the gable. The porch has been altered since at least the 1948 Assessor's photo in which the porch railing are filled in horizontal siding and extend the full width of the house. The columns at that time appear to be of the Tuscan style, which were extremely common in Colonial Revivals in general.

A 1985 State of Colorado inventory record survey notes in the statement of significance that it was the only surveyed Dutch Colonial Revival in Louisville. That is not confirmed, but it is a very uncommon style to Old Town.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE ASSESMENT

A Historic Structure Assessment was previously done for the property, completed by Conscious Design LLC in association with Hartronft Associates P.C. in 2023 and paid for by the Historic Preservation Fund. As per the HSA, the existing house at 728 Grant is in good condition overall. The following information is provided in relation to the proposed alteration certificate:

The 2nd floor deck on the front of the house appeared to show plywood sub-floor with a water-proof membrane on top. The wood framed rail appeared to be made of modern mill-work parts and dimensional lumber....For the west facing covered deck, we suggest the removing and replacing of the subroof, roof waterproofing, deck walking surface, deck wood fascia, gutters, most or all of the railing pickets, and fasteners. Upon removal of the subroofing, a more complete evaluation of the condition of the joists and structural members may be determined...

...The following are items which are important to address from a safety, code, and/or serviceability standpoint and have been identified in the phasing plan:

Phase I: Address Serious Deficiencies:

- 1. Rebuild the covered deck and associated second floor railings.*
- 2. Provide a new foundation adjacent to the excavated cellar.*
- 3. New cast-in-place footings in concert with new reorganized post and beam framing supporting the first.*

As per the HSA, the addition of the west side porch appears to be around 52 years old. However, effort has been undertaken to make it appear to fit within the original time period in which it was built.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS AND CRITERIA FOR LISTING AS LOCAL LANDMARK

In order to receive a City Landmark designation, landmarks must be at least 50 years old and meet one or more of the criteria for architectural, social or geographic/environmental significance as described in Louisville Municipal Code (LMC) Section 15.36.050(A).

Staff analysis of the criteria is as follows:

Sec. 15.36.050. - Criteria for Designation

Criteria	Meets Criteria ?	Evaluation
A. <i>Landmarks must be at least 50 years old and meet one or more of the criteria for architectural, social or geographic/environmental significance as described in this chapter.</i>	Yes	728 Grant Avenue was constructed around 1904, making it approximately 121 years old.
1. a. <i>Architectural.</i> 1) Exemplifies specific elements of an architectural style or period. 2) <i>Example of the work of an architect or builder who is recognized for expertise nationally, statewide, regionally, or locally.</i> 3) <i>Demonstrates superior craftsmanship or high artistic value.</i> 4) <i>Represents an innovation in construction, materials or design.</i> 5) <i>Style particularly associated with the Louisville area.</i> 6) <i>Represents a built environment of a group of people in an era of history that is culturally significant to Louisville.</i> 7) <i>Pattern or grouping of elements representing at least one of the above criteria.</i> 8) <i>Significant historic remodel.</i>	Yes	Architectural Significance - <i>Exemplifies specific elements of an architectural style or period.</i> 728 Grant Avenue is one of the best examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival style in Louisville. Dutch Colonial Revivals were extremely popular in and around the turn of the century and made their way westward from the East Coast. The decorative shingling detailed in the gables are distinctive and were an important character defining feature to many 1900s era homes.

Criteria	Meets Criteria ?	Evaluation
1. b. Social. 1) Site of historic event that had an effect upon society. 2) Exemplifies cultural, political, economic or social heritage of the community. 3) Association with a notable person or the work of a notable person.	Yes	Social Significance - <i>Exemplifies cultural, political, economic or social heritage of the community.</i> • As a family with ties with moving to Louisville in the early 1900s and the Little Italy neighborhood, as well as one family's lineage and ownership carried for nearly 80 years total exemplifies the cultural and social heritage of the community. • With the association with John Balent as the builder, and sources labeling this the Balent house, the property also has ties to one of Louisville's prominent saloon operators as well as the City's baseball heritage.
1. c. Geographic/environmental. 1) Enhances sense of identity of the community. 2) <i>An established and familiar natural setting or visual feature that is culturally significant to the history of Louisville.</i>	Yes	The historic location of the house helps to create a sense of neighborhood identity.

Criteria	Meets Criteria ?	Evaluation
3. <i>All properties will be evaluated for physical integrity and shall meet one or more of the following criteria:</i> a. Shows character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the community, region, state, or nation. b. Retains original design features, materials and/or character. c. Remains in its original location, has the same historic context after having been moved, or was moved more than 50 years ago. d. Has been accurately reconstructed or restored based on historic documentation.	Yes	<i>Shows character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the community, region, state, or nation.</i> - The house is located in the Pleasant Hill Subdivision which was first platted by the founder of the Louisville area's first mine, Charles Welch. It retains all seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It also has numerous historical ties to Louisville's coal mining industry. <i>Retains original design features, materials and/or character.</i> - Has adequate integrity and same design features and character of rare dutch revival style house. <i>Remains in its original location, has the same historic context after having been moved, or was moved more than 50 years ago.</i> - The structure has not been moved.

ALTERATION CERTIFICATE REQUEST:

The applicant is also applying for an Alteration Certificate. Alteration Certificate requests are tied to Landmark and Grant requests to ensure the work proposed for grant funding would not affect a property's historical integrity for landmarking. Alteration Certificates are not required for routine maintenance, such as painting, but are required for work that requires a building permit. The proposed work falls under this review purview,

which should focus on how the proposed changes may or may not impact the property and its historic integrity.

The proposed Alteration Certificate is to:

- Demolish the entire front porch structure including concrete base;
- Rebuild balcony to match existing style, including new railing, decking and second floor structure;
- Remove and replace existing posts and covered porch;
- Install flashing to prevent moisture from front of house;
- Paint to match existing porch/balcony;
- Replace rotted trim around windows/front of house;
- Replace upper storm door to protect historic door; and
- Carpentry as required to properly seal upper door frame.

Construction documents with additional technical details on the scope of the project are provided in Attachment No 7.



Photos of 728 Grant Ave from Historic Structure Assessment, 2023 showing condition.

ALTERATION CERTIFICATE CRITERIA AND STANDARDS ANALYSIS:

Sec. 15.36.120. - Criteria to review an Alteration Certificate.

A. *The commission shall issue an Alteration Certificate for any proposed work on a designated historical site or district only if the proposed work would not detrimentally alter, destroy or adversely affect any architectural or landscape feature which contributes to its original historical designation.*

B. *The commission must find the proposed alteration to be visually compatible with designated historic structures located on the property in terms of design, finish, material, scale, mass and height. When the subject site is in an historic district, the commission must also find that the proposed alteration is visually compatible with characteristics that define the district. For the purposes of this chapter, the term "compatible" shall mean consistent with, harmonious with, or enhancing to the mixture of complementary architectural styles, either of the architecture of an individual structure or the character of the surrounding structures.*

C. *The commission will use the following criteria to determine compatibility:*

Criteria and Standards	Met?	Evaluation
1. <i>The effect upon the general historical and architectural character of the structure and property.</i>	Yes	The porch rehabilitation will improve the historic quality and character of the building and preserve the Dutch revival style.
2. <i>The architectural style, arrangement, texture, and material used on the existing and proposed structures and their relation and compatibility with other structures.</i>	Yes	The proposed porch restoration rebuild will be in the same style and use as the original.
3. <i>The size of the structure, its setbacks, its site, location, and the appropriateness thereof, when compared to existing structures and the site.</i>	Yes	The porch restoration will be the same size and height as the existing.
4. <i>The compatibility of accessory structures and fences with the main structure on the site, and with other structures.</i>	N/A	There are no new accessory structures or fences in this proposal.
5. <i>The effects of the proposed work in creating, changing, destroying, or otherwise impacting the exterior architectural features of the structure</i>	Yes	The front façade will be impacted as the porch/deck structure is attached, however new siding, trim, and sealing will

Criteria and Standards	Met?	Evaluation
<i>upon which such work is done.</i>		be provided. The effect of the work enhances the architectural features of the structure upon which such work is done
6. <i>The condition of existing improvements and whether they are a hazard to public health and safety.</i>	Yes	The existing conditions of the porch are very hazardous and is currently not structurally sound.
7. <i>The effects of the proposed work upon the protection, enhancement, perpetuation and use of the property.</i>	Yes	The proposal will maintain the existing use of the property.
8. a. <i>A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.</i>	Yes	The proposal does not affect the continued and historic residential use of the structure.
8. b. <i>The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.</i>	Yes	The porch is considered an element that is important to the character of the building and is proposed to be rehabilitated.
8. c. <i>Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.</i>	Yes	The requests do not include conjectural features or other features that create a false sense of history.
8. d. <i>Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.</i>	N/A	The porch is an addition constructed approximately 53 years ago as per the HSA. This architectural feature on the property has acquired historic significance in its own right.
8. e. <i>Distinctive features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.</i>	Yes	Existing distinctive features are proposed to be removed and replaced with matching architectural style.

Criteria and Standards	Met?	Evaluation
8. f. <i>Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. When the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. In the replacement of missing features, every effort shall be made to substantiate the structure's historical features by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.</i>	Yes	The porch cannot be reasonably repaired in its current state. Materials used to rebuild the porch will match the existing.
8. g. <i>Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.</i>	N/A	Damaging techniques are not proposed for use on this project.
8. h. <i>Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.</i>	N/A	Significant archeological resources have not been identified on this property.
8. i. <i>New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.¹</i>	N/A	There are no proposed additions or new construction on the property.
8. j. <i>New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.</i>	N/A	There are no proposed additions or new construction on the property.

¹

Staff find that the changes made **will not** result in a loss of the character of the historic building.

Section 15.36.120 of the LMC gives the criteria for evaluating Alteration Certificates and based on the proposed design, staff finds that the proposed work **does** meet the standards.

GRANT REQUEST:

The applicant is requesting approval of a Preservation and Restoration Grant for rehabilitation work to reconstruct the existing porch and second story deck. The HSA (Attachment No. 6) lists rebuilding the covered porch and associated second floor deck and railings as a serious deficiency (i.e. high priority item) in the HSA.

Preservation and Restoration Grant:

Under Resolution No. 17, Series 2019, residential applicants are eligible for a \$5,000 unmatched incentive grant as a Landmark bonus. This grant would be in addition to the \$4,000 grant for the Historic Structure Assessment previously approved for the property. Owners of a landmarked property will be eligible for this grant following the signing of the Landmark and grant agreements. The remaining \$40,000 grant shall be conditioned based on the applicant matching one hundred percent of the amount for approved work. Approved work must fall under the categories of preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration.

Preservation *is the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property as they now exist. Approved work focuses upon the repair of exterior historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.*

Rehabilitation *is the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate.*

Restoration *is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time. Approved work focuses on exterior work and includes the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.*

Staff reviewed the Preservation and Restoration Grant request by evaluating whether each request line item qualified for grant funding as either preservation, rehabilitation, or restoration.

Findings are summarized in the following table:

Table 1. Summary of staff analysis of qualification of Preservation Grant requests under Reso. 17, Series 2019.			
Requests		Analysis	
Description	Amount	Preservation, Restoration, or Rehabilitation?	In HSA?
Drawings & Engineering	\$2,500.00	N/A	X
Asbestos/Mold Mitigation	\$200.00	Rehabilitation	✓
Site Work (Excavating/Backfill, Compaction, Material Import/Export)	\$1,750.00	Rehabilitation	✓
Concrete – Porch (Foundation, Helicals, Concrete Sawing/Boring)	\$6,975.00	Rehabilitation	✓
General Wood/Materials, Carpentry, Labor (Frame Materials, Frame In-House Labor, Demo/Dust Mitigation, Demo In-House Labor, Exterior Trim Materials, Exterior Trim In-House Labor, Window and Door Installation, Deck Material/Rail, Deck Labor In-House, Project Management)	\$48,775.00	Rehabilitation	✓
Thermal and Moisture Protection (Weatherproofing, Temporary Roofing, TPO, Membrane Roofing, Accessories Gutters and Downspouts)	\$5,660.00	Rehabilitation	✓
Two Storm Doors and Hardware	\$1,175.00	Rehabilitation	✓
Painting (eligible for replaced materials)	\$3,750.00	N/A	✓
General Contractor Fees (20%) & Misc. Construction Costs	\$14,791.00	N/A	✓
Total Project Cost	\$85,576.00		
Total Recommended	\$40,000.00		

A contractor quote is provided in Attachment No. 8.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Approval of the grant request allows for matched grants of up to \$40,000.00 plus a \$5,000.00 landmark incentive grant (unmatched). The unencumbered fund balance is estimated at over \$3M and the average income of the Fund over the past two years is approximately \$885,000, thus, staff finds there are adequate funds to support the request.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

- Approval of Resolution No. 13, Series 2025, recommending approval to City Council of a landmark at 728 Grant Avenue, to be named **Unger House**
- Approval of Resolution No. 14, Series 2025, approving the Alteration Certificate.
- Approval of Resolution No. 15, Series 2025, recommending approval to City Council of a Preservation and Restoration Grant of up to \$40,000.00.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Resolution No. 13, Series 2025 (Landmark)
2. Resolution No. 14, Series 2025 (Alteration Certificate)
3. Resolution No. 15, Series 2025 (Grants)
4. Application
5. Social History Report
6. Historic Structure Assessment
7. Construction Drawings
8. Project Quote

**RESOLUTION NO. 13
SERIES 2025**

**A RESOLUTION MAKING FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE
LANDMARK DESIGNATION FOR A HISTORICAL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
LOCATED AT 728 GRANT AVENUE.**

WHEREAS, there has been submitted to the Louisville Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) an application requesting a landmark eligibility determination for a historical property located at 728 Grant Avenue, legally described as S ½ Lot 4, and all Lot 5 Block 7 of the Pleasant Hill Subdivision, City of Louisville, State of Colorado; and

WHEREAS, the HPC have reviewed the application and found it to be in compliance with Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code, including Section 15.36.050.A, establishing criteria for landmark designation; and

WHEREAS, the HPC has held a properly noticed public hearing on the proposed landmark application; and

WHEREAS, 728 Grant Avenue (the Unger House) has social significance because it exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, or social heritage of the community considering its association with various Louisville families and Louisville's cultural heritage; and

WHEREAS, the property has architectural significance because it has architectural integrity that is representative of the built environment in 1900s Louisville; and

WHEREAS, the HPC finds that these and other characteristics specific to the Unger House have social and architectural significance as described in Section 15.36.050.A of the Louisville Municipal Code; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, COLORADO:

1. The application to landmark the property at 728 Grant Ave be approved for the following reasons:
 - a. Architectural integrity has been largely maintained over time.
 - b. Association with Louisville's heritage.
2. The Historic Preservation Commission recommends the City Council approve the landmark incentive grant in the amount of \$5,000.
3. With the amendment that the structure be named the Unger House.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 17th day of November, 2025.

Lynda Haley, Chairperson

**RESOLUTION NO. 14
SERIES 2025**

**A RESOLUTION APPROVING OF AN ALTERATION CERTIFICATE FOR THE UNGER
HOUSE LOCATED AT 728 GRANT STREET FOR EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS.**

WHEREAS, there has been submitted to the Louisville Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) an application requesting an alteration certificate for a historic residential structure located at 728 Grant Street, on property legally described as S ½ Lot 4, and all Lot 5 Block 7 of the Pleasant Hill Subdivision, City of Louisville, State of Colorado; and

WHEREAS, the City Staff and the HPC have reviewed the application and found it to be in compliance with Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code, including Section 15.36.120, establishing criteria for alteration certificates; and

WHEREAS, the HPC held a properly noticed public hearing on the proposed alteration certificate on November 17, 2025, where evidence and testimony were entered into the record, including findings in the Louisville Historic Preservation Commission Staff Report.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION
COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, COLORADO:**

Does hereby recommend approval of the application for an alteration certificate for the Unger House as described in the Staff Report:

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 17th day of November, 2025.

Lynda Haley, Chairperson

**RESOLUTION NO. 15
SERIES 2025**

**A RESOLUTION MAKING FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING A
PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION GRANT FOR THE HOUSE LOCATED AT 728
GRANT AVE.**

WHEREAS, there has been submitted to the Louisville Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) an application requesting a preservation and restoration grant for the Unger House, a historic residential structure located at 728 Grant Ave on property legally described as S ½ Lot 4, and all Lot 5 Block 7 of the Pleasant Hill Subdivision, City of Louisville, State of Colorado; and

WHEREAS, the City Staff and the HPC have reviewed the application and found it to be in compliance with Section 3.20.605.D and Section 15.36.120 of the Louisville Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, the HPC has held a properly noticed public hearing on the preservation and restoration grant; and

WHEREAS, the preservation and restoration work being requested includes making repairs to the existing structure; and

WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission finds these proposed improvements will assist in the preservation of the Unger House, which is to be landmarked by the City;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, COLORADO:

1. The Historic Preservation Commission recommends the City Council approve the proposed preservation and restoration grant application for the Unger House, in the amount of **\$40,000** for work as described in the attached Exhibit A.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 17th day of November 2025.

Lynda Haley, Chairperson

EXHIBIT A

Table 1. Summary of staff analysis of qualification of Preservation Grant requests under Reso. 17, Series 2019.			
Requests		Analysis	
Description	Amount	Preservation, Restoration, or Rehabilitation?	In HSA?
Drawings & Engineering	\$2,500.00	N/A	X
Asbestos/Mold Mitigation	\$200.00	Rehabilitation	✓
Site Work (Excavating/Backfill/Compaction, Material Import/Export)	\$1,750.00	N/A	✓
Concrete – Porch (Foundation, Helicals, Concrete Sawing/Boring)	\$6,975.00		✓
General Wood/Materials, Carpentry, Labor (Frame Materials, Frame In-House Labor, Demo/Dust Mitigation, Demo In-House Labor, Exterior Trim Materials, Exterior Trim In-House Labor, Window and Door Installation, Deck Material/Rail, Deck Labor In-House, Project Management)	\$48,775.00	Rehabilitation	✓
Thermal and Moisture Protection (Weatherproofing, Temporary Roofing, TPO, Membrane Roofing, Accessories Gutters and Downspouts)	\$5,660.00	Rehabilitation	✓
Two Storm Doors and Hardware	\$1,175.00	Rehabilitation	✓
Painting (eligible for replaced materials)	\$3,750.00	N/A	✓
General Contractor Fees (20%) & Misc. Construction Costs	\$14,791.00	N/A	✓
Total Project Cost	\$85,576.00		
Total Recommended	\$40,000.00		

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM INTAKE FORM

ADDRESS

728 Grant Avenue
Louisville CO 80027

APPLICATION TYPES

- ☐ Historic Structure Assessment
- ☒ Landmark
- ☒ Historic Preservation Fund Grant
- ☒ Historic Preservation Fund Loan
- ☒ Alteration Certificate
- ☐ Demolition Review

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Name: Ann & Cameron Weise

Address: 728 Grant Avenue

Telephone: (303) 661-0294

Email: aweiseone@gmail.com

Applicant Signature: _____

NOTES

Tax info (w-9) provide
upon acceptance in
program
Historic Landmark Agree-
ment w/ notary provided
upon acceptance in
program.

OWNER INFORMATION (if not applicant)

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Email: _____

Owner Signature: _____

CERTIFICATIONS:

By initialing below, I certify that:

- I understand that any grants provided by the City may be counted as income for tax purposes. AW
- I am the owner of the property at the address above, or have been authorized by the owner to make an application. AW
- I understand that only the property owner may be reimbursed for any and all grants. AW

Att. Emily Cline-Gibson



City of
Louisville

Historic Preservation Program

PRESERVATION & RESTORATION GRANT APPLICATION

APPLICATION MATERIALS REQUIRED (submit final docs to abrackett@louisvilleco.gov)

- ☐ Application form (3 pages)
- ☐ Separate list with detailed descriptions of proposed work
- ☐ Alteration Certificate Application, if relevant (for work that alters the exterior of a property)
- ☐ Optional: Cover letter describing the proposal
- ☐ Optional: Invoices, estimates, and other cost-related materials to support request

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Address: 728 Grant Avenue

Owner Name: Ann & Cameron Weise

Owner Phone: (303) 661-0294

Owner Email: aweiseone@gmail.com

Owner Representative Name: _____

Owner Rep. Phone: _____

Owner Rep. Email: _____

FILLING OUT THE GRANT TABLE ON PAGE 2

Column 1: Give a title to each line item. Include the same title in your list of descriptions of the work so that it is clear which description corresponds to which estimate.

Column 2: Provide the total cost of the line item.

Column 3: Check if relevant. Work completed within the past 5 years prior to landmarking is eligible for grants.

Total Project Cost: Fill in the total cost of all of the line items.

Half of Total: Divide the total project cost in half. This becomes your Total Grant Request. Preservation & Restoration Grants are 50/50 matching grants.

Grant requests greater than maximum allowed: If the Total Grant Request is greater than the maximum allowed, you must submit a letter describing your request. Applications for grants above the maximum must begin with a specific meeting with staff to discuss the request above maximum.

GRANT TABLE

1	2	3
Title of Line Item	Total Cost of Line Item	Check box if work will be completed prior to hearing.
Drawings & Engineering (attached receipts)	\$2,550.00	☒
Asbestos Testing (Lead paint known)	\$ 200.00	☐
Wood, Carpentry/Labor	\$48,775	☐
Roofing (porch)	\$5,660	☐
Replace Storm Door (upper)	\$ 587.50	☐
Painting (Front)	\$ 3750	☒ partial on existing front, not being re-built
Dumpster & Equipment	\$ 945	☐
Additional Labor/Fees	\$13,846	☐
		☐
		☐
Total Project Cost:	\$76,313.50	
Half of total:	\$38,156.75	← Total Grant Request
If Total Grant Request is greater than the maximum allowed, you must first meet with staff as part of the application process.		

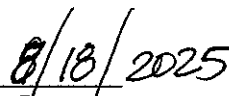
The Property Owner (or Grantee) hereby agrees and acknowledges that:

- A. Funds received as a result of this application will be expended as reimbursements of up to half of actual expenses and must be completed within established timelines.
- B. Awards from the Historic Preservation Fund may differ in type and amount from those requested on an application.
- C. Recipients must submit their project for any required design review by the Historic Preservation Commission and acquire any required building permits before work has started.
- D. All projects are subject to zoning and building code review and approval of a grant does not constitute building permit approval.
- E. All work approved for grant funding must be completed even if only partially funded through this incentives program.
- F. Unless the conditions of approval provide otherwise, disbursement of grant or rebate funds will occur after completion of the project and shall be accompanied by proof of payment. Reimbursements are processed as payments to the Property Owner or Grantee.
- G. The incentive funds may be considered taxable income and Applicant should consult a tax professional if they have questions.
- H. The grant application will be reviewed in accordance with all relevant City policy, including but not limited to the categories of eligible expenses described below.

Eligible expenses fall into one or more of the categories below. Interior improvements for protection, stabilization, or code-required work are eligible for grants. Other interior improvements are not.

- **Preservation** applies methods to sustain existing form, integrity, and materials. Approved work focuses on repairing exterior historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.
- **Rehabilitation** facilitates new uses and standards for a building through repair, alterations, and additions that preserve those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property while retaining the property's historic character. Upgrading mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-related work may be considered rehabilitation.
- **Restoration** accurately depicts the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time. Approved work focuses on exterior work and includes the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.

SIGNATURES AND DATES

 
Owner (or Grantee) Signature Date

If Grantee is not Property Owner, describe relationship to property:

CITY USE ONLY – INTAKE VERIFICATION

- ☐ Table is filled out completely
- ☐ List of Line Item Descriptions is attached
- ☐ Title of Line Items matches Line Item Description Addendum
- ☐ Accompanied by Alteration Certificate, if needed
- ☐ Line items correspond to one of the 3 eligible categories (preservation, restoration, rehabilitation)
- ☐ Applicant has met with staff if grant request is above maximum allowed

Scope of Work for 728 Grant Avenue Balcony Preservation/Rehabilitation

Balcony

Demo of balcony rail and decking surface

Rebuild balcony to match existing style

- Install flashing to prevent moisture from front of house
- Replace undersurface of balcony and upper surface
- Rebuild balcony railing
- Paint to match existing

Wood Trim

Replace any rotted trim around windows or on front of house and paint to match existing

Upper Door

Replace upper storm door

Restore upper wood door and install or repair historic hardware or comparable hardware

Carpentry performed to properly seal upper door frame

Conscious Design LLC

Eric Ellis, Registered Architect

2260 Redwood Avenue, Lafayette, CO 80026

phone: 720.633.0936

eric.consciousdesign@gmail.com

Proposal for Architectural Services

Provided July 7th, 2024

Client Information:

Ann Weise
728 Grant Dr.
Louisville, CO 80027
303-589-6473

Project Summary:

Create Design and Construction Documents for a new roof deck over a covered porch addition to the existing house at 728 Grant Dr., Louisville

Prepared by:

Conscious Design LLC
Eric Ellis, Registered Architect
2260 Redwood Ave. Lafayette
720.633.0936

Process Overview

We have met already to discuss the construction of the new covered porch and options. It is the intent to be respectful of the original historical construction and mimic the look as much as possible. The construction documents will need to be reviewed and approved by the Louisville Historic Preservation Commission as a part of this process. Any changes based on this review are not included in this proposal

Design Development Drawings (DD)

The Architect will plan to perform the services as described below:

- Architect will research project code requirements to determine constraints.
- Architect will create initial design based on conversations during on-site visit and review with Owner.
- Architect will coordinate with and facilitate the owner hiring of a Structural Engineer for any changes to overall structural framing of the house.
- Architect revises drawings based on Owner feedback.
- Architect will coordinate with a Structural Engineer to solidify structural design.
- Architect will attempt to find a Contractor and will advise the Owner with Contracts for Construction

Construction Documents (CD)

Once preliminary pricing is received, the Owner may wish to adjust the project scope to satisfy budget and time constraints. Changes are incorporated and the final design is detailed. The Architect will develop Construction Documents for Building Permit submittal in accordance with the building codes and zoning ordinances having jurisdiction. The Architect will decide which drawings are necessary. These may include:

- Site plan
- Floor plans
- Assemblies
- Exterior Elevations
- Building Code information for permitting
- Building Sections
- Construction details
- General notes

Construction Administration (CA)

Construction Administration will be nominal due to the scope of construction work. Two site visits are included in this proposal to review framing, finish/trim installation, and punch-out. The Architect can act as the Owner's advocate during construction by answering contractor questions, interpreting the construction documents, reviewing product submittals, providing additional contractor direction, attending additional on-site meetings, and assisting with final product selections. This additional time can be provided on an hourly basis as needed.

Design Fees

The Architect's fee is paid in four installments:

- Initial retainage due at proposal acceptance.....\$500
- Payment due upon approval of Construction Document phase.....\$1250

Total fee.....\$1750

Payments can be made using Venmo @ericellis75 or by check mailed to:

Conscious Design LLC, 2260 Redwood Ave., Lafayette, CO 80026.

Additional services beyond those described above may be performed at the Owner's request.

Architects hourly fee is \$100/hr.

During Construction Administration, most assistance by the Architect is provided remotely, via telephone and email.

The Architect will have limited availability during regular business hours, 8:00am-5:00pm, but will be available at alternate times as required or requested.

This is a non-binding proposal and not a contract. More information about the design process and responsibilities of the Owner and Architect will be set forth in a formal contract to be signed and dated by the parties before the project commences.

Thank you for the opportunity to propose services for your project. If you have any questions or comments about this proposal, please contact me at any time.



STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING
1711 Pearl Street, Suite 300
Boulder, CO 80302

**THE MAGIC BEHIND
YOUR MASTERPIECE**

Eric Ellis
Conscious Design LLC
2660 Redwood Avenue
Lafayette, CO 80026

INVOICE

INVOICE DATE: 10/31/2024
INVOICE NO: 24-1082
BILLING THROUGH: 10/31/2024

2024-0177 | 728 Grant Porch

Managed By: Matthew K. Berry, PE

DESCRIPTION	CONTRACT AMOUNT	% COMPLETE	BILLED TO DATE	PREVIOUSLY BILLED	CURRENT AMOUNT
2024-0177 728 Grant Porch Front Porch Construction Documents	\$800.00	100.00	\$800.00	\$0.00	\$800.00
TOTAL	\$800.00		\$800.00	\$0.00	\$800.00

SUBTOTAL \$800.00

AMOUNT DUE THIS INVOICE \$800.00

This invoice is due on 11/30/2024

Pay Now

VISA

AMEX

DISCOVER

MCC

ACH payments accepted

ACCOUNT SUMMARY

BILLED TO DATE	PAID TO DATE	BALANCE DUE
\$800.00	\$0.00	\$800.00

Thank you for your business, please write the invoice # on your check. Late payments are subject to penalty fees.

Weise
728 Grant Ave

Locate utilities (completed October 2024)

Remove Juniper on NW corner of house (completed October 2024)

Trim maple on W side of house to provide access to west balcony (completed October 2024)

Balcony

Cover historic front window to protect during demo and construction.

Full demo of balcony **save Corbels!**

Rebuild balcony to match existing style.

Surface of balcony to be easily cleanable and/or resist sap staining

Rebuild balcony railing using materials that don't require painting.

Wood Trim

Replace any rotted trim around windows or on front of house.

Upper Balcony Door

Replace upper storm door.

Restore upper wood door and install or repair historic hardware or comparable hardware

Carpentry performed to properly seal upper door frame.

Replace lock hardware for upper door.

Lower Entry Door

Restore front wood door.

Carpentry as needed to seal door frame.

Replace front storm door.

Front Facade of House

Seal cracks, replace trim as needed.

Front Porch Entryway

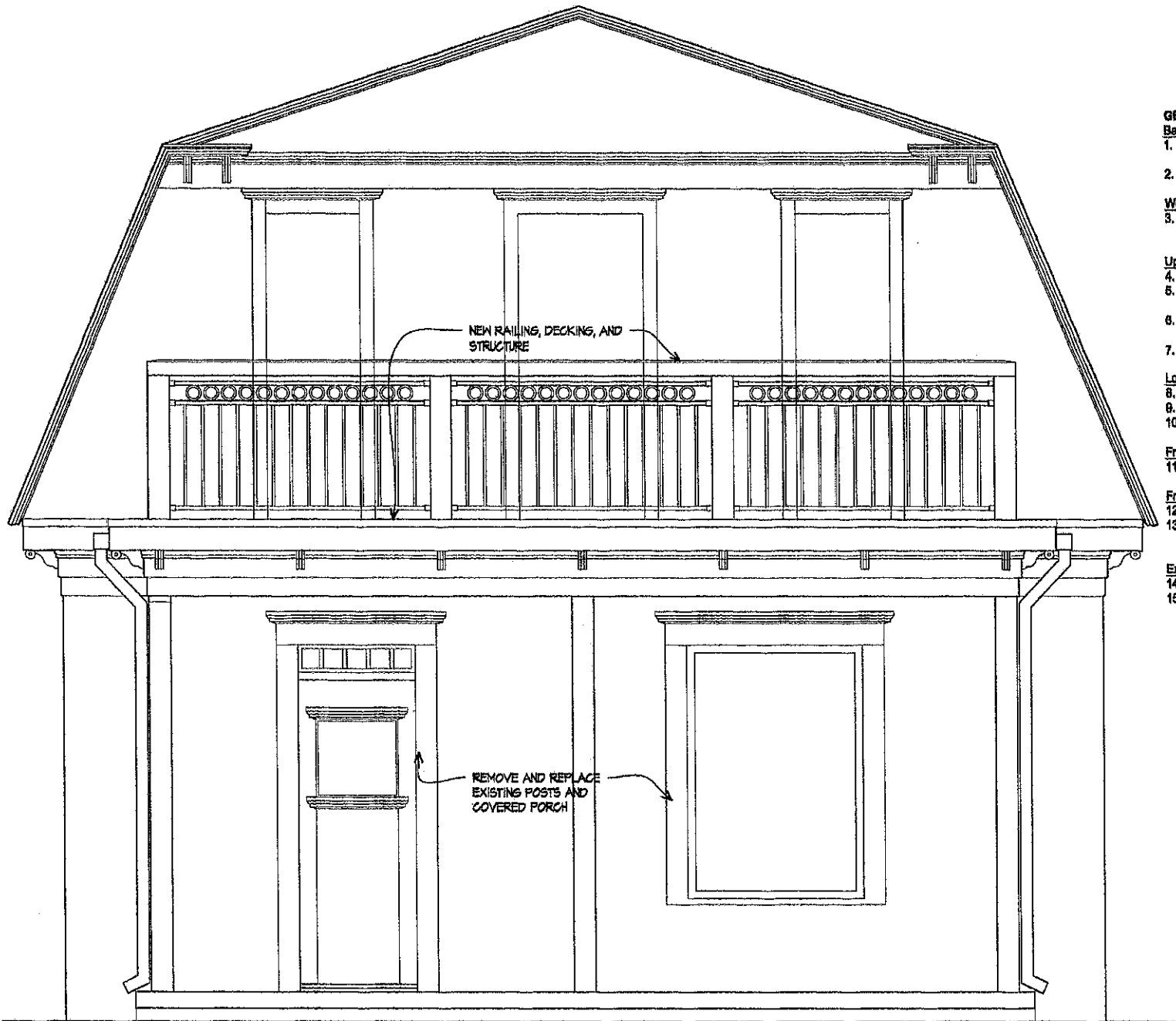
Strip and re-finish concrete pad.

Grade concrete pad and surrounding landscaping to ensure proper water drainage.

Exterior Paint

Paint entire front of house to match existing.

Paint north and south sides of house x feet within front of house to match existing.



GENERAL NOTES:

Balcony

1. Cover historic front window to protect during demo and construction.
2. Full demo of balcony save Corbels

Wood Trim

3. Replace any rotted trim around windows or on front of house.

Upper Balcony Door

4. Replace upper storm door.
5. Restore upper wood door and install or repair historic hardware or comparable hardware
6. Carpentry performed to properly seal upper door frame.
7. Replace lock hardware for upper door.

Lower Entry Door

8. Restore front wood door.
9. Replace weather seals at door.
10. Replace front storm door.

Front Facade of House

11. Seal cracks, replace trim as needed.

Front Porch

12. Strip paint, clean, and seal concrete
13. Regrade around concrete pad and surrounding landscaping to ensure proper water drainage.

Exterior Paint

14. Repaint entire front of house to match existing.
15. Provide separate cost to repaint entirety of house.

WEST ELEVATION

1/2" = 1'-0"

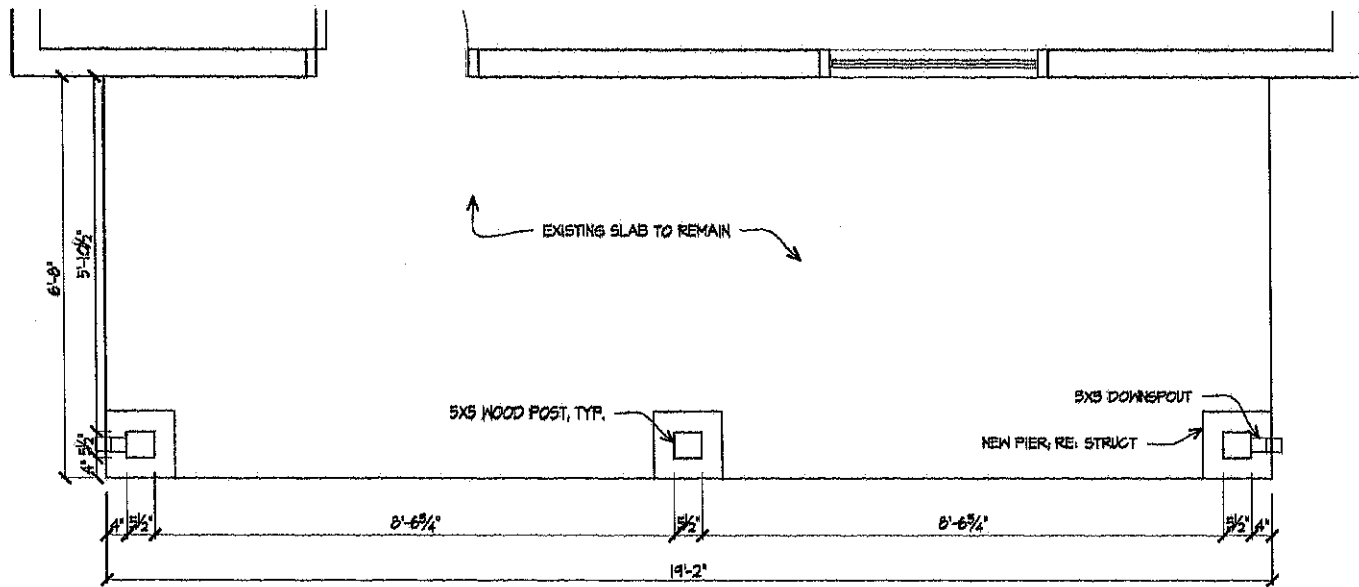


Eric Ellis
Architect
720.633.0936

Weise Residence
COVERED PORCH
728 Grant Ave., Lafayette, CO 80026

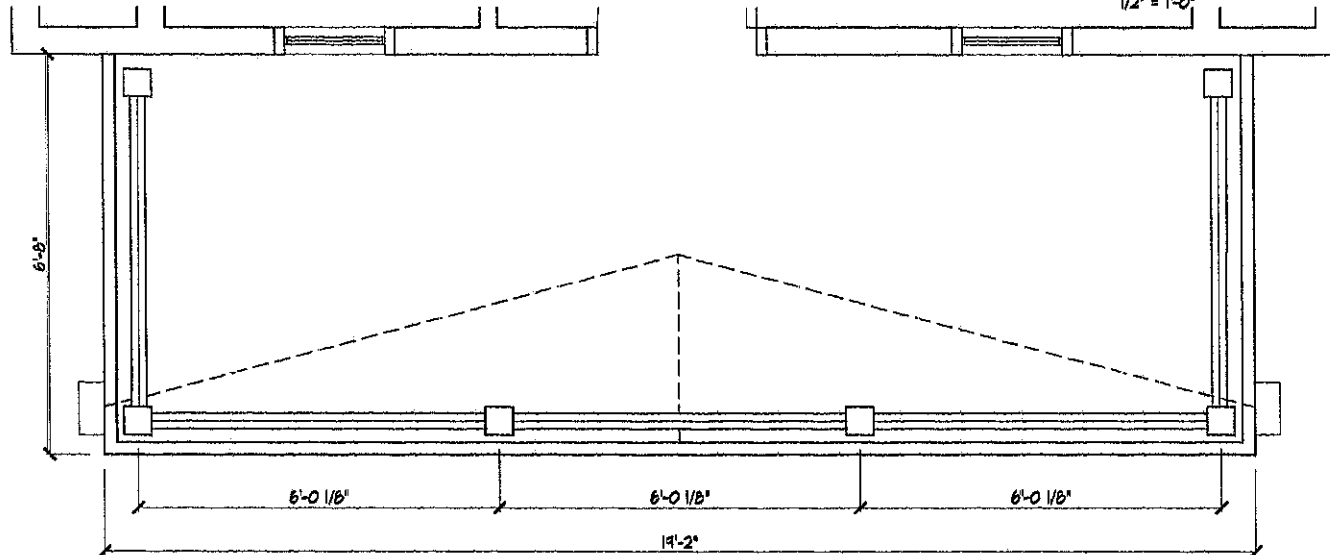
PROJECT #2429
DATE: 10/30/24
DRAWN BY: EE
CHECKED BY: EE
REVISIONS:





MAIN FLOOR PORCH PLAN

1/2" = 1'-0"



2 2nd FLOOR DECK PLAN

1/2" = 1'-0"

CD
Conscious
Design
ARCHITECTURE/INTERIOR DESIGN

Eric Ellis
Architect
720.833.0936

Weise Residence
COVERED PORCH
728 Grant Ave., Lafayette, CO 80026

PROJECT # 2429
DATE: 10/30/24
DRAWN BY: EE
CHECKED BY: EE
REVISIONS:

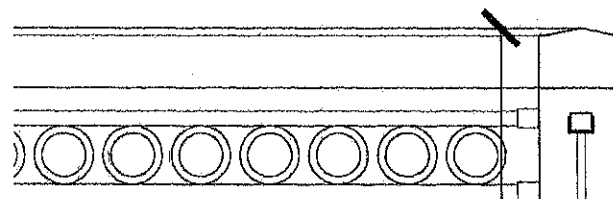
A2
OF

PROVIDE TPO UP FACE OF EXISTING SHEATHING 3" ABOVE TOP OF DECK; PROVIDE PREFIN. METAL FLASHING OVER TPO TO 1" BELOW TILETECH PORCELAIN PAVERS, TYP.

PROVIDE NEW 2X LEDGER BOLTED TO EXISTING RIM JOIST THROUGH EXT. SHEATHING; PROVIDE MTL FLASHING OVER LEDGER; RE: STRUCT

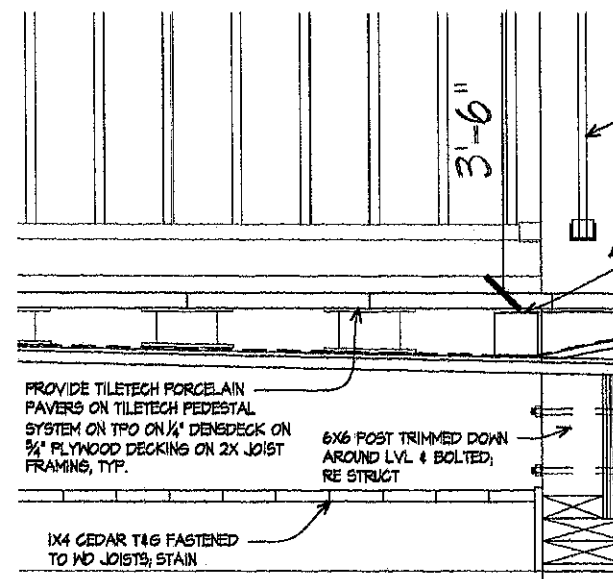
PROVIDE 2X10 JOISTS, RIP TOP AT 1/4" TO MIN OF 1/4"; RE: STRUCT

2 DECK SUPPORT DETAIL
1 1/2" = 1'-0"



GUARDRAIL TOP DETAIL

1 1/2" = 1'-0"



3 DECK EDGE DETAIL

1 1/2" = 1'-0"

FORTRESS BUILDING PRODUCTS A1-B STEEL RAILING INFILL F026; GLOSS BLACK;

6X6 WD POSTS EXTEND THRU SUBROOF DECKING TO 42" ABOVE WALKING SURFACE; EXTEND TPO UP FACE OF POST; COUNTERFLASH W/ EPDM

PROVIDE ROOF CRICKET TO SLOPE ROOFING TO NORTH AND SOUTH TO OVERFLOW SCUPPER

EXTEND TPO OVER WOOD CURB AND 2" DOWN FACE; COVER W/ PREFIN. METAL FLASHING AND CLEATED 1/2" DRIP EDGE

GC TO SALVAGE AND REUSE OR REMOVE AND REMAKE SCROLL OUTRIGGERS AND ALL EXISTING TRIM EXACTLY AS SHOWN, TYP.

EXISTING TRIM AND EAVE TRIM PROFILE IS SHOWN HERE NEARLY IDENTICAL TO THE EXISTING CONDITION

PROVIDE TILETECH PORCELAIN PAVERS ON TILETECH PEDESTAL SYSTEM ON TPO ON 1/4" DENSEDECK ON 3/4" PLYWOOD DECKING ON 2X JOIST FRAMING, TYP.

6X6 POST TRIMMED DOWN AROUND LVL 4 BOLTED; RE STRUCT

1X4 CEDAR T&G FASTENED TO WD JOISTS; STAIN

PROVIDE CPS COMPOSITE PLASTIC STANDOFF COLUMN BASE W/ 1X6 TRIM, FNT.

REFORM CONC. SLAB TO MATCH EXISTING

HELICAL PIERS PER STRUCT.

4 DECK POST BASE DETAIL

1 1/2" = 1'-0"



Louisville Historical Museum
October 2010

Property: 728 Grant Ave.

Legal description: South 1/2 Lot 4 & all of Lot 5, Block 7, Pleasant Hill Addition

Year of Construction: Boulder County says that the house was built in 1904. The house is shown in the correct location on the 1909 Drumm's Wall Map at the Louisville Historical Museum.

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Previous Addresses Used to Refer to this property:

- Prior to town wide address changes in late 1930s: none found
- Following town wide address changes in late 1930s: none found

1985 Survey of this Property

In 1985, this property was surveyed for the State of Colorado and the inventory record states the following:

"This is a Dutch Colonial Revival style structure. The foundation is rusticated ashlar with a brick foundation on the rear addition. The structure has a rectangular footprint. The doors and windows are in their original location, the windows are original. The roof is gambled with asphalt shingles and a hipped roof over the addition. There are no associated outbuildings."

"This structure has an addition on the back and a wooden porch, both of which appear to be historic, dates unknown."

The inventory record also noted that "[i]t is not typical miner's housing since it is a two story Dutch Colonial Revival. It may have been the home of someone of supervisory level."

The statement of significance states: "This is the only surveyed Dutch Colonial Revival structure in Louisville. It has integrity of location and some structural integrity, despite an addition in back and a porch addition."

It is not known why the house was referred to as the “Koeppler House” in the 1985 survey, as a search of the property records indicates that Joseph Koeppler owned the property for just two months in 1936.

Orrin T. Welch and the Establishment of the Pleasant Hill Addition

The subdivision in which 728 Grant is located is the Pleasant Hill Addition. This addition was platted and recorded with Boulder County in 1894 by Orrin T. Welch. Orrin Welch was the half brother of Charles C. Welch, the prominent Colorado businessman who played the major role in the founding of Louisville and the opening of its first coal mine, the Welch Mine, back in the 1870s. In the 1890s, Charles Welch was still involved in the development of the town. An example of this is Welch’s transfer of the property that would become the Pleasant Hill Addition to his half brother, Orrin, in 1893.

John Unger, 1904-1907

Orrin Welch, the Pleasant Hill Addition developer, sold Lots 3, 4, and 5 in Block 7 to John Unger in 1904. (The property would later be divided, resulting in 728 and 732 Grant. This occurred in the early 1950s.)

The significance of the ownership by John Unger is that Unger was a “carpenter & bldr,” as stated in the 1906 directory for Louisville. He could well have been the builder of the house. The County’s date of 1904 as the construction year seems consistent with this information.

Harry Van Mater and the National Fuel Company, 1907-1936 (29 years)

This house and property were then transferred to Harry Van Mater, a coal operator who was the President of the National Fuel Company. He transferred ownership to the National Fuel Company itself in 1912. It can be speculated that the house was the residence of someone in a management role at a local mine, perhaps as part of his compensation from the National Fuel Company.

Van Mater himself lived and worked in Denver. His name appears in a number of national newspaper articles from 1914 (available online) relating to opposing the efforts of the miners who were on strike in Colorado at that time.

Carolyn Conarroe’s book *The Louisville Story* indicates that locally, the National Fuel Company owned at least the Monarch #1 Mine near Marshall, from 1902 to 1918.

The following photo taken from the school (where Memory Square Park is now located) shows the north side of 728 Grant with no buildings between it and Spruce Street; it is undated, but appears to have been taken in the 1920s. 728 Grant is on the right, in back of the car.



Minnie Rockley, 1936-1945 (9 years)

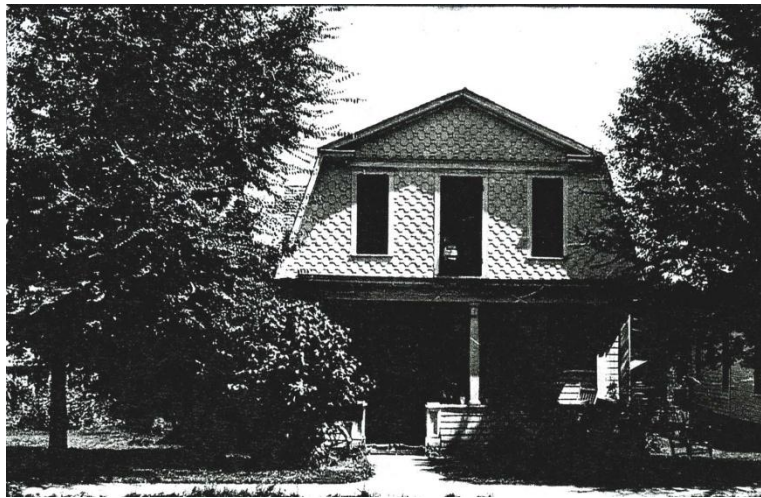
After a short period of ownership by Joseph Koeppler in 1936, the property was transferred to Minnie Rockley. During this period, however, she is listed in directories as living with her husband elsewhere in Louisville. The house may have been used as a rental or for a family member.

William & Flora Hutsell, 1945-1954 (9 years)

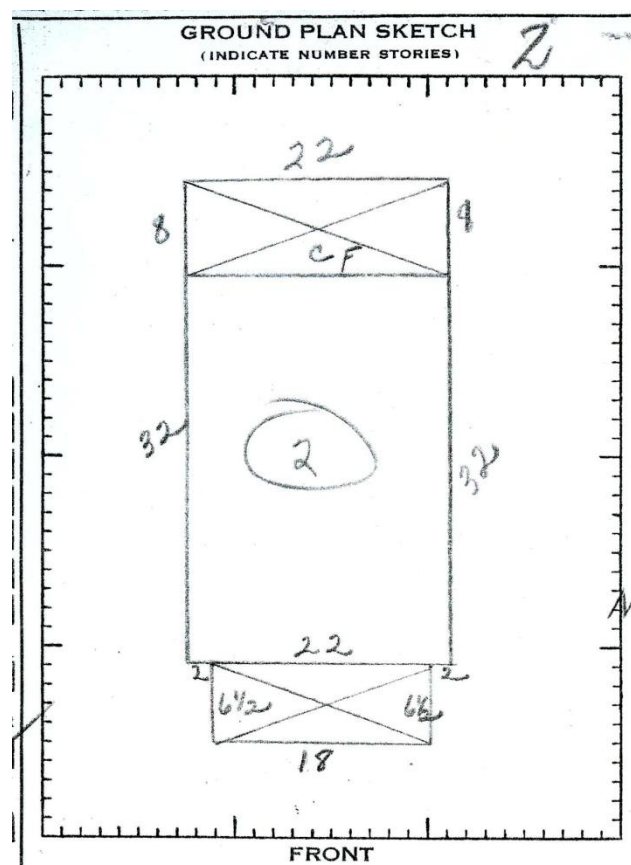
The next primary owners were the Hutsells, who then divided the property in 1954. The result was the sale of this property, 728 Grant, to Roy and Shirley Mullinex, while the Hutsells moved a house from the area of the University of Colorado in Boulder to 732 Grant in Louisville, where they then made their home.

William Hutsell was a coal miner and he and his wife, Flora, had at least three children, and perhaps more, who lived with them in the house. Donald, Wayne, and William Jr. are listed in the 1951 directory as residing with their parents at 728 Grant.

It was during the Hutsell ownership that the Boulder County Assessor surveyed the property in 1948. This shows the County's photo:



This shows the 1948 layout:





728 GRANT AVENUE
HISTORIC STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT
LOUISVILLE, CO

THIS PROJECT WAS PAID FOR BY A LOUISVILLE,
HISTORICAL FUND GRANT



Date: July 14, 2023

Prepared For:
Cameron and Ann Wiese
728 Grant Avenue
Louisville, CO 80027

Prepared By:
Conscious Design LLC
in association with:
Hartronft Associates, P.C.
950 Spruce Street, Suite 2A
Louisville, CO 80027

728 GRANT HISTORIC STRUCTURE ASSESSMENT

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 RESEARCH BACKGROUND / PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

1.1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Eric Ellis of Conscious Design LLC and Matt Berry of Ascent Structural Engineering conducted a Historical Structural Assessment at the house at 728 Grant Street in Louisville, CO to determine its viability as a candidate for a historic landmark status as defined under the Historic Preservation program of the City of Louisville.

Eric Ellis and Matt Berry reviewed the property on the afternoon of November 10th, 2022. The sky was clear and the temperature was in the mid 50s. Eric Ellis returned to the site on multiple occasions thereafter to review and measure additional areas of the site and structure.

1.1.2 PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

Property Owners:

Cameron and Ann Weise
728 Grant Avenue
Louisville, CO 80026
303.661.0294
Contact: Ann Weise

Historic Structure Assessment Consultants:

Preservation Architect: Conscious Design, LLC
in collaboration with Hartronft Associates p.c.
2260 Redwood Ave.
Lafayette, CO 80026
720.633.0936
Contact: Eric Ellis, Registered Architect, Principal

Structural Engineer: Ascent Group
4909 Pearl East Circle, Suite 201
Boulder, CO 80301
(w) 303/499-3022 (f) 303/499.3032
Contact: Matt Berry, PE

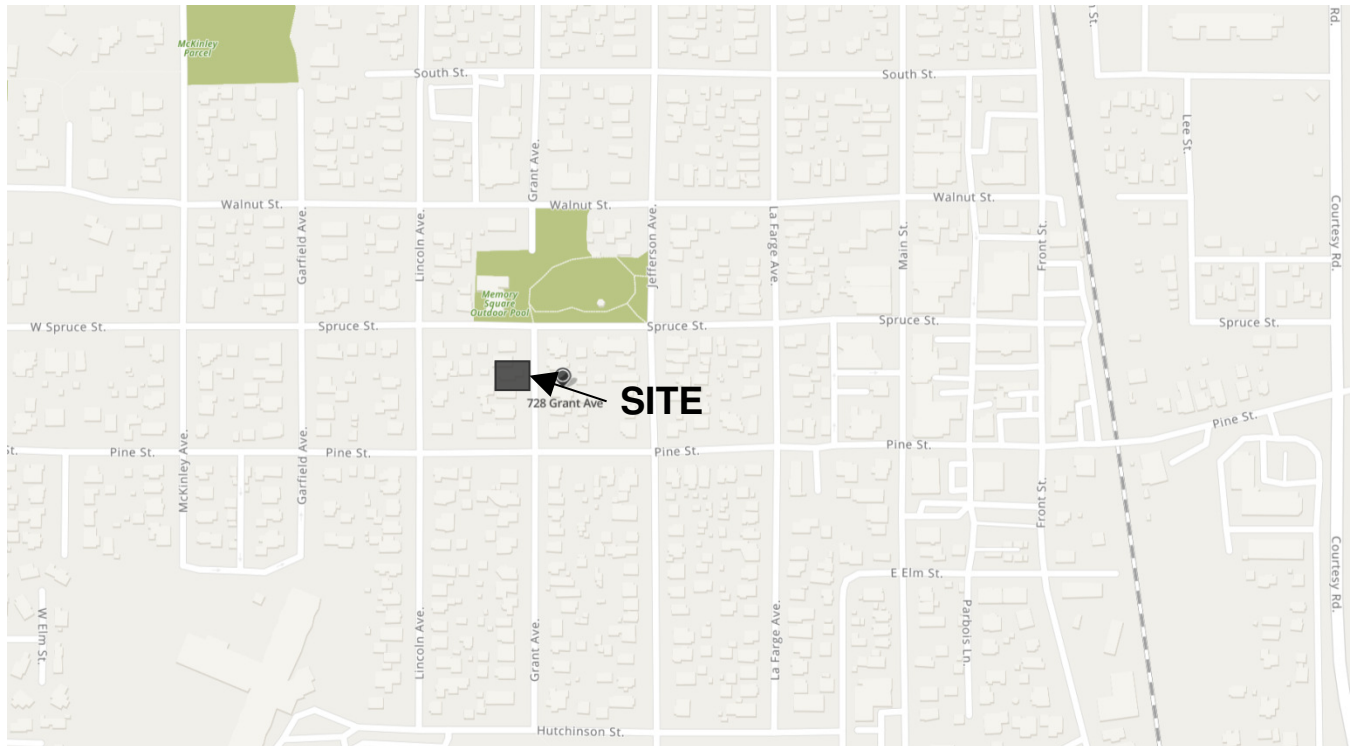
Sources:

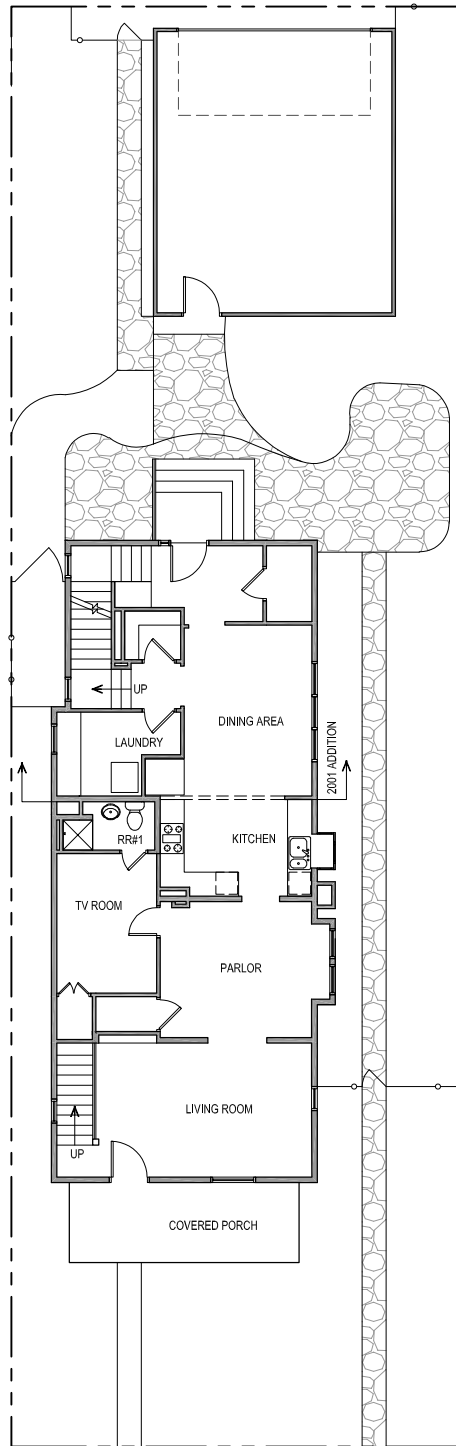
Louisville Historic Preservation Commission Staff Report, July 26, 2021
Louisville Historical Museum Report, October 2010
Ascent Structural Engineering Report, February 8, 2023

1.2 BUILDING LOCATION

1.2.1 VICINITY MAP

725 Grant Avenue, Louisville, CO 80027





SITE PLAN

$\frac{1}{16}" = 1'-0"$



ConsciousDesign, LLC

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Lafayette, CO 80026
720.633.0936

728 Grant Ave
Historical Structure Assessment
728 Grant Ave, Louisville CO 80027

1

S ½ Lot 4, and all Lot 5 Block 7 of the Pleasant Hill Subdivision

2.0 HISTORY AND USE

2.1 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE AND CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

Information from Bridget Bacon, Louisville Historical Museum

The Boulder County Assessor's estimates that 728 Grant Avenue was built c. 1904. The subdivision in which this house is located, the Pleasant Hill Addition, was platted in 1894. The subdivision was developed in the name of Orrin Welch, the half-brother of Charles C. Welch. Charles Welch was the person most responsible for the establishment of Louisville in 1878 after he established the first coal mine in this area in 1877.

It is believed that John Unger built the house at 728 Grant. He was a carpenter and builder by trade and bought the lots from Orrin Welch in 1904. He owned the property until 1907 when he sold to Harry Van Mater, who was the President of the National Fuel Company. In 1912, Van Mater transferred the ownership directly under the National Fuel Company. Van Mater himself lived and worked in Denver. His name appears in a number of national newspaper articles from 1914 relating to opposing the efforts of the miners who were on strike in Colorado at that time. The following photo taken from the school (where Memory Square Park is now located) shows the north side of 728 Grant with no buildings between it and Spruce Street; it is undated, but appears to have been taken in the 1920s. 728 Grant is on the right, in back of the car.



Minnie Rockley owned the home from 1936-1945, and based on City Directories, likely kept it as a rental property. The next owners, William & Flora Hutsell subdivided the property in the lots we know today on Grant. By doing so, they moved another house of theirs to 732 Grant. It appears William and his family lived at 732 Grant and William was a coal miner.

From 1954 until 1979, Roy and Shirley Mullinex owned and lived at 728 Grant. Roy was a tile layer with Boulder Tile. In 1978 the County Assessor re-visited the property in 1978 and took the photo below:



728 Grant Avenue, west (front) elevation – 1978 Boulder Assessors Card



728 Grant Avenue, northwest elevation– 2013 photo



728 Grant Avenue, southwest elevation – 2013 photo



728 Grant – LHM 2008.008.024 – c. 1970s/1980s photo

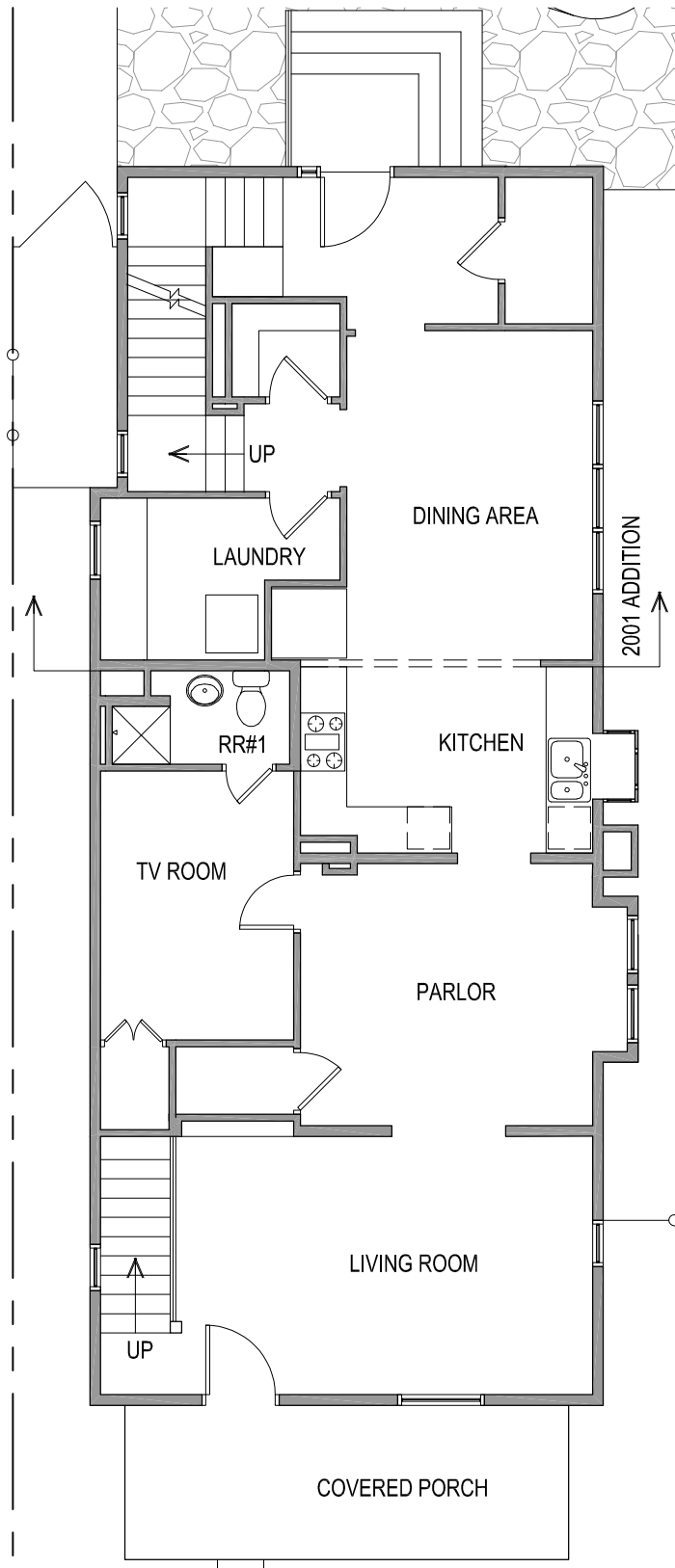
ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY:

728 Grant Avenue is an excellent example of Dutch Colonial Revival, a rare style for Louisville. The noticeable gambrel style roof is also a telling marker of Shingle style homes, though the Dutch Colonial Revival often exhibits a narrower front gambrel orientation which derived from the need to fit into suburban lots, among other key differences. A number of original windows appear original, as does the general form and feel of the home as it has not had any major additions that have greatly affected the mass or design of the home. There is an undated rear addition, that is very likely historic as it appears to match the sketch from the 1948 Assessor's card.

The house is two stories with horizontal wood siding on the first floor and decorative shingling in the gable of the front gabled gambrel roof. The south elevation has a boxed bay window with decorative detailing and the north has a cross gabled section in the center, also exhibiting decorative shingling in the gable. The porch has been altered since at least the 1948 Assessor's photo in which the porch railing is filled-in with horizontal siding and extends the full width of the house. The columns at that time appear to be of the Tuscan style, which were extremely common in Colonial Revivals in general.

A 1985 State of Colorado inventory record survey notes in the statement of significance that it was the only surveyed Dutch Colonial Revival in Louisville. That is not confirmed, but it is a very uncommon style to Old Town.

2.2 FLOOR PLANS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

$\frac{1}{8}" = 1'-0"$



NORTH

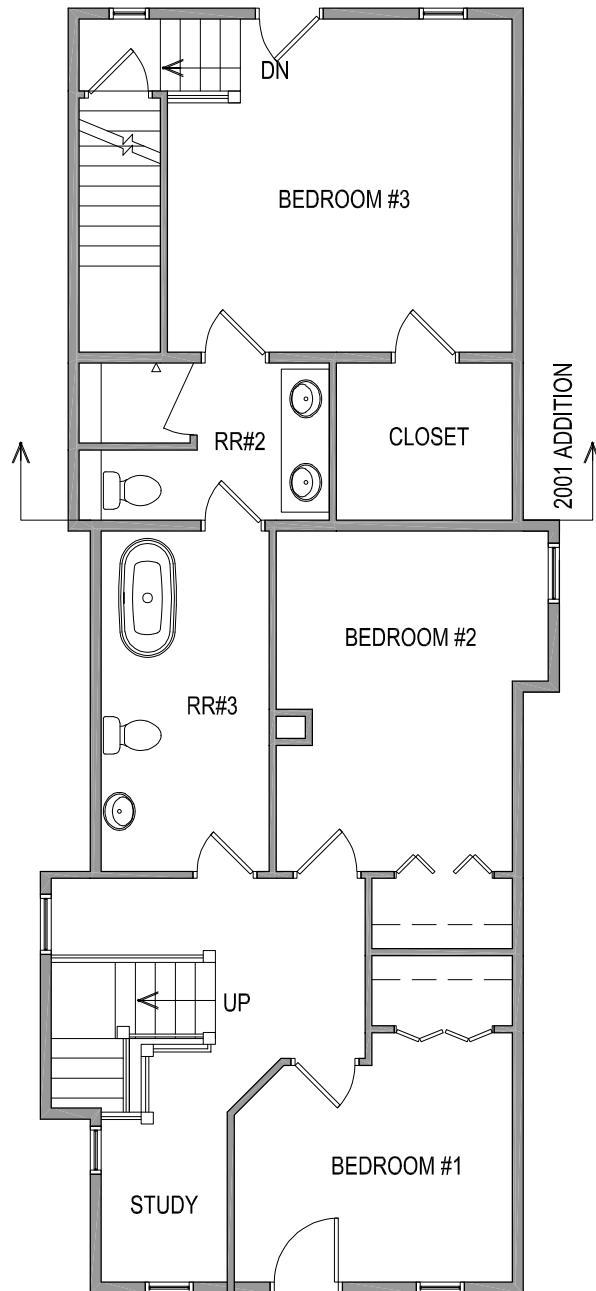


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2



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

$\frac{1}{8}" = 1'-0"$



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728 Grant Ave
Historical Structure Assessment
728 Grant Ave, Louisville CO 80027

3

2.3 PROPOSED USES

There is no change to the current use as a home for the structure. However, there are several areas of the original construction which require rehabilitation. These areas of rehabilitation include the interior footings, floor framing, and second floor west deck. Per the SOI's Guidelines for rehabilitation, additions are appropriate if the existing building doesn't comfortably fit the proposed program. The addition must also meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, specifically standards #4.

Standard #4: Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

The addition of the west side porch appears to be around 50 years old. Another major two-story addition at the east of the existing structure was constructed in 2011 that included an enlargement of the kitchen/dining area on the first floor and new stairs that lead to the second-floor master suite including a master bedroom, closet, and bathroom. Some effort has been undertaken to make it appear to fit within the original time period in which it was built. The similar construction includes the size and placement of new windows, matching siding depth, foundation stone, and a continuation of the roof form.

3.0 STRUCTURE CONDITION ASSESSMENT

3.0 RATING SYSTEM

The following rating system is used throughout this report to evaluate each feature, element, or space.

GOOD CONDITION: An element, feature, or space is evaluated in good condition when it meets the following criteria:

1. It is intact, structurally sound, and performing its intended purpose.
2. There are few or no cosmetic imperfections.
3. It needs no repair and only minor or routine maintenance.

FAIR CONDITION: An element, feature, or space is evaluated in fair condition when one or more of the following are evident:

1. There are early signs of wear, failure, or deterioration, although the feature or element is generally structurally sound and performing its intended purpose.
2. There is failure of a sub-component of the feature or element.
3. Replacement of up to 25% of the feature or element is required.
4. Replacement of a defective sub-component of the feature or element is required.

POOR CONDITION: An element, feature, or space is evaluated in poor condition when the following is evident:

1. It is no longer performing its intended purpose.
2. It is missing.
3. It shows signs of imminent failure or breakdown.
4. Deterioration/damage affects more than 25% of the feature/element and cannot be adjusted or repaired.
5. It requires major repair or replacement.

3.1 SITE

3.1.1 ASSOCIATED LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Description

The site has a gentle slope from the west to the east. There are several mature trees on the lot.

At the front or west side of the lot, there is a deciduous trees at the southwest corner and an evergreen at the northwest corner of the house. The grade at the west side of the property slopes toward the porch and can accumulate water against the porch slab during heavy rainfall. (Image 1-3.1.1). The west side of the house is mainly turf with some small shrubs and ground cover. The north side of the house is mainly leafy groundcover. The south side of the house has a walkway that wraps to the east of the house. This side of the house has a few trees and leafy ground cover. The east side of the house has a stone deck from the back door and a stone patio with seating and access to the two car garage that faces the alley and a walkway at the north side of the garage that leads to alley access. (Image 2-3.1.1) This area at the east side of the lot has several garden boxes and leafy ground cover with small patches of turf. (Image 3-3.1.1)



Image 1-3.1.1



Image 2-3.1.1



Image 3-3.1.1

Condition Evaluation

GOOD

The yard is well kept and trees appear to be healthy and pruned.

Recommended Treatment

The tree at the northwest corner of the lot is within four feet of the porch and has some branches very close to the second floor balcony. This tree could be pruned back as part of general maintenance. Extensions should be provided at downspouts to direct water five feet away from the foundation. It is advised that the front yard and the walk that leads to the front door be regraded higher to provide slope away from the foundation and direct water to the north and/or south side of the house.

3.2 STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

3.2.1 GENERAL STRUCTURAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Description

This is a two-story wood-framed house with a framed front porch and a 2nd level deck along the front facade. The main level floor is over a combination of crawlspace and a dug-out cellar at the back of the original section of the house. A 2-story addition containing over a full height basement is on the rear of the house and constructed in 2011.



Figure 1: Front of House

3.2.2 FOUNDATION

Description

The foundation system consists of primarily a rubble stone foundation bearing on grade. It does not extend below the 36" frost depth. There is limited tuck-pointing in the mortar joints but the interior of the foundation is not readily visible because it is covered with spray-foam insulation. The front porch posts appear to bear on a concrete slab on grade. A topping slab was added at some point after a rain event brought flooding onto the front porch. The finished basement area below the new addition consists of a modern concrete foundation, and a concrete wall separates the addition from the original cellar/crawlspace. Interior footings were composed of a variety of construction types added throughout the life of the structure; Certain beams were supported on stacked sandstone, others on wood logs sitting on pre-cast concrete footings or blocks, and newer adjustable posts bearing on pre-cast concrete footings. The foundation in the modern addition was not visible.



Figure 2: Exterior foundation with timber



Figure 3: Interior of perimeter Foundation and wood cellar walls

The overall condition of the visible perimeter rubble stone foundation is good. Some cracks are visible and should be expected in construction of this type and age. The interior footings visible in the crawlspace are in poor condition due to the un-shored soil adjacent to their location, and inadequate sizing. This soil is sloughing away and may undermine these footings. Along the south and east sides of the cellar space is an older timber wall and a newer wall that appears to be pressure treated plywood and wood studs. These walls hold back the soil with the stone foundation wall just to the south or east of that. The bottom of this newer wood wall is sitting directly on grade and does not appear to be able to resist the lateral pressure of the sloughing soil. The grade around the house within 5 feet of the building is generally flat and sloping toward the front porch at the front of the house. It was conveyed by Ann Weise that before spray-foam was applied, daylight could be seen through multiple places in the stone foundation.



Figure 7: Precarious Beam Support



Figure 8: Supports near sloughing soil

Recommended Treatment

Ascent recommends a new foundation adjacent to the excavated cellar area be constructed of reinforced concrete and the area behind it backfilled to prevent the soil from sloughing off any further. The interior crawl-space framing and supports will be more readily accessible during this process and possible accessible for further evaluation and repair. New cast-in-place footings are recommended to be installed in concert with the framing recommendations below. Repair and repointing of the existing masonry will not reduce the possibility of future movement due to frost heave and expansive soils. Maintaining drainage away from the house is paramount to the foundation success. Some grading issues cause some water to pool against the house. This should be repaired to slope away from the house and gutter downspouts maintained to discharge away from the foundation. Additional tuckpointing of the stonework is also recommended.



Figure 12: Wood retaining wall



Figure 13: Gutter downspout

3.2.3 PERIMETER FOUNDATION DRAINAGE

There is no evidence on site of a perimeter foundation drainage system. A perimeter foundation drainage system is not required provided adequate drainage away from the foundation for surface water and downspout discharge unless groundwater is determined to be an issue by a geotechnical engineer.

3.2.4 FLOOR & CEILING SYSTEMS

Description

The primary floor framing that was visible consists of 2x6 nominal wood floor joists spaced at 16" centers generally spanning in the north/south direction with post and beam bearing lines at roughly 6 to 7 feet on center running perpendicular to the floor joists. The finished wood flooring is attached directly to the floor joists. There appears to be no sub-floor. The 2nd floor framing was not visible. The 2nd floor deck on the front of the house appeared to show plywood sub-floor with a water-proof membrane on top. The wood framed rail appeared to be made of modern mill-work parts and dimensional lumber.



Figure 4: 2nd Floor Deck Rail



Figure 5: Deck Surface

Condition Evaluation

FAIR

There appears to have been multiple improvements of the existing floor post and beam bearing lines within the basement at some point over the life of the building. The newer steel posts are not installed properly with the adjustable extension extended too far and in one case a steel adjustment pin not properly installed. The beams under the floor framing are not properly sized and this, combined with the footings, result in an un-even floor above. A floor system of this type would not be used under current codes. There are some areas in the home where floor movement can be felt and this translates into the 2nd floor as well. Some joists have been notched for plumbing or electrical lines. The 2nd floor deck framing and rails are in poor condition. Rot is evident at the base of certain rail posts and it appears that water can infiltrate the deck surface. The deck joists were not visible, but further rot in these areas is likely.



Figure 9: Improperly installed steel pin (Foreground)
Over-extended post cap (Background)



Figure 10: Logs under individual joists

Recommended Treatment

The floor joists should be reinforced and re-supported with an organized beam and foundation system as they become accessible during future work. This may be integrated with the cellar wall foundations. The existing adjustable steel posts may be re-used, but shall be properly installed per the manufacturer instructions. Any severely notched joists should be reinforced or replaced. The ends of the joists bearing directly on the foundation should be observed and protected from moisture. At the 2nd floor deck the decking should be removed and replaced. At this time the deck joist and beams may also be replaced. The guard rail shall be removed and replaced.

3.2.5 ROOF FRAMING SYSTEM

Description

The roof framing consists of a gambrel roof framed with 2x4 roof joists at 24" centers, and an integrated ceiling diaphragm framed with 2x rafters at running in the north/south direction. The roof sheathing consists of 1x "skip sheathing" but it was overlaid with ½" OSB (Oriented Strand Board) during a re-roofing at some point. The ceilings all consist of a plaster or drywall finish.



Figure 6: Roof Framing

Condition Evaluation

GOOD

In the portions of the roof that were visible and accessible, no damage or excessive deflections were observed. Although there were some cracks in the plaster below, this is typical of a structure of this vintage. Future loading events such as snow loads and wind loads may result in some movement over the life of the structure. The ceiling finish appeared to be in good shape and no signs of excessive deflection were observed.



Figure 11: Painted over Ceiling Crack

Recommended Treatment

There are no recommendations at this time.

3.3 ENVELOPE – EXTERIOR WALLS

3.3.1 EXTERIOR WALL CONSTRUCTION

Description

Structural:

Wall framing was not visible and destructive testing was not performed.

Architectural:

It is unknown the state of or the type of wall insulation since no destructive observations were performed.

Condition Evaluation

Structural:

Refer to wall framing for any notations related to exterior walls.

Architectural:

Cavity conditions specific to the wall construction were not evaluated.

Recommended Treatment

Structural:

Refer to wall framing for any notations related to exterior walls.

Architectural:

Energy requirements per the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) require specific envelope R-values and other energy efficiency requirements. The IECC, however, states that any building listed in the National Register of Historic Places is exempt from the code. It is still recommended that any future alterations be considerate to the intent of the code and energy concerns of the City. Any additions to the building do need to comply with current IECC.

Further exploration of the building envelope could include thermal imaging to determine the relative thermal resistance of the building components. This would be the basis for a recommendation for improving energy efficiency.

3.3.2 EXTERIOR FINISHES

Description

The building's siding and trim is wood with a painted finish. The original color of the building is unknown, but the historic photo from the 1970s or 1980s show the building as light green with white trim. (Refer to images in section 2.1) Today, the building is a medium green with red, dark green, white and dark grey trim accents.

Condition Evaluation

GOOD

While the building looks as if the painting has been done in the last five years, there are signs of peeling. Some wood siding and trim exhibit signs of rotting and damage (Image 1&2 3.3.2).



Image 1-3.3.2



Image 2-3.3.2

Recommended Treatment

When the time comes to repaint, the siding and trim should be properly scraped to remove any loose paint or unsuitable substrate prior to application of the new paint. Some repair is advised for some rotted wood siding and trim.

3.3.3 EXTERIOR MASONRY

Description

The masonry foundation system as discussed in Section 3.2.2. A portion of a chimney is exposed within the basement.

Condition Evaluation

See Section 3.2.2

Recommended Treatment

See Section 3.2.2

3.3.4 EXTERIOR APPENDAGES – PORCH, STOOP, PORTICO, ETC.

Description

The front west facing stoop is constructed as a concrete slab against the existing wood siding and masonry foundation and appears in all historical photos. The back east facing porch is newer wood construction. The front west facing stoop has a second floor deck above. It is assumed that the second floor deck had a railing due to the existence of the second floor door onto the roof cover. However, a photo from 1978 does not show a railing but a photo from 1980s does. The railing itself seems to have been replaced and rebuilt differently over time. (Refer to photos in 2.1)

Condition Evaluation

FAIR TO POOR

Refer to 3.2.4 for the structural condition evaluation for this west facing roof deck. The roofing/deck walking surface is in poor shape and will need to be replaced. Several areas show exposed rotting subroof. The railings are not secure due to apparent rotting of the subroof below. The railing and railing attachments do not appear to meet current code requirements for opening limitations, point loads, and general safety.

Recommended Treatment

Refer to 3.2.4 for structural repairs. For the west facing covered deck, we suggest the removing and replacing of the subroof, roof waterproofing, deck walking surface, deck wood fascia, gutters, most or all of the railing pickets, and fasteners. Upon removal of the subroofing, a more complete evaluation of the condition of the joists and structural members may be determined. The east deck and balcony above are of new construction and in good condition.



Image 1 – west deck - 3.3.4



Image 2 – east deck - 3.3.4

3.4 ENVELOPE – ROOFING AND WATERPROOFING

3.4.1 ROOFING SYSTEMS

Description

The existing roofing system is asphalt shingles. The shingles appear to be fairly new.

Condition Evaluation

GOOD

Based on exterior observations, the shingles themselves exhibit no signs of abnormal wear and tear. No signs of moisture or condensation within the roof skip sheathing or within the roof cavity were seen.

Recommended Treatment

Future re-roofing should be done when as a part of typical maintenance. Regularly reviewing the roof sheathing for any signs of moisture is recommended.



Image 1 – 3.4.1

Description

Very little flashing could be observed. There appears to be some flashing at the brick chimney to roof intersection.

Condition Evaluation

UNKNOWN

What can be observed from below does not show extensive damage.

Recommended Treatment

As a part of regular maintenance this area should be evaluated further and replaced if necessary.

3.4.3 DRAINAGE SYSTEM, GUTTERS & DOWNSPOUTS

There is existing drip edge flashing at the intersection of the eave and gutter and newer drip edge flashing at the gable ends. Some roof eaves do not have gutters or drip edge flashing. The newer addition to the building has new gutters and drip edge flashing.

Condition Evaluation

GOOD

Existing flashing at the new and older portions of the roof are in good condition.

Recommended Treatment

As a part of regular maintenance when the house is re-roofed, we suggest new drip edge flashing at portions of the roof where it is missing. Existing downspouts should be provided with extensions to direct roof water away from the foundation a minimum of five feet.



Image 1 – 3.4.3

3.4.4 SKYLIGHTS / CUPOLAS AND CHIMNEYS

Description

The building does not have any skylights or cupolas nor is there evidence of any in the historic photograph. The chimney has been repurposed as a mechanical flue.

Condition Evaluation

Refer to section 3.3.3 for masonry.

No treatment is recommended at this time.



Image 1 – 3.4.4

3.5 WINDOWS AND DOORS

3.5.1 DOORS

Description

Exterior:

There are four doors on the exterior of the building. The two doors on the west elevation appear to be original doors. The first level entry door and second level doors leading to the roof deck have observable checks, splits, and some missing wooden trim pieces in the decorative profiles. (Image1 & 2 1 3.5.1) The second floor door does not shut easily due to apparent damage to the threshold. The first floor entry door is wood with a stained finish and a 1/3rd lite. There are storm doors on both west facing doors that could use replacing. The east facing doors are new.

Exterior trim along the west side of the house appears to be original. These include 1x4 trim at doors and windows and multiple ogee trim profiles, trim banding, and decorative eave brackets.

Interior:

All original interior doors are four panel painted doors of various sizes. Doors located within the addition are wood stained doors.

Interior profile trim is provided at all wall openings and at door jambs and heads. All interior trim is painted white. The stair handrails are wood stained with white painted pickets with wood turned profiles.

Condition Evaluation

GOOD TO FAIR

The second floor west facing door has visible checks presumably due to sun and/or moisture (Image 1 3.5.1). This door appears to be original. This door will need repairs but is in fair shape. All other doors are in good shape.

Recommended Treatment

Exterior:

The newer doors are not in need of immediate replacement. The first and second floor west facing doors require maintenance and replacement of some wood profiles and even some panels. Some sections of this door could be sanded and repaired by a skilled craftsman. Storm doors that protect both the west facing doors do not appear to seal adequately and could use replacement or repair.

Interior:

The doors are not in need of immediate replacement and are typically in good shape.



Image 1 – west side 2nd floor - 3.5.1



image 2 – west side 1st floor – 3.5.1



image 3 – original interior door
1st floor – 3.5.1

3.5.2 WINDOWS

Description

Most windows throughout the house are new double-hung vinyl windows. Some windows in the west side original portion of the house are painted wood double-hung windows.

Condition Evaluation

GOOD

All new windows are in good shape. Some windows on the south elevation within the Parlor are original and appear to be painted shut. These windows are single pain and single or double hung windows and have a wood storm sash.

North Windows:

The first floor windows on the north side are in good condition with no apparent signs of deterioration. Paint is in good condition. These windows are newer double hung vinyl windows. The original wood trim appears to be still in place. (Image 1 – n. window – 3.5.2) The second floor north windows are original with one window adapted to receive a swamp cooler. This window shows obvious signs of decay and splits at the window stops. (Image 5 – n. window – 3.5.2)

It also appears that the glazing on these windows has a wood stop in place that is in good condition. It is unknown if the stop is original however it appears that windows originally had wood glazing stops. The wood storm sashes are also in good condition.

East Windows:

The windows on the east elevation are part of the recent addition and are white vinyl double pain windows. These windows are in good condition. (image 4 – new east windows – 3.5.2)

South Windows:

The double hung windows on the south side of the house are both new at the east end and original at the west end. The windows that are part of the original construction are in fair condition. The paint is exhibiting aligatoring as described in Section 3.4.2 and some rot is apparent on portions of the glazing stops. The windows have what appear to be original wood storm sashes. The windows are not currently operable which may be due to being painted shut or the counterweight system may be broken. (image 2 – original s. windows-3.5.2)

West Windows:

The second floor windows appear to be newer double hung vinyl windows. The larger picture window on the first floor is fixed on the bottom pane and has stained glass in the top pane. It is difficult to ascertain the exact stained glass in the historical photos to confirm if this is the original stained glass. However, the glass in this window has wood stops and appear to be original single pane glass. This window also has a wood storm sash and is in good condition.

Recommended Treatment

Overall, it is recommended that when the building is repainted care be taken when repainting sash and trim pieces. Overall, windows should be restored according to the National Parks Service's *Preservation Brief #9, The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows* which includes individual evaluation and a program for maintenance, repair, or replacement. Also, NPS's *Preservation Brief #10, Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork* should be followed when preparing the windows for new paint. Repair minimal rotted areas with epoxy.

North Windows:

First floor windows are newer windows are in good shape and need no repair. The second floor window will need the swamp cooler either removed or seals replaced. The window will need replacement. If the swamp cooler is to be used for this window, proper seals and retrofitting would be required to discourage sitting water that can increase rotting of original wood frames and trim.

East Windows:

These newer windows are in good shape and need no repair.

South Windows:

Newer windows are in good shape and need no repair. The pair of original windows in the parlor will require some repair. When the time comes to repaint the building, we would recommend the windows, sashes, jambs, sills, and storm sashes be properly prepared for repainting per *Preservation Brief #10* which includes sanding of loose, peeling paint only. Removing paint should be avoided and should only be removed to the next sound layer of paint. Sanding and scraping should be done carefully to avoid damaging wood and original profiles.

West Windows:

Newer second floor windows are in good shape and need no repair. Inspect sash and repair glazing stops/glazing putty where needed. When the time comes to repaint the building, we would recommend the windows, sashes, jambs, and sills be properly prepared for repainting per *Preservation Brief #10* which includes sanding of loose, peeling paint only. Removing paint should be avoided and should only be removed to the next sound layer of paint. Sanding and scraping should be done carefully to avoid damaging wood and original profiles.



Image 1 – n. window – 3.5.2



image 2 – original s. windows-3.5.2



image 3 – original w. window



image 4 – new east windows – 3.5.2



image 4 – new east windows – 3.5.2

3.6 INTERIOR FINISHES

3.6.1 WALL FINISH MATERIALS

Description

The walls finishes vary from plaster on wood lathe at the original house and gypsum board on wood framing at the newer east side addition. The interior wood trim at the new addition has been installed to match the existing trim in the original portion.

Condition Evaluation

GOOD

The condition of the walls throughout is in good shape. No extensive cracking or water is visible. Although some wear and tear can be seen at interior wood trim at the base, at doors, and at openings, the trim is in good shape throughout.

Recommended Treatment

There are no recommendations to the interior wall finish or trim at this time.



Image 1 – parlor walls – 3.6.1

3.6.2 CEILING FINISH MATERIALS

Description

The ceiling finishes vary from plaster on wood lathe at the original house and gypsum board on wood framing at the newer east side addition.

Condition Evaluation

The ceiling finishes are generally in good shape throughout. Some cracking can be observed in the second floor west bedroom however, this is expected in homes this old. Extensive loading due to snow conditions can create plaster cracking over time. (figure 11 – 3.2.5.1)

The gypsum board ceiling in the restroom, hallway and backstage areas are in good condition.

Recommended Treatment

There are no recommended treatments at this time.

3.6.3 FLOOR FINISH MATERIALS

Description

The house has wood flooring in the original portion of the house and throughout the first floor. Some bathrooms have been covered with tile. All bedrooms and stairs are provided with carpet. The second floor is all carpet with the exception of bathrooms which have tile.

Condition Evaluation

GOOD

The wood flooring in the original portion of the house is in good shape and shows no obvious signs of deterioration. The wood flooring in the kitchen does not appear to be level and tends to sag toward the west. This is not uncommon among older houses. The wood flooring in the kitchen is new and the owner indicated that the flooring was attempted to be leveled during the last renovation to moderate success. (Image 1 – 3.6.4)

Recommended Treatment

No recommendations at this time except routine cleaning and maintenance.



Image 1 – 3.6.4

3.6.4 TRIM AND BUILT-INS

Description

Refer to 3.6.1.

Condition Evaluation

GOOD

Trim is in good condition but minor wear in places is evident throughout.

Recommended Treatment

No recommendations at this time.

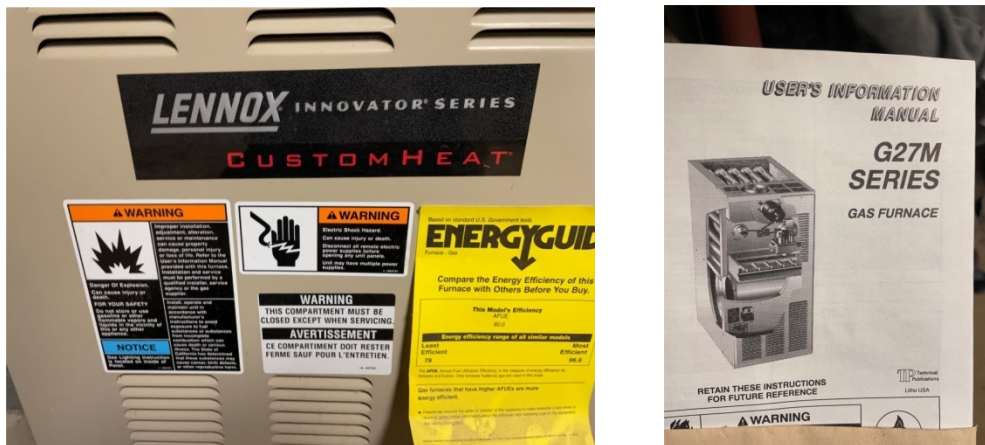
3.8 MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

3.8.1 HEATING & AIR CONDITIONING

Description

The two story house has approximately 2,060 sf. The landlord anecdotally reports that in general the heating and cooling of the space is adequate year round.

The space is served by a gas fired Lennox G27M Furnace located in the partial basement space. The furnace is gravity vented, 80% efficient, 120 MBH input model, and appears to be in fair to good condition. A smoke duct detector was observed on the return which is a safety feature in excess of code requirements. Photos of the furnace and owner's manual appear below.



Furnace and Owner's Manual



Furnace

Condition Evaluation

GOOD

The systems appear to be in good condition. The system has had regular service and does not show any signs of deterioration.

Recommended Treatment

Recommendations for the heating and cooling systems are as follows:

- The addition of hard wired carbon monoxide detectors in the space would be advisable to protect against low combustion air available – particularly if upgrades to the envelope were made that resulted in a tighter building construction.
- Conduct a balance report to check duct leakage into crawl space and satisfactory return air availability.
- The crawlspace where the water heater and the furnace is located is unventilated and spray foam insulation has been added at the inside face of the original masonry foundation. Code requires that if a crawlspace is not ventilated then it must be conditioned. No supply air is currently being provided into the crawlspace. Also, no transfer grills are present from the crawlspace into the remaining portions of the house.

3.7.2 VENTILATION

Description

Primary ventilation appears to be through the original chimney for both the gas furnace and the gas water heater. See sections 3.7.1 and 3.4.1 outlined above related to crawlspace and roof ventilation.

Condition Evaluation

GOOD

Other than roof and crawlspace ventilation, there are no concerns with current furnace ventilation. One first floor bathroom does not have a window or an outside ventilated bathroom fan. The second floor bathrooms both have bath fans; the master bathroom has a operable window and the west side bathroom has a vent into the attic space.

Recommended Treatment

Recommendations for the ventilation system are as follows:

An Energy Recovery Ventilator could be installed. This would exhaust air from the space – tying into the toilet exhaust systems as well as general space exhaust – at 500 cfm and bring in 625 cfm of outside air to keep the space under positive pressure. The energy recovery feature of the equipment would precondition the outside air enough to maintain equal comfort levels to what they have now.

3.7.3 WATER SERVICE, PLUMBING, & SEWER UTILITIES

Description

The building has a 5/8" water service with newer meter located in the crawl space. The water service size is typical for a residence and is adequate for the building. Photos of the service entrance are below.



Domestic water tap and meter

The domestic hot water is provided by an electric water heater located in the crawl space. It is a Bradford White 50 gallon, natural gas model and the nameplate is shown below.



Water Heater



Sewer Pipe

Condition Evaluation

GOOD

The buildings sanitary lines and some exhaust ventilation lines are located in-line with key structural members of the house. Some structural members have been retrofitted to around the location of existing sewer lines. Structural recommendations have been provided in section 3.2.4.

The location and configuration of the water service appears to be a bit precarious and is not mounted to any structure. The owners have described a water main breakage event that occurred in the street several years ago that sent a flood of water into the front yard and into the crawlspace. The water seemed to have followed the water service line into the crawlspace. Some remnants of this water event are can be seen within the crawlspace.

It is in good condition and provided enough hot water for the current space. However, the water heater has overflow drainage directly into the crawlspace dirt. The water heater is at the very lowest part of the house and below the main sewer. It would be difficult to properly dispose of any overflow when regular maintenance is performed to drain down the water heater. A dry pit can be observed in the crawlspace where water has been previously expelled. We do not propose changes at this time.

The sewer and vent systems visible in the crawlspace are very difficult to access but what can be observed appears to be in good condition. The condition of the underground sewer and vent systems is unknown. No failures or imminent problems were observed and the age of the piping appeared to be newer and show signs of repair so it is expected that regular maintenance has been performed.

The plumbing fixtures in the restrooms were in good condition and most have been replaced within the last 10 years.

Recommended Treatment

Recommendations for the plumbing systems are as follows:

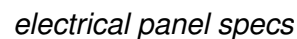
- ### 3.8.4 FIRE SUPPRESSION - SPRINKLERS

The house does not have any fire suppression systems.

3.9.1 ELECTRICAL SERVICE & PANELS

Electrical service is supplied to the existing building from an overhead utility service via a building mounted weather head located at the northwest corner of the garage. The meter and a subpanel for the garage are located at this location. The main electrical feed extends from the subpanel underground to the main panel located at the exterior face in the north side of the house. The electrical service is rated 200 Amps, 240/120 Volts, 1-phase, 3-wire.

Both of the electrical panels were manufactured by Siemens, are estimated to be 10-15 years old and appear to be in good condition, showing some signs of wear but still performing its intended purpose.





Electrical masthead and garage subpanel

The electrical service appears to be adequately sized for the current building loads and has been reconfigured from the original house electrical when the previous renovation and addition was performed.

The panels appear to be in good condition, showing some signs of wear but still performing its intended purpose. With regular maintenance could continue to be used to serve the current building loads.

Recommended Treatment

No changes proposed.

3.9.2 ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Description

All electrical distribution is located within the walls of the house and cannot be evaluated. New portions of the house at the east side have new electrical distribution.

Condition Evaluation

The distribution feeders were reworked to some extent during the last renovation and appear to be in good condition.

Many receptacle outlets are located throughout the building providing a good distribution of convenience power. There are still numerous two-prong outlets in the original portion of the house. Newer, renovated portions of the house have 3-prong, grounded type and are in good condition.

Recommended Treatment

No recommendations at this time.

3.9.3 LIGHTING

Description

The lighting system consists mostly of newer, inefficient incandescent light fixtures which may not meet current energy codes.

The first floor general lighting consists of ceiling, wall and pendant mounted incandescent globe fixtures. The restroom lighting consists of incandescent vanity light fixtures. The crawlspace has two incandescent keyless porcelain lamp holders in the unfinished area. The installation date of these fixtures is unknown, but they appear to have been installed within the last 10 years. Lighting control is provided by manual wall switches in each respective room.

Condition Evaluation

The general lighting appears to be in good working condition.



Typical interior light fixtures



Typical wall sconce

Recommended Treatment

No recommendations at this time.

3.9.4 FIRE DETECTION SYSTEM

Description

The building fire detection system consists of local smoke detectors/alarms throughout the building.

There are a variety of local smoke detectors/alarms in the building. Bedrooms all had fire/smoke detectors. No fire/smoke or carbon monoxide detectors were observed within the crawlspace.

Condition Evaluation

All existing fire/smoke detectors appeared to be fairly new.

Recommended Treatment

All fire/smoke detectors should be regularly replaced with batteries. Missing fire/smoke detectors should be replaced. A fire/smoke and carbon monoxide detector should be provided within the crawlspace.

Description

There is currently no security alarm system installed in the building.

Condition Evaluation

There is currently no security alarm system installed in the building.

Recommended Treatment

No recommendations area proposed.

4.0 ANALYSIS & COMPLIANCE

4.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Given the age of the structure and the time period at which improvements were made, it is possible there is asbestos containing materials as well as the potential for lead paint. No tests were conducted for this assessment and no test data was provided by the Owner. It is always advisable to notify any contractors working on the building that hazardous materials may be present, perhaps concealed behind other construction, and that discovery of any suspect materials should be reported to the owner and properly handled, and tested, as required. Consultants and Contractors qualified in hazardous material abatement should be contacted if hazardous materials are suspect.

4.2 MATERIALS ANALYSIS

No materials analysis was performed for the assessment. A paint analysis should be done to ascertain the original paint color as well as to determine whether or not lead is present and a mortar analyses at the foundation and chimney, or any other areas needing repointing, should be performed.

4.3 ZONING CODE COMPLIANCE

The property is subject to the zoning regulations of the City of Louisville.

The current property is in the Residential Low Density (RL) zoning district and also within the Old Town Overlay District and is subject to the Old Town Overlay Zoning District Regulations. This structure is a single family home and fits within the zoning requirements.

This house is oriented with the entry facing west, the garage facing the alley on the east, and neighboring houses to the north and south. A survey was not conducted to verify exact locations of property lines. The required side yard setbacks for lots 30 to 60 feet is five feet. The required front yard setback is 20 feet with an exception that allows for a covered porch to extend six feet within this setback.

The setback on the north side is approximately 3'-6". The setback on the south side is approximately 10'-6". The west (front) setback is 22'-0". The east (alley) setback is approximately 2'-0". The house meets all required setbacks except for the north side which appears to set within the allowable setback 18".

The parcel is estimated to be 4,519 per the Boulder County Assessor information. The allowable Floor Area Ratio for a lot area of 4,000 to 5,999 sf is .45 or 1,999 sf, whichever is greater. The total floor area is estimated to be 2,061 sf which is a floor area ratio of .456.

Lot coverage for a lot having an area of 4,000 to 5,999 sf is 1,600 sf or 37.5 percent, whichever is greater. The estimated lot coverage is 1,571sf or 34.7%, which is within the zoning requirements.

5.0 PRESERVATION PLAN

5.1 PRIORITIZED WORK

Recommended Treatments for elements, features, or spaces have been prioritized for the Phasing Plan and identified utilizing the following terms: Critical Deficiency, Serious Deficiency, and Minor Deficiency. "Critical Deficiencies" are included in the initial phase of work to be completed as soon as possible. Subsequent phases should address any other "Serious" or "Minor" deficiencies as indicated in the Phasing Plan.

Criteria/guidelines for each are as follows:

CRITICAL DEFICIENCY: One or more of the following indicate a critical deficiency:

1. Advanced deterioration has resulted in failure of the building element, feature, or space, or will result in its failure if not corrected within two years.
2. Accelerated deterioration of adjacent or related building materials has occurred as a result of the feature or element's deficiency.
3. The feature or element poses a threat to the health and/or safety of the user.
4. The feature or element fails to meet a code/compliance requirement.

SERIOUS DEFICIENCY: One or more of the following indicate a serious deficiency:

1. Deterioration, if not corrected within two to five years, will result in failure of the feature or element.
2. Deterioration of a feature or element, if not corrected within two to five years, may pose a threat to the health and/or safety of the user.
3. Deterioration of adjacent or related building materials and/or systems will occur as a result of the deficiency of the feature or element.

MINOR DEFICIENCY: One or more of the following indicate a minor deficiency:

1. Standard preventive maintenance practices and building conservation methods have not been followed.
2. A reduced life expectancy of affected or related building materials and/or systems will result.
3. A condition exists with long-term impact beyond five years.

5.2 PHASING PLAN

In general, the existing house at 728 Grant is in good condition overall. There are no items that could be considered Critical Deficiencies. There are some items which are important to address from a safety, code, and/or serviceability standpoint. The recommendations have been divided into the relative levels of deficiencies described above, with the most serious deficiencies to be addressed in Phase I of an overall Preservation Plan for building rehabilitation, or as soon as it is practical as part of normal building maintenance. The less critical items are grouped into Phase II and III as appropriate from a practical standpoint. Note that the designation of "Phases" does not imply that the items within a given phase must be done concurrently, only that the items in any given phase have a similar level of urgency.

Phase I: Address Serious Deficiencies:

1. Rebuild the covered deck and associated second floor railings.
2. Provide a new foundation adjacent to the excavated cellar.
3. New cast-in-place footings in concert with new reorganized post and beam framing supporting the first floor.

Phase II: Address Minor Deficiencies:

1. Regrade some areas to ensure proper drainage away from house.
2. New roof drip edge flashing and gutters where missing.
3. Provide proper attic ventilation utilizing eave and roof vents.
4. Provide conditioned air into the crawlspace and transfer grills to circulate air per code requirements.
5. Provide downspout extensions where missing.
6. Repair the first and second floor west facing doors.
7. Provide additional carbon monoxide and fire/smoke detectors where required by code.
8. Provide bathroom ventilation where none is present.

These deficiencies include upgrades and repairs that are not currently threatening the condition of the historic structure, but should be addressed for continued use. These items would include:

1. Thermal imaging to determine possibilities for improving energy efficiency.
2. Repair or replace the pair of original south side windows to be operable.

5.3 ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE COST OF CONSTRUCTION

6.0 PHOTOGRAPHS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Historic and contemporary photographs have been included in the text to provide context for the relevant section. Other photographs are included herein to better illustrate detailed findings and recommendations.



Southwest view



North view



East Elevation

7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. "Historic Building Inventory Record" 03/03/1985

Louisville Historical Museum. "Property: 728 Grant." Report Dated October 2010.

Historic Preservation Commission, Staff Report. "728 Grant Avenue Probable Cause Determination." Prepared for the City of Louisville, July 26, 2021.



GENERAL NOTES:

Balcony

1. Cover historic front window to protect during demo and construction.
2. Full demo of balcony save Corbels

Wood Trim

3. Replace any rotted trim around windows or on front of house.

Upper Balcony Door

4. Replace upper storm door.
5. Restore upper wood door and install or repair historic hardware or comparable hardware
6. Carpentry performed to properly seal upper door frame.
7. Replace lock hardware for upper door.

Lower Entry Door

8. Restore front wood door.
9. Replace weather seals at door.
10. Replace front storm door.

Front Facade of House

11. Seal cracks, replace trim as needed.

Front Porch

12. Strip paint, clean, and seal concrete
13. Regrade around concrete pad and surrounding landscaping to ensure proper water drainage.

Exterior Paint

14. Repaint entire front of house to match existing.
15. Provide separate cost to repaint entirety of house.

WEST ELEVATION

1/2" = 1'-0"

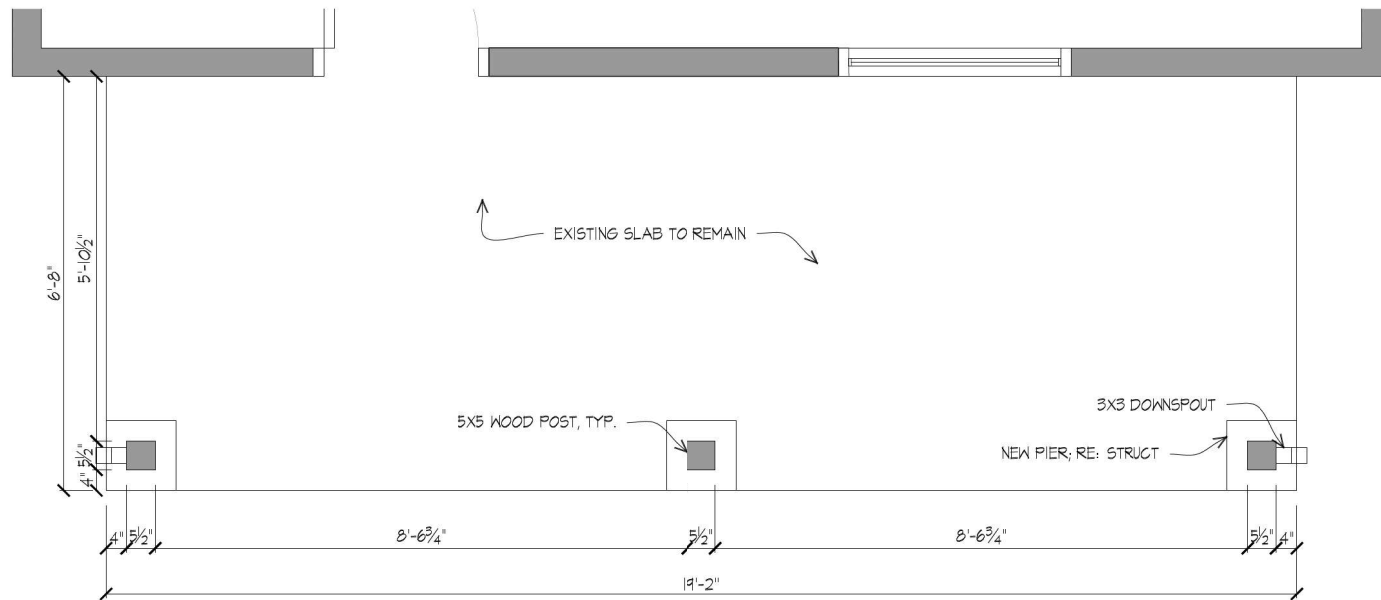


Eric Ellis
Architect
720.633.0936

Weise Residence
COVERED PORCH
728 Grant Ave., Lafayette, CO 80026

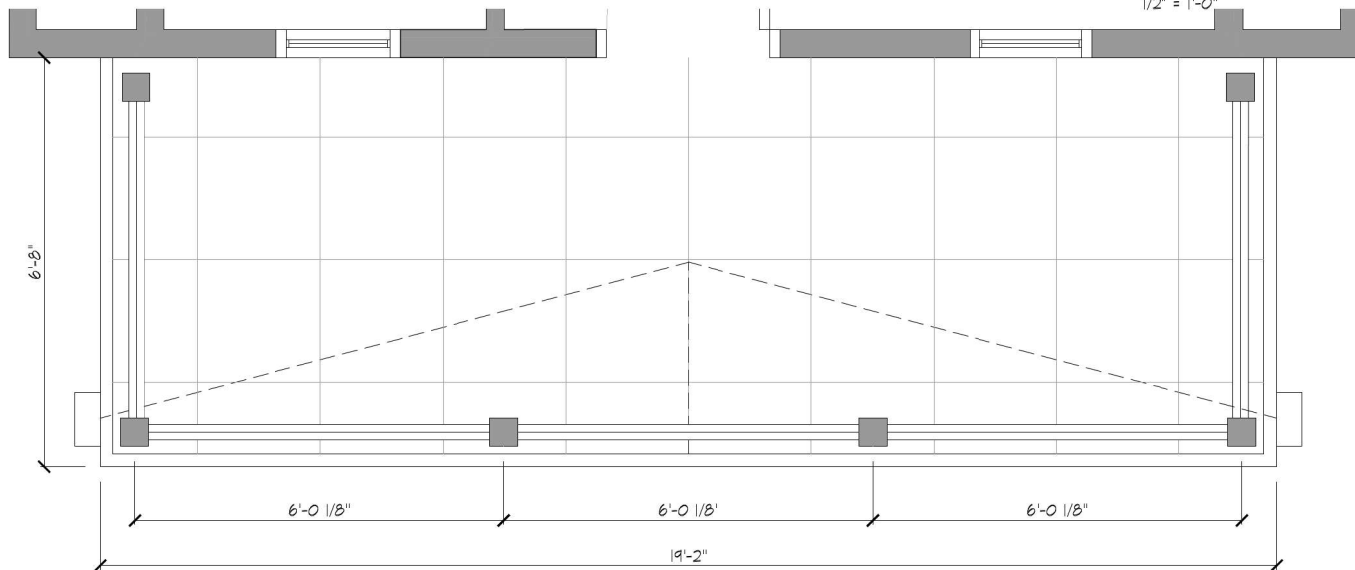
PROJECT # 2429
DATE: 10/30/24
DRAWN BY: EE
CHECKED BY: EE
REVISIONS:





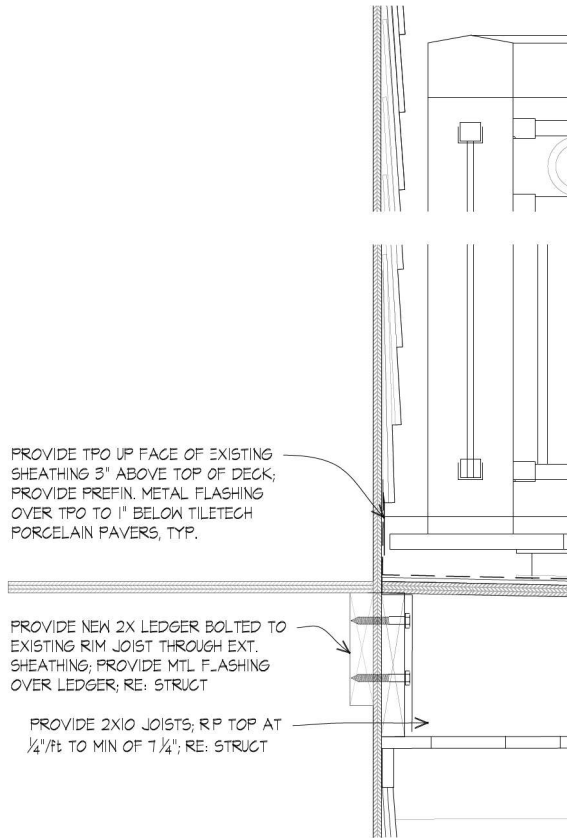
MAIN FLOOR PORCH PLAN

1/2" = 1'-0"

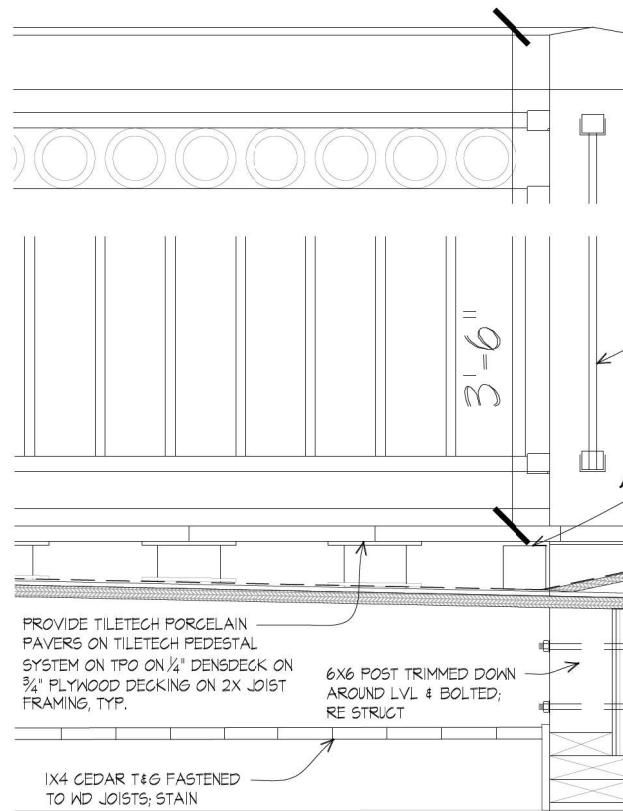


2 2nd FLOOR DECK PLAN

1/2" = 1'-0"



2 DECK SUPPORT DETAIL
1 1/2" = 1'-0"



GUARDRAIL TOP DETAIL

1 1/2" = 1'-0"

FORTRESS BUILDING PRODUCTS
AI-13 STEEL RAILING INFILL Fe26;
GLOSS BLACK,

6X6 WD POSTS EXTEND THRU
SUBROOF DECKING TO 42"
ABOVE WALKING SURFACE;
EXTEND TPO UP FACE OF POST;
COUNTERFLASH W/ EPDM

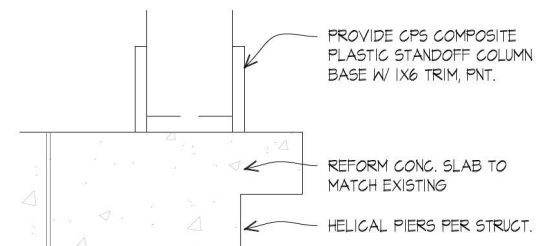
PROVIDE ROOF CRICKET TO
SLOPE ROOFING TO NORTH
AND SOUTH TO OVERFLOW
SCUPPER

EXTEND TPO OVER WOOD
CURB AND 2" DOWN FACE;
COVER W/ PREFIN. METAL
FLASHING AND CLEATED 1/2"
DRIP EDGE

GC TO SALVAGE AND REUSE
OR REMOVE AND REMAKE
SCROLL OUTRIGGERS AND ALL
EXISTING TRIM EXACTLY AS
SHOWN, TYP.

EXISTING TRIM AND EAVE TRIM
PROFILE IS SHOWN HERE
NEARLY IDENTICAL TO THE
EXISTING CONDITION

3 DECK EDGE DETAIL
1 1/2" = 1'-0"



4 DECK POST BASE DETAIL
1 1/2" = 1'-0"



Weise Residence
Front Porch
728 Grant Avenue
Louisville, CO 80027
Cost Code Estimate
Date 3-18-2025

Permits and Fees		Cost Estimate	Comments
125	Asbestos/Mold Mitigation	200.00	Testing
Site Work			
200	Demolition	0.00	
205	Survey/Staking	0.00	
210	Excavating/Backfill/Compaction	1500.00	
211	Material Import/Export	250.00	concrete to recycle

Concrete		Cost Estimate	Comments
300	Foundation	3500.00	
310	Helicals	2975.00	
330	Concrete Sawing/Boring	500.00	
Wood, Carpentry, Labor			
600	Frame Materials	4850.00	
604	Frame In-House Labor	10500.00	
605	Demo/Dust Mitigation	450.00	
606	Demo In-House Labor	3500.00	
620	Exterior Trim Materials	5200.00	
625	Exterior Trim In-House Labor	9750.00	
626	Window and Door Installation	525.00	
630	Decks, Material/Rail	5300.00	
635	Decks, Labor In-House	7200.00	
656	Project Management	1500.00	
Painting		3750.00	
Thermal and Moisture Protection			
700	Weatherproofing, Temporary	250.00	
730	Roofing, TPO, Membrane	4810.00	
740	Roofing, Accessories	200.00	
750	Gutters and Downspouts	400.00	

Doors and Windows**Comments**

810	Exterior Doors	900.00	2 storm doors
815	Exterior Door Hardware	275.00	

Miscellaneous Construction Costs

1700	Dump Fees	370.00	
1710	Dumpster Fees	0.00	
1720	Temporary Privy	575.00	
1730	Equipment Rental	0.00	
1740	Crane Service	0.00	
1760	Cleaning	0.00	
1770	Construction Utilities	0.00	
1775	Miscellaneous/Administrative	0.00	
1799	Common Labor In-House	0.00	

Related Construction Costs

1800	Contractor Fee @ 20%	13846.00	
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Total Construction Costs

\$ 83,076.00

ITEM: Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) Grant Program Update – Draft Resolution No. XX, Series 2025

STAFF: Jess Daniels, Senior Planner

PURPOSE

The purpose of this item is to:

- Present draft Resolution No. XX, 2025 which updates the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF); and request that a motion be made by the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) for City Council to consider the resolution for adoption.

BACKGROUND

A key project in the 2024/2025 Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) Work Plan is providing a recommendation to Council to update the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) HPF grant program. The last comprehensive update to the HPF was in 2019 ([Resolution No 17, Series 2019](#)).

At the August 18, 2025, HPC meeting, staff recommended a proposed approach for updating the grant program which included new grant limits, a tiered approach, a new sub-grant for residential stabilization work, and new income considerations. Staff received direction from the HPC to prepare a draft resolution with the feedback received on the proposed approach. [LINK: August 18, 2025, HPC Communication](#)

At the October 20, 2025 HPC meeting, staff presented a draft resolution where the HPC provided additional feedback and requests for information, including:

1. Two drafts of the new resolution with each of the following options:
 - a. adding clarification under Section 12 (e) that properties landmarked prior to the resolution that have never received grants may request a grant for up to 25% of the current resolution incentive amounts, limited to Tier 1 funding (no exceptional/extraordinary circumstances).
 - b. adding provision under Section 12 (a) for staff to provide a 6-9 month courtesy notice to owners of landmarked properties for upcoming grant request timeline deadlines.
2. Clarifying Section 12 (c) that the timeline extension request process can only be for work not started or completed and requests under previous resolutions will be referred to the full commission for consideration at a public meeting.
3. Adding a new exceptional circumstances language criteria for the applicant to demonstrate a gap in funding in Section 7 (f)(iv.).

4. Research on the number of landmarked properties that have not yet requested grant funds, separated per applicable resolution and corresponding incentive amounts (i.e. past and current)
5. Estimate of encumbered fund balance (i.e. approved and reimbursed grant funds) from the HPF fund between 2010-2025.

[LINK: October 20, 2025 HPC Communication](#)

DISCUSSION

Prior Resolution No. 2, Series 2012

Staff conducted research and found that 12 of 36 properties landmarked between 2010 and 2018 have not submitted applications for grant funds. As per current Resolution 17, Series 2019, Section 12, these properties are subject to the resolutions in effect at that time. Resolution No. 2, 2012, Section 3 is the applicable resolution of the time which provided an opportunity for applicants to request a matching grant 18 months after landmarking for up to \$ 5,000 for residential structures and up to \$ 65,000 for commercial structures. All of these properties are ineligible for grant funds as per the Resolution in effect at the time, as the grant request deadlines occurred between July 2018 - June 2020.

Current Resolution No. 17, Series 2019

Staff found that 26 of 27 landmarked properties between 2019 to 2025 have requested and been approved grant funds under the current Resolution 17, Series 2019. The one property that hasn't yet requested funding is still within their period of eligibility.

Draft New Resolution - Option 1

Option 1 of draft Resolution XX, Series 2025 (Attachment No. 2) Section 12 (e) provides a provision that properties landmarked prior to the current resolution that have never received grants may request a grant for up to 25% of the current resolution incentive amounts, limited to Tier 1 funding (no exceptional/extraordinary circumstances),

Fiscal Impact of Option 1

Staff estimate the fiscal impact of Option 1 to be up to \$315,000.

There are 12 properties that did not apply for grant funds between 2010-2018. Allowing these properties to apply for up to 25% of the proposed new resolution incentive amounts, limited to Tier 1 funding, would impact the HPF fund by approximately \$315,000. ($\$105,000 \times .25 = \$26,250 \times 12$).

Draft New Resolution - Option 2

Option 2 (Attachment No. 3) adds a provision under Section 12 (a) for staff to provide a 6-9 month courtesy notice to owners of landmarked properties for upcoming grant request timeline deadlines as specified in the adopted resolutions that govern the HPF fund.

Fiscal Impact of Option 2

Staff estimate the fiscal impact of Option 2 to be \$0. There is no cost associated with this new administrative procedure.

FISCAL IMPACT

The fiscal impact of Option 1 is \$315,000.

The fiscal impact of Option 2 is \$0.

The current HPF fund balance is \$2.1M with around \$1M in revenues each year. The property at 1016 Main Street is under contract for \$1.4M but has not yet closed; when the property is resold, the proceeds of the sale will be placed back in the HPF. The HPF tax will sunset in 2028 unless extended.

Option 1 would encumber the current fund balance to approximately \$1.6M. There is one active application for a commercial landmarked property requesting grants totaling \$1.2M, which if granted could reduce the fund to \$400,000. Additionally, staff anticipate receiving/reviewing 6 residential grant application requests in the next 6 months, and 1 additional commercial grant application.

The new grant incentives under the proposed Resolution XX, 2025 are proposed to be capped at \$136,000 for residential properties and \$500,000 for commercial properties. Therefore, the anticipated future demand for HPF funds in the near term (6 months) could be up to \$1.3M (not including exceptional/extraordinary fund requests).

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff do not recommend Option 1 (Attachment No. 2) for the following reasons:

- Not a fiscally responsible use of HPF funds due to inconsistency with the adopted Resolutions that govern administration of the fund, including deadlines for requesting grants after landmarking, and contradiction with the intent of the program and fund, which is to incentivize landmarking;
- Reduces opportunities to incentivize landmarking of future properties (anticipated to be 6 residential and 2 commercial application in next 6 months);
- Challenges with reviewing grant requests with outdated or non-existent Historic Assessments (HSAs);
- Fairness to property owners who did apply for funds within the grant deadlines
- Lack of staff and HPC capacity to consider 12 potential new grant application cases in addition to current and anticipated case load; and
- Problematic for the future use, integrity, precedence, planning, and administration of the fund.

Staff recommend Option 2, and that the HPC approve Resolution XX, Series 2025 (Attachment No. 1), recommending to City Council adoption of the proposed Option 2 (Attachment No. 3) resolution updating the Historic Preservation Fund incentives, including new administrative procedure to notify property owners of upcoming grant deadline limits.

Staff would present the updated resolution to City Council as early as the December 16, 2025, City Council meeting.

ALTERNATIVES

Provide staff direction on edits to the updated funding resolution if changes are desired.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Resolution No. 12, Series 2025
2. Option 1: Resolution No. XX, 2025 (HPF Update)
3. Option 2 (Recommended): Resolution No. XX, 2025 (HPF Update)

**RESOLUTION NO. 11
SERIES 2015**

**A RESOLUTION MAKING FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING
UPDATES TO THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND**

WHEREAS, there has been submitted to the Louisville Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) a Resolution modifying and increasing incentives utilizing the Historic Preservation Fund.

WHEREAS, historic properties and buildings of character in the City of Louisville (the "City") are major contributors to the character and quality of life of our City; and

WHEREAS, the City Council, pursuant to the City Charter, established a Historic Preservation Commission to assist it in the preservation and landmarking of these properties; and

WHEREAS, when properties are locally landmarked they are preserved for future posterity and enjoyment and continue to contribute to the unique character of the City; and

WHEREAS, at the November 4, 2008 election, the voters approved Ballot Issue 2A to levy a one-eighth of one percent (1/8%) sales tax for purposes of historic preservation purposes within Historic Old Town Louisville through December 31, 2018; and

WHEREAS, at the November 2, 2010 election, the voters approved Ballot Issue 2D to levy a permanent use tax of 3.50%, which superseded the City's then-current use tax, of which one-eighth of one percent (1/8%) of the use tax was dedicated to historic preservation purposes consistent with Ballot Issue 2A; and

WHEREAS, at the November 7, 2017 election, the voters approved Ballot Issue 2F, which extended the expiration date of the temporary sales tax of one-eighth of one percent for historic preservation from December 31, 2018 to December 31, 2028; and

WHEREAS, by Ordinance No. 1544, Series 2008, and Ordinance No. 1743, Series 2017, the City Council imposed the tax approved by the voters, established the Historic Preservation Fund ("HPF"), and codified the financial incentives set forth within Ballot Issues 2A (2008), 2D (2010), and 2F (2017); and

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 20, Series 2009, Resolution No. 20, Series 2010, Resolution No. 2, Series 2012, and Resolution No. 2, Series 2014, the City Council adopted provisions related to the administration and uses of the HPF and established grant programs and incentives to assist property owners in the rehabilitation and restoration of historic properties and new buildings of character; and

WHEREAS, by Resolution No. 4, Series 2014, and Resolution No. 21, Series 2016, the City Council established a revolving loan program within the HPF

to encourage landmark designations and rehabilitation of historic properties in the City of Louisville; and

WHEREAS, by Resolution No. 17, Series 2019, the City Council combined all previously-adopted incentives into a single resolution and increased certain incentives; and

WHEREAS, by Resolution No. 24, Series 2025, the amounts available for Historic Structure Assessment (HSA) grants were increased from \$4,000 to \$7,500 for residential properties and from \$9,000 to \$10,000 for commercial properties; and

WHEREAS, a core value of the City's Comprehensive Plan is promotion and preservation of the City's history and cultural heritage, particularly the City's mining and agricultural past; and

WHEREAS, increasing incentives for historic preservations will promote and strengthen another core value of the City's Comprehensive Plan, which is to promote of unique commercial areas and distinctive neighborhoods, recognizing the diversity of commercial areas and neighborhoods by establishing customized policy and tools to ensure that each maintains its individual character, economic vitality, and livable structures; and

WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Commission desires to increase the maximum amounts of certain Historic Preservation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, COLORADO:

1. The Historic Preservation Commission recommends the City Council approve Resolution XX, Series 2025 in the attached Exhibit A.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this _____ day of _____.

Lynda Haley, Chairperson

**RESOLUTION NO. XX
SERIES 2025**

**A RESOLUTION MODIFYING AND INCREASING INCENTIVES UTILIZING THE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND**

WHEREAS, historic properties and buildings of character in the City of Louisville (the "City") are major contributors to the character and quality of life of our City; and

WHEREAS, the City Council, pursuant to the City Charter, established a Historic Preservation Commission to assist it in the preservation and landmarking of these properties; and

WHEREAS, when properties are locally landmarked they are preserved for future posterity and enjoyment and continue to contribute to the unique character of the City; and

WHEREAS, at the November 4, 2008 election, the voters approved Ballot Issue 2A to levy a one-eighth of one percent (1/8%) sales tax for purposes of historic preservation purposes within Historic Old Town Louisville through December 31, 2018; and

WHEREAS, at the November 2, 2010 election, the voters approved Ballot Issue 2D to levy a permanent use tax of 3.50%, which superseded the City's then-current use tax, of which one-eighth of one percent (1/8%) of the use tax was dedicated to historic preservation purposes consistent with Ballot Issue 2A; and

WHEREAS, at the November 7, 2017 election, the voters approved Ballot Issue 2F, which extended the expiration date of the temporary sales tax of one-eighth of one percent for historic preservation from December 31, 2018 to December 31, 2028; and

WHEREAS, by Ordinance No. 1544, Series 2008, and Ordinance No. 1743, Series 2017, the City Council imposed the tax approved by the voters, established the Historic Preservation Fund ("HPF"), and codified the financial incentives set forth within Ballot Issues 2A (2008), 2D (2010), and 2F (2017); and

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 20, Series 2009, Resolution No. 20, Series 2010, Resolution No. 2, Series 2012, and Resolution No. 2, Series 2014, the City Council adopted provisions related to the administration and uses of the HPF and established grant programs and incentives to assist property owners in the rehabilitation and restoration of historic properties and new buildings of character; and

WHEREAS, by Resolution No. 4, Series 2014, and Resolution No. 21, Series 2016, the City Council established a revolving loan program within the HPF to encourage landmark designations and rehabilitation of historic properties in the City of Louisville; and

WHEREAS, by Resolution No. 17, Series 2019, the City Council combined all previously adopted incentives into a single resolution and increased certain incentives; and

WHEREAS, by Resolution No. 25, Series 2025, the amounts available for Historic Structure Assessment (HSA) grants were increased from \$4,000 to \$7,500 for residential properties and from \$9,000 to \$10,000 for commercial properties; and

WHEREAS, a core value of the City's Comprehensive Plan is promotion and preservation of the City's history and cultural heritage, particularly the City's mining and agricultural past; and

WHEREAS, increasing incentives for historic preservations will promote and strengthen another core value of the City's Comprehensive Plan, which is to promote unique commercial areas and distinctive neighborhoods, recognizing the diversity of commercial areas and neighborhoods by establishing customized policy and tools to ensure that each maintains its individual character, economic vitality, and livable structures; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to increase the maximum amounts of certain Historic Preservation incentives to best serve the City's core values, as set forth herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, COLORADO:

Section 1. Historic Preservation Fund.

There exists a Historic Preservation Fund ("HPF") in the City of Louisville, as established by Ordinance 1544, 2008 and amended by Ordinance 1743, 2017.

- a. The HPF shall be funded by:
 - i. Proceeds from the 1/8% sales tax established by 2008 Louisville Ballot Issue 2A and Ordinance 1544, Series 2008 and extended by Louisville Ballot Issue 2F and Ordinance 1743, Series 2017;
 - ii. Proceeds from the allocation of 1/8% use tax for historic preservation, as established by Louisville Ballot Issue 2D and Ordinance 1575, Series 2010;
 - iii. Private and public donations, bequests, grants and funding from other sources made to the City for historic preservation purposes;
 - iv. Interfund loans from the City of Louisville; if approved by ordinance; and
 - v. Earnings on such amounts as may be deposited in the HPF.

b. The City of Louisville Historic Preservation Commission (the “Commission”) shall make recommendations regarding expenditures from the HPF, but final action shall be taken by City Council by resolution, provided that after January 1, 2019, any expenditure of funds outside historic Old Town Louisville is approved by the affirmative vote of not less than five members of the entire City Council. The HPF should be managed to achieve maximum preservation of historic structures and the character of historic Louisville.

c. The Commission shall annually submit to the City Council an annual workplan and may supplement, modify, or update this document throughout the year as necessary.

d. As further detailed in the Sections below, the uses of the HPF shall be consistent with the following funds or purposes:

- i. Administrative Funds;
- ii. Contingency/Emergency Reserve Funds;
- iii. Sales and Use Tax Proceeds to Support the Operations and Maintenance of the Louisville Museum Campus;
- iv. Acquisitions Funds; and
- v. Incentives for Historic Preservation, to Preserve Character, and for New Construction, including grants and loans.

Section 2. Administrative Funds.

Administrative Funds shall be used for purposes consistent with the establishment of the HPF, and shall include, but not be limited to:

a. Historical building surveys, other site surveys or reconnaissance-level or intensive-level historic and architectural surveys;

b. Staff to support the Commission and City activities in administering programs funded by the tax, including, but not limited to, interns, preservation planners, staff to conduct research for demolition review functions by the Commission and to assist vendors in conducting historic preservation surveys, and other support staff;

c. Plaques or other designations to honor structures that are landmarked or add to the character of historic Louisville;

d. Public outreach and education efforts; and

e. Funding of public-private partnerships for preservation of buildings of historic significance.

Section 3. Contingency/Emergency Reserve Funds.

On an annual basis twenty-five percent (25%) of the previous year's 1/8% sales tax revenue shall be set as the Contingency/Emergency Reserve. These funds shall be accessed only for incentives or acquisitions that become necessary due to exigent circumstances, upon the recommendation of the Commission and approval of City Council. "Exigent circumstances" for purposes of this section shall mean that the Commission has determined, with concurrence of City Council, that without urgent action, significant damage will be done to the historic fabric or character of Louisville.

Section 4. Operation and Maintenance for the Louisville Museum Campus.

Each year no more than twenty percent (20%) of the net annual City fiscal year proceeds of the one-eighth percent sales and use tax for historic preservation shall be transferred from the HPF to the City's General Fund to be used for the operation and maintenance of the Louisville Museum Campus.

Section 5. Acquisitions Funds.

Use of Acquisition funds of the HPF shall include, but not be limited to:

a. The purchase of historic properties or properties which contribute to the historic character of Louisville. These properties, if eligible, shall be landmarked pursuant to Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code and if not eligible, shall have a conservation easement placed upon them to preserve the outside appearance of the structure or other historical attributes of the structure or site. Prior to the purchase of any property, the City Council shall consider the financial risk, but the City Council may base its approval on considerations other than financial. The City may perform any restoration or rehabilitation work necessary on properties the City acquires, subject to availability of funds therefore, and may then sell the properties unless retained for a municipal purpose. A conservation easement for historic preservation purposes may be placed on the property prior to or in connection with any sale. Any loss and any costs resulting from the acquisition, rehabilitation and sale of the property shall be charged to the HPF, while any profits shall be deposited to the HPF; and

b. The purchase of conservation easements to protect the appearance of structures that contribute to the character of historic Louisville. Easements funded by the City may be held solely by the City or jointly with another governmental entity or a third-party non-profit preservation organization.

Section 6. Grant program to conduct Historic Structure Assessments (HSAs) of eligible structures.

Prior to any structure being declared a landmark pursuant to Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code or the establishment of a conservation easement, or approval of grants for preserving, restoring, rehabilitating, or protecting a landmark property, the property will undergo a historic structure assessment (HSA) to develop a preservation plan to establish priorities for the maintenance of the property.

a. At a regular meeting, the Commission shall review the building history, application, and other relevant information to determine whether there is probable cause to believe the building may be eligible for landmarking under the criteria in § 15.36.050 of the Louisville Municipal Code. If probable cause is not found by the Commission, an HSA grant will not be issued. If probable cause is found by the Commission, the owner of the property shall be eligible for a Historic Structure Assessment (HSA) grant in an amount up to \$7,500 for residential properties and \$10,000 for commercial properties. Such grants shall be used solely to offset a portion or all of the cost of conducting the HSA. A finding of probable cause is solely for purposes of action on the HSA grant request and does not guarantee any outcome at subsequent hearings by the Commission or City Council.

b. The maximum grant amounts may be increased up to \$10,000 for residential properties and \$15,000 for commercial properties upon a demonstration by the applicant that the additional grant amount is needed due to extraordinary circumstances relating to building size, condition, architectural details, or other unique conditions compared to similar Louisville properties.

c. All grants are approved subject to the City's HSA process. The HSA shall be conducted by qualified consultants that are approved by the City prior to commencing the assessment. The primary consultant must be an architect licensed in the State of Colorado, and unless waived by the Historic Preservation Commission for good cause, a structural engineer licensed in the State of Colorado must contribute to all pertinent parts of the assessment. Qualified consultants in other specialty areas, such as mechanical and electrical systems, should be utilized as needed for a thorough and complete assessment. The primary consultant must have significant experience in the field of historic preservation and must be familiar with and able to apply The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

d. The City shall establish minimum standards and scopes of work for assessments and make such available to the consultants prior to commencing the assessment. The City shall be provided with a copy of any completed assessment for which grant funds are awarded and verify that the assessment meets the established standards and follows the scope of work prior to providing reimbursement of the grant funds awarded.

e. An exception to the requirement for an HSA prior to landmarking or the establishment of a conservation easement may be granted by the Commission for good cause.

Section 7. Qualifying Work for Grant and Loan Programs.

Grants and loans may be approved for any of the following categories of work; however, grant funds may not be used for interior improvements other than for protection, stabilization, or code-required work.

a. **Preservation** is the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property as they now exist. Approved work focuses upon the repair of exterior historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.

b. **Rehabilitation** is the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate.

c. **Restoration** is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time. Approved work focuses on exterior work and includes the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.

d. **Maintenance** is the act or process of maintaining or preserving the form, features, and characters of a property as existing at the time of the work to maintain its historic character and condition. Approved work is limited to exterior work.

Section 8. Grants for preserving, restoring, rehabilitating, or protecting landmarked property.

a. For a period of 36 months from when a property is declared a landmark pursuant to Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code or from the establishment of a conservation easement, the owner of the property may be eligible for a grant from the HPF in the amount set forth in Table 1 for residential structures and Table 2 for commercial structures.

b. The landmarking bonus is an unmatched incentive grant. Owners of a landmarked property will be eligible for this grant following the signing of the landmark and grant agreements. Except for applicants whose household income is at or below 120% Area Median Income ("AMI"), as calculated by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") ("Income Qualified Applicants") who have applied for grant funds to perform maintenance, the remaining grants shall be conditioned based on the applicant matching at least one hundred percent (100%) of the amount of

the grant with expenditures or an equivalent value of approved in-kind services for approved work based on the completed HSA and deemed eligible for a grant from the HPF. Income Qualified Applicants will not be required to provide matching funds or approved in-kind services for maintenance work. Eligible work will fall under the preservation, rehabilitation, or restoration, and maintenance for Income Qualified Applicants, categories as described above.

d. Applicants must complete the work covered by any grants and submit their reimbursement requests within 60 months of the landmark declaration or the establishment of a conservation easement. Upon a showing of good cause, the above timeline may be extended with approval of a subcommittee consisting of a designated staff person and two randomly selected members of the Commission. If the request for timeline extension is not approved unanimously, the request shall be forwarded to the full Commission for consideration at a public meeting.

Table 1: Residential Grant Amounts	
Type	Amount
Residential Landmark Incentive	\$7,700
Tier 1	
Residential (Matching)	\$62,000
Additional Structural Funds (Matching)	\$20,000
New Construction (Matching)	\$23,000
<i>(Tier 1 Subtotal)</i>	<i>\$105,000</i>
Tier 2	
Extraordinary Circumstances (Maximum Amount; Matching)	\$22,300
<i>(Tier 1 + Tier 2 Subtotal)</i>	<i>\$127,300</i>
Tier 3	
Exceptional Circumstances (Matching)	No limit if criteria met
Total Grant Funds Available Per Residential Property*	\$136,000⁺

* Total includes landmark incentive

+ Plus unlimited exceptional circumstances matching grant under Tier 3

+Total excludes HSA grant.

Table 2: Commercial Grant Amounts	
Type	Amount
Commercial Landmark Incentive	\$77,000
Tier 1	
Commercial (Matching)	\$232,000
New Commercial Construction (Matching)	\$111,000
<i>(Tier 1 Subtotal)</i>	<i>\$343,000</i>
Tier 2	
Extraordinary Circumstances (Maximum Amount; Matching)	\$80,000
<i>(Tier 1 + Tier 2 Subtotal)</i>	<i>\$423,000</i>
Tier 3	
Exceptional Circumstances (Matching)	No limit if criteria met
Total Grant Funds Available Per Commercial Property*	\$500,000⁺
OR	
Conservation Easement	\$77,000

* Total includes landmark incentive

⁺ Plus unlimited exceptional circumstances matching grant under Tier 3

+ Total excludes HSA grant.

e. For purposes of Table 1 and Table 2, “extraordinary circumstances” shall mean additional grant funds are appropriate to:

- i. Preserve, restore, and rehabilitate the integrity of historic architectural features and materials of the exterior of the buildings, including but not limited to historic windows, doors, siding, and other historic features that, without the additional grant funds, would be replaced by new materials; or
- ii. Pay for vital structural work and building code compliance-related work that exceed Tier 1 grant amounts, if identified in an approved HSA.

f. For purposes of Table 1 and Table 2, “exceptional circumstances” must meet all of the following criteria:

- i. Demonstrate exceptional architectural style or social history contributing to the historic fabric of Louisville; and
- ii. Demonstrate exceptional uniqueness in the City; and
- iii. Demonstrate that, without the additional grant funds, the project is not financially viable; and
- iv. Demonstrate a gap in funding for the project to be financially feasible.
- iv. HPF funds are available, after taking into consideration other priorities and obligations (including encumbered funds).

Section 9. Residential new construction grants.

Owners of landmarked property or property with an established conservation easement on which additions to existing residential structures are proposed are eligible for matching grants as set forth in Section 8, Table 1 for new residential construction that, beyond mandatory requirements, substantially limits mass, scale, and number of stories, preserves setbacks in a manner that protects the historic integrity of the property and its environment by differentiating new work from the old. Qualifying new construction must maintain the existing height of the historic structure over the first 1/3 of the overall structure and have a floor area ratio (FAR) 10% below what is allowed by zoning.

Section 10. Residential Structural Grant.

Residential properties that require extensive stabilization work that exceeds Tier 1 funding amounts as set forth in Section 8, Table 1 may apply for additional funds for structural work. The condition warranting additional funds must be detailed/justified in an approved Historic Structure Assessment (HSA). Eligibility is for the historic home only and not foundation or stabilization work for new construction.

Section 11. Commercial new construction grants.

Owners of landmarked property or property with an established conservation easement on which new commercial structures or additions to existing commercial structures are proposed are eligible for grants as set forth in Section 8, Table 2 for new commercial construction that, beyond mandatory requirements, substantially limits mass, scale, and number of stories, preserves setbacks in a manner that, a protects the historic integrity of the property and its environment by differentiating new work from the old. Qualifying new construction must limit building height to two stories and have a floor area ratio (FAR) 20% below what is allowed by zoning.

Section 12. Time limits and procedures.

a. To be considered for incentives funding, the owner must complete an application and submit it to the Community Development Department, together with sufficient building plans, if appropriate. Applications may be submitted at any time. Applications shall initially be reviewed by City staff, followed by a recommendation to the Commission. The Commission shall make a recommendation to City Council for final action. Any recommendation by the Commission may be to grant some, all, or none of the requested incentives. If the Commission recommendation is to grant the requested incentives in whole or part, it shall also forward recommendations regarding the terms of an agreement which must be met for receipt of the incentives. All recommendations are subject to approval, rejection and/or modification by City Council, and City Council may return recommendations for further information or review. All incentives are subject to budgetary requirements and considerations, including review of amounts currently and foreseeably available in the HPF and appropriation in the discretion of City Council. Applications for incentive and grant funds must be received by the Community Development Department within 36 months of the date a property is declared a landmark pursuant to Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code or the establishment of a conservation easement.

b. Reimbursement requests for completed work approved for grant funding must be received within 60 months of a property being declared a landmark pursuant to Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code or the establishment of a conservation easement.

c. Upon a showing of good cause, the above timeline for work not started or completed may be extended with approval of a subcommittee of the Historic Preservation Commission consisting of a designated staff person and two randomly selected members of the Commission. If the request for timeline extension is not approved unanimously, the request will be forwarded to the full Commission for consideration at a public meeting.

d. Any time extensions due to extraordinary circumstances that exceed the 36-month cap for grant applications or the 60-month cap for reimbursement requests may require an update to the existing HSA described in Section 7 if the necessary work has changed in that time period or if the applicants are proposing work not identified in the HSA. If deemed necessary, this update will be completed at the expense of the applicant.

e. Owners of properties landmarked prior to enactment of this resolution shall have access to the grant funds available through the resolutions in effect at the time of landmarking approval; provided, however owners who have not received any incentives or grants pursuant to such prior resolutions may request a grant for up to 25% of the incentive amounts set forth herein, limited to Tier 1 funding. Such owners may also apply for additional grants through the extraordinary circumstances process described above.

f. The Commission will review all complete grant applications and make recommendations to the City Council for approval or disapproval. The City Council may approve, deny, or return a proposal to the Commission for further information.

g. Grants may be given in installments upon the satisfactory completion of portions of the project, or given in total upon the satisfactory completion of the project. Conditions for the satisfactory completion of the project shall be given when the grant is awarded. Grants may be revoked if the conditions are not met. Grants given prior to the beginning of a project may be given only in suitable situations, as recommended by the Commission and approved by City Council, including approval by not less than five members of City Council for grants outside Old Town Louisville.

h. An applicant may request that the value of stabilization, restoration or preservation work completed on the structure prior to landmarking be considered as a credit against the matching requirement of this Section. Credit for such previously completed work is at the discretion of the City Council. Credit may only be considered under the following circumstances:

- i. Only work completed within five years prior to the effective date of landmarking may be considered for potential credit against the matching requirement.
- ii. The work previously performed was for stabilization, restoration, or preservation of the historic structure. No landscaping or site work may be considered for potential credit against the matching requirement. No interior work, except for structural work, sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, and other code-required work to make the property functional, may be considered for potential credit against the matching requirement.
- iii. Consideration for credit against the matching requirement may only be given to costs of previously completed work which is documented by paid receipts or invoices. The applicant shall provide the City with complete copies of all such receipts or invoices together with proof of payment, and shall also provide any available supporting documentation upon City request. The request for consideration of previously completed work shall also be accompanied by applicant's written certification that the work for which credit is requested was completed and the costs thereof were incurred and paid, and that the information in such request is true and accurate to the best of applicant's knowledge and belief. The value of in-kind services completed by the applicant shall not be considered.
- iv. The amount of credit given for any previously completed work shall be determined by the City Council with input from the Commission, considering such factors as the nature, extent and useful life of the work, the time it was completed, the appreciated or depreciated value of the work, and such other factors as determined relevant.

Section 13. Incentive grants to encourage conservation easements on properties which contribute to the character, historical or architectural merit in Downtown Louisville and which are not eligible to be landmarked.

a. For a period of 18 months from when a property is designated by the City Council as a structure of merit, the owner of the property shall be eligible for a grant from the HPF as set forth in Section 8, Table 2. These grants are available for:

- i. Preserving, rehabilitating, restoring or protecting the property.
- ii. Offsetting costs of preserving the structural merit of a building that is being expanded pursuant to Sections 17.16.280 and 17.28.050 of the Louisville Municipal Code.
- iii.

b. Grant funding may only be expended for the activities listed in this section for those portions of a property designated to be a structure of merit.

Section 14. Loans from the Revolving Loan Program.

a. The historic preservation revolving loan program shall be used to provide low-interest loans for the purposes of preservation, restoration, rehabilitation and protection of properties that are landmarked pursuant to Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code or subject to a conservation easement to preserve the character of historic Louisville. All loans shall be funded solely from those funds held within the HPF for such purposes, and all loans shall be expressly contingent upon the availability of funds. Additionally, low-interest loans may be provided to Income Qualified Applicants for the purpose of maintaining a landmarked home.

b. The City Manager is authorized to issue requests for proposals and enter into contracts for entities to administer the loans from this program.

c. The City Manager is authorized to adopt written rules for the administration of the loan program, the provisions of which shall be consistent with Ballot Issues 2A, 2D and 2F and City ordinances and resolutions implementing the Ballot Issues.

d. Complete loan request applications shall be submitted to the Community Development Department and shall be reviewed by the Commission at a public meeting. The Commission shall provide its recommendation on the application before final action is taken by City Council. Final action on loans awarded to property outside historic Old Town Louisville shall be approved by at least five Council Members.

e. Loan requests applications may be submitted and considered in conjunction with grants from the HPF, respecting the grant limitations established herein. The Commission may recommend a mixture of loans and grants from the HPF even if the applicant requested only one type of assistance, and also may recommend one type of

assistance where a mixture is requested. City Council may also decide to approve any one or a mixture of loans and grants regardless of the number or types of assistance requested in the request application. A mixture of loans and grants awarded to property outside historic Old Town Louisville shall be approved by not less than five Council Members.

f. Loans shall be at least \$2,500. There is no specific loan limit, but the Commission and City Council shall consider the following in setting a loan amount:

g. HPF funds are available, after taking into consideration other priorities and obligations (including encumbered funds).

h. The necessity of the work to be performed for the preservation or rehabilitation of the structure, or maintenance of the structure for those income-qualified applicants, and how the proposed work fits into the approved HSA recommendations;

i. The availability of other funding sources.

j. Interest rates shall be equal to 2% below the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate as reported on the date of city acceptance of a complete application, not to go below 1%. Any fees for loan processing shall also be established at the time of the award. The loan repayment schedule shall also be established at the time of the award; provided, however, that all loans shall include a due-on-sale clause providing that any outstanding balance on the loan shall be paid in full upon sale or transfer of the property.

k. In connection with the processing of loan requests, the City may require such information as is reasonably necessary to determine the state of title to and encumbrances upon the subject property, the creditworthiness of the proposed borrower(s), and other matters relevant to loan award and repayment criteria. The City or loan program administrator may require applicants provide written consents to obtain such information.

l. Receipt of any loans, grants or other incentives shall require that the structure be landmarked pursuant to Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code, or if not eligible for landmarking, that the owner grant the City a conservation easement to preserve the outside appearance of the structure or other historic attributes of the structure or site.

m. Loan funds may not be used for interior improvements other than for protection, stabilization, or code-required work.

Section 15. Repeal and Reenactment; Effective Date. Resolution No. 17, Series 2019 and Resolution No. 24, Series 2025 are hereby repealed.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this ____ day of _____, 2025.

Christopher M. Leh, Mayor

ATTEST:

Genny Kline, City Clerk

**RESOLUTION NO. XX
SERIES 2025**

**A RESOLUTION MODIFYING AND INCREASING INCENTIVES UTILIZING THE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND**

WHEREAS, historic properties and buildings of character in the City of Louisville (the "City") are major contributors to the character and quality of life of our City; and

WHEREAS, the City Council, pursuant to the City Charter, established a Historic Preservation Commission to assist it in the preservation and landmarking of these properties; and

WHEREAS, when properties are locally landmarked they are preserved for future posterity and enjoyment and continue to contribute to the unique character of the City; and

WHEREAS, at the November 4, 2008 election, the voters approved Ballot Issue 2A to levy a one-eighth of one percent (1/8%) sales tax for purposes of historic preservation purposes within Historic Old Town Louisville through December 31, 2018; and

WHEREAS, at the November 2, 2010 election, the voters approved Ballot Issue 2D to levy a permanent use tax of 3.50%, which superseded the City's then-current use tax, of which one-eighth of one percent (1/8%) of the use tax was dedicated to historic preservation purposes consistent with Ballot Issue 2A; and

WHEREAS, at the November 7, 2017 election, the voters approved Ballot Issue 2F, which extended the expiration date of the temporary sales tax of one-eighth of one percent for historic preservation from December 31, 2018 to December 31, 2028; and

WHEREAS, by Ordinance No. 1544, Series 2008, and Ordinance No. 1743, Series 2017, the City Council imposed the tax approved by the voters, established the Historic Preservation Fund ("HPF"), and codified the financial incentives set forth within Ballot Issues 2A (2008), 2D (2010), and 2F (2017); and

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 20, Series 2009, Resolution No. 20, Series 2010, Resolution No. 2, Series 2012, and Resolution No. 2, Series 2014, the City Council adopted provisions related to the administration and uses of the HPF and established grant programs and incentives to assist property owners in the rehabilitation and restoration of historic properties and new buildings of character; and

WHEREAS, by Resolution No. 4, Series 2014, and Resolution No. 21, Series 2016, the City Council established a revolving loan program within the HPF to encourage landmark designations and rehabilitation of historic properties in the City of Louisville; and

WHEREAS, by Resolution No. 17, Series 2019, the City Council combined all previously adopted incentives into a single resolution and increased certain incentives; and

WHEREAS, by Resolution No. 25, Series 2025, the amounts available for Historic Structure Assessment (HSA) grants were increased from \$4,000 to \$7,500 for residential properties and from \$9,000 to \$10,000 for commercial properties; and

WHEREAS, a core value of the City's Comprehensive Plan is promotion and preservation of the City's history and cultural heritage, particularly the City's mining and agricultural past; and

WHEREAS, increasing incentives for historic preservations will promote and strengthen another core value of the City's Comprehensive Plan, which is to promote unique commercial areas and distinctive neighborhoods, recognizing the diversity of commercial areas and neighborhoods by establishing customized policy and tools to ensure that each maintains its individual character, economic vitality, and livable structures; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to increase the maximum amounts of certain Historic Preservation incentives to best serve the City's core values, as set forth herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, COLORADO:

Section 1. Historic Preservation Fund.

There exists a Historic Preservation Fund ("HPF") in the City of Louisville, as established by Ordinance 1544, 2008 and amended by Ordinance 1743, 2017.

- a. The HPF shall be funded by:
 - i. Proceeds from the 1/8% sales tax established by 2008 Louisville Ballot Issue 2A and Ordinance 1544, Series 2008 and extended by Louisville Ballot Issue 2F and Ordinance 1743, Series 2017;
 - ii. Proceeds from the allocation of 1/8% use tax for historic preservation, as established by Louisville Ballot Issue 2D and Ordinance 1575, Series 2010;
 - iii. Private and public donations, bequests, grants and funding from other sources made to the City for historic preservation purposes;
 - iv. Interfund loans from the City of Louisville; if approved by ordinance; and
 - v. Earnings on such amounts as may be deposited in the HPF.

b. The City of Louisville Historic Preservation Commission (the “Commission”) shall make recommendations regarding expenditures from the HPF, but final action shall be taken by City Council by resolution, provided that after January 1, 2019, any expenditure of funds outside historic Old Town Louisville is approved by the affirmative vote of not less than five members of the entire City Council. The HPF should be managed to achieve maximum preservation of historic structures and the character of historic Louisville.

c. The Commission shall annually submit to the City Council an annual workplan and may supplement, modify, or update this document throughout the year as necessary.

d. As further detailed in the Sections below, the uses of the HPF shall be consistent with the following funds or purposes:

- i. Administrative Funds;
- ii. Contingency/Emergency Reserve Funds;
- iii. Sales and Use Tax Proceeds to Support the Operations and Maintenance of the Louisville Museum Campus;
- iv. Acquisitions Funds; and
- v. Incentives for Historic Preservation, to Preserve Character, and for New Construction, including grants and loans.

Section 2. Administrative Funds.

Administrative Funds shall be used for purposes consistent with the establishment of the HPF, and shall include, but not be limited to:

a. Historical building surveys, other site surveys or reconnaissance-level or intensive-level historic and architectural surveys;

b. Staff to support the Commission and City activities in administering programs funded by the tax, including, but not limited to, interns, preservation planners, staff to conduct research for demolition review functions by the Commission and to assist vendors in conducting historic preservation surveys, and other support staff;

c. Plaques or other designations to honor structures that are landmarked or add to the character of historic Louisville;

d. Public outreach and education efforts; and

e. Funding of public-private partnerships for preservation of buildings of historic significance.

Section 3. Contingency/Emergency Reserve Funds.

On an annual basis twenty-five percent (25%) of the previous year's 1/8% sales tax revenue shall be set as the Contingency/Emergency Reserve. These funds shall be accessed only for incentives or acquisitions that become necessary due to exigent circumstances, upon the recommendation of the Commission and approval of City Council. "Exigent circumstances" for purposes of this section shall mean that the Commission has determined, with concurrence of City Council, that without urgent action, significant damage will be done to the historic fabric or character of Louisville.

Section 4. Operation and Maintenance for the Louisville Museum Campus.

Each year no more than twenty percent (20%) of the net annual City fiscal year proceeds of the one-eighth percent sales and use tax for historic preservation shall be transferred from the HPF to the City's General Fund to be used for the operation and maintenance of the Louisville Museum Campus.

Section 5. Acquisitions Funds.

Use of Acquisition funds of the HPF shall include, but not be limited to:

a. The purchase of historic properties or properties which contribute to the historic character of Louisville. These properties, if eligible, shall be landmarked pursuant to Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code and if not eligible, shall have a conservation easement placed upon them to preserve the outside appearance of the structure or other historical attributes of the structure or site. Prior to the purchase of any property, the City Council shall consider the financial risk, but the City Council may base its approval on considerations other than financial. The City may perform any restoration or rehabilitation work necessary on properties the City acquires, subject to availability of funds therefore, and may then sell the properties unless retained for a municipal purpose. A conservation easement for historic preservation purposes may be placed on the property prior to or in connection with any sale. Any loss and any costs resulting from the acquisition, rehabilitation and sale of the property shall be charged to the HPF, while any profits shall be deposited to the HPF; and

b. The purchase of conservation easements to protect the appearance of structures that contribute to the character of historic Louisville. Easements funded by the City may be held solely by the City or jointly with another governmental entity or a third-party non-profit preservation organization.

Section 6. Grant program to conduct Historic Structure Assessments (HSAs) of eligible structures.

Prior to any structure being declared a landmark pursuant to Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code or the establishment of a conservation easement, or approval of grants for preserving, restoring, rehabilitating, or protecting a landmark property, the property will undergo a historic structure assessment (HSA) to develop a preservation plan to establish priorities for the maintenance of the property.

a. At a regular meeting, the Commission shall review the building history, application, and other relevant information to determine whether there is probable cause to believe the building may be eligible for landmarking under the criteria in § 15.36.050 of the Louisville Municipal Code. If probable cause is not found by the Commission, an HSA grant will not be issued. If probable cause is found by the Commission, the owner of the property shall be eligible for a Historic Structure Assessment (HSA) grant in an amount up to \$7,500 for residential properties and \$10,000 for commercial properties. Such grants shall be used solely to offset a portion or all of the cost of conducting the HSA. A finding of probable cause is solely for purposes of action on the HSA grant request and does not guarantee any outcome at subsequent hearings by the Commission or City Council.

b. The maximum grant amounts may be increased up to \$10,000 for residential properties and \$15,000 for commercial properties upon a demonstration by the applicant that the additional grant amount is needed due to extraordinary circumstances relating to building size, condition, architectural details, or other unique conditions compared to similar Louisville properties.

c. All grants are approved subject to the City's HSA process. The HSA shall be conducted by qualified consultants that are approved by the City prior to commencing the assessment. The primary consultant must be an architect licensed in the State of Colorado, and unless waived by the Historic Preservation Commission for good cause, a structural engineer licensed in the State of Colorado must contribute to all pertinent parts of the assessment. Qualified consultants in other specialty areas, such as mechanical and electrical systems, should be utilized as needed for a thorough and complete assessment. The primary consultant must have significant experience in the field of historic preservation and must be familiar with and able to apply The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

d. The City shall establish minimum standards and scopes of work for assessments and make such available to the consultants prior to commencing the assessment. The City shall be provided with a copy of any completed assessment for which grant funds are awarded and verify that the assessment meets the established standards and follows the scope of work prior to providing reimbursement of the grant funds awarded.

e. An exception to the requirement for an HSA prior to landmarking or the establishment of a conservation easement may be granted by the Commission for good cause.

Section 7. Qualifying Work for Grant and Loan Programs.

Grants and loans may be approved for any of the following categories of work; however, grant funds may not be used for interior improvements other than for protection, stabilization, or code-required work.

a. **Preservation** is the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property as they now exist. Approved work focuses upon the repair of exterior historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.

b. **Rehabilitation** is the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate.

c. **Restoration** is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time. Approved work focuses on exterior work and includes the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.

d. **Maintenance** is the act or process of maintaining or preserving the form, features, and characters of a property as existing at the time of the work to maintain its historic character and condition. Approved work is limited to exterior work.

Section 8. Grants for preserving, restoring, rehabilitating, or protecting landmarked property.

a. For a period of 36 months from when a property is declared a landmark pursuant to Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code or from the establishment of a conservation easement, the owner of the property may be eligible for a grant from the HPF in the amount set forth in Table 1 for residential structures and Table 2 for commercial structures.

b. The landmarking bonus is an unmatched incentive grant. Owners of a landmarked property will be eligible for this grant following the signing of the landmark and grant agreements. Except for applicants whose household income is at or below 120% Area Median Income ("AMI"), as calculated by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") ("Income Qualified Applicants") who have applied for grant funds to perform maintenance, the remaining grants shall be conditioned based on the applicant matching at least one hundred percent (100%) of the amount of

the grant with expenditures or an equivalent value of approved in-kind services for approved work based on the completed HSA and deemed eligible for a grant from the HPF. Income Qualified Applicants will not be required to provide matching funds or approved in-kind services for maintenance work. Eligible work will fall under the preservation, rehabilitation, or restoration, and maintenance for Income Qualified Applicants, categories as described above.

d. Applicants must complete the work covered by any grants and submit their reimbursement requests within 60 months of the landmark declaration or the establishment of a conservation easement. Upon a showing of good cause, the above timeline may be extended with approval of a subcommittee consisting of a designated staff person and two randomly selected members of the Commission. If the request for timeline extension is not approved unanimously, the request shall be forwarded to the full Commission for consideration at a public meeting.

Table 1: Residential Grant Amounts	
Type	Amount
Residential Landmark Incentive	\$7,700
Tier 1	
Residential (Matching)	\$62,000
Additional Structural Funds (Matching)	\$20,000
New Construction (Matching)	\$23,000
<i>(Tier 1 Subtotal)</i>	<i>\$105,000</i>
Tier 2	
Extraordinary Circumstances (Maximum Amount; Matching)	\$22,300
<i>(Tier 1 + Tier 2 Subtotal)</i>	<i>\$127,300</i>
Tier 3	
Exceptional Circumstances (Matching)	No limit if criteria met
Total Grant Funds Available Per Residential Property*	\$136,000⁺

* Total includes landmark incentive

+ Plus unlimited exceptional circumstances matching grant under Tier 3

+Total excludes HSA grant.

Table 2: Commercial Grant Amounts	
Type	Amount
Commercial Landmark Incentive	\$77,000
Tier 1	
Commercial (Matching)	\$232,000
New Commercial Construction (Matching)	\$111,000
<i>(Tier 1 Subtotal)</i>	<i>\$343,000</i>
Tier 2	
Extraordinary Circumstances (Maximum Amount; Matching)	\$80,000
<i>(Tier 1 + Tier 2 Subtotal)</i>	<i>\$423,000</i>
Tier 3	
Exceptional Circumstances (Matching)	No limit if criteria met
Total Grant Funds Available Per Commercial Property*	\$500,000⁺
OR	
Conservation Easement	\$77,000

* Total includes landmark incentive

⁺ Plus unlimited exceptional circumstances matching grant under Tier 3

+ Total excludes HSA grant.

e. For purposes of Table 1 and Table 2, “extraordinary circumstances” shall mean additional grant funds are appropriate to:

- i. Preserve, restore, and rehabilitate the integrity of historic architectural features and materials of the exterior of the buildings, including but not limited to historic windows, doors, siding, and other historic features that, without the additional grant funds, would be replaced by new materials; or
- ii. Pay for vital structural work and building code compliance-related work that exceed Tier 1 grant amounts, if identified in an approved HSA.

f. For purposes of Table 1 and Table 2, “exceptional circumstances” must meet all of the following criteria:

- i. Demonstrate exceptional architectural style or social history contributing to the historic fabric of Louisville; and
- ii. Demonstrate exceptional uniqueness in the City; and
- iii. Demonstrate that, without the additional grant funds, the project is not financially viable; and
- iv. Demonstrate a gap in funding for the project to be financially feasible.
- iv. HPF funds are available, after taking into consideration other priorities and obligations (including encumbered funds).

Section 9. Residential new construction grants.

Owners of landmarked property or property with an established conservation easement on which additions to existing residential structures are proposed are eligible for matching grants as set forth in Section 8, Table 1 for new residential construction that, beyond mandatory requirements, substantially limits mass, scale, and number of stories, preserves setbacks in a manner that protects the historic integrity of the property and its environment by differentiating new work from the old. Qualifying new construction must maintain the existing height of the historic structure over the first 1/3 of the overall structure and have a floor area ratio (FAR) 10% below what is allowed by zoning.

Section 10. Residential Structural Grant.

Residential properties that require extensive stabilization work that exceeds Tier 1 funding amounts as set forth in Section 8, Table 1 may apply for additional funds for structural work. The condition warranting additional funds must be detailed/justified in an approved Historic Structure Assessment (HSA). Eligibility is for the historic home only and not foundation or stabilization work for new construction.

Section 11. Commercial new construction grants.

Owners of landmarked property or property with an established conservation easement on which new commercial structures or additions to existing commercial structures are proposed are eligible for grants as set forth in Section 8, Table 2 for new commercial construction that, beyond mandatory requirements, substantially limits mass, scale, and number of stories, preserves setbacks in a manner that, a protects the historic integrity of the property and its environment by differentiating new work from the old. Qualifying new construction must limit building height to two stories and have a floor area ratio (FAR) 20% below what is allowed by zoning.

Section 12. Time limits and procedures.

a. To be considered for incentives funding, the owner must complete an application and submit it to the Community Development Department, together with sufficient building plans, if appropriate. Applications may be submitted at any time. Applications shall initially be reviewed by City staff, followed by a recommendation to the Commission. The Commission shall make a recommendation to City Council for final action. Any recommendation by the Commission may be to grant some, all, or none of the requested incentives. If the Commission recommendation is to grant the requested incentives in whole or part, it shall also forward recommendations regarding the terms of an agreement which must be met for receipt of the incentives. All recommendations are subject to approval, rejection and/or modification by City Council, and City Council may return recommendations for further information or review. All incentives are subject to budgetary requirements and considerations, including review of amounts currently and foreseeably available in the HPF and appropriation in the discretion of City Council. Applications for incentive and grant funds must be received by the Community Development Department within 36 months of the date a property is declared a landmark pursuant to Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code or the establishment of a conservation easement. Following the second anniversary of landmarking or establishment of a conservation easement, if no application has been filed for incentive and grant funds for the property, City staff shall provide a courtesy notice to the owner reminding them of the upcoming deadline for filing such applications.

b. Reimbursement requests for completed work approved for grant funding must be received within 60 months of a property being declared a landmark pursuant to Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code or the establishment of a conservation easement.

c. Upon a showing of good cause, the above timeline for work not started or completed may be extended with approval of a subcommittee of the Historic Preservation Commission consisting of a designated staff person and two randomly selected members of the Commission. If the request for timeline extension is not approved unanimously, the request will be forwarded to the full Commission for consideration at a public meeting.

d. Any time extensions due to extraordinary circumstances that exceed the 36-month cap for grant applications or the 60-month cap for reimbursement requests may require an update to the existing HSA described in Section 7 if the necessary work has changed in that time period or if the applicants are proposing work not identified in the HSA. If deemed necessary, this update will be completed at the expense of the applicant.

e. Owners of properties landmarked prior to enactment of this resolution shall have access to the grant funds available through the resolutions in effect at the time of landmarking approval. Such owners may also apply for additional grants through the extraordinary circumstances process described above.

f. The Commission will review all complete grant applications and make recommendations to the City Council for approval or disapproval. The City Council may approve, deny, or return a proposal to the Commission for further information.

g. Grants may be given in installments upon the satisfactory completion of portions of the project, or given in total upon the satisfactory completion of the project. Conditions for the satisfactory completion of the project shall be given when the grant is awarded. Grants may be revoked if the conditions are not met. Grants given prior to the beginning of a project may be given only in suitable situations, as recommended by the Commission and approved by City Council, including approval by not less than five members of City Council for grants outside Old Town Louisville.

h. An applicant may request that the value of stabilization, restoration or preservation work completed on the structure prior to landmarking be considered as a credit against the matching requirement of this Section. Credit for such previously completed work is at the discretion of the City Council. Credit may only be considered under the following circumstances:

- i. Only work completed within five years prior to the effective date of landmarking may be considered for potential credit against the matching requirement.
- ii. The work previously performed was for stabilization, restoration, or preservation of the historic structure. No landscaping or site work may be considered for potential credit against the matching requirement. No interior work, except for structural work, sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems, and other code-required work to make the property functional, may be considered for potential credit against the matching requirement.
- iii. Consideration for credit against the matching requirement may only be given to costs of previously completed work which is documented by paid receipts or invoices. The applicant shall provide the City with complete copies of all such receipts or invoices together with proof of payment, and shall also provide any available supporting documentation upon City request. The request for consideration of previously completed work shall also be accompanied by applicant's written certification that the work for which credit is requested was completed and the costs thereof were incurred and paid, and that the information in such request is true and accurate to the best of applicant's knowledge and belief. The value of in-kind services completed by the applicant shall not be considered.
- iv. The amount of credit given for any previously completed work shall be determined by the City Council with input from the Commission, considering such factors as the nature, extent and useful life of the work, the time it was completed, the appreciated or depreciated value of the work, and such other factors as determined relevant.

Section 13. Incentive grants to encourage conservation easements on properties which contribute to the character, historical or architectural merit in Downtown Louisville and which are not eligible to be landmarked.

a. For a period of 18 months from when a property is designated by the City Council as a structure of merit, the owner of the property shall be eligible for a grant from the HPF as set forth in Section 8, Table 2. These grants are available for:

- i. Preserving, rehabilitating, restoring or protecting the property.
- ii. Offsetting costs of preserving the structural merit of a building that is being expanded pursuant to Sections 17.16.280 and 17.28.050 of the Louisville Municipal Code.
- iii.

b. Grant funding may only be expended for the activities listed in this section for those portions of a property designated to be a structure of merit.

Section 14. Loans from the Revolving Loan Program.

a. The historic preservation revolving loan program shall be used to provide low-interest loans for the purposes of preservation, restoration, rehabilitation and protection of properties that are landmarked pursuant to Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code or subject to a conservation easement to preserve the character of historic Louisville. All loans shall be funded solely from those funds held within the HPF for such purposes, and all loans shall be expressly contingent upon the availability of funds. Additionally, low-interest loans may be provided to Income Qualified Applicants for the purpose of maintaining a landmarked home.

b. The City Manager is authorized to issue requests for proposals and enter into contracts for entities to administer the loans from this program.

c. The City Manager is authorized to adopt written rules for the administration of the loan program, the provisions of which shall be consistent with Ballot Issues 2A, 2D and 2F and City ordinances and resolutions implementing the Ballot Issues.

d. Complete loan request applications shall be submitted to the Community Development Department and shall be reviewed by the Commission at a public meeting. The Commission shall provide its recommendation on the application before final action is taken by City Council. Final action on loans awarded to property outside historic Old Town Louisville shall be approved by at least five Council Members.

e. Loan requests applications may be submitted and considered in conjunction with grants from the HPF, respecting the grant limitations established herein. The Commission may recommend a mixture of loans and grants from the HPF even if the applicant requested only one type of assistance, and also may recommend one type of

assistance where a mixture is requested. City Council may also decide to approve any one or a mixture of loans and grants regardless of the number or types of assistance requested in the request application. A mixture of loans and grants awarded to property outside historic Old Town Louisville shall be approved by not less than five Council Members.

f. Loans shall be at least \$2,500. There is no specific loan limit, but the Commission and City Council shall consider the following in setting a loan amount:

g. HPF funds are available, after taking into consideration other priorities and obligations (including encumbered funds).

h. The necessity of the work to be performed for the preservation or rehabilitation of the structure, or maintenance of the structure for those income-qualified applicants, and how the proposed work fits into the approved HSA recommendations;

i. The availability of other funding sources.

j. Interest rates shall be equal to 2% below the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate as reported on the date of city acceptance of a complete application, not to go below 1%. Any fees for loan processing shall also be established at the time of the award. The loan repayment schedule shall also be established at the time of the award; provided, however, that all loans shall include a due-on-sale clause providing that any outstanding balance on the loan shall be paid in full upon sale or transfer of the property.

k. In connection with the processing of loan requests, the City may require such information as is reasonably necessary to determine the state of title to and encumbrances upon the subject property, the creditworthiness of the proposed borrower(s), and other matters relevant to loan award and repayment criteria. The City or loan program administrator may require applicants provide written consents to obtain such information.

l. Receipt of any loans, grants or other incentives shall require that the structure be landmarked pursuant to Chapter 15.36 of the Louisville Municipal Code, or if not eligible for landmarking, that the owner grant the City a conservation easement to preserve the outside appearance of the structure or other historic attributes of the structure or site.

m. Loan funds may not be used for interior improvements other than for protection, stabilization, or code-required work.

Section 15. Repeal and Reenactment; Effective Date. Resolution No. 17, Series 2019 and Resolution No. 24, Series 2025 are hereby repealed.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this ____ day of _____, 2025.

Christopher M. Leh, Mayor

ATTEST:

Genny Kline, City Clerk