



The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

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LPB 169/24

MINUTES

Landmarks Preservation Board Meeting

City Hall, Room L2-80

Hybrid Meeting

Wednesday, July 17, 2024 - 3:30 p.m.

Board Members Present

Dean Barnes

Taber Caton

Roi Chang, Vice-Chair

Matt Inpanbutr

Ian Macleod, Chair

Katie Randall

Becca Pheasant-Reis

Harriet Wasserman

Staff

Sarah Sodt

Erin Doherty

Melinda Bloom

Absent

Lora-Ellen McKinney

Lawrence Norman

Marc Schmitt

Padraic Slattery

Chair or Vice-Chair Ian Macleod called the meeting to order at 3:30 p.m.

ROLL CALL

071724.1 PUBLIC COMMENT

071724.2 MEETING MINUTES

May 15, 2024

MM/SC/DB/MI

7:0:1

Minutes approved. Ms. Caton abstained.

071724.3 CONTROLS & INCENTIVES

07174.31 Memorial Wall (Seattle Center)

401 5th Avenue N

Request for extension

Ms. Doherty explained the request for a six-month extension. She said she provided a draft to Seattle Public Schools (SPS) who is considering overall planning for the site and the new stadium. SPS will do a briefing about potential improvements.

Mr. Macleod asked if the board would see design proposals.

Ms. Doherty said the design team is thinking about how to interface with the Memorial Wall. They made a presentation to the Design Commission, and plan to brief this board as well.

Action: I move to defer consideration of Controls and Incentives for the Memorial Wall (Seattle Center), 401 5th Avenue N for six months.

MM/SC/KR/HW

8:0:0

Motion carried.

071724.4 CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL

071724.41 University Library

5009 Roosevelt Way NE

Proposed alterations to site, and building exterior and interior

Mr. Inpanbutr recused himself.

David Strauss, SHKS Architects proposed to increase the library area for more computer, library and study space. The 1910 building does not meet current or pending seismic performance criteria, and the building's Carnegie design and its site relationship presents challenges to providing universal and equitable access. The branch now faces the challenge of serving an

increasingly diverse range of patrons while adapting to new norms of learning, research, and public service. While the primary project goals of this project are seismic, accessibility, and energy code compliance, the size and scale of the scope creates the opportunity for a complete building and site renovation to improve the user and staff experience.

Mr. Strauss provided context of the building and site and indicated existing accessible entry, site topography, and proposed changes to increase accessibility. He indicated on site plan where slope would be reduced and where the proposed route the accessible path would travel.

Shawn Stankewich, Swift Company said the University Branch Library was designed in the neoclassical style. It features a number of characteristics including symmetry, linear elements and geometric shapes. The library site features some instances of ornamentation, but embraces very solid, heavy, and pronounced stairs, walls, and edges. He shared site photographs of many of the existing elements on the site that are important in defining its character.

He noted advantages of the current southwest scheme and noted that the pathway trajectory minimizes impact on existing trees. Inviting and accessible sloped walk segment starting at mid-block sidewalk. Terraced walls to reduce individual wall height and eliminate need for guardrail. Additional stepped walls to open up the space and make the pathway feel safer and less constrained. Harmonized relationship of upper plaza to architectural expansion. He said the scheme will keep sight lines open and keep the open character of the site and will include respites areas on terraced walls.

Mr. Stankewich noted advantages of current NE site area scheme and noted that the pathway trajectory minimizes impact on existing trees. The ramp section with rails location minimizes impact on east elevation to maintain symmetry. Sloped walkways make up most of the grade change - gradual and easier to navigate. Stair relocation makes site navigation more intuitive. ADA access from street to both lower-level entry and to south pathway ADA improvements, connecting entire sited. He said that ADA path signage matched the rest of the site. The proposed signage element is constructed from ½" bent steel plate set on a concrete footing. The proposed finish is dark bronze performance metal to match all other exterior metal fabrications.

He went over landscape plan and said a Maple on the south walkway would be removed and replaced with a Karpick Maple. He noted two diseased European White Birch trees will be removed and replaced with Sugar Maples

on the northeast and southeast corners. He proposed small and medium trees, and simple masses of shrubs.

Andreas Baatz, SHKS Architects said exterior lighting would be contemporary and compatible with the historic building. He said downlights are proposed in the handrails, up lights will light trees, sconces will replace non-original ones, existing globe light will be replaced and one pole fixture at the top of the path. He said the east elevation doors are equal leaf non-original doors and do not provide required single sash minimum with for egress; it is proposed that the door remain equal width to preserve symmetrical elevation. He said tile roof parapet caps will be salvaged and reinstalled. He said on the north elevation a portion of the exterior wall will be demolished for installation of concrete shear wall which will replicate original banding, relief, tile, and three-part stucco to align with existing stucco; chimney will be removed. Louvers will be removed, existing original door will be removed, and window will be removed. He noted window modifications, removal of accessible ramp, and addition of lead weather caps at all upward facing caps on the south elevation.

Mr. Baatz went over details of the proposed seismic upgrade as detailed in the drawings. He said exterior finishes will match existing but on the north addition finishes will be differentiated and compatible. He went over controlled interior and proposed alterations. He requested a variance from the energy code as provided by the existing code in order to not alter the condition of the interior walls. He said the existing east door would remain. The adjacent door down to the lower level will be flipped to swing for egress as required. The two proposed handrails reference the existing non-original metal rail. He said non-original light fixtures would be replaced by a new grid and fixture type. White wood shelving will be fitted within standard shelving and a backing panel replacing the existing wood shelves. He proposed a stained wood backing panel to match the existing casework. He said low height bookshelves with slats would hide equipment units.

Dumpster would be painted steel welded bar grating.

Ms. Caton said the project was well thought-out and brought to a nice conclusion. She noted the sensitivity to the landscape and the preservation of integrity.

Ms. Wasserman said it was a nice project that took a lot of work to get there.

Ms. Randall agreed and said the presentation was comprehensive. She noted the preserved sight lines of historic fabric and differentiation of the new from the old.

Mr. Barnes appreciated the proposed renovation, and that integrity of the historic elements would be retained.

Ms. Pheasant-Reis appreciated that the design team listened to ARC comments. She said the work was creative and the team found a nice, creative response to difficult challenging conditions. She said the design satisfies the needs. She said she preferred the white backing for the shelves instead of the proposed brown.

Ms. Chang said the project was seamless and well thought out. She appreciated seeing the process.

Mr. Macleod appreciated the presentation. He said there are a lot of fine details, small interventions. He said the two additions are small but detailing ties to the main building. He said he was thrilled with the proposed landscaping. He said it is a prominent building at a prominent intersection. He appreciated the proposed lighting.

Action: I move that the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board approve the application and issue a Certificate of Approval for the proposed alterations to the site, building exterior, building interior, and additions at the University Library, 5009 Roosevelt Way NE, as per the attached submittal.

This action is based on the following:

1. With regard to SMC 25.12.750 A, the extent to which the proposed alteration or significant change would adversely affect the features or characteristics described in Ordinance 121104.
 - a. Although the proposed building additions are visible from the right-of-way, their location at the historic back (west side) of the building do not compete with the overall massing and roof forms.
2. With regard to SMC 25.12.750 B, the reasonableness or lack thereof of the proposed alterations or significant change in light of other alternatives available to achieve the objectives of the owner and the applicant.
 - a. The applicant presented massing options and explored design/material alternatives for the proposed building additions, to be responsive to Board feedback.
 - b. The applicant presented path/site alternatives to minimize visual impacts at the east side of the building; the location of the historic entry.
3. With regard to SMC 25.12.750 C, the extent to which the proposed alteration or significant change may be necessary to meet the requirements of any other law, statute, regulation, code or ordinance.

- a. The proposed site alterations are extensive, but necessary for a new accessible route that accommodates people arriving via public transit and other means, beyond parking in the lot.
- 4. The factors of SMC 25.12 .750 D and E are not applicable.
- 5. The proposed work as presented is consistent with the following Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation as listed below:

Standard #9: New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

Standard #10: 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.

MM/SC/HW/TC

7:0:1

Motion carried. Mr. Inpanbutr recused himself.

071724.5 DESIGNATION

**071724.51 U.S. Immigrant Station and Assay Office
815 Seattle Boulevard S.**

Eugenia Woo, Historic Seattle said she appreciated the public comments that were submitted and noted there were over 50 of them. She said Historic Seattle wanted to thank all the people who took the time to submit comments to the board verbally and in writing. She thanked the ownership group for their stewardship of this building, an adaptive reuse and for supporting this nomination.

Spencer Howard, Northwest Vernacular provided context of the building and site located in the southwest edge of Seattle's International Special Review district. He said the US Immigrant Station and Assay Office also known as the INS Building is individually listed in the National Register of historic places. The front facade faces Northeast overlooking Seattle Boulevard South for ease of reference. The building's front is referred to as the North façade. He noted the building’s scale and mass in contrast with the surrounding buildings making it an easily identifiable building within the neighborhood.

The building's design and original use contribute to the identity and distinctive qualities of the neighborhood.

He said the nominated property encompasses two King County tax parcels both of which are associated with the historic use of the building. The entrance formally used by detainees arriving to the facility is centrally located on the rear itself facade and access from the rear parking lot, which is in that second parcel. The building's design conveys a monumental government building character. Off colored, brick, marble, metal and terracotta clad the building. Original steel sash, multiple light windows, provide daylight and ventilation for the building. Most of the original security bars have been removed. He shared views of the east facade, showing a continuation of the same architectural detailing and materials.

Mr. Howard said the building's placement and design situates the inset outdoor spaces that were utilized by detainees at the rear of the building overlooking the industrial development, where these spaces, and their use would generally not be readily visible, sets up a distinct and important contrast between the front and rear the building influencing both the identity and the distinctive qualities of the building within the neighborhood. The site slopes down to the south, exposing the basement at the rear South façade. He said the building features a central cross-hipped roof, flanked by flat roofs with parapets at the ends.

He shared views of the intact central entrance and typical first floor corridor, typical former office and the former citizen swearing-in room, which has since been converted to a theater. He said the intact afternoon stairs provide access between basement and the four floors. The painted yellow line remains extending through the basement and marking the route that form of. He's had to follow as part of the intake processing. The line and painted handprints remain as significant original elements from the buildings original use.

Mr. Howard said the second-floor space two eastern west exterior spaces originally provided exercise spaces for detainees, wrote their names places of origin and dates using roofing mastic on the bricks providing a significant historical record of the detainee's presence. He shared detailed photographs of that writing that remains on the brick on the walls at these exterior exercise areas.

Katie Pratt, Northwest Vernacular said the Immigration Station and Assay Office was built in 1931 to house two different offices of the federal government in Seattle, an immigration station to serve as the entry and exit point for immigrants in Seattle and an assay office to analyze and process

gold and silver and foreign coins. The building was constructed on the southwestern edge of the Chinatown International District and was in use by the federal government until 2004. The area now known as the Chinatown international district was primarily developed between 907. and 927, and although originally referred to as Chinatown, and predominantly associated with Asian immigrants, the neighborhood became home to many different ethnic groups with sub communities formed within the neighborhood.

She said construction of the Immigration Station and Assay office (INS) was completed in 1931. The building was designed to house two bureaucratic functions in one place. Prior to combining immigration and the assay office into one building, they had their own building in Seattle but plans for this building included five stories with the assay office to occupy the upper floor. And those plans were completed in October 1929. and they were drawn up by the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury Department James A. Wetmore and Eivind Anderson ,a builder and contractor based in Tacoma was awarded the construction contract construction began in spring of 1930 and was supervised by construction engineer Swift of Washington DC. Swift was also charged with supervising other federal projects underway in Seattle, including a new federal office building and the U. S Marine Hospital. This new building with combined bureaucratic functions was much larger than the previous buildings that housed those offices and it required additional employees and the federal government advertised for new positions, which included elevator operators, custodians, a fireman as well as an engine helper, and those advertisements went out in June to 1931. The building was completed by the fall of that year and occupied on September 30th.

Ms. Pratt said the immigration station housed the US Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization serving as that entry and excellent point for immigrants, and also providing detention facilities for detained immigrants. The immigration station operated out of this building from 1931 until it closed in 2004 when it was replaced by the Northwest Detention Center. The new building was designed to accommodate 250 immigrants and included a kitchen, dormitories, laundry facilities, an open court as well as offices and workspace for 115 immigration employees. In 1933, the Bureau of Immigration was combined with the Bureau of naturalization to form the Immigration and Naturalization service or INS within the Department of Labor and then in 1940 was moved from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice. In 2001 it was eliminated and replaced by three separate agencies: the U. S citizenship and Immigration Services, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Patrol and those were within the newly created Department of Homeland Security. Soon after this reorganization occurred, the Seattle Immigration Station was closed, and

the facilities operation moved to the new building in Tacoma. The Seattle Assay Office of the U. S. Assay Commission within the Treasury Department is responsible for analyzing and processing gold and silver bullion and foreign coins. The Seattle office of the Assay Commission was established largely in response to the Klondike Gold Rush. Seattle miners were returned from Alaska with their bullion and the Assay Office would establish the value and then purchase it from the miners. The Assay Office operated out of the nominated building in Seattle from 1931 until 1955; the Assay Office was closed in 1955 as a government cost saving measure and declining amounts of gold being processed at the office.

Ms. Pratt said after the federal government moved out of the INS building in 2004, the building remained vacant for years. It was then purchased by private investors in 2008 and the building was reopened as Inscape in 2010 as an arts and cultural enclave which provides work and studio space to individuals and non-profit organizations with the focus on arts and cultural use. She provided photos of an interpretive installation right when you walk into the building which communicate the building's history.

She said there is also an oral history collection called Voices of the Immigration Station, which was utilized in preparing the nomination. She said that even though the building had two functions, it's primary use and much of it was devoted to processing people not gold. While the immigration station processed immigrants from anywhere, there was originally a significant focus on Chinese immigrants as the U. S prioritized economic development in the West in the 19th century to expand through manifest destiny from coast to coast. She said with the discovery of gold in California and Alaska, there weren't enough white laborers to fill all the jobs that were needed so the U. S government negotiated treaties with China to allow for labor to meet the demand. But as the west developed and the white laboring class organized against exploitation, the Chinese immigrants became really the scapegoats for the conflict. She said the Chinese exclusion act passed in 1882, which was then extended via the Geary Act in 1892 and then made permanent in 1902. This act was the first time that Congress prohibited entry of a specific ethnic group to the country. These acts guided immigration policy. When all this was happening, it was happening as a kind of precursor to the nominated building, but by the time the new Immigration Station and Assay Office opened in Seattle, in 1831, the intense focus on anti-Chinese immigration had lessened a little bit. But Chinese immigrants were still the primary ethnic group in the facility, when you look at local newspaper coverage from the thirties, the detainees that are highlighted are primarily from China, even children as well as Eastern Europe and Canada. And then there are a number of political detainees typically associated with communist activities.

Ms. Pratt said in the 1930s there was a significant effort by the immigration service to crack down on the illegal immigration of Japanese shifting from Chinese immigrants to Japanese immigrants and this crackdown was an enforcement of the 1924 immigration act, which excluded any immigrant eligible for citizenship from entering the country. Japanese citizens had previously been exempted from this rule. But the 1924 act removed that provision. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor by Japan on December 1941, the FBI conducted sweeps in Seattle and other Pacific coast cities to round up Japanese who were then taken to the immigration station and sweeps included U. S. citizens and not just immigrants, and many of the Japanese individuals who were detained at Seattle's immigration station, were then sent for incarceration at Fort Missoula in Montana for the duration of the war. And then we see two months after the US entered in World War II, FDR issued executive order 9066 on February 19, 1942, and this order profoundly impacted the West Coast Japanese population through military orders in proscribed military zones, curfew, voluntary relocation, temporary assembly, and then ultimately forced relocation and incarceration of all people of Japanese ancestry.

The said there have been numerous shifts in immigration and detention practices after WWII. In the late 1940s and early 1950s deportation hearings were initiated against a number of Filipinos alleging their membership in the Communist party. Then Congress passed the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950 which required communist organizations to register with the Justice Department and allowed the President to authorize the arrest and detention of any anyone who might engage in espionage or sabotage. The detention facilities at the immigration station were closed in 1950 as a cost saving measure.

She said the long-term detention facilities within the station actually remain closed for a period of time. Although the building's detention facilities were used less than in the previous years the building was still used for other Immigration services such as processing of immigration paperwork, immigration hearings and citizen tests and ceremonies. She said there is an interesting history with this building and thinking about how people have interacted with it both positively and negatively. The Immigration and Nationality Act was passed in 1965, repealing national origins quotas, which had discriminated against non-European immigrants since the 1920s. with this law. There was an increase in the flow of immigrants to the U. S. with a pronounced demographic shift prior to 1965 to the U. S. for Europeans, but after 1965 more than half of immigrants were from Latin America and one quarter were from Asia. Just a year prior to the immigration nationality act being passed in 1964, the U. S. ended its Bracera program, which was

initiated in 1942 to recruit temporary agricultural workers in Mexico to fulfill the labor shortage during World War II.

Ms. Pratt said the end of the Bracera program, coupled with the limits on legal immigration as well as civil unrest in Central America led to a sharp increase in illegal immigration, and increased INS enforcement. Evidence of these policies are on view at the immigration station in Seattle where the walls of the 4th floor courtyards are covered with the names of many immigrants. She said the courtyard spaces were the only access to the outdoors that detainees were allowed. Increasing numbers of detainees during the late eighties and nineties, due to additional immigration law changes, increased use of the immigration station's detention facilities, which became crowded. She said single beds were turned into bunk beds and even mattresses added to the floor. Then in 1996, the illegal immigration reform and immigrant responsibility act, reframed undocumented immigration as a crime, and led to fast-track deportations and mandatory detention for immigrants and the resumption of long term, and even indefinite detentions, particularly when it to individuals that were detained were from countries that had no agreement with the US to take back those citizens. Those detainees became known as lifers and were more often from Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, the former Soviet Union and Cuba. As the building resumed its uses as a long-term detention facility, we see the INS director at the immigration station collaborating with the Chong Wa Benevolent Association to improve services for new immigrants. The immigrant service was founded which helps with onsite fingerprinting and photos for identification cards and passports. Those services were discontinued after increased security concerns in the early 2000s and additional racial and ethnic sweeps of immigrants are seen in the U. S. after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. The creation of the Department of Homeland security in 2003, and then the reorganization of INS into those 3 separate agencies. In 2004, the station was closed ending federal government use of the building.

Ms. Pratt said the building was designed in the Mediterranean revival style and it reflects the distinctive characteristics of that style. Mediterranean revival was influenced by Italian architecture, but it also shares attributes with Spanish Colonial Revival. It continued in popularity into the thirties. These buildings are typically more restrained with formal often symmetrical composition, low pitched roofs typically hip, and clay tiles. She said there is a horizontal emphasis and oftentimes we see arched doorways and windows. She said ornamentation is typically a bit more restrained on these buildings which is kind of contrast to some other revival styles of the period, which might have much more elaborate ornamentation with decorative shield and swag sort of dripping with ornamentation. She said that isn't seen on Mediterranean Revival. The Immigration Station and Assay Office embodies

the Mediterranean Revival style with its grand and formal appearance as well as symmetry, low pitched hip roof and the repeated use of arched windows and doorways. She said other examples of other Seattle Mediterranean Revival buildings including Seattle Fire Station Number 23 and the West Seattle library, both Seattle landmarks.

She said the building is credited to the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury Department, and its supervising architect James A. Wetmore but it's unclear who actually designed the building and it's part of a larger catalog of government buildings designed by the Treasury Department. James A. Wetmore although he was the acting supervisor supervising architect, he was not an architect, but a lawyer and the civil servant. He oversaw the construction of over 2000 government buildings across the country during his career.

Eivind Anderson was the contractor for the project as I mentioned he was born in Norway and immigrated to the US in 1904 and settled in Tacoma and he was known throughout his career as a general contractor. He built numerous buildings throughout Washington and Oregon, including many government buildings, and he retired from general contracting in 1942.

She said the applicants agree with staff report that standards. A. C. D, and F, apply. This building is associated in a significant way with historic events, a significant effect upon the community as being the location as an immigration station. Also connected with the political heritage of the community and cultural heritage thinking of all of the people that utilize the building it represents and bodies the distinctive, visible, visible characteristics of the Mediterranean revival style. And it also its location and its scale. It's a very distinctive visual feature within its neighborhood, and it contributes to the distinctive quality of both the neighborhood.

Mr. Howard shared documents to show the covenant zones within the building as shown on plans from 2008 Memorandum of agreement signed when General Services Administration divested the building, so currently compliance by work within these with these treatment levels is reviewed by the State Department of archaeology and historic preservation.

Ms. Pheasant-Reis asked if there are any specific historic events of note.

Ms. Pratt said it is sometimes challenging that the Seattle designation standards and the National Register standards are two different things. She said there's not one specific, isolated event, but it's more a pattern of events. She said that this building so much represents immigration. A specific event,

could be all of the money that was coming into this city that needed the larger assay office, but that it's more of a pattern of events.

Mr. Macleod asked if the handprints and yellow line in the basement are within the covenant zones.

Mr. Howard said it is within Zone 4 and for so work in this area should be sympathetic to the historic qualities and character of the building. But may include extensive changes or total replacement. Those significant lines, and the handprints are not well protected.

Mr. Macleod asked how state designation works in conjunction with local designation.

Ms. Sodt said she thought the state has some purview by reviewing them but that Zones 1 and 2 were their priorities for preservation.

Mr. Macleod noted the basement is not included in that.

Ms. Sodt said she tried to align her staff report with their preservation zones.

Discussion ensued about clarification of the preservation zones in the basement specifically regarding the yellow line, handprints, and cell. Board members agreed that the yellow line and the handprints are not covered and should be included in the designation motion.

Ms. Pratt explained the reason the presentation specifically talked about the yellow line and then the handprints is the idea that detainees were brought in through the basement at the back of the building. She said this building has a beautiful front facade and but the people that were detained there were brought in through the back ,through the basement, and then walking along this line.

Mr. Inpanbutr noted the hallways throughout the building were intact and he appreciated the stewardship of the building. He suggested inclusion of the public corridors.

Ms. Randall suggested the second-floor courtyards be specifically called out in the motion even though they are covered under the language in the staff report.

Ms. Pheasant-Reis said she agreed with Mr. Inpanbutr that there were very nice corridors on all the floors and not just on level one. She wondered if it should be called out in the motion.

Mr. Macleod said that all the corridors have the same level of integrity and are worth keeping. He suggested limiting the stairwells to the first and second floors.

Mr. Inpanbutr said he supported designation. It seems like that gets you selected or recommended by the staff before the end of the presentation, or in alignment with what I was considering as well needs to be an appropriate designation standard.

Ms. Randall said she wasn't on the tour but she'd been in the building before. She said it's rare that you get a building where the history really just screams at you and it's really powerful to see so many pieces of its history as an immigration center is still in fact intact. She supported designation on criteria A, C, D, and F. She supported inclusion of handprints and yellow line included in the interiors and said she was less supportive of the upstairs corridors. She said controls weren't needed over all of those for the building to tell its story. She said she wouldn't oppose a designation that included those spaces.

Ms. Wasserman supported designation of this wonderful building that she didn't even know what's there. She said she supported the standards in the staff report A, C, D, and F. She said she would defer to people who were on the tour if there's a consensus about the areas to include.

Mr. Barnes supported designation and said he supported inclusion of line and handprints in basement.

Ms. Caton supported designation and cited criteria A, C, D, and F with inclusion of line and handprints.

Ms. Chang supported designation and cited criteria A, C, D, and F with inclusion of line and handprints and the upper-level courtyard.

Ms. Pheasant-Reis supported designation and cited criteria A, C, D and F with inclusion of line, handprints, courtyard and additional areas such as courtyard but they aren't required.

Mr. Macleod supported designation and said it is a wonderful building. He supported inclusion of the handprints, yellow line, and that inclusion of the cell door would be nice but not necessary. He said he was ambivalent about the upstairs corridors.

Ms. Pheasant-Reis said there are a lot of spots on the edge such as the cell door and the vault door.

Mr. Macleod said he was comfortable omitting them.

Ms. Sodt clarified that the board wanted to include the yellow queuing line and handprints in basement and the second-floor terraces.

Action: I move that the Board approve the designation of the U.S. Immigration Station and Assay Office at 815 Seattle Boulevard South for consideration as a Seattle Landmark; noting the legal description above; that the designation is based upon satisfaction of Designation Standards A, C, D, and F; that the features and characteristics of the property identified for preservation include: the site; the exterior of the building; the following first-floor interior spaces: the central entry vestibule and lobby area, the east and west entry vestibules, the corridors that extend off the lobby/vestibules, and the yellow queuing line and the handprints in the basement corridor and the second floor terraces.

MM/SC/KR/MI

8:0:0

Motion carried.

071724.6 BOARD BUSINESS