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Subject: RE: Landmark Ordinance for Holy Name

From: "Darr, Savannah" <Savannah.Darr@louisvilleky.gov>

Date: Fri, August 23, 2019 13:37

To: "gearl@iglou.com" <gearl@iglou.com>

Cc: "Mike Oleary" <mike.oleary@twc.com> ([more](#))

Priority: Normal

Options: [View Full Header](#) | [View Printable Version](#) | [View as plain text](#) | [Download this as a file](#) | [Add to Addressbook](#)

Hi Ann,

I have attached a memo that is going out on Legistar with the meeting documents and to all Commission members for review. It explains why the updates to the Landmarks Ordinance, which were passed in July, will come into effect at next week's hearing. We do not need to do any back work to meet the ordinance changes, we pick up with the changes from the hearing forward. The memo helps explain what those changes are. I have also attached the amended ordinance.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,
Savannah

-----Original Message-----

From: gearl@iglou.com <gearl@iglou.com>

Sent: Thursday, August 22, 2019 9:13 PM

To: Darr, Savannah <Savannah.Darr@louisvilleky.gov>

Subject: Landmark Ordinance for Holy Name

CAUTION: This email came from outside of Louisville Metro. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe

Savannah,

I want to confirm the information previously provided that the new Landmark Ordinance passed in July WILL NOT apply to the Holy Name Landmark petition.

Thanks.

Ann Ramser

The information contained in this communication from the sender is confidential. It is intended solely for use by the recipient and others authorized to receive it. If

ORDINANCE NO. 096, SERIES 2019

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE LOUISVILLE/JEFFERSON COUNTY METRO GOVERNMENT CODE OF ORDINANCES ("LMCO") SECTIONS 32.250 TO 32.263 (THE LANDMARKS ORDINANCE). (AS AMENDED)

SPONSORED BY: COUNCILMAN BRANDON COAN

WHEREAS, the current Landmarks Ordinance has for years perpetuated the numerous public policy declarations of the Metro Council as stated in this Ordinance for the preservation and protection of Louisville's history and heritage; and

WHEREAS, several amendments to that Ordinance are now necessary to strengthen the necessary public policies of these preservation efforts; and

WHEREAS, a committee composed of various members of the Landmarks Commission, the Metro Council and their staff worked together in 2018 to draft these amendments; and

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Commission approved the attached amendments on September 20, 2018 and sends them on to the Council for final approval.


NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE LOUISVILLE/JEFFERSON COUNTY METRO GOVERNMENT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION I: The attached amendments to LMCO Sections 32.250 to 32.263 are approved and adopted.

SECTION II: This Ordinance shall take effect upon its passage and approval.



H. Stephen Ott
Metro Council Clerk



Greg Fischer
Mayor



David James
President of the Council

8/8/19

Approval Date

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

Michael J. O'Connell
Jefferson County Attorney

By:





O-006-19 - Amends LMCO Sections 32.250-32.263 RE Landmarks Ordinance (1-3-19).docx (jc)

Economic Hardship Exemption

AND GUIDELINES FOR DEMOLITION

Introduction

Historic buildings, for one reason or another, present particular challenges for rehabilitation, adaptive reuse, and sometimes even continued habitation. All buildings require proper maintenance, and older buildings are particularly susceptible to deterioration. In the absence of a good roof or a few windows, the elements can do irreparable damage within a surprisingly short period of time. Abandoned buildings are particularly subject to rapid deterioration and may attract vagrants or vandals who will, intentionally or not, accelerate the deterioration. The best way to prevent demolition is to keep buildings properly maintained and secured. But it is an unhappy reality that occasionally buildings deteriorate to the point that demolition becomes a consideration.

The first and most important guideline for demolition of an existing contributing structure within any historic district or any individual landmark within the City of Louisville is:

Unless the City has determined that it poses an imminent threat to life or property, do not demolish any historic structure or part of a historic structure that contributes to the integrity of any historic district or individual landmark unless: 1) the demolition will not adversely affect the district's (or the landmark's) distinctive characteristics, taken as a whole, retained over time 2) the demolition will not adversely affect the district's importance as a "unified entity" composed of interrelated resources united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development; and 3) the proposed replacement structure and development will strengthen the viability of the district as a whole.

The rationale for this kind of inflexible regulation is that historic districts are subject to seemingly small losses and degradation that will, over time, amount to significant and irreversible damage to the integrity and character of the historic district. This strict guideline recognizes and protects the significance of every one of Louisville's historic buildings.

The Economic Hardship Exemption

When an application for demolition or new construction is denied, an applicant may appeal for an economic hardship exemption from one or more specific guidelines. The procedure for determining economic hardship is rigorous, and the standards set for determining what constitutes economic hardship are quite high. The test for economic hardship is not whether demolition or proposed new construction provides a better use or return, but whether denial of the owner's request to demolish or build deprives the owner of *any reasonable beneficial use* in the case of a non-income producing property, or *any reasonable return* in the case of an income-producing property. The burden of proof is on the property owner to prove that any reasonable beneficial use (in the case of non-income producing property) or any reasonable return (for income producing property) cannot be obtained without the proposed demolition and/or new construction.

Determining Economic Hardship

The City of Louisville has established a procedure to evaluate whether or not its historic preservation guidelines for demolition and/or new construction constitute an economic hardship for individual property owners who request an exemption. The attached flow chart presents the process graphically. The process is intended to give fair review and consideration to the possibility that a property owner may have a claim to being exempt from specific historic preservation guidelines pertaining to demolition and new construction. The appeal for an economic hardship exemption is completely separate from the review of an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness, but must be initiated at the time the application is filed. The process is fair but requires the property owner to provide substantial proof that he or she deserves an exemption due to economic hardship.

The process to apply for an economic hardship exemption begins when the property owner applies to the Landmarks Commission for a Certificate of Appropriateness. The property owner must, upon

submission of the application for the Certificate of Appropriateness, submit evidence and documentation establishing that compliance with a specific design guideline or guidelines will constitute economic hardship. It is thus attendant upon the property owner to anticipate when he or she may require an economic hardship exemption from one or more of the guidelines for demolition and new construction. The property owner should consult with the staff of the Landmarks Commission, if he or she suspects the project will require an economic hardship exemption. The documentation and evidence required for the determination of economic hardship is discussed below.

The application for a Certificate of Appropriateness will be reviewed by the Architectural Review Committee. Should the Architectural Review Committee deny the application, the applicant may appeal the denial to the Landmarks Commission or, in cases of demolition or new construction, request an economic hardship exemption from compliance with the specific guideline(s) that constituted the basis of denial of the application. The applicant has ten days from notice of the Committee's decision to file a formal request for an economic hardship exemption.

The Commission will review the evidence and documentation prepared by the applicant and will conduct a public hearing specifically to address the request for an economic hardship exemption. The Commission may require the applicant to hire an approved independent real estate consultant to evaluate the documentation and evidence submitted by the applicant. Within 60 days of the Commission meeting at which the request for an exemption is received, the Commission must render its decision, a copy of which is sent to the applicant and the Commission. The Commission's decision to deny the request for the exemption is final, and will result in the denial of the Certificate of Appropriateness. If the Commission approves the request for the economic hardship exemption from specific demolition and new construction design guidelines, the Commission will issue a Certificate of Appropriateness, with or without conditions, within 30 days of approving the exemption.

Evidence and Documentation of Economic Hardship

The Landmarks Commission is charged with a detailed review of the facts associated with building projects that have the potential to have significant negative effect upon the character of Louisville's historic districts and individual landmarks. In order to make informed and fair evaluations of specific

proposals, the Commission requires detailed information pertaining to the finances of the historic structure as well as the use to which it will be put.

In order to be granted the hardship exemption that would clear the way for demolition of an income producing historic structure or for new construction, the applicant must provide clear and convincing evidence that any reasonable return cannot be obtained from the Property or Structure without approval of the request for demolition or for new construction. In order to show that any reasonable return cannot be obtained, the applicant must show that:

1. the Property or Structure currently is not capable of providing any reasonable return; and
2. *bona fide* efforts to sell or lease the Property or Structure have been fruitless; and
3. the costs required to rehabilitate the Property or Structure are such that any reasonable return on such an investment is not achievable.

In order to be granted the hardship exemption that would clear the way for demolition of a historic structure that is non-income producing (e.g., owner-occupied residences) or for new construction, the applicant must demonstrate through a preponderance of the evidence that the Property or Structure cannot be put to any reasonable beneficial use without approval of the request for demolition or for new construction. In order to show that beneficial use of the Property or Structure cannot be obtained, the applicant must show that:

1. the Property or Structure cannot now be put to any beneficial use; and
2. *bona fide* efforts to sell or lease the Property or Structure have been fruitless; and
3. it is not economically feasible to rehabilitate the Property or Structure.

In order to meet the tests set out above, an applicant seeking an economic hardship exemption should provide the following information pertaining to the historic structure.

A. Financial Information

1. Purchase Price, Date, and seller, including relationship, if any.
2. Copy of current Deed.
3. Current assessed value of land and improvements.

4. Annual gross income of property, if applicable.
5. Operating and Maintenance Expenses.
6. Real Estate Taxes, if applicable.
7. Annual Cash Flow from property.
8. Other federal income tax deductions produced, if applicable.
9. Any and all Appraisals.
10. All listings for sale or rent in the past 2 years.
11. Prices asked and offers received, including broker's testimony.
12. Profitable and adaptive reuses considered, as applicable.
13. Tax returns on or relating to property.

B. Determination of Reasonable Return/Feasibility of Beneficial Uses

1. Report from licensed architect or engineer regarding condition of structure.
2. Identification of alternative uses.
3. Cost estimates associated with rehabilitation for reasonable uses, including the scope of work upon which the cost estimate is based.
4. Pro forma of projected revenue and expenses for use or reuse of existing improvements, including the use of any tax credits, if applicable.
5. Estimate of current market value of property, with land and existing improvements as is.
6. Estimate of Internal Rate of Return based upon pro forma of income and expenses, including tax credits and estimate of equity investment, if applicable.
7. Estimates and analysis of the net impact of proposed new construction in stabilizing property values and the integrity of the District as a whole or of the Local Landmark.
8. Such other information as the Commission may reasonably request.

Demolition by Neglect

The deteriorated condition of a historic building attributable to the owner's failure to provide proper maintenance over an extended period of time will not be considered a mitigating circumstance in evaluations of economic hardship. Hardship that is attributable to a building's being allowed to

deteriorate will be considered self-imposed; restoration costs incurred to remediate such neglect will not be considered.

Guidelines for Demolition

In the case of applications to demolish both contributing and non-contributing buildings, Certificates of Appropriateness for demolition will not be granted until the design for new construction and the entire development has been reviewed and approved by the ARC and/or the Commission. The Certificate of Appropriateness shall contain a condition that the demolition permit shall not be issued until the permit for construction of the entire development has been issued.

In the case of demolition of non-contributing buildings and additions within Louisville historic districts, follow these guidelines:

- DE1** Do not demolish existing non-contributing buildings and additions in a manner that will threaten the integrity of existing contributing structures.
- DE2** Do take steps to assure the integrity of a wall exposed to the elements by the removal of a non-historic addition.
- DE3** Do remove non-historic interior finishes such as plaster, drywall or paneling that may be exposed as a result of the removal of non-historic additions.
- DE4** Do infill non-historic openings in historic walls, exposed as a result of the removal of the non-historic finishes.
- DE5** Do landscape areas that are left vacant as the result of removals of non-contributing buildings and additions. Topography should be made consistent with that of adjacent properties. The slope and grades of land left vacant after demolition should continue and be consistent with those features on adjacent properties.
- DE6** Do take measures to reestablish the street wall after demolition through the use of low fences, walls, and/or vegetation.

Economic Hardship Guidelines approved by the City of Louisville Board of Aldermen, December 17, 2002.

Economic Hardship Exemption Application Flow Chart

Application submitted for demolition or new construction, including information establishing the property's inability to provide reasonable beneficial use or return.



Application denied by the Architectural Review Committee; denial upheld by the Landmarks Commission.



Within ten days of the Landmarks Commission's decision, the applicant must file a request for an economic hardship exemption from the specific guidelines that were the basis of the denial.



The applicant prepares evidence and documentation regarding economic hardship.



The Landmarks Commission reviews documentation and evidence.



The Landmarks Commission holds a public hearing.



Within 60-days the Landmarks Commission renders a decision and sends a copy of the decision to the applicant.



The Landmarks Commission's decision is final. If the application for the economic hardship exemption is approved, the Commission issues a Certificate of Appropriateness with or without conditions. If the application is not approved, no Certificate of Appropriateness is issued.

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288 N.Y.S.2d 314

29 A.D.2d 376

In the Matter of The TRUSTEES OF the SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR IN the CITY OF NEW YORK, Petitioner-Respondent, for an Order under Article 78 of the Civil Practice Law and Rules,

v.

Geoffrey PLATT, Chairman, Stanley B. Tankel, Vice Chairman, and Juliet Bartlett, J. Clarence Davies, William R. Fisher, L. Bancel La Farge, Samuel J. Lefrak, Russell Lynes, Loring McMillen, Mrs. Roderic S. Swenson and Frederick J. Woodbridge, Members of the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Respondents-Appellants, and Louis J. Lefkowitz, Attorney General of the State of New York, Intervenor-Respondent.

Supreme Court of New York, First Department

March 21, 1968.

[29 A.D.2d 377]

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Gerald Stern, New York City, of counsel (Norman Redlich and Stanley Buchsbaum, New York City, with him on the brief, J. Lee Rankin, Corp. Counsel), for appellants.

Francis S. Bense, New York City, of counsel (Frederick T. Shea, Clark J. Gurney and J. Portis Hicks, New York City, with him on the brief, Kelley, Drye, Newhall, Maginnes & Warren, New York City, attorneys), for petitioner-respondent.

Charles A. LaTorella, Jr., New York City, of counsel (Samuel A. Hirshowitz, New York City, with him on the brief, Louis J. Lefkowitz, Atty. Gen.), for intervenor-respondent.

Terence H. Benbow, New York City, for Municipal Art Society of New York, amicus curiae.

Before BOTEIN, P.J., and STEVENS, STEUER, McGIVERN and McNALLY, JJ.

STEUER, Justice.

The respondent, Landmarks Preservation Commission, pursuant to chapter 8--A of the Administrative Code has determined that certain buildings owned by petitioner are of 'a special character, special historical and aesthetic interest and value as part of the development, heritage and cultural characteristics of New York City.' The result of such designation is that these buildings may not be reconstructed, altered or demolished by the petitioner without obtaining the permission of the respondent. Special Term entertained petitioner's article 78 proceeding to revoke the designation.

We deem certain of the basic questions raised to be no longer arguable. In this category is the right, within proper limitations, of the state to place restrictions on the use to be made by an owner of his own property for the cultural and aesthetic benefit of the community (Matter of Cromwell v. Ferrier, 19 N.Y.2d 263, 279 N.Y.S.2d 22, 225 N.E.2d 749). It is unnecessary to trace the course of judicial thinking in this field. It is now the prerogative of the state, if not its province, to so act where the conditions exist and where constitutionally guaranteed rights are not infringed.

The situation here presented is that the petitioner, Sailors' Snug Harbor, is a charitable organization whose main activity is to provide

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a home for retired seafaring men beyond the age of active duty. It carries out this purpose on a tract of land eighty acres in extent located on the shore of Staten Island. On this tract are five buildings fronting on the Kill Van Kull, four of which are used as dormitories for the former seamen. These are the buildings which are the subject of the respondent's determination. These buildings were built at different times, the earliest in 1830 and the latest in 1880. Petitioner asserts that for the purpose for which these buildings are being used they have largely outlived their usefulness and they can no **[29 A.D.2d 378]** longer provide suitable accommodations for the elderly men quartered in them. Petitioner intends to replace them with more modern and adequate structures, and feels it would be remiss to its trust to fail to do so. In marked contrast to the accommodations provided by the interiors of the buildings, is the effect produced by their exteriors. The proof showed that as a group these buildings were one of the two best examples of Greek Revival architecture in the country and, as such, part of the aesthetic heritage of the nation.

Conceding the validity of regulation, the question presented is whether in the particular instance regulation goes so far that it amounts to a taking (Penna Coal Co. v. Mahon, 260 U.S. 393, 415, 43 S.Ct. 158, 67 L.Ed. 322). If it does, it is constitutionally prohibited (Vernon Park Realty v. City of Mount Vernon, 307 N.Y. 493, 498, 121 N.E.2d 517, 519). Chapter 8--A provides some guidelines as to what constitutes an undue burden on commercial realty and provides relief in such instances (§ 207--8.0, subd. a). However, the corresponding provisions in regard to property devoted to charitable uses are limited to the instance where the institution desires to alienate the property by sale or lease (§ 207--8.0, subd. a par. (1), subpar. (b), cl. (2)). We agree with Special Term that this does not render the statute unconstitutional. It must be interpreted as giving power to the commission to provide relief in the situation covered by the statute, but not restricting the court from so doing in others. The criterion for commercial property is where the continuance of the landmark prevents the owner from obtaining an adequate return. A comparable test for a charity would be where maintenance of the landmark either physically or financially prevents or seriously interferes with carrying out the charitable purpose. In this instance the answer would depend on the proper resolution of subsidiary questions, namely, whether the preservation of these buildings would seriously interfere with the use of the property, whether the buildings are capable of conversion to a useful purpose without excessive cost, or whether the cost of maintaining them without use would entail serious expenditure--all in the light of the purposes and resources of the petitioner. Special Term fully appreciated these criteria of judgment but was not supplied with sufficient facts, as distinct from argument, on which to render a satisfactory determination. In the interest

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of justice we remand the matter for further consideration on these factual questions.

The order granting the petition should be reversed on the law and in the exercise of discretion and the matter remanded for the taking of further testimony, with costs to abide the event.

[29 A.D.2d 379] Order and judgment (one paper) unanimously reversed, on the law and in the

exercise of discretion with \$50 costs and disbursements to abide the event, and the matter remanded for the taking of further testimony.

All concur.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS AND PRESERVATION DISTRICTS COMMISSION

32.250 PUBLIC PURPOSE.

(A) Stemming from the National historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the historic preservation movement, the Board of Aldermen found in 1973 and this Metro Council does reaffirm that many structures and improvements having a distinctive character or special historic, aesthetic, architectural, or cultural interest or value have been irrevocably altered, modified, demolished, or uprooted notwithstanding the feasibility and desirability of preserving and continuing the use and existence of such structures and improvements. In addition, distinctive or historic neighborhoods, areas, places, and archaeological sites have been and may be similarly uprooted or may have their distinctiveness destroyed, although the preservation thereof may be both feasible and desirable. It is the finding of the Metro Council that the individual nature and character of this Metro Government cannot be maintained or enhanced by disregarding the historic, aesthetic, architectural, archaeological, or cultural heritage of the city nor by permitting the destruction of such civic and community assets.

(B) The Metro Council declares as a matter of public policy that the preservation, protection, perpetuation, and use of neighborhoods, areas, places, structures, and improvements having a special or distinctive character or a special historic, aesthetic, architectural, archaeological, or cultural interest or value and which serve as visible reminders of the history and heritage of this city, commonwealth, or nation is a public necessity and is required in the interest of the health, prosperity, safety, welfare, and economic well-being of the people.

(C) The purpose of this ordinance is to effect the goals as set forth in the above findings and declaration of public policy and specifically, but not exclusively to:

- (1) Effect and accomplish the preservation, protection, perpetuation, and use of historic landmarks, landmark sites, prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, and neighborhoods, areas, places, structures, and improvements having a special or distinctive character or a special historic, aesthetic, architectural, archaeological, or cultural interest or value to this city, commonwealth, or nation;
- (2) Promote the educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the people and safeguard the city's history and heritage as embodied and reflected in such landmarks, sites, and districts;
- (3) Stabilize and improve property values in such districts and in the city as a whole and protect citizens' reasonable, consistent expectations as to the future stability and integrity of Districts and the appreciation of property values;
- (4) Foster civic pride in the value of notable accomplishments of the past;
- (5) Assure that new construction and renovation or alterations to existing structures within historic districts, sites, areas, neighborhoods and places will be compatible with the historic, visual and aesthetic character of such historic district, site, area, neighborhood or place.
- (6) Strengthen the economy of the city;
- (7) Protect and enhance the city's attractions to residents, tourists, and visitors and serve as a support and stimulus to business and industry;
- (8) Enhance the visual and aesthetic character, diversity, and interest of the city; and
- (9) Maintain a secure and safe environment in such Districts.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS AND PRESERVATION DISTRICTS COMMISSION

§ 32.250 PUBLIC PURPOSE.

(A) The Board of Aldermen found in 1973 and this Metro Council does reaffirm that many structures and improvements having a distinctive character or special historic, aesthetic, architectural, or cultural interest or value have been irrevocably altered, modified, demolished, or uprooted notwithstanding the feasibility and desirability of preserving and continuing the use and existence of such structures and improvements. In addition, distinctive or historic neighborhoods, areas, places, and archaeological sites have been and may be similarly uprooted or may have their distinctiveness destroyed, although the preservation thereof may be both feasible and desirable. It is the finding of the Metro Council that the individual nature and character of this Metro Government cannot be maintained or enhanced by disregarding the historic, aesthetic, architectural, archaeological, or cultural heritage of the Metro Government nor by permitting the destruction of such civic and community assets.

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(2) Promote the educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the people and safeguard the Metro Government's history and heritage as embodied and reflected in such landmarks, sites, and districts;

(3) Stabilize and improve property values in such districts and in the Metro Government as a whole and protect citizens' reasonable, consistent expectations as to the future stability and integrity of Districts and the appreciation of property values;

(4) Foster civic pride in the value of notable accomplishments of the past;

(5) Assure that new construction and renovation or alterations to existing structures within historic districts, sites, areas, neighborhoods and places will be compatible with the historic, visual and aesthetic character of such historic district, site, area, neighborhood or place.

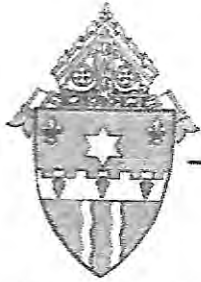
(6) Strengthen the economy of the Metro Government;

(7) Protect and enhance the Metro Government's attractions to residents, tourists, and visitors and serve as a support and stimulus to business and industry;

(8) Enhance the visual and aesthetic character, diversity, and interest of the Metro Government; and

(9) Maintain a secure and safe environment in such Districts.

(1999 Lou. Code, § 32.500) (Lou. Ord. No. 44-1997, approved 3-28-1997; Lou. Am. Ord. No. 0079-2002, § 1, approved 6-27-2002; Lou. Metro Am. Ord. No. 119-2007, approved 7-2-2007) [Penalty, see § 32.262](#)



THE CHANCERY

Archdiocese of Louisville

212 EAST COLLEGE STREET • P.O. BOX 1073 • LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201

February 11, 1982

M. A. Allgeier
Researcher
Louisville Landmarks Commission
727 West Main Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Dear Ms. Allgeier:

I received your letter of February 8 in which you let me know that Holy Name Church, School and Rectory cannot be nominated for the National Register without the inclusion of the Catholic Charities Building, which once belonged to Holy Name parish.

The Archdiocese does not wish to stand in the way of the Holy Name application and, accordingly, you are herewith authorized and requested to return my letter to me or destroy it.

If further authorizations and requests to destroy or return my letter are needed, please do not hesitate to notify me.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Charles G. Maloney

Auxiliary Bishop.

CC: Father Scherzer, Holy Name Parish

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KY. LANDMARKS
COMMISSION

promissory notes and bills made negotiable and payable at the banking-house of said corporation, or any other banking-house, may be discounted by, and they are hereby placed upon the footing of, sign bills of exchange, and like remedy as upon bills may be had thereon, jointly and severally, against the drawers, acceptors and indorsers thereof.

May own real estate.

§ 6. The bank may acquire, hold and use all real estate, goods and chattels, as may be necessary for the transaction of its business, or which may be conveyed to it as security for or in satisfaction of any debt, judgment or decree: *Provided*, That real estate conveyed for debt, or other than that which is necessary for the use of the bank in the transaction of its business, shall be held for a longer period than five years, and may sell and convey the same at pleasure. The board of directors may make all needful by-laws for the government of said bank not inconsistent with law.

Exemption of private property.

§ 7. The private property of stockholders shall not be liable for the debts of the corporation, and the indebtedness of the bank, other than for general deposits, shall at no time exceed the amount of its paid up capital.

Oaths to officers.

§ 8. Before entering upon their duties the president, directors, and other officers of the bank, shall take an oath before some person authorized to administer the same to faithfully and honestly discharge all the duties incumbent upon them under this charter, and that they will not sanction or permit a violation of it, and should any occur, will at once report same to the Attorney-General of this Commonwealth.

Shall not issue any currency.

§ 9. Nothing in this charter shall be construed to allow the bank to issue any note or bill to pass and circulate as money.

General Assembly may examine its affairs.

§ 10. The General Assembly shall have the right to examine the affairs of the bank by a committee appointed for the purpose, and reserves the right

to amend or repeal this charter at its pleasure. The right to examine the business and condition of the bank is hereby given the Auditor of the State, either personally or by his agent.

§ 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 12, 1833.

CHAPTER 1123.

AN ACT concerning the Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. That the corporate name of the "Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville, and his successors in office," as a corporation sole, shall hereafter be "The Right Rev. Wm. Geo. McClosky, Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville," and by that name the Right Rev. Wm. George McClosky is hereby created a corporation sole, and by that name may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, in all courts, purchase, acquire by gift, devise, deed or otherwise, real, personal and mixed estate; and sell, convey, encumber, exchange or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof.

Enter, how same shall vest.

§ 2. All estate, real, personal and mixed, now held and owned by the Right Rev. Wm. George McClosky, as Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville, or as Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville, and his successors in office," however the same may have been acquired, shall hereafter vest in the corporation sole aforesaid, to wit: "The Right Rev. Wm. George McClosky, Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville," and be governed by said corporation: *Provided, however*, that the same shall continue subject to the payment of all debts to which it is now subject.

Enter, how same shall descend.

§ 3. At the death of the Right Rev. Wm. George McClosky, or when he may cease to hold office as Bishop,

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APR 14

LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

op of the said Diocese, the estate real, personal and mixed, which may then be held and owned by said corporation sole, shall descend to, and the title thereon shall vest in, his lawful successors, in the order of their succession, each of whom shall be a corporation sole by the name of the "Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville," and be possessed of all powers and rights herein conferred upon said corporation.

§ 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 18, 1887.

CHAPTER 1124.

AN ACT to incorporate the Leonatus Club of Harrodsburg.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. That E. H. Galtier, J. P. Chinn, Ben. Lee Hardin, J. E. Cogar, W. V. Wilson, C. B. Sullivan, John W. Hughes and W. K. Cardwell, their associates, successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, created a body-politic and corporate, under the name and style of the Leonatus Club of Harrodsburg; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and power to contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, and do business generally.

§ 2. The capital stock of said club shall be one thousand dollars, divided into shares of ten dollars each. Each owner of a share of said stock shall thereby become a member of said club, and in the event of a resignation or expulsion of any member of said club, his stock shall revert to the club.

§ 3. The said club shall be located in the town of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and shall have power, and it is hereby authorized, to establish and maintain a suitable club-house for the use, convenience and benefit of its members, and for the purpose of

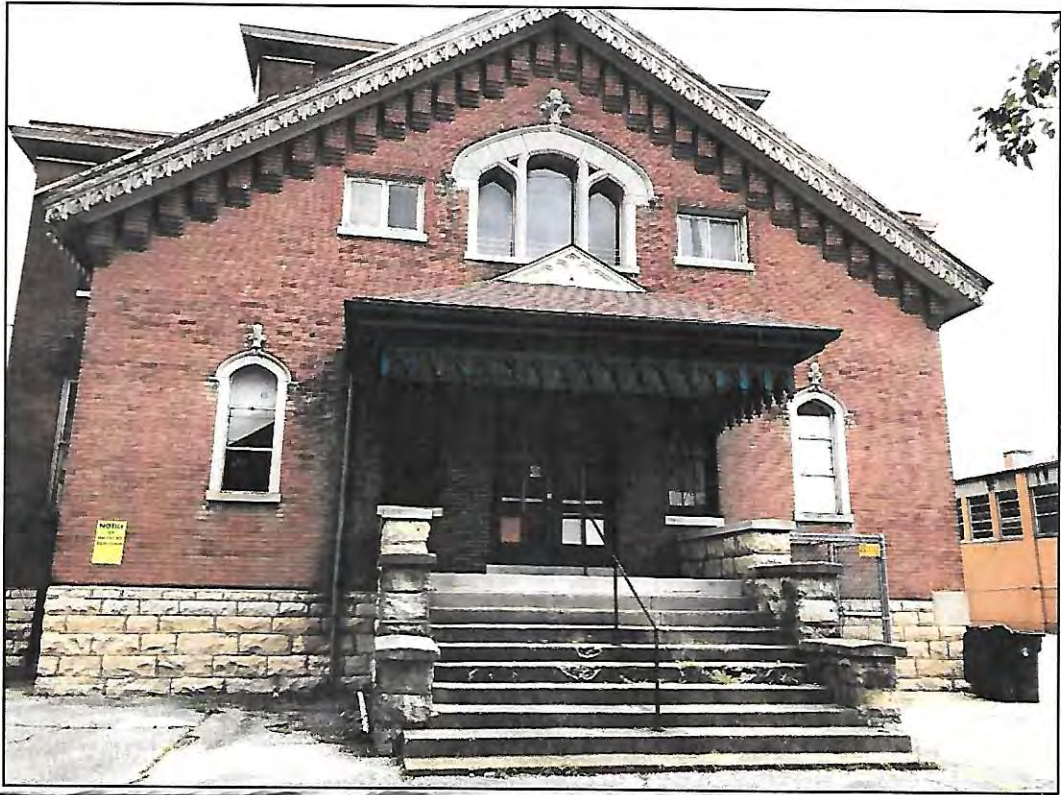
CHAPTER 1125.

AN ACT to incorporate the Columbia Company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. That A. P. Simpson, J. B. Patterson, W. Williams, J. B. Rhorer, their associates, successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby created a body-politic and corporate, under the name and style of the Columbia and Jam

pany; and by that name shall have power to adopt and change the same at pleasure, with power to lease, purchase, erect, equip, maintain a suitable club-house for the use, convenience and benefit of its members, and for the purpose of



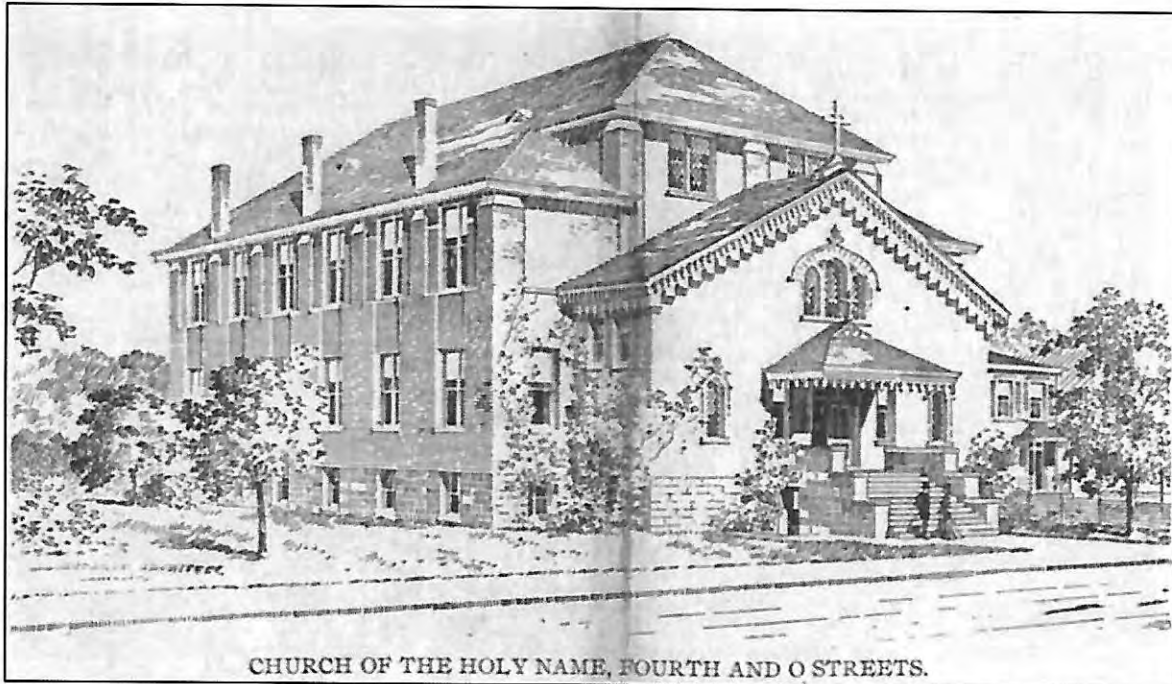


Figure 25. 1903 Drawing of the new church and school building designed by James J. Gaffney, known as Building 3 (*Kentucky Irish American* 1903).

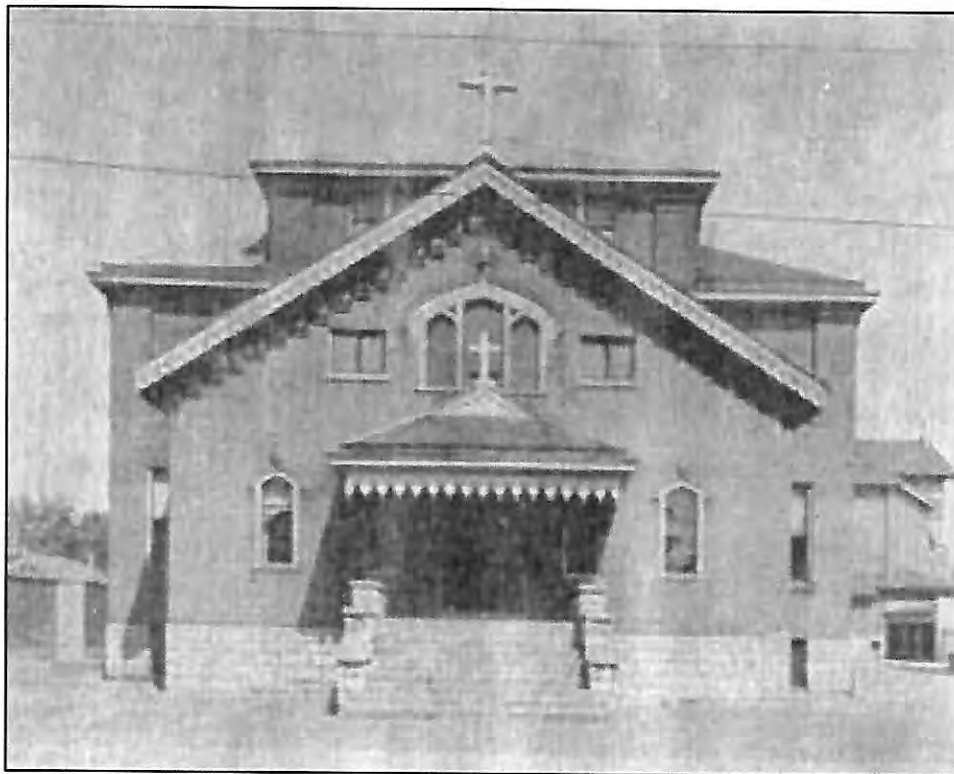
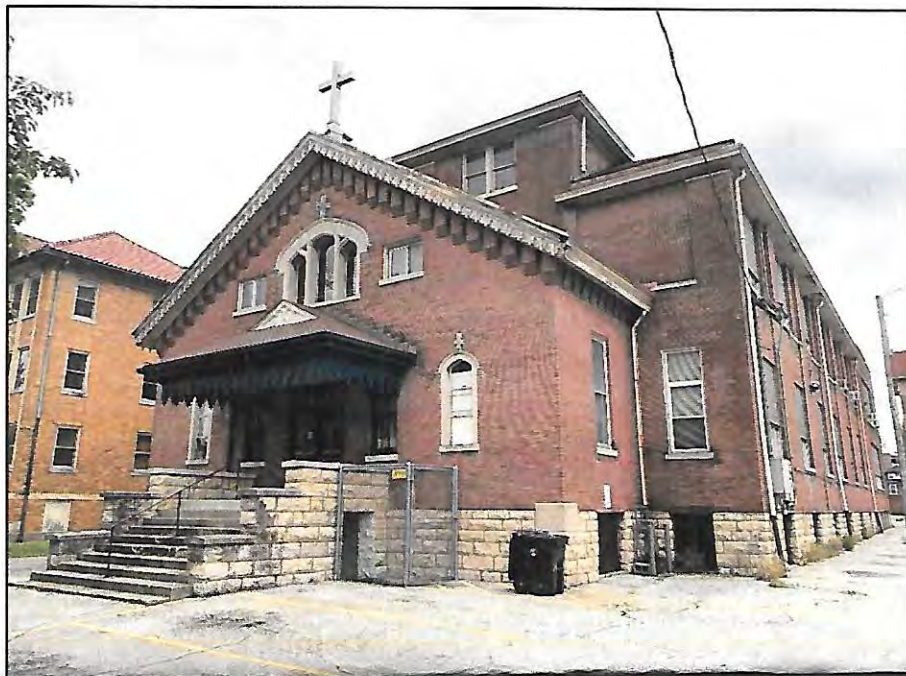
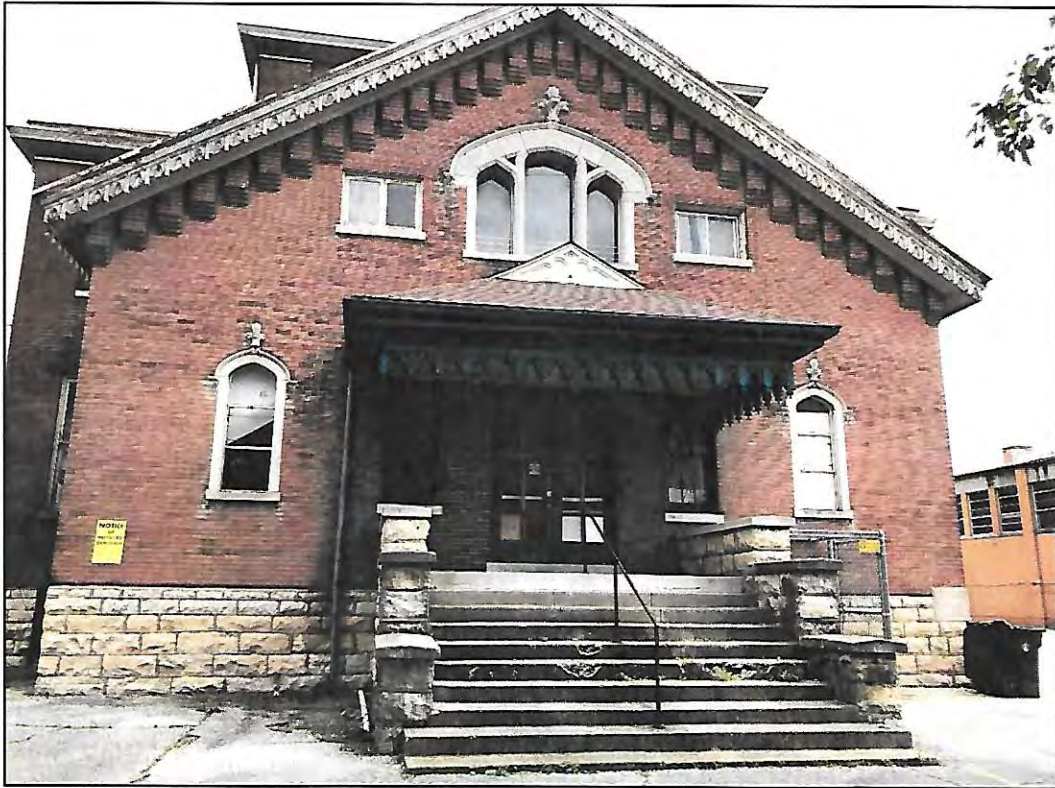


Figure 26. 1941 photograph of the church and school building designed by James J. Gaffney, known as Building 3 (Holy Name Parish 1941).



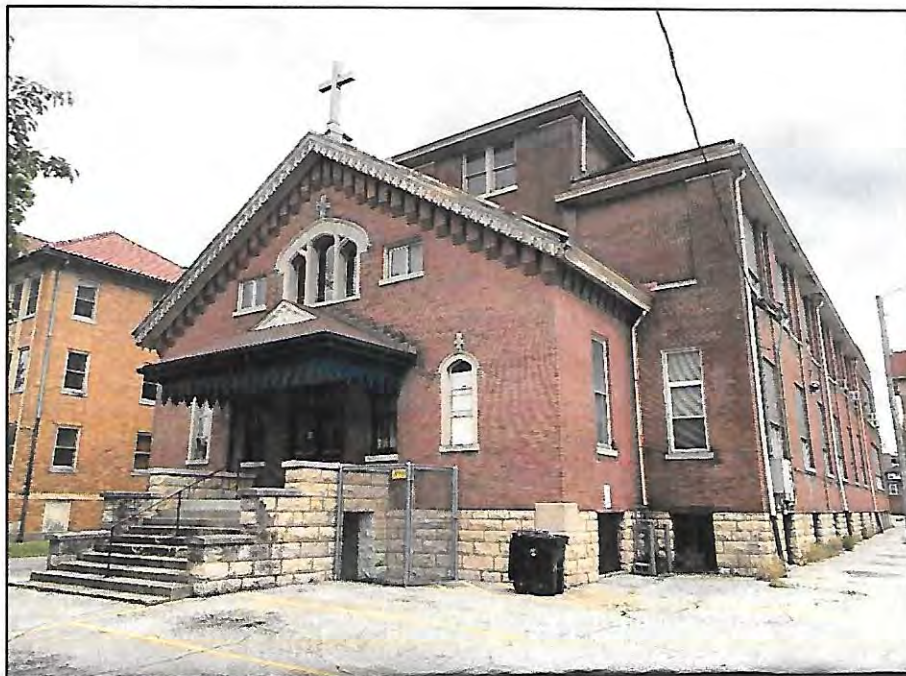
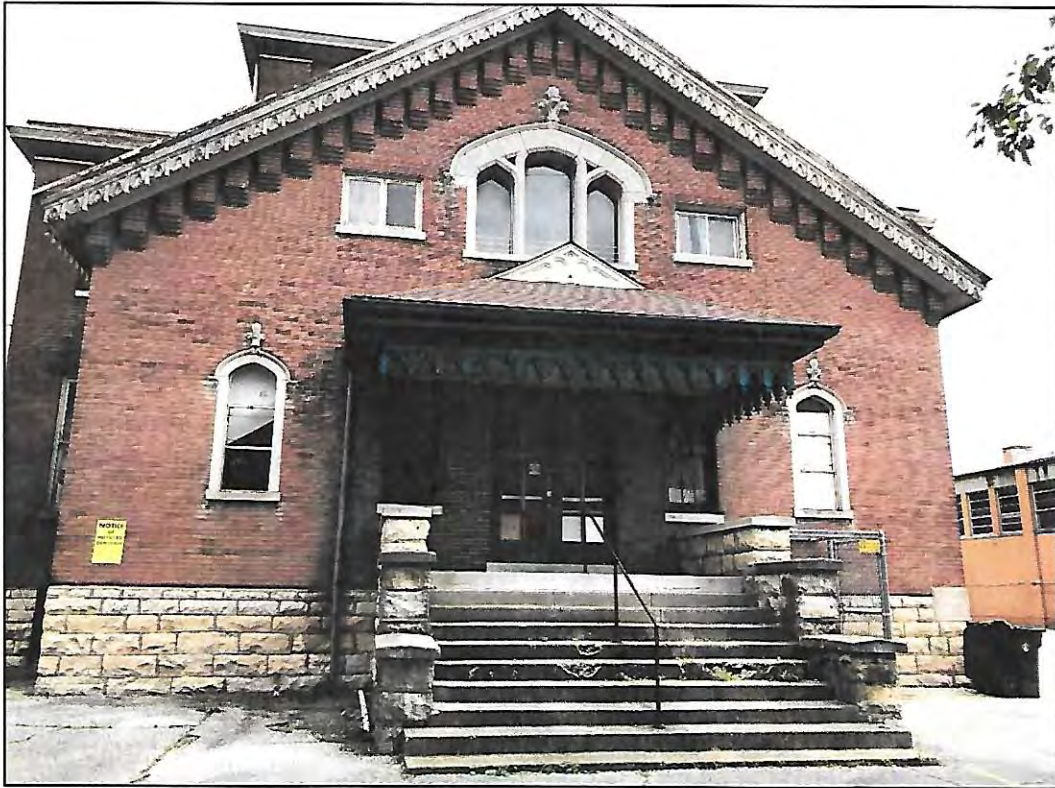




Figure 2. Front façade, or east elevation, of Building 1, the Holy Name Church, looking west.

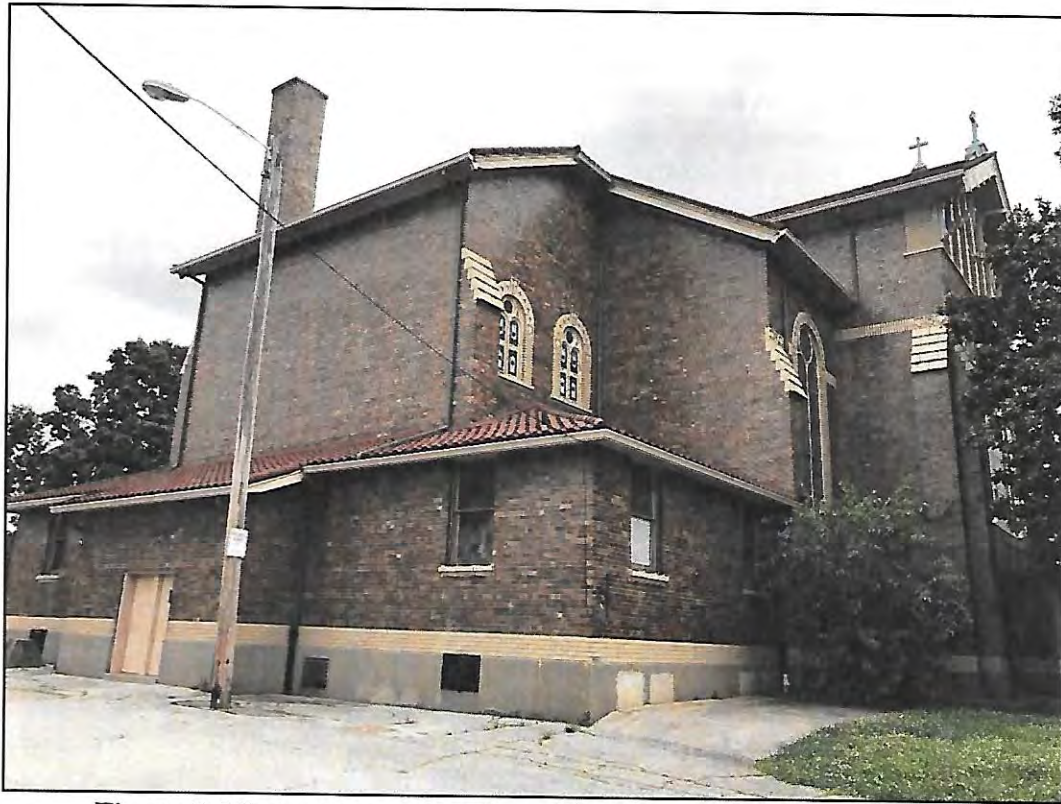


Figure 7. West, or rear, elevation of Building 1, looking northeast.



Figure 2. Front façade, or east elevation, of Building 1, the Holy Name Church, looking west.



Figure 5. North elevation of Building 1, looking southeast.

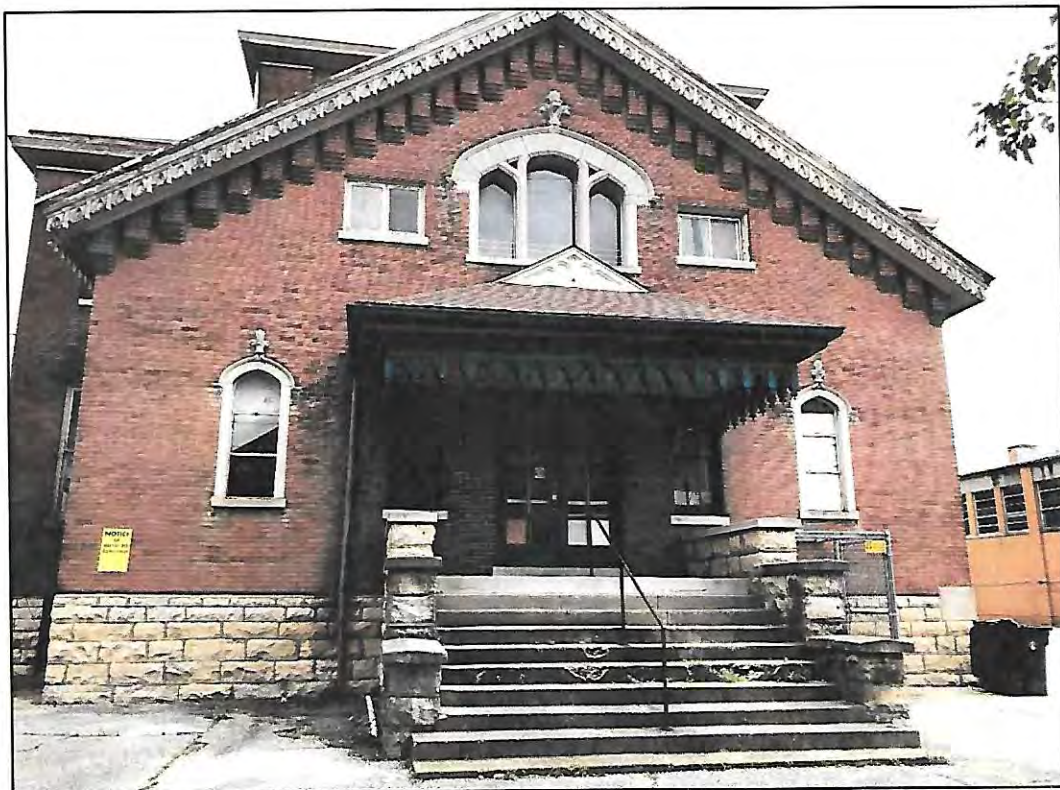




Figure 8. Front façade, or east elevation, of Building 2, the Rectory, looking west.

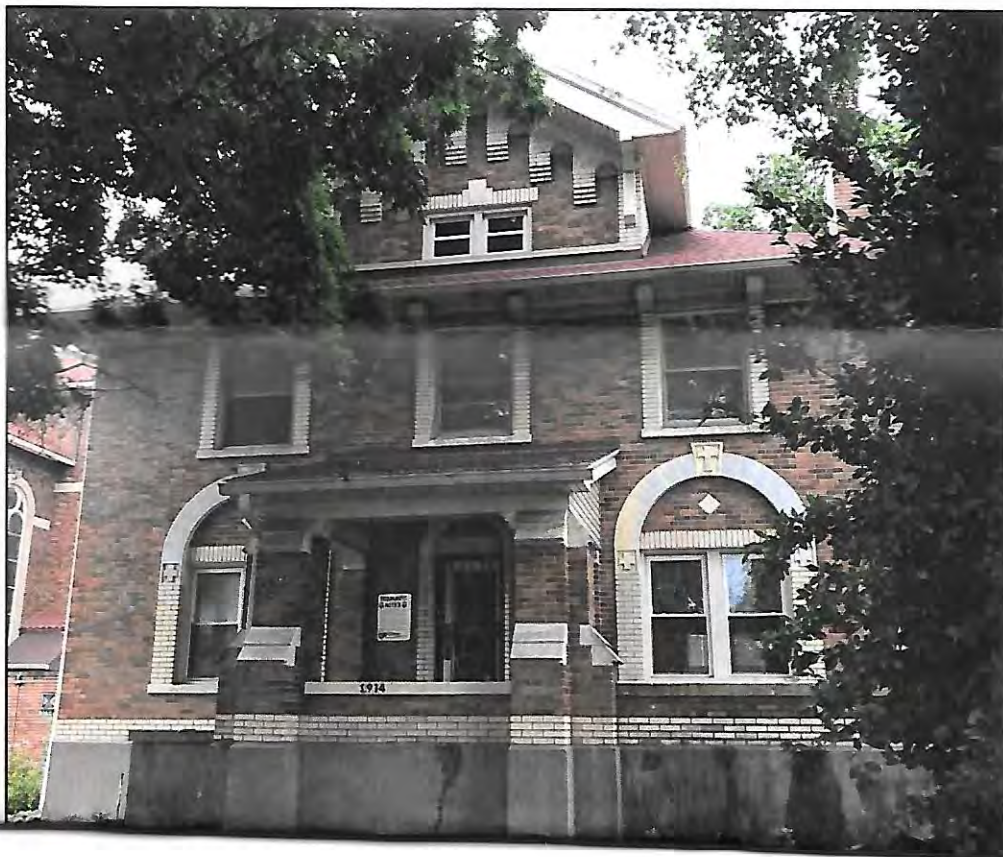




Figure 15. Front façade, or west elevation, of Building 4, the Convent, looking east.

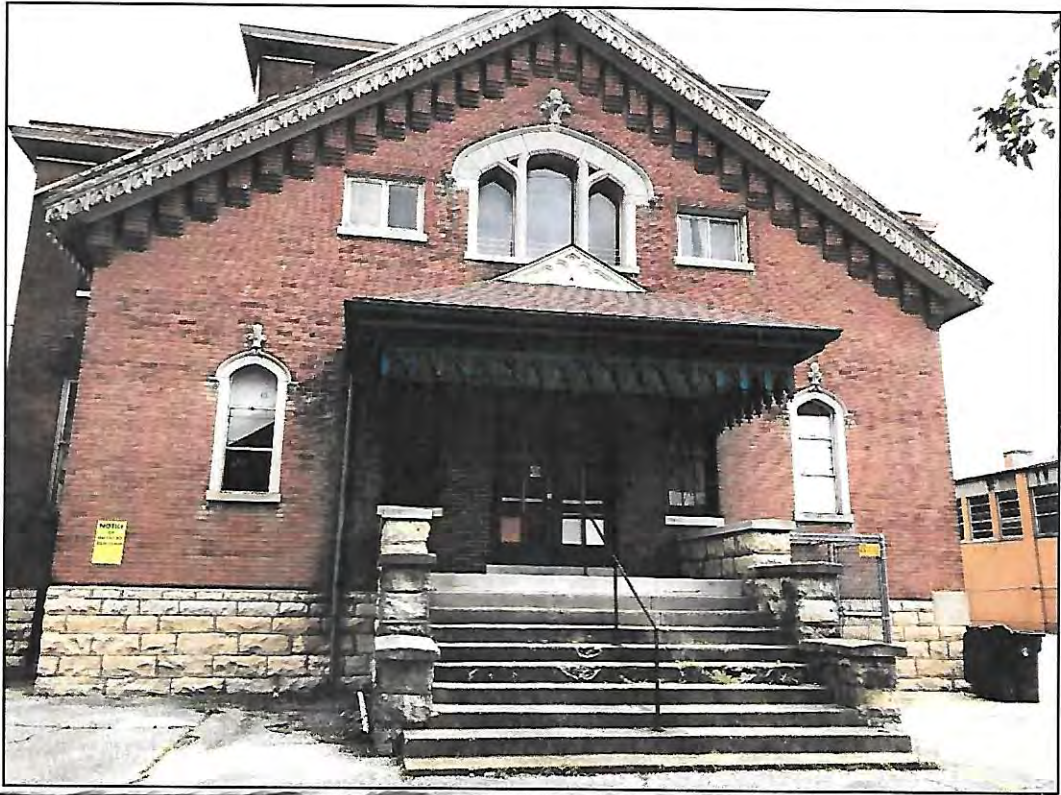




Figure 2. Front façade, or east elevation, of Building 1, the Holy Name Church, looking west.



Figure 8. Front façade, or east elevation, of Building 2, the Rectory, looking west.



Figure 15. Front façade, or west elevation, of Building 4, the Convent, looking east.





Catholic Charities of Louisville Frequently Asked Questions

Q: Why do you need a new building if you are serving the poor?

A: Catholic Charities offers case management, classroom training, and advocacy for those in need throughout the Archdiocese of Louisville. Our staff includes over 80 employees and a host of volunteers. We need space to organize and collaborate; we need space for team meetings and briefings; we need space to conduct classes and to gather and interface with clients and the community. As Pope Francis notes, *“Catholic Charities is the engine of the Church that organizes love – Caritas – for all believers to work together and respond.”* Our current facilities are woefully inadequate to meet these needs.

Q: Why can't you refurbish the existing buildings?

A: For many years we have used re-purposed buildings, former convents and schools to house our staff and programs. While they have served us well, recently, the age and condition of the buildings is severely limiting our ability to serve our clients. The buildings require extensive repair and maintenance and utility costs are excessive – combined these challenges can cost us nearly \$100K annually. The buildings are not ADA compliant, limiting our ability to work with handicapped volunteers and clients. The HVAC systems are old and inefficient: staff and clients need to wear coats and gloves in our offices in the winter and put up with very warm offices in the summer. And we lack space for quality childcare, for current programming (much less expansion), and for storage (we store our mother-infant care supplies in former confessionals in the re-purposed convent). We conducted an extensive facility study to see if current facilities could be brought up to today's standards: the architect's recommendation was to build a new building.

Q: Will the Sister Visitor Center move?

A: No. The Sister Visitor Center serves the West End and will stay in its current building on 23rd and Market Street. The Sister Visitor Center was renovated in the fairly recent past due to generous support from Paul Hornung, and its facilities are in better shape than other Catholic Charities buildings.

Q: What will be the benefits of the new Catholic Charities Center?

A: The new Catholic Charities Center will allow us to bring most of our program staff into one building increasing staff efficiency and collaboration. The gathering spaces and restrooms will be handicapped accessible, something we've needed for quite some time. We will be able to offer additional night classes, aided by enhanced lighting and security. We will have additional space for quality child care, a critical need as we offer family support programming. And we'll have additional parking with easy access to the building. A new, energy-efficient building will enhance Catholic Charities' stewardship of the generosity of our supporters. With dramatically reduced maintenance costs and lower energy consumption, we can direct more of our unrestricted income into programming and thereby make better use of the resources entrusted to us.

Q: Who is the architect for the new building?

A: Mark Trier, A.I.A., of JRA Architects designed the new Catholic Charities Center. He has extensive experience around the region and has completed many projects for the Archdiocese of Louisville.

Q: Why was the 4th Street location selected?

A: The neighborhood surrounding the existing Holy Name parish campus is undergoing a renaissance with expansion of the University of Louisville and continuous upgrades to Churchill Downs. The site is centrally located with transportation access for many of our clients. The visibility of the Fourth Street location, the connection with an active parish, and the proximity to the University of Louisville will make a bold statement for the archdiocesan ministry of charity and magnify the presence of the Church in this transitioning neighborhood.

Q: What will happen with the Holy Name campus? Where will people work if the buildings are being torn down?

A: Holy Name remains an active parish, and no changes will be made to the church or rectory – although the parking lot will be improved. The new building will replace the deteriorating, long closed Holy Name School and gym, as well as the convent in which Catholic Charities currently operates. The old school and gym will be demolished when construction begins on the new

Catholic Charities Center. When it is complete, staff will move from their offices in the Holy Name convent and the St. Anthony campus. The Holy Name convent will then be razed.

Q: What will happen with St. Anthony Campus?

A: The Archdiocese of Louisville is the owner of the St. Anthony Campus and will decide its future.

Q: Will the new Catholic Charities Center allow for program expansion?

A: With the location and enhanced functionality of a new Catholic Charities Center, we can engage the surrounding neighborhood and consider expanded future programming. This may include an expansion of our *Mother-Infant Care Program* supported by much better childcare, the possibility of evening ESL or other classes with better safety and security, and the opportunity to expand our program offerings to serve the surrounding community.

Q: How will the new Catholic Charities Center enable better support of parishes outside of metro Louisville?

A: The Catholic Charities Center also will provide a resource hub to support CCL programming in all locations and better engage the 110 parishes in the Archdiocese of Louisville. The potential for distance learning, webinars, and podcasts will strengthen our outreach to parishes, especially those outside Metro Louisville, and will serve as a catalyst for enhanced local social ministry throughout the Archdiocese.

Q: When will the new Catholic Charities Center be built?

A: We are targeting to begin plans in the Fall of 2019 with the possibility of beginning construction by the end of the year. We hope to open the new Catholic Charities Center in late 2020 or early 2021.

Q: What is the cost of the project?

A: The projected cost of the project is \$7.5 Million. This includes demolition of existing structures, building the new Catholic Charities Center, and furnishing the new building, including technology to enable enhanced communication with parishes throughout all 24 counties of the Archdiocese.

Q: Has the Board of Catholic Charities supported this project?

A: Early on the CCL Board of Directors gave unanimous approval to the effort to address barriers to quality program execution. 100% of the Board has contributed to the Building a Brighter Future Campaign; cumulative Board contributions have totaled over \$545,000.

Q: Has the Archdiocese of Louisville contributed to this project?

A: Yes. We've worked closely with the Archdiocese during every phase of the project. The Archdiocese of Louisville has provided the land and the architectural services for the site prep, design and zoning of the new building. In addition, they have made a significant leadership gift to the Building a Brighter Future Campaign.

Q: What are the current programs of Catholic Charities of Louisville?

A: For more than 75 years, Catholic Charities has been serving many in need throughout the Archdiocese of Louisville. We welcome, strengthen and empower families and individuals to change the world for good. We advocate for the voiceless and vulnerable. We support all 110 parishes in the Archdiocese to allow our people to put their faith into action. (See tri-fold for specific programs)

Q: I thought I gave to Catholic Charities as part of the annual CSA collection? Where does that money go?

A: CCL does receive substantial operating funds from the annual CSA collection. The Building a Brighter Future Campaign is a capital campaign to build facilities that will serve the Archdiocese for years into the future. It is separate from the CSA operating funds.

Q: What is the relationship between Catholic Charities and the Archdiocese of Louisville? Could any of the Building a Brighter Future funds be used to settle debts incurred as part of the Clergy Abuse Scandal?

A: Catholic Charities of Louisville is a separately incorporated 501(c)(3) entity. While we receive some operating funds from the Archdiocese, funds donated to the Building a Brighter Future Capital Campaign will be restricted funds for use only by Catholic Charities of Louisville. They would not be accessible for any future Clergy abuse settlement.

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LOUISVILLE METRO ZONING BOARD HEARING

19DEVPLAN1089

REQUEST: CATEGORY 3 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PROJECT NAME: CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF LOUISVILLE

LOCATION: 2911 SOUTH 4TH STREET

OWNER/APPLICANT: ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF LOUISVILLE

REPRESENTATIVE: BOOKER DESIGN COLLABORATIVE

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 15 - KEVIN TRIPLETT

CASE MANAGER: JAY LUCKETT, AICP, PLANNER I

DATE: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 2019

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 2</p> <p>1 INDEX</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4 PROCEEDINGS 3</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>11</p> <p>12</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> <p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 4</p> <p>1 MR. LUCKETT: The site, itself, is on the National</p> <p>2 Register of Historic Places, and two of the three</p> <p>3 structures are contributing structures to that</p> <p>4 designation.</p> <p>5 COMMISSIONER: I see. Thank you.</p> <p>6 COMMISSIONER: What was this used -- what school</p> <p>7 and church was this?</p> <p>8 MR. LUCKETT: It's Holy Name, and --</p> <p>9 COMMISSIONER: Okay.</p> <p>10 MR. LUCKETT: -- Holy Name Catholic Church is still</p> <p>11 here. The big, main chapel that faces Third Street, and</p> <p>12 they have -- part of this, I think, was the -- a school.</p> <p>13 The one down here in the corner is the gym. I'm not</p> <p>14 entirely clear. I think the applicant can probably</p> <p>15 clarify some of the more -- more details about the site</p> <p>16 usage, current and historic.</p> <p>17 CHAIR: Yeah. I'm just reaching back in memory.</p> <p>18 Back in days gone by, I worked for the State Fire</p> <p>19 Marshal's office, and that was one of the schools I</p> <p>20 inspected along the way.</p> <p>21 MR. LUCKETT: Uh-huh. (AFFIRMATIVE)</p> <p>22 CHAIR: Just trying to be sure it's what I was</p> <p>23 thinking about. All right. Thank you. And the</p> <p>24 applicant, we have John Baker.</p> <p>25 MR. BAKER: Thank you, Jay. Mr. Chairman, members</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 3</p> <p>1 PROCEEDINGS</p> <p>2 CHAIR: Our next case is 19DEVPLAN1089, Category 3</p> <p>3 Development Plan, Catholic Charities of Louisville, 2911</p> <p>4 South 4th Street. Jay Lockett is the case manager on</p> <p>5 that.</p> <p>6 MR. LUCKETT: Yeah. The request here is a Category</p> <p>7 3 Development Plan. The proposal is to demolish three</p> <p>8 existing structures on the site that front along Fourth</p> <p>9 Street Road -- or South Fourth Street. I'm sorry.</p> <p>10 There's a building here and here, and the other one on</p> <p>11 the corner here. And those are supposed to be replaced</p> <p>12 by one new structure here on the corner and associated</p> <p>13 parking and landscaping around that. I don't believe</p> <p>14 there's -- there's a little bit of restriping and some</p> <p>15 other things, but the -- almost all of the proposal is</p> <p>16 on the Fourth Street side of the site in the C2 portion</p> <p>17 of the site. There has been some concern expressed by</p> <p>18 interested parties about the demolition of historic</p> <p>19 structures and the applicant will have to follow through</p> <p>20 with all the wrecking requirements with respect to</p> <p>21 historic structures for that.</p> <p>22 CHAIR: Any questions for Jay?</p> <p>23 COMMISSIONER: I do have. I have just one. Jay,</p> <p>24 are the structures -- they're deemed historic just</p> <p>25 because they're older than 50 years?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 5</p> <p>1 of the committee, my name is Jon Baker with Wyatt</p> <p>2 Tarrant and Combs, 2800 West Jefferson Street, Suite --</p> <p>3 or 500 West Jefferson, Suite 2800. I am here today on</p> <p>4 behalf of Catholic Charities and the property owner,</p> <p>5 Archdiocese of Louisville. I am joined with me by Lisa</p> <p>6 DeJaco Crutcher, who is CEO of Catholic Charities, as</p> <p>7 well as Vince Vetter, who is the architect at JRA</p> <p>8 Architects, who's the architectural firm behind this new</p> <p>9 building that is on the screen in front of you, as well</p> <p>10 as Kristin Booker from Booker Design Group, who's going</p> <p>11 to talk about the site real quick. And I realize that</p> <p>12 this application before you is a Category 3, therefore,</p> <p>13 it is a code review and not a comp plan review.</p> <p>14 However, there has been a lot of interest in this site,</p> <p>15 especially calls into the Councilman's office as well as</p> <p>16 on social media. So if anyone is watching from afar or</p> <p>17 will access this meeting later, I thought it would be</p> <p>18 very prudent to enter into the record information of</p> <p>19 what is going on and what is -- Catholic Charities is</p> <p>20 looking to accomplish on this site as well as touch a</p> <p>21 little bit on the conditions of some of the existing</p> <p>22 buildings to provide some context of what is looking to</p> <p>23 transpire on this site. And without that, we'll get</p> <p>24 right along and move through this presentation quickly</p> <p>25 because we realize there's another applicant right</p>

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1 behind us. So with that, I want to introduce Lisa
 2 DeJaco Crutcher. Thank you.
 3 MS. CRUTCHER: Thank you. Gentlemen, Lisa DeJaco
 4 Crutcher, chief executive officer of Catholic Charities,
 5 2911 South Fourth Street. Just as a little bit of
 6 background, Catholic Charities is a 501C3 social
 7 services organization that helps those in need across
 8 the 24 counties of the Archdiocese of Louisville. We
 9 help everyone regardless of religious orientation. Many
 10 of our staff are not catholic, and we assume that many
 11 of our clients are not catholic, but that's not a
 12 question that we ask anybody. We are separately
 13 incorporated from the Archdiocese. Our operating funds
 14 are primarily governmental. We get a lot of federal
 15 funding, some from the state, a little bit from Metro.
 16 But the Archdiocese is our largest private donor and
 17 supporter, and one of the in-kind supports that we've
 18 received over the years has been space in which to
 19 operate our programs. So right now, Catholic Charities
 20 is operating about half of its programs out of the old
 21 convent building at the Holy Name parish site on Fourth
 22 Street. About half of our programs are there, also,
 23 most of the administrative team. It's my primary office
 24 location. Right now, most of our other programs are
 25 being operated at a different old parish site in the

Page 7

1 west end. The hope is to consolidate the majority of
 2 our programs into this one new space. Facilities were
 3 identified as the top priority for the executive when I
 4 took this position two years ago, both to address the
 5 operational deficiencies and the significant expense of
 6 our current facilities, which are very old, and also for
 7 that consolidation to bring our programming together
 8 into one location. So the first thing that we did was
 9 take stock of what kind of space we would need to
 10 accommodate our programs. At the same time, knowing
 11 that the convent building, which we're currently
 12 operating, is adjacent to two parish buildings along
 13 Fourth Street, the Archdiocese hired someone to assess
 14 the Fourth Street buildings at Holy Name to see if this
 15 site could be suitable for the majority of Catholic
 16 Charities programming to consolidate there. So if
 17 you'll look here in this picture we have up in the top
 18 corner -- I'm looking for the mouse. There it is. This
 19 here -- you're standing at the corner of Fourth and
 20 Heywood looking north along Fourth Street. You can see
 21 here in the distance, this is the church. The existing
 22 church sits at the corner of Third and Heywood. I do
 23 want to say the buildings on the Third Street side of
 24 this property will not be affected in any way other than
 25 slight improvements to the parking and general ambiance

Page 8

1 of having an improved neighbor. But the Third -- from
 2 Third Street, the view of this property will not change
 3 at all. On the Fourth Street side right now, which you
 4 have sitting here on the corner, is this gym, which has
 5 been vacant for some time. Its last use, you can see in
 6 this picture here, was as sort of a peddler's mall, kind
 7 of retail space. So it's not currently functional as a
 8 gym. The bathrooms are out of order, that kind of thing
 9 and there's this -- these dividers are constructed in
 10 the building, itself. This is the view of the side of
 11 the gym from Heywood Avenue as it stands today. Moving
 12 down the site to the middle building of the site, this
 13 is the school, this is the former Holy Name school
 14 building. It is the oldest of the buildings and also,
 15 unfortunately, as you can see in these photographs, in
 16 the worst condition. The school stopped operating here
 17 sometime in the early '90s as I understand it. For a
 18 few years, Catholic Charities had some of its
 19 programming operating from this space, but it wasn't
 20 really suitable for those purposes, and a refugee
 21 resettlement program moved down to the other location in
 22 the west end. I believe this building has been vacant
 23 for at least a decade. That's my understanding. And as
 24 you see, the condition has deteriorated. There's been
 25 multiple water leaks. There are concerns about

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1 structural integrity, the floors, that kind of thing.
 2 The architectural assessment of this building was that
 3 it could not be salvaged. So that brings us to the
 4 convent, which is the building on the north end of the
 5 property, closest to downtown, furthest from Central
 6 Avenue. This is the building that we're currently
 7 operating from. From the street, it looks to be in
 8 reasonably good shape, but as you get up closer, as you
 9 can see here and here, there are significant issues with
 10 this property. One thing is accessibility.
 11 Accessibility is a big concern. This is the front
 12 entrance to the property, obviously not accessible in
 13 any way. We do have a wheelchair lift around the back,
 14 which functions most of the time. There's an elevator
 15 within the building, which also functions most of the
 16 time. They don't choose the same days to go out of
 17 order, which is unfortunate. We also have problems with
 18 hot water. The heat in this building is deficient. We
 19 had an office that was 39 degrees on a particularly
 20 chilly Monday morning this winter. In the summer, as it
 21 is now, the air conditioners sound kind of like a jet
 22 turbine going off, and the electric service is
 23 inadequate to power modern office buildings. The roof,
 24 as we discovered when we got a waterfall in the third-
 25 floor conference room up here -- the roof has at least

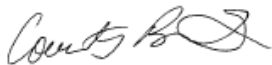
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 10</p> <p>1 10 leaks, and we were told it would be over \$100,000 to 2 get the roof repaired. So getting the convent up to 3 standard for use as office space would be an enormous 4 undertaking and, furthermore, this building is really 5 not set up for the work that we're trying to do in it. 6 We don't have enough space, and the space that's there 7 is not configured for what we need. There are only two 8 meeting room spaces within this building. The smaller 9 one also holds all of the switches for the IT equipment, 10 and the larger one holds all of the storage materials 11 for our mother-infant care program, all the baby clothes 12 and things like that. The offices were all former nun 13 cells, so they were built to hold a single bed and not 14 much else. But we have two and three people sharing 15 those offices; in some cases, literally sharing a desk 16 because that's all we have room for. So with all of 17 that in mind, understanding that it would cost just as 18 much if not more to renovate the convent and build a new 19 wing onto it that would add the square footage that we 20 need, the decision was made to remove all three of those 21 buildings and build new, not just due to the cost of 22 construction but also due to the cost of continued 23 operation in the hybrid building. So we're very excited 24 about the new opportunities that we'll have here in the 25 new building. As you see, this new building will allow</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 12</p> <p>1 describe the two previou -- the two buildings that are 2 to be demolished are here as well as the gymnasium, 3 which is relatively the same footprint as the proposed 4 three-story building at the corner of Heywood and Third 5 Street. We'll be accommodating underground detention 6 for our storm water drainage, and there's a masonry wall 7 that's going to run along Third Street to provide 8 required screening for the parking lot. And that will 9 be reclaimed limestone blocks from the foundation of one 10 of the buildings that's being demolished. And I can 11 answer any questions. 12 CHAIR: Okay. Vince Vetter? 13 MR. VETTER: Yes. I'm Vince Vetter with JRA 14 Architects, 829 East Market Street. You saw a glimpse 15 of the rendering earlier, but this is looking from 16 Fourth Street looking to the southeast at the corner of 17 the new building. We've designed the building to keep 18 in character with the existing buildings on the site, 19 with the existing church that will remain. There's a 20 stone base at the bottom. The brick will match the new 21 -- match the existing church. We're using a lot of 22 limestone trim. The -- we have a prominent parapet -- 23 or a cornice line at the top, and then the tile -- clay 24 tile of the church will be mimicked on this as well. 25 Okay.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 11</p> <p>1 us to really be a much more active participant in the 2 neighborhood. We simply don't have any space to offer 3 right now to the parish or to neighborhood groups who 4 might want to have community meetings on our site. We 5 just don't have any room for that, but we're looking 6 forward to be able to explore those opportunities in a 7 new building. Activating the property will positively 8 affect the area. We know that that's happened with 9 similar Archdiocese projects such as the positive 10 effects of the Maloney Center on the Shelby Park area. 11 And we think with twice as many staff working here and 12 far more people in and out, it'll be stimulating 13 commercial activity in the area, and one hopes 14 decreasing some of the less desired neighborhood 15 activities that we currently see resulting from the 16 vacancy of these two buildings that are there now. 17 CHAIR: Thank you. I'll tell you what. Is there 18 anybody here to speak in opposition on this? Okay. 19 Just so you know, you don't have anybody speaking 20 against you, and all we're doing is just a code review 21 on this. 22 MS. BOOKER: Okay. Great. Kristin Booker, 815 23 West Market Street with Booker Design Collaborative. 24 I'm a landscape architect. I'm just her to answer any 25 questions about the site plan and just to quickly</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 13</p> <p>1 CHAIR: Again, -- 2 MR. VETTER: We have the other view looking at the 3 corner of Heywood and -- 4 CHAIR: Again, all we're doing is a land -- 5 MR. VETTER: Right. 6 CHAIR: -- development code review on this. 7 MR. VETTER: Right. So all in all, we believe that 8 this design respects and blends into the existing site. 9 CHAIR: Okay. Thank you, sir. I got Bill Zoller. 10 You're here for questions only; is that correct? All 11 right. Thank you, sir. Rick Storm? 12 MR. STORM: Questions only. 13 CHAIR: Questions only. Okay. All right. Any 14 questions for any of the applicant folks? 15 COMMISSIONER: Just one minor one here because it 16 looks like note number 11 under the Public Works notes 17 might be wrong. Hopefully, it's wrong. It should mean 18 -- because it talks about Fourth Street as a state road 19 and needs KTC approval for ingress and egress. I think 20 you meant Third Street; is that right? 21 MS. BOOKER: Third, yeah. 22 COMMISSIONER: Okay. 23 MS. BOOKER: It's just a typo. Sorry about that. 24 CHAIR: Okay. 25 COMMISSIONER: That's all I had. I'm good.</p>

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1 CHAIR: Okay. What do we think?
2 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Yeah. It's Category 3
3 compliant that's co-compliant. Yes.
4 CHAIR: Okay.
5 COMMISSIONER BROWN: In 19DEVPLAN1089 for the
6 Catholic Charities of Louisville at 2911 South Fourth
7 Street, I'll move to approve the Category 3 development
8 plan based on the staff report and testimony we've heard
9 today.
10 COMMISSIONER ROBINSON: Second.
11 CHAIR: We have a motion and a second to approve
12 the Category 3 plan. Would you call the roll, please?
13 CLERK: Robinson.
14 COMMISSIONER ROBINSON: Yes.
15 CLERK: Brown.
16 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Yes.
17 CLERK: Carlson.
18 CHAIR: Yes.
19 CLERK: Thank you.
20 CHAIR: That is approved.
21 (END OF REQUESTED PORTION)

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1 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2 COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY AT LARGE
3
4 I do hereby certify that the said matter was reduced to
5 type written form under my direction, and constitutes a
6 true record of the recording as taken, all to the best
7 of my skill and ability. I certify that I am not a
8 relative or employee of either counsel, and that I am in
9 no way interested financially, directly or indirectly,
10 in this action.

11
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21
22 COURTNEY BUSICK,
23 COURT REPORTER / NOTARY
24 COMMISSION EXPIRES ON: 10/18/2021
25 SUBMITTED ON: 07/29/2019

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INSIDER LOUISVILLE

South Louisville residents want to landmark buildings to halt Catholic Charities expansion plan

By [Michael L. Jones](#) | May 23, 2019

[Catholic Charities of Louisville](#) could be forced to leave south Louisville if a resident's landmarking petition prevents it from tearing down two historic buildings in order to construct a new headquarters at its current location on South Fourth Street, according to its executive director, Lisa DeJaco Crutcher.

Catholic Charities is the social-service arm of the Archdiocese of Louisville. Its staff is split between two campuses – one in a former convent on the Holy Name Campus at 2911 S. Fourth St. and the other in the old St. Anthony Church on West Market Street.

The nonprofit wants to build a new \$7.5 million, 31,000-square-foot headquarters that would allow it to relocate nearly all of its staff to the South End. But some area residents oppose the plan because it would require the demolition of two buildings that are listed on the National Registry of Historic Places.

The Holy Name campus dates back to 1902. The Holy Name Church and Rectory, which are still used by the parish, are located on South Third Street. The former convent that Catholic Charities uses is facing Fourth Street as does a vacant school and a gymnasium.

The church, rectory, school and the convent are listed on the national registry for their combination of Romanesque, Gothic, and Classical Revival styles. The gym was built in 1953 and is not on the registry.

DeJaco Crutcher said she didn't think the current administration at the Archdiocese of Louisville even knew the convent and school were on the national registry because the application was made in the 1980s.

Catholic Charities wants to demolish the convent, the school and gym for its new headquarters. But in early May, a south Louisville community activist, Ann Ramser, began circulating a petition to have the buildings landmarked.

Ramser said landmarking would not prevent the buildings from being torn down, but it would force Catholic Charities to justify the demolition to the Louisville Metro Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Commission. She believes the buildings should be redeveloped into housing for older residents, low-income families or refugees rather than be demolished.

"Catholic Charities is a great organization. They do a lot of good things for the community, but I don't think the residents have the information they need about this project," Ramser said. "I think they need to share more details about the cost of renovation before they demolish these buildings."

Ramser must obtain at least 101 signatures from residents living in Metro Council District 15, where Holy Name located, and 99 more signatures from residents living anywhere within Jefferson County before June 16 to prevent immediate demolition. She said she has not counted how many signatures she has so far, but she is sure she'll have the appropriate number by the deadline.

DeJaco Crutcher said her organization spends more than \$32,000 a year on mileage and wastes thousands of hours having employee travel between campuses to do their work. She said the organization will save \$130,000 annually with the new headquarters

because it is now spending \$225,000 a year on repairs and maintenance of the Market Street and South Market campuses.

The South Fourth Street office is so cold during the winter, she added, employees wear coats and gloves indoors and the electrical circuits shorts out on occasion because too many people are using space heaters.

“Just because these buildings are on the registry doesn’t mean they have any ongoing value. Holy Name is a small parish and can’t afford the upkeep. We can’t afford to continue submitting our staff and clients to these conditions in our headquarters. We need more space and it is not feasible for us to renovate our current space. The old convent has holes in the roof that leak into the conference room. It would cost us more than \$100,000 to fix that alone,” she explained.

DeJaco Crutcher said she was surprised by the push back from the community because the school on the campus has been vacant for decades and has severe water damage and the gym hasn’t been occupied in several years.

Ramser and DeJaco Crutcher had a phone conversation on May 21 to try to work out their issues, but afterward, Ramser said she still could not support the demolition of the historic buildings.

DeJaco Crutcher said the recent redevelopment of the long-vacant [Colonial Gardens](#) has made south Louisville residents believe that every area landmarks can be saved.

In 2008, a group of south Louisville businessmen attempted to buy Colonial Gardens and raze it to make way for a new complex, but some residents led a campaign to have the building landmarked to stop the development. The city ended up buying the beer garden and selling it to the developer Underhill Associates for \$1.

The buildings on the Holy Name campus are too far gone for any developer to be interested in them, DeJaco Crutcher said, and this latest landmark petition could make it impossible for Catholic Charities could stay in the South End.

“We don’t want to have to move to an office building off Hurstbourne Lane,” she said. “Catholic Charities has been in south Louisville for 40 years and we want to stay here. But the community could end up getting three vacant buildings on Fourth Street instead of two if we can’t get more space.”

This article was corrected to reflect that the \$130,000 was savings on maintaining the two Catholic Charities campuses and not the cost of the just the South Fourth Street campus.



More FAQs ... about the Holy Name complex

What is the current status of the Catholic Charities construction project?

The Catholic Charities plan, shown in the architectural rendering and site layout, was unanimously approved by the Development Committee of Louisville Metro Planning and Zoning. Construction will begin as soon as demolition permits are issued.

I heard that some people think the buildings at Holy Name are historic or should be protected as landmarks. What does that mean?

Many years ago, four buildings at the Holy Name complex were placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Use of property is unaffected by placement on the National Register, and the Archdiocese was not aware that the rectory, school, and former convent were listed there.

When Notices of Demolition were posted, an application was filed to designate the Holy Name church, rectory, former school, and former convent as local landmarks. In Louisville Metro, a landmark designation “establishes a local oversight process for design review of all exterior alterations, demolition, and new construction.” [\[Read more.\]](#)

Who filed the application to designate Holy Name buildings as landmarks?

Anyone can file a petition to landmark, even if they have no connection to the property.

The Catholic Charities plan has the full support of Holy Name parish leadership, including the pastor and the pastoral council, because they believe the Catholic Charities plan is the best thing for the parish.

Has the landmark application slowed down the project?

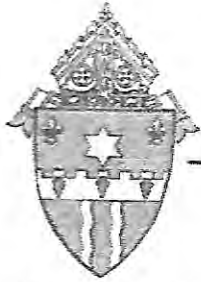
We always planned to begin demolition in the fall of 2019 or early spring 2020. With 16-18 months forecast for construction, we still hope to move into the new facility by June 2021.

What's the next step?

The Landmarks Commission will hold a public hearing on the application at 9 a.m. on August 29, 2019. Catholic Charities is represented by legal counsel, who has identified a variety of avenues to move forward. We are confident that the plan will proceed.

We will continue to update you as matters unfold.





THE CHANCERY

Archdiocese of Louisville

212 EAST COLLEGE STREET • P.O. BOX 1073 • LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201

February 11, 1982

M. A. Allgeier
Researcher
Louisville Landmarks Commission
727 West Main Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Dear Ms. Allgeier:

I received your letter of February 8 in which you let me know that Holy Name Church, School and Rectory cannot be nominated for the National Register without the inclusion of the Catholic Charities Building, which once belonged to Holy Name parish.

The Archdiocese does not wish to stand in the way of the Holy Name application and, accordingly, you are herewith authorized and requested to return my letter to me or destroy it.

If further authorizations and requests to destroy or return my letter are needed, please do not hesitate to notify me.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Charles G. Maloney

Auxiliary Bishop.

CC: Father Scherzer, Holy Name Parish

115 - 1982
KY. LANDMARKS
COMMISSION

June 26, 2019

Charity shares building plans with parish

Tom Head, a nearly lifelong member of Holy Name Church, remembers when its convent was built in the 1930s. He recalls it clearly because he and his other classmates lost their playground when construction began.

In fact, it was his father who dealt the blow — he was charged with excavating the site for the convent's basement.

"We had good times there," said Head, reminiscing after he learned about plans to replace the parish's convent, school and gym with new headquarters for Catholic Charities of Louisville. He and three dozen parishioners and alumni of the school gathered in the church basement June 23 to hear the plan.

Catholic Charities intends to build its new headquarters where the gym and school, which closed in 1992, currently stand. The two vacant buildings are situated at the corner of South Fourth Street and Heywood Avenue near Churchill Downs.

The convent, which stands next door to the school and houses some of Catholic Charities' offices, will eventually be razed, too. The site will become the campus' parking lot once offices open in the new building.

Holy Name Church and its rectory, which face South Third Street, will not be affected by the plans.

During the June 23 meeting with parishioners, Catholic Charities' CEO Lisa DeJaco Crutcher discussed the charities' 50-year history and mission on Holy Name's campus. She said the charity wants to stay in the neighborhood and hopes to help lift it up with the \$7.5 million building project.

"Catholic Charities' presence here is meaningful to us," she told the parishioners. "It means something to us to have a vibrant presence in this community."

"We hope it's a great opportunity to recommit to this neighborhood ... and expand our work here for a long time to come."

She said an architect's review showed it's not financially feasible to renovate the existing structures for the agency's use. But Catholic Charities is making every effort to match the new building design to the 128-year-old campus' look and feel, she said.

The new building will provide the parish with space for parish gatherings and meetings, DeJaco Crutcher said. It will also create a new shared parking lot that will

accommodate more cars. And the headquarters will provide an outdoor playground that parish families may use.

The 30,000-square-foot building will have a mansard roof that will match the church's roof (a faux Spanish-tile), and hidden behind the mansard will be a flat roof with solar panels, she said.

Builders intend to incorporate the buildings' cornerstones in the new construction. And builders will try to use the limestone footers from the school to create a stone wall along Fourth Street, she said.

Several parishioners who listened to her presentation nodded and said they welcomed the plan.

Louise DeSpain, a parish member for much of her life, said "it's a wonderful plan."

"If they can make this come alive again, I love it," she said.

Pat Garr, a 1970 graduate of the school who no longer attends the church, said, "I'd like to see it saved. I'm disappointed it wasn't taken care of," she said, adding that she'd be interested in buying some of the old bricks as keepsakes after demolition.

Father William Bowling, who became pastor of Holy Name about a year ago, said he was told the parish couldn't afford to keep up the buildings over the years. Several years ago, a plumbing leak flooded the school and caused structural damage.

The convent, school and gym have since been sold to the Archdiocese of Louisville and that money has helped Holy Name meet its needs, said Father Bowling.

He said the church, which has about 275 registered households, needed a new heating and cooling system, for instance.

"If we didn't have the money from the sale of those buildings, we wouldn't have air conditioning," he said.

"I am super excited about this partnership with Catholic Charities — to be able to grow Catholic Charities, to be able to grow the parish and to have such a positive impact on this part of Louisville."

Catholic Charities currently operates on two campuses — the Holy Name location and the former church, gym, friary, school and convent at the former St. Anthony Church in West Louisville. The new building will enable the charity to consolidate its offices at one site.

DeJaco Crutcher noted that after the charity filed plans with the city to begin the project, someone filed a petition to have the school and convent designated as historical landmarks.

She said that if the buildings are labeled as landmarks and demolition is prohibited, Catholic Charities will look elsewhere.

Website: <https://therecordnewspaper.org/charity-shares-building-plans-with-parish/>

Share the journey – Reaching our full potential to serve



Lisa DeJaco Crutcher

Pope Francis has said, “Charity is at the heart of the church, it is the reason for its action, the soul of its mission.”

It’s also the soul of our mission at Catholic Charities of Louisville.

Since 1939, Catholic Charities has worked tirelessly to carry out the social ministry of the church, expanding programming along the way to meet the evolving needs of a growing client base across the Archdiocese of Louisville.

As of today, we operate 10 programs, restoring hope to struggling families, immigrants and refugees, elderly individuals in need of an advocate, human-trafficking survivors, the unemployed, formerly incarcerated individuals, and many others who are living on the edges of society.

We are an integral part of the archdiocese, and we are at a crossroads: As our size and scope has grown, so too has our need for a new headquarters. This is why we recently launched our Building a Brighter Future Capital Campaign to help fund the construction of a Catholic Charities Center.

For many years, Catholic Charities poured its funds into programming, deferring expensive maintenance on the aging re-purposed parish buildings from which it operates. Today, at both of two campuses — Holy

Name on South Fourth Street and the former St. Anthony parish on West Market Street — Catholic Charities facilities are inefficient for the work we do, largely inaccessible to people with disabilities, and woefully expensive to operate.

During the winter, staff and visitors stay bundled up in coats and gloves at our Fourth Street offices, since indoor temperatures have been known to dip below 40 degrees. Meanwhile, 15 minutes away on West

Market Street, the windows may be open in our only large conference room, located above the boiler. Rainstorms have produced indoor waterfalls at Fourth Street, where the attic houses a system of buckets and tarps under the holes in the roof.

At West Market Street, the three-story buildings have neither elevator nor wheelchair lift; at Fourth Street, those essential features frequently stop working.

The buildings from which we operate have done good service to the people of the archdiocese for many years. But today, they are hindering our ability to serve people with respect for human dignity in accordance with Catholic social doctrine.

A new Catholic Charities Center will provide much-needed space to do more — more prenatal classes for expecting mothers; more support for refugee families who now call Louisville home; more help for survivors of human trafficking; more employment assistance, culinary skills training, and community gardens. The list goes on.

Our current facilities have literally no more space to expand our current programs or house new ones, which is why this campaign is about far more than bricks and mortar — it's about building a brighter future for the clients we serve.

In his first encyclical, Pope Benedict XVI wrote, “The Church cannot neglect the service of charity any more than she can neglect the Sacraments and the Word.” The Holy Father proclaimed that love for the poor and vulnerable is central to Catholic life, noting that the “exercise of charity” is one of the church’s three essential activities.

At Catholic Charities, we firmly believe this, and we encourage you to share the journey with us as we carry out this mission. To learn more about our Building a Brighter Future campaign, please visit <https://cclou.org/building-a-brighter-future/>.

Lisa DeJaco Crutcher is the chief executive officer and executive director of Catholic Charities of Louisville.



Catholic Charities of Louisville Frequently Asked Questions

Q: Why do you need a new building if you are serving the poor?

A: Catholic Charities offers case management, classroom training, and advocacy for those in need throughout the Archdiocese of Louisville. Our staff includes over 80 employees and a host of volunteers. We need space to organize and collaborate; we need space for team meetings and briefings; we need space to conduct classes and to gather and interface with clients and the community. As Pope Francis notes, *“Catholic Charities is the engine of the Church that organizes love – Caritas – for all believers to work together and respond.”* Our current facilities are woefully inadequate to meet these needs.

Q: Why can't you refurbish the existing buildings?

A: For many years we have used re-purposed buildings, former convents and schools to house our staff and programs. While they have served us well, recently, the age and condition of the buildings is severely limiting our ability to serve our clients. The buildings require extensive repair and maintenance and utility costs are excessive – combined these challenges can cost us nearly \$100K annually. The buildings are not ADA compliant, limiting our ability to work with handicapped volunteers and clients. The HVAC systems are old and inefficient: staff and clients need to wear coats and gloves in our offices in the winter and put up with very warm offices in the summer. And we lack space for quality childcare, for current programming (much less expansion), and for storage (we store our mother-infant care supplies in former confessionals in the re-purposed convent). We conducted an extensive facility study to see if current facilities could be brought up to today's standards: the architect's recommendation was to build a new building.

Q: Will the Sister Visitor Center move?

A: No. The Sister Visitor Center serves the West End and will stay in its current building on 23rd and Market Street. The Sister Visitor Center was renovated in the fairly recent past due to generous support from Paul Hornung, and its facilities are in better shape than other Catholic Charities buildings.

Q: What will be the benefits of the new Catholic Charities Center?

A: The new Catholic Charities Center will allow us to bring most of our program staff into one building increasing staff efficiency and collaboration. The gathering spaces and restrooms will be handicapped accessible, something we've needed for quite some time. We will be able to offer additional night classes, aided by enhanced lighting and security. We will have additional space for quality child care, a critical need as we offer family support programming. And we'll have additional parking with easy access to the building. A new, energy-efficient building will enhance Catholic Charities' stewardship of the generosity of our supporters. With dramatically reduced maintenance costs and lower energy consumption, we can direct more of our unrestricted income into programming and thereby make better use of the resources entrusted to us.

Q: Who is the architect for the new building?

A: Mark Trier, A.I.A., of JRA Architects designed the new Catholic Charities Center. He has extensive experience around the region and has completed many projects for the Archdiocese of Louisville.

Q: Why was the 4th Street location selected?

A: The neighborhood surrounding the existing Holy Name parish campus is undergoing a renaissance with expansion of the University of Louisville and continuous upgrades to Churchill Downs. The site is centrally located with transportation access for many of our clients. The visibility of the Fourth Street location, the connection with an active parish, and the proximity to the University of Louisville will make a bold statement for the archdiocesan ministry of charity and magnify the presence of the Church in this transitioning neighborhood.

Q: What will happen with the Holy Name campus? Where will people work if the buildings are being torn down?

A: Holy Name remains an active parish, and no changes will be made to the church or rectory – although the parking lot will be improved. The new building will replace the deteriorating, long closed Holy Name School and gym, as well as the convent in which Catholic Charities currently operates. The old school and gym will be demolished when construction begins on the new

Catholic Charities Center. When it is complete, staff will move from their offices in the Holy Name convent and the St. Anthony campus. The Holy Name convent will then be razed.

Q: What will happen with St. Anthony Campus?

A: The Archdiocese of Louisville is the owner of the St. Anthony Campus and will decide its future.

Q: Will the new Catholic Charities Center allow for program expansion?

A: With the location and enhanced functionality of a new Catholic Charities Center, we can engage the surrounding neighborhood and consider expanded future programming. This may include an expansion of our *Mother-Infant Care Program* supported by much better childcare, the possibility of evening ESL or other classes with better safety and security, and the opportunity to expand our program offerings to serve the surrounding community.

Q: How will the new Catholic Charities Center enable better support of parishes outside of metro Louisville?

A: The Catholic Charities Center also will provide a resource hub to support CCL programming in all locations and better engage the 110 parishes in the Archdiocese of Louisville. The potential for distance learning, webinars, and podcasts will strengthen our outreach to parishes, especially those outside Metro Louisville, and will serve as a catalyst for enhanced local social ministry throughout the Archdiocese.

Q: When will the new Catholic Charities Center be built?

A: We are targeting to begin plans in the Fall of 2019 with the possibility of beginning construction by the end of the year. We hope to open the new Catholic Charities Center in late 2020 or early 2021.

Q: What is the cost of the project?

A: The projected cost of the project is \$7.5 Million. This includes demolition of existing structures, building the new Catholic Charities Center, and furnishing the new building, including technology to enable enhanced communication with parishes throughout all 24 counties of the Archdiocese.

Q: Has the Board of Catholic Charities supported this project?

A: Early on the CCL Board of Directors gave unanimous approval to the effort to address barriers to quality program execution. 100% of the Board has contributed to the Building a Brighter Future Campaign; cumulative Board contributions have totaled over \$545,000.

Q: Has the Archdiocese of Louisville contributed to this project?

A: Yes. We've worked closely with the Archdiocese during every phase of the project. The Archdiocese of Louisville has provided the land and the architectural services for the site prep, design and zoning of the new building. In addition, they have made a significant leadership gift to the Building a Brighter Future Campaign.

Q: What are the current programs of Catholic Charities of Louisville?

A: For more than 75 years, Catholic Charities has been serving many in need throughout the Archdiocese of Louisville. We welcome, strengthen and empower families and individuals to change the world for good. We advocate for the voiceless and vulnerable. We support all 110 parishes in the Archdiocese to allow our people to put their faith into action. (See tri-fold for specific programs)

Q: I thought I gave to Catholic Charities as part of the annual CSA collection? Where does that money go?

A: CCL does receive substantial operating funds from the annual CSA collection. The Building a Brighter Future Campaign is a capital campaign to build facilities that will serve the Archdiocese for years into the future. It is separate from the CSA operating funds.

Q: What is the relationship between Catholic Charities and the Archdiocese of Louisville? Could any of the Building a Brighter Future funds be used to settle debts incurred as part of the Clergy Abuse Scandal?

A: Catholic Charities of Louisville is a separately incorporated 501(c)(3) entity. While we receive some operating funds from the Archdiocese, funds donated to the Building a Brighter Future Capital Campaign will be restricted funds for use only by Catholic Charities of Louisville. They would not be accessible for any future Clergy abuse settlement.

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Subject: Re: Application to designate an Individual Landmark

From: "Johnson, Cynthia E" <Cynthia.Johnson@louisvilleky.gov>

Date: Thu, May 9, 2019 16:16

To: "Mike OLeary" <mike.oleary@twc.com> ([more](#))

Cc: "Ann Ramser" <gealr@iglou.com>

Priority: Normal

Options: [View Full Header](#) | [View Printable Version](#) | [View as plain text](#) | [Download this as a file](#) | [Add to Addressbook](#)

Hi Mike,

Though the process is outlined in the Landmarks Ordinance is online, the petition information to request designation by the Landmarks Commission is not posted online since they are different than other applications.

I left a message for Ann around 2:30. I'm out of the office this afternoon, but let me know when a good time to call would be for tomorrow in the afternoon. Happy to send the petition instructions and requirements when I'm back in the office.

Thanks,
Cynthia

From: Mike OLeary <mike.oleary@twc.com>

Sent: Thursday, May 9, 2019 3:00:03 PM

To: Johnson, Cynthia E; Darr, Savannah; Gorman, Becky; Schneider, Anthony L; Keeton, Burcum A

Cc: Mike OLeary; Ann Ramser

Subject: Application to designate an Individual Landmark

CAUTION: This email came from outside of Louisville Metro. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe

Hello Cynthia, Becky, Burcum, Savannah, and Anthony,
I hope everyone is doing well.

Would one of you please send me the appropriate form/application to designate a property as an Individual Landmark? I have been looking throughout the Louisville Metro website and I cannot find the information.

Thank you!

Mike