# **VINTRO HOTEL**

Case No. 70-R-12



November 19, 2013

Fort Lauderdale City Commission Meeting

Professional Resumes & Lobbyist Registrations	
November 19, 2013 City Commission Meeting Staff Report and Backup Materials	
March 20, 2013 Planning and Zoning Board Meeting Staff Report and Meeting Minutes	
Planning, Zoning and Compatibility Analysis By: Cecelia Ward, AICP JC Consulting Enterprises, Inc.	
Parking System Evaluation and Operational Analysis By: Molly Hughes, AICP, PTP, AVS Hughes Hughes, Inc.	
August 19, 2013 Staff Memo Responding to August 12, 2013 Hughes Hughes, Inc. Memo and May 23, 2013 Thomas A. Hall Letter	
Noise Study By: Claude H. Venet Acoustinet, Inc.	
Project Narratives	
Facts and Myths about Vintro Hotel	
November 19, 2013 PowerPoint Presentation	
	November 19, 2013 City Commission Meeting Staff Report and Backup Materials  March 20, 2013 Planning and Zoning Board Meeting Staff Report and Meeting Minutes  Planning, Zoning and Compatibility Analysis By: Cecelia Ward, AICP JC Consulting Enterprises, Inc.  Parking System Evaluation and Operational Analysis By: Molly Hughes, AICP, PTP, AVS Hughes Hughes, Inc.  August 19, 2013 Staff Memo Responding to August 12, 2013 Hughes Hughes, Inc. Memo and May 23, 2013 Thomas A. Hall Letter  Noise Study By: Claude H. Venet Acoustinet, Inc.  Project Narratives  Facts and Myths about Vintro Hotel

# Cecelia Ward, AICP President JC Consulting Enterprises Inc.

#### **Experience Highlights**

Over 30 years of experience in comprehensive planning, urban and regional planning, community area planning, land development codes and zoning regulations.

10 years of public sector planning and zoning experience.

- JC Consulting Enterprises, Inc., President, 2006 to present
- Planning Commissioner Town of North Hempstead, New York 2006
- Deputy Director of Strategic Planning, City of New York, 2004
- Director of Construction Services Bureau, City of Fort Lauderdale, 1999
- Planning Administrator, City of Fort Lauderdale, 1998
- Senior Planner, City of Fort Lauderdale, 1995
- VP Governmental Planning, Coral Ridge Properties, 1986
- Senior Planner, Coral Ridge Properties, 1984
- Senior Planner, Mid-South Engineering, 1978

#### Education

Florida Atlantic University
Bachelor of Arts-Political Science

#### **Professional Certifications**

American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP), since 1990

#### **Professional Affiliations**

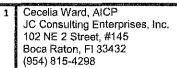
American Planning Association Florida American Planning Association

#### **Honors and Awards**

Leadership Fort Lauderdale -1999, 2000, 2001
City of Fort Lauderdale - Commitment to Excellence in Business, 2003
Fort Lauderdale's Finest, 2003
Cecelia Hollar Appreciation Day - Fort Lauderdale Downtown Development Authority for contributions to Downtown Economic Development Planning, 2004
Certificate of Appreciation for Participation in Community Redevelopment Plan for Atlantic Beach CRA

- City of Pompano Beach, 2000-2001

Former Exemplary Employee - City of Fort Lauderdale, 2007



#### **Community Service**

League of Women Voters, 1991
Coral Springs Economic Development Task Force, 1991
South Florida Regional Planning Council Strategic Regional Policy Plan, 1994
City of Pompano Beach Planning and Zoning Board, Alternate Member, 1991-2001
City of Pompano Beach —Beach Community Redevelopment Advisory Board Member, 2001
Marjorie Stoneman Douglas High School Mentor Program, 1992-1993
Junior Achievement, Student Assistant, 1993
Leadership Fort Lauderdale, 1999-2004

#### Background

Ms. Ward is a recognized national and international urban planning and zoning professional with more than 30 years of planning and zoning expertise in the states of Florida, New York and Maine, and in Nova Scotia, Canada.

Starting her career in the late 1970s Ms. Ward worked on the Town of Davie Comprehensive Plan, one of the first Comprehensive Plans ever developed in the State of Florida. She continued to develop her professional planning and zoning skills through the 1980s while working for Coral Ridge Properties, a then Fortune 500 land development company, where she worked in concert with the City of Parkland as Vice President of Government Planning to create land use and zoning regulations for corporate land holdings in Parkland.

After more than nine years with Coral Ridge Properties, Ms. Ward was retained by the City of Fort Lauderdale, for the express purpose of updating and bringing in to compliance that city's Comprehensive Plan, which had not been updated for more than 10 years. Ms. Ward was also tasked with updating Fort Lauderdale's entire zoning code, which was more than 40 years old and internally inconsistent with the vision established for certain redevelopment areas, including the Fort Lauderdale Beach, the Downtown and Community Redevelopment Areas of the City. Meeting a 2 year deadline, Ms. Ward was successful in bringing both the City's Comprehensive Plan into compliance, and in updating the City's land development regulations to ensure consistency with the Plan.

As a result, Ms. Ward was promoted to Director of Construction Services, which included supervising all activities and functions of the City of Fort Lauderdale Planning, Zoning, Building Departments, with responsibility of interpreting and implementing the City's Comprehensive Plan and Unified Land Development Regulations. During this time, Ms. Ward oversaw the creation of a Downtown Master Plan ensuring that such plan provided for new urbanism and smart growth standards. Because of her leadership in this regard, Downtown Fort Lauderdale has developed into a vibrant and pedestrian friendly area, for which Ms. Ward was awarded Fort Lauderdale's Finest by a local community grass-roots organization, and was honored by the City's Downtown Development Authority, a not-for-profit authority, for her outstanding contribution to the renaissance of the downtown area of Fort Lauderdale.

In 2006, she was subsequently awarded the "Former Exemplary Employee Award" by the City, in recognition of the positive impact she had in the land use and zoning changes that were implemented under her direction and leadership throughout the City of Fort Lauderdale.

Ms Ward has also utilized her planning and zoning expertise in the State of New York where she has provided planning and zoning services for the City of New York, the Town of North Hempstead, and the City of Ogdensburg, including the preparation of various zoning regulations and vision plans for those entities. As Planning Commissioner, she managed the development of a Vision Plan for Port Washington, a large multi-neighborhood waterfront area located in North Hempstead. This project led to the adoption of a Vision Plan for the Port Washington area, and implementation of land development regulations intended to steer development to commercial parcels in need of

revitalization.

In 2006, Ms. Ward established JC Consulting Enterprises, Inc. Since then she has represented a large number of private developers and local government agencies on numerous land use, zoning and land development projects. One of her more significant long term projects was the management of the planning of an eco-oriented community envisioned for a 3,000 acre privately owned site, located in the State of Maine. She has also led a team of professionals in preparing vision plans for a 1,900 acre golf course community located in upstate New York and a Windmill project in Gulliver's Cove, in Nova Scotia, Canada.

In 2009, her firm was retained by the City of Pompano Beach Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA). Ms. Ward represented the Pompano Beach CRA on all planning and zoning related matters, including but not limited to evaluating Pompano Beach and Broward County land use plans and Pompano Beach zoning regulations for the express purpose of identifying land use and zoning provisions necessary to implement the City's East and West Community Redevelopment Plans. This effort led to a rewrite of the City's Atlantic Boulevard Overlay regulations for the East CRA, and a Transit Oriented Corridor land use designation for a 269 acre area located in Downtown Pompano Beach CRA area, both of which Ms. Ward participated in.

Since 2010, Ms. Ward's firm has been retained by the Town of Lauderdale-By-The-Sea, for which Ms. Ward has provided professional expertise on planning and zoning related matters of the Town on a case by case basis. One such project included an evaluation of the Town's Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulations, wherein she provided professional recommendations and identified implementation measures necessary to update the Town's LDRs in terms of consistency and compatibility with the Town's Comprehensive Plan goals, objectives and policies.

Ms. Ward is also recognized as a planning and zoning expert, and has testified in a numerous public hearings, and legal matters as an expert in comprehensive planning, land development regulations, community area planning, and zoning codes. Ms. Ward has provided the following clients with successful results as an expert witness in such planning and zoning matters:

- o Capri Hotel, LLC W Hotel Fort Lauderdale, Board Of Adjustment /Appeal of Zoning Interpretation -Expert Testimony Public Hearing
- Cardinal Gibbons High School, Fort Lauderdale, Ball Field Lighting - Expert Testimony Public Hearing/Litigation
- Casa Medico, LLC -Special Exception /Thrift Store Pompano Beach -Expert Testimony Public Hearing
- Consultatio Key Biscayne, LLC - Sonesta Beach Hotel -Expert Testimony Public Hearings

- Fairfield Manor, Village of Bal Harbour -Neighborhood Group Repeal of Issuance of Permit for Bal Harbour Shoppes -Expert Testimony Public Hearing
- Grand Birch LLC, Grand Birch Condominium Fort Lauderdale -Expert Testimony Public Hearings
- Kinderhook NY Private Residence - Historic Preservation Board -Expert Testimony Public Hearing
- Related Group Icon Las
   Olas Condominium, Fort
   Lauderdale-Expert Witness
   Litigation
- o Southern Development
  Services Inc., Land Use
  Amendment/ Land
  Development Code
  Amendment Retail Use/
  Delray Beach Expert
  Testimony Public Hearings
- o Transacta Development
  LLC Surfside Hotel Expert Testimony Public
  Hearing



# CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE LOBBYIST REGISTRATION FORM

Lobbyist Name (Last, First, Middle Initial): WAND COCOLIA ATCO				
Name of Business (Company Name) JC CONSVETING ENTERMISM IN				
Business Address: 107 NG 2 Sh 4/45				
City: Boca rungow State: F- Zip Code: 33431 Telephone No: 754 2754249				
Email: (wanda) Jaconsurance Fax No:				
Nature of Lobbyist's Business, Occupation or Profession: Purific + Zoune				
an and a second and				
Name of Principal (Last, First, Middle Initial): COLEMANOS COMPLE				
Business Name: UNTRO FORT LAUDERD FILE LLC.				
Business Address: 1815 Pundy Ave Minni Beach & 33135				
Nature of Business: DEVECUPER				
Occupation or Profession of Principal:				
(Please list additional Principals on page 2)				
Subject matter that Lobbyist seeks to influence (describe in detail):				
VINTRO Hore, Acusespmen 70-12				
Street address of subject matter (if applicable): 30 29 A+ HAMBILA S+				
FURY LAW, PL.				
Please state the extent of any direct business association by the Lobbyist with any current elected or				
appointed official or employee of the City. ("Direct business association" means any mutual endeavor				
undertaken for profit or compensation.):				
Notes that the second point is a subspicious from said person to labor on that necessary hohalf unon a				
Note: You must attach written authorization from said person to lobby on that person's behalf upon a particular subject matter.				
I do solemnly swear that all of the foregoing facts are true and correct, and I have read or am familiar with the				
provisions in Article VIII of Chapter 2 of the Code of Ordinances of the City (Ordinance No. C-00-27).				
Signature of Lobbyist: Cucled What				
the state of the s				
STATE OF TOUGH COUNTY OF BROWN Swom to and subscribed before me this 13 day of Novaltee 2013				
NOTARY PUBLIC SEAL OF OFFICE				
Signature of Notary Public, State of FL				
EE 106 F27 Commission Number				
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Notary Public - State of Picros Personally known to me or produced identification:				
Print type of identification produced)				
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### Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC 1815 Purdy Avenue Miami Beach, FL 33139

# Authorization

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC hereby authorizes CECELIA WARD and/or JC CONSULTING ENTERPRISES, INC., to lobby on its behalf with the City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC

Ву: \_\_

Enrique Colmenares, President

# DUNAY, MISKEL, BACKMAN AND BLATTNER, LLP OPERATING ACCOUNT 5355 TOWN CENTER ROAD, SUITE 801 BOCA RATON, FL 33486 (561) 391-4900

TO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

1523

63-1482/670

11/15/2013

PAY TO THE ORDER OF .

City of Fort Lauderdale

\*\*75.00

Seventy-Five and 00/100\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Lobbyist Registration Fee - Cecelia Ward

DUNAY, MISKEL, BACKMAN AND BLATTNER, LLP / OPERATING ACCOUNT

1523

City of Fort Lauderdale

11/15/2013 Lobbyist Registration Fee - Cecilia Ward - Vintro Pro

75.00

TD Bank - Operating

Lobbyist Registration Fee - Cecelia Ward

75.00

DUNAY, MISKEL, BACKMAN AND BLATTNER, LLP / OPERATING ACCOUNT

1523

City of Fort Lauderdale

11/15/2013

Lobbyist Registration Fee - Cecilia Ward - Vintro Pro

75.00

TD Bank - Operating

Lobbyist Registration Fee - Cecelia Ward

75,00



# MOLLY J. HUGHES, AICP, PTP, AVS President Hughes Hughes Inc., Transportation Engineers & Planners



#### PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Hughes has over 29 years' transportation consulting experience. She is owner and principal of Hughes Hughes Inc., a traffic and transportation consulting firm she established in 1996. Over this period, she has managed and directly supervised over 30 professional transportation planners and traffic engineers. She has assisted private and municipal clients in a variety of transportation-related land use matters including traffic concurrency and parking studies for site plan approvals, rezonings, Land Use Plan amendments, Developments of Regional Impact, a Florida Quality Development, and Department of Community Affairs Binding Letters. She had prepared the Transportation Element for local Comprehensive Plans and corridor analyses for the Florida Department of Transportation. She has assisted private and public clients with right-of-way acquisition, condemnation, and vacations, and with driveway permitting.

She is certified by the American Institute of Certified Planners, and by the Institute of Transportation Engineers' Transportation Professional Certification Board as a Professional Transportation Planner. She is also certified by SAVE International as an Associate Value Specialist, and has participated in a number of value engineering workshops. Her collaboration with other agency personnel in 2000 won her an Exemplary Partners Award from the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials for her contributions to savings of over \$23M on the SR 7 Roadway Widening Project in southern Broward County.

Ms. Hughes has participated in the development and implementation of various land development regulations including a wide-ranging set of recommended revisions to the parking regulations for Martin County, Florida; parking and traffic study guidelines for the City of Wilton Manors, Florida; parking, driveway and residential street treatments for the City of Hallandale Beach, Florida, as a part of its Design Guidelines Manual; and as an outside municipal transportation review consultant to the cities of Fort Lauderdale, Dania Beach, Town of Jupiter, Southwest Ranches and Hallandale Beach. She has also served as an expert witness in court proceedings where municipal zoning regulations were challenged and upheld.

Ms. Hughes was the originator of the first transit-oriented traffic mitigation program approved by the Broward County Commission. The County was so enthused by this demonstration of the potential to redirect developer-sponsored traffic mitigation from roadway improvements to transit improvements, that it rewrote its land development regulations and amended its Comprehensive Plan to require future development projects to mitigate new traffic impacts by improving transit service. The result is the State's first Transit-Oriented Development transportation concurrency program.

Long involved in transportation-related policy issues, Ms. Hughes also assisted Florida Legislators in drafting ELMS III concurrency management legislation that significantly enhanced concurrency management in the State of Florida.

In addition to operating her firm, Ms. Hughes is or has served as the retained traffic consultant for a number of municipal governments in South Florida and on the faculty of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at Florida Atlantic University.

Ms. Hughes has spoken at various local and statewide forums and conferences including a Florida Redevelopment Association Conference, a Florida (FAPA) Planning Conference, a South Florida Regional Planning Council Development of Regional Impact Conference, and a Leadership Broward Urban and Environmental Systems Day.

Ms. Hughes has managed or participated in projects under the jurisdictions of the South Florida, Southwest and Treasure Coast Regional Planning Councils, and she maintains extensive contacts with officials and staff of Brevard, Broward, Collier, Dade, Lee, Martin, Monroe, Palm Beach and St. Lucie Counties. She is known locally and in Tallahassee as a "strategic thinker," devising partnerships between sometimes competing parties to accomplish disparate goals through transportation projects. She has won the respect and appreciation of South Florida City and County Commissioners for her public involvement skills which incorporate education, understanding, consideration and compromise.

Previous professional experience includes transportation planning and traffic engineering consulting in South Florida with Calvin, Giordano & Associates, McMahon Associates and David Plummer and Associates, as well as planning consulting with the Center for Urban Affairs in Birmingham, Alabama.

#### PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Certified Planner, American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP), Certification Number 019226
Professional Transportation Planner (PTP), Institute of Transportation Engineers' Transportation
Professional Certification Board, Certificate Number 13
Associate Value Specialist (AVS), SAVE International, Certification Number 20041039

#### **EXPERT WITNESS EXPERIENCE**

Expert witness testimony in trial, depositions, and before administrative agencies and local governments. Examples include:

Larry Liner, etc. vs. Workers Temporary Staffing, Inc. - Case No. CACE 04-09205 (4) (2005)

Restigouche, Inc. vs. Town of Jupiter - Case No. 94-4049 (1990-1991) Martin County vs. Section 28 Partnership, Ltd. - Case No. 92-569 CA (1996)

#### **AWARDS**

Exemplary Partners Award, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, 2000, for SR 7 Value Engineering President's Award, Builder's Association of South Florida, 1992

#### PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

AASHTO Value Engineering Conference (Award Winner)
Florida Redevelopment Association/Florida Main Street Annual Conference (Speaker)
Linking Land Use and Transportation, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
International Conference on Traffic Congestion, Institute of Transportation Engineers
Seminar on Florida Standard Urban Transportation Model Structure (FSUTMS), FDOT
HCS Plus Training

#### **EDUCATION**

Master of Arts in Urban Affairs/Planning, University of Alabama, 1983 Bachelors of Science in Recreation Administration, University of Alabama, 1975

### PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS

Institute of Transportation Engineers - Member
American Planning Association - Member
SAVE International - Member
Urban Land Institute - Past Member
Florida Redevelopment Association - Past Member
Moving Broward - Member
EV (Electric Vehicle) Ready Broward - past Board Member; past

EV (Electric Vehicle) Ready Broward - past Board Member; past Co-Chair, Charging Infrastructure Committee

Builders Association of South Florida - past Board Member; past Chair, Builder Industry Political Action Committee; past Chair, Traffic Committee

Broward Educational Planning Initiative - Legal/Legislative Committee

# CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE LOBBYIST REGISTRATION ANNUAL RENEWAL APPLICATION

	Fee \$75.00 enclosed:
Lobbyist Name (Last, First, MI): He Company Name: Hughes Hugh	hes Inc.
Business Address: 128 SW 4	Place, Suite 103
City: Fort Lauderdale	State: FL Zip: 33312
Lobbyist Phone Number: 954 56	3-1121
Lobbyist Fax Number:	
Lobbyist Email Address: Molly ek	tughes Hughes Inc. com
	or Profession: Transportation Planning & Truffic E
	the foregoing facts are true and correct and I have read or am III of Chapter 2 of the Code of Ordinances of the City (Ordinance City Resolution No. 07-101.
Signature of Lobbyist:	TE OF FLORIDA, COUNTY OF BROWARD
	from to and subscribed before me this 9 day of Notary Public, State of FL
~~~~~~~~~~~~ <del>~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~</del>	DD 4286 46 Commission Number  MARY J. Hughes Name of Notary (print/stamp/type)  Personally known to me or produced identification:
	DID [ ] take an oath or DID NOT [ ] take an oath

# Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC 2216 Park Avenue Miami Beach, FL 33139

# Authorization

VINTRO FORT LAUDERDALE, LLC hereby authorizes MOLLY J. HUGHES and/or HUGHES HUGHES INC. to lobby on its behalf with the City of Fort Lauderdale.

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BY	ENCO	HOLL	INGS,	一个小	its	Managi	ig	Member
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HUGHES HUGHES INC. 728 SW 4TH PLACE, SUITE 103 FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33312-2698 **Bank of America** 

ACH R/T 063100277 63-27-631

9/30/2013

\*75:00

**DOLLARS** 

5494

City of Fort Lauderdale

Seventy-Five and 00/100\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

MEMO

TO THE

ORDER OF

Annual Lobbyist Registration Fee

City of Fort Lauderdale

HUGHES HUGHES INC.

5494

Θ

City of Fort Lauderdale

Date 9/30/2013

Type Bili

Reference 2013-2014 Original Amt. 75.00 Balance Due 75.00

9/30/2013 Discount

Payment 75.00 75.00

Check Amount

**BOA Checking** 

Annual Lobbyist Registration Fee

75.00

HUGHES HUGHES INC.

5494

City of Fort Lauderdale

Date 9/30/2013

Bili

Type Reference 2013-2014 Original Amt.

75.00

Balance Due

75.00

9/30/2013 Discount

Payment 75.00

Check Amount

75.00

**BOA Checking** 

Annual Lobbylst Registration Fee

75.00

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JOSE L. GOMEZ, AIA

Principal of Beilinson\_Gomez Architects P.A. with a collective experience as an accomplished designer of more than 30 years in the areas of architecture, planning and design, management, client development and leadership.

Mr. Gomez joined Beilinson Architects P.A. in 1987, where a clear and distinct interest in the cultural and environmental impact of architecture led to a partnership with founding Principal Les Beilinson, which evolved into Beilinson Gomez Architects P.A. in 1995.

In the past 25 years the partnership has been responsible for more than 200 projects throughout the South Florida area. Beilinson\_Gomez Architects P.A. was an early pioneer with the preservation movement in Miami Beach, and demonstrated that it was economically feasible to restore and rehabilitate the historic buildings. The firm was also the first to demonstrate that new contemporary architecture could fit into the context of Historic Districts.

Mr. Gomez' experience has encompassed a variety of building types such as commercial, hospitality, institutional, residential and marine projects in all aspects from conceptual design through construction administration.

His design philosophy revolves around patience and compromise in search of real solutions that respond to the fundamental interests of the client and the built environment. The numerous awards for service and design attest to the firm's accomplishments and dedication to the profession; a concept established as the foundation of Beilinson\_Gomez Architects P.A.

Education

Pratt Institute | New York Bachelor of Architecture | 1987

Professional Certifications Registered Architect | State of Florida | 1995 American Institute of Architects | 1996 NCARB Certificate | 1996

Civic Affiliations

Member | MiMo Biscayne Association

Honors & Awards

2010 National Trust for Historic Preservation | Honor Award for Rehabilitation Royalton, Miami

2010

Dade Heritage Trust | Award for Restoration

Betsy Ross Hotel, Miami Beach

2009

Florida Trust for Historic Preservation | Award for Outstanding Achievement in Restoration/

Rehabilitation Royalton, Miami

2009

Dade Heritage Trust | Award for Restoration

Royalton, Miami

2009

City of Fort Lauderdale | Community Appearance Award

1401 Crown Center, Fort Lauderdale

8101 Biscayne Blvd., Suite 309-310 Miami, Florida 33138 – 4664 31 305-559-1250 / Fax 305-551-1740 www.beilinsonarchitectspa.com

2008	Miami Chapter American Institute of Architects   2008 Design Award Barbara Residence, Altos Del Mar, Miami Beach
2008	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2008 Awards   Platinum Award Architecture Gomez Residence, Miami
2007	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2007 Awards   Platinum Award – Architecture Acacia, Miami Beach
2007	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2007 Awards   Platinum Award - Builder's Overall Product Acacia, Miami Beach
2007	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2007 Awards   Platinum Award – Architecture Ocanos, Islamorada, Florida Keys
2007	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2007 Awards   Platinum Award – Architecture Privata Las Olas, Isle of Venice, Fort Lauderdale
2007	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2007 Awards   Gold Award – Architecture Residences of Biscayne Beach, Miami Beach
2007	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2007 Awards   Gold Award – Architecture 620 Ocean Drive, Miami Beach
2007	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2007 Awards   Gold Award – Architecture Dahlia, Miami Beach
2007	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2007 Awards   Gold Award – Builder's Overall Product Dahlia, Miami Beach
2007	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2007 Awards   Silver Award – Architecture Jasmine, Miami Beach
2007	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2007 Awards   Gold Award – Builder's Overall Product Jasmine, Miami Beach
2007	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2007 Awards   Silver Award – Architecture 801-817 Washington Avenue, Miami Beach
2007	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2007 Awards   Silver Award – Architecture Iris, Miami Beach
2007	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2007 Awards   Silver Award – Builder's Overall Product Iris, Miami Beach
2006	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2006 Awards   Platinum Award The Bank Condominium, Miami
2006	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2006 Awards   Platinum Award Privata, Miami Beach
2006	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2006 Awards   Platinum Award Shangri La, Hibiscus Island, Miami Beach
2006	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2006 Awards   Platinum Award Latour Residence, N. Venetian Way, Miami
2006	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2006 Awards   Gold Award Merayo Delgado Residence, N. Venetian Way, Miami

Honors & Awards:

2006	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2006 Awards   Silver Award Quadros Residence, Altos Del Mar, Miami Beach
2005	Miami Chapter, American Institute of Architects   2005 Design Award for Restoration 344 Ocean Drive, Miami Beach
2005	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2005 Awards   Best of Show Award Turchin Residence, Hibiscus Island, Miami Beach
2005	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2005 Awards   Judge's Special Award Turchin Residence, Hibiscus Island, Miami Beach
2005	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2005 Awards   Platinum Award Turchin Residence, Hibiscus Island, Miami Beach
2005	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2005 Awards   Platinum Award Claris Condominium, Miami Beach
2005	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2005 Awards   Platinum Award Altos Del Mar – Modern, Miami Beach
2005	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2005 Awards   Gold Award Avanti, Miami Beach
2005	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2005 Awards   Gold Award Altos Del Mar – Contemporary, Miami Beach
2005	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2005 Awards   Silver Award Altos Del Mar – Modern, Miami Beach
2005	Builders Association of South Florida Best of 2005 Awards   Silver Award Lyghte, Miami
2005	North Beach Development Corporation 2005 Appreciation Awards   Outstanding Rehab Award Bay Court Condominium, Miami Beach
2005	Carrfour Supportive Housing   Special Design Award Little River Bend, Miami
2003	Dade Heritage Trust   Award for Outstanding Restoration Bastian Building, Miami Beach
1996	Miami Design Preservation League   Design Award Park Central & Imperial Hotels, Miami Beach
1995	The Black Archives, History & Research Foundation of South Florida, Inc.   Certificate of Appreciation Design Award Restoration of the Lyric Theater, Overtown
1994	Miami Design Preservation League   Certificate of Appreciation Various Preservation Projects, Miami Beach
1990	Miami Design Preservation League   Design Award Ritz Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach
1990	City of Fort Lauderdale   Design Award Riverwalk Center, Fort Lauderdale
1989	City of Miami   Beautification Award Opa Locka City Hall, Opa Locka

Honors & Awards:

Honors & Awards:

1988 Florida Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials | Award of Honor

Harriet Court, Miami Beach

1988 Florida Trust for Historic Preservation | Outstanding Restoration of a Non-Residential Structure

Opa-Locka City Hall, Opa Locka

Experience Highlights:

Selected Projects Located in Broward and Palm Beach Counties:

- Omphoy Hotel | Town of Palm Beach
- Gulfstream Hotel | Lake Worth
- Crown Center | Fort Lauderdale
- Harid Conservatory | Boca Raton
   Administration Building, Dance Studios
   Project Architect at Barretta & Associates
- Morikami Museum & Japanese Gardens | Boca Raton Project Architect at Barretta & Associates



# CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE LOBBYIST REGISTRATION FORM

Lobbyist Name (Last, First, Middle Initial): Comez, Jose L.
Name of Business (Company Name) Beilinson Gomez Architects, P.A.
Business Address: 8101 Bisacyne Blvd., Suite 309-310
City: MiGMi State: FL Zip Code: 33138 Telephone No: 305 - 559-1250
Email: 'QB beilinson architects DG. COM Fax No: 305-551-1740
Nature of Lobbyist's Business, Occupation or Profession: Architect
Name of Principal (Last, First, Middle Initial): Colmanares, Encigne
Business Name: Vinto Fort Lauderdale, LLC
Business Address: 1815 Purdy Avenue, Miani Beach, FL 33139
Nature of Business: Developer
Occupation or Profession of Principal:
(Please list additional Principals on page 2)
Subject matter that Lobbyist seeks to influence (describe in detail):
WIND TO TO TO TAKE WISHEST THOPACT.
Street address of subject matter (if applicable): 3029 Alhambru Street, Fox Laudertie, FL
Please state the extent of any direct business association by the Lobbyist with any current elected or appointed official or employee of the City. ("Direct business association" means any mutual endeavor undertaken for profit or compensation.):
Note: You must attach written authorization from said person to lobby on that person's behalf upon a particular subject matter.
I do solemnly swear that all of the foregoing facts are true and correct, and I have read or am familiar with the provisions in Article VIII of Chapter 2 of the Code of Ordinances of the City (Ordinance No. C-00-27).
Signature of Lobbyist
STATE OF THE COUNTY OF BROWKE Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3 day of NOWINGEL 28-
NOTARY PUBLIC SEAL OF OFFICE
Signature of Notary Public, State of FL
GE 1067-27 Commission Number
William and the contract the co
AND My Comm. Express 45 106727
Commission:  Bended Through Middent Notary Assa.  Personally known to me or produced identification:  (Print type of identification produced)
CID L. Loke an oath or DID NOT LATake an oath

# Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC 1815 Purdy Avenue Miami Beach, FL 33139

# Authorization

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC hereby authorizes JOSE L. GOMEZ and/or BEILINSON GOMEZ ARCHITECTS, P.A., to lobby on its behalf with the City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC

By:

Enrique Colmenares, President

DUNAY, MISKEL, BACKMAN AND BLATTNER, LLP

OPERATING ACCOUNT

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Lobbyist Registration Fee - Jose L. Gomez

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1522

City of Fort Lauderdale

11/15/2013 Lobbyist Registration Fee - Jose L. Gomez - Vintro P

75.00

TD Bank - Operating Lobbyist Registration Fee - Jose L. Gomez

75.00

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1522

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75.00









TO:

Honorable Mayor & Members

Fort Lauderdale City Commission

FROM:

Lee R. Feldman, ICMA-CM, City Manager

DATE:

November 19, 2013

TITLE:

Resolution to Approve a Site Plan Level IV Development Permit - Vintro

Hotel - Case 70R12

### Recommendation

It is recommended that the City Commission adopt a resolution approving the issuance of a Site Plan Level IV Development Permit.

### **Background**

The City Commission will determine whether the proposed development or use meets the standards and requirements of the Unified Land Development Regulations (ULDR) and criteria for development in the Central Beach.

The applicant proposes a hotel with a 500 square-foot bar/lounge and a 2,000 square-foot restaurant located along Alhambra Street, between Seabreeze Boulevard and N. Birch Road, in the A-1-A Beachfront Area (ABA) zoning district. The development consists of a thirteen-story (164-feet, four inches) structure with parking on the first and second floors.

The Development Review Committee (DRC) reviewed the proposal on October 9, 2012. All requirements of the ULDR and DRC comments have been addressed. The site plan was subsequently reviewed by the Planning and Zoning Board (PZB) on March 20, 2013. The associated plans, corresponding project narratives are provided as Exhibit 1. The staff report and meeting minutes are attached as Exhibits 2 and 3 respectively. The PZB recommended denial of the application by a vote of 4-3.

Since the PZB meeting, the applicant is proposing modifications to the site plan to address comments and concerns raised at the meeting regarding building mass and queuing of traffic and loading, among others. The proposed revisions create a better pedestrian environment and help the hotel use function more efficiently. The proposed site plan with modifications since the Planning and Zoning Board review is provided as Exhibit 4. The modifications are described in detail in applicant's supplemental narrative and elevation renderings attached as Exhibit 5, and are generally outlined below:

- The total number of hotel rooms has been reduced from 69 to 61, thereby reducing the total number of parking spaces from 53 to 47;
- The total building square footage has been reduced from 52,475 square feet to 49,963 square feet, thereby reducing the building's floor area ratio from 4.2 to 4.0;
- The building's facades have been refined to include additional fenestration including windows and glass to lighten the building's mass and emphasize its vertical orientation, which is now more apparent on the north side of the building, where eight of the units have been removed;
- An additional two feet of sidewalk has been added onsite along Alhambra Street, creating a wider seven-foot wide sidewalk:
- A twelve-foot, five inches wide truck loading area, which has been designed to function as a covered pedestrian plaza space, when not in use for loading, has been introduced on the west side of the building;
- The distance between the ground floor and the second floor increased from 13 feet to 14 feet in order to provide additional vehicular clearance and the distance between the third floor and the fourth floor was decreased by one foot in order to maintain the height of the building.

# **Compliance with Unified Land Development Regulations**

Pursuant to ULDR Section 47-12.5.B, The A-1-A Beachfront Area District is established for the purpose or promoting high-quality destination resort uses that reflect the desired character of the Fort Lauderdale Beach and improvements along A-1-A. General uses in this district include hotels, restaurants and commercial uses offering services and goods for tourists and visitors. The proposed hotel and restaurant use is complementary to the resort atmosphere in the Central Beach Regional Activity Center.

Pursuant to ULDR Section 47-12.5.B.1.c, the minimum side and rear yard setbacks in the ABA zoning district shall be no less than an amount equal to one-half the height of the building, unless otherwise approved as a Site Plan Level IV development. For the proposed 164-foot, four inches structure, this would create an 82-foot, two inches setbacks on the side and rear of the building. As part of the request for a Site Plan Level IV development permit, the applicant proposes 10 foot setbacks on the sides and a 20 foot setback in the rear.

Pursuant to ULDR Section 47-12.6.B, the following criteria shall apply for developments in the Central Beach:

- 1. It shall first be determined whether the proposed development or use is compatible with the character of the overall plan of development contemplated by the revitalization plan for the central beach area;
- 2. It shall then be determined whether the architectural design of the proposed development is compatible with the design guidelines provided in Sec. 47-25.3. The design guidelines provided in Sec. 47-25.3 are intended to provide a framework for design review of proposed developments and outline the design elements, which have been determined to be compatible with the revitalization plan;

- 3. The design guidelines provided in this section are not intended to be exclusive. Alternative architectural and design concepts outlined in the development application will be considered during review of the development application. It shall be the applicant's burden to show that the proposed alternative architectural and design concepts are compatible with the character of the overall plan of development contemplated by the revitalization plan for the central beach area and not incompatible with the design guidelines provided in this section;
- 4. It shall then be determined whether the proposed development incorporates design or architectural elements, which mitigate the development's impacts, if any, on existing uses in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development;
- 5. The goal of the City in the adoption of the revitalization plan is to facilitate development of the central beach area as a world-class destination resort. The primary objective of the design review shall be to implement the overall plan of development and to foster redevelopment as contemplated in the revitalization plan.

In addition, as per ULDR Sec. 47-25.3.A.3.e.i.b, consideration shall be given to the recommendations of the adopted neighborhood master plan in which the proposed development is to be located, or which it abuts. The draft Central Beach Master Plan is intended to take the place of previous plans for the Central Beach area, and the applicant took certain efforts to accommodate the intent of the Master Plan guidelines as well as the architectural design criteria of the code, as further outlined below.

The proposed design of the project has a 32 foot, six inches shoulder pedestal, providing a pedestrian scale at the lower levels; and incorporates Miami Modern "MiMo" architectural style elements such as cantilevers, a spiral stair motif, glass walls and decorative screening elements. The project's vertical plane is moderated through the use of balconies, fenestration, a roof garden and eyebrow projections. At least one form of moderation is used every three stories. The ground level includes an open plaza and seating, with landscaping, a water feature and shading devices to help create an active, vibrant and comfortable pedestrian environment at the street level, and which responds to the principles of pedestrian oriented street design outlined in the Central Beach Master Plan.

The project is located in the Mid-Beach character area, which has a defining characteristic of resort, hotel and residential uses for this district. The project is responsive to the building design guidelines of the Master Plan by maintaining a street wall length of 85 feet, which is less than the maximum 200 feet. The building floor plate is approximately 4,000 square feet, which is significantly less than the maximum of 16,000 square feet for hotels above 65 feet in height in the Mid-Beach Area. In addition, the building provides active ground-level uses and screens two levels of parking above with a decorative metal screening solution.

The proposed structure will help improve the visual experience with prominent architecture and an active, human-scale pedestrian environment. The Vintro Hotel proposal, together with other recently approved projects in the Central Beach Area, can

help to support a setting for a more cohesive and vibrant environment, as well as an enhanced resort atmosphere for residents and tourists alike.

The applicant has submitted narratives regarding the project's compliance with Section 47-25.2, Adequacy Requirements, and Section 47-25.3, Neighborhood Compatibility Requirements, attached with the site plan and submittal material, to assist the Commission in determining if the proposal meets these criteria.

The neighborhood compatibility criteria include performance standards requiring all developments to be "compatible with, and preserve the character and integrity of adjacent neighborhoods...include improvements or modifications either on-site or within the public rights-of-way to mitigate adverse impacts, such as traffic, noise, odors, shadow, scale, visual nuisances, or other similar adverse effects to adjacent neighborhoods. These improvements or modifications may include, but shall not be limited to, the placement or orientation of buildings and entryways, parking areas, buffer yards, alteration of building mass, and the addition of landscaping, walls, or both, to ameliorate such impacts". A context plan and perspective renderings depicting the height, mass, scale, shadow, materials and details, etc. of the proposed development as it relates to surrounding properties have also been provided with the site plan submittal.

The properties to the north, south, east and west are all zoned A-1-A Beachfront Area (ABA) zoning district. Overall, the buildings surrounding the site range from two to sixteen stories. Directly to the northeast of the project site is a sixteen-story multi-family building with a significantly higher mass and floor plate size than the proposed building. Other buildings on the block between Seville Street and Alhambra Street are two, three and four-stories in height. Across Alhambra Street to the south is a three-story multifamily building and a surface parking lot. The proposed project is generally compatible with the mass and scale of structures in the surrounding vicinity and throughout the Mid-Beach Character Area.

### **Transportation & Mobility**

As per ULDR Sec. 47-20, Parking Requirements, a total of 47 parking spaces are required for the proposed uses, based on recently approved hotel and bar parking rates adopted for the Central Beach area, as follows:

(61) hotel units @ 0.67 spaces per room = 40.87 Bar/Lounge @ 1 space per 76 SF = 6.58

TOTAL: (47.45) 47 parking spaces required

The applicant is providing 48 parking spaces in the garage located on the first and second floors, exceeding the parking requirement by one space. The project incorporates new parking technologies that include hydraulic lifts allowing two vehicles to occupy the same parking space on all but six of the garage's 48 parking spaces. A car freight elevator provides access to the 38 second-floor parking spaces. The applicant will execute a valet

parking agreement for 100% of the project's parking.

According to the trip generation study performed by the applicant's traffic consultant, Hughes Hughes Inc., the project is projected to generate 32 trips during the morning peak hour, and 37 trips during the afternoon peak hour, with a total of 173 daily trips. The applicant anticipates that these volumes will be lower based on the project's location within a destination environment in the Central Beach Regional Activity Center and with future clientele utilizing alternate means of transportation such as taxis. If the project is approved, 444 available trips will remain (including all pending projects) in the Central Beach Regional Activity Center for future development. The trip generation study is attached as Exhibit 6.

According to the applicant's parking system evaluation study, performed by Hughes Hughes Inc., the roadway network providing access to the project site has adequate capacity to accommodate the estimated traffic. To help ensure that traffic associated with the restaurant is kept to a minimum, the applicant proposes to put transportation demand management (TDM) programs in place, including incentives to encourage patrons to bike to the site, and employees to bike, ride the bus or carpool to work, with a heavy emphasis on reducing employee trips. The parking system evaluation study is provided as Exhibit 7.

The applicant has worked with staff on additional means to improve pedestrian connectivity in the immediate area of the development, and has committed to pay \$50,000 towards streetscape improvements, prior to the issuance of a master building permit. The funds will be utilized towards enhancing pedestrian connectivity, including engineering design, permit fees, bonds and engineering construction support, as well as street trees and other landscaping, and will encompass improvements adjacent to the City's Sebastian parking lot.

In addition, safety enhancements in accordance with the Safety Study for the District prepared by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) will also be incorporated and will include elements such as bollards, signage and signal treatments at the intersection of Alhambra Street and State Road A-1-A in close proximity to the project.

Together, the proposed public realm enhancements will improve the pedestrian environment by enhancing connectivity along Alhambra Street, which provides an east-west connection between the Intracoastal Waterway and the beach.

Should the City Commission approve the development, staff is recommending the following conditions:

- Execute a Valet Parking Agreement prior to CO for 100% of the project's parking;
- 2. Prior to Final DRC, applicant will submit a valet parking procedures document for review and approval by the City's Transportation and Mobility Department, that will identify, among other policies, specific individual valet assignments by number, location and shift in accordance with the approved procedures to ensure proper staffing for valet parking operations;

- 3. Execute an Off-Site Parking Agreement with City or private property owner prior to CO that provides an additional two standard parking spaces at an off-site location near the site for emergency temporary use. Further, prior to CO provide evidence of a private or public long-term parking agreement to accommodate up to 47 spaces (8 downstairs always accessible and 39 cars offsite for extended emergencies);
- 4. Adopt and incorporate transportation demand management (TDM) programs set forth in the May 6, 2013 Hughes Hughes, Inc. Parking System Evaluation;
- 5. Waste/recycling pickup and truck loading hours are restricted so that loading activities do not occur on site prior to 7:00 AM or after 8:00 PM;
- 6. A three-year minimum service maintenance agreement for the vehicle elevator and lift system equipment shall be provided to the City's Engineering Division prior to CO. Said agreement will specify the frequency of regular maintenance, the guaranteed response time to emergencies, and the minimum technician qualifications to the satisfaction of Engineering Staff, said specifications to be agreed to prior to final DRC. The applicant and successors shall maintain a similar service agreement for the life of the development program;
- 7. Prior to issuance of a C.O., a backup up generator shall be provided to service the elevator and lifts in the event of a power outage;
- 8. Prior to issuance of a C.O., a two-foot sidewalk easement shall be provided to ensure a total seven-foot wide sidewalk along Alhambra Street along the frontage of the project;
- 9. Prior to issuance of a master building permit, the applicant shall contribute \$50,000 toward pedestrian connectivity improvements in the vicinity of the development which may include the Sebastian Lot project. The funds may be utilized towards engineering design, permit fees, bonds and engineering construction support, as well as street trees and other landscaping;
- 10. As per the Broward County Historical Commission recommendation, any ground disturbance activity on the project, including disturbances which may occur during site preparation, demolition and construction be monitored by a qualified professional and conform to the Florida Division of Historical Resources, Cultural Resource Management Standards for such work. The archeological monitor will observe ground disturbance activities for unanticipated archeological discoveries and will be required to complete a project monitoring report, including dates and times of monitoring as well as site observations to be submitted to the Broward County Historical Commission for review.

### Resource Impact

There is no fiscal impact associated with this action

# **Strategic Connections**

This item advances the Fast Forward Fort Lauderdale 2035 Vision Plan: We Are Here. We are an urban center and a vacationland in the heart of South Florida.

#### Attachments:

Exhibit 1 - Site Plan and narratives presented to PZB

Exhibit 2 - Staff Report from the March 20, 2013 Planning and Zoning Board Meeting

Exhibit 3 - Minutes from the March 20, 2013 Planning and Zoning Board Meeting

Exhibit 4 - Site Plan and narratives with modifications since PZB

Exhibit 5 - Applicant's Supplemental Narrative

Exhibit 6 - Trip Generation Study and Parking Calculations

Exhibit 7 – Parking System Evaluation

Exhibit 8 - Resolution to Approve

Exhibit 9 – Resolution to Deny

Prepared By: Thomas Lodge, Planner II

Department Director: Greg Brewton, Sustainable Development



Gary S. Dunay Bonnie Miskel Scott Backman David K. Blattner

Marissa A. Faerber

repared	by: _				
		Scott	Ε.	Backman,	Esa.

# Vintro Hotel 3029 Alhambra Street Statement of Compliance with A-1-A Beachfront Area Zoning Regulations

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC ("Petitioner") proposes to redevelop the +/- .287-acre property located at 3029 Alhambra Street ("Property") with a sixty-nine (69) unit hotel including structured parking, a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 2,000 square foot restaurant ("Project"). The Property is generally located on the north side of Alhambra Street west of North Atlantic Boulevard/A-1-A ("Property") within the City of Fort Lauderdale ("City"). The Property is currently developed with a +/- 2,763 square foot single-family residential home and zoned ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area, with an underlying land use designation of Central Beach Regional Activity Center. In order to complete the Project, Petitioner is requesting approval for a hotel within the ABA, which is automatically classified as a 5ite Plan Level IV approval for a development of significant impact. In fulfillment of the application requirements, Petitioner will demonstrate that the Project complies with the standards for the ABA zoning district set forth in Section 47-12.6.B. of the City's Unified Land Development Regulations ("ULDR"), as follows:

- 1. Setbacks. The Project has been designed to meet the required minimum front (20'), rear (20') and side (10') yard setbacks.
- 2. Height. The proposed height of the Project is 164'4", while the permitted height in the District is 200'.
- Floor Area Ratio. The Project proposes a floor to area ratio of 4.2, which includes a 5% increase based
  on compliance with the Design Compatibility and Community Character Scale standards set forth in
  Subsection 6.
- 4. Required Parking. The Project complies with the parking requirements set forth in Section 47-20.
- 5. Permitted Uses. The Project is a permitted use in the ABA District. The ABA District requires hotels, such as the project, to be processed as a Site Plan Level IV Development. The Project, therefore, automatically qualifies as a development of significant impact.
- Design Compatibility and Community Character Scale. Applicant has addressed these standards in a separate narrative for the proposed 4.2 FAR.
- Minimum Distance between Buildings. This criteria is not applicable as there is only one (1) building
  proposed on the Property.

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8. Length and Width. The proposed length and width of the Project are substantially below the permitted 200' maximum.

In addition to the foregoing, the Project provides several outdoor amenities for pedestrians and hotel guests. The landscaped front yard area on the ground floor acts as an open plaza to be used by pedestrians as well as hotel guess. Seating, landscape, water feature and shading devices will define the space as an urban oasis where casual breakfast and drinks will be served. The main hotel lobby is located on the third floor. To the east of the lobby is a sculpture plaza surrounded by a tropical landscaped planter that will provide an intimate quiet space for the hotel guests to experience. The space serves as a link between the tower and building's base. The pool is located at the roof level and is connected to the restaurant level below by a circular monumental stair. All lighting will be indirect recess lighting, respecting the turtle lighting guidelines as per ULDR Section 6-49. In addition, speakers will be placed in a manner that will restrict the sound within the property's envelope from disturbing the surrounding urban environment.



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Prepared by: _	C
	Scott E. Backman, Esq.

# Vintro Hotel 3029 Alhambra Street Design Compatibility and Community Character Scale – ABA District

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC ("Petitioner") proposes to redevelop the +/- .287-acre property located at 3029 Alhambra Street ("Property") with a sixty-nine (69) unit hotel including structured parking, a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 2,000 square foot restaurant ("Project"). The Property is generally located on the north side of Alhambra Street west of North Atlantic Boulevard/A-1-A ("Property") within the City of Fort Lauderdale ("City"). The Property is currently developed with a +/- 2,763 square foot single-family residential home and zoned ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area, with an underlying land use designation of Central Beach Regional Activity Center. Petitioner is requesting approval for a hotel within the ABA, which is automatically classified as a Site Plan Level IV approval for a development of significant impact. Petitioner is requesting a five percent (S%) increase in the permitted floor-to-area ratio for the Project pursuant to Section 47-12.5.8.3.b.i. of the City's Unified Land Development Regulations ("ULDR"). Specifically, Petitioner is requesting to increase the floor-to-area ratio from 4.0 to 4.2. In order to qualify for the requested increase in floor-to-area ratio, Petitioner will demonstrate how the Project complies with the standards established by ULDR Section 47-12.5.8.6, Design Compatibility and Community Character Scale—ABA District, below:

(i) The Project has a distinctive design that reflects positively on the overall character of the City.

The Project has a distinctive design that reflects positively on the overall character of the City. The Project establishes a new dialogue between the trapical South Florida location and the urban character of Fort Lauderdale's Central Beach District. The Project provides an active streetscape and architectural interest through a variety of vertical moderation including balconies, material and color banding and an open-air spiral staircose. The landscaped front yard is covered by a cantilevered roof and acts as an open plaza for pedestrians and hotel guests alike. It includes seating, landscaping, a water feature and shade devices to create a welcoming pedestrian environment. In addition, the ground floor includes a bar and launge with autdoar seating where breakfast and drinks will be served thus promoting the active pedestrian environment that is essential to a successful and enjoyable beach neighborhood. In addition to the active use, several architectural elements are included to ensure that the Project is compotible with the surrounding area and has a positive effect on the character of the City. Balconies with glass railings are provided along different partions of each building façade creating both architectural appeal and on amenity for hotel guests. A concrete eyebrow runs horizontally along the bottom of the fourth floor on the south, east and north building façade. The concrete eyebrow also runs vertically on the entire length of the west side of the north building façade

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Exhibit 1 13-0761 Page 3 of 68 and frames the top two (2) floors of the building. Color banding is employed on the south façade on the southwest partial of the ninth through eleventh stories and the southeast partial of the seventh through tenth floors. A unique open-air spiral staircase is provided from the twelfth to the thirteenth floor on the east foçade, a section of which can be seen on the north and south façades. The combination of the active streetscape, glass balconies, concrete eyebraw, and unique spiral staircase create a distinctive design that adds to the character to the City's Central Beach Area skyline. The imaginative adaption to an evolving contemporary architectural vocabulary found throughout the Central Beach Area has been used to reflect the architecture language of today's urban generatian. The result is a design that will energize the Central Beach Area while maintaining compatibility with the existing buildings.

(ii) The Project has architectural character that reflects a particular sensitivity to the history and culture of South Florida.

The design of the Project reflects sensitivity to the history and culture of South Florida through the use of MiMo, Miami Modern, design elements. MiMo is a style of architecture that was popular from the 1940s through the 1960s that originated in Miami, Florida as a resart vernacular unique to the South Florida regian. The style developed as a popular response to the various modernist and post-world war architectural movements that were popular in other parts of the warld. In South Florida, however, architects added glamaur, fun, and material excess to what were otherwise stark, minimalist and efficient styles. The MiMo style was frequently applied to hotels in the past war era using elements such as cantilevered roofs, floating planes, glass walls and eyebrows. The Project incorporates this style including elements such as contilevered roofs, a floating spiral staircase, rooms that oppear to be floating above proposed roof gardens, glass walls and decorative screening. The building's design and informal feel is characteristic of the MiMo period apartments and motels found throughout the Central Beach District. The combination of the use of MiMo architectural elements and the chic, boutique nature of the Project strengthen the Fort Lauderdale Central Beach Area's standing as a world-closs resart destination while preserving the history and culture of the region.

(iii) The Project utilizes the natural colors and composition of South Florida.

A minimalist design that plays with light contrasting against solid volumes hovering in spaces identified by vibrant trapical colors. The Project is framed in white concrete with sploshes of tropical colors added through strategically placed color banding. The Project represents a concept of distinct Modernist forms organized in an asymmetrical composition.

(iv) The Project employs an architectural design that represents a deviation from "sameness".

As described above, the design of the Project is characteristic of the MiMo period hotel design. As such, the Project is compatible with the existing buildings in the Central Beach Area. That said, the design of the Project is an adoptation of the tropical modern architectural language. The Project adapts historical architectural features from the MiMo period to provide several unique building elements that are not generally seen on other buildings in the Central Beach Area or the City. The architecture has been influenced by the modernist traditions, however, the volumetric composition dictated by the program has created a building distinguished amongst its neighbors for its own sculptural identity.

(v) The building orientation of the Project relieves the monotony of building massing and scale along A-1-A.

The building orientatian was dictated by a maximizing the views of the natural setting and its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean. The majority of the hotel rooms are oriented to capture the image of the beach that this District has to offer its visitors. Private and public spaces break up the massing respecting the pedestrian scale, as well as the neighboring urban scale of the existing hotel and residential towers.



Gary S. Dunay Bonnie Miskel Scott Backman David K. Blattner

Marissa A. Faerber

Prepared by

Scott E. Backman, Esq.

# Vintro Hotel 3029 Alhambra Street Statement of Compliance with Adequacy Requirements

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC ("Petitioner") proposes to redevelop the +/- .287-acre property located at 3029 Alhambra Street ("Property") with a seventy-two (72) unit hotel including structured parking, a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 2,000 square foot restaurant ("Project"). The Property is generally located on the north side of Alhambra Street west of North Atlantic Boulevard/A-1-A ("Property") within the City of Fort Lauderdale ("City"). The Property is currently developed with a +/- 2,763 square foot single-family residential home and zoned ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area, with an underlying land use designation of Central Beach Regional Activity Center. In order to complete the Project, Petitioner is requesting approval for a hotel within the ABA, which is automatically classified as a Site Plan Level IV approval for a development of significant impact. In order to complete the Project, Petitioner is requesting approval for Site Plan Level IV. In fulfillment of the application requirements, Petitioner will demonstrate that the Project complies with the adequacy requirements set forth in Section 47-25.2 of the City's Unified Land Development Regulations ("ULDR"), as follows:

# A. Applicability.

The adequacy requirements set forth in ULDR Section 47-25.2 are applicable to the Project to evaluate the demand it will place on public services and facilities.

# B. Communications network.

The Project does not interfere with the City's communication network. A search of the County and City records indicated that there are no communications facilities located adjacent to the Property.

### C. Drainage facilities.

The Project will be designed to meet the required stormwater retention as required by South Florida Water Management District and Broward County — Development and Environmental Regulation Division. The Property will seek to utilize exfiltration trench and drainage wells to achieve the required water quality and retention and discharge of the runoff generated by the Project.

Exhibit 1

# D. Environmentally sensitive lands.

The Project will be reviewed pursuant to applicable federal, state, regional and local environmental regulations. Specifically, the Project will be reviewed in accordance with the following Broward County Ordinances which address environmentally sensitive lands and wellfield protection: Broward County Ordinance No. 89-6, Section 5-198(I), Chapter 5, Article IX of the Broward County Code of Ordinances, and Broward County Ordinance No. 84-60. Petitioner will ensure that the impacts of the Project to any environmentally sensitive lands will be mitigated in accordance with all applicable regulations. In addition to mitigating the impacts pursuant to governmental regulations Petitioner has designed the Project to relocate an existing old growth tree and incorporate it into the Project.

# E. Fire protection.

The Project will conform will all applicable fire protection codes including access, sprinklers and hydrants. Adequate water supply, fire hydrants, fire apparatus and facilities will be provided in accordance with the Florida Building Code, South Florida Fire Code and other accepted applicable fire and safety standards. The proposed building will be fire sprinklered. An additional fire hydrant has been proposed as well.

# F. Porks and open space.

Park impact fees will be paid in the manner and amount determined in ULDR Section 47-38.A.

# G. Police protection.

The Project provides improvements that are compliant with the principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design ("CPTED"). A combination of natural surveillance, natural access control, and territorial reinforcement has been used throughout the plans to ensure that the project will be compliant with the CPTED principles. The "See and be Seen" approach to natural surveillance is heavily utilized in the design of this Project with the ultimate design being the integration of residential living and commercial uses providing both seen and perceived surveillance. The use of territorial reinforcement is evident in the proposed pavers and landscaping. The landscaping and water feature promotes a sense of ownership of the Property thereby by increasing the perceived control of the Project.

### H. Potoble water.

Adequate potable water service is available for the needs of the Project, which will meet the requirements of the City Engineering Department as applicable. Initial research of the existing water infrastructure indicates that the existing 6" water mains will be able to handle the additional service demands created by the Project.

# a. Potoble water facilities.

The existing water treatment facilities and systems have sufficient capacity to provide for the needs of the Project. The Project will be tied in to the City's treatment facility. A written

determination of reservation of available capacity has been requested from the City and will be provided upon receipt.

# i. Sanitary sewer.

The existing sewer treatment facilities and systems have sufficient capacity to provide for the needs of the Project. The Project will be tied in to the City's treatment facility. A written determination of reservation of available capacity has been requested from the City and will be provided upon receipt.

### J. Schaols.

There will be no impact on the school system as there are no residential units proposed.

# K. Salid waste.

Petitioner will obtain adequate solid waste collection facilities and service in connection with the Project development and will provide evidence to the City demonstrating that all solid waste will be disposed of in a manner that complies with all governmental requirements.

# a. Solid waste facilities.

Petitioner will obtain written assurance confirming the adequacy of the solid waste collection service and facilities and provide it to the City upon receipt.

# L. Storm water.

Storm water facilities will be designed to provide the required retention and storage of the runoff generated by the Project. The onsite treatment of stormwater will be provided with the design of exfiltration trench and drainage well.

# M. Transportation facilities.

A licensed traffic engineer has been engaged to complete the required traffic analysis for the Project A narrative regarding the impact on all transportation facilities is included with the site plan submittal package.

### Regional transportation network.

A licensed traffic engineer has been engaged to complete the required traffic analysis for the Project. A narrative regarding the impact on the regional transportation network is included with the site plan submittal package.

### b. Local streets.

A licensed traffic engineer has been engaged to complete the required traffic analysis for the Project. A narrative regarding the impact on the local streets is included with the site plan submittal package.

Exhibit 1 13-0761 Page 8 of 68 c. Traffic impact studies.

A licensed traffic engineer has been engaged to complete the required traffic analysis for the Project. A narrative regarding the traffic impact is included with the site plan submittal package.

d. Dedication of rights-of-way.

No dedication of rights-of-way is required for the Project.

e. Pedestrian facilities.

Pedestrian Facilities have been provided along Alhambra Street to provide a safe and pedestrian friendly environment for those seeking access to the Project and the Beach.

f. Primary arterial street frontage.

The property does not abut a primary arterial street.

g. Other roadway improvements.

Based on the traffic analysis submitted with the site plan submittal package Petitioner does not anticipate a requirement for roadway improvements.

h. Street trees.

Street trees are proposed along the length of the property abutting Alhambra Street. Overhead electrical wires connecting the existing light poles preclude the use of any large growing tree or palm per FPL guidelines. The Manila Palms proposed are allowed per these guidelines and will be consistent with the design of the hotel landscape and surrounding area. The proposed street trees will be planted at a minimum height and size in accordance with the requirements of Section 47-21, Landscape and Tree Preservation Requirements.

# N. Wastewater.

No extension of the gravity wastewater mains is necessary. The Prioject will utilize the existing system with sanitary sewer laterals connecting to the existing system. It is therefore expected that no extension of the system is necessary. Additionally, capital expansion charges for water and sewer facilities will be paid in accordance with Resolution 85-265 should it be required.

O. Trash management requirements.

A trash management plan for trash in connection with nonresidential uses that provide prepackaged food or beverages for off-site consumption will be provided prior to Certificate of Occupancy.

P. Historic and archaeological resources.

At this time, the Property has not been identified as having archaeological or historical significance.

Exhibit 1 13-0761 Page 9 of 68

# Q. Hurricane evacuation.

Petitioner will determine the agency with jurisdiction over hurricane evacuation and provide the required agency analysis either indicating that acceptable level of service of hurricane evacuation routes and hurricane emergency shelter capacity will be maintained without impairment resulting from the Project or describing actions or development modifications necessary to be implemented in order to maintain level of service and capacity.



Gary S. Dunay Bonnie Miskel Scott Backman David K. Blattner

Marissa A. Faerber

Prepared by:

Scott E. Backman, Esq.

# Vintro Hotel 3029 Alhambra Street Statement of Compliance with Neighborhood Compatibility Requirements

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC ("Petitioner") proposes to redevelop the +/- .287-acre property located at 3029 Alhambra Street ("Property") with a seventy-two (72) unit hotel including structured parking, a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 2,000 square foot restaurant ("Project"). The Property is generally located on the north side of Alhambra Street west of North Atlantic Boulevard/A-1-A ("Property") within the City of Fort Lauderdale ("City"). The Property is currently developed with a +/- 2,763 square foot single-family residential home and zoned ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area, with an underlying land use designation of Central Beach Regional Activity Center. In order to complete the Project, Petitioner is requesting approval for a hotel within the ABA, which is automatically classified as a Site Plan Level (V approval for a development of significant impact. In fulfillment of the application requirements, Petitioner will demonstrate that the Project complies with the neighborhood compatibility requirements set forth in Section 47-25.2 of the City's Unified Land Development Regulations ("ULDR"), as follows:

1. Adequacy requirements.

Adequacy requirements have been provided under separate cover.

2. Smoke, odor, emissions of particulate matter and naise.

The Project does not involve activities that will produce any smoke, odor or emissions of particulate matter and noise. The Project includes seventy-two (72) hotel units, 2,000 square feet of restaurant use, 500 square feet of bar use, and structured parking with forty-eight (48) parking spaces. The hotel and its ancillary uses (lounge and restaurant) will be operated in such a manner to ensure that any activities that may occur within the hotel will not produce unreasonable noise levels or otherwise disturb the surrounding community.

# Design and performance standards.

# a. Lighting.

The Project is designed such that it is illuminated in compliance with the ULDR. The properties surrounding the Property are developed with primarily commercial uses including hotels, motels and restaurants. That said, there are also a number of multi-family residential developments immediately surrounding the Property. The Alto Brisa apartment complex abuts the Property on the north, Seasons Condominiums abuts the Property on the northeast, and the Casa Alhambra apartment complex is located to the south of the Property across Alhambra Street. The design utilized ensures that these surrounding residential properties are not affected by lighting of the Project on the Property. The north and east sides of the Property, which abut residential properties, are heavily landscaped with a mix of trees, including Silver Button Wood, Orange Geiger, Redburry Stopper, Shrubby Yew and Manila Palm, and shrubs, including Silver Button Wood and Phildendron. In addition, the Project is designed to include a six foot (6') high privacy wall along the north and east portions of the Property abutting the existing residential uses. The parking garage will also be screened from the view of the residential properties by metal screens. The combination of the privacy wall, landscaping and metal screens will provide screening that will eliminate any potential adverse impact of lights from automobiles accessing the Property from the south. Additionally, the light fixtures employed for the Project were chosen to reduce spillage onto adjacent residential properties. Specifically, the fixtures are as low to the ground as possible to reduce the impact of the Project illumination on adjacent residential properties. Please refer to Sheets A-116 and A-117, Ground Floor Photometrics Plan - Day Operation and Night Operation, which are included with this submittal.

# b. Control of appearance.

The Project is designed to protect the character of the surrounding residential area from any negative visual impact as follows:

### Architectural features.

The Project is designed to complement the surrounding residential structures on all sides of each building. As detailed above, there is sush landscaping and a privacy wall along the north and east property lines. The Project includes structured parking in the north half of the first floor and the entirety of the second floor. The design of the parking garage incorporates a metal screen to improve the aesthetic quality of the Project adjacent to existing residential uses and reduce potential impact on the residential uses. The south building façade on the ground floor includes fenestration including doors and windows serving as the main entrance to the Project and a water feature is proposed to the west of the entrance. The Project also incorporates a roof garden on the eastern half of the third floor of the building that extends vertically such that the eastern half of the fourth floor is open-air. The wall adjacent to the

roof garden is primarily glass thus creating an open and airy ambience. In addition, roof gardens are proposed on the southwest quadrant of the third floor extending vertically to the fourth floor, the southeast quadrant of the seventh floor, the southwest quadrant of the ninth floor and the southeast quadrant of the tenth floor. Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entirety of the southern façade on the fourth floor and along portions of the southern building façade on the seventh through twelfth floors. Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entire length of the eastern building façade on the fourth, eighth, twelfth and fourteenth stories. Balconies with glass railings are also provided along a portion the east building façade of the seventh and tenth floors. Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entirety of the northern building façade on the fourth floor and portions of the north building façade on the fifth through eleventh stories. Color and material banding are also employed in the design of the Project. Specifically, a concrete eyebrow runs horizontally along the bottom of the fourth floor on the south, east and north building façade. The concrete eyebrow also runs vertically on the entire length of the west side of the north building façade and on a portion of the west side of the south building façade. Color banding is employed on the south façade on the southwest portion of the ninth through eleventh stories and the southeast portion of the seventh through tenth floors. An open-air spiral staircase is provided from the twelfth to the thirteenth floor on the east façade, a section of which can be seen on the north and south façades. The combination of the concrete eyebrow, balconies, roof gardens and spiral staircase create variations in building mass including projection and recession and variations in the rooflines...

# ii. Loading facilities.

The loading facilities for the Project will be located in the parking area, which will be screened from view as described above. As such, no loading area will be visible from the surrounding residential properties.

# Screening of rooftop mechanical equipment.

The Project is designed to screen all rooftop mechanical equipment. Specifically, the Project's design employs an additional floor of façade as a parapet to screen the required mechanical equipment. As the parapet façade will be screened with the same metal screen as the parking garage, the material screening the equipment will match the material used for the principal structure and is at a minimum six inches (6") above the top most surface of the equipment.

### Setback regulations.

The Project complies with required setbacks on all sides of the Property. The setback along the south Property line is required to be twenty feet (20') for all structures with height greater than thirty-five feet (35'). The Project complies with this provision with the building setback twenty

feet (20') from the south Property line and the tower setback an additional five feet (5'). The side setback requirement is ten feet (10'). The Project complies with this requirement with the building setback ten feet (10') from both the east and west Property lines. The rear setback requirement is twenty feet (20'). The Project complies with this requirement with the building setback twenty feet (20') from the north Property line.

# d. Buffer yard requirements.

The Project is designed to screen the use from the view of the residential properties to the north, east and south as follows:

# Landscape strip requirements.

A ten foot (10') wide landscape buffer strip is provided along the east and west Property lines and a portion of the north and south Property lines including trees, shrubs, and ground cover as provided in the landscape provisions of Section 47-21, Landscape and Tree Preservation Requirements.

# ii. Parking restrictions.

All parking provided for the Project is located within the structured parking garage that is effectively screened from the view of the surrounding properties through the installation of lush landscaping along the Property lines combined with decorative metal screening on the garage façade.

# iii. Dumpster regulations.

The dumpster for the Project will be located on the ground floor of the structured parking garage, which, as noted above, will be screened from view through the use of metal screen and lush landscaping.

### iv. Woll requirements.

The Project provides a six foot (6') high privacy wall along the north and east Property lines abutting residential uses.

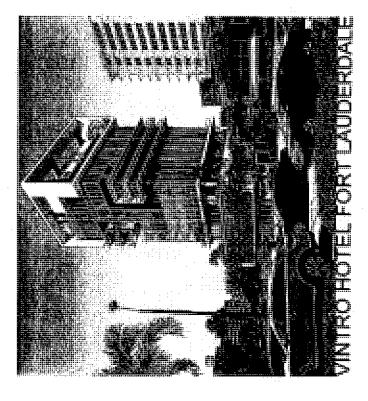
# Application to existing uses.

No existing uses will remain on the Property.

# e. Neighborhood compatibility and preservation

The Project is compatible with the surrounding community. The dynamic design and functional use of the Project add to the overall character and integrity of the neighborhood. The Project scale and varying massing is compatible with surrounding structures and uses and is designed to ensure that neighboring uses are not adversely impacted. The Project will revitalize the north side of Alhambra Street and infill underutilized property with an innovative design meeting the intent and purpose of the ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area. The architectural style of the Project is innovative and will create an architecturally expressive and unique addition to the Fort Lauderdale Beach skyline, maximizing air and light to the ocean. Overall, the Project is designed to be compatible with the existing neighborhood and provide an example for future redevelopment in the Central Beach Area.

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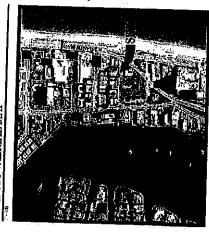


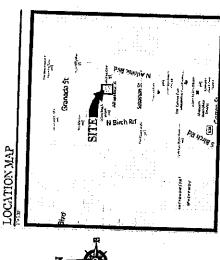


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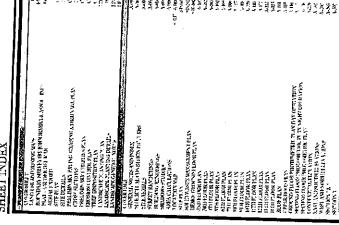












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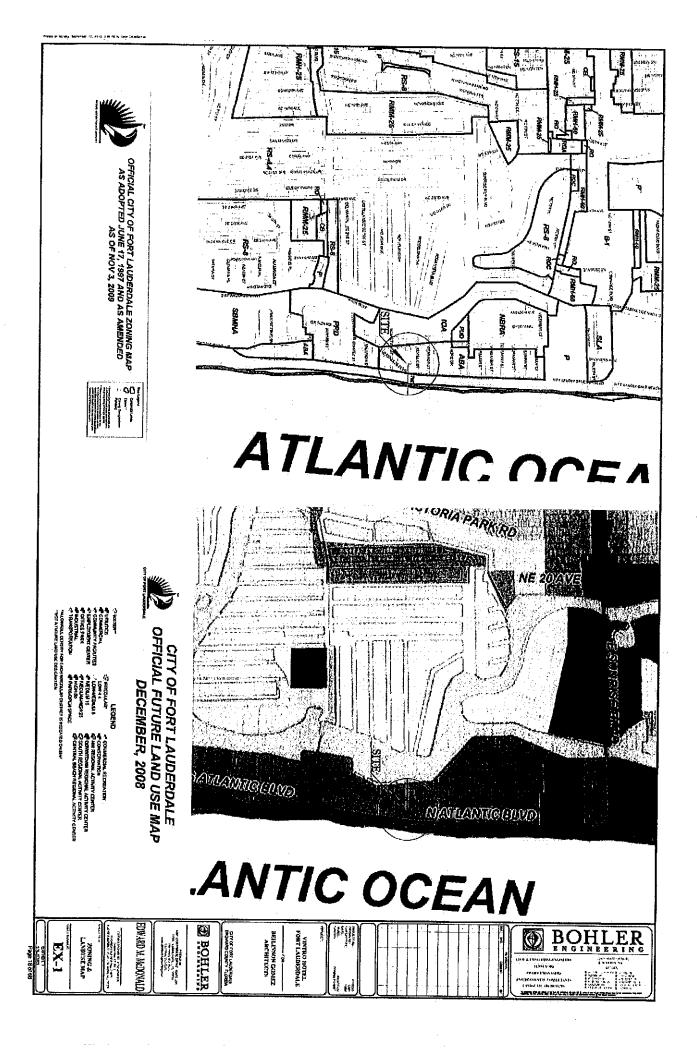
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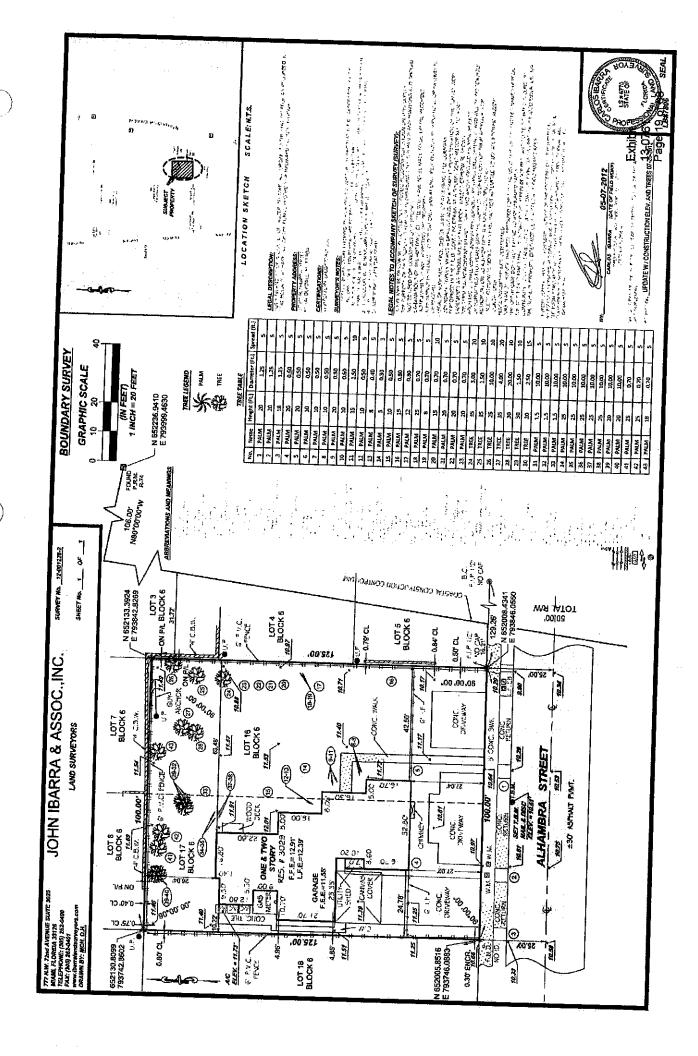
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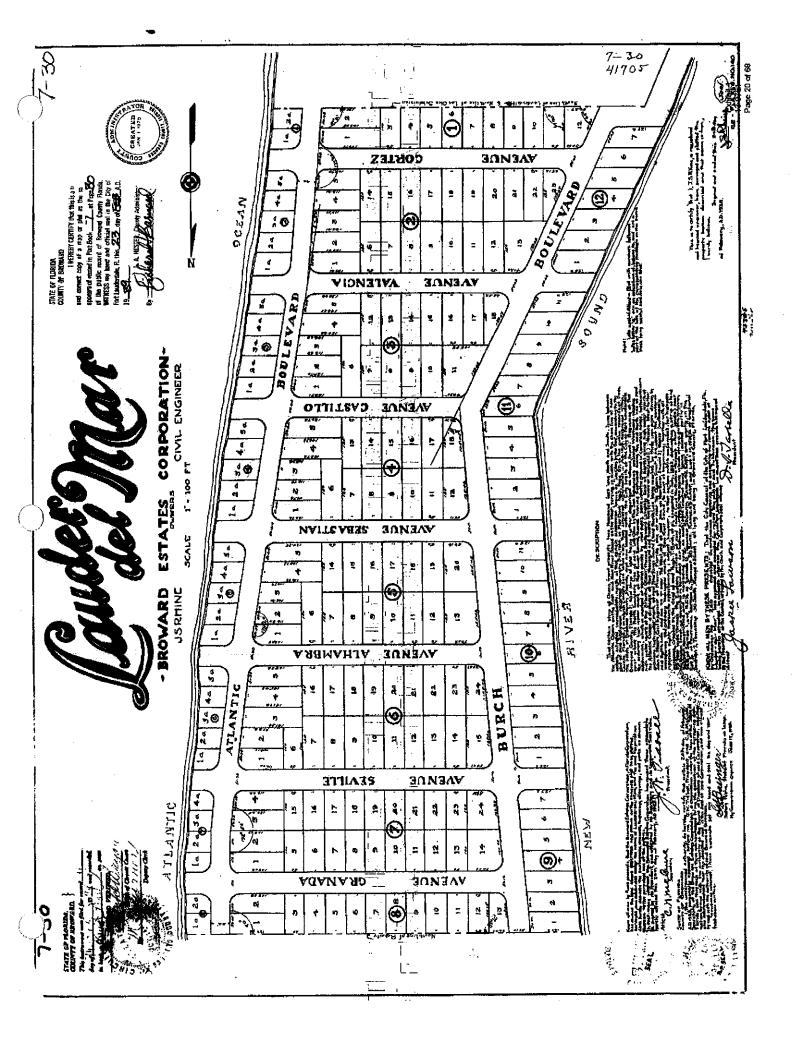
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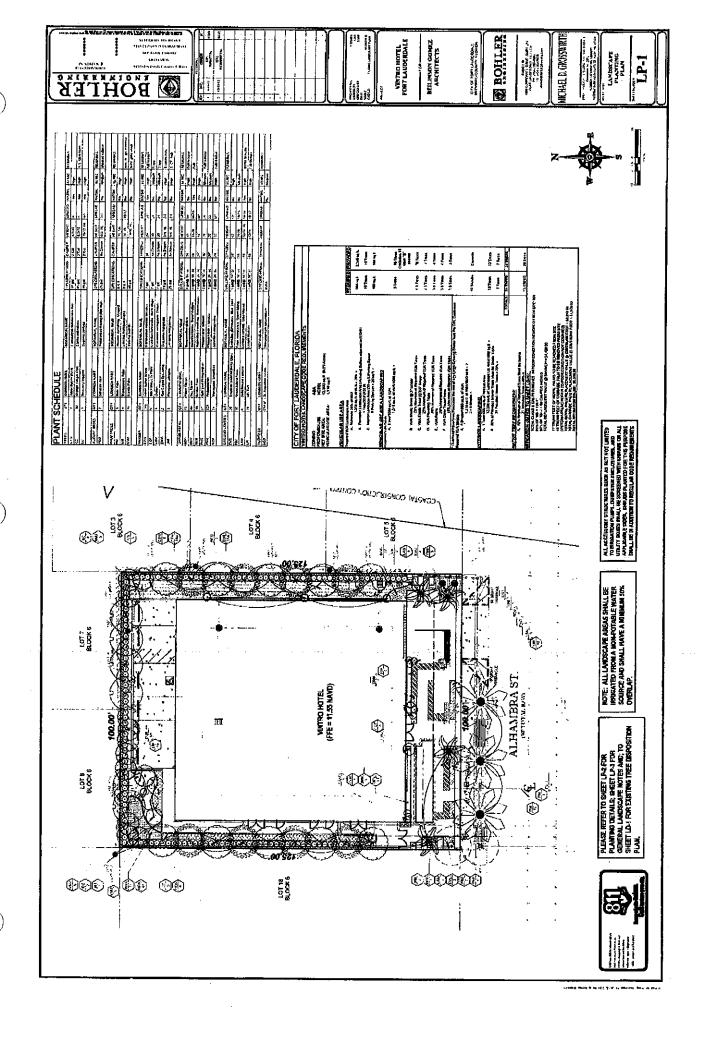


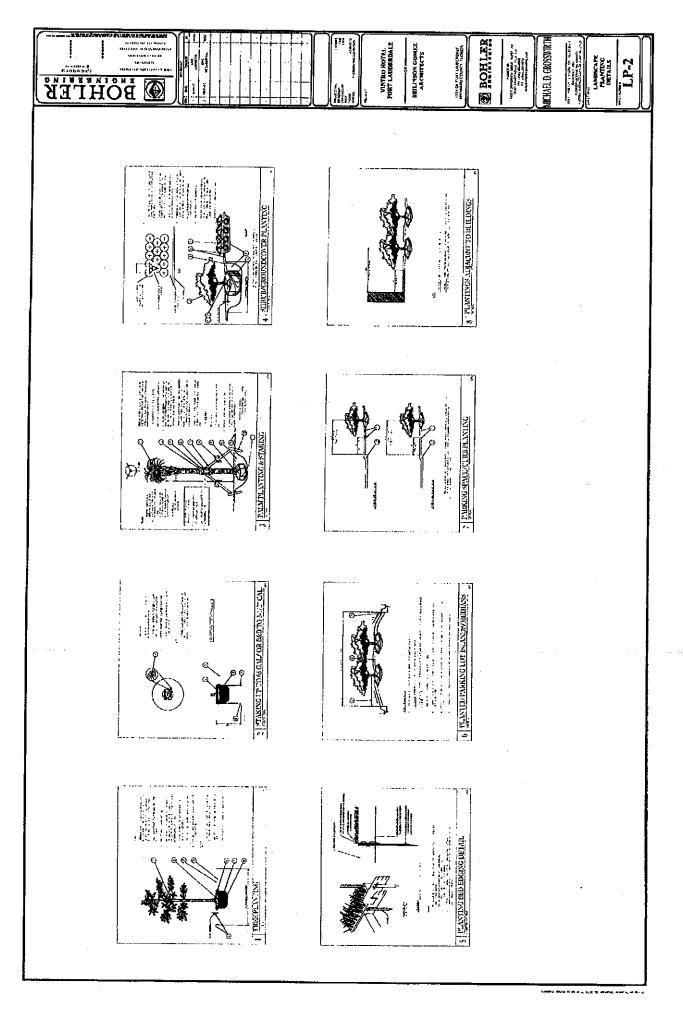


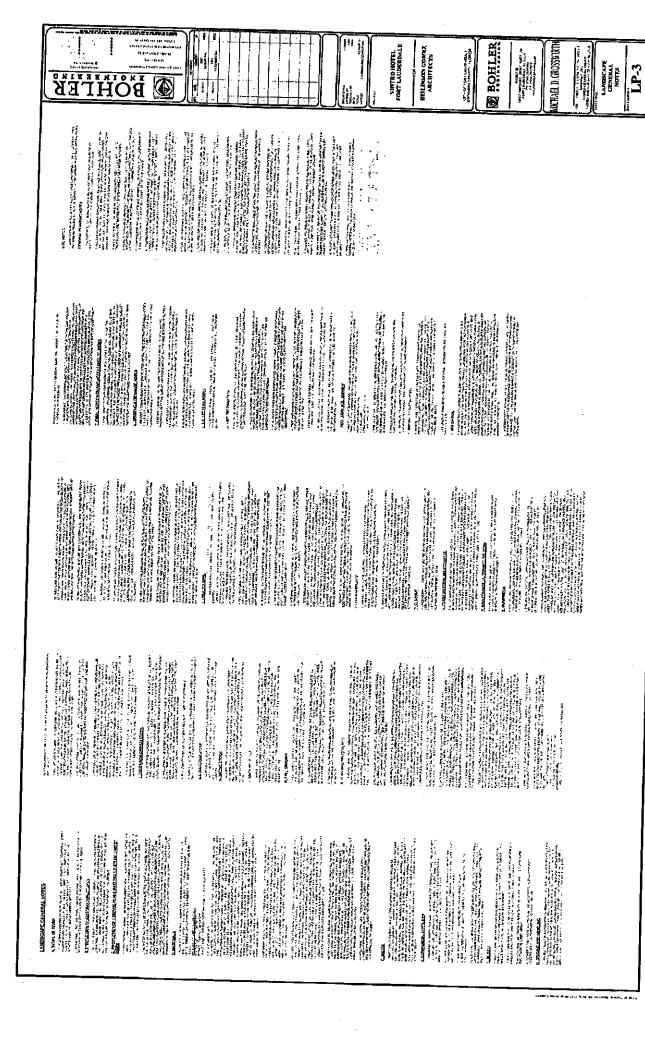


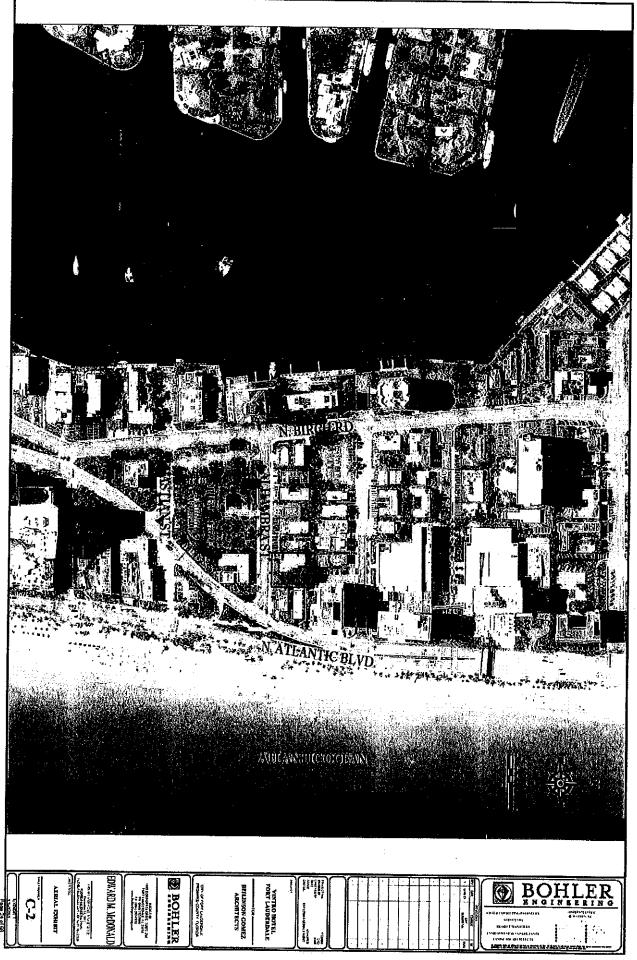




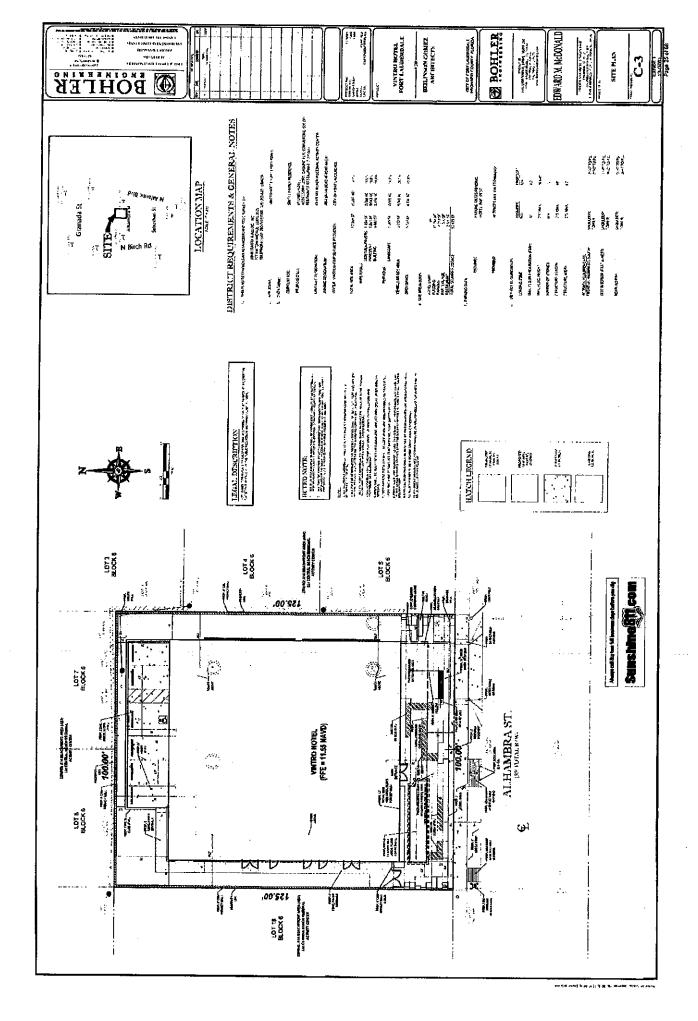


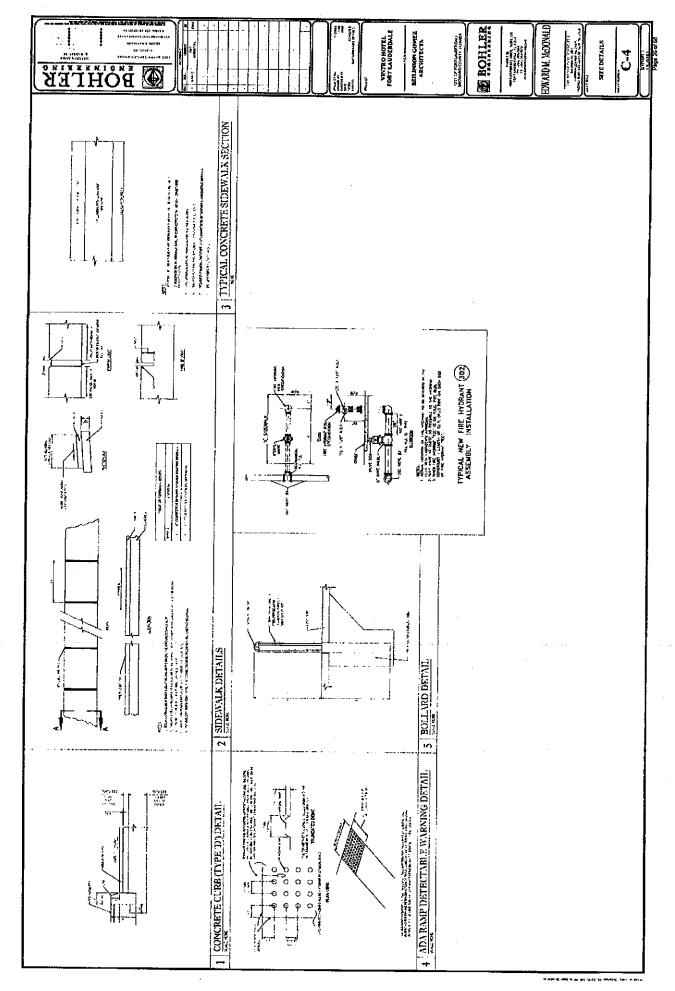




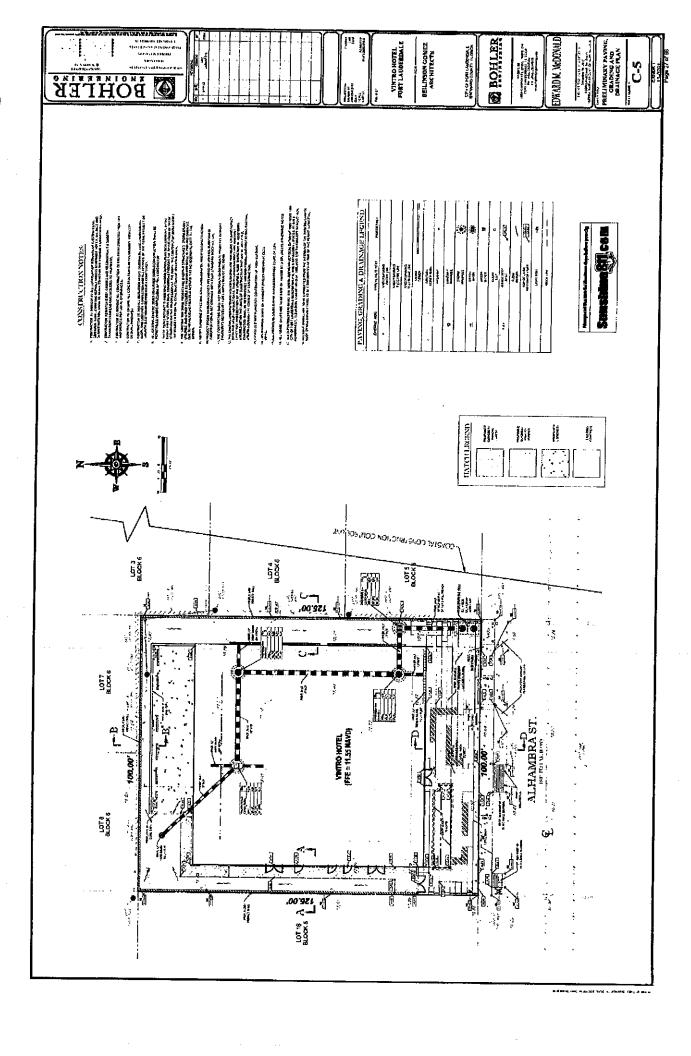


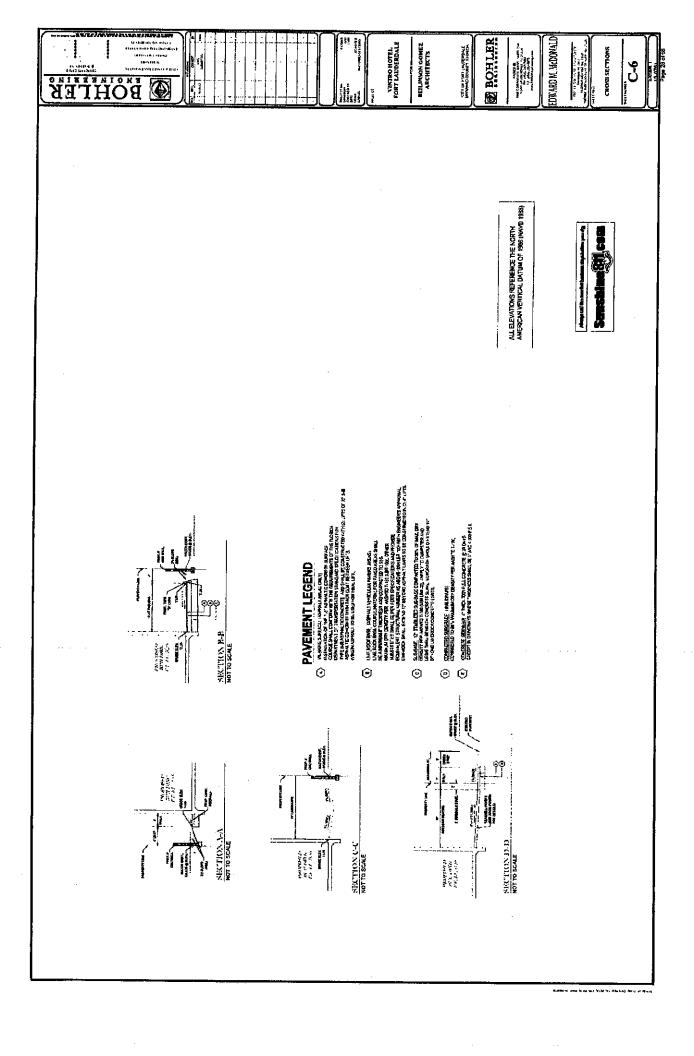
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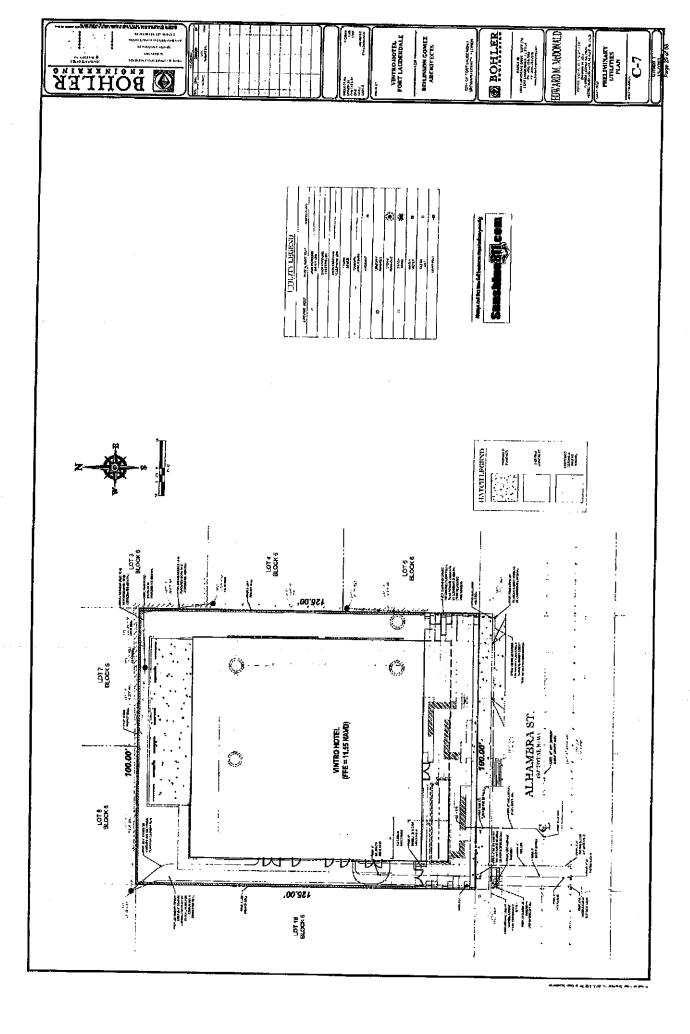


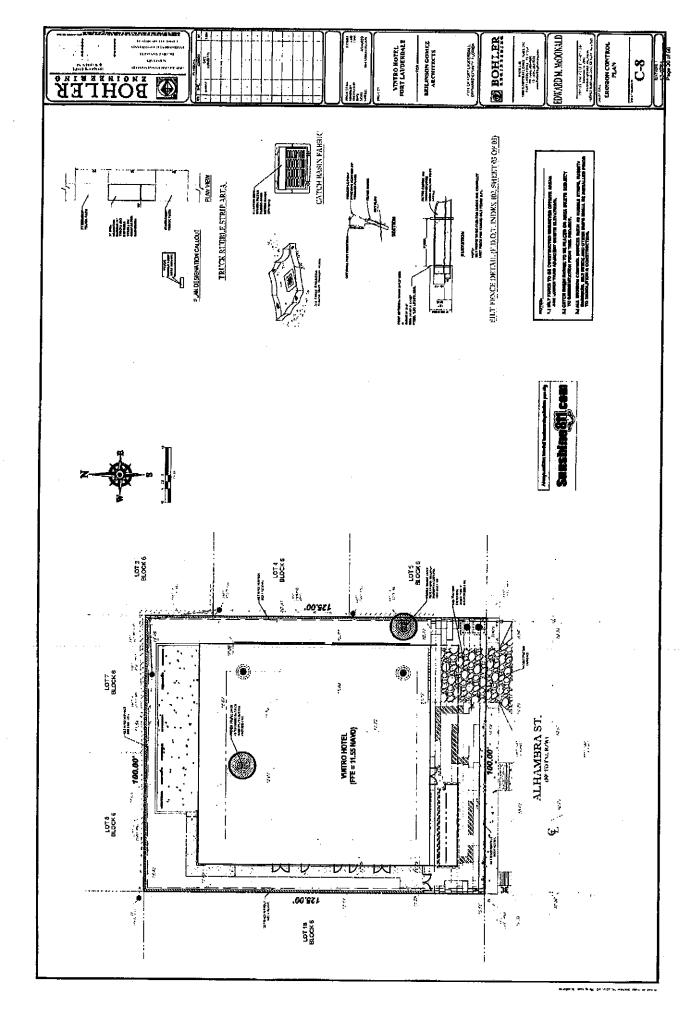


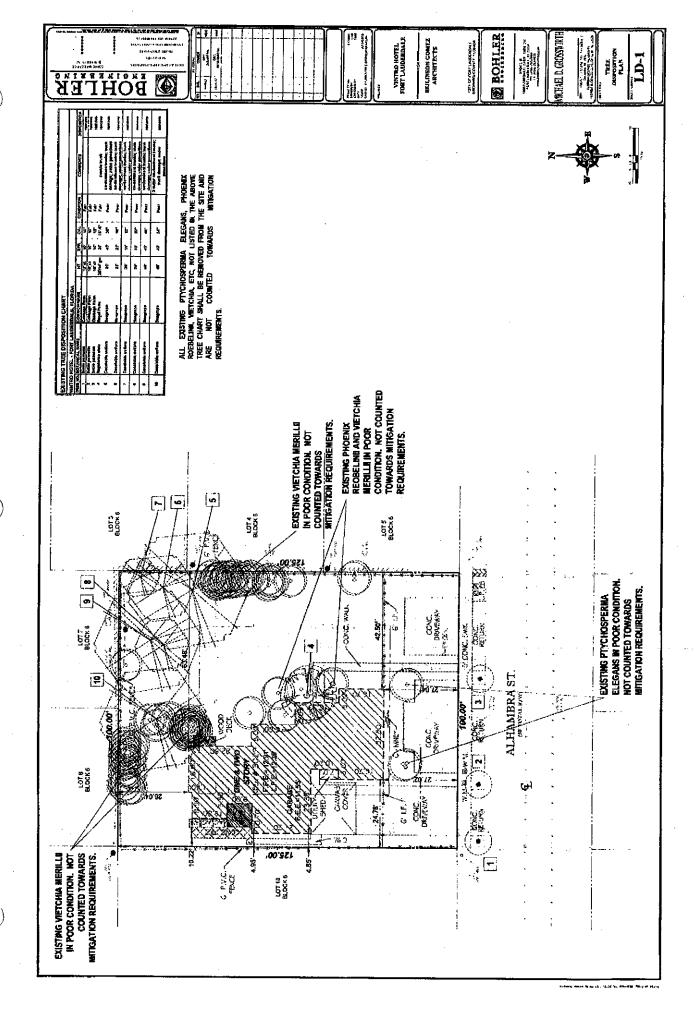
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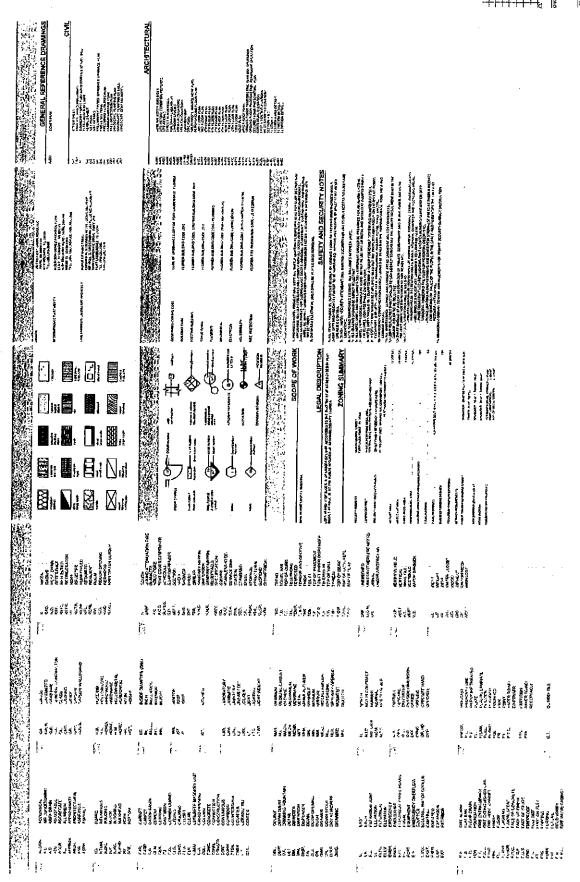


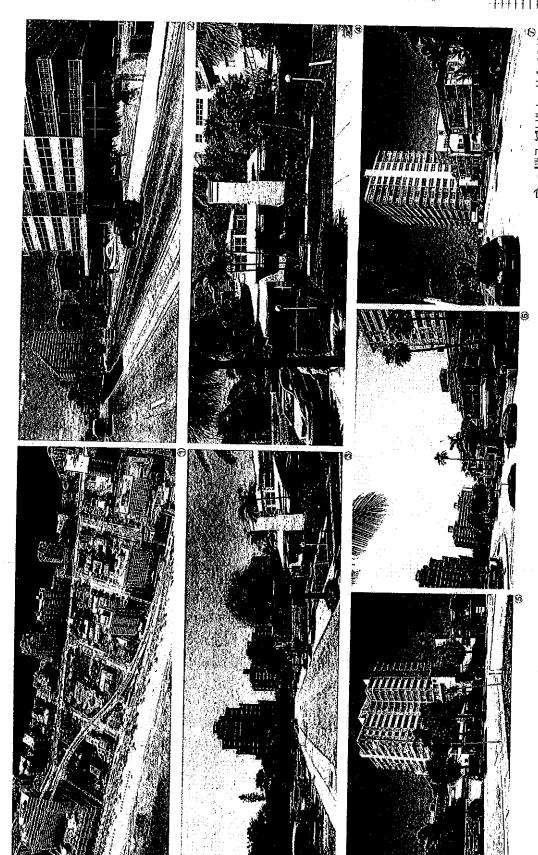


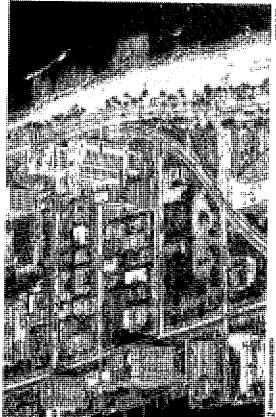


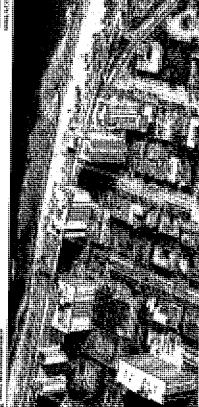


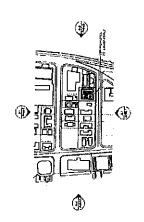
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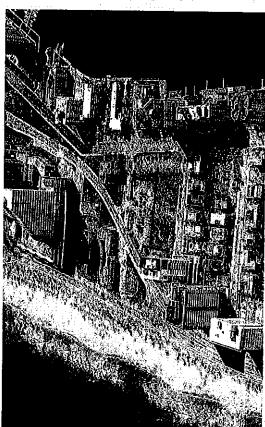


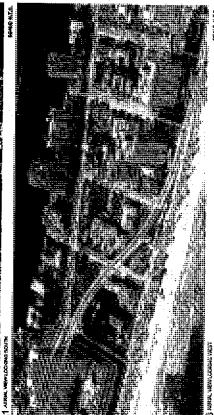




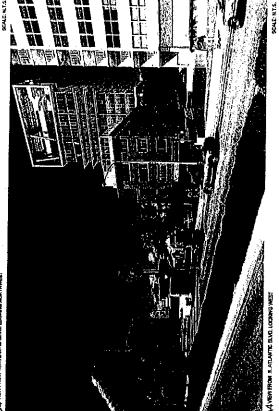


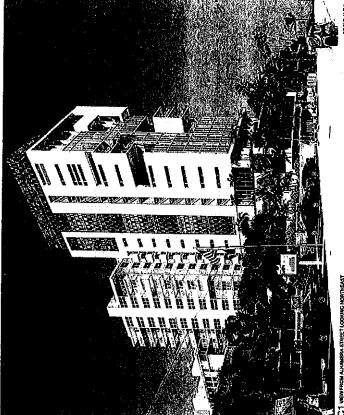


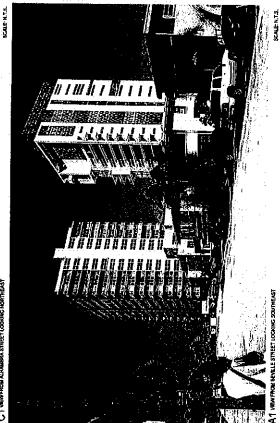


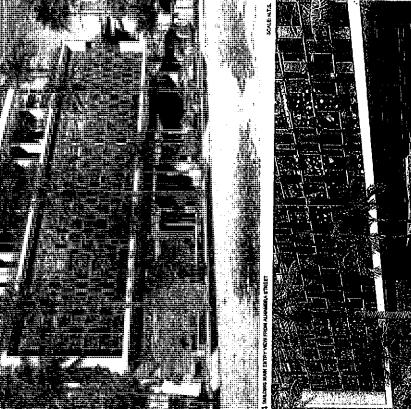


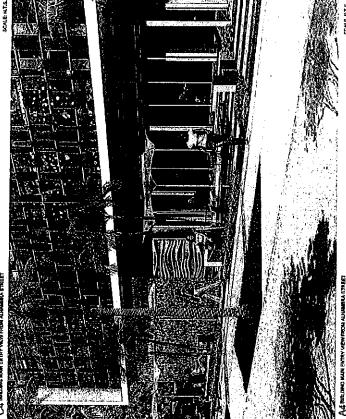


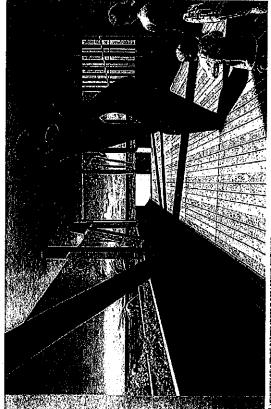


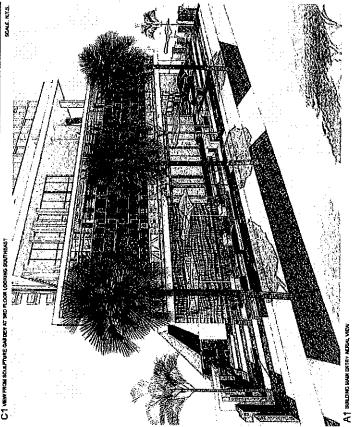




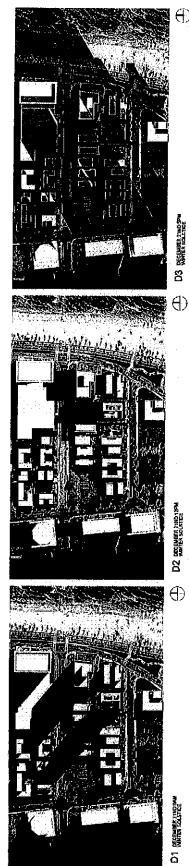


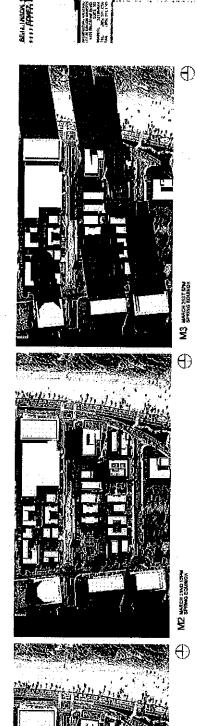


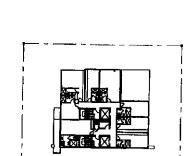






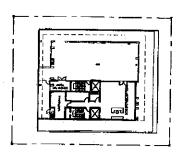






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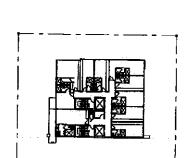
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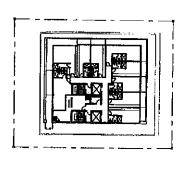


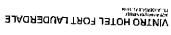
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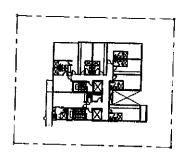


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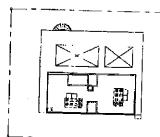








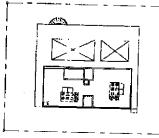
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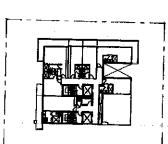
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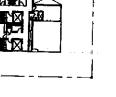
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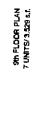
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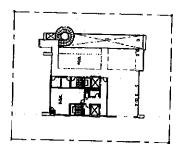


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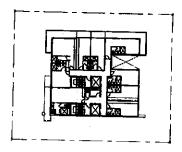


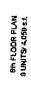


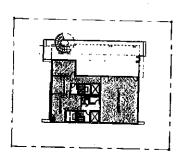




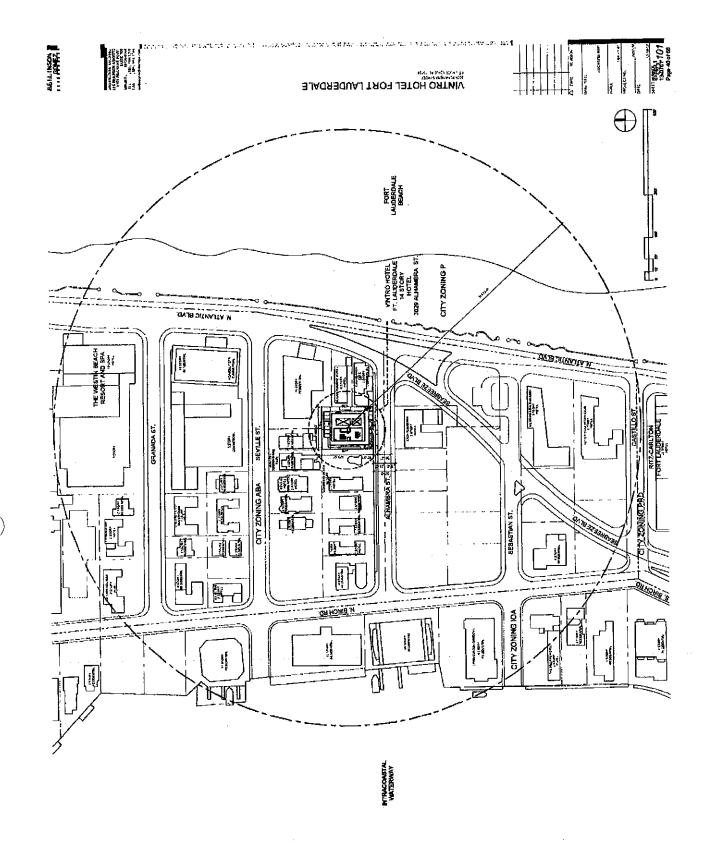
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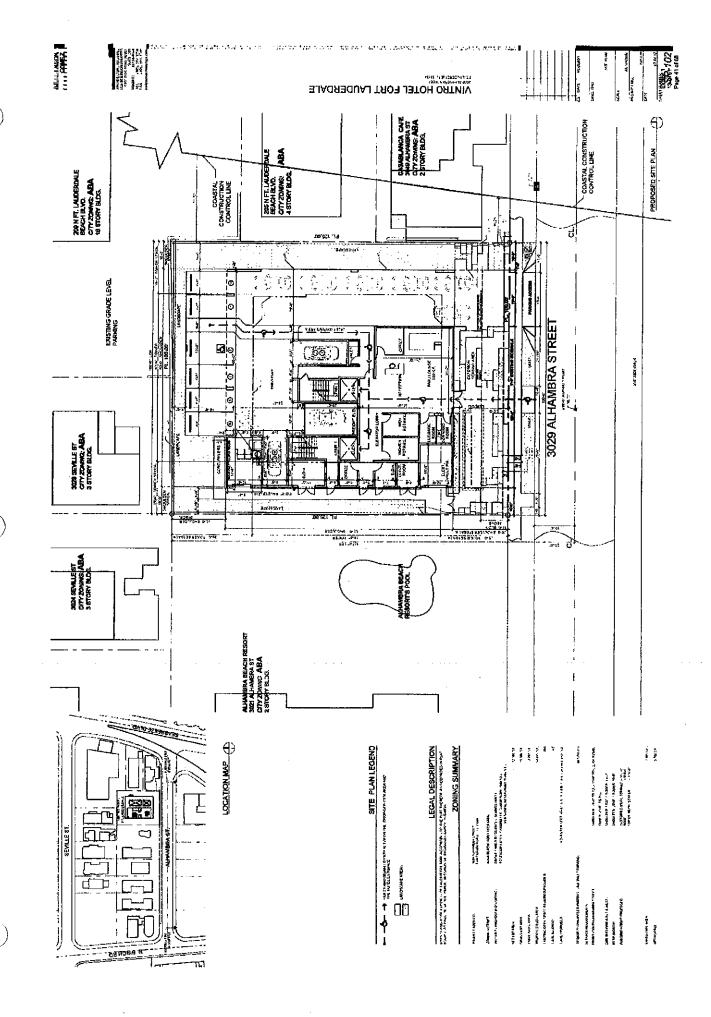


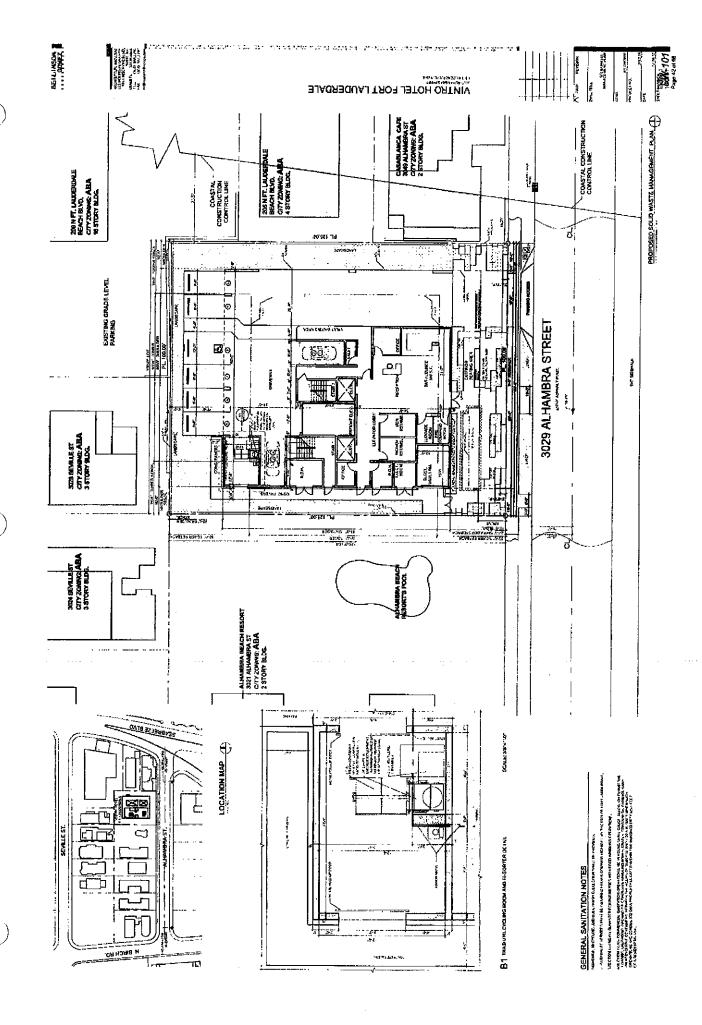


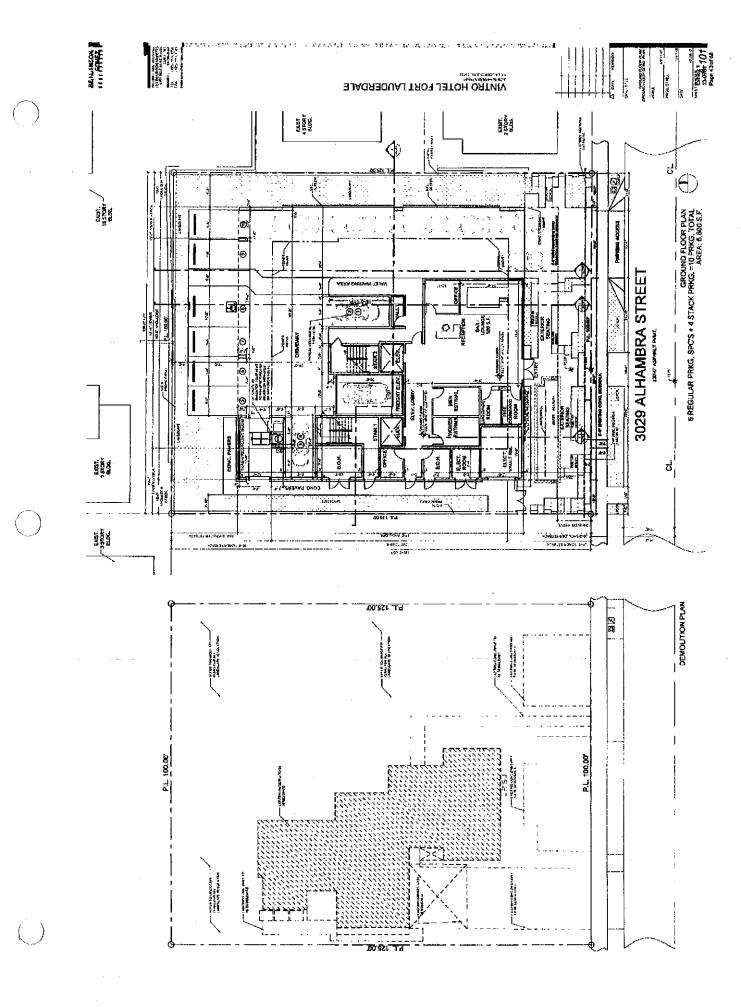


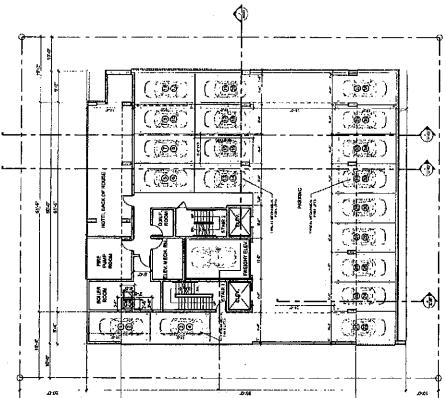
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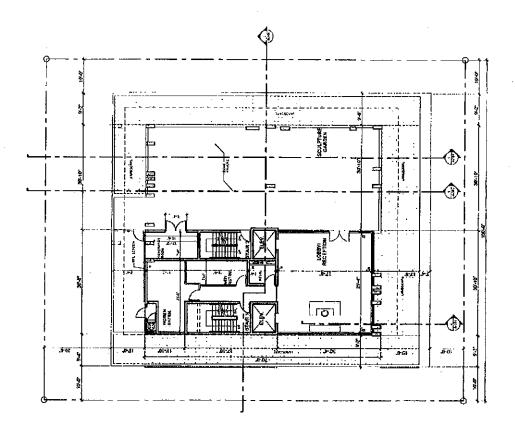


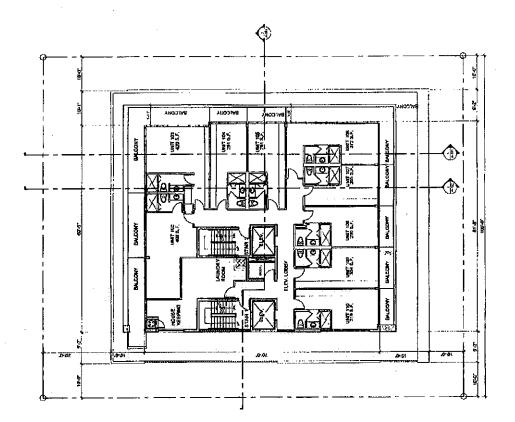


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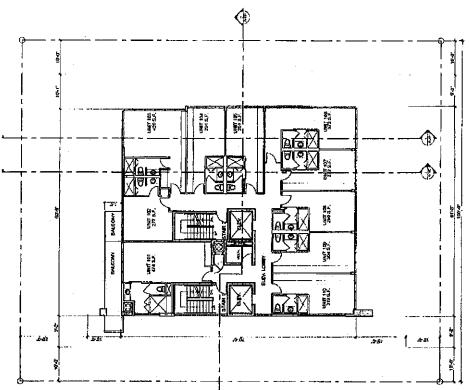
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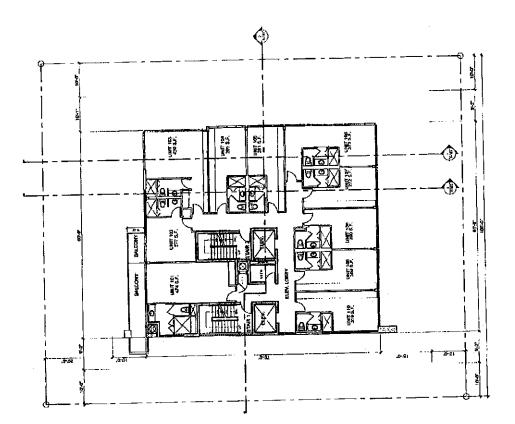


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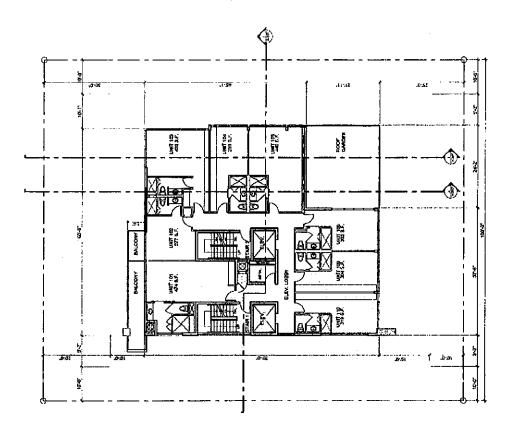
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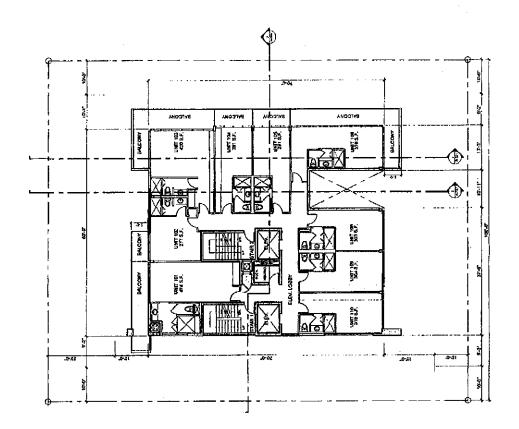
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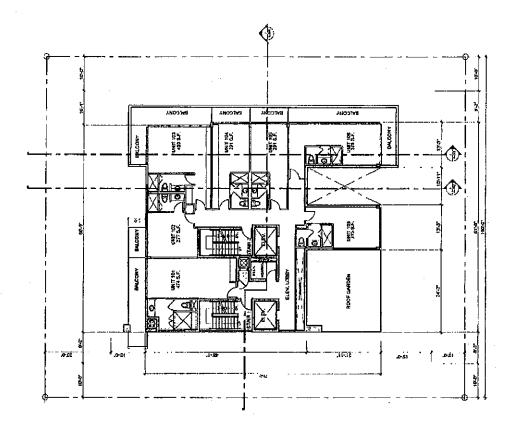
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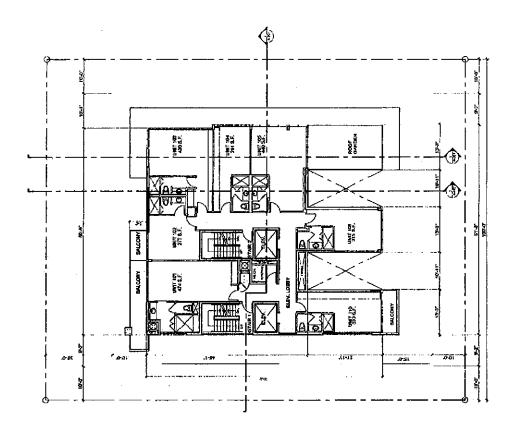
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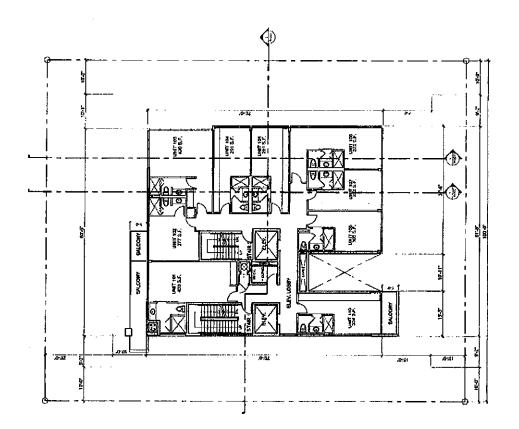
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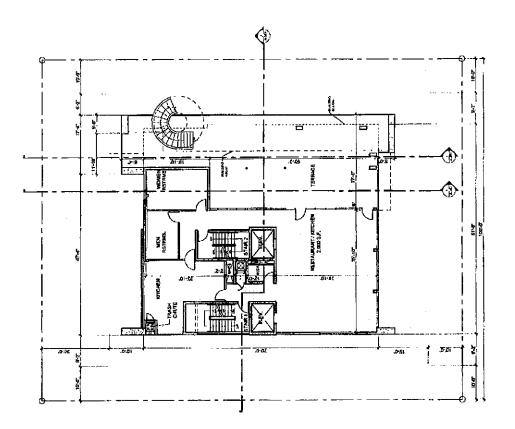


 $\bigoplus$ 10TH FLOOR PLAN 7 UNITS / FLR.- 3,529 S.F. INT. AREA



 $\oplus$ 11TH FLOOR PLAN 9 UNITS / FLR,-4.059 S.F. INT. AREA

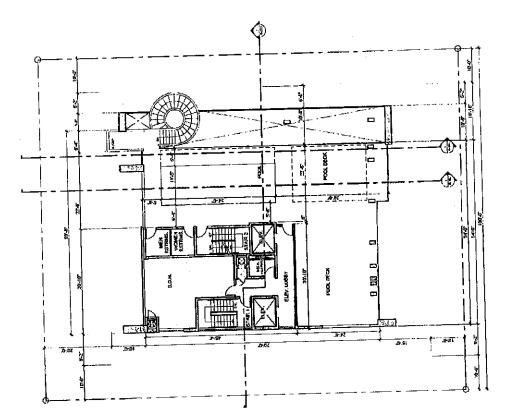
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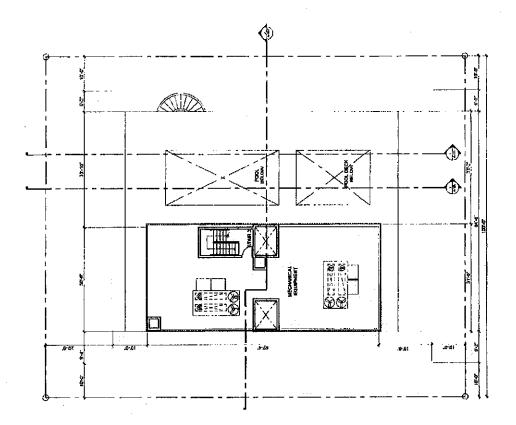


12TH FLOOR PLAN RESTAURANT, KITCHEN AND YOGA - 2,844 S.F. INT, AREA

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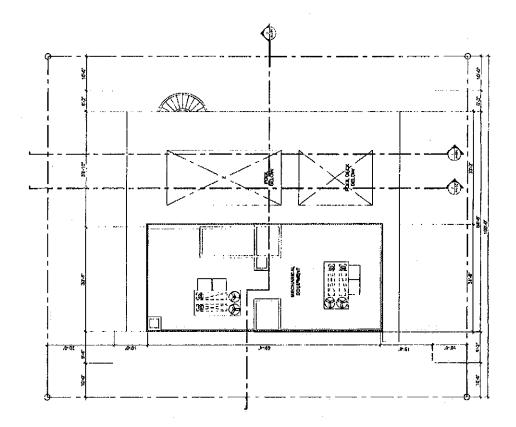


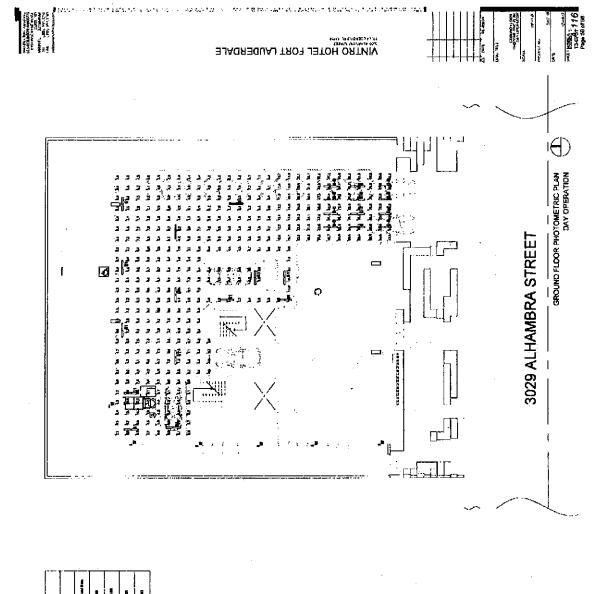


(1) 14TH ROOF MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT-STAIR-151 S.F. INT. AREA

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RODE PLAN

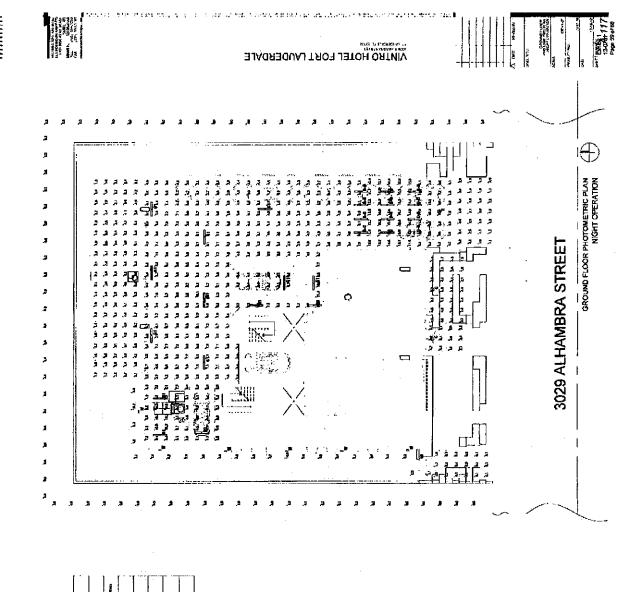




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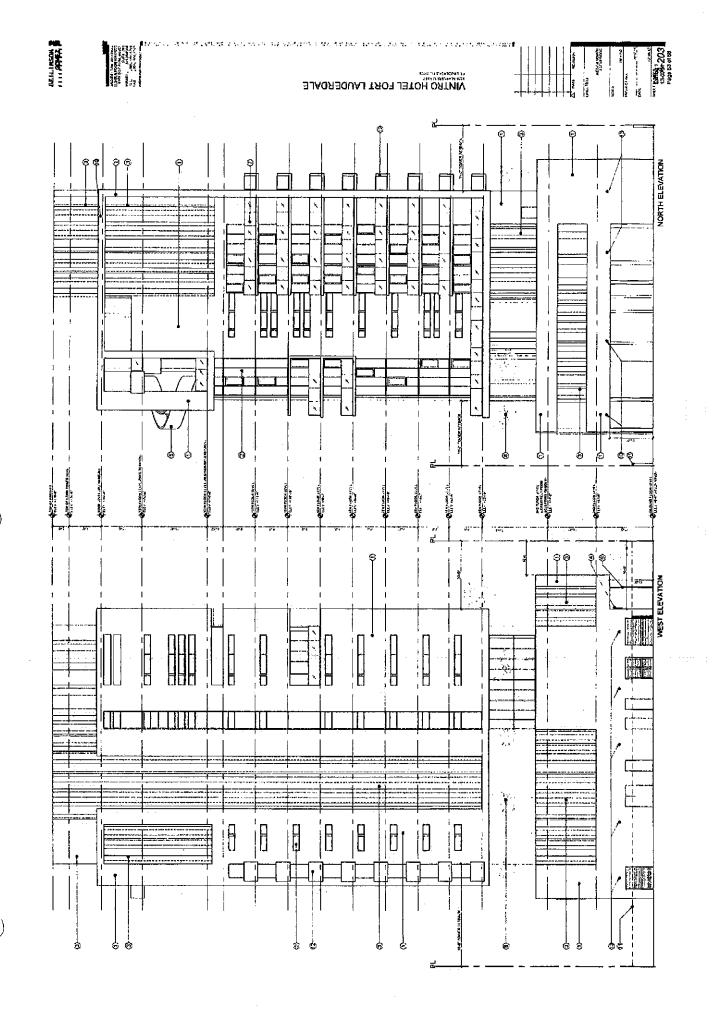
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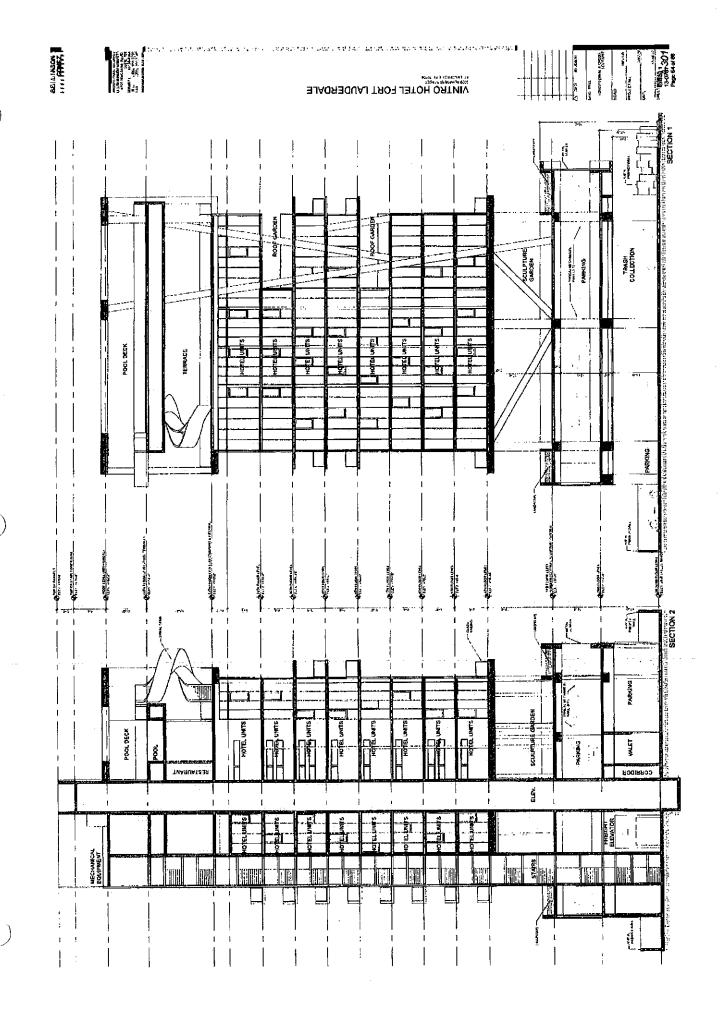
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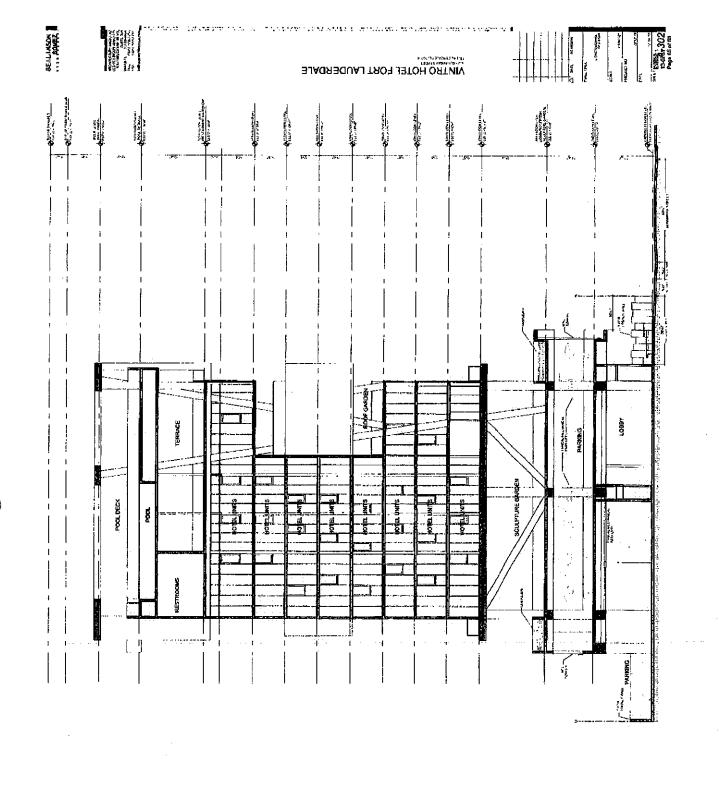
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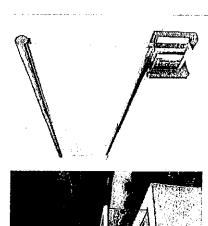






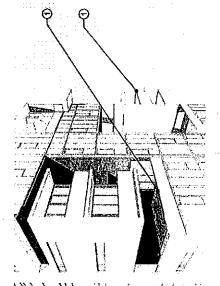
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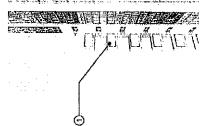
A1 DETALED GLEVATIONS













**REQUEST:** 

Site Plan Level IV; Development of Significant Impact

Case Number	70R12	
Applicant	Vintro Fort Lauderdale LLC.	
General Location	3029 Alhambra Street	
Property Size	12,500 SF / .287 acres	
Zoning	A-1-A Beachfront Area (ABA)	
Existing Use	Single Family Residence	
Future Land Use Designation	Central Regional Activity Center	
Applicable ULDR Sections	47-12 Central Beach Districts 47-25.2 Adequacy Requirements 47-25.3 Neighborhood Compatibility Re	
	Required	Proposed
Lot Density	N/A	N/A
Lot Size	N/A	12,500 SF
Lot Width	N/A	100'
Building Height	200' max	164'-4"
Structure Length	200' max	95'
Floor Area Ratio	4.0	4.2
Landscape Area	N/A	2,385 SF
Parking	53 i e. i	48
Setbacks/Yards	Required	Proposed
Front (S)	20'	20'
Side (E)	10-feet or half the height of the building (whichever is greater) 82' 2"	10'
Side (W)	10-feet or half the height of the building (whichever is greater) 82' 2"	10'
Rear (N)	20-feet or half the height of the building (whichever is greater) 82' 2"	20'
Notification Requirements	Sign Notice 15 days prior to meeting	
Action Required	Approve, Approve with Conditions, or D	Peny
Project Planner	Thomas Lodge, Planner II	:

# **PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

The applicant proposes a hotel project consisting of sixty-nine (69) hotel units, a 500 square-foot bar/lounge and a 2,000 square-foot restaurant located along Alhambra Street, between Seabreeze Boulevard and N. Birch Road. The development consists of a thirteen-story (164' 4") structure, which includes two levels of parking on the first and second floors and a reception area, restaurant, pool and hotel units on the remaining floors above.

#### PRIOR REVIEWS:

The Development Review Committee reviewed the proposal on October 9, 2012. All comments have been addressed.

#### **REVIEW CRITERIA:**

As per ULDR Section 47-12.2, the A-1-A Beachfront Area District (ABA) encourages high quality destination resort uses. Hotel developments up to two hundred (200) feet in height are permitted, provided criteria outlined for ABA District, Central Beach Development Design Criteria, Neighborhood Compatibility and Adequacy requirements, as defined further below are met. The applicant has provided responses to the review criteria in the plans sets.

Pursuant to ULDR Section 47-12.5.B.1.c, the side and rear yard setbacks are the minimum requirements. Unless otherwise approved as a development of significant impact, in no case shall the yard setback

requirements be less than an amount equal to one-half the height of the building, when this is greater than the side and rear yard minimums. Half the height of the building is 82' 2" for the side and rear yard requirements with proposed setbacks of 10 feet on the sides and 20 feet in the rear being requested as part of the allowance under a Development of Significant Impact.

The applicant is also requesting a 5% increase in the permitted floor area ratio from 4.0 to 4.2. Pursuant to ULDR Section 47-12.5.B.6, in the event the developer of a parcel of land in the ABA district desires to deviate from the maximum requirements of this district, for height or FAR, the developer may submit the design of the proposed development for rating according to the following design compatibility and community scale:

- i. Distinctive design that reflects positively on the overall character of the City: one (1) point;
- ii. Architectural character that reflects a particular sensitivity to the history and culture of South Florida: one (1) point;
- iii. Color and composition that reflects the natural colors and composition of South Florida: one (1) point;
- iv. Architectural design that represents a deviation from "sameness": one (1) point;
- v. Building orientation that relieves the monotony of building massing and scale along A-1-A: one (1) point:
- vi. Accessible pedestrian spaces that are integrated into public pedestrian spaces and corridors along A-1-A: one (1) to (3) points depending on the area of pedestrian area according to the following:
  - a) Up to five thousand (5,000) square feet of pedestrian area: one (1) point; and
  - b) Greater than five thousand (5,000) square feet of pedestrian area: one-tenth (0.1) point for each additional two thousand (2,000) square feet of pedestrian area above five thousand (5,000) square feet up to a maximum of two (2) points;
- vii. Distinctive public facilities that contribute to the destination resort character of the central beach area including plazas, courtyards and parks: one-tenth (0.1) point for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of distinctive public facilities up to a maximum of two (2) points;
- viii. Lot aggregation; one-tenth (0.1) point for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of land area proposed for development above twenty-five thousand (25,000) square feet up to a maximum of two (2) points; and
- ix. Consolidation of previously parcelized land; five-tenths (0.5) point for each five thousand (5,000) square feet of land that is assembled into the parcel of land proposed for development up to a maximum of two (2) points.

For a 5% increase in the required floor area ratio, the proposed development must have a rating of at least five (5) points on the design compatibility and community character scale. The applicant has provided a response to points: i, ii, iii, iv and v for a total of five (5) points met.

Pursuant to ULDR Section 47-12.6.B, the following criteria shall apply for developments in the Central Beach:

- It shall first be determined whether the proposed development or use is compatible with the character of the overall plan of development contemplated by the revitalization plan for the central beach area.
- 2. It shall then be determined whether the architectural design of the proposed development is compatible with the design guidelines provided in Sec. 47-25.3. The design guidelines provided in Sec. 47-25.3 are intended to provide a framework for design review of proposed developments and outline the design elements which have been determined to be compatible with the revitalization plan.
- 3. The design guidelines provided in this section are not intended to be exclusive. Alternative architectural and design concepts outlined in the development application will be considered during review of the development application. It shall be the applicant's burden to show that the proposed alternative architectural and design concepts are compatible with the character of the overall plan of development contemplated by the revitalization plan for the central beach area and not incompatible with the design guidelines provided in this section.
- 4. It shall then be determined whether the proposed development incorporates design or architectural elements which mitigate the development's impacts, if any, on existing uses in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development.
  Exhibit 2

5. The goal of the City in the adoption of the revitalization plan is to facilitate development of the central beach area as a world-class destination resort. The primary objective of the design review shall be to implement the overall plan of development and to foster redevelopment as contemplated in the revitalization plan.

As per ULDR Sec. 47-25.3.A.3.e.i.b, consideration shall be given to the recommendations of the adopted neighborhood master plan in which the proposed development is to be located, or which it abuts. The draft Central Beach Master Plan is intended to take the place of previous plans for the Central Beach area and the applicant took certain efforts to accommodate the intent of the Master Plan guidelines as well as the architectural design criteria of the code. The proposed design of the project has a 29' shoulder pedestal and incorporates Miami Modern "MiMo" architectural style elements such as cantilevers, spiral stair motifs, glass walls and decorative screening that was first introduced in South Florida in the 1940s. The project's vertical plane is moderated through the use of balconies, fenestration, a roof garden and eyebrow projections throughout. At least one form of moderation is used every (3) stories. The ground level includes an open plaza and seating, with landscaping, water feature and shading devices to help create an active, vibrant and comfortable pedestrian environment at the street level.

## Adequacy and Neighborhood Compatibility:

The neighborhood compatibility criteria of ULDR Sec 47-25.3 include performance standards requiring all developments to be "compatible with, and preserve the character and integrity of adjacent neighborhoods...include improvements or modifications either on-site or within the public rights-of-way to mitigate adverse impacts, such as traffic, noise, odors, shadow, scale, visual nuisances, or other similar adverse effects to adjacent neighborhoods. These improvements or modifications may include, but shall not be limited to, the placement or orientation of buildings and entryways, parking areas, bufferyards, alteration of building mass, and the addition of landscaping, walls, or both, to ameliorate such impacts"

The properties to the north, south, east and west are all zoned A-1-A Beachfront Area (ABA) zoning district. Overall, the buildings surrounding the site range from two to sixteen stories. Directly to the northeast of the project site is a sixteen-story multi-family building and the other buildings on the block between Seville Street and Alhambra Street are two, three and four-stories. Across Alhambra Street to the south is a three-story multifamily building and a surface parking lot. The proposed project is similar to the mass and scale of structures in the surrounding vicinity.

The applicant has submitted narratives regarding the project's compliance with Section 47-25.2, Adequacy Requirements, and Section 47-25.3, Neighborhood Compatibility Requirements, attached with the site plan and submittal material, to assist the Board in determining if the proposal meets these criteria. A context plan and perspective renderings depicting the height, mass, scale, shadow, materials and details, etc. of the proposed development as it relates to surrounding properties have also been provided with the site plan submittal.

#### Parking and Circulation:

As per ULDR Sec. 47-20, Parking Requirements, a total of 53 parking spaces are required for the proposed uses, based on recently approved hotel and bar parking rates adopted for the Central Beach area, as follows:

(69) hotel units @ 0.67 spaces per room 46.2 Bar/Lounge @ 1 space per 76 SF

> TOTAL: (52.8) 53 parking spaces required

The 48-space garage, located on the first and second floors, exceeds the hotel room-parking requirement by 1 space. The 6-space parking requirement for the lobby bar will be met by augmenting the 1 on-site bar parking space with 5 off-site spaces secured via the City's pay-in-lieu program as per ULDR Sec. 47-12.7, in which, at the time of issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy, the applicant will pay a one-time parking facility fee per parking space required but not provided on-site. The funds are anticipated to help fund future parking improvements, such as in the city lot diagonally across Alhambra Street from the hotel site, where additional metered parking spaces could be added to the area's current public parking supply.

The project incorporates new parking technologies that include hydraulic lifts allowing two vehicles to occupy the same parking space on all but 6 of the garage's 48 parking spaces. A car (freight) elevator

Exhibit 2

provides access to the 38 second-floor parking spaces. The applicant will execute a valet parking agreement for 100% of the project's parking.

According to the trip generation study performed by Hughes Hughes Inc., The project is projected, based on standard trip rates, to generate 37 trips during the morning peak hour, and 41 trips during the afternoon peak hour, with another 166 trips occurring during the other 22 hours of an average weekday. The applicant anticipates that these volumes will be lower, based the project's clientele and location within the Beach Activity Center. If the project is approved, 685 trips will remain (including all pending projects) in the Central Beach Regional Activity Center.

Based on the traffic study provided, the roadway network providing access to the project site has adequate capacity to accommodate the estimated traffic. To help ensure that traffic associated with the restaurant is kept to a minimum, the applicant proposes to put transportation demand management (TDM) programs in place, which would include incentives to encourage patrons to bike to the site, and employees to bike, ride the bus or carpool to work, with a heavy emphasis on reducing employee trips. The applicant's Trip Generation Study is attached as **Exhibit 1**.

#### Comprehensive Plan Consistency:

The proposed development is consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan in that the hotel use proposed is permitted in the Central Regional Activity Center land use category.

#### **STAFF FINDINGS:**

Staff recommends the Board approve this request, subject to conditions herein and consistent with:

ULDR Section 47-12, Central Beach Districts
ULDR Section 47-25.2, Adequacy Requirements
ULDR Section 47-25.3, Neighborhood Compatibility Requirements

## **CONDITIONS:**

- The applicant shall pay the one-time parking facility fee for the 5 off-site parking spaces secured via the City's pay-in-lieu program as per ULDR Sec. 47-12.7 at the time of issuance of Certificate of Occupancy.
- 2. The applicant shall execute a valet parking agreement for 100% of the project's parking.
- The applicant shall adopt and incorporate transportation demand management (TDM) programs in place, satisfactory to the approval of the City's Transportation and Mobility Department and Engineering Division.
- The final streetscape design, including on-street parking along Alhambra Street shall be finalized prior to placement of item on the City Commission agenda.

#### PLANNING & ZONING BOARD REVIEW OPTIONS:

If the Planning and Zoning Board determines that the proposed development or use meets the standards and requirements of the ULDR and criteria for review, the Planning and Zoning Board shall recommend approval or approval with conditions to the City Commission necessary to ensure compliance with the standards and requirements of the ULDR and criteria for the proposed development or use.

If the Planning and Zoning Board determines that the proposed development or use does not meet the standards and requirements of the ULDR and criteria for the proposed development or use, the Planning and Zoning Board shall recommend denial to the City Commission.

# PLANNING AND ZONING BOARD CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE CITY HALL COMMISSION CHAMBERS – 1<sup>ST</sup> FLOOR 100 NORTH ANDREWS AVENUE FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 2013 – 6:30 P.M.

#### Cumulative

June 2012-May 2013

Board Members	Attendance	Present	Absent
Patrick McTigue, Chair	Р	9	1
Leo Hansen, Vice Chair	Р	9	. 1
Brad Cohen	Р	7	0
Stephanie Desir-Jean	Α	8	2
Michael Ferber	Р	8	2
James McCulla	P	. 9	1
Michelle Tuggle	·P	10	0
Tom Welch	Α	8	2
Peter Witschen (arr. 7:12)	Р	8	2

It was noted that a quorum was present at the meeting.

# <u>Staff</u>

Ella Parker, Urban Design and Planning Manager
D'Wayne Spence, Assistant City Attorney
Anthony Fajardo, Urban Design and Development
David Harrow, Urban Design and Development
Tom Lodge, Urban Design and Development
Yvonne Redding, Urban Design and Development
Tom White, Public Works
Brigitte Chiappetta, Recording Secretary, Prototype, Inc.

# **Communications to City Commission**

None.

# Index

	Case Number	Applicant
1.	21R13**	Ninth Street Investments, LLC
2.	40R13*	Broward Center for the Performing Arts
3.	1Z13** *	City of Fort Lauderdale / Townsend Park
4.	70R12**	Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC / Vintro Hotel
5.	76R12**	Archdiocese of Miami / St. Jerome's Catholic Church
	•	and School
6.	Communication to	o the City Commission

Planning and Zoning Board March 20, 2013 Page 5

is subject to Site Plan Level 3 permitting. Staff recommends approval of the request.

Disclosures were made by the Board members.

There being no questions from the Board at this time, Chair McTigue opened the public hearing. As there were no members of the public wishing to speak on this Item, Chair McTigue closed the public hearing and brought the discussion back to the Board.

**Motion** made by Ms. Tuggle, seconded by Mr. Ferber, to approve. In a roll call vote, the **motion** passed 6-0.

# 4. Vintro Fort Lauderdale LLC. / Vintro Hotel

Thomas Lodge

70R12

Request: \*\*

Site Plan Review / 69 unit hotel in the ABA zoning district

Legal Description:

Lots 16 and 17 of Block 6, of LAUDER DEL MAR, according to the plat

thereof as recorded in Plat Book 7, Page 30, of the Public Records of

Broward County, Florida.

General Location:

3029 Alhambra Street

District:

2

Disclosures were made, and any members of the public wishing to speak on this Item were sworn in.

Scott Backman, representing the Applicant, showed a PowerPoint presentation to the Board. He explained that the Vintro Hotel is a boutique hotel seeking to expand into the Fort Lauderdale Beach area as well as other locations along the eastern seaboard.

The property is located within the ABA zoning district and the Central Regional Activity Center (RAC). The maximum height permitted in ABA is 200 ft.; Mr. Backman noted that the proposed height of the project would be 164 ft. The ABA zoning district is intended to promote "high-quality resort destination uses," such as boutique and resort hotels, which Mr. Backman said are encouraged throughout the area. He noted that this zoning designation requires compliance with beach development standards as well as ABA requirements.

He continued that as a permitted use within the ABA district, the project is automatically subject to Site Plan Level 4 review. Setback regulations along the beach, and within the ABA district, are required to be half the height of the Planning and Zoning Board March 20, 2013 Page 6

building, unless that building is determined to be a development of significant impact. If this determination is made, it is permissible for a project to meet the minimum standards of a 20 ft. front and rear setback and 10 ft. side setbacks. The building's height of 164 ft. would be 18 ft., or 35%, lower than the maximum allowed.

The entire project requires 53 parking spaces, 47 of which are required by the hotel use itself. The Applicant is providing 48 spaces within the building, with the remaining five spaces paid for by a fee in lieu, which is allowed in the beach area. This has been agreed upon by the Applicant and Transportation and Mobility Staff.

Mr. Backman concluded that the permissible floor area ratio (FAR) for the property is 4%; however, within the ABA district, up to a maximum of a 20% bonus is allowed if certain criteria and guidelines are met. The Applicant is requesting the allowable bonus of 5%, which is allowed if five of nine architectural design standards are met. He observed that a 5% FAR is equivalent to approximately 2500 sq. ft within the building in addition to the permitted 4%.

He showed slides of the building's elevations, explaining how the project meets the five criteria that would allow them the 5% FAR. The criteria are as follows:

- 1. A distinctive design that reflects positively on the overall character of the City: this includes a planned streetscape area along Alhambra Street, as well as vertical moderation, use of balconies, and open-air spaces.
- Architecture that reflects sensitivity to the history and culture of south Florida: "Miami Modem" design has been incorporated into the project. Design elements include colors, cantilevered roofs, floating planes, concrete eyebrows, and glass walls.
- Use of the natural colors and composition of south Florida: Mr. Backman noted the tropical colors associated with Miami Modern design.
- 4. Employing an architectural design that represents a deviation from sameness: this includes substantial changes in articulation, as well as an overall project that will fit into the look of the beach area while also standing out as a unique structure.
- 5. Building orientation that relieves the monotony of building massing and scale along A1A: Mr. Backman showed an east-west section of the building and its various components in compliance with this requirement.

Because the project is located on the beach, its design must also comply with the Central Beach Development and Permitting Approval requirements, which are listed in ULDR Chapter 47. The project must comply with the City's Revitalization Plan, which was adopted in the 1990s and affect height, articulation, and incorporation of a pedestrian streetscape. Mr. Backman noted that streetscape components include benches, a water feature, and an outdoor café. The building

Planning and Zoning Board March 20, 2013 Page 7

has also been moved an additional 10 ft. back from the street in order to provide more public open space.

The Revitalization Plan also requires active ground floors and pedestrian areas for both hotel guests and pedestrians using the beach. Public parking is available in the area and may be increased by the City in the future. The fenestration requirement provides open areas along the frontage of the project. Trash and storage areas are entirely enclosed within the ground floor of the building.

Screening requirements are in place for the parking area and rooftop equipment, and the Applicant has worked with City Staff to ensure the project provides appropriate landscaping, street trees, and green space around the building. Only one sign is proposed for the project, which will be located at the pedestrian level behind the water feature. Mr. Backman showed slides displaying renderings of these features.

He noted that it had been initially difficult to overcome issues related to valet operations and loading facilities, as all loading and trash removal is required to occur in the building itself. After discussions with City Staff, the height of the building's first floor was increased to ensure there is sufficient room for trash removal and loading/unloading vehicles.

Mr. Backman observed that the majority of high-rise buildings in the area reach a height of 110 ft.-240 ft. He pointed out that the building's height is near the middle of this range, and showed aerial views of the existing buildings in the area. He concluded that multiple planning documents, including the Beach Revitalization Plan, the Beach Master Plan, and ABA zoning criteria, contribute to making the Fort Lauderdale beach a world-class destination resort, featuring both large resort hotels and smaller boutique hotels on the beach.

Mr. Cohen requested more detail regarding delivery and trash removal. Molly Hughes, traffic consultant for the project, advised that the hotel will use a parking system that is new to the City, and the Applicant had wished to ensure there were no conflicts with this system. Regarding the ingress and egress of trucks, she explained that the building's original elevation did not permit entrance of a full-sized truck; the garage was redesigned to accommodate a maximum truck height of "just over 13 feet." In addition, the width of each driveway lane within the garage is 10 ft.

The proposal is for inbound vehicles to continuously use the inbound lane, while trucks would enter from the west and back into the outbound lane, which they could occupy during unloading. Because the hotel plans to use valet service only, valets will be made aware of the hotel's delivery schedule, and guests will be advised that they may not exit the garage during this time unless prior arrangements have been made. If these arrangements are made, the guests'

cars will be placed on the ground floor, which will allow them to exit the garage using the inbound lane. Ms. Hughes concluded that using lanes differently is one benefit of using a valet-only parking garage.

Mr. Cohen asked if trucks would be "staging on the street" while waiting to enter the building. Ms. Hughes said the trucks would back into the driveway from the west, which she described as a single maneuver rather than a staging process.

Vice Chair Hansen asked how emergency vehicles, such as an ambulance, or a large tractor-trailer would enter the building, as backing would be difficult. Ms. Hughes replied that ambulances and other emergency vehicles would not have to be accommodated in this manner, as the entire area would be cleared in the event of an emergency.

Vice Chair Hansen offered the example of two deliveries occurring at the same time, asking what would be done in this event. Ms. Hughes said there would be sufficient room for more than one vehicle in the outbound lane. She stated that a vehicle could back into the building, using the full 20 ft. width of the two lanes, and turn into the outgoing lane. Vice Chair Hansen explained that in the absence of a turning radius, a truck would have to "pull into the other lane on Alhambra," which would block traffic during the maneuver. Ms. Hughes said this was not the conclusion reached by the Applicant or Staff.

Mr. Lodge stated that the proposal was for a 13-storey hotel consisting of 69 units, a 500 sq. ft. bar/lounge, and a 2000 sq. ft. restaurant. The building would include two levels of parking on the first and second floors, a pool, and the restaurant and hotel units. Per ULDR Section 47-12.2, the ABA district encourages high-quality destination resort uses, including hotel developments of up to 200 ft. in height, provided that criteria for the ABA district, Central Beach, neighborhood compatibility, and adequacy requirements are met. The side and rear yard setbacks have minimum requirements unless otherwise approved as a development of significant impact.

The Applicant is also requesting a 5% increase in FAR. ULDR Section 47-12.5.B.6 states that if a developer wishes to deviate from the maximum requirements of the ABA district in either height or FAR, the developer may submit the development's design for a rating according to the design and compatibility community scale. Surrounding zoning districts are either ABA or A1A Beachfront Area; buildings surrounding the site reach between two and 16 stories.

The proposed development is consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan within the Central RAC land use category. Staff recommends approval of the project, subject to the conditions listed in the Staff Report, which are as follows:

- 1. The Applicant shall pay the one-time parking facility fee for the five offsite parking spaces secured via the City's pay in lieu program, as per ULDR Section 47-12.7, at the time of the issuance of a certificate of occupancy.
- The Applicant shall execute a valet parking agreement for 100% of the project's parking.
- The Applicant shall adopt and incorporate Transportation Demand Management Programs in place, satisfactory to the approval of the City's Transportation and Mobility Department and Engineering Division.
- 4. The final streetscape design, including on-street parking along Alhambra Street, shall be finalized prior to the placement of the Item on the City Commission Agenda.
- 5. A letter from the Broward County Historical Commission suggests that any ground-level activity on the project, including disturbances which may occur during site preparation, demolition, and construction, be monitored by a qualified professional and conform to the Florida Division of Historical Resources' cultural resource management standards.

Mr. Witschen asked how the proposed project was determined to be compatible at its location, pointing out that if buildings of its size were replicated on the same block, it would not be a positive change for the area. Ms. Parker said there are buildings of similar height within the ABA zoning district, although they are not located on the same block. The ABA district is intended to accommodate resort/destination uses.

She added that Staff has worked with the Applicant to scale down the building and bring it into compliance with the Beach Master Plan and the Redevelopment Plan, which led to the assessment that it is an appropriate use. Mr. Witschen commented that if the Application is approved, he would find it difficult to find subsequent similar developments incompatible.

Mr. McCulla requested clarification of Staff condition #3. Mr. Lodge explained that this means measures to encourage more individuals to use alternative forms of transportation. Ms. Parker said these measures are intended to relieve some of the parking demand in the area, such as bringing guests to the hotel via taxi or shuttle.

Mr. McCulla pointed out that the site is considered to be adequately parked with the addition of the five spaces paid for through the pay in lieu program. Ms. Hughes stated that the Applicant has voluntarily agreed to participate in the Transportation Demand Management Program and its established activities that are known to reduce traffic and parking demand.

She continued that the Applicant feels the hotel can take the following five voluntary steps on an ongoing basis to help reduce traffic:

- 1. Employees are underwritten to ride transit, as there is a bus stop near the site;
- 2. Employees are encouraged, with financial support, to ride bicycles if they live within a commutable distance;
- 3. Bar and restaurant patrons coming from elsewhere can participate in a program that will provide them with a discount on their bill if they took their bicycle rather than driving to the facility;
- 4. The hotel will coordinate an ongoing ride sharing/ride pairing system, so all employees will know if other employees live sufficiently close to participate in a carpool;
- 5. Employees will not be reimbursed for parking off-site.

Ms. Hughes concluded that while these steps do not directly address deliveries to the hotel, they will reduce the number of vehicles in the driveway. They are expected to reduce the parking demand during peak hours by 10 spaces, and to reduce traffic by 30%-40%. She added that boutique hotels also benefit from a higher percentage of guest arrival by taxi. The above conditions were voluntarily proposed by the hotel and will be mandatory.

Vice Chair Hansen asked how long it would take a valet to retrieve the farthest car from the second floor of the parking garage. He added that another concern was the stacking of cars in the event that valets must retrieve multiple cars at the same time. Ms. Hughes replied that there will be five standard parking spaces at the north end of the driveway, which will be used to remove vehicles from the travel lanes and move patrons into the lobby. At this point, valets will place the cars, one at a time, in a car elevator to take them to the second floor. This process can be completed within 131 seconds. A study at similar hotels showed an "even arrival of vehicles," even during peak hours.

Vice Chair Hansen asked how many valets will be on the premises. Ms. Hughes said there would be at least three valets at any given time.

Vice Chair Hansen referred to page A301 from the Board members' information packets, noting that a typical garbage collection truck lifts bins overhead. Ms. Hughes said a different type of collection vehicle would be sent to this location; Staff had required the Applicant to provide a letter from a vendor stating that they can service the building with its proposed design.

Ms. Tuggle asked if the Central Beach Alliance (CBA) had been involved in the process of planning the hotel. Mr. Backman replied that the Applicant had held a series of meetings with the CBA, presenting the project to the general membership on November 8, 2012 and again during the second week of March 2013. He stated that at the March meeting, the CBA had voted unanimously to oppose the project. Ms. Tuggle asked what objections the surrounding neighborhood had to the project. Mr. Backman said the community's comments

had not been acceptable to the Applicant, as they had felt a two- or three-storey building was more compatible with the surrounding area. Other concerns had included parking issues on Alhambra Street and a perception that existing buildings in the area had historical significance. He concluded that the Applicant's meetings with the community had not resulted in the two parties' finding any middle ground for agreement.

There being no further questions from the Board at this time, Chair McTigue opened the public hearing.

Steve Wernick, attorney representing the owner of the Casablanca Café, explained that his client's property lies to the east of the proposed project. He stated that his client objected to the notice posted on the property, which lists the Application as undergoing Site Plan Level 3 review when he believed it should actually state Site Plan Level 4.

He continued that for Site Plan Level 4 review, the Board is asked to determine whether the project demonstrates neighborhood compatibility with the adjacent neighborhood and preserves its character and integrity. He asserted that the 13-storey project, while permitted in the ABA zoning district, is out of scale with the contiguous properties, and the proposed Miami Modern architecture is not commonly found in the area. He stated that no evidence of neighborhood compatibility was demonstrated in either the Application or the accompanying Staff Report.

Mr. Wernick continued that his client had scheduled a meeting with Mr. Backman and the Applicant some months ago; however, this meeting was canceled because the Applicant could not attend.

He concluded that the setbacks proposed for the project represented an 88% reduction in size from the standard setbacks of half the building's height. With regard to parking and stacking, Mr. Wernick continued that no traffic study has been submitted for the project. His client was also concerned with the stacking of vehicles. He advised that the Applicant was providing only 48 of the 53 required parking spaces, and was not taking the property's restaurant into account when determining the parking requirement.

With respect to the historic nature of the area, Mr. Wernick said the State of Florida has considered the existing structure on the site as a "potential historic building." The City's Central Beach Survey, conducted in 2009, also identified the building as a potentially historic structure. The ULDR states that when a structure has been identified as having historical significance by any entity within the state, the Applicant is responsible for submitting the information to the City with the development permit application. The Applicant's submission included a statement that the property has not been identified as having historic

significance. He felt this significance should be taken into consideration by the Board, and possibly by the City's Historic Preservation Board.

Mr. McCulla requested clarification of whether or not Mr. Wernick's client had met with the Applicant. Mr. Wernick replied that his client had met with Mr. Backman, the Applicant's representative. He characterized this as "not really a meeting," as the Applicant did not attend.

Mr. McCulla asked if changing the notice signs from Site Plan Level 3 to Site Plan Level 4 would have affected Mr. Wernick's presence at the meeting or any action on his client's part. Mr. Wernick said he would still have attended the meeting in any case. Mr. McCulla pointed out that according to Code, a scrivener's error in the notice does not invalidate a hearing. He added that the client's property was more affected than others in the area by the project's designation as a project of significant impact, as this potentially entitles the property to be much closer to the Casablanca Café than it might be otherwise.

Mr. Wernick said a major reason his client opposed the project was based on operational concerns, such as stacking, loading, and the number of parking spaces; he suggested if the project was based on a larger parcel of land, these concerns might be alleviated. Mr. McCulla observed that this would have also resulted in a much larger building.

Mr. Wernick said his client has received some of the information included in the Applicant's presentation to the Board, and reiterated that no traffic study had been required for the project: any such studies had been internal. He asked if the restaurant to be located on the property was taken into consideration with regard to traffic and parking. Ms. Parker said the City's Engineering Division had determined no such study was required, and had taken the restaurant into account when making this decision.

Mr. Wernick said the on-site restaurant was not counted in the Staff Report. Vice Chair Hansen observed that the Report's parking calculation states this is not applicable because it is a small restaurant within the hotel.

Mr. Cohen requested clarification of the site's potentially historic status. Mr. Wernick explained that the building is not located in a historic district of the City and has not been officially designated as a historic structure by the National Trust; however, he noted that "there have been reports prepared based on the age and architectural significance of the building." He felt this information should have been disclosed by the Applicant. Mr. Wernick clarified that the report he had seen on this topic was dated 1988, with no subsequent historic designation, although the City has discussed this issue in recent weeks.

Ms. Tuggle requested information on the location of the restaurant. Mr. Backman said it will be located at the penthouse level and will be operated under the common ownership of the hotel and lobby bar. Ms. Tuggle asked if it would be possible for a private party to rent the restaurant for an event, such as a wedding. Mr. Backman said while this might be possible, the restaurant is only 2000 sq. ft. in total, with approximately 40 tables. Ms. Tuggle observed that there is also an outdoor terrace associated with the restaurant.

Ken Sheard, private citizen, stated that he is the property manager and a resident of the nearby Seasons condominium. He commented that the parking proposed at the ground level would be very close to the condominium's pool area, and asked if studies have been done with regard to the noise generated by garbage trucks, as he felt this would affect condominium residents. He said he did not feel the proposed plan for parking and deliveries was practical, nor was the idea that a tractor-trailer could back into the parking facility to unload. He showed a photo of traffic on Alhambra Street as seen from the Seasons, stating that cars will be backed up onto A1A. He also pointed out that both the hotel and the restaurant will have service providers making deliveries to the premises.

Mr. Cohen asked if the Applicant had made a presentation to the Seasons. Mr. Sheard said they had not.

Holly Bona, private citizen, said she resides on Seville Street at a seven-unit apartment complex adjacent to the project. She advised that the 10 ft. easement sought by the Applicant would allow the proposed building to infringe on this property. She pointed out that while the Seasons is also a high-rise building in the area, it appears to be a small building on a large lot when its setbacks to adjacent properties are taken into consideration. The subject property, however, would be a large building on a small lot due to its requested setbacks.

Ms. Bona said it was also her professional opinion as a real estate agent that the apartment complex would suffer a devaluation of approximately 20% due to the loss of privacy and sunlight and the increased noise.

Ron Mintz, private citizen, said the property was located in a heavily used pedestrian area and would be "too much" for the neighborhood due to safety concerns. He also felt some of the Applicant's proposals for the property, such as encouraging alternate forms of transportation by hotel guests, were ludicrous.

Nivea Cordova Berios, private citizen, stated that the size comparison between the project and the Seasons condominium was not accurate, as the Seasons has 23,500 sq. ft. She added that her neighbors were shocked that the project would be considered in a part of the City that already experiences heavy delivery traffic and blocked lanes. She advised that it is already difficult for area residents to

sleep due to the noise generated by delivery vehicles, and parking in the area is already a problem.

Eric Bona, private citizen, advised that he owns a property abutting the project. He asserted that other buildings in the area have setbacks that minimize their impact on neighboring properties, and are one- or two-storey buildings at the setback level; the proposed building, however, is "too big for the lot." He felt many of his tenants would move out when construction began, as they would be unwilling to tolerate the noise.

Mark Van Dom, private citizen, said he represented several residents who felt the project would decrease property value, including "the overall value of Fort Lauderdale," and would increase risk and act as a detriment to the beach. He expressed concern regarding the noise generated by the car lift. He felt that the noise, dust, and congestion associated with construction of the building, which could have a harmful effect on the health of neighboring residents.

Steve Glassman, representing the Broward Trust for Historic Preservation, distributed copies of information that was sent to Staff and the Board members. He advised that he had contacted Staff some months ago regarding the historic issues associated with the site, as projects located in proximity to historic resources must go before the Historic Preservation Board for comment and review. He felt this information should have been presented to the Board.

He continued that a single-family home, constructed in 1925, currently sits on the 100x125 ft. lot. The property was once the winter home of a former United States Senator and has historic significance. Mr. Glassman pointed out that the Historic Preservation Board has asked the City Commission to allow them to comment on and review the project, and has requested an application for historic designation for both the Casablanca Café and the Casa Alhambra.

Mr. Glassman added that while the proposed building is attractive, it was not appropriate for the site, which was too small for the building's size. He asserted that the surrounding area is very busy, with pedestrian and vehicular traffic both day and night, and could not accommodate the project as it has been proposed. While he respected the need for tourism on the beach, he did not feel the proposed project could be considered responsible development. He asserted that it was untrue that the Central Beach Alliance made no attempt to meet the Applicant halfway.

Mr. Cohen noted that the allegations of historic significance had not been made since 1988, and asked if this issue had resurfaced in response to the project. Mr. Glassman responded that in 1988, paperwork had been filed with the Florida Master Site regarding the buildings; in 2008, the City had conducted a Central Beach Resource Survey, which included the two structures. At present, it is now

up to an individual or group to file paperwork with the City seeking a historic designation for the buildings. He explained that his intent was to make the Board aware that the properties are located on historic surveys. Mr. Cohen pointed out that the property owner could have paid the necessary fee to have the buildings designated as historic properties. Mr. Glassman said he felt the appropriate City Department should have informed the Board of the historic potential of the site.

Dave Townsend, manager of the Casablanca Café, said he is often at the restaurant at night and characterized the street as dangerous. He felt the Applicant's plan to increase the sidewalk was similarly unsafe, as many cars drive too fast through the area. He added that the Café is not allowed to offer valet service, and expressed concern that valet parking at the hotel would result in a line of cars. He advised that he has not met with the Applicant thus far.

Mike Jackson, private citizen, said the project would be a positive influence on the Downtown area, as the hotel would encourage tourism. He added that the subject parcel was sufficiently large to contain the hotel, and encouraged the Board to approve the Application.

Dan Lindblade, President and CEO of the Greater Fort Lauderdale Chamber of Commerce, asserted that the project would help bring jobs into the area and further decrease Broward County's unemployment rate. He noted that there have been 38 consecutive months of growth in the tourism industry, which he attributed to the redevelopment of the beach area and the construction of attractive hotels. He stated that the Chamber will continue to work with local neighborhoods to address noise, traffic, and parking issues, and is committed to reaching a solution.

Mr. Witschen asked how many jobs would be created directly by the hotel, excluding construction jobs. Mr. Lindblade estimated that under 50 jobs would be created, most of which are in the service sector.

Gloria Heller, private citizen and resident of the Seasons condominium, stated that she was not aware of anyone who had been contacted to meet with the Applicant. She pointed out that the Applicant had not discussed plans for exhaust fans or kitchen-related equipment, and that her balcony would be roughly 20 ft. from the edge of the subject property, resulting in a loss of both privacy and property value. She added that the hotel would attract a transient clientele, and that while the Casablanca Café and Casa Alhambra did not have historic designations, they were of historic value to the City.

Abby Loughlin, private citizen, stated that the project is wrong for the site on which it is proposed, and did not feel ABA was appropriate zoning for the parcel. She noted that other properties of similar size to the proposed hotel were built on combined parcels.

Erika Klee, private citizen and resident of the Seasons, said it was not reasonable to expect delivery trucks to operate in the manner described by the Applicant. She noted that the Applicant had not addressed the impact of exhaust from vehicles in the garage on neighboring properties.

Mark Badger, private citizen, said he was in agreement with the project, as the redevelopment of the beach has discouraged spring break traffic and raised tax revenues and property values.

Charles King, private citizen, stated that while he does not reside on the beach, he is a property owner in that area. He asserted that the allegations of historic significance did not seem accurate, and advised that the beach was an economic resource that the City should use. He felt that compatibility with the zoning district was more important than compatibility with nearby buildings.

Matthew De Felice stated that while he is the chair of the Historic Preservation Board, he was not representing that entity at tonight's meeting. He explained that the City's Comprehensive Plan defines historic resources as "any property that is identified on the Florida Master Site File." The Comprehensive Plan's Historic Preservation Element also has a policy that all proposed effects on historic resources must be reported to the Historic Preservation Board for review and comment. He concluded that this is a separate process than declaring the property a historic resource.

Ray Tucker, owner of the adjacent property to the west of the subject parcel, said no one had contacted him with regard to plans for the site. He expressed concern for his business at the Alhambra Hotel during the construction phase of the project, as the subject site is in close proximity to the Alhambra's pool. He added that it was not realistic to expect hotel guests to make appointments to remove their cars from a garage. He noted that his property, which is the same size as the subject parcel, has a two-storey, 10-unit building on it, and advised that he could easily develop his property in the same manner as the Applicant if the Application is approved.

Vice Chair Hansen suggested that Mr. Tucker and the individuals speaking in opposition to the project come together to seek rezoning of the area if they felt it was incompatible with the surrounding neighborhood.

Mr. Ferber asked Mr. Tucker if the parking located on his property required cars to back out into the public right-of-way. Mr. Tucker confirmed this.

Fred Carlson, representing the Beach Breezes Association, requested more information on the pay in lieu program as it related to additional parking spaces. Ms. Parker explained that the Applicant would pay into a fund for the

development of future parking spaces. Mr. Carlson asserted that this and other arrangements the Applicant proposed to mitigate the need for parking were "bizarre." He noted that the Applicant's plan to increase the frontage of the proposed building would result in further narrowing the traffic lanes on Alhambra Street, which could affect deliveries to the Casablanca Café.

Mr. Cohen asked how the Beach Breezes Association had voted on the project. Mr. Carlson replied that no vote had been taken.

The Board took a brief recess from 8:51 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Karen Turner, member of the Central Beach Alliance's Board of Directors, stated that she would like to give her speaking time to CBA President John Weaver. Elizabeth King, private citizen, said she would like to do this as well. Attorney Spence advised that any additional time provided to speakers was at the discretion of the Board, as representatives of organizations were already provided with five minutes rather than three. It was determined that the Board would make this decision at the end of the speaker's allotted five minutes.

John Weaver, President of the Central Beach Alliance, advised that while the CBA has given its approval to several existing developments on the beach, the membership had voted 193-0 against the Application. He observed that the issues are whether or not the proposed hotel is a project of significant impact, and if so, whether it is compatible with the neighborhood.

Mr. Weaver stated that while the project's impact appeared to be significant, he did not feel the impact would be positive. He pointed out that placing a tall building next to an existing residential development would affect the residences' property value, and added that the lot is not sufficiently large to contain enough parking for the hotel. He did not feel that having delivery trucks unload in the valet parking area was reasonable. He concluded that the CBA had sought to reach a compromise with the Applicant, but had been rebuffed.

Mr. Witschen asked Mr. Weaver to explain why, according to Code, the project was not compatible with the surrounding neighborhood. Mr. Weaver replied that "neighborhood compatibility" was a subjective term. He cited the example of a similar project to which the CBA had objected, as it was very close to a residential building; that project had ultimately been denied at the City Commission level. Mr. Witschen asked how the Application could be changed to make the project compatible with the surrounding neighborhood. Mr. Weaver said its height would need to be significantly lowered due to the size and location of the lot.

George Kousoulas, representing Vintro Hotels, stated he would like to clarify some of the assertions made by adjacent property owners. He stated that the

development team had met in October 2012 with the owner of a hotel to the west of the subject property; they had also met with the owner of a hotel to the north of the Casablanca Café to discuss the size of the project and the Applicant's plans for it. The project's attorney had met with representatives of the Casablanca Café, who had raised specific concerns regarding loading and electrical issues.

Mr. Kousoulas concluded that he had met twice with the CBA, including an open house that invited several members of the community as well as City officials.

Robert Poprawski, owner of the Ocean Holiday Motel, advised that he had met with the Applicant to discuss parking issues, as well as the shadow studies performed by the Applicant's team. He pointed out that his own building would be shadowed by the Vintro throughout much of the afternoon, as would other nearby buildings. He did not feel the Applicant's parking plans could accommodate hotel guests or additional traffic generated by the on-site restaurant.

Jim Novak, President of the Alhambra, said it was not reasonable to suggest hotel guests might travel by bicycle from the airport to the hotel. He did not feel there would be many potential guests who would take the bus from the airport as well. He concluded that it was not common sense to expect the Applicant's plans for traffic and parking to be effective, and noted that car elevators would create a great deal of noise.

Mr. McCulla clarified that the Applicant had not suggested guests would take bicycles or buses from the airport to the hotel: the assertion had been that restaurant and bar customers might use these travel options.

As there were no other members of the public wishing to speak on this Item, Chair McTigue closed the public hearing and brought the discussion back to the Board.

Mr. Backman commented that there may have been some confusion with regard to the Application, or a lack of opportunity for the Board to understand the substantial analysis performed by the Applicant regarding all the issues raised by the Board and the public. He stated that with the exception of the proposed increase in FAR, the hotel is fully permissible in the ABA zoning district and meets the requirements and standards dictated by that district. With regard to neighborhood compatibility, he advised that there are multiple high-rise buildings within the immediate vicinity of the project.

Mr. Witschen remarked that the project appeared to be "a big box on a small site;" he was also concerned regarding the building's ability to be serviced by vendors, and did not feel the plans for its ground level contributed to the pedestrian experience on the beach, as it did not offer amenities. He concluded

that the requested FAR of 5% did not seem achievable according to the ULDR criteria for design capability listed in Section 6B.

Mr. McCulla observed that with the possible exception of the FAR ratio, he felt the Applicant has met all the necessary criteria for zoning, as well as the criteria for their requested variances. He felt the proposed plans for parking and deliveries were innovative, while the objections to the project referred to existing problems faced by other businesses.

Ms. Parker reiterated the five criteria for a FAR variance, which included distinctive design, architectural character, color and composition, architectural deviation from sameness, and building orientation that relieves monotony from massing and scale. She pointed out that the building's floor plate is roughly 3500 sq. ft., as compared to a potential maximum of 16,000 sq. ft.

Mr. Witschen said he did not agree with the criteria referring to architectural character or distinctive design, as he did not see the design as reflective of the Miami Modern style. He felt the criteria were subjective, and added that if he felt the criteria for a FAR variance were met, he could vote in favor of the project despite his other concerns.

Vice Chair Hansen stated that the most objectionable proposal was access to the site, including parking and loading. He pointed out that the width of the driveway was 18.8 ft., which was substantially less than the minimum standard of 24 ft. He agreed with the assertions that the project was too large for its site, and did not believe the valet parking plan would work.

Mr. Ferber remarked that while he would like to see the Fort Lauderdale beach restored to an earlier built environment, this was not the purview of the Board: instead they were tasked with determining the facts and applying existing law. He did not feel his or other individuals' personal bias could be applied to the Application.

Mr. Cohen said while the building's design was innovative, he had several concerns about the Application, including the FAR. He advised that his interpretation of Code was similar to Mr. Witschen's with regard to this ratio.

Mr. McCulla asked at what point Staff had felt the Application met all necessary criteria. Ms. Parker replied that Staff had gone through several versions of the plans with the Applicant to reach an acceptable conclusion. Mr. McCulla said he felt the difference of opinion regarding the FAR was based on personal opinion, and he felt it would be an injustice to the Applicant to deny the project on this basis.

**Motion** made by Mr. Witschen, seconded by Mr. Cohen, to deny the project. In a roll call vote, the **motion** passed 4-3 (Mr. Ferber, Mr. McCulla, and Ms. Tuggle dissenting).

Ms. Tuggle requested clarification of the **motion**. Attorney Spence explained that while the City Commission is the ultimate arbiter of the Application, the Board would recommend that the City Commission deny the project.

#### 6. Communication to the City Commission

Mr. Witschen stated that the Board might suggest the City Commission reconsider the appropriateness of ABA zoning for the subject location of the beach, or perhaps revisit what is appropriate for certain parcel sizes. He explained that this could save future applicants time and money before their projects come before the Board. Vice Chair Hansen pointed out that applications submit site plans at the Development Review Committee (DRC) level. Mr. Witschen withdrew his recommendation for a communication to the Commission.

#### 7. For the Good of the City

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There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the meeting was adjourned at 9:45 p.m.

[Minutes prepared by K. McGuire, Prototype, Inc.]



Gary S. Dunay Bonnie Misket Scott Backman David K. Blattner

Marissa A. Faerber

Prepared by: Scott E. Backman, Esq.

# Vintro Hotel 3029 Alhambra Street Statement of Compliance with Central Beach Development Permitting and Approval Design Criteria

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC ("Petitioner") proposes to redevelop the +/- .287-acre property located at 3029 Alhambra Street ("Property") with a sixty-one (61) unit hotel including structured parking, a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 2,000 square foot restaurant ("Project"). The Property is generally located on the north side of Alhambra Street west of North Atlantic Boulevard/A-1-A ("Property") within the City of Fort Lauderdale ("City"). The Property is currently developed with a +/- 2,763 square foot single-family residential home and zoned ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area, with an underlying land use designation of Central Beach Regional Activity Center. In order to complete the Project, Petitioner is requesting approval for a hotel within the ABA, which is automatically classified as a Site Plan Level IV approval for a development of significant impact. In fulfillment of the application requirements, Petitioner will demonstrate that the Project complies with the Central Beach Development Permitting and Approval Design Criteria requirements set forth in Section 47-12.6.A. of the City's Unified Land Development Regulations ("ULDR"), as follows:

 The Project is compatible with the character of the overall plan of development contemplated by the revitalization plan for the Central Beach Area.

The Project is compatible with the goals and design criteria established by the July 1990 Fort Lauderdale Beach Revitolization Design Guidelines ("Revitalization Plan"). The Project meets the goals of the Revitalization Plan by improving the overall physical environment and appearance of the Central Beach Area, complimenting other projects in the area and supporting the overall image of Fort Lauderdale Beach as a tropical resort destination. The Project enhances the public realm by upgrading and improving Alhambra Street in accordance with the most recent Community Redevelopment Agency ("CRA") right-of-way improvement plans. In addition, the Project is compatible with the scale and design of other projects located in the Central Beach Area while providing historical architectural interest through the use of Miami Modern ("MiMo") design elements such as cantilevers, spiral stair motifs, glass walls and decorative screening that were introduced in south Florida in the 1940s. The combination of the use of MiMo architectural elements and the chic, boutique nature of the Project strengthen the Fort Lauderdale Central Beach Area's standing as a world-class resort destination.

In addition to meeting the goals of the Revitalization Plan the Project complies with the design objectives as follows:

#### Bulk Controls.

- a. Density. No residential development is proposed. Therefore, this criteria is not applicable.
- b. Floor Area Ratio. The proposed floor area ratio is 4.0, which is consistent and compatible with adjacent development and the ULDR.
- c. Maximum Height. The building height proposed is consistent and compatible with surrounding development and the requirements of the ULDC. The maximum building height permitted by the regulations of the ULDC is two hundred feet (200'). The proposed building height is approximately one hundred sixty-four feet and four inches (+/- 164'-4").

#### 2. Massing Guidelines.

- o. Overoll Height. The overall height of the Project varies. The first two (2) story pedestal containing the parking garage has a maximum height of approximately twenty-nine feet (+/-29'). The tower is then setback between five feet (5') and ten feet (10') from the edge of the top of the second floor and is a maximum height of approximately one hundred sixty-four feet and four inches (+/- 164'-4").
- b. Cornice Height. The Project does not front on A-1-A, a "people street" or a significant corridor and as such this guideline is not applicable.
- c. Vertical Plane Moderation. The Project's vertical plane is moderated through the use of balconies, fenestration, a roof garden and eyebrow projections throughout the façade on each side of the building. At least one form of moderation is used every three (3) stories. The various moderations employed are not repetitive and provide a unique structure from all directions.
- d. Façade Treatment. The first thirty-five feet (35') of the exterior façade vertical plane enhances the pedestrian environment by incorporating appropriate architectural features. The south building façade includes fenestration including doors and windows serving as the main entrance to the Project and a water feature is proposed to the west of the entrance. The Project also incorporates a roof garden on the eastern half of the third floor of the building that extends vertically such that the eastern half of the fourth floor is open-air. The wall adjacent to the roof garden is primarily glass thus creating an open and airy ambience. In addition, roof gardens are proposed on the southwest quadrant of the third floor extending vertically to the fourth floor. An open air spiral staircase is provided from the twelfth to the

thirteenth floor on the east façade, a section of which can be seen on the north and south façades.

#### 3. Street Level Guidelines.

- a. Active Use. The landscaped front yard acts as an open plaza for pedestrians and hotel guests alike. It includes seating, landscaping, a water feature and shade devices to create a welcoming pedestrian environment. In addition, the ground floor includes a bar and lounge with outdoor seating where breakfast and drinks will be served thus promoting an active pedestrian environment.
- b. Fenestration. Approximately fifty percent (50%) percent of the first floor of the southern building façade is a mixture of transparent fenestration including doors and windows. In addition, a water feature is provided, which adds variety to the streetscape.
- c. Arcades/Canopies. The Property does not border directly on SR A1A northbound or Las Olas Boulevard and therefore this provision is not applicable. However, the Project incorporates a pedestrian arcade on the ground floor by cantilevering the remainder of the building over the Project's entrance.
- d. Trash/Loading Facilities. The trash and loading facilities for the Project will be located in the parking area, which is screened by a metal screen to improve the aesthetic quality of the Project adjacent to existing residential uses and reduce potential impact on the residential uses. As such, no trash or loading will occur within the Alhambra Street right-of-way.
- 4. Energy Conservation. The Project is oriented to take advantage of southeasterly breezes for summer cooling and to withstand strong northeasterly winds. In addition, the roof and exterior wall finishes are white to encourage maximum reflection and minimum transmission of heat loadings.
- 5. Building Separation. The Project provides the required ten foot (10') setbacks on both sides of the building allowing for the passage of natural breezes.
- 6. Parking. Parking for the Project is provided consistent with the proposed use and adjacent development. The Project is designed to provide forty-eight (48) parking spaces where forty-seven (47) parking spaces are required by the ULDR. There is one (1) access drive proposed on the south side of the Property, which provides access to the structured parking and is designed to minimize conflict between pedestrian and automotive traffic. The structured parking is located on the first two (2) floors of the Project and all circulation is internal to the garage. The parking structure is screened on all sides with decorative metal screening in addition to the landscape buffers required along the perimeter of the Property.

- 7. Screening. All trash, loading and equipment storage facilities are located within the structured parking discussed above and are thus screened from the view of adjoining public corridors. All mechanical equipment located on the roof of the Project is screened from view by a decorative parapet.
- 8. Landscape. Landscaping proposed for the Project is designed to be consistent with the proposed use, adjacent development and the requirements of the City's ULDRs. The landscaping proposed along the south Property line includes Manila Palm and Montgomery Palm combined with various shrubs and ground cover to create a lush, tropical environment in keeping with the visual quality of the beach. The north and east sides of the Property, which abut residential properties, are heavily landscaped with a mix of trees, including Silver Button Wood, Orange Geiger, Redburry Stopper, Shrubby Yew and Manila Palm, and shrubs, including Silver Button Wood and Phildendron.
- 9. Site Furnishings. The site furnishings proposed for the Project are designed to be an integral part of the urban streetscape along the south Property line. Built-in benches are provided in the lushly landscaped plaza. In addition, shade devices are provided to create a welcoming pedestrian environment.
- 10. Signage. The signage proposed for the Project is consistent with the proposed use, adjacent development and the City's ULDRs. One sign is proposed with a sign area of approximately fourteen (14) square feet. The proposed signage identifies the branding of the Project while maintaining integration with the building architecture. The proposed sign is located on the ground floor to the west of the Project entrance.
- 11. Lighting. The lighting proposed for the Project is consistent with the theme of the immediate context and compatible with the lighting of adjacent parcels. The light fixtures employed for the Project were chosen to reduce spillage onto adjacent residential properties. Specifically, the fixtures are as low to the ground as possible to reduce the impact of the Project illumination on adjacent residential properties. Please refer to Sheets A-116 and A-117, Ground Floor Photometrics Plan Day Operation and Night Operation, which are included with this submittal.
- 12. Utilities. The utilities proposed for the Project are consistent with the proposed use, adjacent development and the City's ULDRs. Petitioner is coordinating with all local utility companies in an effort to place all overhead lines underground for the Project.
- The architectural design of the Project is compatible with the design guidelines provided in Section 47-25.3, Neighborhood Compatibility Requirements, of the City's ULDR as follows:
  - A. Lighting. The Project is designed such that it is illuminated in compliance with the ULDR. The properties surrounding the Property are developed with primarily commercial uses including hotels, motels and restaurants. That said, there are also a number of multi-family residential

developments immediately surrounding the Property. The Alto Brisa apartment complex abuts the Property on the north, Seasons Condominiums abuts the Property on the northeast, and the Casa Alhambra apartment complex is located to the south of the Property across Alhambra Street. The design utilized ensures that these surrounding residential properties are not affected by lighting of the Project on the Property. The north and east sides of the Property, which abut residential properties, are heavily landscaped with a mix of trees, including Silver Button Wood, Orange Geiger, Redburry Stopper, Shrubby Yew and Manila Palm, and shrubs, including Silver Button Wood and Phildendron. In addition, the Project is designed to include a six foot (6') high privacy wall along the north and east portions of the Property abutting the existing residential uses. The parking garage will also be screened from the view of the residential properties by metal screens. The combination of the privacy wall, landscaping and metal screens will provide screening that will eliminate any potential adverse impact of lights from automobiles accessing the Property from the south. Additionally, the light fixtures employed for the Project were chosen to reduce spillage onto adjacent residential properties. Specifically, the fixtures are as low to the ground as possible to reduce the impact of the Project illumination on adjacent residential properties. Please refer to Sheets A-116 and A-117, Ground Floor Photometrics Plan - Day Operation and Night Operation, which are included with this submittal.

- B. Control of appearance. The Project is designed to protect the character of the surrounding residential area from any negative visual impact as follows:
  - Architectural features. The Project is designed to complement the surrounding residential I. structures on all sides of each building. As detailed above, there is lush landscaping and a privacy wall along the north and east property lines. The Project includes structured parking in the north half of the first floor and the entirety of the second floor. The design of the parking garage incorporates a metal screen to improve the aesthetic quality of the Project adjacent to existing residential uses and reduce potential impact on the residential uses. The south building façade on the ground floor includes fenestration including doors and windows serving as the main entrance to the Project and a water feature is proposed to the west of the entrance. The Project also incorporates a roof garden on the eastern half of the third floor of the building that extends vertically such that the eastern half of the fourth floor is open-air. The wall adjacent to the roof garden is primarily glass thus creating an open and airy ambience. In addition, roof gardens are proposed on the southwest quadrant of the third floor extending vertically to the fourth floor, the southeast quadrant of the seventh floor, the southwest quadrant of the ninth floor and the southeast quadrant of the tenth floor. Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entirety of the southern façade on the fourth floor and along portions of the southern building façade on the seventh through twelfth floors. Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entire length of the eastern building façade on the fourth, eighth, twelfth and fourteenth stories. Balconies with glass railings are also provided along a portion the east building façade of the seventh and tenth floors. Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entirety of the northern building façade on the fourth floor and portions of the north building façade on

the fifth through eleventh stories. Color and material banding are also employed in the design of the Project. Specifically, a concrete eyebrow runs horizontally along the bottom of the fourth floor on the south, east and north building façade. The concrete eyebrow also runs vertically on the entire length of the west side of the north building façade and on a portion of the west side of the south building façade. Color banding is employed on the south façade on the southwest portion of the ninth through eleventh stories and the southeast portion of the seventh through tenth floors. An open-air spiral staircase is provided from the twelfth to the thirteenth floor on the east façade, a section of which can be seen on the north and south façades. The combination of the concrete eyebrow, balconies, roof gardens and spiral staircase create variations in building mass including projection and recession and variations in the rooflines.

- ii. Loading facilities. The loading facilities for the Project will be located in the parking area, which will be screened from view as described above. As such, no loading activity will occur within the Alhambra Street right-of-way.
- III. Screening of rooftop mechanical equipment. The Project is designed to screen all rooftop mechanical equipment. Specifically, the Project's design employs an additional floor of façade as a parapet to screen the required mechanical equipment. As the parapet façade will be screened with the same metal screen as the parking garage, the material screening the equipment will match the material used for the principal structure and is at a minimum six inches (6") above the top most surface of the equipment.
- C. Setback regulations. The Project complies with required setbacks on all sides of the Property. The setback along the south Property line is required to be twenty feet (20') for all structures with height greater than thirty-five feet (35'). The Project complies with this provision with the building setback twenty feet (20') from the south Property line and the tower setback an additional five feet (5'). The side setback requirement is ten feet (10'). The Project complies with this requirement with the building setback ten feet (10') from both the east and west Property lines. The rear setback requirement is twenty feet (20'). The Project complies with this requirement with the building setback twenty feet (20') from the north Property line.
- D. Buffer yard requirements. The Project is designed to screen the use from the view of the residential properties to the north, east and south as follows:
  - Londscape strip requirements. A ten foot (10') wide landscape buffer strip is provided along
    the east and west Property lines and a portion of the north and south Property lines
    including trees, shrubs, and ground cover as provided in the landscape provisions of Section
    47-21, Landscape and Tree Preservation Requirements.
  - II. Parking restrictions. All parking provided for the Project is located within the structured parking garage that is effectively screened from the view of the surrounding properties

through the installation of lush landscaping along the Property lines combined with decorative metal screening on the garage facade.

- III. Dumpster regulations. The dumpster for the Project will be located on the ground floor of the structured parking garage, which, as noted above, will be screened from view through the use of metal screen and lush landscaping.
- iv. Wall requirements. The Project provides a six foot (6') high privacy wall along the north and east Property lines abutting residential uses.
- v. Application to existing uses. No existing uses will remain on the Property.
- E. Neighborhood compatibility and preservation. The Project is compatible with the surrounding community. The dynamic design and functional use of the Project add to the overall character and integrity of the neighborhood. The Project scale and varying massing is compatible with surrounding structures and uses and is designed to ensure that neighboring uses are not adversely impacted. The Project will revitalize the north side of Alhambra Street and infill underutilized property with an innovative design meeting the intent and purpose of the ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area. The architectural style of the Project is innovative and will create an architecturally expressive and unique addition to the Fort Lauderdale Beach skyline, maximizing air and light to the ocean. Overall, the Project is designed to be compatible with the existing neighborhood and provide an example for future redevelopment in the Central Beach Area.
- 3. The Central Beoch Development Permitting Design Criteria are not intended to be exclusive. Alternative architectural and design concepts outlined in the development application will be considered during review of the development application.

This section is not applicable as the Project is consistent with the Central Beach Development Permitting Design Criteria as demonstrated herein.

 The Project incorporates design and architectural elements which mitigate the impacts, if any, on existing uses in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development.

As described above, the Project includes a six foot (6') high privacy wall along the north and east Property lines abutting residential uses. In addition, a ten foot (10') wide landscape buffer strip is provided along the east and west Property lines and a portion of the north and south Property lines including trees, shrubs, and ground cover as provided in the landscape provisions of Section 47-21, Landscape and Tree Preservation Requirements. The north and east sides of the Property, which abut residential properties, are heavily landscaped with a mix of trees, including Silver Button Wood, Orange Geiger, Redburry Stopper, Shrubby Yew and Manila Palm, and shrubs, including Silver Button Wood and Phildendron. These design elements mitigate any potential impacts of the Project on the surrounding properties.

5. Approval of the Project will facilitate development of the Central Beach Area as a world-class destination resort.

As described above, the Project is a chic boutique hotel designed in the MiMo architectural vernacular commonly used in south Florida from the 1940s through the 1970s. Specifically, the Project features cantilevers, spiral stair motifs, glass walls and splashes of tropical color. The combination of the tropical modern architecture and the high quality lodgings that will be provided facilitate development of the Central Beach Area as a world-class resort destination.



Gary S. Dunay Bonnie Miskel Scott Backman David K. Blattner

Marissa A. Faerber

Prepared by:

Scott E. Backman, Esq.

## Vintro Hotel 3029 Alhambra Street Statement of Compliance with Neighborhood Compatibility Requirements

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC ("Petitioner") proposes to redevelop the +/- .287-acre property located at 3029 Alhambra Street ("Property") with a sixty-one (61) unit hotel including structured parking, a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 2,000 square foot restaurant ("Project"). The Property is generally located on the north side of Alhambra Street west of North Atlantic Boulevard/A-1-A ("Property") within the City of Fort Lauderdale ("City"). The Property is currently developed with a +/- 2,763 square foot single-family residential home and zoned ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area, with an underlying land use designation of Central Beach Regional Activity Center. In order to complete the Project, Petitioner is requesting approval for a hotel within the ABA, which is automatically classified as a Site Plan Level IV approval for a development of significant impact. In fulfillment of the application requirements, Petitioner will demonstrate that the Project complies with the neighborhood compatibility requirements set forth in Section 47-25.2 of the City's Unified Land Development Regulations ("ULDR"), as follows:

1. Adequacy regulrements.

Adequacy requirements have been provided under separate cover.

2. Smoke, odor, emissions of porticulate matter and noise.

The Project does not involve activities that will produce any smoke, odor or emissions of particulate matter and noise. The Project includes sixty-one (61) hotel units, 2,000 square feet of restaurant use, 500 square feet of bar use, and structured parking with forty-eight (48) parking spaces. The hotel and its ancillary uses (lounge and restaurant) will be operated in such a manner to ensure that any activities that may occur within the hotel will not produce unreasonable noise levels or otherwise disturb the surrounding community.

#### Design and performance standards.

#### a. Lighting.

The Project is designed such that it is illuminated in compliance with the ULDR. The properties surrounding the Property are developed with primarily commercial uses including hotels, motels and restaurants. That said, there are also a number of multi-family residential developments immediately surrounding the Property. The Alto Brisa apartment complex abuts the Property on the north, Seasons Condominiums abuts the Property on the northeast, and the Casa Alhambra apartment complex is located to the south of the Property across Alhambra Street. The design utilized ensures that these surrounding residential properties are not affected by lighting of the Project on the Property. The north and east sides of the Property, which abut residential properties, are heavily landscaped with a mix of trees, including Silver Button Wood, Orange Geiger, Redburry Stopper, Shrubby Yew and Manila Palm, and shrubs, including Silver Button Wood and Phildendron. In addition, the Project is designed to include a six foot (6') high privacy wall along the north and east portions of the Property abutting the existing residential uses. The parking garage will also be screened from the view of the residential properties by metal screens. The combination of the privacy wall, landscaping and metal screens will provide screening that will eliminate any potential adverse impact of lights from automobiles accessing the Property from the south. Additionally, the light fixtures employed for the Project were chosen to reduce spillage onto adjacent residential properties. Specifically, the fixtures are as low to the ground as possible to reduce the impact of the Project illumination on adjacent residential properties. Please refer to Sheets A-116 and A-117, Ground Floor Photometrics Plan - Day Operation and Night Operation, which are included with this submittal.

#### b. Control of appearance.

The Project is designed to protect the character of the surrounding residential area from any negative visual impact as follows:

#### i. Architectural features.

The Project is designed to complement the surrounding residential structures on all sides of each building. As detailed above, there is lush landscaping and a privacy wall along the north and east property lines. The Project includes structured parking in the north half of the first floor and the entirety of the second floor. The design of the parking garage incorporates a metal screen to improve the aesthetic quality of the Project adjacent to existing residential uses and reduce potential impact on the residential uses. The south building façade on the ground floor includes fenestration including doors and windows serving as the main entrance to the Project and a water feature is proposed to the west of the entrance. The Project also incorporates a roof garden on the eastern half of the third floor of the building that extends vertically such that the eastern half of the fourth floor is open-air. The wall adjacent to the

roof garden is primarily glass thus creating an open and airy ambience. In addition, roof gardens are proposed on the southwest quadrant of the third floor extending vertically to the fourth floor, the southeast quadrant of the seventh floor, the southwest quadrant of the ninth floor and the southeast quadrant of the tenth floor. Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entirety of the southern façade on the fourth floor and along portions of the southern building façade on the seventh through twelfth floors. Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entire length of the eastern building façade on the fourth, eighth, twelfth and fourteenth stories. Balconies with glass railings are also provided along a portion the east building façade of the seventh and tenth floors. Balconies with glass rallings are provided along the entirety of the northern building façade on the fourth floor and portions of the north building façade on the fifth through eleventh stories. Color and material banding are also employed in the design of the Project. Specifically, a concrete eyebrow runs horizontally along the bottom of the fourth floor on the south, east and north building façade. The concrete eyebrow also runs vertically on the entire length of the west side of the north building façade and on a portion of the west side of the south building façade. Color banding is employed on the south façade on the southwest portion of the ninth through eleventh stories and the southeast portion of the seventh through tenth floors. An open-air spiral staircase is provided from the twelfth to the thirteenth floor on the east façade, a section of which can be seen on the north and south façades. The combination of the concrete eyebrow, balconies, roof gardens and spiral staircase create variations in building mass including projection and recession and variations in the rooflines...

#### ii. Loading facilities.

The loading facilities for the Project will be located in the parking area, which will be screened from view as described above. As such, no loading activity will occur within the Alhambra Street right-of-way.

#### Screening of rooftop mechanical equipment.

The Project is designed to screen all rooftop mechanical equipment. Specifically, the Project's design employs an additional floor of façade as a parapet to screen the required mechanical equipment. As the parapet façade will be screened with the same metal screen as the parking garage, the material screening the equipment will match the material used for the principal structure and is at a minimum six inches (6") above the top most surface of the equipment.

#### Setback regulations.

The Project complies with required setbacks on all sides of the Property. The setback along the south Property line is required to be twenty feet (20') for all structures with height greater than thirty-five feet (3S'). The Project complies with this provision with the building setback twenty

feet (20') from the south Property line and the tower setback an additional five feet (5'). The side setback requirement is ten feet (10'). The Project complies with this requirement with the building setback ten feet (10') from both the east and west Property lines. The rear setback requirement is twenty feet (20'). The Project complies with this requirement with the building setback twenty feet (20') from the north Property line.

#### d. Buffer yard requirements.

The Project is designed to screen the use from the view of the residential properties to the north, east and south as follows:

#### Landscape strip requirements.

A ten foot (10') wide landscape buffer strip is provided along the east and west Property lines and a portion of the north and south Property lines including trees, shrubs, and ground cover as provided in the landscape provisions of Section 47-21, Landscape and Tree Preservation Requirements.

#### ii. Parking restrictions.

All parking provided for the Project is located within the structured parking garage that is effectively screened from the view of the surrounding properties through the installation of lush landscaping along the Property lines combined with decorative metal screening on the garage façade.

#### ili. Dumpster regulations.

The dumpster for the Project will be located on the ground floor of the structured parking garage, which, as noted above, will be screened from view through the use of metal screen and lush landscaping.

#### iv. Wall requirements.

The Project provides a six foot (6') high privacy wall along the north and east Property lines abutting residential uses.

#### Application to existing uses.

No existing uses will remain on the Property.

#### e. Neighborhood compatibility and preservation

The Project is compatible with the surrounding community. The dynamic design and functional use of the Project add to the overall character and integrity of the neighborhood. The Project scale and varying massing is compatible with surrounding structures and uses and is designed to ensure that neighboring uses are not adversely impacted. The Project will revitalize the north side of Alhambra Street and infill underutilized property with an innovative design meeting the intent and purpose of the ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area. The architectural style of the Project is innovative and will create an architecturally expressive and unique addition to the Fort Lauderdale Beach skyline, maximizing air and light to the ocean. Overall, the Project is designed to be compatible with the existing neighborhood and provide an example for future redevelopment in the Central Beach Area.



Gary S. Dunay Bonnie Miskel Scott Backman David K. Blattner

Marissa A. Faerber

Prepared by:

Scott E. Backman, Esq.

#### Vintro Hotel 3029 Alhambra Street Statement of Compliance with Adequacy Requirements

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC ("Petitioner") proposes to redevelop the +/- .287-acre property located at 3029 Alhambra Street ("Property") with a sixty-one (61) unit hotel including structured parking, a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 2,000 square foot restaurant ("Project"). The Property is generally located on the north side of Alhambra Street west of North Atlantic Boulevard/A-1-A ("Property") within the City of Fort Lauderdale ("City"). The Property is currently developed with a +/- 2,763 square foot single-family residential home and zoned ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area, with an underlying land use designation of Central Beach Regional Activity Center. In order to complete the Project, Petitioner is requesting approval for a hotel within the ABA, which is automatically classified as a Site Plan Level IV approval for a development of significant impact. In order to complete the Project, Petitioner is requesting approval for Site Plan Level IV. In fulfillment of the application requirements, Petitioner will demonstrate that the Project complies with the adequacy requirements set forth in Section 47-25.2 of the City's Unified Land Development Regulations ("ULDR"), as follows:

#### A. Applicability.

The adequacy requirements set forth in ULDR Section 47-25.2 are applicable to the Project to evaluate the demand it will place on public services and facilities.

#### B. Communications network.

The Project does not interfere with the City's communication network. A search of the County and City records indicated that there are no communications facilities located adjacent to the Property.

#### C. Drainage facilities.

The Project will be designed to meet the required stormwater retention as required by South Florida Water Management District and Broward County — Development and Environmental Regulation Division. The Property will seek to utilize exfiltration trench and drainage wells to achieve the required water quality and retention and discharge of the runoff generated by the Project.

#### D. Environmentally sensitive lands.

The Project will be reviewed pursuant to applicable federal, state, regional and local environmental regulations. Specifically, the Project will be reviewed in accordance with the following Broward County Ordinances which address environmentally sensitive lands and wellfield protection: Broward County Ordinance No. 89-6, Section 5-198(I), Chapter 5, Article IX of the Broward County Code of Ordinances, and Broward County Ordinance No. 84-60. Petitioner will ensure that the impacts of the Project to any environmentally sensitive lands will be mitigated in accordance with all applicable regulations. In addition to mitigating the impacts pursuant to governmental regulations Petitioner has designed the Project to relocate an existing old growth tree and incorporate it into the Project.

#### E. Fire protection.

The Project will conform will all applicable fire protection codes including access, sprinklers and hydrants. Adequate water supply, fire hydrants, fire apparatus and facilities will be provided in accordance with the Florida Building Code, South Florida Fire Code and other accepted applicable fire and safety standards. The proposed building will be fire sprinklered. An additional fire hydrant has been proposed as well.

#### F. Parks and open space.

Park impact fees will be paid in the manner and amount determined in ULDR Section 47-38.A.

#### G. Police protection.

The Project provides improvements that are compliant with the principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design ("CPTED"). A combination of natural surveillance, natural access control, and territorial reinforcement has been used throughout the plans to ensure that the project will be compliant with the CPTED principles. The "See and be Seen" approach to natural surveillance is heavily utilized in the design of this Project with the ultimate design being the integration of residential living and commercial uses providing both seen and perceived surveillance. The use of territorial reinforcement is evident in the proposed pavers and landscaping. The landscaping and water feature promotes a sense of ownership of the Property thereby by increasing the perceived control of the Project.

#### H. Potable water.

Adequate potable water service is available for the needs of the Project, which will meet the requirements of the City Engineering Department as applicable. Initial research of the existing water infrastructure indicates that the existing 6" water mains will be able to handle the additional service demands created by the Project.

#### Potable water facilities.

The existing water treatment facilities and systems have sufficient capacity to provide for the needs of the Project. The Project will be tied in to the City's treatment facility. A written determination of reservation of available capacity is attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

#### 1. Sanitary sewer.

The existing sewer treatment facilities and systems have sufficient capacity to provide for the needs of the Project. The Project will be tied in to the City's treatment facility. A written determination of reservation of available capacity is attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

#### J. Schools.

There will be no impact on the school system as there are no residential units proposed.

#### K. Solid waste.

Petitioner will obtain adequate solid waste collection facilities and service in connection with the Project development and will provide evidence to the City demonstrating that all solid waste will be disposed of in a manner that complies with all governmental requirements.

#### a. Solid waste facilities.

Written determination confirming the adequacy of the solid waste collection service and facilities is attached hereto as Exhibit "B".

#### L. Storm water.

Storm water facilities will be designed to provide the required retention and storage of the runoff generated by the Project. The onsite treatment of stormwater will be provided with the design of exfiltration trench and drainage well.

#### M. Transportation facilities.

A licensed traffic engineer has been engaged to complete the required traffic analysis for the Project A narrative regarding the impact on all transportation facilities is included with the site plan submittal package.

#### a. Regional transportation network.

A licensed traffic engineer has been engaged to complete the required traffic analysis for the Project. A narrative regarding the impact on the regional transportation network is included with the site plan submittal package.

#### b. Local streets.

A licensed traffic engineer has been engaged to complete the required traffic analysis for the Project. A narrative regarding the impact on the local streets is included with the site plan submittal package.

#### c. Traffic impact studies.

A licensed traffic engineer has been engaged to complete the required traffic analysis for the Project. A narrative regarding the traffic impact is included with the site plan submittal package.

#### d. Dedication of rights-of-way.

No dedication of rights-of-way is required for the Project.

#### e. Pedestrian facilities.

Pedestrian Facilities have been provided along Alhambra Street to provide a safe and pedestrian friendly environment for those seeking access to the Project and the Beach.

#### f. Primary arterial street frontage.

The property does not abut a primary arterial street.

#### g. Other roadway improvements.

Based on the traffic analysis submitted with the site plan submittal package Petitioner does not anticipate a requirement for roadway improvements.

#### h. Street trees.

Street trees are proposed along the length of the property abutting Alhambra Street. Overhead electrical wires connecting the existing light poles preclude the use of any large growing tree or palm per FPL guidelines. The Manila Palms proposed are allowed per these guidelines and will be consistent with the design of the hotel landscape and surrounding area. The proposed street trees will be planted at a minimum height and size in accordance with the requirements of Section 47-21, Landscape and Tree Preservation Requirements.

#### N. Wastewater.

No extension of the gravity wastewater mains is necessary. The Prioject will utilize the existing system with sanitary sewer laterals connecting to the existing system. It is therefore expected that no extension of the system is necessary. Additionally, capital expansion charges for water and sewer facilities will be paid in accordance with Resolution 85-265 should it be required.

#### O. Trash management requirements.

A trash management plan for trash in connection with nonresidential uses that provide prepackaged food or beverages for off-site consumption will be provided prior to Certificate of Occupancy.

#### P. Historic and archaeological resources.

At this time, the Property has not been identified as having archaeological or historical significance.

#### Q. Hurricane evacuation.

Petitioner will determine the agency with jurisdiction over hurricane evacuation and provide the required agency analysis either indicating that acceptable level of service of hurricane evacuation routes and hurricane emergency shelter capacity will be maintained without impairment resulting from the Project or describing actions or development modifications necessary to be implemented in order to maintain level of service and capacity.

#### Exhibit "A"

Water and Wastewater Adequacy Determination



### FORT LAUDERDALE

Denice of America

November 28, 2012

Eric McDonald, P.E. Bohler Engineering, Inc. 1000 Corporate Drive, Suite 250 Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33334

Subject: WATER AND WASTEWATER CAPACITY AVAILABILITY LETTER

Vintro Hotel, DRC 70-R12, 3029 Alhambra Street, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

Dear Mr. McDonald:

You have submitted information indicating that the abovementioned project area would include redevelopment of the site to construct a 72 units hotel, 500 SF bar and 2,000 SF restaurant. The anticipated demand will be approximately 11,600 GPD (Average Day). We approve the proposed fire and drinking water service connections to our existing 6-inch water main and the proposed sewer connections to our existing 8-inch sewer main along Alhambra St.

The water distribution system surrounding the project is comprised of 6, 12 and 20-inch water mains which have enough capacity for the intended use. Pump Station D-31 and the gravity sewer collection system comprised of 8 and 15-inch mains have enough capacity to accommodate the projected sewer flow contribution.

The City of Fort Lauderdale owns and operates George T. Lohmeyer Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (GTLWWTP), which provides wastewater treatment for the City of Fort Lauderdale. The GTLWWTP three-month average daily flow is 56.6 MGD. Additionally, the City owns and operates two Water Treatment Plants, namely Fiveash and Peele Dixie, and they are permitted for 70 mgd and 12 mgd treatment capacities, respectively. The wastewater and water treatment plants have enough capacity to provide service for this project.

Inquiries concerning charges for connection and consumption should be directed to the City of Fort Lauderdale as utility owner. Appropriate Permit Applications should be routed through the City's One-Stop-Shop Permitting Division, 700 NW 19th Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33311-7834 (Denis Girisgen, P.E.).

Should you have any questions or require any additional information, please contact me at (954) 828-5675 (jorgeh@fortlauderdale.gov).

Sincerely,

Project Engineer

C: Dennis Girisgen, P.E. File sewer connection letters Exhibit "B"

Solid Waste Adequacy Determination



Pompano Beach, FL 33073 954-974-7500



November 13, 2012

Jose Gomes C/O Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC Vintro Hotel 3029 Alhambra Street Fort Lauderdale FL 33304

Dear Jose,

This is to confirm the information we spoke about concerning the solid waste and recycling services required for "Vintro Hotel located at 3029 Alhambra Street Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33304

Base on the site plans we reviewed together, we suggest the following, to be serviced by a rear load truck.

- 1. 2yd compacted container for MSW (solid waste) to be serviced 3 times per week.
- 2. 2yd compacted container for Single Stream Recycling to be serviced 3 times per week.

Please free to call me if you have any questions - 954 -439-4214

Waste Management Inc. looks forward to working with you in the near future. Should you have any questions please contact Lee Chayet at 954-439-4214 at the numbers below.

Sincerely,

Lee Chayet Territory Manager Waste Management 954-439-4214 cell ichayet@wm.com



Via Fax: 305-551-1740

November 13, 2012

Jose L. Gomez, A1A 8101 Biscayne Blvd. Suite 309 Miami, Fl. 33138-4664

PROJECT REF: Vintro Ft. Lauderdale, LLC Project: Vintro Hotel

3029 Alhambra St. Ft. Lauderdale, Fl.

The above project will include (1) Wilkinson Hi-Rise Waste/Recycling Chute Model BSE-2RUC. The BSE-2RUC Model includes a Bi-Sorter and Model 350-C5 Compactor. The Waste Recycling System will meet the capacity requirements of the building and will meet the city recycling ordinance requirements. (See drawings attached).

If you have any further questions please contact me at (954) 342-4400.

Chael F Bracken PRESIDENT

KINSON HI-RISE

Michael F. Bracken

President

MFB/cw



Gary S. Dunay Bonnie Miskel Scott Backman David K. Blattner

Marissa A. Faerber

Prepared by:

Scott E. Backman, Esq.

## Vintro Hotel 3029 Alhambra Street

## Statement of Compliance with A-1-A Beachfront Area Zoning Regulations

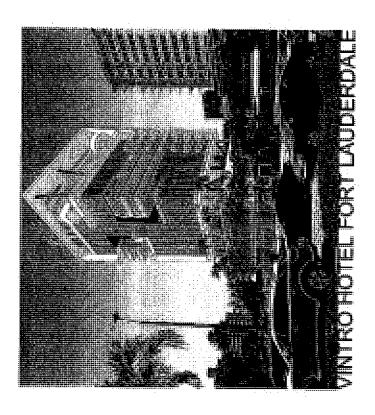
Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC ("Petitioner") proposes to redevelop the +/- .287-acre property located at 3029 Alhambra Street ("Property") with a sixty-one (61) unit hotel including structured parking, a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 2,000 square foot restaurant ("Project"). The Property is generally located on the north side of Alhambra Street west of North Atlantic Boulevard/A-1-A ("Property") within the City of Fort Lauderdale ("City"). The Property is currently developed with a +/- 2,763 square foot single-family residential home and zoned ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area, with an underlying land use designation of Central Beach Regional Activity Center. In order to complete the Project, Petitioner is requesting approval for a hotel within the ABA, which is automatically classified as a Site Plan Level IV approval for a development of significant impact. In fulfillment of the application requirements, Petitioner will demonstrate that the Project complies with the standards for the ABA zoning district set forth in Section 47-12.6.B. of the City's Unified Land Development Regulations ("ULDR"), as follows:

- Setbacks. The Project has been designed to meet the required minimum front (20'), rear (20') and side (10') yard setbacks.
- 2. Height. The proposed height of the Project is 164'4", while the permitted height in the District is 200'.
- 3. Floor Area Ratio. The proposed floor to area ratio for the Project is 4.0, which is the permitted maximum floor to area ratio within the ABA zoning district.
- Required Parking. The Project complies with the parking requirements set forth in Section 47-20.
   Specifically, the Project provides forty-eight (48) parking spaces where forty-seven (47) parking spaces are required.
- Permitted Uses. The Project is a permitted use in the ABA District. The ABA District requires hotels, such as the project, to be processed as a Site Plan Level IV Development. The Project, therefore, automatically qualifies as a development of significant impact.
- 6. Design Campatibility and Community Character Scale. The Project is designed to comply with the requirements of the ABA zoning district. As such, this section is not applicable.
- 7. Minimum Distance between Buildings. This criteria is not applicable as there is only one (1) building proposed on the Property.

Length and Width. The proposed length and width of the Project are substantially below the permitted 200' maximum.

in addition to the foregoing, the Project provides several outdoor amenities for pedestrians and hotel guests. The landscaped front yard area on the ground floor acts as an open plaza to be used by pedestrians as well as hotel guess. Seating, landscape, water feature and shading devices will define the space as an urban oasis where casual breakfast and drinks will be served. The main hotel lobby is located on the third floor. To the east of the lobby is a sculpture plaza surrounded by a tropical landscaped planter that will provide an intimate quiet space for the hotel guests to experience. The space serves as a link between the tower and building's base. The pool is located at the roof level and is connected to the restaurant level below by a circular monumental stair. All lighting will be indirect recess lighting, respecting the turtle lighting guidelines as per ULDR Section 6-49. In addition, speakers will be placed in a manner that will restrict the sound within the property's envelope from disturbing the surrounding urban environment.



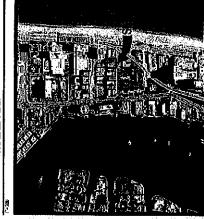


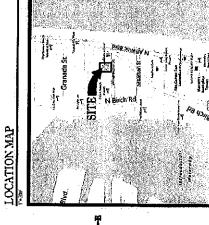


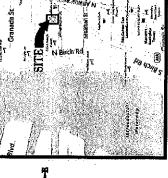
BEILINSON GOMEZ ARCHITECTS BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA SECTION 6, TOWNSHIP 50S, RANGE R43E CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

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## VICENITY ( AERIAL MAP



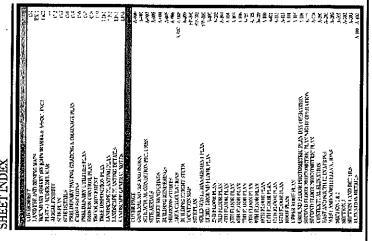












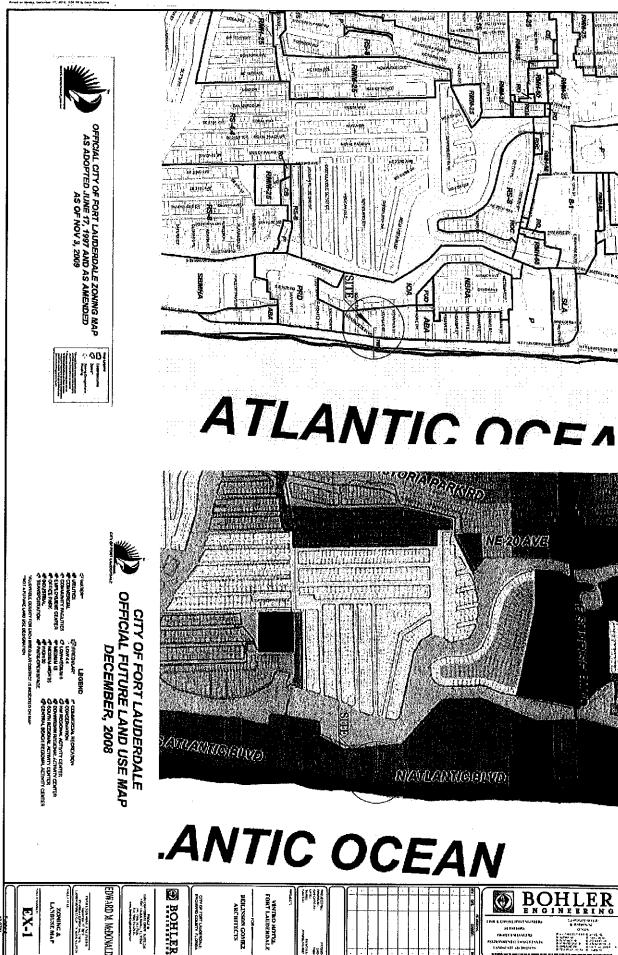
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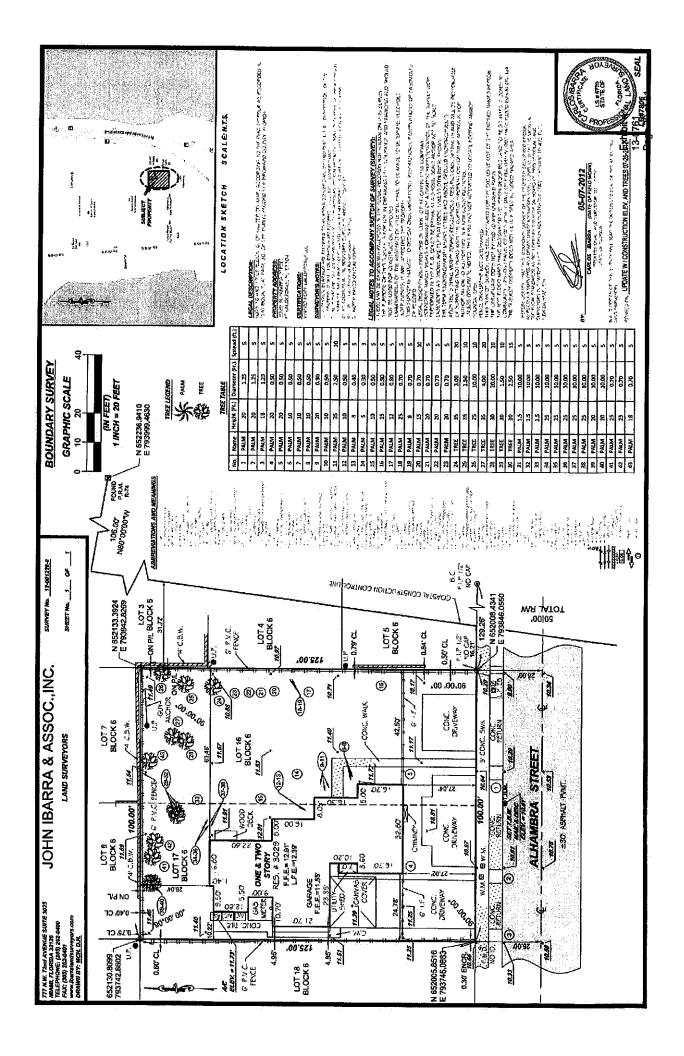
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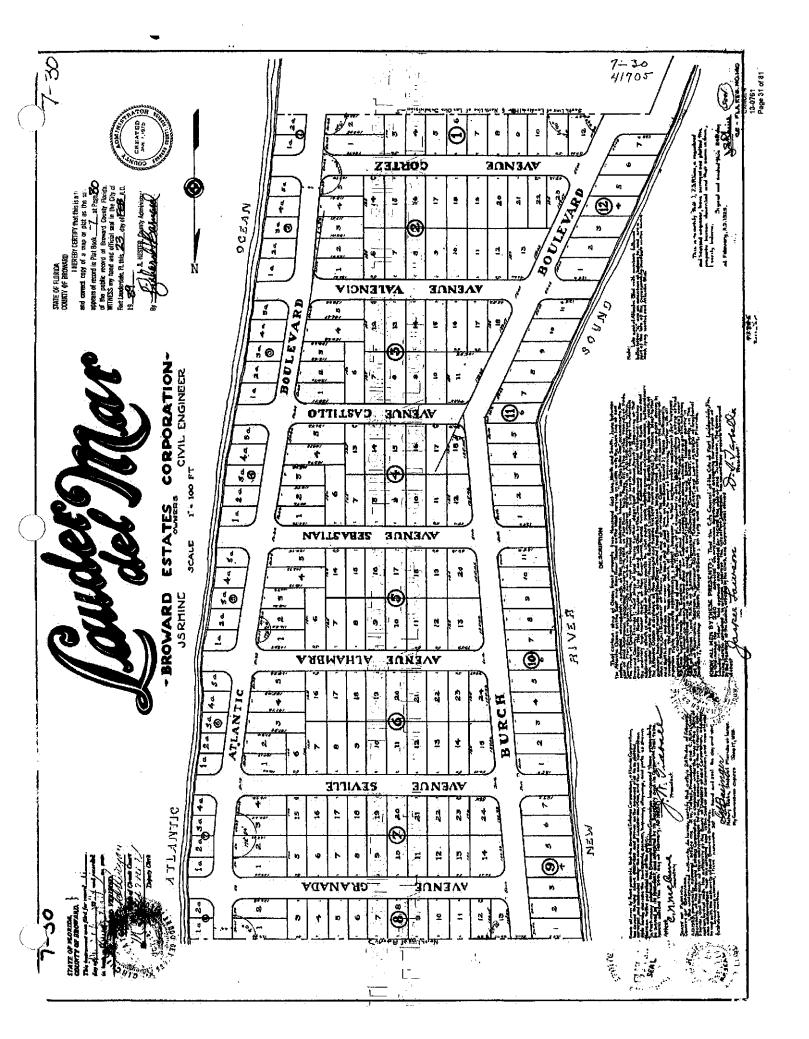


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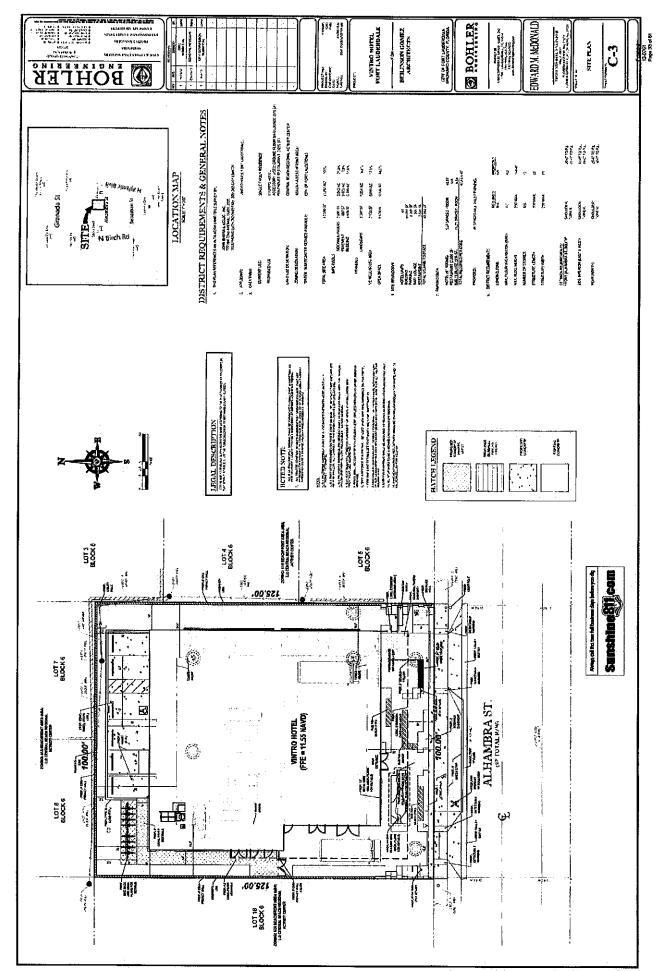


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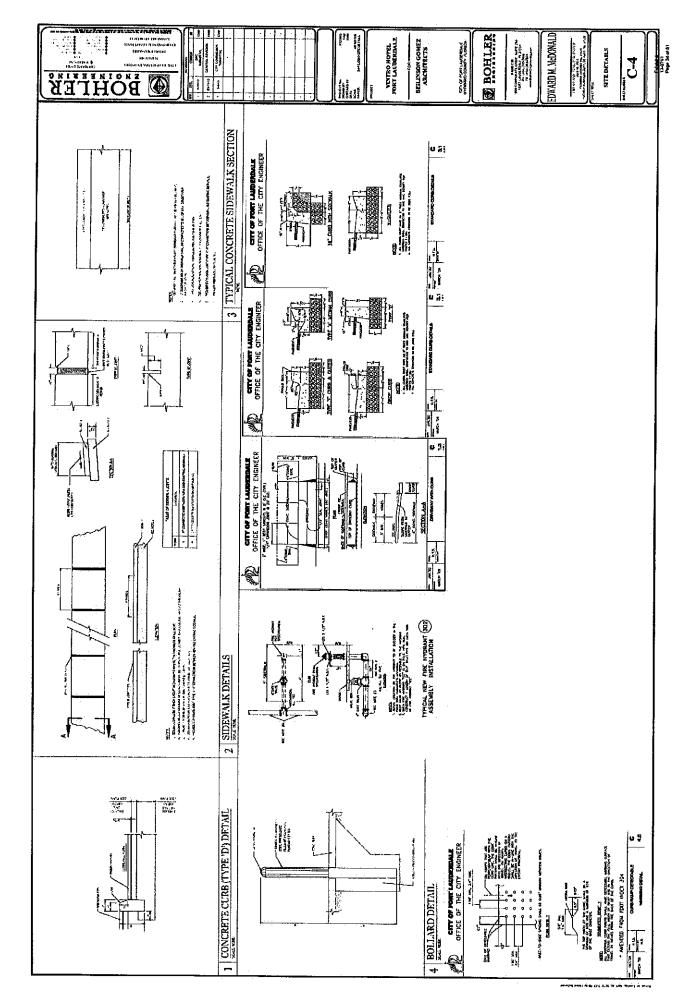




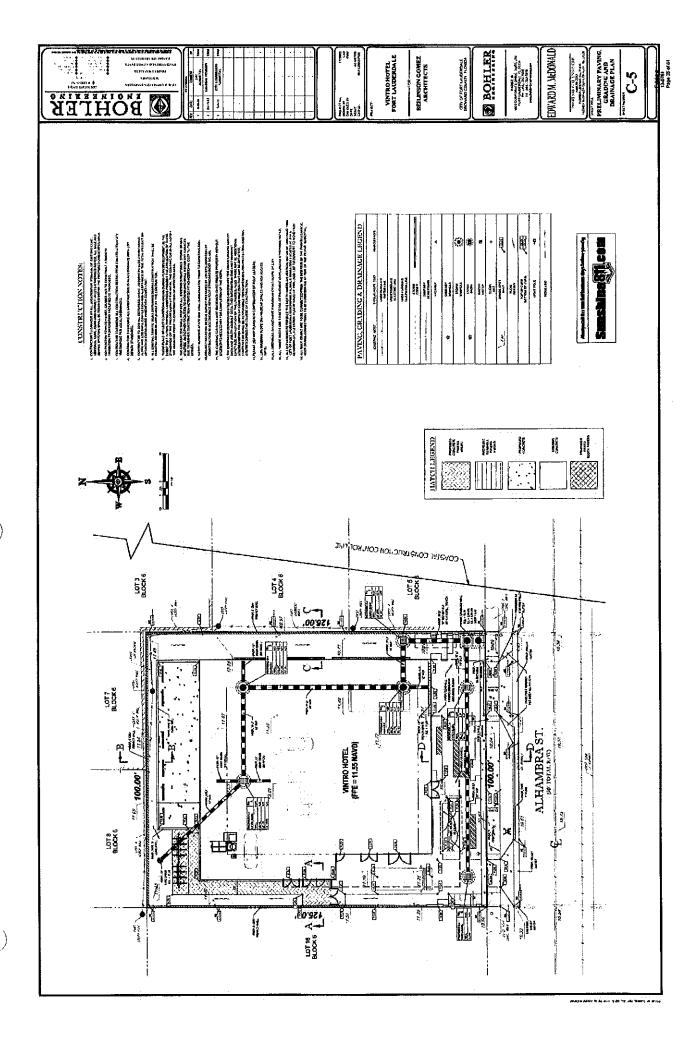
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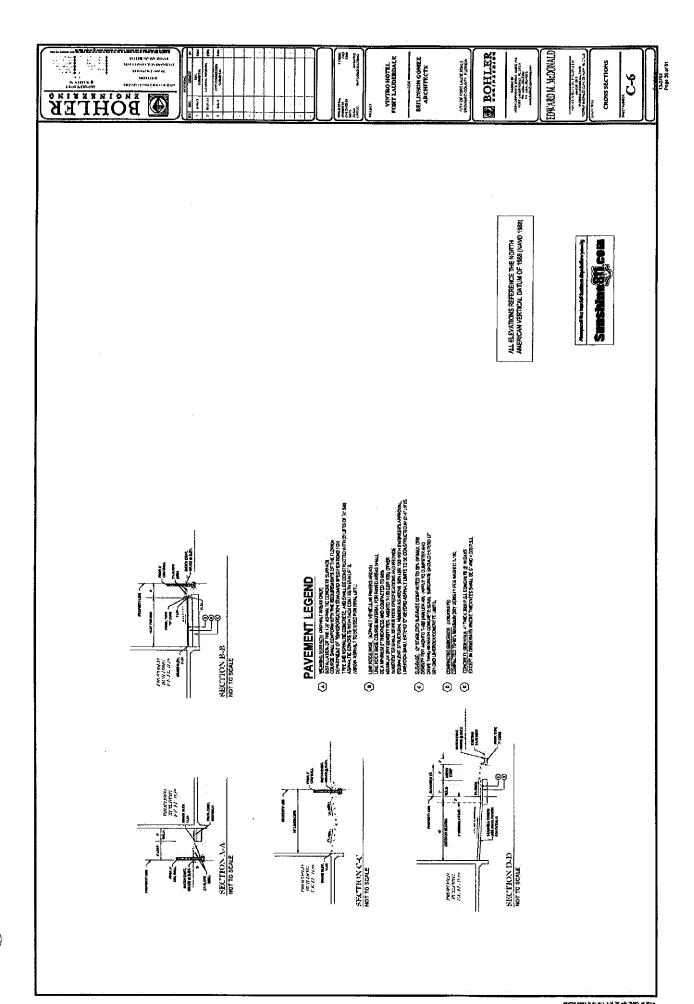


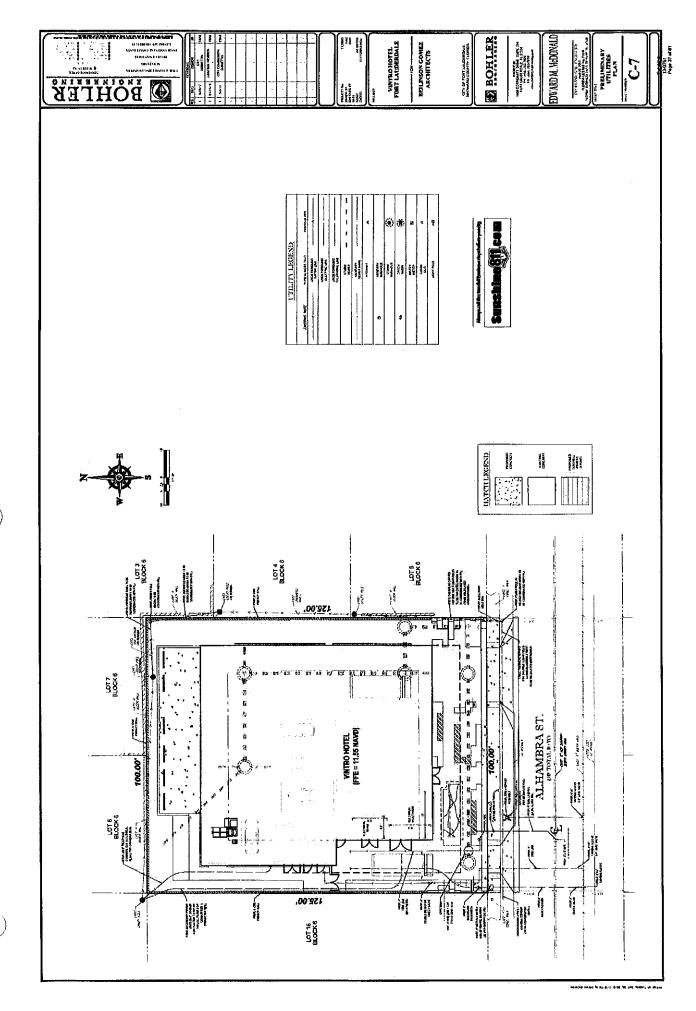
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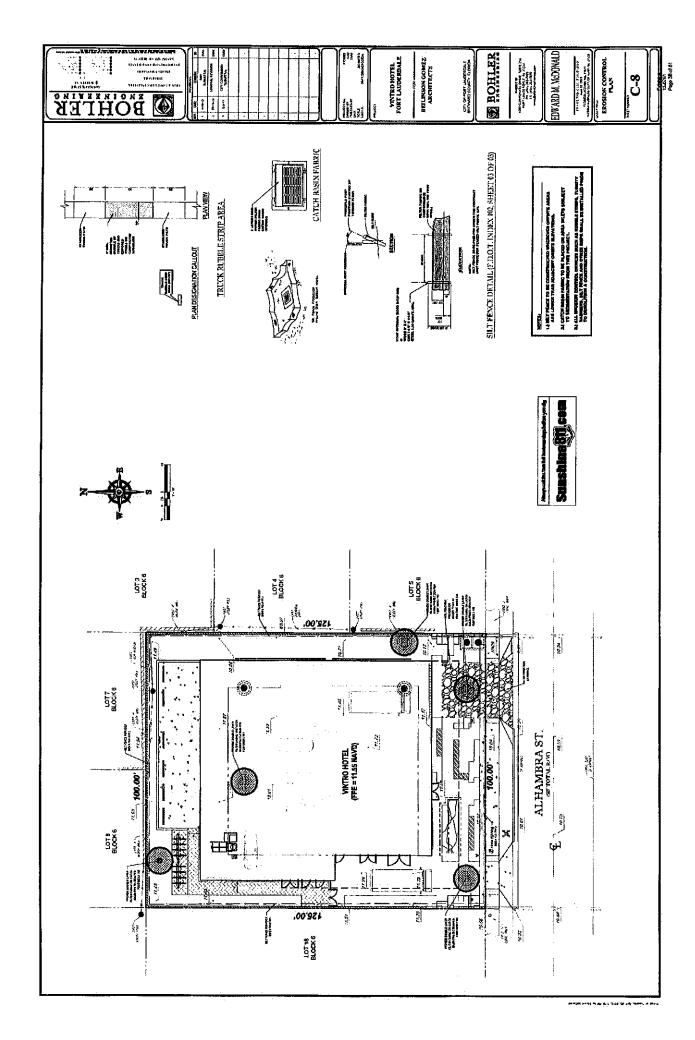


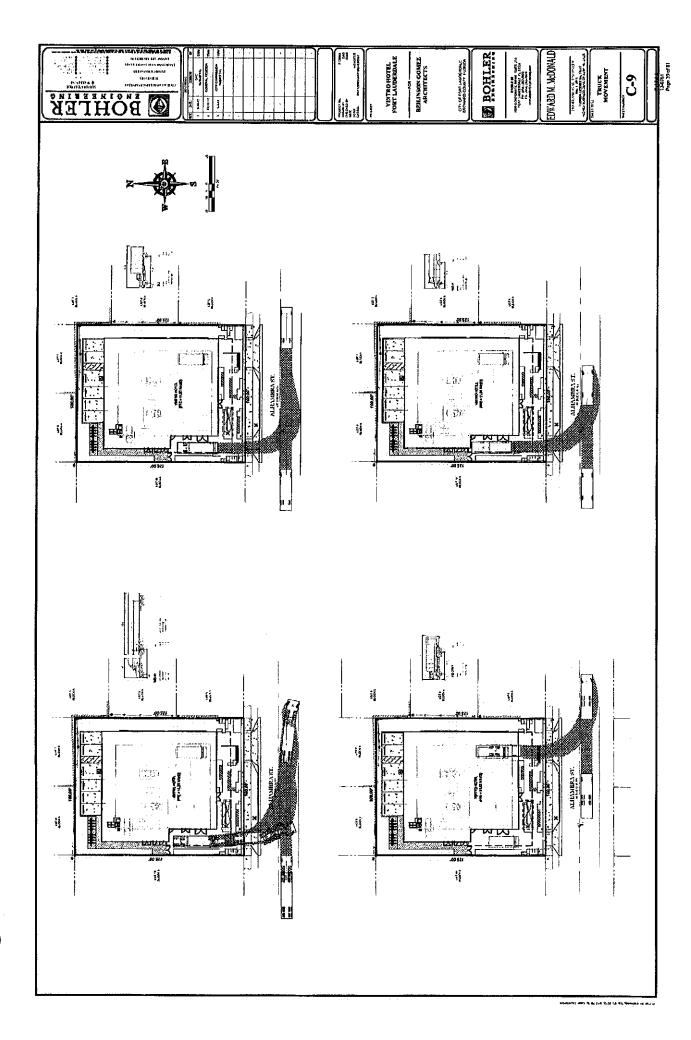
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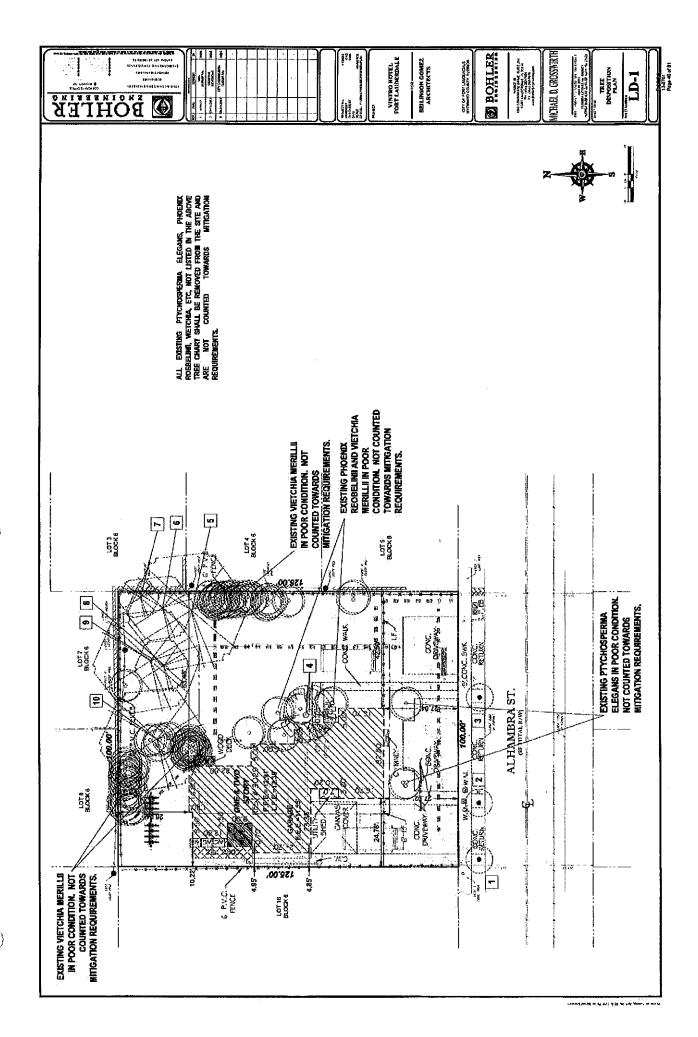


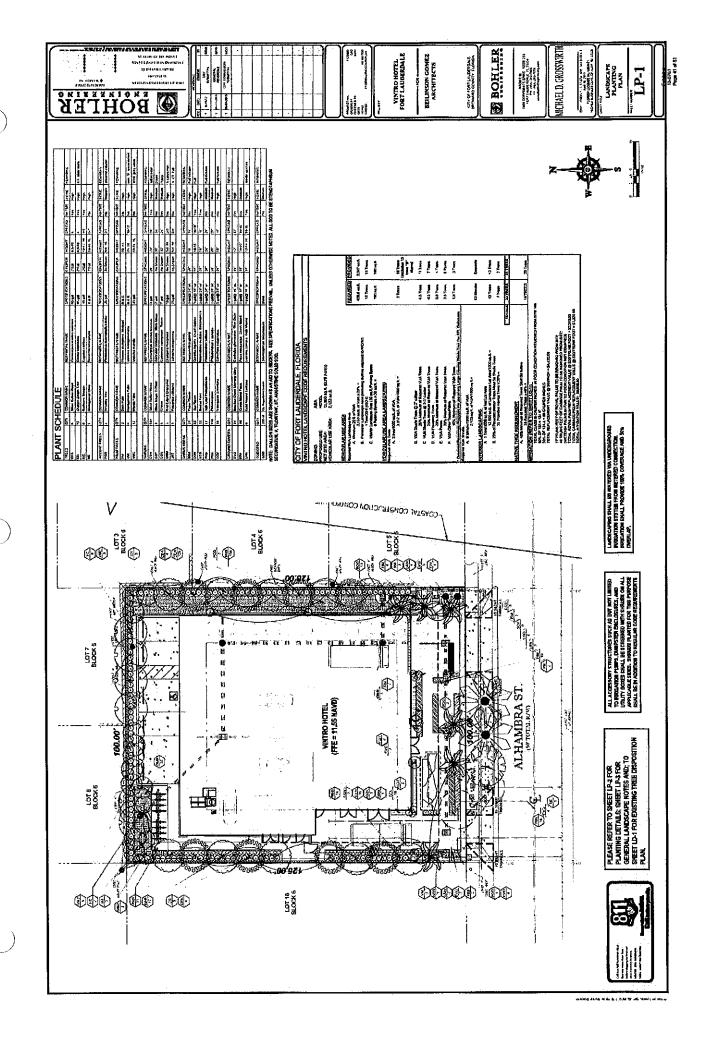


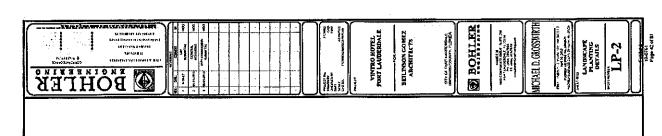


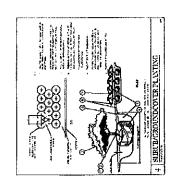


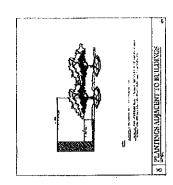


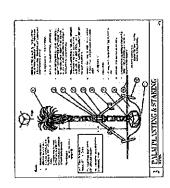


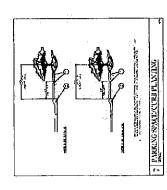


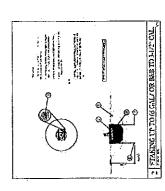




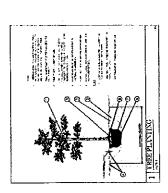


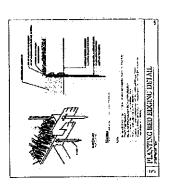




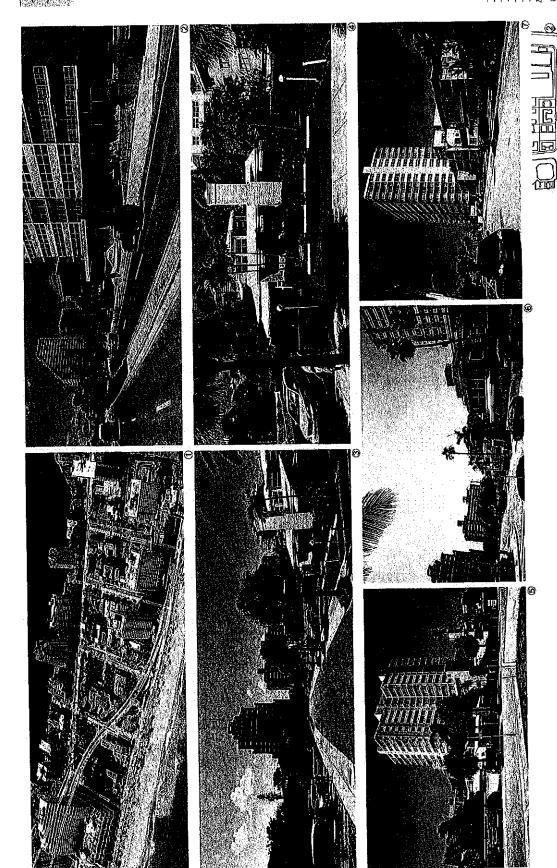


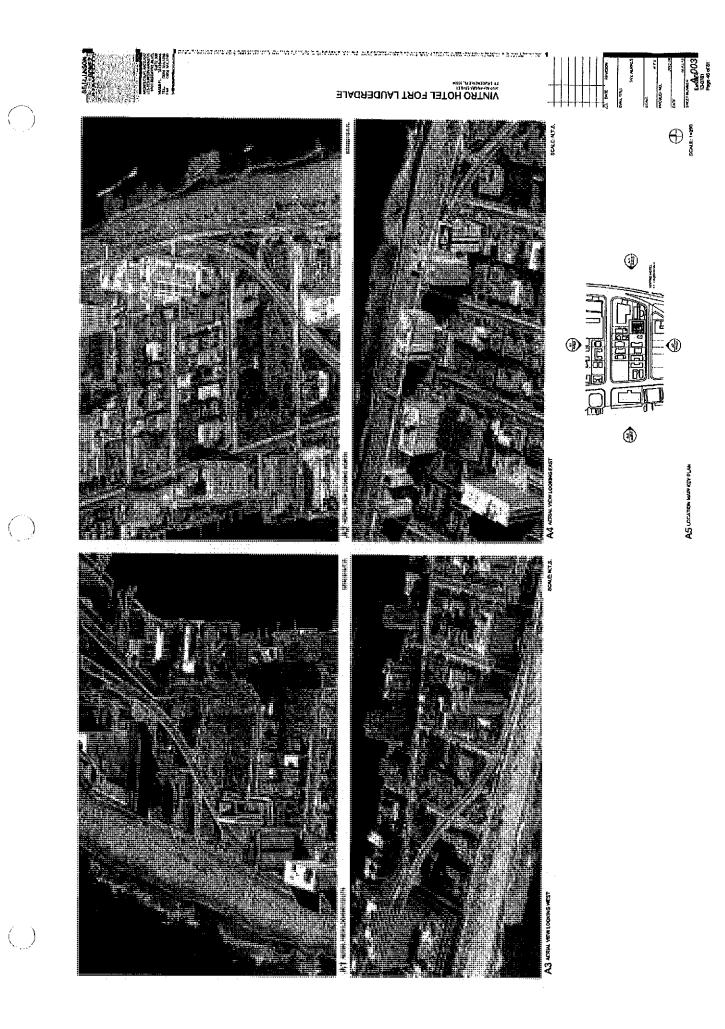


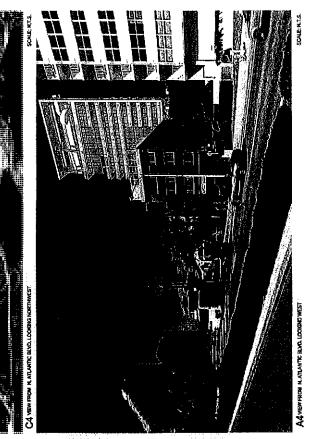


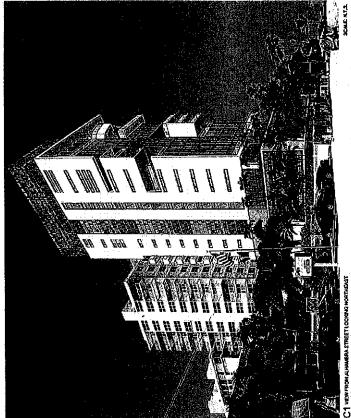


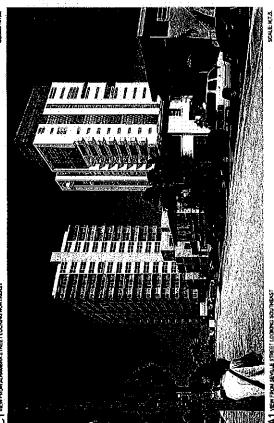
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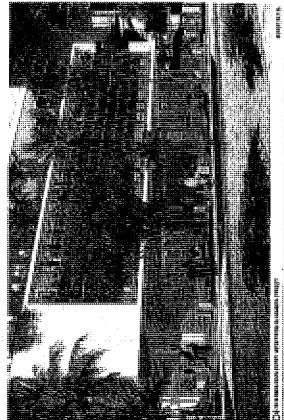


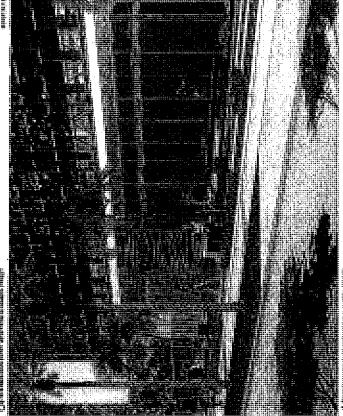




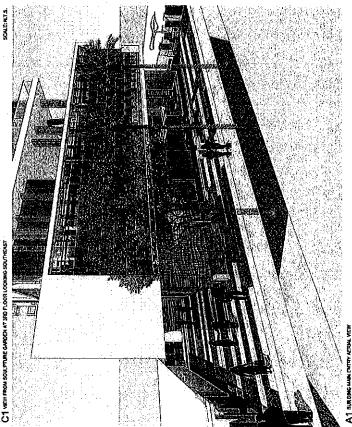


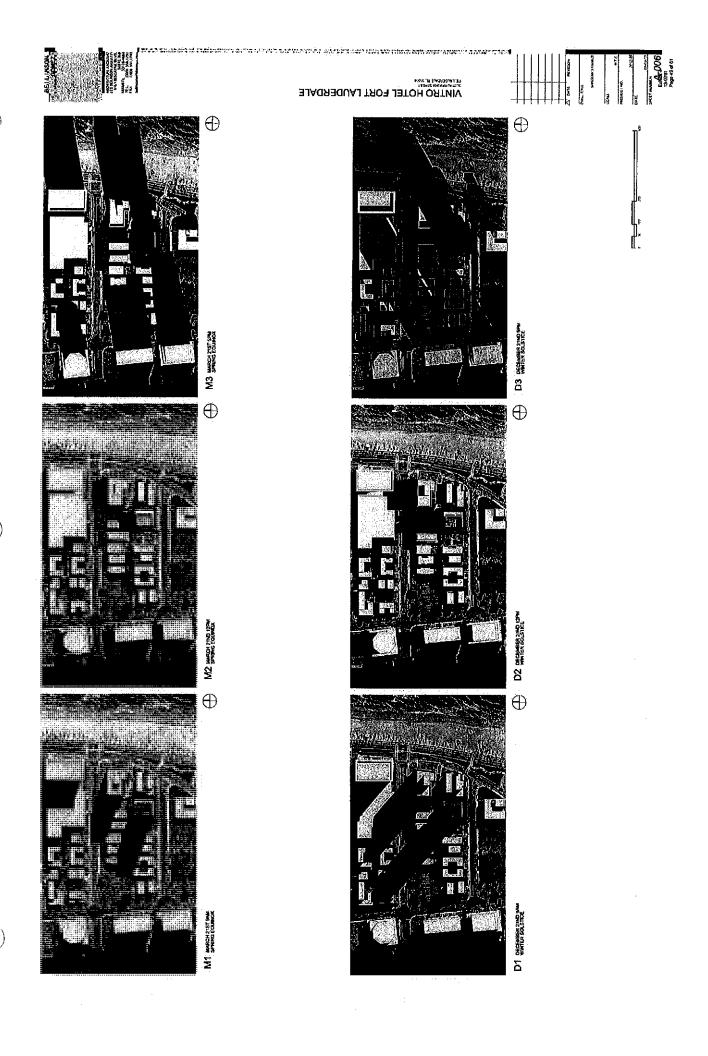


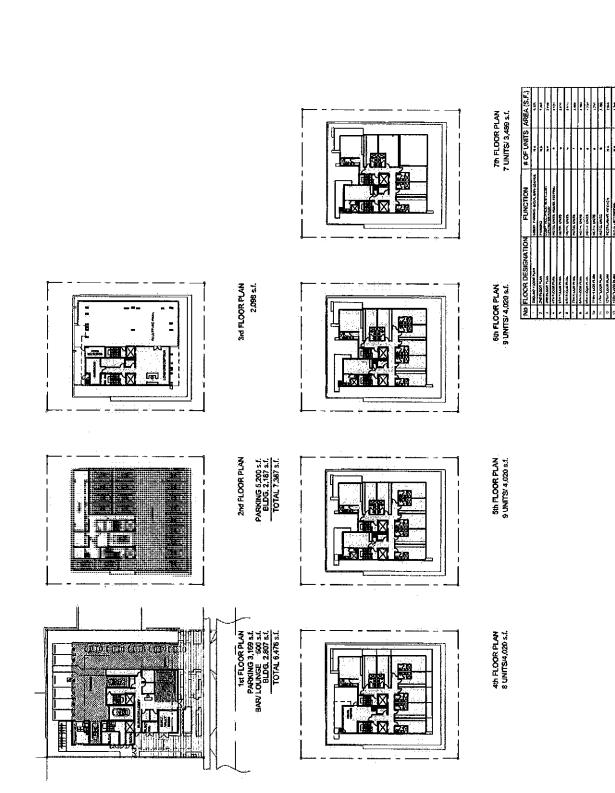






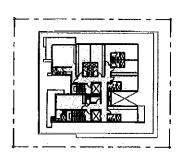








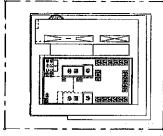






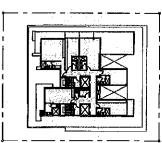
10th FLOOR PLAN 6 UNITS/ 3,250 s.f.

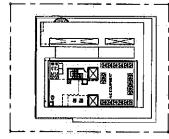
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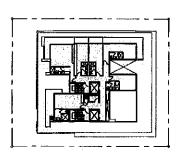
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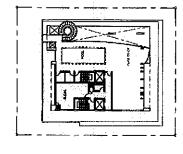




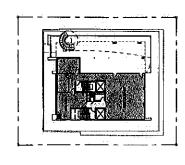
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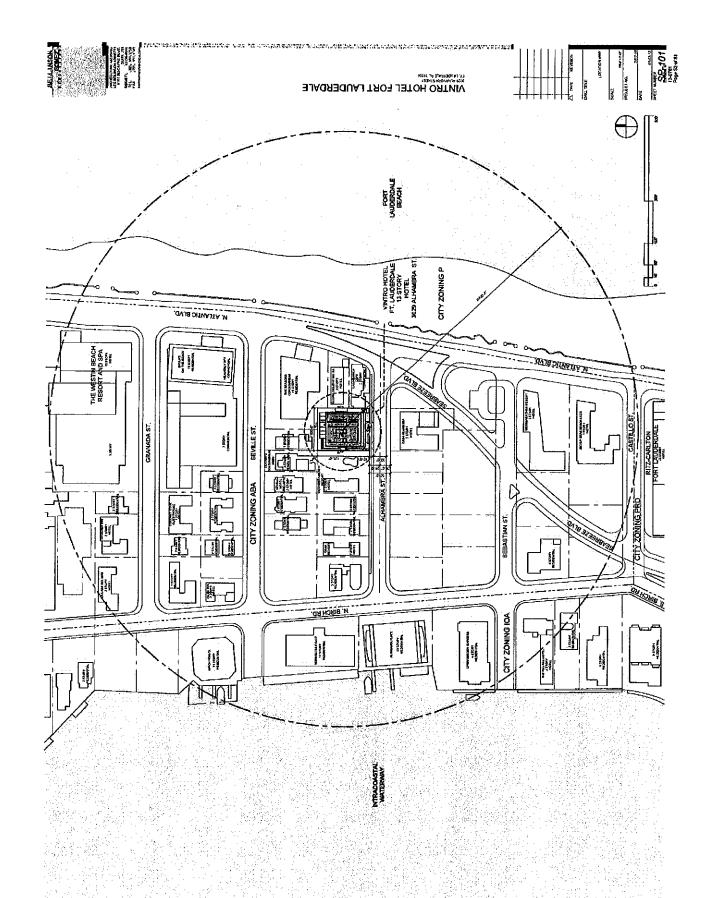


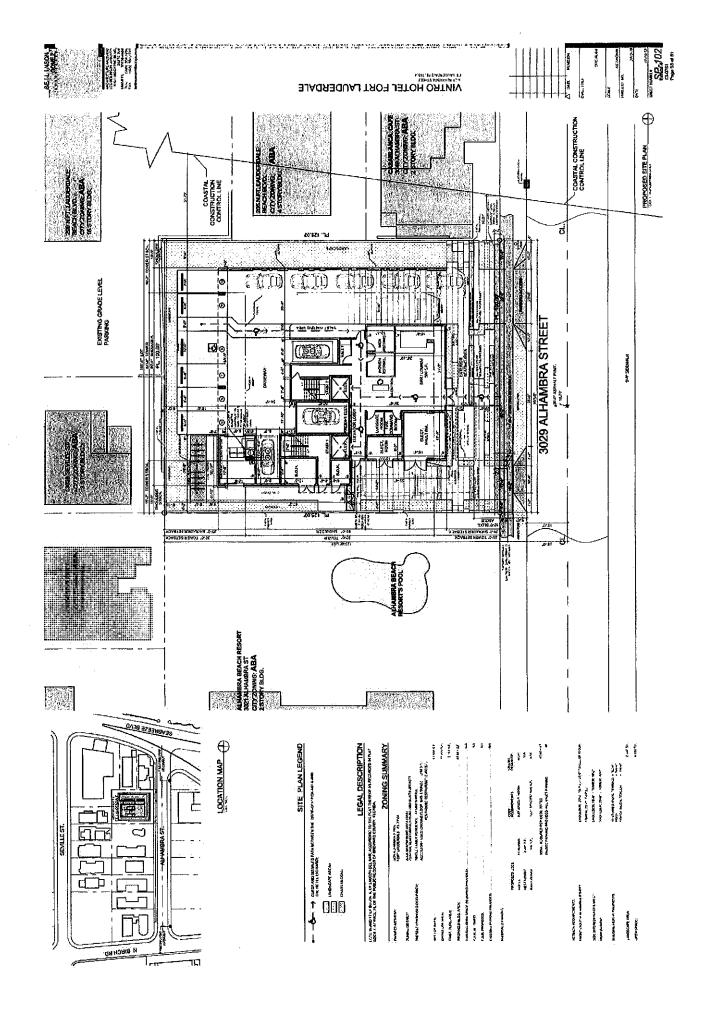


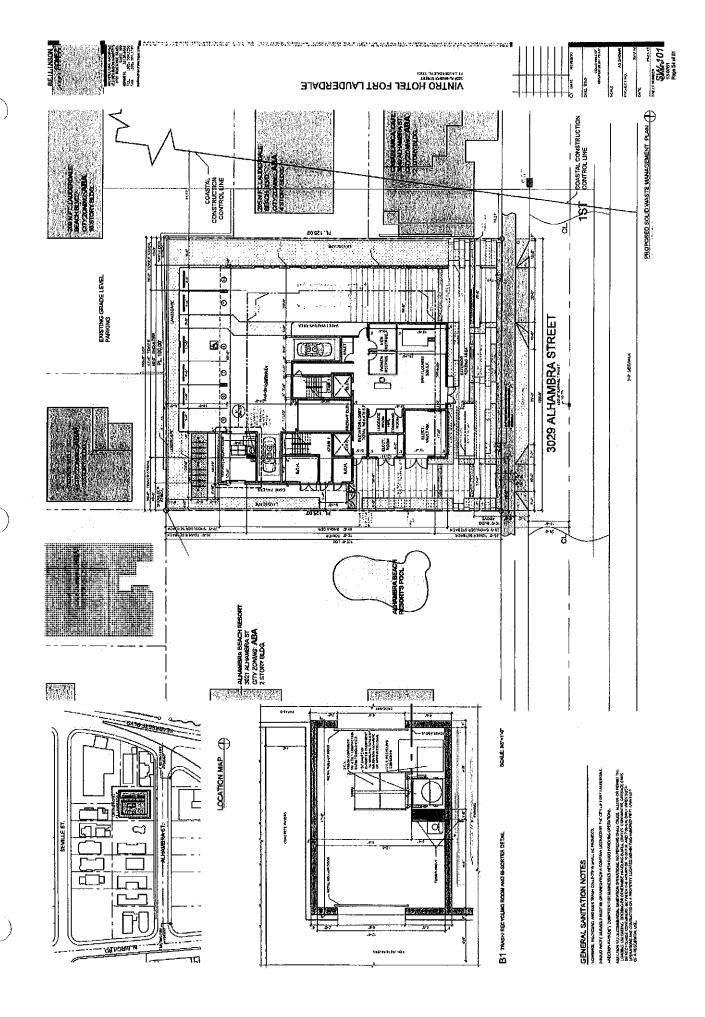
13th FLOOR PLAN 1,396 s.f.

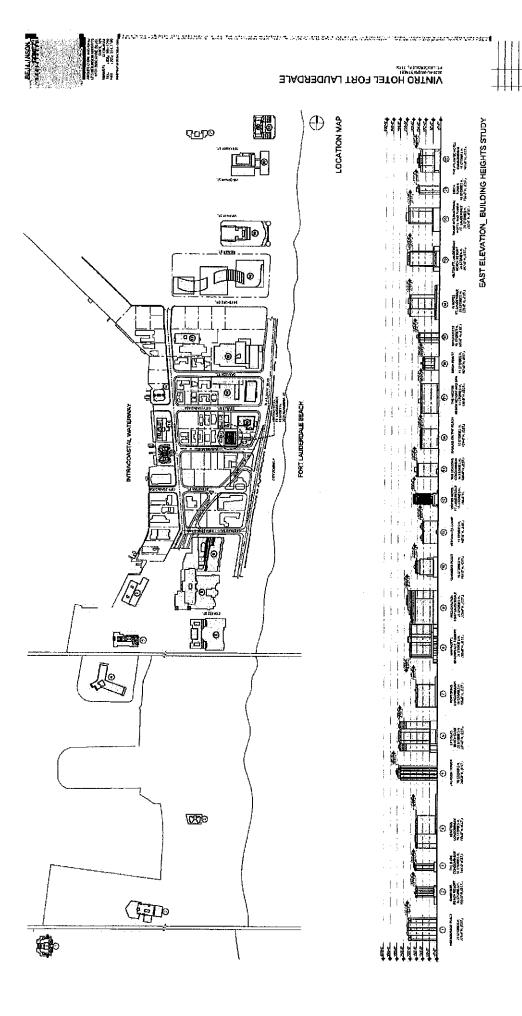


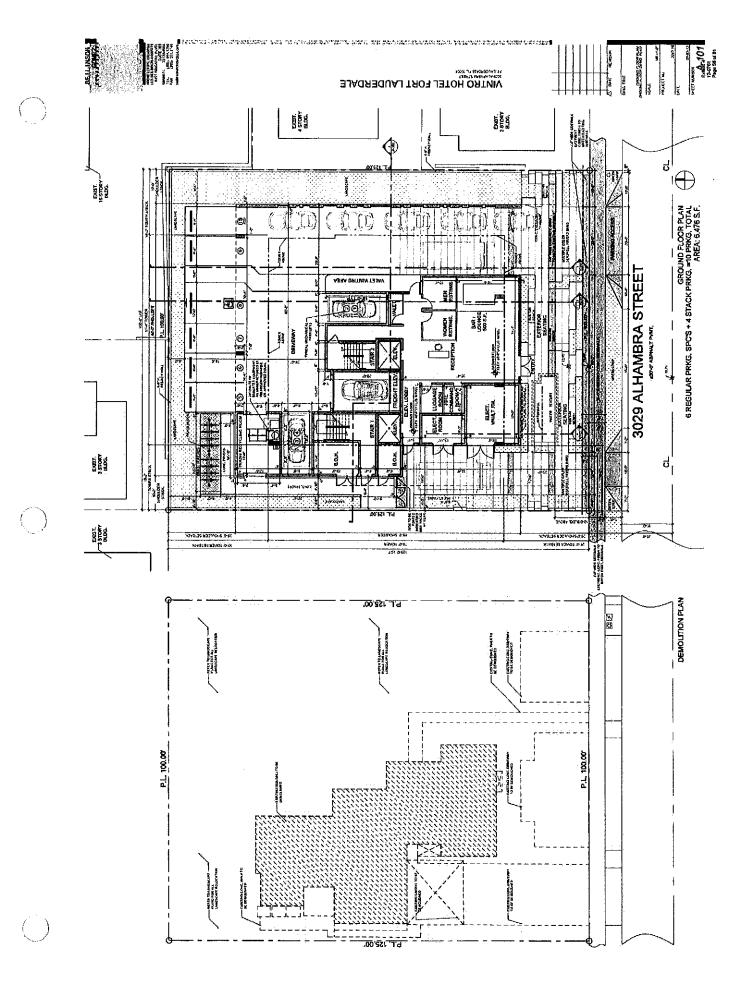
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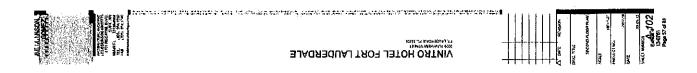


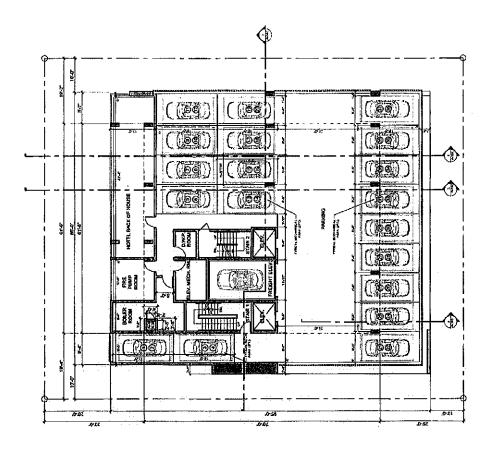








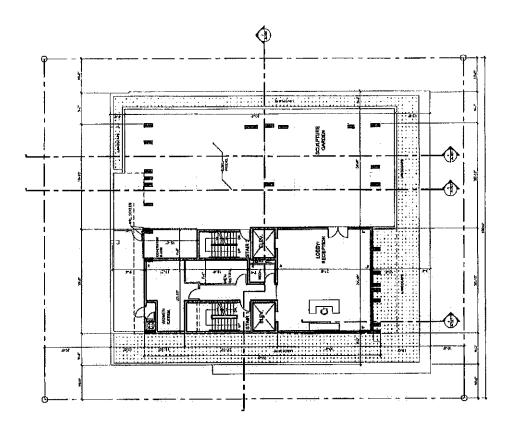


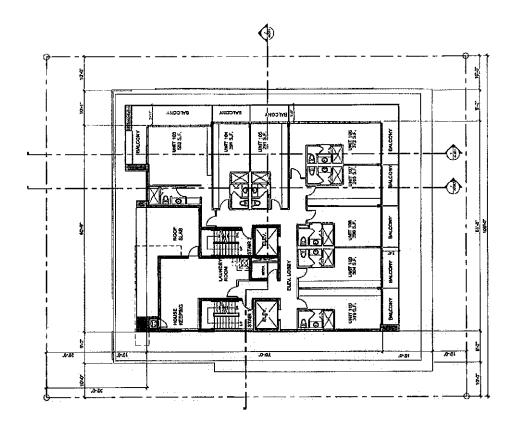


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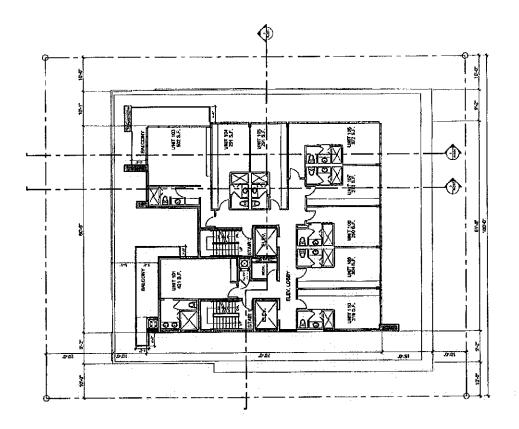
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3RD FLOOR PLAN 2098 INT. AREA



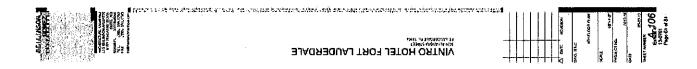


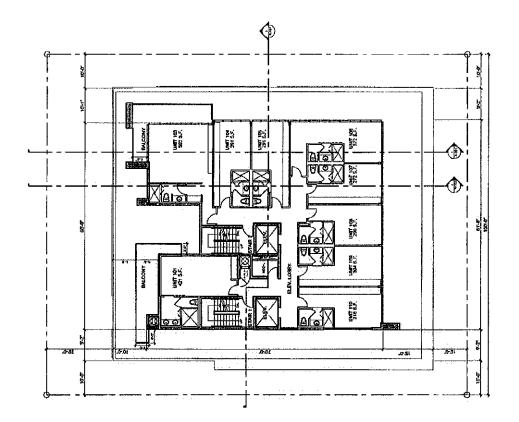
4TH FLOOR PLAN 8 UNITS/FLR, 4,020 S.F. INT, AREA



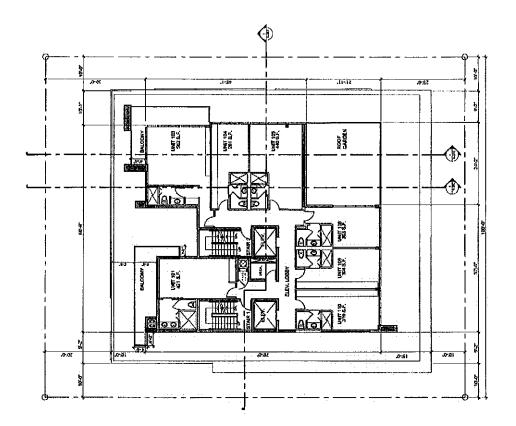
5TH FLOOR PLAN (TYPICAL PLAN) 9 UNITS / FLR. 4,020 S.F. INT. AREA

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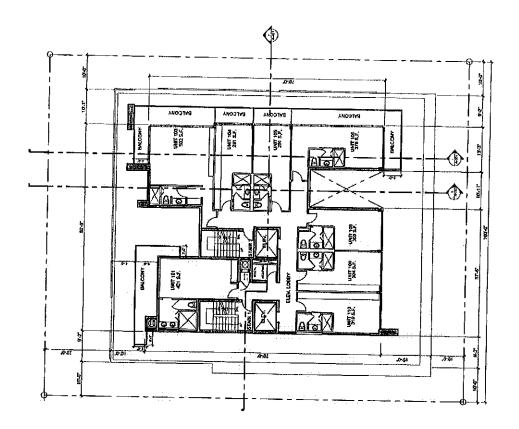




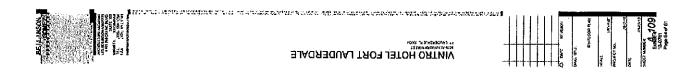
6TH FLOOR PLAN (TYPICAL PLAN) 9 UNITS/FLR.- 4,020 S.F. INT. AREA

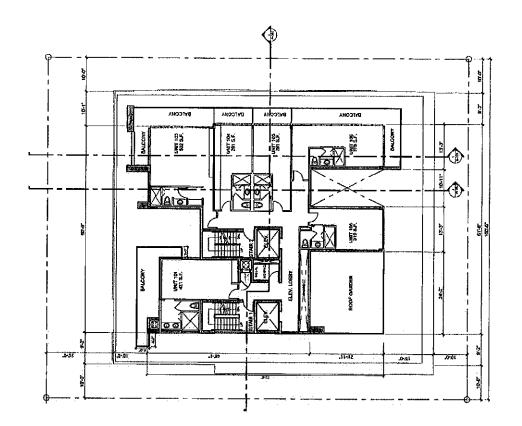


7TH FLOOR PLAN
7 UNITS / FLR.: 3,489 S.F. INT. AREA

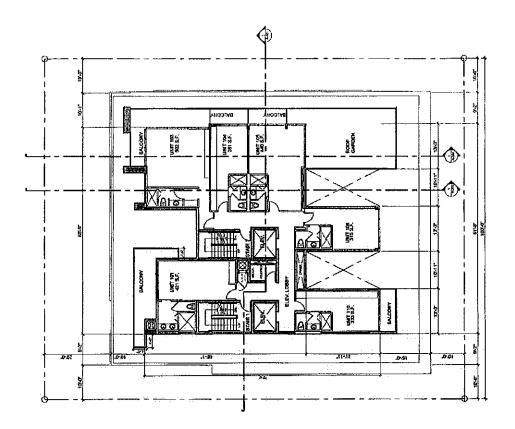


8 UNITS / FLR.- 3,780 S.F. INT. AREA

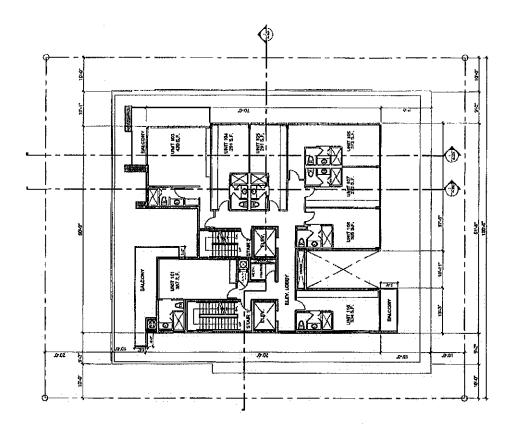




9TH FLOOR PLAN 6 UNITS / FLR.- 3,250 S.F. INT. AREA

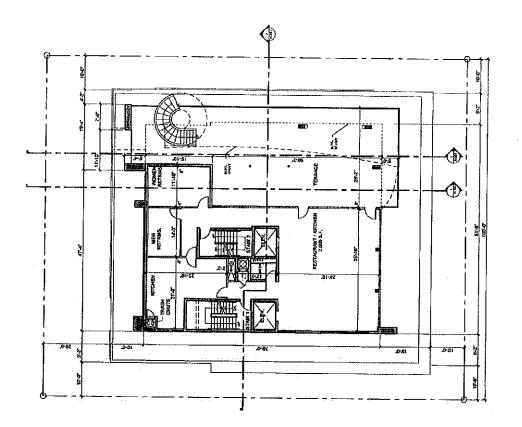


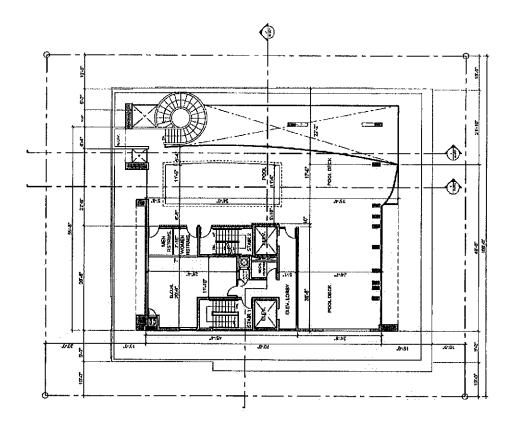
10TH FLOOR PLAN 6 UNITS / FLR.- 3,250 S.F. INT. AREA



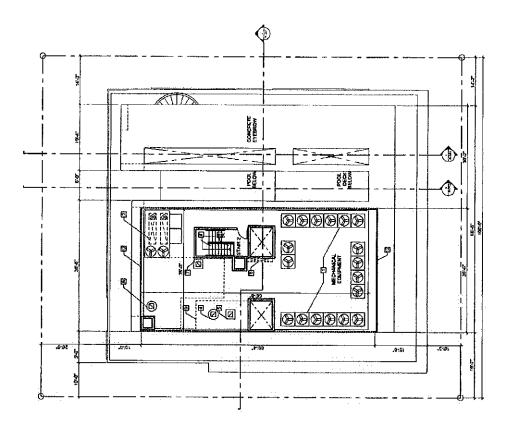
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12TH FLOOR PLAN RESTAURANT, KITCHEN AND YOCA-2,844 S.F. INT. AREA





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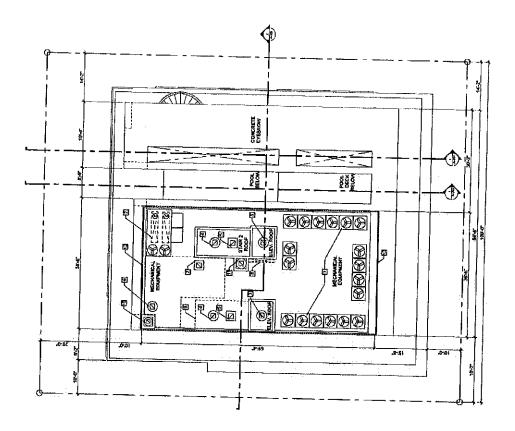
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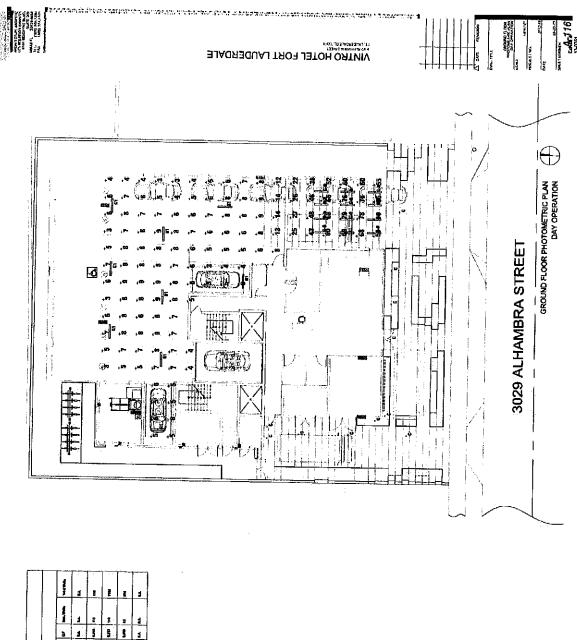
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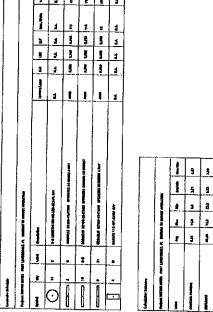
ROOF PLAN MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT-STAIR-151 S.F. INT, AREA

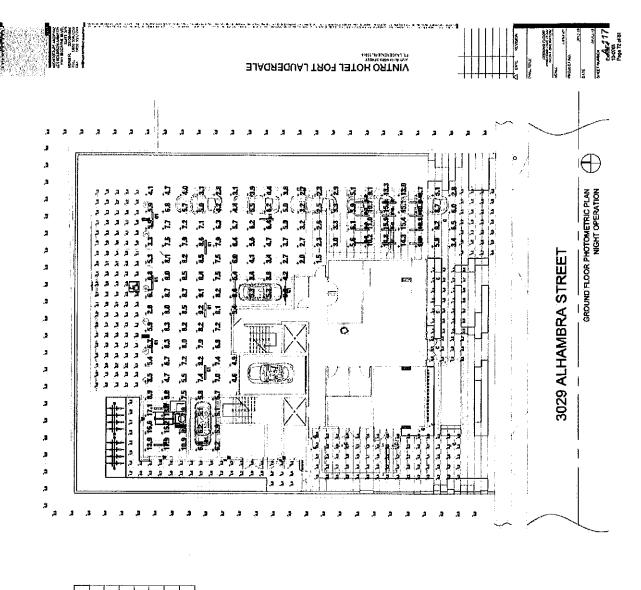


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UPPER ROOF PLAN







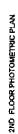
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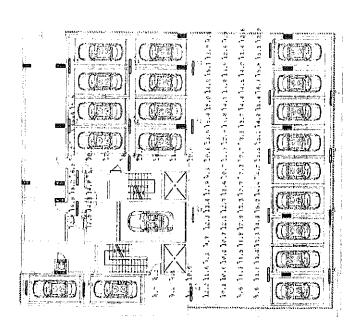
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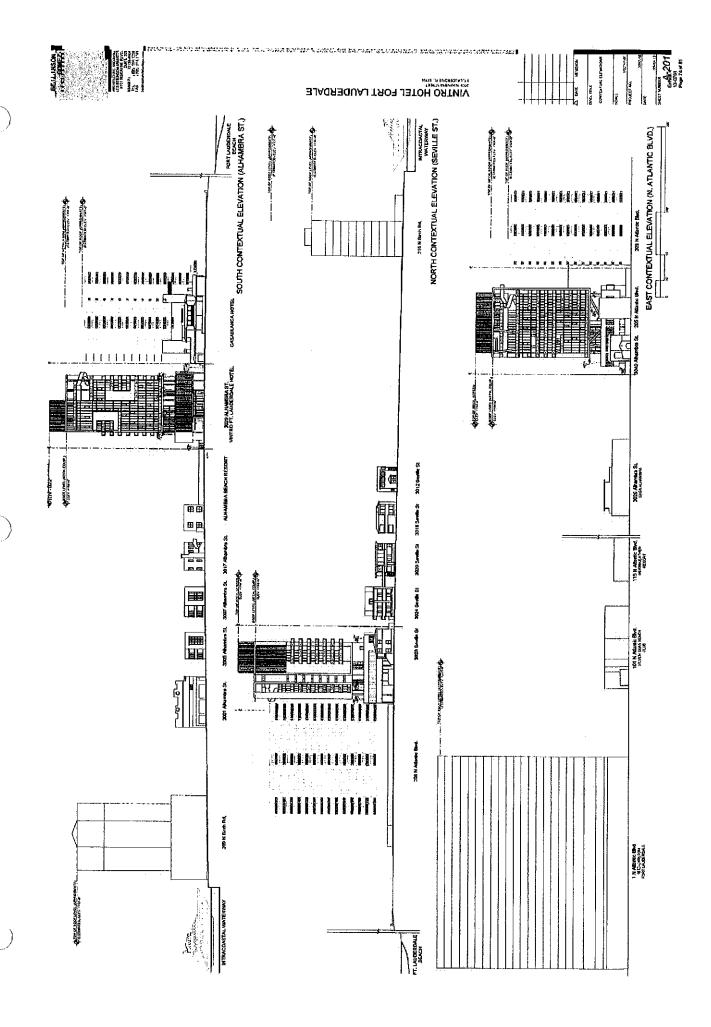


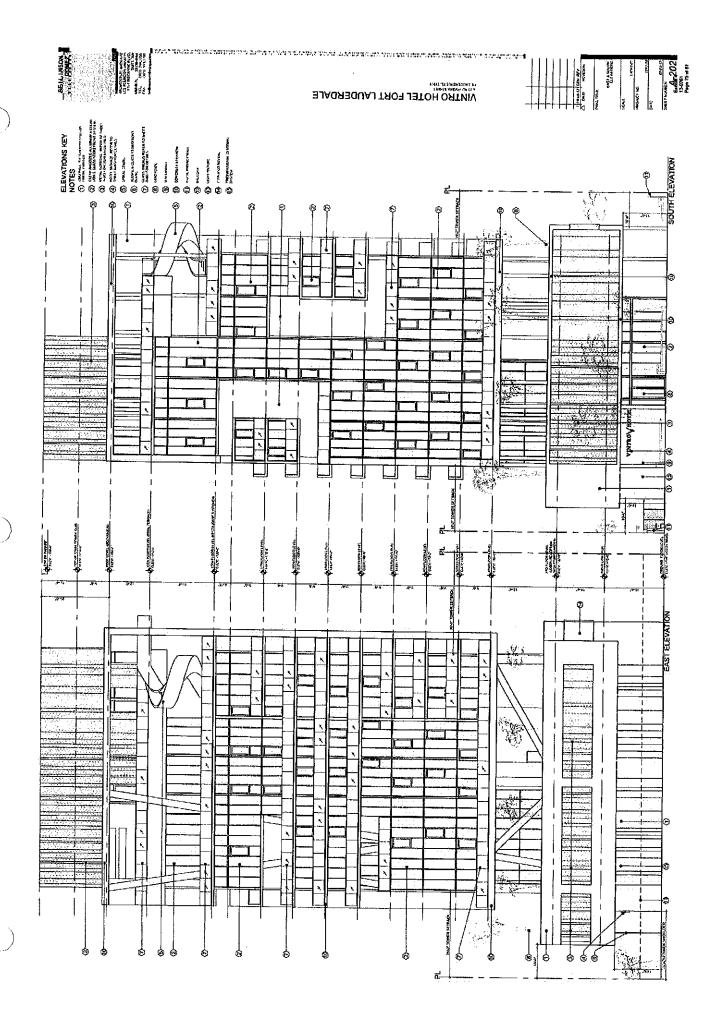


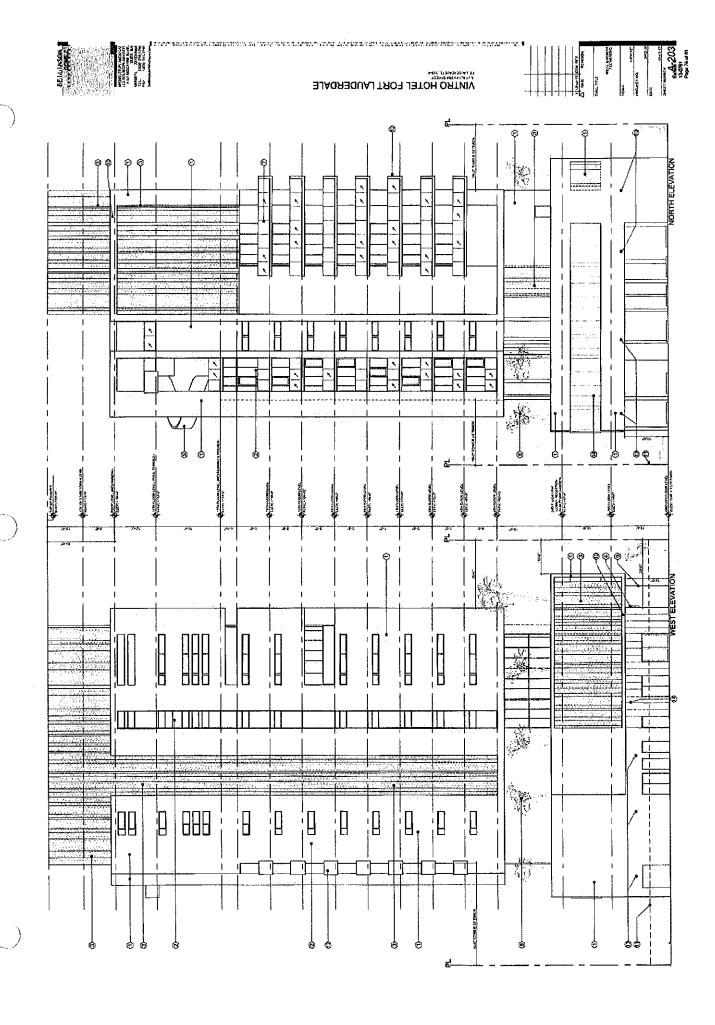


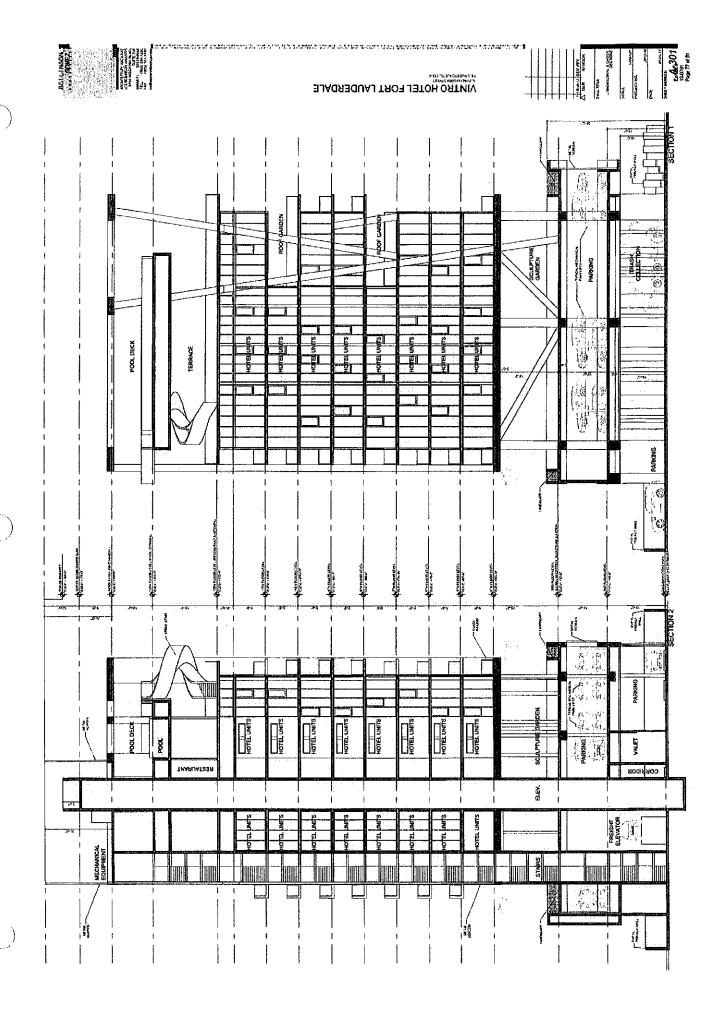
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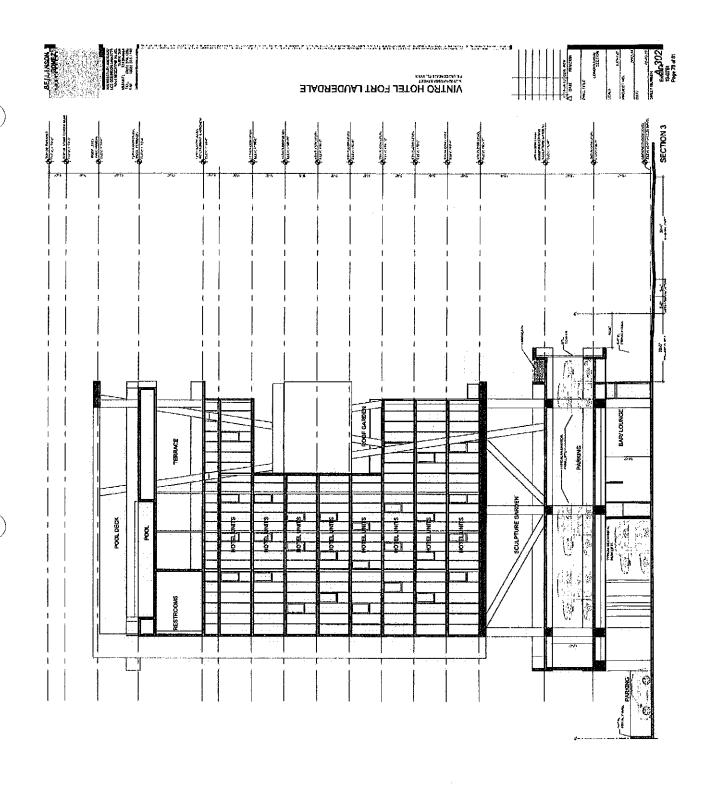
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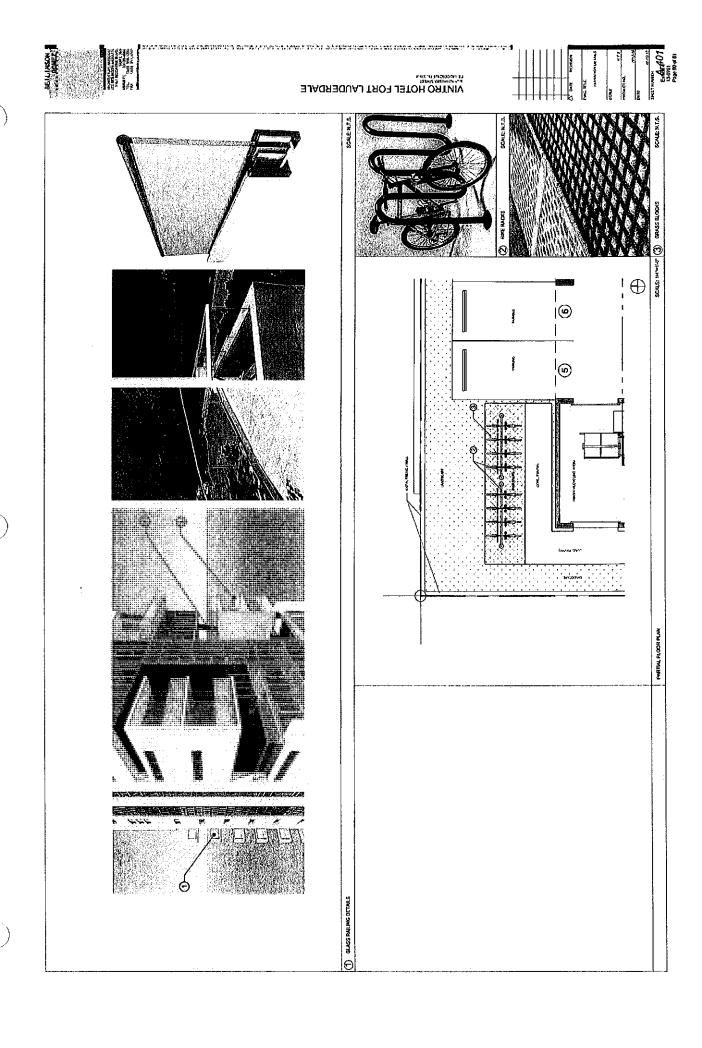














Gary S. Dunay Bonnie Miskel Scott Backman David K. Blattner

Alison Meyer

#### Vintro Hotel 3029 Alhambra Street

#### Narrative regarding Changes to the Development Plan through the Review Process

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC ("Petitioner") has submitted applications to the City of Fort Lauderdale to redevelop the +/- .287-acre property located at 3029 Alhambra Street ("Property"), which is generally located on the north side of Alhambra Street west of North Atlantic Boulevard/A-1-A ("Property") within the City of Fort Lauderdale ("City"). The Property is currently developed with a +/- 2,763 square foot single-family residential home and zoned ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area, with an underlying land use designation of Central Beach Regional Activity Center.

Petitioner has made several changes to the plan throughout the development review process. The initial site plan application submitted September 18, 2012 requested approval for a seventy-two (72) room, 54,998 square foot hotel including a parking structure (4.4 FAR), a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 3,287 square foot restaurant. Petitioner subsequently revised the development plans during the DRC process and presented the project at the March 20, 2013 Planning & Zoning Board meeting requesting sixty-nine (69) hotel rooms, 52,475 square feet (4.2 FAR), a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 2,000 square foot restaurant. At the Planning & Zoning Board meeting some Board members felt as though the increased FAR and the request to provide five (5) fewer parking spaces than required by the ULDR through the fee-in-lieu of parking program were too much and the Board voted 4-3 recommended against the development.

Petitioner is now requesting approval of a sixty-one (61) unit, 49,963 square foot hotel (4.0 FAR), a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 2,000 square foot restaurant ("Project"). Petitioner has reduced the scale of the Project by eleven (11) units and 5,035 square feet, which results in reduced FAR and on-site compliance with all parking requirements. The ground floor of the Project has also been reduced to create a pedestrian plaza extension that can be utilized for trucks to service the Property. The extension to the pedestrian plaza is designed to integrate the detailing and materials proposed for the plaza. In addition, the building height has been reduced from fifteen (15) stories, one hundred seventy-six feet and six inches (176'-6") to thirteen (13) stories, one hundred sixty-four feet and four inches (164'-4") to the top roof level. The distance between the ground floor and the 2<sup>rd</sup> floor increased from thirteen feet (13') to fourteen feet (14') in order to provide additional clearance. The distance between the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor and the 4<sup>th</sup> floor was decreased by one foot (1') from nineteen feet four inches (19'-4") to eighteen feet four

5355 Town Center Road, Suite 801, Boca Raton, FL 33486 🗄 Tel. (561) 391-4900 🖟 Fax. (561) 368-9274 🧍 www.dmbblaw.com

inches (18'-4") in order to maintain the height of the building. Furthermore, the building's façades have been refined to lighten the buildings appearance and emphasize its vertical orientation, which is now more evident on the north where eight (8) of the units were removed. The Project is now designed to comply fully with the City's Unified Land Development Regulations with no need for bonuses, waivers or variance.

164'-4" FRONT (SOUTH SETBACK): 20'-0" 49,963 S.F. 3.99 61 No. OF UNITS: No. OF STORIES: HEIGHT: AREA: Far: 01-11-13 4.2 69 13 164'-4" FRONT (SOUTH SETBACK): 20'-0" 52,475. S.F. No. OF UNITS: No. OF STORIES: HEIGHT: AREA: FAR: 09-18-12 4.4 4.7 4 HEIGHT: 161'-10" FRONT (SOUTH SETBACK): 10'-0" 54,998 S.F. No. OF UNITS: No. OF STORIES:

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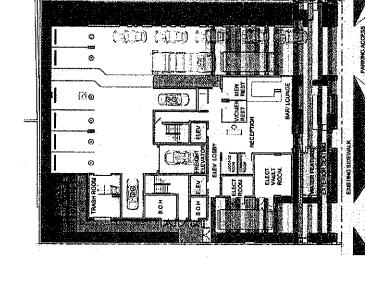
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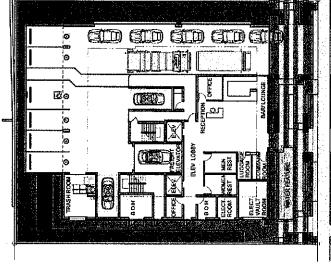
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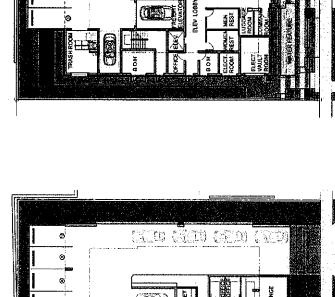
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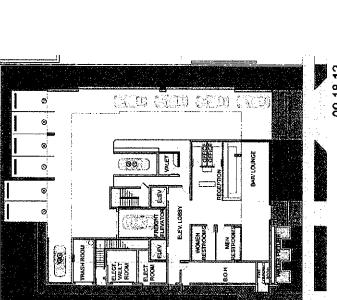
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Exhibit5 13-0761 Page 4 of

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# Attachment 2

12009.1

## Trip Generation Vintro Hotel

Land Use	(200)	<b>0</b>	- - -	AM P	AM Peak How Trips	Trips	PM P	PM Peak Hour Trips	Frips T-1-1		Daily Trips	- H
	HIT TAIN OSE COURT SCALE	Scale	CIIIIS	רווופווווד	EXIIIIS	Iolai	Lillering	EXILLIB	Iorai	Entering	Exiting	I Otal
Hotel (310)*		61	room	19	13	32	19	18	37	86	98	173
peak hour of the generator		61	room	20	17	37	22	16	37			
Saturday peak hour of the generator	generator	61	room				56	20	46			
Sunday peak hour of the generator	enerator	61	room				9	7	13			
*Urban Site Characteristics Expected to Impact Automobile Trips (example, Sat. pk hr of the generator);	ed to Impact	Automo	bile Trip	s (example,	, Sat. pk h	of the ge	nerator);					
Walk		% <b>8</b> -					-2	-5	4-			
Bike		% <b>9</b> -					-5	7	ကု			
Pedicabs		-1%					<b>P</b>	Ŷ	Ŷ			
Taxi		20%					n/a	13	13			
Water Taxi		-1%					<b></b>	<b></b>	Ŷ			
Shared Ride		-3%					7	7	-1			
Sun Trolley		-1%					<b></b>	Ŷ	9			
Transit Bus		-4%					<del>.</del>	<del></del>	-5			
	Subtotal	<b>5</b> 6%					φ	90	2			
Net Vehicular Trip End Projections (Sat. pk	ojections (Sa	it. pk h	r of the	hr of the generator):	Ë		20	29	48			

### Notes

The site is located at 3029 Alhambra Street, Fort Lauderdale Beach, Florida.

The hotel includes a 2,000 sf restaurant and a 500 sf bar/lounge. As noted in the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) "Trip Generation" manual descrip tion for this land use, trips associated with these ancillary uses, whether private or open to the public, are reflected in the hotel room trip generation rate. Regarding taxi trips, the inbound vehicle volume is not effected by the substitution of a taxi for a private vehicle, but the outbound volume is increased by

Based on the following rates from the Institute of Transportation Engineers. "Trip Generation" manual, 9th Edition: departing taxis.

PIM Peak Hour Daily	Average Rate = .60 T = 8.95(X) - 373.16 Average Rate = .61 T = 0.69(X) + 4.32 T = 0.70(X) - 29.89	hotels surveyed were primarily located outside central business districts in suburban areas. Exhibit 6
AM Peak Hour	Average Rate = .53 Ln(T) = 0.85 Ln(X) + 0.12	yed were primarily located outside co
Unit of Measure	room room	he hotels surve
	Hotel (310)  peak hour of the generator Saturday peak hour of the generator Sunday peak hour of the generator	*ITE's "Trip Generation" manual states that "The

Page 1 of 2

13-0761

A2 Trip Gen update.qpw

#### Attachment 3

#### Parking Calculations Vintro Hotel

Land Use	Scale	Code Requirement	Spaces <u>Required</u>
Hotel	61 Rooms	0.67 Spaces/Room	40.87
Restaurant	2,000 GFA		N/A*
Bar/Lounge	500 GFA	1.00 Space/76 GFA	6.58
Tota	al Required per Co On-site Parking l		47.45 48.00
*Luxury Boutique	Hotel Characteristi	cs Expected to Reduce Park	ing Demand:
	Walk	8%	n/a
	Bike	6%	n/a
	Pedicabs	1%	n/a
	Taxi	50%	23.7
	Water Taxi	1%	n/a
	Shared Ride	3%	n/a
•	Sun Trolley	1%	n/a
	Transit Bus	4%	n/a
Subtota	1	74%	23.7
	Net Parking Pro	jection:	23.7

#### Notes:

The site is located at 3029 Alhambra Street, Fort Lauderdale Beach.

n/a - Consideration of this characteristic is already incorporated in the new beach area parking rate.

<sup>\*</sup>Barrier Island Parking Study policy recommendations identified as Option 1, the alternative adopted by the City on 10/16/12, permit the applicant to provide a reasonably-sized restaurant in a resort hotel without providing additional parking spaces beyond those required utilizing the hotel parking rate.



May 6, 2013

Enrique Colmenares Vintro Ft. Lauderdale, LLC 2216 Park Avenue Miami Beach, FL 33139

#### Delivered Via Email

RE: Vintro Hotel, Ft. Lauderdale Beach, Parking System Evaluation

DRC# 70-R-12 HHI Project No. 12009.1

Dear Mr. Colmenares:

Your Vintro Hotel project's land use attorney, Scott Backman of Dunay, Miskel, Backman and Blattner, LLP, and architect, Jose L. Gomez, AIA, Vice President of Beilinson Gomez Architects P.A., requested that Hughes Hughes Inc. (HHI) conduct an operations analyses for the hotel's then-proposed access and parking system. Subsequently, the project site plan was modified, necessitating this update to our original March 19, 2013 evaluation. The following project elements formed the basis for our analysis.

#### Project Description

Though originally proposed to include 72 rooms, the hotel is now proposed to provide only 61 rooms. In addition, the applicant proposes to operate a 2,000 square-foot restaurant and a 500 square-foot bar/lounge-expected amenities at such hotels. The site plan is attached (see Attachment 1). The clientele is planned to be comprised of the adult market (40s and up) who prefer small boutique luxury accommodations.

The project is located near the east end of Alhambra Street, with a street address of 3029 Alhambra Street. The single lot is currently the site of a single-family residence owned by Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC. To its immediate east, the project site is adjacent to the Casablanca Café on Fort Lauderdale Beach's SR A1A. To the site's northeast is The Seasons, a 16-story condominium, and between the condo and café is the 4-story Ocean Holiday Motel. Directly north of the project site is a 2-story multi-family apartment building at 3028 Seville Street. To its immediate west is the Alhambra Beach Resort hotel, at 3021 Alhambra Street.

The site's access is obtained via Alhambra Street near the southeast corner of the site. The two-way driveway will connect to several ground-floor accessible parking spaces, as well as ground floor and second-floor mechanical parking. While the site is visible and accessible from SR A1A, the site benefits from Alhambra Street's connection to Birch Road, a north-south neighborhood spine road providing easy access to the north and south.

#### Site Access/Internal Circulation

Alhambra Street is a very low volume local street, and provides the only access to the proposed hotel. The project driveway is 20 feet wide (clear) and serves a 48-space parking garage, as well as taxi drop-off, trash and recycling removal vehicles and delivery vehicles. The parking garage will be fully served by valets, and the applicant intends to execute a valet parking agreement with the City solidifying its intentions. Trash and recycling pickups will occur within the ground floor of the parking garage and be facilitated by on-duty staff.

Between the Alhambra Street property line and the rear of the building, up to 5 vehicles can stand in the approximately 105-foot by 10-foot (clear) inbound lane until they can be parked on the ground floor or moved, one at the time, into the car elevator to be taken to the second floor garage level. Five standard parking spaces and one disabled space are located along the north end of the ground floor garage. When unoccupied, these spaces will be used to temporary augment incoming vehicle storage until they can be valet-parked, increasing the number of vehicles that can be stored within the building prior to being moved by valets to alternate parking spaces.

#### Project Trip Generation

Projected trip generation for the proposed hotel was updated for this analysis using trip generation rates for "Hotel," Land Use Code 310, contained in the Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) *Trip Generation* manual, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, published late last year. While the project can be best described as a luxury boutique hotel, ITE does not provide trip generation rates for this specific use at this time, and so the "Hotel" rate was utilized as a best-fit.

As shown in Attachment 2, without considering site-specific factors, the facility is projected on an average weekday to generate 32 morning peak hour trips, and 37 the afternoon peak hour trips. These trips are included in the weekday daily projection of 173 total trips. As noted in the ITE manual's description of the Hotel land use, whether private or open to the public, any external

vehicular trips generated by the hotel's restaurant and bar/lounge are reflected in the hotel room trip generation rate.

Luxury boutique hotels generate fewer trips than a typical hotel because many quests do not drive to the destination in personal or rental cars. Instead, typically half or more arrive in the area by plane and take a taxi to the hotel, which was selected by the guest as a "destination" in and of itself. From that point, these guests generally stay in the area (i.e., walk to the beach, lunch, etc.) and occasionally use a taxi for a longer trip or in inclement weather. For this reason, the suburban ITE "Hotel" trip generation rate overestimates the number of trips entering and exiting the site. Further reducing site trip generation is the applicant's transportation demand management program described below.

#### Voluntary TDM Program

To further reduce vehicular trips and parking demand, the applicant is proposing a transportation demand management (TDM) program, and will accept a TDM condition of approval expressing the applicant's commitment to the following TDM measures:

- A. To encourage employees to consider transit, and get in the habit of riding the bus to and from work, institute an employee program that reimburses employee transit riders for 100% of the cost of their bus fares.
- B. To encourage employees to make a habit of riding a bike to work, institute a program that provides a \$5 credit on the employee food and beverage allowance for each day that the employee rides a bicycle to work.
- C. To encourage local restaurant and bar patrons to ride bicycles to the hotel, provide visible on-site bike racks and institute a program offering all patrons who arrived by bicycle a 10% discount on their bar and food bills.
- D. To encourage ride sharing among employees, organize and maintain a car-pooling rider-match program that assists site employees in locating other employees that work the same shift and originate from the same approximate location.
- E. To discourage employees from driving to work, refrain from reimbursing employees for off-site parking costs.

The nature of luxury boutique hotel trip making, as well as the effects of these specific programs on the project's projected trip generation was evaluated by HHI. The evaluation was conducted for the Saturday peak hour of the hotel, and is summarized in the second part of the trip generation table shown in Attachment 2. As shown in the summary, the travel demand programs are estimated to reduce inbound trips by approximately 6 trips in the peak hour. The TDM program reduces outbound trips by 5 trips in the peak hour; however, outbound taxi trips contributes an additional 13 outbound trips over use of a private vehicle, for a net increase of 8 trips.

The net effect is that, during the Saturday afternoon peak hour, the "Hotel" trip rate suggests the project will generate 26 inbound and 20 outbound trips without the travel demand programs, and only 20 inbound trips (and 29 outbound trips) with these programs in operation at a luxury boutique hotel. These characteristics and programs reduce inbound queues and parking demand without creating any capacity or experiential negatives.

#### Parking Requirements and Provisions

Section 47-20.2. Table 3 of the City's Unified Land Development Regulations provides a parking rate for hotels located in the Central Beach Districts of 0.67 spaces per room. If a hotel includes a bar, such as the Vintro project, the parking requirement is 13.21 spaces per 1,000 gfa of bar space. These calculations are detailed in the table shown on Attachment 3. As shown in the table, the hotel rooms require 40.87 parking spaces and the bar/lounge within it requires another 6.58 spaces, for a total of 47 spaces.

Based on the Barrier Island Parking Study policy recommendations identified as Option 1, the alternative adopted by the City on October 16, 2012, the applicant is not required to provide additional parking to support the upper-level restaurant; instead the hotel rate presumes that a restaurant is included in a typical hotel. As stated in the last paragraph on page 7-2 of the Barrier Island report, the City has eliminated the practice of generating separate parking for resort area hotel spas, restaurants and meeting space.

The applicant's TDM program, at a minimum, will ensure that the project's vehicular parking demand (calculated using the new beach area parking rate) is not exceeded, and is expected to reduce parking demand below the new rate.

As noted above, the nature of luxury boutique hotel trip-making also influences parking demand. This type of hotel guest relies primarily on taxis rather than personal or rental cars to visit

destinations such as Fort Lauderdale Beach. The project's projected parking demand in this regard was also evaluated by HHI, and the evaluation is summarized in the second part of the parking calculations table shown in Attachment 3. As shown in the summary, the higher use of taxis is estimated to reduce parking demand by approximately 50% based on local antidotal evidence. At 50%, the total parking demand is reduced by approximately 24 parking spaces even without consideration of the applicant's TDM program incentives which could further reduce demand. However, as shown in the attached parking calculation table, the project meets its full Code parking requirement in its two-floor garage.

As noted above, 5 standard parking spaces and one disabled space are located along the north end of the ground floor garage. The two other ground floor parking stalls will be outfitted with hydraulic lifts allowing two vehicles to occupy each parking stall: one on the floor and one on an overhead lift. On the second floor of the hotel, another 19 parking stalls are provided, each outfitted with a lift. A brochure describing the proposed lift equipment is provided as Attachment 4. A car (large freight) elevator provides access to the 38 second-floor parking spaces.

Though currently uncommon in Broward County, at the urging of land planners and environmentalists, developers throughout the world are increasingly turning to more efficient and less detrimental ways to construct projects, including the use of car lifts and elevators. Car lifts allow a project to more efficiently absorb parked vehicles, reducing the amount of land and building materials, and reducing building mass. Likewise, use of a car elevator, which eliminates the need for garage ramps, significantly reduces the amount of space and resources needed to construct a multifloor parking garage. These construction technique improvements benefit the public by facilitating more compact development which, in turn, increases pedestrianism and transit usage, and accommodates the same number of people in less space leaving more open areas and green space within the urban district. It is also good for the environment in that, as noted above, fewer building materials are needed to accommodate a given number of people (and their transportation vehicle of choice). With reduced building surfaces (walls), there is less reflected heat and other environmental benefits. In general, these new construction techniques are welcomed by planners and environmental professionals.

As outlined above, the applicant proposes to provide 48 parking spaces, 40.87 of which the Code rates assume will be utilized by hotel guests (including the restaurant) and 6.58 spaces assumed to be needed by bar patrons not otherwise associated with the hotel. One extra space is provided in excess of the Code requirement, even given the likelihood that many fewer spaces will be needed.

#### Parking System Evaluation

Three questions have been raised by the public in relation to the proposed parking operation system. The questions, requested information and our analysis are outlined below. The valet operational analysis is based on our parking experience, timing information from local studies, and interviews with valet service providers who currently operate the proposed equipment. The equipment (of similar) proposed to be utilized in this project was identified by the project architect during the preliminary project design phase, and product data for the selected equipment was provided to us through the architect.

Question 1: Using the proposed elevator/lift system, will valets be able to move incoming vehicles to storage quickly enough to avoid queue backup onto Alhambra Street?

Based on the peak hour trip generation shown in Attachment 2, the afternoon peak hour of the generator on Saturday can be anticipated to represent the hotel's peak parking demand. As shown in the table, approximately 20 vehicles are projected to enter during the peak 60 minutes, and 29 are projected to exit. A review of tables provided in the Urban Land Institute's *Shared Parking* manual (1st Edition) shows that the peak parking accumulation for a hotel with restaurant and bar can be anticipated to occur around 6pm on Saturday. Antidotal evidence suggests that the inbound trip peak hour of the generator is usually the 60 minutes following the hotel's (beginning) check-in time, typically 3:00pm.

The queuing analysis conducted for this evaluation is comprised of two elements: the estimated peak hour arrival volume and pattern, and the estimated cumulative amount of time the garage operator (the valet) will need to "process" each vehicle.

To identify the appropriate arrival pattern, a successful beach area boutique hotel with a similar clientele, The Pillars Hotel, was studied during the afternoon peak period on March 7, 2013, when the hotel was 100% occupied. The inbound and outbound vehicular movements, including taxis, were recorded in five-minute intervals beginning at 4:00pm in order to obtain a detailed arrival pattern. The two-hour study showed that no more than one vehicle entered or exited in any single 5-minute period-a very flat arrival pattern. (In two-thirds [i.e., 16] of the 24 five-minute periods, no vehicle arrived or departed at all.) Based on this evidence, the tested arrival patterns were each comprised of a peak arrival period that was flat with a graduated lead-up and fall-off pattern at either end of the peak arrival period to approximate the entire hour of arrivals.

In addition to determining the appropriate arrival pattern that can be expected at this location and type of hotel, it was also necessary to estimate the amount of time required to process incoming

vehicles. To do this, several everyday operating procedures were assumed including giving inbound vehicles priority over exiting vehicles. Among other procedures, this translates into the practice of returning the car elevator from the second floor to the ground floor empty (after delivering a vehicle to the second floor) if an inbound vehicle that must be transferred to the second floor is waiting. To facilitate this, the analysis also assumes there will be no shortage of valets to respond immediately and efficiently to incoming vehicles, including the stationing of one or more valets on the second floor to remove incoming vehicles from the elevator as they arrive (on the second floor) so that the initial valet can return the elevator to the ground floor immediately on delivery of the vehicle to the second floor so that the next incoming vehicle can be processed. Finally, it was assumed that all equipment will be in good operating order. To ensure that these assumptions are valid, the applicant is committed to provide a high level of valet service utilizing highly trained valets in a sufficient number to minimize vehicle processing time. In addition, the applicant intends to maintain on-going maintenance agreements to service the car elevator and lifts, thereby insuring their fitness for service.

To be conservative, the analysis was conducted for the longest time line in the vehicle parking process. Because it takes longer to park a vehicle on the upper floor we assumed that each entering vehicle would need to be parked on the second floor. However, to be consistent with the assumption that inbound vehicles would be prioritized over outbound vehicles, we also assumed the car elevator would be returned to the ground floor empty.

While all of the parking demand was evaluated assuming use of the elevator, the following analysis is conservative because 5 parking spaces (or 6, counting the disabled space) are standard spaces located on the ground floor, and two others on the ground floor (the lower parking spots of the two lift-equipped spaces) are available for initial use by incoming vehicles without use of the elevator. These 7 to 8 spaces will be treated at temporary spaces for the immediate servicing of incoming vehicles that can later be re-parked on the second floor during off-peak parking periods.

Following is a summary of the increments of time needed to process a request to park a vehicle, from its arrival time until the car elevator has returned to the ground floor and is available to park the next waiting vehicle. The time increments include greeting the guest, entering the vehicle, moving the vehicle onto the car elevator (which takes longer than placing the vehicle on a downstairs lift), raising the vehicle to the second floor and exiting the elevator, and returning the elevator to the ground floor to be available to accept a subsequent parking request.

The performance times assume the car elevator is parked at the 1<sup>st</sup> floor level and not in use when the parking operation begins, and considers the time required to achieve this. Theses performance times were identified from a elevator study conducted by HHI at the Eden Rock Hotel on Miami Beach on March 7, 2013. The Eden Rock uses elevators manufactured by ThyssenKrupp

Elevator Americas, the car (freight) elevator manufacturer of the elevator under consideration for the Vintro Hotel. (Similar elevators manufactured by others are expected to provide similar performance times.) After repeated operations, the average time necessary to complete the elevator sequence was 2 minutes and 11 seconds. (The [upstairs] lift operational times were not considered, as the delivered vehicle can be parked on or under the lift by another valet while the car elevator is returning to the ground floor to process the next incoming vehicle.)

- 05 seconds to activate the hall call (assumed start-up time)
- 07 seconds for door to open assuming 84" power vertical bi-parting doors
- 83 seconds for loading, lifting & exiting the elevator\*
- 36 seconds to return the empty elevator to ground level\*
- 131 seconds for total turnaround (2 minutes and 11 seconds)

Documentation of the estimated times provided by the vendor is provided in Attachments 5a and b. The data shown with an asterisk represents actual observations conducted by HHI.

Attachments 6a, b and c show the queue analysis results for three sample arrival scenarios, incorporating the arrival pattern and cumulative "processing time" data collected for this project. As noted above, the analysis was conducted for the peak hour of operations, expected to be Saturday afternoon.

The Peak Hour of the Generator Queue Analysis illustrated in Attachment 6a (Arrival Scenario 1) assumes an even arrival distribution over a 60-minute period; that is, 100% of the peak hour arrival demand spread over 60 minutes. In this scenario all arriving vehicles can be parked without forming a queue. The analysis illustrated in Attachment 6b (Arrival Scenario 2) assumes an even arrival distribution over a 30-minute period; that is, 100% of the peak hour arrival demand spread over only 30 minutes. In this scenario the arriving vehicles would generate a maximum queue of 7 vehicles. The analysis illustrated in Attachment 6c (Arrival Scenario 3) assumes a 60% arrival distribution over a 15-minute period; that is, 60% of the peak hour arrival demand is spread over only 15 minutes. In this scenario the arriving vehicles would generate a maximum queue of 5 vehicles.

At an estimated 20 feet of queue length per vehicle when valet parked, the maximum queues resulting from Scenarios 1 and 3 are 0 feet and 100 feet, respectively, less than the 105 feet of driveway queue storage provided on-site. Scenario 2 (if 100% of the peak hour demand ever actually occurs in 30 minutes) results in two vehicles arriving within the peak hour needing to be received. In this case, once arriving vehicles begin to stack back toward the south end of the driveway, the hotel doorman will alert valets by radio that he will begin directing any approaching inbound vehicles

to the City's Sebastian Parking Lot diagonally across the street from the hotel, and a valet with pocket change for the meter will be assigned to greet any arriving taxi or personal vehicle, monitor the hotel driveway queue and eventually move the vehicle to the queue when shorter.

An added benefit to the garage operation, and to queuing in general, is that the 24-space reduction in actual parking demand described above (but not accounted for in this analysis) helps ensure that the 6 ground floor standard and disabled parking spaces and the two on-floor spaces underneath the two ground-floor lifts, all of which can be quickly accessed, are likely to be available to valets for short term parking and staging of inbound vehicles that will eventually be moved to longer-term parking on the second floor.

If some unique event causes more arrival demand than reflected in the analysis and accommodated as described above, other alternatives are available. As noted above, under heavy incoming parking demand, entering vehicles will be given priority over exiting vehicles. Under these circumstances, no outbound vehicles would be processed and so none would be utilizing the outbound driveway lane, freeing up the outbound lane to be used temporarily for inbound storage—another 5 vehicles could be stored on-site. In addition, should such circumstances occur, immediate use of the Sebastian Parking Lot could be employed by valets with pocket change to temporarily store arriving vehicles until they can be moved into the hotel garage. (The City's expansion of the existing Sebastian Parking Lot is currently out for bid and will increase the current 75-space lot to a total of 140 metered spaces. These 65 additional spaces will be more than enough to satisfy Casablanca Café's patrons' parking needs, the hotel's potential arrival pattern peaks and other area needs.

Given the design and unique characteristics of the hotel, the applicant's TDM program, the use of the Sebastian Parking Lot, and the garage operating procedures, the proposed hotel is not expected to generate queues on Alhambra Street.

Question 2: How will sanitation operations which include the unloading, emptying or collection of waste and recyclable containers, truck loading and other deliveries be accomplished on-site so that Alhambra Street is not impacted by these activities?

The ground floor (including overhead clearances) has been designed to accommodate rear-end loading garbage and recycle trucks within the building envelope, allowing waste pick-up to take place within the building. The hotel's waste and recycle chutes are located near the northwest corner of the interior of the building. The proposed system includes a Wilkinson Hi-Rise Waste/Recycling Chute Model BSE-2RUC, which includes a model 350-C5 compactor. Wastes will be collected in a 2-yard compacted container, and recycles will be collected similarly in a 2-yard compacted container. For pickup, the containers can be rolled out of the northwest corner storage room into

the central vehicular area at the north end of the interior ground floor by building staff, once the service truck arrives at the site. This will not only ensure that waste containers and the collection of wastes is not visible to the public, but much of the noise associated with this activity will also be absorbed within the building. City staff have reviewed and approved the proposed waste removal access program.

Solid waste removal is expected to occur three times weekly using a rear load truck. Waste removal will be scheduled to avoid peak guest arrival periods (see below). During waste removal, up to 5 inbound cars can be stored in the hotel's inbound driveway lane while the waste removal truck is on the site, though data collected for this evaluation indicates that 5 vehicles are not expected to arrive in the short off-peak time frame during which the waste removal truck is on site.

Though City Code only limits solid waste pickup to the hours between 7:00 am and 10:00 pm daily, the applicant has determined that the best period to schedule solid waste pickup is between 8:00 and 9:30am on weekdays, when street volumes are light, inbound hotel vehicles are at a minimum and any noise generated by approaching or departing garbage trucks is not likely to disturb the neighborhood. The applicant also plans to complete this activity prior to the opening of Casablanca Café for lunch to avoid any impacts on the Café's outdoor seating areas. (Casablanca Café is not open for breakfast.)

As noted above, hotels are not required by Code to provide loading bays. In fact, outside the City's Regional Activity Center (RAC) in the downtown area, City Code requires loading zones only for free standing sales and/or services buildings, free standing office buildings and multi-tenant commercial buildings. Hotels are not required by Code to provide loading bays. With regard to truck activity in general, hotels of this nature experience only limited truck deliveries and those are of such limited duration that it is generally considered counterproductive to provide a separate space for such occasional activities. Unwarranted loading zones diminish the aesthetics and spacial efficiencies of a building and site unnecessarily.

When smaller delivery trucks do arrive at the hotel site, they will be parked internally in one of the 5 ground floor standard parking spaces at the north end of the first-floor garage. When a truck's length exceeds the 18-foot standard parking space or otherwise prevents internal circulation from continuing during the duration of the truck delivery, the truck will stand in the driveway's southbound (outbound) lane. When the southbound lane is utilized, valets will work together to operate the inbound lane as a two-way lane, ensuring as always that the inbound direction takes priority.

To protect the public from any possibility of truck deliveries being conducted from the overwide street (Alhambra Street is 30 feet wide instead of the standard 22- to 24-foot width), a vehicle overflow plaza has been designed and designated in the southwest corner of the building footprint as pictured in Attachment 7 (lower left corner A1). At 10 feet by 54 feet, it is of sufficient size and clearance to accommodate larger trucks. When needed, hotel staff will clear this area of any bystanders and assist the truck driver in backing into the designated area. As previously stated, all routine truck deliveries will be scheduled for off-peak vehicular periods.

Many routine and non-routine deliveries are made by vans that can be accommodated in the 5 standard parking spaces in the hotel garage's first floor. Larger truck deliveries by routine vendors of the hotel will be instructed to approach the site from the west and back into the hotel's main driveway or, when necessary, the vehicle overflow plaza. Attachment 8 illustrates various truck design vehicles' movements as they back into the hotel's driveway or the vehicle overflow plaza. A WB-40 tractor trailer, a Single Unit truck and a Service Vehicle (SVEH) are shown entering the vehicle overflow plaza. The waste removal vendor's Heavy Garbage Truck (KO 2N+1) is shown entering the hotel's main driveway to access the trash receptacles. (The KO 2N+1 design vehicle was chosen to represent the vendor's garbage truck because it is among the largest garbage design vehicles for which turning templates are available, and it reflects a rear-load truck as planned to be utilized at this site.)

Question 3: Can conflicts between waste removal, truck loading and other deliveries, and valet operations be avoided?

As referenced in the section above, removal of wastes and recyclables will be strictly scheduled to coordinate with environmental considerations. Most particularly, waste removal will occur when the noise generated by the trucks themselves is of least impact on the surrounding residences and businesses. The timing of waste removal should be tightly controlled to occur at a consistent time of day, and days of the week. This will allow the hotel to post the schedule and otherwise advise hotel guests that they will encounter a slight delay when calling for a car to leave the site during these time periods, as it will not be possible to deliver a previously-parked vehicle to a guest until waste removal activity is completed.

As clarified in the "Site Access/Internal Circulation" section of this evaluation, truck loading and other deliveries are anticipated to occur within the garage, by shorter trucks from the 5 standard parking spaces along the north end of the garage, and by longer trucks standing in the southbound (outbound) driveway lane. The vehicle overflow plaza in the southwest corner of the building footprint will be used to resolve any inadvertent conflicts.

As detailed in the response to the first question, above, up to 5 inbound vehicles can accumulate and be stored off the Alhambra Street travel lanes during waste removal. The arrival pattern analysis outlined in response to the first question above suggests that this number is unlikely to be reached or exceeded.

If you have any further questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Molly J. Hughes, AICP, PTP, AVS

President

Vintro Flotel Parking System Eval.wpd Attachments

#### **RESOLUTION NO. 13-**

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, APPROVING THE ISSUANCE OF A SITE PLAN LEVEL IV DEVELOPMENT PERMIT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HOTEL LOCATED AT 3029 ALHAMBRA STREET, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, IN AN ABA ZONING DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, Section 47-24.1 of the Unified Land Development Regulations (hereinafter "ULDR") of the City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida provides that no development of property in the City shall be permitted without first obtaining a development permit from the City of Fort Lauderdale in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the ULDR; and

WHEREAS, Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC submitted a development application and plan for a hotel with a bar/lounge, restaurant, pool and two levels of parking located at 3029 Alhambra Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and located in an ABA zoning district associated with the development known as the "Vintro Hotel"; and

WHEREAS, the Development Review Committee (PZ Case No. 70-R-12) at its meeting of October 9, 2012, reviewed the applicant's proposal; and

WHEREAS, the Planning and Zoning Board at its meeting of March 20, 2013, recommended denial of the proposed development plan to the City Commission; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission reviewed the development application and plan submitted by the applicant, as required by the Unified Land Development Regulations ("ULDR") of the City of Fort Lauderdale, and finds that the proposed development or use meets the standards and requirements of the ULDR and criteria for a Site Plan Level IV development;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA:

<u>SECTION 1</u>. That each WHEREAS clause set forth above is true and correct and incorporated herein by this reference.

<u>SECTION 2</u>. That the development plan submitted for a hotel with a bar/lounge, restaurant, pool and two levels of parking located at 3029 Alhambra Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and located in an ABA zoning district is hereby approved, subject to the conditions imposed by the Development Review Committee and City Commission.

<u>SECTION 3</u>. The following are additional conditions of approval imposed by the City Commission and shall not affect the applicability of other conditions imposed during the review process:

- 1. Execute a Valet Parking Agreement prior to CO for 100% of the project's parking;
- Prior to Final DRC (as reviewed by the Engineering Division) ensure proper staffing for valet parking operations by submitting valet parking procedures that will identify, among other policies, specific individual valet assignments by number, location and shift and committing to staff valets in accordance with the approved procedures;
- 3. Execute an Off-Site Parking Agreement with City or private property owner prior to CO that provides an additional two standard parking spaces at an off-site location near the site for emergency temporary use. Further, prior to CO provide evidence of a private or public long-term parking agreement to accommodate up to (47-8 downstairs always-accessible=) 39 cars off-site for extended emergencies:
- All noise levels shall comply with Chapter 17 Noise Control of the Code of Ordinances;
- Adopt and incorporate transportation demand management (TDM) programs set forth in the May 6, 2013 Hughes Hughes, Inc. Parking System Evaluation;
- Waste/recycling pickup and truck loading hours are restricted so that loading activities do not occur on site prior to 7:00 AM or after 8:00 PM;
- 7. A three-year minimum service maintenance agreement for the vehicle elevator and lift system equipment shall be provided to the City's Engineering Division prior to CO. Said agreement will specify the frequency of regular maintenance, the guaranteed response time to emergencies, and the minimum technician qualifications to the satisfaction of Engineering Staff, said specifications to be agreed to prior to final DRC. The applicant and successors shall maintain a similar service agreement for the life of the development program;
- 8. Prior to issuance of a C.O., a backup up generator shall be provided to service the elevator and lifts in the event of a power outage;
- 9. Prior to issuance of a C.O., a two-foot sidewalk easement shall be provided to ensure a total 7-foot wide sidewalk along Alhambra Street along the frontage of the project;

- 10. Prior to issuance of a master building permit contribute \$50,000 toward any pedestrian connectivity improvements in the vicinity of the development, which may include the Sebastian Lot project;
- 11. As per the Broward County Historical Commission recommendation, any ground disturbance activity on the project, including disturbances which may occur during site preparation, demolition and construction be monitored by a qualified professional and conform to the Florida Division of Historical Resources, Cultural Resource Management Standards for such work. The archeological monitor will observe ground disturbance activities for unanticipated archeological discoveries and will be required to complete a project monitoring report, including dates and times of monitoring as well as site observations to be submitted to the Broward County Historical Commission for review.

<u>SECTION 4</u>. That pursuant to the provisions of the ULDR of the City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, the proper City officials are hereby authorized to issue the necessary building and use permits subject to the conditions imposed by the Development Review Committee and City Commission.

<u>SECTION 5</u>. Issuance of a development permit by a municipality does not in any way create any right on the part of an applicant to obtain a permit from a state or federal agency and does not create any liability on the part of the municipality for issuance of the permit if the applicant fails to obtain requisite approvals or fulfill the obligations imposed by a state or federal agency or undertakes actions that result in a violation of state or federal law

<u>SECTION 6</u>. This approval is conditioned upon the applicant obtaining all other applicable state or federal permits before commencement of the development.

	ADOPTED this the	_ day of	, 2013.	
			Mayor	
			JOHN P. "JACK" SEILER	
ATTEST:				
С	ity Clerk			

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JONDA K. JOSEPH

### **RESOLUTION NO. 13-**

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, DENYING THE ISSUANCE OF A SITE PLAN LEVEL IV DEVELOPMENT PERMIT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HOTEL LOCATED AT 3029 ALHAMBRA STREET, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, IN AN ABA ZONING DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, Section 47-24.1 of the Unified Land Development Regulations (hereinafter "ULDR") of the City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida provides that no development of property in the City shall be permitted without first obtaining a development permit from the City of Fort Lauderdale in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the ULDR; and

WHEREAS, Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC submitted a development application and plan for a hotel with a bar/lounge, restaurant, pool and two levels of parking located at 3029 Alhambra Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and located in an ABA zoning district associated with the development known as the "Vintro Hotel"; and

WHEREAS, the Development Review Committee (PZ Case No. 70-R-12) at its meeting of October 9, 2012, reviewed the applicant's proposal; and

WHEREAS, the Planning and Zoning Board at its meeting of March 20, 2013, recommended denial of the proposed development plan to the City Commission; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission reviewed the development application and plan submitted by the applicant, as required by the Unified Land Development Regulations ("ULDR") of the City of Fort Lauderdale, and finds that the proposed development or use does not meet the standards and requirements of the ULDR and criteria for a Site Plan Level IV development;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA:

<u>SECTION 1</u>. That each WHEREAS clause set forth above is true and correct and incorporated herein by this reference.

<b>RES</b>	J IC	ITIO	N NC	13.
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PAGE 2

SECTION 2. That based on the failure to development plan submitted for a hotel with parking located at 3029 Alhambra Street, Fort district is hereby denied.	meet the requirements of Section the a bar/lounge, restaurant, pool and two levels of tauderdale, Florida, and located in an ABA zoning
ADOPTED this the day of	, 2013.
	Maria
	Mayor JOHN P. "JACK" SEILER
ATTEST:	
City Clerk JONDA K. JOSEPH	

L:\COMM2013\Resos\November 19\dms - Vintro Hotel (denial).docx

# **REQUEST:**

Site Plan Level IV; Development of Significant Impact

Case Number	70D12		
	70R12		
Applicant	Vintro Fort Lauderdale LLC.		
General Location	3029 Alhambra Street		
Property Size	12,500 SF / .287 acres		
Zoning	A-1-A Beachfront Area (ABA)		
Existing Use	Single Family Residence		
Future Land Use Designation	Central Regional Activity Center		
	47-12 Central Beach Districts		
Applicable ULDR Sections	47-25.2 Adequacy Requirements		
	47-25.3 Neighborhood Compatibility Requirements		
	Required	Proposed	
Lot Density	N/A	N/A	
Lot Size	N/A	12,500 SF	
Lot Width	N/A	100'	
Building Height	200' max	164'-4"	
Structure Length	200' max	95'	
Floor Area Ratio	4.0	4.2	
Landscape Area	N/A	2,385 SF	
Parking	53	48	
Setbacks/Yards	Required	Proposed	
Front (S)	20'	20'	
Side (E)	10-feet or half the height of the building (whichever is greater) 82' 2"	10'	
Side (W)	10-feet or half the height of the building (whichever is greater) 82' 2"	10'	
Rear (N)	20-feet or half the height of the building (whichever is greater) 82' 2"	20'	
Notification Requirements	Sign Notice 15 days prior to meeting		
Action Required	Approve, Approve with Conditions, or Deny		
Project Planner	Thomas Lodge, Planner II		

#### PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The applicant proposes a hotel project consisting of sixty-nine (69) hotel units, a 500 square-foot bar/lounge and a 2,000 square-foot restaurant located along Alhambra Street, between Seabreeze Boulevard and N. Birch Road. The development consists of a thirteen-story (164' 4") structure, which includes two levels of parking on the first and second floors and a reception area, restaurant, pool and hotel units on the remaining floors above.

#### PRIOR REVIEWS:

The Development Review Committee reviewed the proposal on October 9, 2012. All comments have been addressed.

# **REVIEW CRITERIA:**

As per ULDR Section 47-12.2, the A-1-A Beachfront Area District (ABA) encourages high quality destination resort uses. Hotel developments up to two hundred (200) feet in height are permitted, provided criteria outlined for ABA District, Central Beach Development Design Criteria, Neighborhood Compatibility and Adequacy requirements, as defined further below are met. The applicant has provided responses to the review criteria in the plans sets.

Pursuant to ULDR Section 47-12.5.B.1.c, the side and rear yard setbacks are the minimum requirements. Unless otherwise approved as a development of significant impact, in no case shall the yard setback

requirements be less than an amount equal to one-half the height of the building, when this is greater than the side and rear yard minimums. Half the height of the building is 82' 2" for the side and rear yard requirements with proposed setbacks of 10 feet on the sides and 20 feet in the rear being requested as part of the allowance under a Development of Significant Impact.

The applicant is also requesting a 5% increase in the permitted floor area ratio from 4.0 to 4.2. Pursuant to ULDR Section 47-12.5.B.6, in the event the developer of a parcel of land in the ABA district desires to deviate from the maximum requirements of this district, for height or FAR, the developer may submit the design of the proposed development for rating according to the following design compatibility and community scale:

- i. Distinctive design that reflects positively on the overall character of the City: one (1) point;
- ii. Architectural character that reflects a particular sensitivity to the history and culture of South Florida: one (1) point;
- iii. Color and composition that reflects the natural colors and composition of South Florida: one (1) point;
- iv. Architectural design that represents a deviation from "sameness": one (1) point;
- v. Building orientation that relieves the monotony of building massing and scale along A-1-A: one (1) point;
- vi. Accessible pedestrian spaces that are integrated into public pedestrian spaces and corridors along A-1-A: one (1) to (3) points depending on the area of pedestrian area according to the following:
  - a) Up to five thousand (5,000) square feet of pedestrian area: one (1) point; and
  - b) Greater than five thousand (5,000) square feet of pedestrian area: one-tenth (0.1) point for each additional two thousand (2,000) square feet of pedestrian area above five thousand (5,000) square feet up to a maximum of two (2) points;
- vii. Distinctive public facilities that contribute to the destination resort character of the central beach area including plazas, courtyards and parks: one-tenth (0.1) point for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of distinctive public facilities up to a maximum of two (2) points;
- viii. Lot aggregation; one-tenth (0.1) point for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of land area proposed for development above twenty-five thousand (25,000) square feet up to a maximum of two (2) points; and
- ix. Consolidation of previously parcelized land; five-tenths (0.5) point for each five thousand (5,000) square feet of land that is assembled into the parcel of land proposed for development up to a maximum of two (2) points.

For a 5% increase in the required floor area ratio, the proposed development must have a rating of at least five (5) points on the design compatibility and community character scale. The applicant has provided a response to points; i, ii, iii, iv and v for a total of five (5) points met.

Pursuant to ULDR Section 47-12.6.B, the following criteria shall apply for developments in the Central Beach:

- It shall first be determined whether the proposed development or use is compatible with the character of the overall plan of development contemplated by the revitalization plan for the central beach area.
- 2. It shall then be determined whether the architectural design of the proposed development is compatible with the design guidelines provided in Sec. 47-25.3. The design guidelines provided in Sec. 47-25.3 are intended to provide a framework for design review of proposed developments and outline the design elements which have been determined to be compatible with the revitalization plan.
- 3. The design guidelines provided in this section are not intended to be exclusive. Alternative architectural and design concepts outlined in the development application will be considered during review of the development application. It shall be the applicant's burden to show that the proposed alternative architectural and design concepts are compatible with the character of the overall plan of development contemplated by the revitalization plan for the central beach area and not incompatible with the design guidelines provided in this section.
- 4. It shall then be determined whether the proposed development incorporates design or architectural elements which mitigate the development's impacts, if any, on existing uses in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development.

5. The goal of the City in the adoption of the revitalization plan is to facilitate development of the central beach area as a world-class destination resort. The primary objective of the design review shall be to implement the overall plan of development and to foster redevelopment as contemplated in the revitalization plan.

As per ULDR Sec. 47-25.3.A.3.e.i.b, consideration shall be given to the recommendations of the adopted neighborhood master plan in which the proposed development is to be located, or which it abuts. The draft Central Beach Master Plan is intended to take the place of previous plans for the Central Beach area and the applicant took certain efforts to accommodate the intent of the Master Plan guidelines as well as the architectural design criteria of the code. The proposed design of the project has a 29' shoulder pedestal and incorporates Miami Modern "MiMo" architectural style elements such as cantilevers, spiral stair motifs, glass walls and decorative screening that was first introduced in South Florida in the 1940s. The project's vertical plane is moderated through the use of balconies, fenestration, a roof garden and eyebrow projections throughout. At least one form of moderation is used every (3) stories. The ground level includes an open plaza and seating, with landscaping, water feature and shading devices to help create an active, vibrant and comfortable pedestrian environment at the street level.

#### Adequacy and Neighborhood Compatibility:

The neighborhood compatibility criteria of ULDR Sec 47-25.3 include performance standards requiring all developments to be "compatible with, and preserve the character and integrity of adjacent neighborhoods...include improvements or modifications either on-site or within the public rights-of-way to mitigate adverse impacts, such as traffic, noise, odors, shadow, scale, visual nuisances, or other similar adverse effects to adjacent neighborhoods. These improvements or modifications may include, but shall not be limited to, the placement or orientation of buildings and entryways, parking areas, bufferyards, alteration of building mass, and the addition of landscaping, walls, or both, to ameliorate such impacts"

The properties to the north, south, east and west are all zoned A-1-A Beachfront Area (ABA) zoning district. Overall, the buildings surrounding the site range from two to sixteen stories. Directly to the northeast of the project site is a sixteen-story multi-family building and the other buildings on the block between Seville Street and Alhambra Street are two, three and four-stories. Across Alhambra Street to the south is a three-story multifamily building and a surface parking lot. The proposed project is similar to the mass and scale of structures in the surrounding vicinity.

The applicant has submitted narratives regarding the project's compliance with Section 47-25.2, Adequacy Requirements, and Section 47-25.3, Neighborhood Compatibility Requirements, attached with the site plan and submittal material, to assist the Board in determining if the proposal meets these criteria. A context plan and perspective renderings depicting the height, mass, scale, shadow, materials and details, etc. of the proposed development as it relates to surrounding properties have also been provided with the site plan submittal.

#### Parking and Circulation:

As per ULDR Sec. 47-20, Parking Requirements, a total of 53 parking spaces are required for the proposed uses, based on recently approved hotel and bar parking rates adopted for the Central Beach area, as follows:

(69) hotel units @ 0.67 spaces per room = 46.2 Bar/Lounge @ 1 space per 76 SF = 6.6

TOTAL: (52.8) 53 parking spaces required

The 48-space garage, located on the first and second floors, exceeds the hotel room-parking requirement by 1 space. The 6-space parking requirement for the lobby bar will be met by augmenting the 1 on-site bar parking space with 5 off-site spaces secured via the City's pay-in-lieu program as per ULDR Sec. 47-12.7, in which, at the time of issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy, the applicant will pay a one-time parking facility fee per parking space required but not provided on-site. The funds are anticipated to help fund future parking improvements, such as in the city lot diagonally across Alhambra Street from the hotel site, where additional metered parking spaces could be added to the area's current public parking supply.

The project incorporates new parking technologies that include hydraulic lifts allowing two vehicles to occupy the same parking space on all but 6 of the garage's 48 parking spaces. A car (freight) elevator

provides access to the 38 second-floor parking spaces. The applicant will execute a valet parking agreement for 100% of the project's parking.

According to the trip generation study performed by Hughes Inc., The project is projected, based on standard trip rates, to generate 37 trips during the morning peak hour, and 41 trips during the afternoon peak hour, with another 166 trips occurring during the other 22 hours of an average weekday. The applicant anticipates that these volumes will be lower, based the project's clientele and location within the Beach Activity Center. If the project is approved, 685 trips will remain (including all pending projects) in the Central Beach Regional Activity Center.

Based on the traffic study provided, the roadway network providing access to the project site has adequate capacity to accommodate the estimated traffic. To help ensure that traffic associated with the restaurant is kept to a minimum, the applicant proposes to put transportation demand management (TDM) programs in place, which would include incentives to encourage patrons to bike to the site, and employees to bike, ride the bus or carpool to work, with a heavy emphasis on reducing employee trips. The applicant's Trip Generation Study is attached as **Exhibit 1**.

#### **Comprehensive Plan Consistency:**

The proposed development is consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan in that the hotel use proposed is permitted in the Central Regional Activity Center land use category.

#### **STAFF FINDINGS:**

Staff recommends the Board approve this request, subject to conditions herein and consistent with:

ULDR Section 47-12, Central Beach Districts
ULDR Section 47-25.2, Adequacy Requirements
ULDR Section 47-25.3, Neighborhood Compatibility Requirements

#### **CONDITIONS:**

- The applicant shall pay the one-time parking facility fee for the 5 off-site parking spaces secured via the City's pay-in-lieu program as per ULDR Sec. 47-12.7 at the time of issuance of Certificate of Occupancy.
- 2. The applicant shall execute a valet parking agreement for 100% of the project's parking.
- The applicant shall adopt and incorporate transportation demand management (TDM) programs in place, satisfactory to the approval of the City's Transportation and Mobility Department and Engineering Division.
- 4. The final streetscape design, including on-street parking along Alhambra Street shall be finalized prior to placement of item on the City Commission agenda.

# **PLANNING & ZONING BOARD REVIEW OPTIONS:**

If the Planning and Zoning Board determines that the proposed development or use meets the standards and requirements of the ULDR and criteria for review, the Planning and Zoning Board shall recommend approval or approval with conditions to the City Commission necessary to ensure compliance with the standards and requirements of the ULDR and criteria for the proposed development or use.

If the Planning and Zoning Board determines that the proposed development or use does not meet the standards and requirements of the ULDR and criteria for the proposed development or use, the Planning and Zoning Board shall recommend denial to the City Commission.

# PLANNING AND ZONING BOARD CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE CITY HALL COMMISSION CHAMBERS – 1<sup>ST</sup> FLOOR 100 NORTH ANDREWS AVENUE FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 2013 – 6:30 P.M.

#### Cumulative

JI	une 2012-May 2013	
Attendance	Present	Absent
P	9	1
P	9	. 1
P	7	0
Α	8	2
Р	8	2
P	9	1
P	· 10	0
Α .	8	2
Р	. 8	2
	Attendance P P P A P P A P P A P A A A A	P 9 P 9 A 8 P 8 P 9 A 8 A 8 A 8

It was noted that a quorum was present at the meeting.

#### Staff

Ella Parker, Urban Design and Planning Manager D'Wayne Spence, Assistant City Attorney Anthony Fajardo, Urban Design and Development David Harrow, Urban Design and Development Tom Lodge, Urban Design and Development Yvonne Redding, Urban Design and Development Tom White, Public Works Brigitte Chiappetta, Recording Secretary, Prototype, Inc.

# Communications to City Commission

None.

# <u>index</u>

	Case Number	<u>Applicant</u>
1.	21R13**	Ninth Street Investments, LLC
2.	40R13*	Broward Center for the Performing Arts
3.	1Z13** *	City of Fort Lauderdale / Townsend Park
4.	70R12**	Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC / Vintro Hotel
5.	76R12**	Archdiocese of Miami / St. Jerome's Catholic Church and School
6.	Communication to	the City Commission

# 7. For the Good of the City

# **Special Notes:**

Local Planning Agency (LPA) items (\*) – In these cases, the Planning and Zoning Board will act as the Local Planning Agency (LPA). Recommendation of approval will include a finding of consistency with the City's Comprehensive Plan and the criteria for rezoning (in the case of rezoning requests).

**Quasi-Judicial items (\*\*)** – Board members disclose any communication or site visit they have had pursuant to Section 47-1.13 of the ULDR. All persons speaking on quasi-judicial matters will be sworn in and will be subject to cross-examination.

Chair McTigue called the meeting to order at 6:31 p.m. and all stood for the Pledge of Allegiance. The Chair introduced the Board members, and Urban Design and Planning Manager Ella Parker introduced the Staff members present. Attorney Spence explained the quasi-judicial process used by the Board.

Chair McTigue advised that Applicants are allowed 15 minutes for their presentations; representatives of associations and groups are allowed five minutes, and individual speakers are allowed three minutes each.

**Motion** made by Ms. Tuggle, seconded by Mr. McCulla, to approve the February 20, 2013 minutes. In a voice vote, the **motion** passed unanimously.

Chair McTigue stated that the Applicant of Item 3 has requested a deferral to the April 17 Board meeting.

**Motion** made by Mr. McCulla, seconded by Mr. Cohen, to defer [Item 3 as requested]. In a voice vote, the **motion** passed unanimously.

Chair McTigue continued that there had also been a request to move Item 5 to third on the Agenda to allow more time to hear Item 4.

**Motion** made by Mr. McCulla, seconded by Mr. Cohen, to move Item 5. In a voice vote, the **motion** passed unanimously.

# 1. Ninth Street Investments, LLC.

Yvonne Redding

21R13

Request: \*\*

Site Plan Review / Waterway Use and Yard Modification

Legal Description:

The North ½ of lot 27 and all of lot 28 of NERMI ISLES, ISLAND No. 4,

according to the plat thereof, as recorded in PB 24, Pg 43, PRBC.

General Location:

161 Isle of Venice

District:

2

Disclosures were made, and any members of the public wishing to speak on this Item were sworn in. Chair McTigue stated that due to a conflict of interest, he would recuse himself from this Item.

Jiro Yates, representing the Applicant, showed a PowerPoint presentation, stating that the subject property has been a vacant lot for approximately four years. The proposed project is a three-level 10-unit condominium with at-grade parking. Four units will be located on the second and third floors, and two units will be located on the top floor.

Mr. Yates advised that the Applicant's team has worked closely with City Staff to determine concerns regarding the property and address most of these through the project's design. He concluded that several images of the project are included in the members' information packets.

Yvonne Redding, representing Urban Design and Development, said the Application is for waterway use, as the property is located on the Isle of Venice. The yard modification request would allow the project's pool and spa to be located within the waterway setback of 20 ft., which is restricted primarily to landscaping unless otherwise approved by the Board. Open corridors to the waterway are maintained by an open garage treatment on the ground floor, and the side areas will be kept clear of landscaping to allow pedestrians to view the waterway. The massing and fenestration will be varied and the terraces cantilevered for an increase in both light and ventilation along the waterway. The Applicant plans to provide the required 21 parking spaces.

There being no questions from the Board at this time, Vice Chair Hansen opened the public hearing. As there were no members of the public wishing to speak on this Item, Vice Chair Hansen closed the public hearing and brought the discussion back to the Board.

**Motion** made by Mr. McCuila, seconded by Mr. Cohen, to approve the Item as presented. In a roll call vote, the **motion** passed 5-0. (Chair McTigue recused himself. A memorandum of voting conflict is attached to these minutes.)

Chair McTigue returned to the Board at this time.

#### 2. Broward Center for the Performing Arts

Yvonne Redding

40R13

Request: \*

Sign Approval pursuant to ULDR Sec. 47.22.4.C.13.I

Legal Description:

Parcel A, Performing Arts Center, PB 140, Page 143 PRBC.

General Location:

201 SW 5th Avenue

District:

4

Doug Tober, Vice President and General Manager of the Broward Center for the Performing Arts, explained that the Application is for the Center's proposed exterior sign package. The package includes identification, wayfinding, and donor recognition signage. A number of signs would be visible from the exterior of the property. All signs would be located on the premises.

Ms. Redding stated that the City Commission has given Site Plan Approval to the Center's proposed expansion. The additional signage would exceed Code by 11 signs, four of which are free-standing; Code allows the property to have four signs in total, two of which may be free-standing. The additional signage is requested due to the intensity of the site's build-out.

There being no questions from the Board at this time, Chair McTigue opened the public hearing. As there were no members of the public wishing to speak on this Item, Chair McTigue closed the public hearing and brought the discussion back to the Board.

**Motion** made by Mr. Cohen, seconded by Mr. McCulla, for approval. In a roll call vote, the **motion** passed 6-0.

# 5. <u>Archdiocese of Miami / St Jerome's Catholic</u> Thomas Lodge Church and School

76R12

Request: \*\*

Site Plan Review / Increase in Maximum Dimensional Requirements

Legal Description:

The S.E. ¼ of the N.E. ¼ of the N.E. ¼ of Section 21, Township 50 South,

Range 42 East, Broward County, Florida.

General Location:

2601 SW 9th Avenue

District:

4

Gus Carbonell, representing the Applicant, showed a PowerPoint presentation to the Board. He stated that the addition to St. Jerome's School will consist of a science room, three additional classrooms, and administrative offices and restrooms. These additions would be located in the middle of the 10-acre site, which has sufficient parking to accommodate the addition.

Tom Lodge, representing Urban Design and Development, advised that the proposal is for a one-storey, 4348 sq. ft. classroom addition to the school. An increase in the structure's maximum dimension requirements in a CF-HS district

is subject to Site Plan Level 3 permitting. Staff recommends approval of the request.

Disclosures were made by the Board members.

There being no questions from the Board at this time, Chair McTigue opened the public hearing. As there were no members of the public wishing to speak on this Item, Chair McTigue closed the public hearing and brought the discussion back to the Board.

**Motion** made by Ms. Tuggle, seconded by Mr. Ferber, to approve. In a roll call vote, the **motion** passed 6-0.

#### 4. <u>Vintro Fort Lauderdale LLC. / Vintro Hotel</u>

Thomas Lodge

70R12

Request: \*\*

Site Plan Review / 69 unit hotel in the ABA zoning district

Legal Description:

Lots 16 and 17 of Block 6, of LAUDER DEL MAR, according to the plat

thereof as recorded in Plat Book 7, Page 30, of the Public Records of

Broward County, Florida.

General Location:

3029 Alhambra Street

District:

2

Disclosures were made, and any members of the public wishing to speak on this Item were sworn in.

Scott Backman, representing the Applicant, showed a PowerPoint presentation to the Board. He explained that the Vintro Hotel is a boutique hotel seeking to expand into the Fort Lauderdale Beach area as well as other locations along the eastern seaboard.

The property is located within the ABA zoning district and the Central Regional Activity Center (RAC). The maximum height permitted in ABA is 200 ft.; Mr. Backman noted that the proposed height of the project would be 164 ft. The ABA zoning district is intended to promote "high-quality resort destination uses," such as boutique and resort hotels, which Mr. Backman said are encouraged throughout the area. He noted that this zoning designation requires compliance with beach development standards as well as ABA requirements.

He continued that as a permitted use within the ABA district, the project is automatically subject to Site Plan Level 4 review. Setback regulations along the beach, and within the ABA district, are required to be half the height of the

building, unless that building is determined to be a development of significant impact. If this determination is made, it is permissible for a project to meet the minimum standards of a 20 ft. front and rear setback and 10 ft. side setbacks. The building's height of 164 ft. would be 18 ft., or 35%, lower than the maximum allowed.

The entire project requires 53 parking spaces, 47 of which are required by the hotel use itself. The Applicant is providing 48 spaces within the building, with the remaining five spaces paid for by a fee in lieu, which is allowed in the beach area. This has been agreed upon by the Applicant and Transportation and Mobility Staff.

Mr. Backman concluded that the permissible floor area ratio (FAR) for the property is 4%; however, within the ABA district, up to a maximum of a 20% bonus is allowed if certain criteria and guidelines are met. The Applicant is requesting the allowable bonus of 5%, which is allowed if five of nine architectural design standards are met. He observed that a 5% FAR is equivalent to approximately 2500 sq. ft. within the building in addition to the permitted 4%.

He showed slides of the building's elevations, explaining how the project meets the five criteria that would allow them the 5% FAR. The criteria are as follows:

- A distinctive design that reflects positively on the overall character of the City: this includes a planned streetscape area along Alhambra Street, as well as vertical moderation, use of balconies, and open-air spaces.
- 2. Architecture that reflects sensitivity to the history and culture of south Florida: "Miami Modem" design has been incorporated into the project. Design elements include colors, cantilevered roofs, floating planes, concrete eyebrows, and glass walls.
- 3. Use of the natural colors and composition of south Florida: Mr. Backman noted the tropical colors associated with Miami Modern design.
- 4. Employing an architectural design that represents a deviation from sameness: this includes substantial changes in articulation, as well as an overall project that will fit into the look of the beach area while also standing out as a unique structure.
- Building orientation that relieves the monotony of building massing and scale along A1A: Mr. Backman showed an east-west section of the building and its various components in compliance with this requirement.

Because the project is located on the beach, its design must also comply with the Central Beach Development and Permitting Approval requirements, which are listed in ULDR Chapter 47. The project must comply with the City's Revitalization Plan, which was adopted in the 1990s and affect height, articulation, and incorporation of a pedestrian streetscape. Mr. Backman noted that streetscape components include benches, a water feature, and an outdoor café. The building

has also been moved an additional 10 ft. back from the street in order to provide more public open space.

The Revitalization Plan also requires active ground floors and pedestrian areas for both hotel guests and pedestrians using the beach. Public parking is available in the area and may be increased by the City in the future. The fenestration requirement provides open areas along the frontage of the project. Trash and storage areas are entirely enclosed within the ground floor of the building.

Screening requirements are in place for the parking area and rooftop equipment, and the Applicant has worked with City Staff to ensure the project provides appropriate landscaping, street trees, and green space around the building. Only one sign is proposed for the project, which will be located at the pedestrian level behind the water feature. Mr. Backman showed slides displaying renderings of these features.

He noted that it had been initially difficult to overcome issues related to valet operations and loading facilities, as all loading and trash removal is required to occur in the building itself. After discussions with City Staff, the height of the building's first floor was increased to ensure there is sufficient room for trash removal and loading/unloading vehicles.

Mr. Backman observed that the majority of high-rise buildings in the area reach a height of 110 ft.-240 ft. He pointed out that the building's height is near the middle of this range, and showed aerial views of the existing buildings in the area. He concluded that multiple planning documents, including the Beach Revitalization Plan, the Beach Master Plan, and ABA zoning criteria, contribute to making the Fort Lauderdale beach a world-class destination resort, featuring both large resort hotels and smaller boutique hotels on the beach.

Mr. Cohen requested more detail regarding delivery and trash removal. Molly Hughes, traffic consultant for the project, advised that the hotel will use a parking system that is new to the City, and the Applicant had wished to ensure there were no conflicts with this system. Regarding the ingress and egress of trucks, she explained that the building's original elevation did not permit entrance of a full-sized truck; the garage was redesigned to accommodate a maximum truck height of "just over 13 feet." In addition, the width of each driveway lane within the garage is 10 ft.

The proposal is for inbound vehicles to continuously use the inbound lane, while trucks would enter from the west and back into the outbound lane, which they could occupy during unloading. Because the hotel plans to use valet service only, valets will be made aware of the hotel's delivery schedule, and guests will be advised that they may not exit the garage during this time unless prior arrangements have been made. If these arrangements are made, the guests'

cars will be placed on the ground floor, which will allow them to exit the garage using the inbound lane. Ms. Hughes concluded that using lanes differently is one benefit of using a valet-only parking garage.

Mr. Cohen asked if trucks would be "staging on the street" while waiting to enter the building. Ms. Hughes said the trucks would back into the driveway from the west, which she described as a single maneuver rather than a staging process.

Vice Chair Hansen asked how emergency vehicles, such as an ambulance, or a large tractor-trailer would enter the building, as backing would be difficult. Ms. Hughes replied that ambulances and other emergency vehicles would not have to be accommodated in this manner, as the entire area would be cleared in the event of an emergency.

Vice Chair Hansen offered the example of two deliveries occurring at the same time, asking what would be done in this event. Ms. Hughes said there would be sufficient room for more than one vehicle in the outbound lane. She stated that a vehicle could back into the building, using the full 20 ft. width of the two lanes, and turn into the outgoing lane. Vice Chair Hansen explained that in the absence of a turning radius, a truck would have to "pull into the other lane on Alhambra," which would block traffic during the maneuver. Ms. Hughes said this was not the conclusion reached by the Applicant or Staff.

Mr. Lodge stated that the proposal was for a 13-storey hotel consisting of 69 units, a 500 sq. ft. bar/lounge, and a 2000 sq. ft. restaurant. The building would include two levels of parking on the first and second floors, a pool, and the restaurant and hotel units. Per ULDR Section 47-12.2, the ABA district encourages high-quality destination resort uses, including hotel developments of up to 200 ft. in height, provided that criteria for the ABA district, Central Beach, neighborhood compatibility, and adequacy requirements are met. The side and rear yard setbacks have minimum requirements unless otherwise approved as a development of significant impact.

The Applicant is also requesting a 5% increase in FAR. ULDR Section 47-12.5.B.6 states that if a developer wishes to deviate from the maximum requirements of the ABA district in either height or FAR, the developer may submit the development's design for a rating according to the design and compatibility community scale. Surrounding zoning districts are either ABA or A1A Beachfront Area; buildings surrounding the site reach between two and 16 stories.

The proposed development is consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan within the Central RAC land use category. Staff recommends approval of the project, subject to the conditions listed in the Staff Report, which are as follows:

- The Applicant shall pay the one-time parking facility fee for the five offsite parking spaces secured via the City's pay in lieu program, as per ULDR Section 47-12.7, at the time of the issuance of a certificate of occupancy.
- 2. The Applicant shall execute a valet parking agreement for 100% of the project's parking.
- 3. The Applicant shall adopt and incorporate Transportation Demand Management Programs in place, satisfactory to the approval of the City's Transportation and Mobility Department and Engineering Division.
- 4. The final streetscape design, including on-street parking along Alhambra Street, shall be finalized prior to the placement of the Item on the City Commission Agenda.
- 5. A letter from the Broward County Historical Commission suggests that any ground-level activity on the project, including disturbances which may occur during site preparation, demolition, and construction, be monitored by a qualified professional and conform to the Florida Division of Historical Resources' cultural resource management standards.

Mr. Witschen asked how the proposed project was determined to be compatible at its location, pointing out that if buildings of its size were replicated on the same block, it would not be a positive change for the area. Ms. Parker said there are buildings of similar height within the ABA zoning district, although they are not located on the same block. The ABA district is intended to accommodate resort/destination uses.

She added that Staff has worked with the Applicant to scale down the building and bring it into compliance with the Beach Master Plan and the Redevelopment Plan, which led to the assessment that it is an appropriate use. Mr. Witschen commented that if the Application is approved, he would find it difficult to find subsequent similar developments incompatible.

Mr. McCulla requested clarification of Staff condition #3. Mr. Lodge explained that this means measures to encourage more individuals to use alternative forms of transportation. Ms. Parker said these measures are intended to relieve some of the parking demand in the area, such as bringing guests to the hotel via taxi or shuttle.

Mr. McCulla pointed out that the site is considered to be adequately parked with the addition of the five spaces paid for through the pay in lieu program. Ms. Hughes stated that the Applicant has voluntarily agreed to participate in the Transportation Demand Management Program and its established activities that are known to reduce traffic and parking demand.

She continued that the Applicant feels the hotel can take the following five voluntary steps on an ongoing basis to help reduce traffic:

- 1. Employees are underwritten to ride transit, as there is a bus stop near the site:
- 2. Employees are encouraged, with financial support, to ride bicycles if they live within a commutable distance;
- Bar and restaurant patrons coming from elsewhere can participate in a program that will provide them with a discount on their bill if they took their bicycle rather than driving to the facility;
- 4. The hotel will coordinate an ongoing ride sharing/ride pairing system, so all employees will know if other employees live sufficiently close to participate in a carpool;
- 5. Employees will not be reimbursed for parking off-site.

Ms. Hughes concluded that while these steps do not directly address deliveries to the hotel, they will reduce the number of vehicles in the driveway. They are expected to reduce the parking demand during peak hours by 10 spaces, and to reduce traffic by 30%–40%. She added that boutique hotels also benefit from a higher percentage of guest arrival by taxi. The above conditions were voluntarily proposed by the hotel and will be mandatory.

Vice Chair Hansen asked how long it would take a valet to retrieve the farthest car from the second floor of the parking garage. He added that another concern was the stacking of cars in the event that valets must retrieve multiple cars at the same time. Ms. Hughes replied that there will be five standard parking spaces at the north end of the driveway, which will be used to remove vehicles from the travel lanes and move patrons into the lobby. At this point, valets will place the cars, one at a time, in a car elevator to take them to the second floor. This process can be completed within 131 seconds. A study at similar hotels showed an "even arrival of vehicles," even during peak hours.

Vice Chair Hansen asked how many valets will be on the premises. Ms. Hughes said there would be at least three valets at any given time.

Vice Chair Hansen referred to page A301 from the Board members' information packets, noting that a typical garbage collection truck lifts bins overhead. Ms. Hughes said a different type of collection vehicle would be sent to this location; Staff had required the Applicant to provide a letter from a vendor stating that they can service the building with its proposed design.

Ms. Tuggle asked if the Central Beach Alliance (CBA) had been involved in the process of planning the hotel. Mr. Backman replied that the Applicant had held a series of meetings with the CBA, presenting the project to the general membership on November 8, 2012 and again during the second week of March 2013. He stated that at the March meeting, the CBA had voted unanimously to oppose the project. Ms. Tuggle asked what objections the surrounding neighborhood had to the project. Mr. Backman said the community's comments

had not been acceptable to the Applicant, as they had felt a two- or three-storey building was more compatible with the surrounding area. Other concerns had included parking issues on Alhambra Street and a perception that existing buildings in the area had historical significance. He concluded that the Applicant's meetings with the community had not resulted in the two parties' finding any middle ground for agreement.

There being no further questions from the Board at this time, Chair McTigue opened the public hearing.

Steve Wernick, attorney representing the owner of the Casablanca Café, explained that his client's property lies to the east of the proposed project. He stated that his client objected to the notice posted on the property, which lists the Application as undergoing Site Plan Level 3 review when he believed it should actually state Site Plan Level 4.

He continued that for Site Plan Level 4 review, the Board is asked to determine whether the project demonstrates neighborhood compatibility with the adjacent neighborhood and preserves its character and integrity. He asserted that the 13-storey project, while permitted in the ABA zoning district, is out of scale with the contiguous properties, and the proposed Miami Modern architecture is not commonly found in the area. He stated that no evidence of neighborhood compatibility was demonstrated in either the Application or the accompanying Staff Report.

Mr. Wemick continued that his client had scheduled a meeting with Mr. Backman and the Applicant some months ago; however, this meeting was canceled because the Applicant could not attend.

He concluded that the setbacks proposed for the project represented an 88% reduction in size from the standard setbacks of half the building's height. With regard to parking and stacking, Mr. Wernick continued that no traffic study has been submitted for the project. His client was also concerned with the stacking of vehicles. He advised that the Applicant was providing only 48 of the 53 required parking spaces, and was not taking the property's restaurant into account when determining the parking requirement.

With respect to the historic nature of the area, Mr. Wernick said the State of Florida has considered the existing structure on the site as a "potential historic building." The City's Central Beach Survey, conducted in 2009, also identified the building as a potentially historic structure. The ULDR states that when a structure has been identified as having historical significance by any entity within the state, the Applicant is responsible for submitting the information to the City with the development permit application. The Applicant's submission included a statement that the property has not been identified as having historic

significance. He felt this significance should be taken into consideration by the Board, and possibly by the City's Historic Preservation Board.

Mr. McCulla requested clarification of whether or not Mr. Wernick's client had met with the Applicant. Mr. Wernick replied that his client had met with Mr. Backman, the Applicant's representative. He characterized this as "not really a meeting," as the Applicant did not attend.

Mr. McCulla asked if changing the notice signs from Site Plan Level 3 to Site Plan Level 4 would have affected Mr. Wernick's presence at the meeting or any action on his client's part. Mr. Wernick said he would still have attended the meeting in any case. Mr. McCulla pointed out that according to Code, a scrivener's error in the notice does not invalidate a hearing. He added that the client's property was more affected than others in the area by the project's designation as a project of significant impact, as this potentially entitles the property to be much closer to the Casablanca Café than it might be otherwise.

Mr. Wemick said a major reason his client opposed the project was based on operational concerns, such as stacking, loading, and the number of parking spaces; he suggested if the project was based on a larger parcel of land, these concerns might be alleviated. Mr. McCulla observed that this would have also resulted in a much larger building.

Mr. Wernick said his client has received some of the information included in the Applicant's presentation to the Board, and reiterated that no traffic study had been required for the project: any such studies had been internal. He asked if the restaurant to be located on the property was taken into consideration with regard to traffic and parking. Ms. Parker said the City's Engineering Division had determined no such study was required, and had taken the restaurant into account when making this decision.

Mr. Wernick said the on-site restaurant was not counted in the Staff Report. Vice Chair Hansen observed that the Report's parking calculation states this is not applicable because it is a small restaurant within the hotel.

Mr. Cohen requested clarification of the site's potentially historic status. Mr. Wernick explained that the building is not located in a historic district of the City and has not been officially designated as a historic structure by the National Trust; however, he noted that "there have been reports prepared based on the age and architectural significance of the building." He felt this information should have been disclosed by the Applicant. Mr. Wernick clarified that the report he had seen on this topic was dated 1988, with no subsequent historic designation, although the City has discussed this issue in recent weeks.

Ms. Tuggle requested information on the location of the restaurant. Mr. Backman said it will be located at the penthouse level and will be operated under the common ownership of the hotel and lobby bar. Ms. Tuggle asked if it would be possible for a private party to rent the restaurant for an event, such as a wedding. Mr. Backman said while this might be possible, the restaurant is only 2000 sq. ft. in total, with approximately 40 tables. Ms. Tuggle observed that there is also an outdoor terrace associated with the restaurant.

Ken Sheard, private citizen, stated that he is the property manager and a resident of the nearby Seasons condominium. He commented that the parking proposed at the ground level would be very close to the condominium's pool area, and asked if studies have been done with regard to the noise generated by garbage trucks, as he felt this would affect condominium residents. He said he did not feel the proposed plan for parking and deliveries was practical, nor was the idea that a tractor-trailer could back into the parking facility to unload. He showed a photo of traffic on Alhambra Street as seen from the Seasons, stating that cars will be backed up onto A1A. He also pointed out that both the hotel and the restaurant will have service providers making deliveries to the premises.

Mr. Cohen asked if the Applicant had made a presentation to the Seasons. Mr. Sheard said they had not.

Holly Bona, private citizen, said she resides on Seville Street at a seven-unit apartment complex adjacent to the project. She advised that the 10 ft. easement sought by the Applicant would allow the proposed building to infringe on this property. She pointed out that while the Seasons is also a high-rise building in the area, it appears to be a small building on a large lot when its setbacks to adjacent properties are taken into consideration. The subject property, however, would be a large building on a small lot due to its requested setbacks.

Ms. Bona said it was also her professional opinion as a real estate agent that the apartment complex would suffer a devaluation of approximately 20% due to the loss of privacy and sunlight and the increased noise.

Ron Mintz, private citizen, said the property was located in a heavily used pedestrian area and would be "too much" for the neighborhood due to safety concerns. He also felt some of the Applicant's proposals for the property, such as encouraging alternate forms of transportation by hotel guests, were ludicrous.

Nivea Cordova Berios, private citizen, stated that the size comparison between the project and the Seasons condominium was not accurate, as the Seasons has 23,500 sq. ft. She added that her neighbors were shocked that the project would be considered in a part of the City that already experiences heavy delivery traffic and blocked larges. She advised that it is already difficult for area residents to

sleep due to the noise generated by delivery vehicles, and parking in the area is already a problem.

Eric Bona, private citizen, advised that he owns a property abutting the project. He asserted that other buildings in the area have setbacks that minimize their impact on neighboring properties, and are one- or two-storey buildings at the setback level; the proposed building, however, is "too big for the lot." He felt many of his tenants would move out when construction began, as they would be unwilling to tolerate the noise.

Mark Van Dom, private citizen, said he represented several residents who felt the project would decrease property value, including "the overall value of Fort Lauderdale," and would increase risk and act as a detriment to the beach. He expressed concern regarding the noise generated by the car lift. He felt that the noise, dust, and congestion associated with construction of the building, which could have a harmful effect on the health of neighboring residents.

Steve Glassman, representing the Broward Trust for Historic Preservation, distributed copies of information that was sent to Staff and the Board members. He advised that he had contacted Staff some months ago regarding the historic issues associated with the site, as projects located in proximity to historic resources must go before the Historic Preservation Board for comment and review. He felt this information should have been presented to the Board.

He continued that a single-family home, constructed in 1925, currently sits on the 100x125 ft. lot. The property was once the winter home of a former United States Senator and has historic significance. Mr. Glassman pointed out that the Historic Preservation Board has asked the City Commission to allow them to comment on and review the project, and has requested an application for historic designation for both the Casablanca Café and the Casa Alhambra.

Mr. Glassman added that while the proposed building is attractive, it was not appropriate for the site, which was too small for the building's size. He asserted that the surrounding area is very busy, with pedestrian and vehicular traffic both day and night, and could not accommodate the project as it has been proposed. While he respected the need for tourism on the beach, he did not feel the proposed project could be considered responsible development. He asserted that it was untrue that the Central Beach Alliance made no attempt to meet the Applicant halfway.

Mr. Cohen noted that the allegations of historic significance had not been made since 1988, and asked if this issue had resurfaced in response to the project. Mr. Glassman responded that in 1988, paperwork had been filed with the Florida Master Site regarding the buildings; in 2008, the City had conducted a Central Beach Resource Survey, which included the two structures. At present, it is now

up to an individual or group to file paperwork with the City seeking a historic designation for the buildings. He explained that his intent was to make the Board aware that the properties are located on historic surveys. Mr. Cohen pointed out that the property owner could have paid the necessary fee to have the buildings designated as historic properties. Mr. Glassman said he felt the appropriate City Department should have informed the Board of the historic potential of the site.

Dave Townsend, manager of the Casablanca Café, said he is often at the restaurant at night and characterized the street as dangerous. He felt the Applicant's plan to increase the sidewalk was similarly unsafe, as many cars drive too fast through the area. He added that the Café is not allowed to offer valet service, and expressed concern that valet parking at the hotel would result in a line of cars. He advised that he has not met with the Applicant thus far.

Mike Jackson, private citizen, said the project would be a positive influence on the Downtown area, as the hotel would encourage tourism. He added that the subject parcel was sufficiently large to contain the hotel, and encouraged the Board to approve the Application.

Dan Lindblade, President and CEO of the Greater Fort Lauderdale Chamber of Commerce, asserted that the project would help bring jobs into the area and further decrease Broward County's unemployment rate. He noted that there have been 38 consecutive months of growth in the tourism industry, which he attributed to the redevelopment of the beach area and the construction of attractive hotels. He stated that the Chamber will continue to work with local neighborhoods to address noise, traffic, and parking issues, and is committed to reaching a solution.

Mr. Witschen asked how many jobs would be created directly by the hotel, excluding construction jobs. Mr. Lindblade estimated that under 50 jobs would be created, most of which are in the service sector.

Gloria Heller, private citizen and resident of the Seasons condominium, stated that she was not aware of anyone who had been contacted to meet with the Applicant. She pointed out that the Applicant had not discussed plans for exhaust fans or kitchen-related equipment, and that her balcony would be roughly 20 ft. from the edge of the subject property, resulting in a loss of both privacy and property value. She added that the hotel would attract a transient clientele, and that while the Casablanca Café and Casa Alhambra did not have historic designations, they were of historic value to the City.

Abby Loughlin, private citizen, stated that the project is wrong for the site on which it is proposed, and did not feel ABA was appropriate zoning for the parcel. She noted that other properties of similar size to the proposed hotel were built on combined parcels.

Erika Klee, private citizen and resident of the Seasons, said it was not reasonable to expect delivery trucks to operate in the manner described by the Applicant. She noted that the Applicant had not addressed the impact of exhaust from vehicles in the garage on neighboring properties.

Mark Badger, private citizen, said he was in agreement with the project, as the redevelopment of the beach has discouraged spring break traffic and raised tax revenues and property values.

Charles King, private citizen, stated that while he does not reside on the beach, he is a property owner in that area. He asserted that the allegations of historic significance did not seem accurate, and advised that the beach was an economic resource that the City should use. He felt that compatibility with the zoning district was more important than compatibility with nearby buildings.

Matthew De Felice stated that while he is the chair of the Historic Preservation Board, he was not representing that entity at tonight's meeting. He explained that the City's Comprehensive Plan defines historic resources as "any property that is identified on the Florida Master Site File." The Comprehensive Plan's Historic Preservation Element also has a policy that all proposed effects on historic resources must be reported to the Historic Preservation Board for review and comment. He concluded that this is a separate process than declaring the property a historic resource.

Ray Tucker, owner of the adjacent property to the west of the subject parcel, said no one had contacted him with regard to plans for the site. He expressed concern for his business at the Alhambra Hotel during the construction phase of the project, as the subject site is in close proximity to the Alhambra's pool. He added that it was not realistic to expect hotel guests to make appointments to remove their cars from a garage. He noted that his property, which is the same size as the subject parcel, has a two-storey, 10-unit building on it, and advised that he could easily develop his property in the same manner as the Applicant if the Application is approved.

Vice Chair Hansen suggested that Mr. Tucker and the individuals speaking in opposition to the project come together to seek rezoning of the area if they felt it was incompatible with the surrounding neighborhood.

Mr. Ferber asked Mr. Tucker if the parking located on his property required cars to back out into the public right-of-way. Mr. Tucker confirmed this,

Fred Carlson, representing the Beach Breezes Association, requested more information on the pay in tieu program as it related to additional parking spaces. Ms. Parker explained that the Applicant would pay into a fund for the

development of future parking spaces. Mr. Carlson asserted that this and other arrangements the Applicant proposed to mitigate the need for parking were "bizarre." He noted that the Applicant's plan to increase the frontage of the proposed building would result in further narrowing the traffic lanes on Alhambra Street, which could affect deliveries to the Casablanca Café.

Mr. Cohen asked how the Beach Breezes Association had voted on the project. Mr. Carlson replied that no vote had been taken.

The Board took a brief recess from 8:51 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Karen Turner, member of the Central Beach Alliance's Board of Directors, stated that she would like to give her speaking time to CBA President John Weaver. Elizabeth King, private citizen, said she would like to do this as well. Attorney Spence advised that any additional time provided to speakers was at the discretion of the Board, as representatives of organizations were already provided with five minutes rather than three. It was determined that the Board would make this decision at the end of the speaker's allotted five minutes.

John Weaver, President of the Central Beach Alliance, advised that while the CBA has given its approval to several existing developments on the beach, the membership had voted 193-0 against the Application. He observed that the issues are whether or not the proposed hotel is a project of significant impact, and if so, whether it is compatible with the neighborhood.

Mr. Weaver stated that while the project's impact appeared to be significant, he did not feel the impact would be positive. He pointed out that placing a tall building next to an existing residential development would affect the residences' property value, and added that the lot is not sufficiently large to contain enough parking for the hotel. He did not feel that having delivery trucks unload in the valet parking area was reasonable. He concluded that the CBA had sought to reach a compromise with the Applicant, but had been rebuffed.

Mr. Witschen asked Mr. Weaver to explain why, according to Code, the project was not compatible with the surrounding neighborhood. Mr. Weaver replied that "neighborhood compatibility" was a subjective term. He cited the example of a similar project to which the CBA had objected, as it was very close to a residential building; that project had ultimately been denied at the City Commission level. Mr. Witschen asked how the Application could be changed to make the project compatible with the surrounding neighborhood. Mr. Weaver said its height would need to be significantly lowered due to the size and location of the lot.

George Kousoulas, representing Vintro Hotels, stated he would like to clarify some of the assertions made by adjacent property owners. He stated that the

development team had met in October 2012 with the owner of a hotel to the west of the subject property; they had also met with the owner of a hotel to the north of the Casablanca Café to discuss the size of the project and the Applicant's plans for it. The project's attorney had met with representatives of the Casablanca Café, who had raised specific concerns regarding loading and electrical issues.

Mr. Kousoulas concluded that he had met twice with the CBA, including an open house that invited several members of the community as well as City officials.

Robert Poprawski, owner of the Ocean Holiday Motel, advised that he had met with the Applicant to discuss parking issues, as well as the shadow studies performed by the Applicant's team. He pointed out that his own building would be shadowed by the Vintro throughout much of the afternoon, as would other nearby buildings. He did not feel the Applicant's parking plans could accommodate hotel guests or additional traffic generated by the on-site restaurant.

Jim Novak, President of the Alhambra, said it was not reasonable to suggest hotel guests might travel by bicycle from the airport to the hotel. He did not feel there would be many potential guests who would take the bus from the airport as well. He concluded that it was not common sense to expect the Applicant's plans for traffic and parking to be effective, and noted that car elevators would create a great deal of noise.

Mr. McCulla clarified that the Applicant had not suggested guests would take bicycles or buses from the airport to the hotel: the assertion had been that restaurant and bar customers might use these travel options.

As there were no other members of the public wishing to speak on this Item, Chair McTigue closed the public hearing and brought the discussion back to the Board.

Mr. Backman commented that there may have been some confusion with regard to the Application, or a lack of opportunity for the Board to understand the substantial analysis performed by the Applicant regarding all the issues raised by the Board and the public. He stated that with the exception of the proposed increase in FAR, the hotel is fully permissible in the ABA zoning district and meets the requirements and standards dictated by that district. With regard to neighborhood compatibility, he advised that there are multiple high-rise buildings within the immediate vicinity of the project.

Mr. Witschen remarked that the project appeared to be "a big box on a small site;" he was also concerned regarding the building's ability to be serviced by vendors, and did not feel the plans for its ground level contributed to the pedestrian experience on the beach, as it did not offer amenities. He concluded

that the requested FAR of 5% did not seem achievable according to the ULDR criteria for design capability listed in Section 6B.

Mr. McCulla observed that with the possible exception of the FAR ratio, he felt the Applicant has met all the necessary criteria for zoning, as well as the criteria for their requested variances. He felt the proposed plans for parking and deliveries were innovative, while the objections to the project referred to existing problems faced by other businesses.

Ms. Parker reiterated the five criteria for a FAR variance, which included distinctive design, architectural character, color and composition, architectural deviation from sameness, and building orientation that relieves monotony from massing and scale. She pointed out that the building's floor plate is roughly 3500 sq. ft., as compared to a potential maximum of 16,000 sq. ft.

Mr. Witschen said he did not agree with the criteria referring to architectural character or distinctive design, as he did not see the design as reflective of the Miami Modern style. He felt the criteria were subjective, and added that if he felt the criteria for a FAR variance were met, he could vote in favor of the project despite his other concerns.

Vice Chair Hansen stated that the most objectionable proposal was access to the site, including parking and loading. He pointed out that the width of the driveway was 18.8 ft., which was substantially less than the minimum standard of 24 ft. He agreed with the assertions that the project was too large for its site, and did not believe the valet parking plan would work.

Mr. Ferber remarked that while he would like to see the Fort Lauderdale beach restored to an earlier built environment, this was not the purview of the Board: instead they were tasked with determining the facts and applying existing law. He did not feel his or other individuals' personal bias could be applied to the Application.

Mr. Cohen said while the building's design was innovative, he had several concerns about the Application, including the FAR. He advised that his interpretation of Code was similar to Mr. Witschen's with regard to this ratio.

Mr. McCulla asked at what point Staff had felt the Application met all necessary criteria. Ms. Parker replied that Staff had gone through several versions of the plans with the Applicant to reach an acceptable conclusion. Mr. McCulla said he felt the difference of opinion regarding the FAR was based on personal opinion, and he felt it would be an injustice to the Applicant to deny the project on this basis.

**Motion** made by Mr. Witschen, seconded by Mr. Cohen, to deny the project. In a roll call vote, the **motion** passed 4-3 (Mr. Ferber, Mr. McCulla, and Ms. Tuggle dissenting).

Ms. Tuggle requested clarification of the **motion**. Attorney Spence explained that while the City Commission is the ultimate arbiter of the Application, the Board would recommend that the City Commission deny the project.

# 6. Communication to the City Commission

Mr. Witschen stated that the Board might suggest the City Commission reconsider the appropriateness of ABA zoning for the subject location of the beach, or perhaps revisit what is appropriate for certain parcel sizes. He explained that this could save future applicants time and money before their projects come before the Board. Vice Chair Hansen pointed out that applications submit site plans at the Development Review Committee (DRC) level. Mr. Witschen withdrew his recommendation for a communication to the Commission.

# 7. For the Good of the City

None.

Chair

Prototype

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the meeting was adjourned at 9:45 p.m.

[Minutes prepared by K. McGuire, Prototype, Inc.]



#### **MEMORANDUM**

To: Scott Backman

Dunay, Miskel, Backman and Blattner, LLP

From: Cecelia Ward, AICP, JC Consulting Inc

Date: November 18, 2013

RE: Vintro Hotel LLC/Vintro Hotel - Development of Significant Impact/Site Plan Level IV

Case No. 70 R-12

Central Beach - A-1-A Beachfront Area (ABA) District

The following provides my professional planning and zoning review of the City of Fort Lauderdale Case No. 70-R-12 - Site Plan Level IV Approval/Development of Significant Impact/ ABA - Vintro Hotel.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS:

# The proposed Vintro Hotel development is:

- CONSISTENT WITH THE 1988/1989 CENTRAL BEACH AREA REVITALIZATION PLAN
- CONSISTENT WITH THE CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE ADOPTED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN /FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT

Central Beach Regional Activity Center Goals, Objectives and Policies Central Beach Regional Activity Center Future Land Use Designation

 COMPLIES WITH ALL APPLICABLE CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE UNIFIED LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS (ULDRS) CHAPTER 47

SEC. 47-12 CENTRAL BEACH ZONING DISTRICT REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 47-12.2 INTENT AND PURPOSE OF EACH DISTRICT

SEC. 47-12.4 CENTRAL BEACH DISTRICT REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 47-12.5.B. DISTRICT REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS
ABA ZONING DISTRICT

SEC. 47-12.6 CENTRAL BEACH DEVELOPMENT DESIGN CRITERIA

SEC. 47-24.2 SITE PLAN DEVELOPMENT PERMITS

SEC. 47-25.2 ADEQUACY REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 47-25.3 NEIGHBORHOOD COMPATIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 47-25.3 COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY CRITERIA

SEC. 47-20 PARKING AND LOADING REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 47-21 LANDSCAPE AND TREE PRESERVATION

 ACCOMMODATES THE FORT LAUDERDALE DRAFT CENTRAL BEACH MASTER PLAN UPDATE (DRAFT 2009)

Attachment 1 provides the documentation supporting my professional findings and conclusions.

# **ATTACHMENT 1**

CECELIA WARD, AICP

JC CONSULTING INC.

VINTRO HOTEL - CASE NO. 70 R 12

NOVEMBER 18, 2013

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION
FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

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# Application:

Vintro Hotel LLC

City of Fort Lauderdale Case No. 70-R-12

Site Plan Level IV/ Development of Significant Impact

#### Location:

3029 Alhambra Street, on the north side of Alhambra Street, between Seabreeze Boulevard and N. Birch Road, west of Fort Lauderdale Beach Boulevard (SR AIA).

# Project description:

- o Sixty- one (61) unit hotel
- Structured parking for 48 parking spaces
- o 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge
- o 2,000 square foot restaurant
- Building height 13 stories one hundred sixty-four feet and four inches (164'-4")

#### Land Use and Zoning:

- Located in the Central Beach Revitalization Area
- Future Land Use Designation Central Beach Regional Activity Center (CB-RAC)
- A-1-A Beachfront Area (ABA) Zoning District
- Properties to the north, south, east and west area all zoned ABA.

#### Dimensions:

- Building Height: 164' 4" (thirteen-stories)
- Building length fronting on Alhambra Street maximum 85'
- Floor Area Ratio: 4.0 FAR
  - Lot size: 12,500 sf/.287 acres
  - Building: 49,963 sq. ft.
- Building Floorplate 4,000 sq. ft.
- Front Façade Shoulder Pedestal- 32'6"
- Setbacks:
  - Front (South): Base 20' Tower 25'
  - o Side (East) Base 10' Tower 19'2"
  - o Side (West) 10' Tower 19'2"
  - o Rear (North) 20' Tower 30'

#### **PART II - FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

# 1. CONSISTENT WITH CENTRAL BEACH REVITALIZATION PLAN

As per Subsection 47-12.2.A.2. - ABA -A--1-A Beachfront Area District is:

"The district is *intended* as a means of providing incentives for quality development and redevelopment along a segment of A-1-A and to ensure that such development is responsive to the *character*, design and planned improvements as described in the revitalization plan."

The Vintro Hotel is consistent with the goals of the 1988 Central Beach Revitalization Plan.

Central Beach Revitalization Plan

1. Goals: "(a)

- To enhance the resort image of Ft. Lauderdale Beach as a place for tourists and conference groups.
- -- To enhance the unique characteristics of the beach in order to effectively compete with other resorts."

1988 Fort Lauderdale Central Beach Revitalization Plan - Part 1 Goals, (a) Pages 6-8

The Vintro Hotel meets the goals of the Revitalization Plan by improving the overall physical environment and appearance of the Central Beach Area, complimenting other projects in the area and supporting the overall image of Fort Lauderdale Beach as a tropical resort destination.

#### The Vintro Hotel achieves the goals of the Revitalization Plan, as follows:

- The Vintro Hotel enhances the resort image of Fort Lauderdale by providing a "boutique hotel" that offers a unique and intimate experience for the business and leisure traveler. The boutique hotel experience is attractive to a niche of customers looking for something special in style, distinction, warmth and intimacy, differentiating this type of hotel experience from a chain-hotel experience.
- By providing such high quality boutique hotel accommodations, the Vintro Hotel enhances the beach to effectively compete with other resort areas.

 The architectural style of the Vintro Hotel enhances the unique characteristics of the Central Beach as an area containing iconic Mid-Century Modern designed buildings.

The proposed building incorporates Mid-Century Modern design features including a cantilevered roof, floating planes, glass wall, concrete eyebrows, wherein such designs features are evident in other existing iconic Fort Lauderdale buildings found in the Central Beach.

 The Vintro Hotel enhances the public realm by upgrading and improving Alhambra Street in accordance with the most recent Community Redevelopment Agency ("CRA") right-of-way improvement plans.

# 2. CONSISTENT WITH THE CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE ADOPTED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Vintro Hotel is consistent with the Central Beach Regional Activity Center (CB - RAC), which is the Future Land Use designation applicable to the subject property.

The CB - RAC has been the applicable Future Land Use designation for more than 25 years.

The City adopted the CB RAC in its Future Land Use Element, which establishes the regulatory basis for the land development regulations that apply to the Central Beach, including the ABA zoning district.

The CB-RAC requires that development in the Central Beach is consistent with the Central Beach Revitalization Plan.

#### OBJECTIVE 1.12: CENTRAL BEACH-RAC ZONING

Monitor and evaluate development in the Central Beach-RAC zoning districts to ensure compliance with goals and objectives of the adopted Central Beach Revitalization Plan.

City of Fort Lauderdale Comprehensive Plan (Ordinance C-08-18) Volume I – Future Land Use Element Page 2-12

**Policy 1.12.1** requires "land uses" consistent with the following Central Beach Revitalization Plan.

POLICY 1.12.1: Central Beach-RAC zoning districts shall require land uses consistent with the adopted Central Beach Revitalization Plan.

City of Fort Lauderdale Comprehensive Plan (Ordinance C-08-18) Volume I – Future Land Use Element Page 2-12 The Vintro Hotel supports the intent of the Central Beach area as a "compact high density, multi-use area," and as a "center of regional tourist activity" by providing for a boutique hotel within the A-1-A Beachfront Zoning District (ABA).

The City of Fort Lauderdale Comprehensive Plan has designated the entire 425 acre Central Beach from Sunrise Boulevard to Holiday Drive as a Regional Activity Center (RAC). According to the Plan, the definition of a Regional Activity Center is:

"Regional Activity Center (RAC) - A compact, high intensity, high density multiuse area designated as appropriate for intensive growth..."

City of Fort Lauderdale Comprehensive Plan (Ordinance C-08-18) Volume I – Administration and Implementation Element Page 1-27

The FLUE states that the 1990 land use designation was changed from residential and recreation and open space to Central Beach RAC, for the purpose of encouraging private sector redevelopment/revitalization in the Central Beach Area as a "center of regional tourist activity."

#### Central Beach RAC:

- 1. In 1990, a land use designation change was made in the Central Beach Area, from residential and recreation and open space to Regional Activity Center (RAC), in order to encourage private sector redevelopment/revitalization efforts in a 262 acre area, primarily commercial in character.
- 5. Site is a center of regional tourist activity.

City of Fort Lauderdale Comprehensive Plan (Ordinance C-08-18) Volume I – Future Land Use Element Page 2-59

#### 3. COMPLIES WITH SEC. 47-12 CENTRAL BEACH DISTRICT REQUIREMENTS

The Vintro Hotel compiles with all of the provisions of Section 47-12 Central Beach Zoning, as follows:

#### Consistent with Sec. 47-12.2.A.2 - ABA INTENT AND PURPOSE:

The proposed boutique hotel use is consistent with the intent and purpose of the A-1-A Beachfront Area Zoning District (ABA zoning district), which requires uses that promote the area as a "high quality destination resort," and promotes the Central Beach area as a 'world class resort".

As per Subsection 47-12.2.A.2. - ABA -A--1-A Beachfront Area District is:

"...established for the purpose of *promoting high quality destination resort*uses that reflect the desired character and quality of the Fort Lauderdale beach

and improvements along A-1-A. The district is *intended* as a means of providing incentives for quality development and redevelopment along a segment of A-1-A and to ensure that such development is responsive to the *character*, *design* and *planned improvements* as described in the *revitalization plan*."

The Vintro Hotel is also consistent with intent of the ABA zoning established by the Central Beach Revitalization Plan, intended as an area predominated by "hotel uses".

Page 3 of the Central Beach Revitalization Plan states that the ABA is "intended to be developed as a mixed use area, "predominated by hotel uses." As noted above, incentives are to be provided that ensure that such development (i.e. full-service / resort hotel), include characteristics, are designed and contain planned improvements that promote the area as a world class resort in accordance with the Central Beach Revitalization Plan.

# Complies with Sec. 47-12.4 Central Beach District Regulrements

There are no limitations on permitted uses that are applicable to the Vintro Hotel per Section 47-12.4.

The Vintro Hotel abuts Alhambra Street, which is not a designated People Street, as per this code section. However, the project has incorporated people street design elements so as to enhance the pedestrian experience on Alhambra Street, even though such design elements are not required by the code.

These features include the following:

- The Project is designed to include a concrete eyebrow cornice at thirteen feet
   (13') in height, which is compatible with the height of the cornice on the Casablanca
   Café to the east. In addition, the Project provides a concrete eyebrow cornice at
   approximately thirty five feet (35') in height.
- Cornice Setback. The Project is designed such that the tower of the building is setback nineteen feet and two inches (19'2") from the cornice located at thirty-five feet (35') in height.
- Fenestration. Approximately fifty percent (50%) percent of the first floor of the southern building façade is a mixture of transparent fenestration including doors and windows. In addition, a water feature is provided on the ground level, which adds variety to the streetscape.
- Recess of Fenestration. There is a recess of a minimum of eight (8) inches of all
  exterior windows and doors and similar architectural features or other architectural
  features that distinguish the doors and windows from the building shaft.
  - The Project is designed to include a pedestrian friendly front yard covered by a cantilevered roof, which acts as an open plaza for pedestrians and hotel guests alike. It includes seating, landscaping, a water feature and shade devices to create a welcoming pedestrian environment.

# Complies with Sec. 47-12.5.B. District Requirements and Limitations - ABA Zoning District

# Complies with Sec. 47-12.5.B.5.a.i. PERMITTED USES:

The proposed hotel use is a permitted use in the A-1-A Beachfront Area (ABA) zoning district, as per City's Unified Land Development Regulations (ULDRs) Section 47-12.5.B.5.a.i.

Section 47-12.5. District Requirements and Limitations

- B. A-1-A Beachfront Area (ABA) District.
  - 5. List of permitted uses-ABA district.
    - a. Site Plan Level IV Development.
      - i. Hotels and sulte hotels.

City of Fort Lauderdale Unified Land Development Code Chapter 47-12 Central Beach Districts

# Complies with Sec. 47-12.5.B.1. SETBACKS:

The setbacks proposed for the Vintro Hotel are in compliance with the minimum setbacks permitted in the ABA zoning district, as per Section 47-12.5.B.1.

Proposed setbacks:

- o Front /abutting Alhambra Street (South) Base -20' Tower 25'
- Side (East) Base 10' Tower 19'2"
- Side (West) Base 10' Tower 19'2"
- Rear (North) Base 20' Tower -

Pursuant to ULDR Section 47-12.5.B.1.a, the minimum front yard is 20 feet since it is abutting a public right-of-way, Alhambra Street.

Pursuant to ULDR Section 47-12.5.B.1.b., the minimum front yard is 20 feet since it is abutting a public right-of-way, Alhambra Street.

The minimum side yard of a structure that is not abutting a public right-of-way is ten (10) feet and the minimum rear yard of a structure that is not abutting a right-of-way is twenty (20) feet.

Section 47-12.5. District Requirements and Limitations

- B. A-1-A Beachfront Area (ABA) District.
  - 1. Setbacks.
    - a. No structure shall be constructed, remodeled or reconstructed so that any part of the structure is located within twenty (20) feet of the proposed public right-of-way along A-1-A as shown in the revitalization plan, and within twenty (20) feet of any other public right-of-way, unless the development or redevelopment of the structure is approved as if it were a development of significant impact. In addition, those yards fronting on People Streets must meet the requirements of Section 47-12.4.C.

- b. Yards not abutting a public right-of-way.
  - i. Side yard: ten (10) feet.
  - ii. Rear yard: twenty (20) feet.
- c. The side and rear yard setbacks are the minimum requirements. Unless otherwise approved as a development of significant impact, in no case shall the yard setback requirements be less than an amount equal to onehalf the height of the building when this is greater than the above minimums.

City of Fort Lauderdale Unified Land Development Code Chapter 47-12 Central Beach Districts

By applying the minimum side and rear yard setbacks, the project is afforded greater flexibility in shifting the mass of the building from its base to higher floors and applying distinctive design elements that make the building more transparent, allowing for light and openness in design. Of most importance is the ability to provide more usable open space areas for pedestrian enhancements at the ground level, as well as at higher points in the building.

Design features have been incorporated into the Vintro Hotel with sensitivity to the history and culture of South Florida through the use of Mid-Century Modern design elements.

These include design features that break up the mass and scale of the building with moderation in the vertical plane through the use of balconies, fenestration, a roof garden and eyebrow projections, cantilevers, spiral stair motifs, glass walls and decorative screening – architectural design elements found in Mid-Century Modern style of architecture.

A comparison of setbacks for hotel buildings that were approved after the establishment of the Central Beach Area zoning regulations illustrates that setbacks proposed for the Vintro Hotel are similar to the setbacks of other hotels located in the ABA zoning district that have previously been approved by the City.

Setbacks C	Existing Hotels Setback Range						
Hotel	ULDR Standards	Vintro Hotel	Hilton	Atlantic	Trump Plaza	W Hotel	Vintro Hotel In Comparison
Zoning District	ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	·
Setbacks							
Front	Min. 20 ' - abutting ROW	Base - 20' Tower – 25'	20.7'	5.5' - 10'	50'-6" (East)	38'	5.5' – 38' Within Range

Rear	½ height Allows for request of minimum setback of 20'	Min. 20' Not abutting ROW	Base – 20' Tower – 30'	20.7'	20'	20' (South)	20' Min	20' – 20.7' Greater rear setback of Tower
Side	½ height Allows for request of minimum setback of 10'	Min. 10' Not abutting ROW	Base - 10' Tower West side 19.2' East side 19.2'	12.4'	10' – 27'	20' (North)	20' Min	10' – 27' Within Range

# Complies with Sec. 47-12.5.B.2. HEIGHT:

The Vintro Hotel proposes a height of 164' 4", which is significantly less than the maximum height permitted in the ABA, which is 200 feet with the ability to increase to a height of 240 feet.

The proposed height for the Vintro Hotel is also comparable, and in most cases, significantly less in height than the heights of other development that has been approved in the ABA zoning district, as well as in the adjacent PRD and IOA Central Beach zoning districts.

A comparison of heights of hotel buildings that were approved after the establishment of the Central Beach Area zoning illustrates that the proposed height of the Vintro Hotel is significantly less than other hotels approved in the ABA zoning district.

Height (	Comparisor	Chart					Existing Hotels Height Range
T Ho <b>t</b> el e	ULDR Standard	Vintro Hotel	Hilton	Atlantic	Trump Plaza	W Hotel	Vintro Hotel in Comparison
Zoning District i		ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	178' – 245'
He <b>ig</b> ht t r	200 ' (240')	164'- 4"	233'	178'	245'	229'- 2"	164.4' Less than by 8% -49%

Hotel has been designed in full compliance with the reduced height that is in effect in the ABA zoning.

In 2002, the City instituted a Zoning in Progress and then subsequently adopted amendments in 2004 (Ord. No. C-04-10), reducing the maximum height permitted for development in the Central Beach area. Included in those amendments was a reduction in the maximum height permitted in the ABA zoning district, reducing the maximum height permitted in the district from 250 feet with the ability to request an increase in height to 300 feet, to a maximum permitted height of 240 feet, with the ability to request an increase in height up to 300 feet.

These changes included extensive input and study by the City with input from neighborhood representatives, and were based on an analysis of existing development patterns and the recommendations of the Urban Land Institute as provided in the 2002 ULI study.

(Minutes City Conference Meeting July 25, 2002)

# Complies with Sec. 47-12.5.B.3. FLOOR AREA RATIO:

The Vintro Hotel proposed a Floor Area Ratio of 4.0, which is in compliance with the permitted FAR in the ABA.

The ABA zoning permits greater FAR when additional design enhancements are incorporated into the design of the proposed development.

Although the project is not seeking an increase in FAR beyond the 4.0 maximum, the design of the Vintro Hotel has incorporated the additional design enhancements, which would otherwise allow an even greater FAR under the ABA zoning district.

These additional design enhancements include the following:

- A distinctive design that reflects positively on the overall character of the City, bringing together the tropical South Florida location and the urban character of Fort Lauderdale's Central Beach District by providing an active streetscape, glass balconies, concrete eyebrows, color banding, and unique spiral staircase that creates a distinctive design that adds to the character of the City's Central Beach Area skyline.
- An architectural character that reflects a particular sensitivity to the history and culture of South Florida. The design of the proposed hotel reflects sensitivity to the history and culture of South Florida through the use of Mid-Century design elements.

The building's design and informal feel is characteristic of the Mid Century period apartments and motels found throughout the Central Beach District. The combination of the use of these architectural elements and the chic, boutique nature of the proposed hotel strengthen the Fort Lauderdale Central Beach Area's standing as a world-class resort destination while preserving the history and culture of the region.

Utilization of the natural colors and composition of South Florida by framing the

building in white concrete with splashes of tropical colors added through strategically placed color banding.

 Providing an architectural design that represents a deviation from "sameness" through the adaptation of historical architectural features from the Mid Century period to provide several unique building elements that are not generally seen on other buildings in the Central Beach Area or the City.

A comparison of the FAR of hotel buildings that were approved after the establishment of the Central Beach Area zoning illustrates that the proposed FAR of the Vintro Hotel is similar, and in most cases significantly less than the FAR of other hotels approved in the ABA zoning district.

FAR Cor	Existing Hotels FAR Range						
Hotel	ULDR Standard	Vintro Hotel	Hilton	Atlantic	Trump Plaza	W Hotel	Vintro Hotel in Comparison
Zoning District		ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	3.97 - 6.63
FAR	4.0	4.0	6.63	5.65	3.97	4.83 (w/underground parking)	4.0 Within Range

# Complies with Sec. 47-12.6 Central Beach Development Permitting and Approval.

The Vintro Hotel is in compliance with Section 47-12.6 Central Beach Development Permitting and Approval, as follows:

A. Beach development permit required.

The Vintro Hotel complies with the standards and criteria as set forth in Section 47-12.6.A. as follows:

<u>Complies with Sec. 47-24.2 Development Permits and Procedures, Site Plan Development Permit.</u>

The Site Plan Level IV application for the proposed hotel use, has been submitted, and processed for review in accordance with the provisions of Section 47-24.2, which requires DRC, Planning and Zoning Board, and City Commission review and approval of the site plan application.

Complies with Sec. 47-25.2 Adequacy Requirements

Sec. 47-25.3 Neighborhood Compatibility Requirements

Sec. 47-25.3 Community Compatibility Criteria

The Site Plan Level IV application is also in compliance with all of the design and community compatibility criteria provided in Section47-25.3, as further described below.

 The proposed boutique hotel is compatible with the character of the overall plan for development that has been established for the Central Beach area for more than 20 years.

The Central Beach Revitalization Plan was created for the express purpose of encouraging private sector development in the revitalization of the Central Beach area as a center of regional tourist activity.

- 2. The architectural design of the Vintro Hotel is compatible with the design guidelines provided in Section 47-25.3, Neighborhood Compatibility requirements, as follows:
  - 1. Adequacy requirements.

ULDR Section 47-25.2 establishes citywide standards to evaluate the demand on public services and facilities to ensure that new development within the City meets or exceeds the basic infrastructure needs of the proposed project.

The City's Development Review Committee (DRC) met on October 9, 2012 and provided review comments, including review of application responses regarding adequacy of development services and facilities. According to the City Staff Planning and Zoning Board Memorandum, dated March 20, 2013, all review comments have been addressed by the applicant.

2. Smoke, odor, emissions of particulate matter and noise.

The Vintro Hotel does not involve activities that will produce any smoke, odor or emissions of particulate matter and noise. The proposed hotel includes sixty-one (61) hotel units, 2,000 square feet of restaurant use, 500 square feet of bar use and structured parking with forty-eight (48) parking spaces. The hotel and its ancillary uses (lounge and restaurant) have been designed and will be operated in such a manner to ensure that any activities that may occur within the hotel will not produce unreasonable noise levels or otherwise disturb the surrounding community.

- 3. Design and performance standards.
- a. Lighting.

The Vintro Hotel is designed such that it is illuminated in compliance with the ULDR. The properties surrounding the subject property are developed with primarily commercial uses including hotels, motels and restaurants.

The north and east sides of the subject property, which abuts residential structures, is heavily landscaped with a mix of trees. In addition, the proposed development is designed to include a six foot (6') high privacy wall along the north and east portions of the subject property abutting the existing residential structures. The parking garage will also be screened from the view with the use of metal screens.

The combination of the privacy wall, landscaping and metal screens will provide screening that will eliminate any potential adverse impact of lights from automobiles accessing the site y from the south.

Additionally, the light fixtures employed for the proposed development were chosen to reduce spillage onto adjacent properties. Specifically, the fixtures are as low to the ground as possible to reduce the impact from illumination on adjacent properties.

## b. Control of appearance.

The character of the area abutting the subject property has been established by the Central Beach Revitalization Plan and by the Central Beach Regional Activity Center Future Land Use Designation as a high density, high intensity multi-use area, with the character of the ABA zoning district established for the purpose of promoting resort hotel uses.

The properties abutting the subject property are all zoned ABA. The Vintro Hotel has been designed with consideration of the potential redevelopment of the surrounding properties as hotel resort uses, in accordance with the ABA zoning, as well as incorporating design features to complement existing surrounding residential structures, as follows:

#### i. Architectural features.

The Project is designed to complement the surrounding residential structures on all sides of each building. As detailed above, there is lush landscaping and a privacy wall along the north and east property lines. The proposed development also includes structured parking in the north half of the first floor and the entirety of the second floor. The design of the parking garage incorporates a metal screen to improve the aesthetic quality of the proposed development on adjacent uses.

The south building façade on the ground floor includes fenestration including doors and windows serving as the main entrance to the hotel and a water feature is proposed to the west of the entrance.

The hotel design also incorporates a roof garden on the eastern half of the third floor of the building that extends vertically such that the eastern half of the fourth floor is open-air. The wall adjacent to the roof garden is primarily glass thus creating an open and airy ambience. In addition, roof gardens are proposed on the southwest quadrant of the third floor extending vertically to the fourth floor, the southeast quadrant of the seventh floor, the southwest quadrant of the ninth floor and the southeast quadrant of the tenth floor.

Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entirety of the southern façade on the fourth floor and along portions of the southern building façade on the seventh through twelfth floors. Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entire length of the eastern building façade on the fourth, eighth, twelfth and fourteenth stories. Balconies with glass railings are also provided along a portion the east building façade of the seventh and tenth floors. Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entirety of the northern building façade on the fourth floor and portions of the north building façade on the fifth through eleventh stories.

Color and material banding are also employed in the design of the proposed hotel. Specifically, a concrete eyebrow runs horizontally along the bottom of the fourth floor on the south, east and north building façade. The concrete eyebrow also runs vertically on the entire length of the west side of the north building façade and on a portion of the west side of the south building façade. Color banding is employed on the south façade on the southwest portion of the ninth through eleventh stories and the southeast portion of the seventh through tenth floors.

An open-air spiral staircase is provided from the twelfth to the thirteenth floor on the east façade, a section of which can be seen on the north and south façades.

The combination of the concrete eyebrow, balconies, roof gardens and spiral staircase create variations in building mass including projection and recession and variations in the rooflines.

#### ii. Loading facilities.

The loading facilities for the Vintro Hotel will be located in the parking area, which will be screened from view as described above. As such, no loading area will be visible from the surrounding properties.

#### iii. Screening of rooftop mechanical equipment.

The Vintro Hotel is designed to screen all rooftop mechanical equipment. Specifically, the hotel's design employs an additional floor of façade as a parapet to screen the required mechanical equipment. As the parapet façade will be screened with the same metal screen as the parking garage, the material screening the equipment will match the material used for the principal structure and is at a minimum six inches (6") above the top most surface of the equipment.

#### c. Setback regulations.

The subject property is not contiguous to residential property, as defined by Section 47-35 of the ULDRs; as such this subsection is not applicable.

#### d. Buffer yard requirements.

The subject property is not contiguous to residential property, as defined by Section 47-35 of the ULDRs; as such this subsection is not applicable.

e. The Vintro Hotel specifically complies with Neighborhood Compatibility Section 47-25.3.A.3.e.i.a. and b., as follows:

The Vintro Hotel is compatible with and preserves the character and integrity of adjacent neighborhoods.

- The adjacent neighborhood is described in both the Central Beach Revitalization plan as the entire Central Beach area.
- The areas to the north, south, east and west of the subject property all have an ABA zoning designation.

The buildings surrounding the subject property range in height from 2 to 16 stories – with many of the lower story buildings existing prior to the time that the Central Beach Revitalization Plan and Central Beach Regional Activity Center Future Land Use Designation was established for the neighborhood and prior to the time that the ABA zoning district regulations were adopted by the City.

 The proposed hotel is similar to the mass and scale of development approved for high-rise resort hotels within the ABA zoning.

# The Vintro Hotel has been designed to mitigate any potential adverse impacts on the adjacent neighborhood as follows:

- Parking has been internalized into the building, including the parking ramps, and has been designed so that the parking is screened from view with decorative screening to mitigate any potential impacts from noise, glare from vehicles.
- Trash disposal has been internalized to mitigate any potential noise, odors generated from trash disposal to
- Mechanical equipment has also been screened from view to with decorative screening to mitigate potential visual nuisances.
- Alteration of building mass and scale has been achieved through vertical and horizontal design features which break of the mass and scale of the building.
- Shadow study has been submitted with the application with no adverse impacts identified by the City.
- Although not required, the project includes a six-foot (6') high privacy wall along the north and east property boundaries. In addition, a ten foot (10') wide landscape buffer strip is provided along the east and west property lines and a portion of the north and south property lines including trees, shrubs, and ground cover, designed to screen the use from the view of adjacent properties to the north, east and south.
- Incorporates a roof garden on the eastern half of the third floor of the building that extends vertically such that the eastern half of the fourth floor is open-air. The wall adjacent to the roof garden is primarily glass thus creating an open and airy ambience. In addition, roof gardens are proposed on the southwest quadrant of the third floor extending vertically to the fourth floor, the southeast quadrant of the seventh floor, the southwest quadrant of the ninth floor and the southeast quadrant of the tenth floor.
- Consideration has been given to the adopted "master plan" that is applicable
  to the subject property. This would include the Central Beach Revitalization
  Plan, the Central Beach RAC (FLUE), and although not yet adopted, the
  Central Beach Master Plan Update 2009.
- A shadow study was submitted; illustrating no adverse impacts or adverse effects on the Beach and on the adjacent neighborhood is created by the

The Vintro Hotel specifically complies with all of the provisions contained in Sec. 47-25.3 Community Compatibility review criteria contained in Sec. 47-25.3.A.3.e.iv. - a) thru o), as follows:

#### b. Bulk Controls

- Building Floor Area. The project complies with the maximum permitted FAR of 4.0
- **Maximum Height.** The project is significantly less in height than the maximum permitted height.
- Yards. Proposed yards are in compliance with the minimum yard setback requirements.

## c. Massing Guidelines

- **Height.** Building height is significantly less than the maximum height permitted, and comparable to the heights of buildings permitted within the ABA zoning.
- Vertical Plane Moderation. Vertical Plane moderation is provided through the use of variation in colors, glass walls, roof gardens, balconies, cornices and other similar features.
- Façade Treatments. Façade treatments include cornices, cantilevered eyebrows, and transparency using windows, doors, glass walls, water features, roof gardens, tropical colors contrasting with white background color, spiral stairway motifs, and sculptural elements.
- Street Level Guldelines. Active first floor providing for pedestrian environment seating areas, open views, connections to sidewalk, enhanced landscaping and water feature.
- Parking. Structured parking is contained within building envelope and is screened with architectural elements.
- Fenestration. Fenestration has been provided, including but not limited to, cornices, cantilevered eyebrows, transparency using windows, doors, glass walls, water features, roof gardens, tropical colors contrasting with white background color, spiral stairway motif.
- Canopies. Cantilevered building crates pedestrian arcade at ground floor main entrance to building
- d. **Trash / Loading Facilities.** Trash services have been incorporated within the building volume and screened from street and pedestrian circulation areas.
- e. Other Guldelines

**Energy Conservation**. Exterior white color used to encourage maximum reflection/ minimum transmission of heat.

Building Separation. There is only one building proposed on the development site.

**Rooftop Design.** Mechanical equipment is designed to be an integral part of the building, and adequately screened.

#### f. Vehicular Circulation

**Ingress and Egress** – access drive provided on south side, designed in a manner that does not conflict with pedestrian or vehicular traffic.

#### g. Pedestrian Circulation - open space areas

An outdoor seating area is provided at the street level along Alhambra Street, with decorative water feature next to main front building entrance.

#### h. Perimeter Treatments

Screening. Trash disposal areas have been incorporated into the building envelop.

Paving. Paving shall be provided in accordance with city paving and drainage standards.

**Landscape**. Landscaping has been designed consistent with the requirements of Sec. 47-12 and Sec. 47-21 Landscape Code.

## I. Site Furnishings

**Site furnishings** providing for seating areas on the street level, have been designed as an integral component of the streetscape and designed accordingly.

- j. Signage. One sign is proposed with a sign area of approximately fourteen (14) square feet, identifying the branding of the Project and is located on the ground floor to the west of the Project entrance. The proposed sign is in compliance with City regulations of Sec. 47-12 and 47-22 Sign Code.
- k. Lighting. Lighting has been designed to be compatible with the proposed use, adjacent development and as required by the code. Additionally, all lighting will be recess lighting, respecting the turtle lighting in compliance with the guidelines as per ULDR Section 6-49.
- Utilities. Utilities will be underground at the point they enter the development site.

#### m. Site Plan Objectives

- n. **Usable outdoor spaces** open space area provided at ground level with pedestrian seating area. Roof gardens, pool deck also provide usable outdoor spaces,
- Defensible Space security for the residents and guests is incorporated into a secure
  parking garage entry/exit and elevators, protected lobby entrance. Lighting and landscaping
  has been designed consistent with the City's DRC for compliance.

# **COMPLIES WITH SEC. 47-20 - PARKING AND LOADING REQUIREMENTS**

The Vintro Hotel complies with the City's Parking and Loading Requirements.

A parking systems evaluation was prepared by Hughes Hughes Inc., Transportation Engineers and Planners, dated May 6, 2013. A review of this study confirms that the proposed development is in compliance with City's parking and loading requirements, and with the trip generation demands established for the Central Beach area. This information is summarized below:

Parking: The Vintro Hotel provides for 48 parking spaces, which satisfies the minimum number of parking spaces required by the code.

Section 47-20.2. Table 3 of the City's Unified Land Development Regulations provides a parking rate for hotels located in the Central Beach Districts of 0.67 spaces per room. If a hotel includes a bar, such as the Vintro project, the parking requirement is 13.21 spaces per 1,000 gross floor area of bar space.

The hotel rooms require 40.87 parking spaces and the bar/lounge within it requires another 6.58 spaces, for a total of 47.45 = 48 spaces required

Based on the Barrier Island Parking Study policy recommendations identified as Option 1, the alternative adopted by the City on October 16, 2012, the applicant is not required to provide additional parking to support the upper-level restaurant; instead the hotel rate presumes that a restaurant is included in a typical hotel. As stated in the last paragraph on page 7-2 of the Barrier Island report, the City has eliminated the practice of generating separate parking for resort area hotel spas, restaurants and meeting space.

Trips: According to the trip generation study performed by Hughes Hughes Inc., the project is projected, based on standard trip rates, to generate 37 trips during the morning peak hour, and 41 trips during the afternoon peak hour, with another 166 trips occurring during the other 22 hours of an average weekday.

685 trips will remain (including all pending projects) in the Central Beach Regional Activity Center.

Based on the trips analysis provided, the roadway network providing access to the project site has adequate capacity to accommodate the estimated traffic.

Loading: Hotels are not required by Code to provide loading bays.

According to the analysis prepared by Hughes Hughes Inc., with regard to truck activity in general, hotels of this nature experience only limited truck deliveries and those are of such limited duration that it is generally considered counterproductive to provide a separate space for such occasional activities. Unwarranted loading zones diminish the aesthetics and spacial efficiencies of a building and site unnecessarily.

When smaller delivery trucks do arrive at the hotel site, they will be parked internally in one of the 5 ground floor standard parking spaces at the north end of the first-floor garage. When a truck's length exceeds the 18-foot standard parking space or otherwise prevents internal circulation from continuing during the duration of the truck delivery, the truck will stand in the driveway's southbound (outbound) lane. When the southbound lane is utilized, valets will work together to operate the inbound lane as a two-way lane, ensuring as always that the inbound direction takes priority.

To protect the public from any possibility of truck deliveries being conducted from the over-wide street (Alhambra Street is 30 feet wide instead of the standard 22- to 24-foot width), a vehicle overflow plaza has been designed and designated in the southwest corner of the building footprint.

# 4. <u>COMPLIES WITH SEC. 47-21 - LANDSCAPE AND TREE PRESERVATION</u>

The Vintro Hotel Site Plan application includes a Landscape Plan that has been designed in accordance with the provisions of Section 47-21, as reviewed by the City's Landscape Plans Examiner, as part of the DRC review process.

# 5. <u>ACCOMMODATES THE FORT LAUDERDALE DRAFT CENTRAL BEACH MASTER PLAN UPDATE (DRAFT 2009).</u>

Per Sec. 47-25.3.A.3.e.i.b, consideration shall be given to the recommendations of the adopted neighborhood master plan where the development is located. As noted in the Staff Report (PZ Memorandum dated March 20, 2012 and City Commission Memorandum dated November 19, 2013) "the draft Central Beach Master Plan Is intended to take the place of previous plans for the Central Beach area, and the applicant took certain efforts to accommodate the intent of the Master Plan guidelines as well as the architectural design criteria of the code."

The goals of the Redevelopment Plan are as follows:

- Enhance the resort image of the Fort Lauderdale Beach as a place for tourists and conference groups;
- Make Fort Lauderdale Beach an integral part of the City for use by local residents;
- Improve the circulation for autos, bicycles and pedestrians within and through the Central Beach Area:
- Create and enhance a positive visual and physical image of the Central Beach Area;
- Provide for an active pedestrian environment throughout the Central Beach Area particularly between the Intracoastal Waterway and the beach.

The proposed development is compatible with the design and streetscape guidelines of the plan in that the:

- Project has a 32'6" shoulder pedestal and incorporates Mid-Century Modern architectural style elements such as cantilevers, spiral stair motifs, glass walls and decorative screening that was first introduced in South Florida in the 1940s.
- Project's vertical plane is moderated through the use of balconies, fenestration, a roof garden and eyebrow projections throughout. At least one form of moderation is used every (3) stories.
- o Ground level includes an open plaza and seating, with landscaping, water feature and shading devices to help create an active, vibrant and comfortable pedestrian environment at the street level. Also screens the two levels of parking above the ground floor with a decorative metal screen that is reflective of the architectural style of the hotel and neighborhood.
- The Vintro Hotel has been designed with a maximum floorplate of 4,000 sq. ft., which is only a ¼ of the maximum floorplate recommended to be permitted under the new design guidelines contained in the City's CBMP.
- The Vintro Hotel has 20 foot front yard setbacks of which 7-foot is the sidewalk width as recommended in the CBMP to encourage pedestrian movement.

As further reflected in the City staff report, the Vintro Hotel,

"...is located in the Mid-Beach character area, which has a defining characteristic of resort, hotel and residential uses for this district."

The project is responsive to the building design guidelines of the Master Plan by maintaining a street wall length of 85 feet, which is less than the maximum 200 feet. The building floor plate is approximately 4,000 square feet, which is significantly less than the maximum of 16,000 square feet for hotels above 65 feet in height in the Mid-Beach Area. In addition, the building provides active ground-level uses and screens two levels of parking above with a decorative metal screening solution.

The proposed structure will help improve the visual experience with prominent architecture and an active, human-scale pedestrian environment.

The Vintro Hotel proposal, together with other recently approved projects in the Central Beach Area, can help to support a setting for a more cohesive and vibrant environment, as well as an enhanced resort atmosphere for residents and tourists alike. "

See City Manager/Staff Memorandum – dated 11/19/2013 13-0761

The CBMP also includes a market analysis that re-affirms that the resort and hotel market is one of the strongest market opportunities for achieving the redevelopment plan adopted for the Central Beach. This Plan continues to **encourage the promotion of world-class hotel resort uses in the ABA area. In fact, the CBMP actually identifies the City-owned surface lot across the street from the Vintro Hotel as an opportunity for a mixed use, hotel site. Specifically, it provides for a "10 floor 350 room hotel and 500 parking spaces of which 150 would be dedicated to the public...[and] the 10 floor hotel** 

building set back from AlA and on the north side of the parcel would not create a shadow on the beach."

The CBMP also recognizes the significant private and public investment that has gone into redevelopment of the public and private realm, thereby changing the character of the Central Beach area from what existed prior to the adoption of the Central Beach Revitalization Plan in 1988, which has led to the in re-positioning of the Central Beach area as a resort destination.

This change in character is reflected in the several larger scale hotel resorts which have been approved by the City in the ABA zoning district, and in the Planned Resort (PRD) District to the south of the subject property.

The CBMP also discusses the opportunity and appropriateness for locating mixed use development with retail, restaurant and hotel uses this area of the City, citing the development opportunity for these uses on the City's Sebastian /Alhambra lots, which are located directly south of the proposed Vintro Hotel development site. As such the City's own analysis of what is appropriate redevelopment in the Sebastian Alhambra area supports the redevelopment of the Vintro development site for a boutique hotel, as proposed.

The CBMP also included an analysis of the Central Beach design guidelines and the pattern of development that has occurred since the adoption of Central Beach design regulations in 1988. The CBMP proposes a maximum floorplate for hotels that are 65 feet or higher that are located in the Mid Beach Area, which includes the ABA zoning area and the subject property. According to the CBMP, the maximum floorplate that should be permitted for a hotel that is 65 'or taller in when located in this area of the Central Beach, should be 16,000 sq. ft.

#### 6. Conclusion:

- The City staff is correct:
  - o In their findings that the proposed Vintro Hotel is consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan, Central Beach Design Guidelines and applicable ULDRs; and,
  - o In their findings that the proposed Vintro Hotel accommodates the 2009 Central Beach Master Plan Update design guidelines, including enhancement of the pedestrian environment; and
  - In their recommendation of approval of the proposed Vintro Hotel based on the above.
- The project has been revised to respond to and address the review comments of the City's Planning and Zoning Board:
  - Including redesign of the project so that there is no longer a request for additional FAR,
     while still maintaining the projects significant design enhancements.

As such, it is my professional opinion that the Vintro Hotel is in compliance and consistent with the City's:

> 1988 Central Beach Revitalization Plan

- > Adopted Comprehensive Plan
- > 2009 Central Beach Master Plan Update
- > Unified Land Development Regulations

# It is also my professional opinion that the Vintro Hotel is compatible with:

- > The character of the Central Beach neighborhood established for the ABA zoning district of the Central Beach; and
- > The pattern of hotel development that has been approved by the City over the last 25 years in this area of the City.

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May 6, 2013

Enrique Colmenares Vintro Ft. Lauderdale, LLC 2216 Park Avenue Miami Beach, FL 33139

## **Delivered Via Email**

RE: Vintro Hotel, Ft. Lauderdale Beach, Parking System Evaluation

DRC# 70-R-12 HHI Project No. 12009.1

Dear Mr. Colmenares:

Your Vintro Hotel project's land use attorney, Scott Backman of Dunay, Miskel, Backman and Blattner, LLP, and architect, Jose L. Gomez, AIA, Vice President of Beilinson Gomez Architects P.A., requested that Hughes Hughes Inc. (HHI) conduct an operations analyses for the hotel's then-proposed access and parking system. Subsequently, the project site plan was modified, necessitating this update to our original March 19, 2013 evaluation. The following project elements formed the basis for our analysis.

## **Project Description**

Though originally proposed to include 72 rooms, the hotel is now proposed to provide only 61 rooms. In addition, the applicant proposes to operate a 2,000 square-foot restaurant and a 500 square-foot bar/lounge-expected amenities at such hotels. The site plan is attached (see Attachment 1). The clientele is planned to be comprised of the adult market (40s and up) who prefer small boutique luxury accommodations.

The project is located near the east end of Alhambra Street, with a street address of 3029 Alhambra Street. The single lot is currently the site of a single-family residence owned by Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC. To its immediate east, the project site is adjacent to the Casablanca Café on Fort Lauderdale Beach's SR A1A. To the site's northeast is The Seasons, a 16-story condominium, and between the condo and café is the 4-story Ocean Holiday Motel. Directly north of the project site is a 2-story multi-family apartment building at 3028 Seville Street. To its immediate west is the Alhambra Beach Resort hotel, at 3021 Alhambra Street.

The site's access is obtained via Alhambra Street near the southeast corner of the site. The two-way driveway will connect to several ground-floor accessible parking spaces, as well as ground floor and second-floor mechanical parking. While the site is visible and accessible from SR A1A, the site benefits from Alhambra Street's connection to Birch Road, a north-south neighborhood spine road providing easy access to the north and south.

### Site Access/Internal Circulation

Alhambra Street is a very low volume local street, and provides the only access to the proposed hotel. The project driveway is 20 feet wide (clear) and serves a 48-space parking garage, as well as taxi drop-off, trash and recycling removal vehicles and delivery vehicles. The parking garage will be fully served by valets, and the applicant intends to execute a valet parking agreement with the City solidifying its intentions. Trash and recycling pickups will occur within the ground floor of the parking garage and be facilitated by on-duty staff.

Between the Alhambra Street property line and the rear of the building, up to 5 vehicles can stand in the approximately 105-foot by 10-foot (clear) inbound lane until they can be parked on the ground floor or moved, one at the time, into the car elevator to be taken to the second floor garage level. Five standard parking spaces and one disabled space are located along the north end of the ground floor garage. When unoccupied, these spaces will be used to temporary augment incoming vehicle storage until they can be valet-parked, increasing the number of vehicles that can be stored within the building prior to being moved by valets to alternate parking spaces.

### Project Trip Generation

Projected trip generation for the proposed hotel was updated for this analysis using trip generation rates for "Hotel," Land Use Code 310, contained in the Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) *Trip Generation* manual, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, published late last year. While the project can be best described as a luxury boutique hotel, ITE does not provide trip generation rates for this specific use at this time, and so the "Hotel" rate was utilized as a best-fit.

As shown in Attachment 2, without considering site-specific factors, the facility is projected on an average weekday to generate 32 morning peak hour trips, and 37 the afternoon peak hour trips. These trips are included in the weekday daily projection of 173 total trips. As noted in the ITE manual's description of the Hotel land use, whether private or open to the public, any external

vehicular trips generated by the hotel's restaurant and bar/lounge are reflected in the hotel room trip generation rate.

Luxury boutique hotels generate fewer trips than a typical hotel because many quests do not drive to the destination in personal or rental cars. Instead, typically half or more arrive in the area by plane and take a taxi to the hotel, which was selected by the guest as a "destination" in and of itself. From that point, these guests generally stay in the area (i.e., walk to the beach, lunch, etc.) and occasionally use a taxi for a longer trip or in inclement weather. For this reason, the suburban ITE "Hotel" trip generation rate overestimates the number of trips entering and exiting the site. Further reducing site trip generation is the applicant's transportation demand management program described below.

# Voluntary TDM Program

To further reduce vehicular trips and parking demand, the applicant is proposing a transportation demand management (TDM) program, and will accept a TDM condition of approval expressing the applicant's commitment to the following TDM measures:

- A. To encourage employees to consider transit, and get in the habit of riding the bus to and from work, institute an employee program that reimburses employee transit riders for 100% of the cost of their bus fares.
- B. To encourage employees to make a habit of riding a bike to work, institute a program that provides a \$5 credit on the employee food and beverage allowance for each day that the employee rides a bicycle to work.
- C. To encourage local restaurant and bar patrons to ride bicycles to the hotel, provide visible on-site bike racks and institute a program offering all patrons who arrived by bicycle a 10% discount on their bar and food bills.
- D. To encourage ride sharing among employees, organize and maintain a car-pooling rider-match program that assists site employees in locating other employees that work the same shift and originate from the same approximate location.
- E. To discourage employees from driving to work, refrain from reimbursing employees for off-site parking costs.

The nature of luxury boutique hotel trip making, as well as the effects of these specific programs on the project's projected trip generation was evaluated by HHI. The evaluation was conducted for the Saturday peak hour of the hotel, and is summarized in the second part of the trip generation table shown in Attachment 2. As shown in the summary, the travel demand programs are estimated to reduce inbound trips by approximately 6 trips in the peak hour. The TDM program reduces outbound trips by 5 trips in the peak hour; however, outbound taxi trips contributes an additional 13 outbound trips over use of a private vehicle, for a net increase of 8 trips.

The net effect is that, during the Saturday afternoon peak hour, the "Hotel" trip rate suggests the project will generate 26 inbound and 20 outbound trips without the travel demand programs, and only 20 inbound trips (and 29 outbound trips) with these programs in operation at a luxury boutique hotel. These characteristics and programs reduce inbound queues and parking demand without creating any capacity or experiential negatives.

# Parking Requirements and Provisions

Section 47-20.2. Table 3 of the City's Unified Land Development Regulations provides a parking rate for hotels located in the Central Beach Districts of 0.67 spaces per room. If a hotel includes a bar, such as the Vintro project, the parking requirement is 13.21 spaces per 1,000 gfa of bar space. These calculations are detailed in the table shown on Attachment 3. As shown in the table, the hotel rooms require 40.87 parking spaces and the bar/lounge within it requires another 6.58 spaces, for a total of 47 spaces.

Based on the Barrier Island Parking Study policy recommendations identified as Option 1, the alternative adopted by the City on October 16, 2012, the applicant is not required to provide additional parking to support the upper-level restaurant; instead the hotel rate presumes that a restaurant is included in a typical hotel. As stated in the last paragraph on page 7-2 of the Barrier Island report, the City has eliminated the practice of generating separate parking for resort area hotel spas, restaurants and meeting space.

The applicant's TDM program, at a minimum, will ensure that the project's vehicular parking demand (calculated using the new beach area parking rate) is not exceeded, and is expected to reduce parking demand below the new rate.

As noted above, the nature of luxury boutique hotel trip-making also influences parking demand. This type of hotel guest relies primarily on taxis rather than personal or rental cars to visit

destinations such as Fort Lauderdale Beach. The project's projected parking demand in this regard was also evaluated by HHI, and the evaluation is summarized in the second part of the parking calculations table shown in Attachment 3. As shown in the summary, the higher use of taxis is estimated to reduce parking demand by approximately 50% based on local antidotal evidence. At 50%, the total parking demand is reduced by approximately 24 parking spaces even without consideration of the applicant's TDM program incentives which could further reduce demand. However, as shown in the attached parking calculation table, the project meets its full Code parking requirement in its two-floor garage.

As noted above, 5 standard parking spaces and one disabled space are located along the north end of the ground floor garage. The two other ground floor parking stalls will be outfitted with hydraulic lifts allowing two vehicles to occupy each parking stall: one on the floor and one on an overhead lift. On the second floor of the hotel, another 19 parking stalls are provided, each outfitted with a lift. A brochure describing the proposed lift equipment is provided as Attachment 4. A car (large freight) elevator provides access to the 38 second-floor parking spaces.

Though currently uncommon in Broward County, at the urging of land planners and environmentalists, developers throughout the world are increasingly turning to more efficient and less detrimental ways to construct projects, including the use of car lifts and elevators. Car lifts allow a project to more efficiently absorb parked vehicles, reducing the amount of land and building materials, and reducing building mass. Likewise, use of a car elevator, which eliminates the need for garage ramps, significantly reduces the amount of space and resources needed to construct a multifloor parking garage. These construction technique improvements benefit the public by facilitating more compact development which, in turn, increases pedestrianism and transit usage, and accommodates the same number of people in less space leaving more open areas and green space within the urban district. It is also good for the environment in that, as noted above, fewer building materials are needed to accommodate a given number of people (and their transportation vehicle of choice). With reduced building surfaces (walls), there is less reflected heat and other environmental benefits. In general, these new construction techniques are welcomed by planners and environmental professionals.

As outlined above, the applicant proposes to provide 48 parking spaces, 40.87 of which the Code rates assume will be utilized by hotel guests (including the restaurant) and 6.58 spaces assumed to be needed by bar patrons not otherwise associated with the hotel. One extra space is provided in excess of the Code requirement, even given the likelihood that many fewer spaces will be needed.

# **Parking System Evaluation**

Three questions have been raised by the public in relation to the proposed parking operation system. The questions, requested information and our analysis are outlined below. The valet operational analysis is based on our parking experience, timing information from local studies, and interviews with valet service providers who currently operate the proposed equipment. The equipment (of similar) proposed to be utilized in this project was identified by the project architect during the preliminary project design phase, and product data for the selected equipment was provided to us through the architect.

Question 1: Using the proposed elevator/lift system, will valets be able to move incoming vehicles to storage quickly enough to avoid queue backup onto Alhambra Street?

Based on the peak hour trip generation shown in Attachment 2, the afternoon peak hour of the generator on Saturday can be anticipated to represent the hotel's peak parking demand. As shown in the table, approximately 20 vehicles are projected to enter during the peak 60 minutes, and 29 are projected to exit. A review of tables provided in the Urban Land Institute's *Shared Parking* manual (1st Edition) shows that the peak parking accumulation for a hotel with restaurant and bar can be anticipated to occur around 6pm on Saturday. Antidotal evidence suggests that the inbound trip peak hour of the generator is usually the 60 minutes following the hotel's (beginning) check-in time, typically 3:00pm.

The queuing analysis conducted for this evaluation is comprised of two elements: the estimated peak hour arrival volume and pattern, and the estimated cumulative amount of time the garage operator (the valet) will need to "process" each vehicle.

To identify the appropriate arrival pattern, a successful beach area boutique hotel with a similar clientele, The Pillars Hotel, was studied during the afternoon peak period on March 7, 2013, when the hotel was 100% occupied. The inbound and outbound vehicular movements, including taxis, were recorded in five-minute intervals beginning at 4:00pm in order to obtain a detailed arrival pattern. The two-hour study showed that no more than one vehicle entered or exited in any single 5-minute period—a very flat arrival pattern. (In two-thirds [i.e., 16] of the 24 five-minute periods, no vehicle arrived or departed at all.) Based on this evidence, the tested arrival patterns were each comprised of a peak arrival period that was flat with a graduated lead-up and fall-off pattern at either end of the peak arrival period to approximate the entire hour of arrivals.

In addition to determining the appropriate arrival pattern that can be expected at this location and type of hotel, it was also necessary to estimate the amount of time required to process incoming

vehicles. To do this, several everyday operating procedures were assumed including giving inbound vehicles priority over exiting vehicles. Among other procedures, this translates into the practice of returning the car elevator from the second floor to the ground floor empty (after delivering a vehicle to the second floor) if an inbound vehicle that must be transferred to the second floor is waiting. To facilitate this, the analysis also assumes there will be no shortage of valets to respond immediately and efficiently to incoming vehicles, including the stationing of one or more valets on the second floor to remove incoming vehicles from the elevator as they arrive (on the second floor) so that the initial valet can return the elevator to the ground floor immediately on delivery of the vehicle to the second floor so that the next incoming vehicle can be processed. Finally, it was assumed that all equipment will be in good operating order. To ensure that these assumptions are valid, the applicant is committed to provide a high level of valet service utilizing highly trained valets in a sufficient number to minimize vehicle processing time. In addition, the applicant intends to maintain on-going maintenance agreements to service the car elevator and lifts, thereby insuring their fitness for service.

To be conservative, the analysis was conducted for the longest time line in the vehicle parking process. Because it takes longer to park a vehicle on the upper floor we assumed that each entering vehicle would need to be parked on the second floor. However, to be consistent with the assumption that inbound vehicles would be prioritized over outbound vehicles, we also assumed the car elevator would be returned to the ground floor empty.

While all of the parking demand was evaluated assuming use of the elevator, the following analysis is conservative because 5 parking spaces (or 6, counting the disabled space) are standard spaces located on the ground floor, and two others on the ground floor (the lower parking spots of the two lift-equipped spaces) are available for initial use by incoming vehicles without use of the elevator. These 7 to 8 spaces will be treated at temporary spaces for the immediate servicing of incoming vehicles that can later be re-parked on the second floor during off-peak parking periods.

Following is a summary of the increments of time needed to process a request to park a vehicle, from its arrival time until the car elevator has returned to the ground floor and is available to park the next waiting vehicle. The time increments include greeting the guest, entering the vehicle, moving the vehicle onto the car elevator (which takes longer than placing the vehicle on a downstairs lift), raising the vehicle to the second floor and exiting the elevator, and returning the elevator to the ground floor to be available to accept a subsequent parking request.

The performance times assume the car elevator is parked at the 1<sup>st</sup> floor level and not in use when the parking operation begins, and considers the time required to achieve this. Theses performance times were identified from a elevator study conducted by HHI at the Eden Rock Hotel on Miami Beach on March 7, 2013. The Eden Rock uses elevators manufactured by ThyssenKrupp

Elevator Americas, the car (freight) elevator manufacturer of the elevator under consideration for the Vintro Hotel. (Similar elevators manufactured by others are expected to provide similar performance times.) After repeated operations, the average time necessary to complete the elevator sequence was 2 minutes and 11 seconds. (The [upstairs] lift operational times were not considered, as the delivered vehicle can be parked on or under the lift by another valet while the car elevator is returning to the ground floor to process the next incoming vehicle.)

- 05 seconds to activate the hall call (assumed start-up time)
- 07 seconds for door to open assuming 84" power vertical bi-parting doors
- 83 seconds for loading, lifting & exiting the elevator\*
- 36 seconds to return the empty elevator to ground level\*
- 131 seconds for total turnaround (2 minutes and 11 seconds)

Documentation of the estimated times provided by the vendor is provided in Attachments 5a and b. The data shown with an asterisk represents actual observations conducted by HHI.

Attachments 6a, b and c show the queue analysis results for three sample arrival scenarios, incorporating the arrival pattern and cumulative "processing time" data collected for this project. As noted above, the analysis was conducted for the peak hour of operations, expected to be Saturday afternoon.

The Peak Hour of the Generator Queue Analysis illustrated in Attachment 6a (Arrival Scenario 1) assumes an even arrival distribution over a 60-minute period; that is, 100% of the peak hour arrival demand spread over 60 minutes. In this scenario all arriving vehicles can be parked without forming a queue. The analysis illustrated in Attachment 6b (Arrival Scenario 2) assumes an even arrival distribution over a 30-minute period; that is, 100% of the peak hour arrival demand spread over only 30 minutes. In this scenario the arriving vehicles would generate a maximum queue of 7 vehicles. The analysis illustrated in Attachment 6c (Arrival Scenario 3) assumes a 60% arrival distribution over a 15-minute period; that is, 60% of the peak hour arrival demand is spread over only 15 minutes. In this scenario the arriving vehicles would generate a maximum queue of 5 vehicles.

At an estimated 20 feet of queue length per vehicle when valet parked, the maximum queues resulting from Scenarios 1 and 3 are 0 feet and 100 feet, respectively, less than the 105 feet of driveway queue storage provided on-site. Scenario 2 (if 100% of the peak hour demand ever actually occurs in 30 minutes) results in two vehicles arriving within the peak hour needing to be received. In this case, once arriving vehicles begin to stack back toward the south end of the driveway, the hotel doorman will alert valets by radio that he will begin directing any approaching inbound vehicles

to the City's Sebastian Parking Lot diagonally across the street from the hotel, and a valet with pocket change for the meter will be assigned to greet any arriving taxi or personal vehicle, monitor the hotel driveway queue and eventually move the vehicle to the queue when shorter.

An added benefit to the garage operation, and to queuing in general, is that the 24-space reduction in actual parking demand described above (but not accounted for in this analysis) helps ensure that the 6 ground floor standard and disabled parking spaces and the two on-floor spaces underneath the two ground-floor lifts, all of which can be quickly accessed, are likely to be available to valets for short term parking and staging of inbound vehicles that will eventually be moved to longer-term parking on the second floor.

If some unique event causes more arrival demand than reflected in the analysis and accommodated as described above, other alternatives are available. As noted above, under heavy incoming parking demand, entering vehicles will be given priority over exiting vehicles. Under these circumstances, no outbound vehicles would be processed and so none would be utilizing the outbound driveway lane, freeing up the outbound lane to be used temporarily for inbound storage—another 5 vehicles could be stored on-site. In addition, should such circumstances occur, immediate use of the Sebastian Parking Lot could be employed by valets with pocket change to temporarily store arriving vehicles until they can be moved into the hotel garage. (The City's expansion of the existing Sebastian Parking Lot is currently out for bid and will increase the current 75-space lot to a total of 140 metered spaces. These 65 additional spaces will be more than enough to satisfy Casablanca Café's patrons' parking needs, the hotel's potential arrival pattern peaks and other area needs.

Given the design and unique characteristics of the hotel, the applicant's TDM program, the use of the Sebastian Parking Lot, and the garage operating procedures, the proposed hotel is not expected to generate queues on Alhambra Street.

Question 2: How will sanitation operations which include the unloading, emptying or collection of waste and recyclable containers, truck loading and other deliveries be accomplished on-site so that Alhambra Street is not impacted by these activities?

The ground floor (including overhead clearances) has been designed to accommodate rear-end loading garbage and recycle trucks within the building envelope, allowing waste pick-up to take place within the building. The hotel's waste and recycle chutes are located near the northwest corner of the interior of the building. The proposed system includes a Wilkinson Hi-Rise Waste/Recycling Chute Model BSE-2RUC, which includes a model 350-C5 compactor. Wastes will be collected in a 2-yard compacted container, and recycles will be collected similarly in a 2-yard compacted container. For pickup, the containers can be rolled out of the northwest corner storage room into

the central vehicular area at the north end of the interior ground floor by building staff, once the service truck arrives at the site. This will not only ensure that waste containers and the collection of wastes is not visible to the public, but much of the noise associated with this activity will also be absorbed within the building. City staff have reviewed and approved the proposed waste removal access program.

Solid waste removal is expected to occur three times weekly using a rear load truck. Waste removal will be scheduled to avoid peak guest arrival periods (see below). During waste removal, up to 5 inbound cars can be stored in the hotel's inbound driveway lane while the waste removal truck is on the site, though data collected for this evaluation indicates that 5 vehicles are not expected to arrive in the short off-peak time frame during which the waste removal truck is on site.

Though City Code only limits solid waste pickup to the hours between 7:00 am and 10:00 pm daily, the applicant has determined that the best period to schedule solid waste pickup is between 8:00 and 9:30 am on weekdays, when street volumes are light, inbound hotel vehicles are at a minimum and any noise generated by approaching or departing garbage trucks is not likely to disturb the neighborhood. The applicant also plans to complete this activity prior to the opening of Casablanca Café for lunch to avoid any impacts on the Café's outdoor seating areas. (Casablanca Café is not open for breakfast.)

As noted above, hotels are not required by Code to provide loading bays. In fact, outside the City's Regional Activity Center (RAC) in the downtown area, City Code requires loading zones only for free standing sales and/or services buildings, free standing office buildings and multi-tenant commercial buildings. Hotels are not required by Code to provide loading bays. With regard to truck activity in general, hotels of this nature experience only limited truck deliveries and those are of such limited duration that it is generally considered counterproductive to provide a separate space for such occasional activities. Unwarranted loading zones diminish the aesthetics and spacial efficiencies of a building and site unnecessarily.

When smaller delivery trucks do arrive at the hotel site, they will be parked internally in one of the 5 ground floor standard parking spaces at the north end of the first-floor garage. When a truck's length exceeds the 18-foot standard parking space or otherwise prevents internal circulation from continuing during the duration of the truck delivery, the truck will stand in the driveway's southbound (outbound) lane. When the southbound lane is utilized, valets will work together to operate the inbound lane as a two-way lane, ensuring as always that the inbound direction takes priority.

To protect the public from any possibility of truck deliveries being conducted from the overwide street (Alhambra Street is 30 feet wide instead of the standard 22- to 24-foot width), a vehicle overflow plaza has been designed and designated in the southwest corner of the building footprint as pictured in Attachment 7 (lower left corner A1). At 10 feet by 54 feet, it is of sufficient size and clearance to accommodate larger trucks. When needed, hotel staff will clear this area of any bystanders and assist the truck driver in backing into the designated area. As previously stated, all routine truck deliveries will be scheduled for off-peak vehicular periods.

Many routine and non-routine deliveries are made by vans that can be accommodated in the 5 standard parking spaces in the hotel garage's first floor. Larger truck deliveries by routine vendors of the hotel will be instructed to approach the site from the west and back into the hotel's main driveway or, when necessary, the vehicle overflow plaza. Attachment 8 illustrates various truck design vehicles' movements as they back into the hotel's driveway or the vehicle overflow plaza. A WB-40 tractor trailer, a Single Unit truck and a Service Vehicle (SVEH) are shown entering the vehicle overflow plaza. The waste removal vendor's Heavy Garbage Truck (KO 2N+1) is shown entering the hotel's main driveway to access the trash receptacles. (The KO 2N+1 design vehicle was chosen to represent the vendor's garbage truck because it is among the largest garbage design vehicles for which turning templates are available, and it reflects a rear-load truck as planned to be utilized at this site.)

Question 3: Can conflicts between waste removal, truck loading and other deliveries, and valet operations be avoided?

As referenced in the section above, removal of wastes and recyclables will be strictly scheduled to coordinate with environmental considerations. Most particularly, waste removal will occur when the noise generated by the trucks themselves is of least impact on the surrounding residences and businesses. The timing of waste removal should be tightly controlled to occur at a consistent time of day, and days of the week. This will allow the hotel to post the schedule and otherwise advise hotel guests that they will encounter a slight delay when calling for a car to leave the site during these time periods, as it will not be possible to deliver a previously-parked vehicle to a guest until waste removal activity is completed.

As clarified in the "Site Access/Internal Circulation" section of this evaluation, truck loading and other deliveries are anticipated to occur within the garage, by shorter trucks from the 5 standard parking spaces along the north end of the garage, and by longer trucks standing in the southbound (outbound) driveway lane. The vehicle overflow plaza in the southwest corner of the building footprint will be used to resolve any inadvertent conflicts.

Enrique Colmenares May 6, 2013 Page 12

As detailed in the response to the first question, above, up to 5 inbound vehicles can accumulate and be stored off the Alhambra Street travel lanes during waste removal. The arrival pattern analysis outlined in response to the first question above suggests that this number is unlikely to be reached or exceeded.

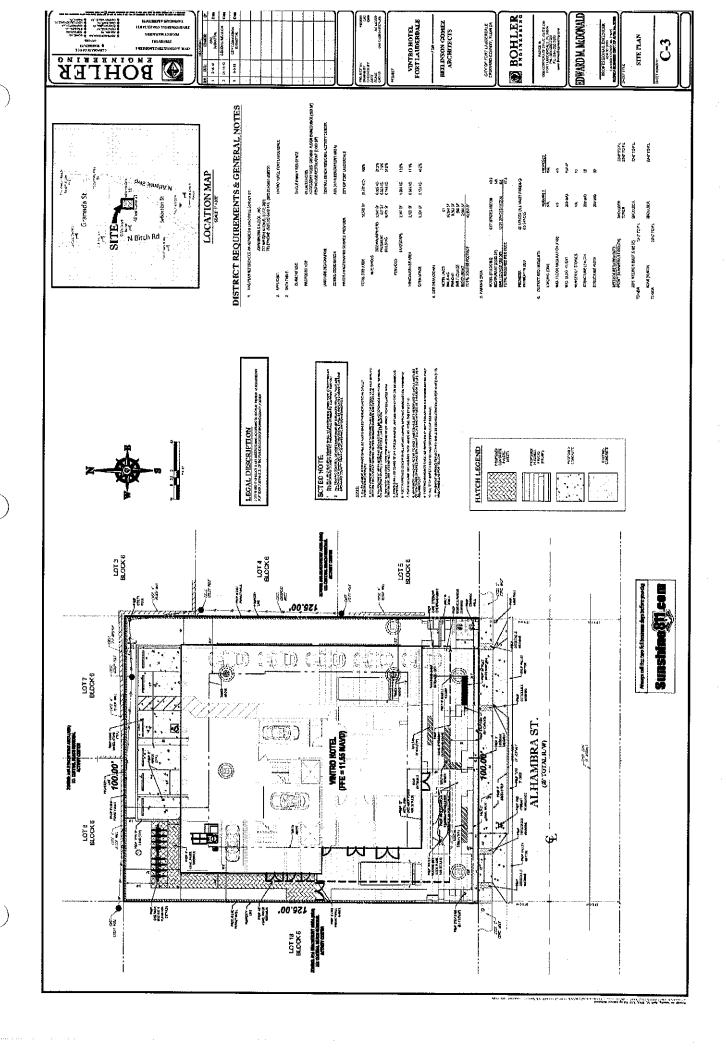
If you have any further questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Molly J. Hughes, AICP, PTP, AVS

President

Vintro Hotel Parking System Eval.wpd Attachments



# Attachment 2

## Trip Generation Vintro Hotel

Land Use			AM P	AM Peak Hour Trips	[rips	PM P	PM Peak Hour Trips	Trips		Daily Trips	
(ITE Land Use Code) Scale	Scale	Units	Entering	Exiting	Total	Entering	Exiting	Total	Entering	Exiting	Total
Hotel (310)*	61	room	19	13	32	19	18	37	86	86	173
peak hour of the generator	61	room	20	17	37	22	16	37		) )	} -
Saturday peak hour of the generator	61	room				26	20	46			
Sunday peak hour of the generator	61	roon				9	7	13			
*Urban Site Charactenistics Expected to Impact Automobile Trips (example, Sat. pk hr of the generator):	t Automo	bile Trip	s (example	, Sat. pk h	of the ge	nerator):					
Walk	% <b>8</b> -					Ş	-5	4			
Bike	% <b>9</b> -					-5	7	ကု			
Pedicabs	-1%					Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ			
Taxi	50%					n/a	13	13			
Water Taxi	-1%					<b></b>	Q	Ŷ			
Shared Ride	-3%					7	7	7			
Sun Trolley	-1%					Ŷ	Ŷ	9			
Transit Bus	-4%					-	7	-2			
Subtotal	26%					φ	∞	2			
Net Vehicular Trip End Projections (Sat. pk hr of the generator):	at. pk h	r of the	generato	÷		20	29	48			

### Notes:

The site is located at 3029 Alhambra Street, Fort Lauderdale Beach, Florida.

The hotel includes a 2,000 sf restaurant and a 500 sf bar/lounge. As noted in the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) "Trip Generation" manual descrip

tion for this land use, trips associated with these ancillary uses, whether private or open to the public, are reflected in the hotel room trip generation rate. Regarding taxi trips, the inbound vehicle volume is not effected by the substitution of a taxi for a private vehicle, but the outbound volume is increased by departing taxis.

Based on the following rates from the Institute of Transportation Engineers' "Trip Generation" manual, 9th Edition:

	Unit of Measure	AM Peak Hour	PM Peak Hour	Daily
Hotel (310)	room	Average Rate = .53	Average Rate = .60	T = 8.95(X) - 373.16
peak hour of the generator	room	Ln(T) = 0.85 Ln(X) + 0.12	Average Rate = .61	
Saturday peak hour of the generator	room		T = 0.69(X) + 4.32	
Sunday peak hour of the generator	room		T = 0.70(X) - 29.89	
	F			_

"ITE's "Trip Generation" manual states that "The hotels surveyed were primarily located outside central business districts in suburban areas.

# Trip Generation Vintro Hotel

Land Use			AMP	AM Peak Hour Trips	Trips	PM P	PM Peak Hour Trips	Trips		Daily Trips	
(ITE Land Use Code) Scale	e) Scale	Units	Entering	Exiting	Total	Entering	Exiting	Total	Entering	Exiting	Total
Hotel (310)*	61	room	19	13	32	19	18	37	98	98	173
peak hour of the generator	61	room	20	17	37	22	16	37			
Saturday peak hour of the generator	61	room				26	20	46			
Sunday peak hour of the generator	61	room				9	7	13			
*Urban Site Characteristics Expected to Impact Automobile Trips (example, Sat. pk hr of the generator):	act Automo	obile Trip	s (example	, Sat. pk h	r of the ge	nerator):					
Walk	% 8-					-5	-2	4			
Bike	%9 <u>-</u>					<b>-</b> 7	7	ကု			
Pedicabs	-1%					<b>Q</b>	Ŷ	Ŷ			
Taxi	20%					n/a	13	13			
Water Taxi	-1%					<b></b>	Ŷ	<del>Q</del>			
Shared Ride	-3%					7	77	7			
Sun Trolley	-1%					Ŷ	Ŷ	<del>Q</del>			
Transit Bus	-4%					7	7	-5			
Subtotal	al 26%					φ	80	2			
Net Vehicular Trip End Projections (Sat. pk		r of the	hr of the generator):	<u>;;</u>		20	29	48			

### Notes:

The site is located at 3029 Alhambra Street, Fort Lauderdale Beach, Florida.

The hotel includes a 2,000 sf restaurant and a 500 sf bar/lounge. As noted in the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) "Trip Generation" manual descrip tion for this land use, trips associated with these ancillary uses, whether private or open to the public, are reflected in the hotel room trip generation rate.

Regarding taxi trips, the inbound vehicle volume is not effected by the substitution of a taxi for a private vehicle, but the outbound volume is increased by departing taxis.

Based on the following rates from the Institute of Transportation Engineers' "Trip Generation" manual, 9th Edition:

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Ď	Un <u>it of Meas</u> ure	AM Peak Hour	PM Peak Hour	Daily
Hotel (310)	room	Average Rate = .53	Average Rate = .60	T = 8.95(X) - 373.16
peak hour of the generator	room	Ln(T) = 0.85 Ln(X) + 0.12	Average Rate = .61	
Saturday peak hour of the generator	room		T = 0.69(X) + 4.32	
Sunday peak hour of the generator	room		$T = 0.70(X) \cdot 29.89$	
[2] "Twin Consention" was not attached that "The hateled measured make a section of the section	100 to	of the contract of the contract of the	and the second s	

"ITE's "Trip Generation" manual states that "The hotels surveyed were primarily located outside central business districts in suburban areas.

#### Attachment 3

#### Parking Calculations Vintro Hotel

Land Use	Scale		Code Requirement	Spaces Required
Hotel	61 Rooms	0.67	Spaces/Room	40.87
Restaurant	2,000 GFA	•		N/A*
Bar/Lounge	500 GFA	1.00	Space/76 GFA	6.58
Tota	l Required per Code On-site Parking Pr			47.45 48.00
*Luxury Boutique I	Hotel Characteristics	Expec	ted to Reduce Parking	Demand:
	Walk	8%		п/а
I	Bike	6%		n/a
-	Pedicabs	1%	•	n/a
1	Гахі	50%		23.7
	Water Taxi	1%		n/a
_	Shared Ride	3%		n/a
	Sun Trolley	1%		n/a
	Transit Bus	4%		n/a
Subtotal		74%		23.7
N	Net Parking Projec	ction:		23.7

#### Notes:

The site is located at 3029 Alhambra Street, Fort Lauderdale Beach.

n/a - Consideration of this characteristic is already incorporated in the new beach area parking rate.

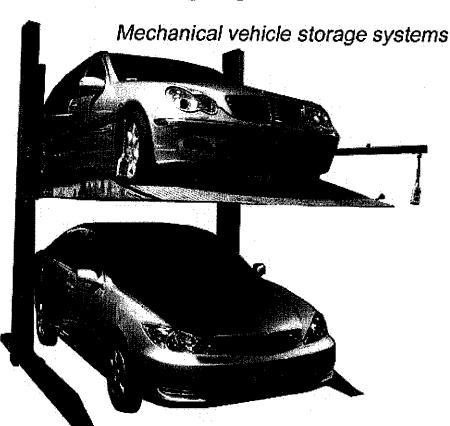
<sup>\*</sup>Barrier Island Parking Study policy recommendations identified as Option 1, the alternative adopted by the City on 10/16/12, permit the applicant to provide a reasonably-sized restaurant in a resort hotel without providing additional parking spaces beyond those required utilizing the hotel parking rate.





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### Double Parking System



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- Conforms to USA seismic codes
- Interior/Exterior use
- Full safety features
- MEA Approved -
- ISO Compliant







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# Technical Specifications DP005 and DP006

#### **EQUIPMENT DIMENSIONS:**

Length Width

Platform Height DP005 Platform Height DP006

Overall Height (H3)

Certified lifting capacity

LIFTING SPEED

OPERATION CONTROL

**ELECTRICAL POWER** 

13'-10"

8'-0.5"

4'-11" to 5'-7"

5'-11" to 6'-7"

11'-7"

6000 lbs

13 ft/min

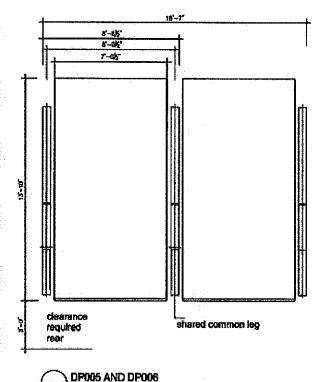
Hydraulic/Electric

Push Button

110-220V 3-phase 60Hz

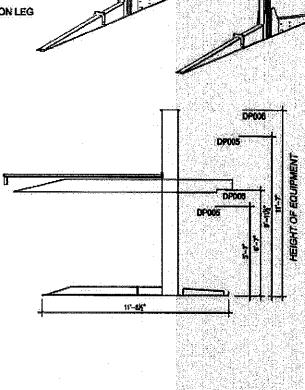
"Specifications subject to change without prior notice

ALL UNITS AVAILABLE AS SINGLE STANDING OR SHARED WITH COMMON LEG



SCHEMATIC PLAN

DP005 AND DP006 SCHEMATIC ELEVATION



#### **Molly Hughes**

From:

Jose L. Gomez, AIA [jg@beilinsonarchitectspa.com]

Sent:

Tuesday, November 20, 2012 9:21 AM

To:

'Molly Hughes'

Cc:

'George Kousoulas'

Attachments:

Vintro Hotel Fort Lauderdale - Freight Elevator - Performance Time.pdf.pdf

#### Molly,

Attached (and below) is a study prepared by the Thyssenkrupp rep. who we been working with for the car elevator. As I understand you need this information for the study you'll be preparing. I should be receiving information on the lifts today, which I will send to you as soon as I get it.

Please let me know if there anything else you'll need.

Thank you,

Jose

Good speaking with you Jose. See attached per our discussion.

Assuming the elevator is parked at the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and not in use.

- Hall call is activated.
- 7 seconds for door to open assuming 84" power vertical bi-parting doors
- X seconds for the valet to load the vehicle
- 7.5-8 seconds for door to fully close
- 26.5-27 seconds the elevator will arrive at the 2<sup>nd</sup> landing

Hope this information is helpful. Let me know if you need anything further.

Thanks.

Spencer Davidson, LEED Green Associate New Installation Sales Manager Miami Branch - Southeast Region

ThyssenKrupp Elevator Americas 7481 NW 66th Street Miami, FL 33166

Phone: (305) 592-7722, Direct: (786) 336-5334

Mobile: (407) 467-9895 Fax: (866) 248-8924

spencer.davidson@thyssenkrupp.com

http://www.thyssenkruppelevator.com/

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### ThyssenKrupp Elevator - Performance Time

November 20, 2012

Project Name	Vintro Hotel Fort Lauderdale
Elevator number	Parking Elevator #3
Location	3029 Alhambra Street, Fort Lauderdale, FL

Elevator type
Speed (feet per minute)
Distance between floors
Door Type
Door opening width

Oildraulic			
75			
14	feet	6	inches
Two Speed			
73	inches	-	

### **Performance Times**

Door Close Time	7.60 sec
Door Open Time	4.20 sec
Floor to Floor Time with doors 3/4 open	25.4 sec*
Floor to Floor Time with doors fully open	26.5sec**

door open time closer to 7 seconds assuming 84" power freight doors

For Pre-Opening door operation	]
Floor to Floor Time with doors 3/4 open	
Floor to Floor Time with doors fully open	

NOTE: \*FLOOR TIME IS CALCULATED FROM START OF DOOR CLOSING UNTIL CAR IS STOPPED AND LEVELED AT NEXT LANDING AND DOORS ARE 3/4 OPENED.

\*\*FLOOR TIME IS CALCULATED FROM START OF DOOR CLOSING UNTIL CAR IS STOPPED AND LEVELED AT NEXT LANDING AND DOORS ARE FULLY OPENED.

\*\*\* IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE LEVELING TIME=200 ms, LVELEING SPEED=7fpm,
FINAL STOP RATE=100fpm/s, BRAKE RELEASE/DROP TIME=0.5 sec.
THE FLIGHT TIME HAS BEEN EXTENDED BY 0.1 sec FOR CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATION

Attachment 6a

Peak Hour of the Generator Driveway Queue Analysis Arrival Scenario 1: Even Distribution - 100% Arrival Over 60 Minutes Vintro Hotel

This scenario assumes the hourly demand arrives at a constant rate over a 60-minute period.

Queue Length																				20 Time?(min) 40 50 60 70 80	
	600 800	500	) O O (44)	# ( <b>VB</b>	<u> </u>		ən	- 0.4 -	<b>)</b>				0.20		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O				200	-20 -10 0 10	
		08	Cumulative Queue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0:0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		ľ
E		40 60	ormed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Arrival Pattern		20 Time (min)	Vehicles Serviced Queue F	0.0	0.0	0:0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2:0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20	
	(flev) alsvimA	0 02-	Artiving	0	0	0		<del>-</del> c	2	2	2	2 2	2	2	1	- (	) i	0	0	20	
veh/5-min	veh/hr veh/5-min	veh	End	5 5	ιņ	0	2	5 t	202	25	30	સ્કુ 104	45	20	55	09	ဌ	2	75		ļ
2.29	20 0.33 1.67	0	FIT	20 4	ę	2	0	ωĘ	15	8	જ	કે સ્	40	45	20	53.	3 3	8	20	Totals	
Rafe	Average Arrival Rate	Intlat Quate Length	Time	7	-1	0	- (	2 6	o 4	ಬ	မှ ၊	8	6	10:	11.	12	?	4	15		

Attachment 6b

Peak Hour of the Generator Driveway Queue Analysis Arrival Scenario 2: Even Distribution - 100% Arrival Over 30 Minutes Vintro Hobel

This scenario assumes the hourly demand arrives at a constant rate over a 30-minute period.

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Attachment 6c

Peak Hour of the Generator Driveway Queue Analysis Arrival Scenario 3: Peak Distribution - 60% Arrival Over 15 Minutes Vintro Hotel

This scenario assumes 60% of the hourly demand arrives over a 15-minute period.

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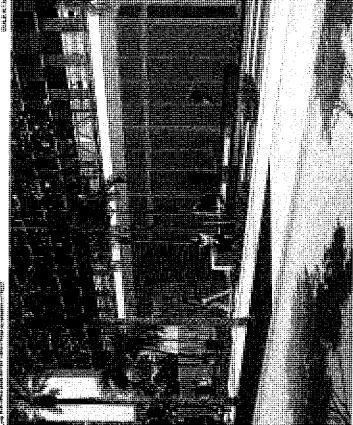
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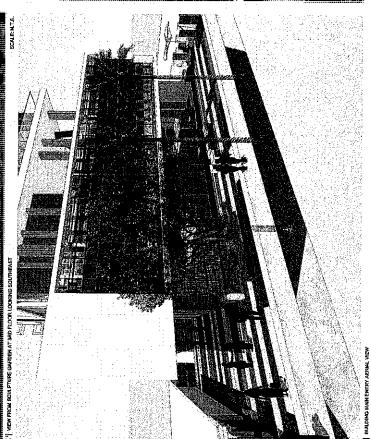
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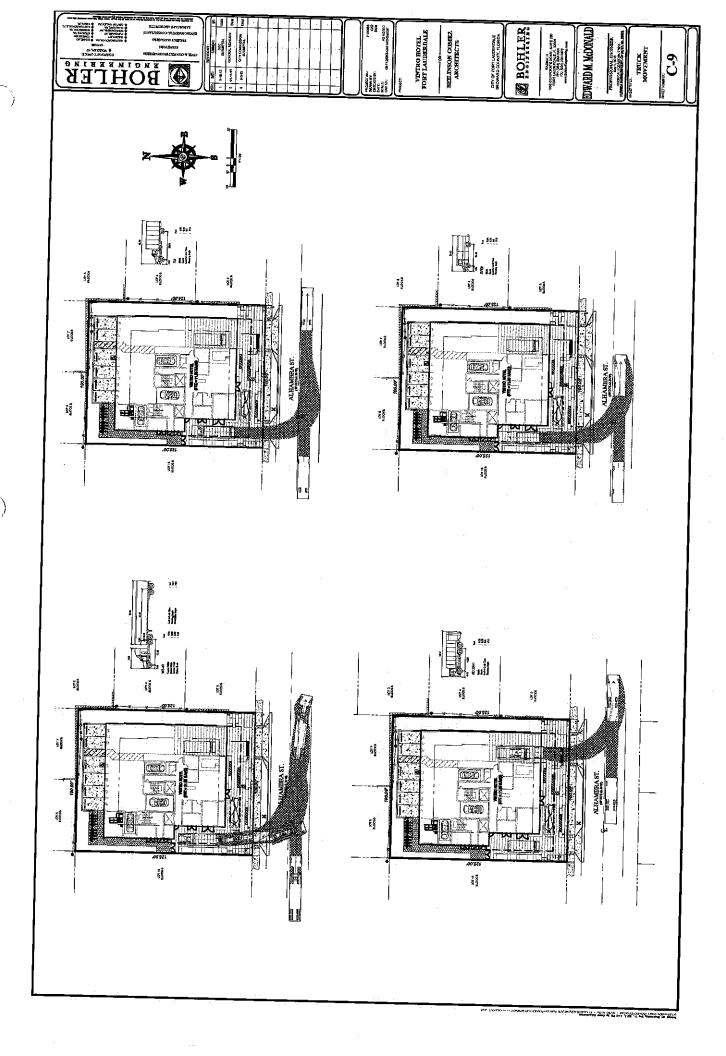
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Venice of America

Transportation and Mobility Department

#### Memorandum

Date: August 19, 2013

To: Molly J. Hughes, AICP, PTP, AVS, President, Hughes, Hughes, Inc.

From: Eric Czerniejewski, P.E., Transportation Manager

CC: Ella Parker, AICP, Urban Design and Planning Manager

Diana Alarcon, Director, Transportation and Mobility Department

Thomas Lodge, Planner II

Dennis Girisgen, P.E., Land Development Manager

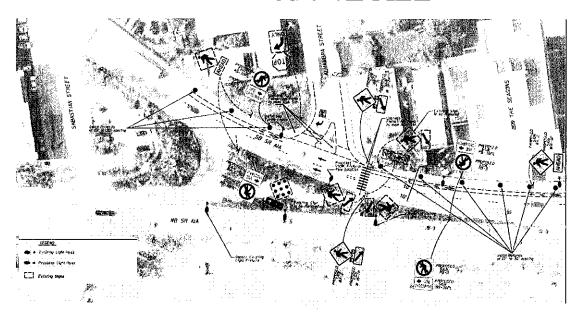
Scott Backmen, Esq., Dunay, Miskel, Backman and Blattner, LLP

Re: Vintro Hotel Traffic/Parking Mitigation- DRC 70-R-12

Please accept this memorandum as a response to your August 12, 2013 response to the Vintro Transportation Planning Review letter dated May 23, 2013 from Thomas A. Hall, Inc.

- Daily Trip Generation- the Transportation and Mobility (TAM) Department agree with the peak hour trip generation as previously calculated for the proposed use.
- 2) Trip Generation Adjustments- The TAM Department agree with the adjustments in the trip generation which yields a more conservative scenario than the standard trip generation rates provided by the ITE Trip Generation Manual, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition.
- 3) TDM Program—The TAM Department recommended the TDM program for this site which is consistent with other recent development approvals. These TDM measures will have a positive impact on the traffic flow in this area once the development is constructed.
- 4) Arrival Patterns- The TAM Department is satisfied with the methodology used to estimate the arrival patterns for the Vintro Hotel projected trips.
- 5) Queue Analysis- The TAM Department is satisfied with the applicant's proposed traffic operations including the site parking as agreed to in the development order conditions.

### FORT LAUDERDALE



In regard to the proposed streetscape improvement project, it is our intent to come to a resolution to build a project that will be permit able through FDOT and also align with the goals of the City of Fort Lauderdale as well as your immediate neighbors along Alhambra Street. Per the Safety Study/technical memorandum prepared by FDOT and their traffic consultant, ATEC, the District ultimately proposes the above enhancements which include the placement of a Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon signal treatment as well as some additional signage, turtle friendly lighted bollards, etc. (reference above proposed improvements). The City will meet with you directly to discuss in more detail your proposed improvements west of SR A1A within the Alhambra Street right of way.

Memo To: HHI Project file - #12009.1

Re:

Vintro Hotel - DRC #70-R-12

Subject:

Review of Hall's 5/23/13 Letter

Date:

8/12/13



Attached is an annotated copy of the May 23, 2013, transportation review undertaken by Thomas A. Hall, Inc. The five highlighted statements represent technical distinctions between Mr. Hall's analysis and Hughes Hughes Inc.'s (HHI's) May 6, 2013 operation analysis. Our responses to each of those five distinctions are outlined below.

- 1. Page 3, paragraphs 2-4-"... when applying the trip generation characteristic information for daily trips, the fitted curve equation was used, (T = [8.95(no. of rooms)] 373.16) resulting in an artificially low number of daily project trips."
  - As indicated in Mr. Hall's letter, the applicant's daily trip generation calculation used ITE's fitted curve equation, which is associated with a R<sup>2</sup> coefficient of .98, where .75 is the minimum coefficient recommended for application of the fitted curve equation and 1.00 is a perfect correlation. Volume 1, page 18 of the ITE's *Trip Generation* manual states "The closer the R<sup>2</sup> value is to 1.0, the better the relationship between the number of trips and the size of the independent variable." The R<sup>2</sup> coefficient of .98 suggests that the use of subject equation is more than adequate.
  - In any event, Mr. Hall fails to relate his observation to any of the applicant's analytical
    conclusions, and this would be difficult since none of HHI's analysis was performed
    based on daily trip making. He does, however, agree with the applicant's peak hour
    trip generation calculations—the calculations upon which all HHI's analyses were
    based.
- 2. Page 3, last paragraph "It is possible that the [suburban ITE] rates do overestimate project trips [for a project located in the core of Fort Lauderdale Beach], however, no proof is provided to validate this assertion."
  - The applicant's report outlines the reasoning supporting the estimated impacts of the urban condition found at Fort Lauderdale Beach vs. suburban trip data published by ITE.
  - As shown in the applicant's trip generation table and later acknowledged by Mr. Hall, the adjustments made by the applicant result in a higher total trip generation than ITE rates suggest, so it is unclear why Mr. Hall would reject the adjustments without

From the desk of...

Molly J. Hughes, AICP, AVS

President
Hughes Hughes Inc.
728 SW 4 Place, Suite 103
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312-2595

954/563-1121 Fax: 954/563-9790 Molly@HughesHughesInc.com further specialized studies.

- The percentage adjustments were discussed with City staff who agreed that they were reasonable based on professional experience.
- Given the concurrence of opinion between the applicant's consultant (HHI) and staff, the cost of undertaking independent studies to confirm the adjustment factors is not warranted.
- 3. Page 4, paragraphs 1 and 2 " . . . this [TDM Program's estimated distribution impact] assertion is just that, an assertion with no supporting evidence provided."
  - The proposed TDM Program is not required, but was offered by the applicant as a tool to help reduce area traffic. As such, there is no regulatory requirement to meet any level of success.
  - The projected TDM Program results were discussed with staff and the estimated benefits, as presented in the analysis, were approved in concept by staff for use in this analysis.
  - Similar TDM programs are currently in place in other local businesses at the request of Fort Lauderdale-based public agencies (without documenting support studies), with the expectation that results similar to estimates incorporated in this analysis are being experienced.
  - City staff is aware that, at this time, there are no available existing studies establishing
    the specific results of such efforts, but did not think that the conservative estimates
    would be unlikely to be achieved.
  - A similar TDM Program proposed for another site on Fort Lauderdale Beach that included similar projected impacts was praised by the City's Planning and Zoning Board as "a very sensible proposal" (see 12/19/12 Planning & Zoning Board Minutes, page 10).
- 4. Page 4, last paragraph "... what the Hughes Hughes, Inc. study fails to mention is that The Pillars Hotel has a total of only 18 rooms. As such, it is no surprise that the arrival and departure rates of vehicles were minimal during the afternoon peak period ..."
  - Mr. Hall has confused "trip rates" with "arrival patterns." The Pillars Hotel observations were used to estimate the arrival pattern applied to inbound peak hour trips generated using ITE rates. As such, the number of rooms is irrelevant, as boutique hotels can be expected to experience similar arrival patterns, regardless of the size of its trip volume or trip rate.

- 5. Page 5, 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph thru page 6, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph "The [Hall alternative queuing] analyses demonstrate that both the two-way (entering and exiting vehicle) and one-way (entering vehicles only) queue storage are expected to be exceeded more than five percent of the time . . . " and " . . . the five-vehicle queue storage area is expected to be exceeded . . . "
  - Mr. Hall does not dispute the applicant's queue analysis, but offers a different methodology without asserting that it is better in any way than that utilized in the applicant's analysis.
  - Mr Hall's alternative analysis considers operations that the applicant will prohibit (outbound vehicles when there is an inbound queue; operation using only 2 valet attendants) in prioritizing inbound vehicles in order to prevent inbound queue spill back onto Alhambra Street.
  - Mr. Hall's analysis fails to recognize that the car elevator is not needed to access all
    of the project's parking spaces, invalidating his methodology and conclusions.
  - Mr. Hall's conclusions fail to consider that, under proposed operations which the applicant has committed to through development order conditions, the vehicle overflow plaza and the driveway's outbound lane are available to store an additional 8 vehicles on-site augmenting the 5-vehicle queue he recognized. The additional storage alleviates any "overflow" queue projected using his alternative queue estimating methodology.
  - As relates to emergency off-site parking arrangements, agreement has already been reached with the City's managing director securing parking spaces at the City's expanded Sebastian Parking Lot located diagonally across the street from the project. There is an accompanying binding commitment by the applicant that sufficient valet attendants will be used to facilitate efficient service.

In summary, the technical distinctions identified in Mr. Hall's summary do not warrant any modifications to HHI's May 6, 2013 operation analysis or conclusions.

Thomas A. Hall, Inc. 1355 Adams Street Hollywood, FL 33019 954-288-4447 tomhall1234@gmail.com

May 23, 2013

Mr. James Novick 209 North Birch Road Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304

RE: Vintro Transportation Planning Review Project No. 201304.01

Dear Jim:

As requested, Thomas A. Hall, Inc. has completed a review of the Site Plan Package, Parking System Evaluation and other transportation-related elements of the proposed Vintro Hotel. The new hotel is to be located at 3029 Alhambra Street in the City of Fort Lauderdale. As currently planned, the hotel will have 61 rooms in 13 floors and will also have a 2,000-square-foot restaurant and a 500-square-foot bar/lounge. A discussion of our review and findings follows:

#### Site Plan Review

A revised site plan package was provided to the City of Fort Lauderdale on May 13, 2013. The new site plan reflected an attempt by the applicant to address concerns raised at the April Planning and Zoning Board meeting. Revisions include a reduction from 69 rooms to 61, although the building height, 164 feet, remains the same.

The proposed hotel will have access via a two-way driveway on the east side of the site. In addition, an auxiliary driveway is provided on the west side of the property to accommodate large vehicles. It should be noted, however, that the first floor clearance height for either driveway as proposed is 13 feet, which is six inches shorter than the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Official's (AASHTO) "Green Book" design height for both Single Unit Trucks and Tractor and Semi-trailer Trucks. Since delivery of everything from foodstuffs to linens are made to hotels on a regular basis, and by means of Single Unit and Tractor/Semi-trailer Trucks, clearance height may result in at least some of those trucks parking on the street rather than within the building as planned. Garbage trucks, on the other hand, have an average height of 12.5 feet so they should clear the first floor ceiling without difficulty.

Shect C-9, of the site plan package, shows the turning radii for various sizes of vehicles which may seek to access the proposed hotel. As Sheet C-9 shows, the largest vehicle that can manage to use either site driveway is a WB-40 tractor/semi-trailer combination. A WB-40 rig is the smallest tractor/semi-trailer truck in general use and, due to its small

Mr. James Novick May 23, 2013 Page 2 of 8

size, is generally found only within scaports, since the trailer is the size of ship freight containers. Actual tractor/semi-trailer trucks used on Florida highways are significantly larger (WB-50 and WB-62) and cannot be accommodated within the hotel's driveways. Sheet C-3, of the site plan package, is the first floor site plan. As Sheet C-3 shows, the project proposes to narrow the existing width of Alhambra Street by approximately three feet. We assume that this is due to a desirc to better accommodate pedestrian traffic. Note, however, that narrowing the roadway will also reduce the parallel parking opportunity along Alhambra Street-a parallel parking opportunity that will be needed if trucks are not able to park within the hotel's property. The average width of a single unit truck or tractor/semi-trailer truck is approximately nine feet. This means that a truck parked against the curb is going to leave, at best, 18 feet in roadway width for the east and westbound through traffic on Alhambra Street, which is well below the Central Beach Master Plan's minimum of 20 feet for two lanes. Even without the narrowing of the roadway, as proposed by the applicant, parallel-parked trucks narrow the road to 21 feet, which is less than the desired 22 feet of width for a two-way street and only one foot wider than the roadway design minimum of 20 feet.

One further consideration regarding tractor/semi-trailer trucks is that, due to their length, if they are parallel parked in front of the hotel, and loading/unloading operations are underway at the rear of the truck, the entire length of the proposed hotel's frontage may be taken up by a single truck. This would result in other vehicle's access to the hotel driveways and parking area being blocked for as long as the tractor/semi-trailer truck was there. Since it is unlikely that the proposed hotel's management would tolerate this condition, large trucks are likely to be parked elsewhere along Alhambra Street instead blocking neighboring development's access.

Sheet SW-101 of the site plan package shows the method proposed for garbage collection. It appears that garbage collection will be done within the parking garage's first floor. During the time of garbage collection, no other vehicular movements will be able to be made on the ground floor. However, garbage collection happens once per day, a few days per week and shouldn't create a significant disruption in garage operations.

The parking scheme proposed for the Vintro Hotel is an efficient, vehicle-lift system. Most of the parking spaces provided within the building (42 out of 48 spaces) double stack one car on another so that 42 vehicles are parked in 21 parking spaces. In addition, a freight clevator is to be used to move vehicles between the first and second floors of the building. The freight elevator can carry one vehicle at a time. Sheets A-301 and A-302, of the site plan package, show the parking arrangement on the first and second floors, respectively.

In addition to the 48 parking spaces contained on site, the inbound (northbound) lane of the building's eastside driveway is capable of storing five vehicles until such time as the valet attendants can attend to them. All parking is proposed to be done by valet, which should increase the efficiency of movement within the garage space.

Mr. James Novick May 23, 2013 Page 3 of 8

The site plans for the project show a ten-foot setback from the building to the property lines east-west. Since ordinary setback requirements are one-half the building height, this small setback demonstrates the tight design being employed on this site—a design that doesn't have room for the movement of larger vehicles through the site or permit traditional parking garage designs. In fact, there isn't even a porte cochère for dropping off and picking up guests arriving and departing by taxi or limousine.

#### Parking System Evaluation

Trip Generation

A "Parking System Evaluation," dated May 6, 2013, was prepared by Hughes Hughes, Inc. on behalf of the Vintro Hotel development. The Parking System Evaluation includes a discussion of project trip generation for the proposed hotel and relies upon the Institute of Transportation Engineer's (ITE) Trip Generation manual, ninth edition, for trip generation characteristics. The ITE manual provides trip generation characteristics for a wide variety of land uses, including Hotel (Land Use 310). The independent variable chosen by Hughes Hughes, Inc. was rooms. This seems entirely appropriate. However, when applying the trip generation characteristic information for daily trips, the fitted curve equation was used, (T = [8.95(no. of rooms)] - 373.16) resulting in an artificially low number of daily project trips.

A review of the trips characteristic data shown in the graph provided in the ITE manual reveals that there were ten studies of Hotel trip generation used to develop the rates provided in the manual. Of those ten studies, eight were of hotels ranging from 100 to 300 rooms in size. Two studies, however, were of extremely large hotels (1,600 rooms and 1,850+/- rooms). These two "outlier" studies have the effect of skewing the fitted curve equation results. That is to say, the results have a very high Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup> value) within the range of 100 rooms and 1,850+/- rooms, but, below that range, begin to behave irrationally. For example, using the fitted curve equation, and assuming a 40-room hotel, would result in negative numbers of trips generated! With only 61 rooms, the Vintro Hotel's daily trips should have been estimated using the average rate (8.17 trips per room) rather than the fitted curve equation. Had this been done, the daily trips for the proposed hotel would be 498, not 173.

Morning and afternoon peak-hour trips appear to have been estimated correctly.

#2

It is asserted on page 3 of the Hughes Hughes, Inc. study that the trip generation rates provided in the ITE *Trip Generation* manual are suburban rates and, as such, overestimate the trips that may be expected to be generated by the proposed Vintro Hotel. It is possible that the rates do overestimate project trips, however, no proof is provided to validate this assertion. It is recommended that three similar sites be studied to determine the actual trip generation from such boutique hotels. If observations of those three (or more) sites during peak days and peak hours reveal a lower trip generation rate than that provided by ITE, such information would be welcome. However, anything less than three similar sites is statistically insignificant.

\*3

- A "Voluntary TDM Program" is provided in the Hughes Hughes, Inc. report. The Transportation Demand Management (TDM) program includes five elements:
  - A. Employees will be reimbursed 100 percent of the cost of bus fares.
  - B. Employees will be given a \$5.00 credit on the employee food and beverage allowance for each day that the employee rides a bicycle to work.
  - C. Provide on-site bike racks for patrons of the proposed restaurant and bar and offer patrons who arrive by bicycle a 10 percent discount on bar and food bills.
  - D. Organize and maintain a ride-match program to encourage carpooling among employees.
  - E. Refrain from reimbursing employees for off-site parking costs to discourage them from driving to work.

The report continues and asserts that this TDM program will result in a reduction in Saturday Peak Hour of the Generator inbound trips from 26 to 20 and an increase in outbound trips from 20 to 29. So, the TDM program will actually increase the trips generated by the site during the peak hour of demand from a two-way total of 46 to 49, but, according to the assertions made in the Hughes Hughes, Inc. study, will change the distribution from majority inbound to majority outbound. Again, this assertion is just that, an assertion with no supporting evidence provided.

Beginning on page 6 of the Hughes Hughes, Inc. study is a section entitled "Parking System Evaluation." This section seeks to address three questions "...raised by the public in relation to the proposed parking operation system." Those three questions are:

- 1. Using the proposed elevator/lift system, will valets be able to move incoming vehicles to storage quickly enough to avoid queue backup onto Alhambra Street?
- 2. How will sanitation operations which include the unloading, emptying or collection of waste and recyclable containers, truck loading and other deliveries be accomplished on-site so that Alhambra Street is not impacted by these activities?
- 3. Can conflicts between waste removal, truck loading and other deliveries, and valet operations be avoided?

#4

Question 1 is addressed via a discussion of the parking garage operation and a review of arrival patterns at another hotel site, The Pillars Hotel, which was asserted to have similar characteristics to the proposed Vintro Hotel. There is no doubt that The Pillars Hotel is, in fact, a boutique hotel. However, what the Hughes Hughes, Inc. study fails to mention is that The Pillars Hotel has a total of only 18 rooms. As such, it is no surprise that the arrival and departure rates of vehicles were minimal during the afternoon peak period on Thursday, March 7, 2013 when operations were observed. With so few rooms, there is likely to never be a time when arrival and departure rates are very high or when peaking characteristics can be evaluated in a manner that is valid for comparison to the proposed hotel. Moreover, for field observations to have any statistical significance of any sort there would have to be a minimum of three observations. That is, three sites that are

similar to the proposed hotel should be observed and the parking demand characteristics measured.

#### Queuing Analysis for the Valet Operation

As an alternative to the Hughes Hughes, Inc. study, Thomas A. Hall, Inc. completed a queuing analysis in the manner prescribed by the ITE's *Transportation and Land Development* manual. Three scenarios were examined:

1. Two-way (entering and exiting) access to the hotel via valet parking with a five percent probability that the available queue storage length will be exceeded.

2. One-way (entering only) access to the hotel via valet parking with a five percent probability that the available queue storage length will be exceeded.

3. Onc-way (entering only) access to the hotel via valet parking with a determination of the maximum percentage of the peak hour in which the available queue storage length will be exceeded.

Using the Saturday peak hour of parking demand from the applicant's study and their estimate for arriving and departing vehicle service rates for parking, a probability analysis was completed to determine whether the parking demand could be accommodated within the proposed five-vehicle storage length. In Scenario 1, since the parking elevator can accommodate exiting vehicles on the way down from the second floor of the proposed hotel as well as arriving vehicles on the way up, a two-way analysis was completed to determine whether the entire 46 peak-hour trips could be accommodated by two valet attendants—one receiving arriving vehicles and the other delivering departing vehicles. Scenario 2 was a one-way analysis that only looked at the 26 arriving vehicles in the peak hour. Finally, a third analysis calculated the percentage of the peak hour in which the number of arriving vehicles exceeded the available five-vehicle queue storage length.

The analyses demonstrated that both the two-way (entering and exiting vehicle) and one-way (entering vehicles only) queue storage are expected to be exceeded more than five percent of the time, which is generally used as a test of queue storage adequacy and means that additional waiting vehicles are sitting in the through lanes of Alhambra Street. In the third test, the analysis was performed to determine what percentage of an hour would experience a backup of more than the available five-vehicle queue storage length. As the third analysis shows, the five-vehicle queue storage area is expected to be exceeded 65 percent of the time (39 minutes of the peak hour).

In normal valet operations this excessive queue storage problem can be addressed by simply adding more valet attendants. However, with a single freight elevator to move vehicles between floors, an increase in the number of valet attendants becomes largely irrelevant since it is the freight elevator that controls parking service rates. Relying upon a single freight elevator also increases the likelihood of 38 vehicles being trapped on the second floor when the elevator inevitably breaks. It is noted in the Hughes Hughes, Inc. study (Page 7) that, "...the applicant intends to maintain on-going maintenance

#5

Mr. James Novick May 23, 2013 Page 6 of 8

agreements to service the car elevator and lifts, thereby insuring their fitness for service." We agree with Hughes Hughes, Inc.'s implicit support of the applicant's intention. However, even if a ThuyssenKrupp technician remained on site continuously, when elevators break, it takes time to repair them. For this reason, the redundancy of two freight elevators is recommended to insure uninterrupted service to the second-floor parking area.

The use of overflow parking across the street in the new City of Fort Lauderdale parking lot is proposed by the applicant should the planned valet operation experience a backup. On the basis of our analysis, this overflow parking appears to be needed and, of course, also takes time for the valet attendants to use.

A question remains as to the availability of parking in the City's parking lot during the tourist season when the adjacent Casablanca Restaurant, and the beach in general, draw people to this new parking lot. With beach parking intentionally reduced by code, the new parking spaces created by the City's parking lot are expected to be used in full during the very peak time examined by the applicant's study. How, then, will several parking spaces be available for overflow parking from the Vintro development as the queuing analysis indicates will be required?

Returning to the public's questions mentioned in the Hughes Hughes, Inc. study, Question 2 "How will sanitation operations which include the unloading, emptying or collection of waste and recyclable containers, truck loading and other deliveries be accomplished on-site so that Alhambra Street is not impacted by these activities?" appears to be well answered. The garbage will be collected within the parking area on the first floor of the building on site. However, the Hughes Hughes, Inc. report goes on to also address truck deliveries to the proposed hotel. The report notes that larger trucks will be kept off of the street by using the westside auxiliary driveway. As was noted in the Site Plan Review section of this letter, the larger trucks will not fit in this driveway due to its too low ceiling height and too small turning radius.

Question 3 "Can conflicts between waste removal, truck loading and other deliveries, and valet operations be avoided?" is addressed in the Hughes Hughes, Inc. study by noting that "The timing of waste removal should be tightly controlled to occur at a consistent time of day, and days of the week." We agree that this should be the case but question how this is to be accomplished. Again, the report relies upon truck access to the interior of the hotel which cannot be assured with a too low ceiling height and a too small turning radius to accommodate the larger trucks that often service hotels.

#### Noise

The Hughes Hughes, Inc. study seeks to address noise from garbage collection in its answer to Question 3 above. They note that "...waste removal will occur when the noise generated by the trucks themselves is of least impact on the surrounding residences and businesses." Again, we would ask: How is this to be accomplished?

Mr. James Novick May 23, 2013 Page 7 of 8

Trucks that make deliveries and can't fit inside the building may very well add to the noise levels for neighbors as will the garbage trucks entering the ground floor to empty the waste receptacles. Of course, the choice of exterior wall materials may or may not serve to keep the noise of vehicles and parking machinery within the structure from being heard by the project's neighbors.

The parking system proposed for the Vintro Hotel is a mechanical storage system that relies upon Park Plus, Inc.'s mechanical lifts to park two vehicles in a space ordinarily used by a single vehicle. In addition, the system uses a ThyssenKrupp freight elevator to move vehicles between floors in the parking garage. A review of online literature found no information on the Park Plus, Inc. mechanical lift's noise production. The ThyssenKrupp Company states that their elevator creates noise in the 55-75 decibel range. Fifty-five decibels is not terribly loud (It's roughly equivalent to the sound pressure level of a normal conversation three feet away). Seventy-five decibels, however, is comparable to loud singing three feet away and is much more likely to be perceived as uncomfortable noise. As the sound pressure levels increase, containing those sounds within the proposed hotel structure becomes more difficult.

#### Other Observations

We will leave it to others to determine the intent of the beach zoning, but all of the many beach projects on which we have worked over the years accumulated several small parcels, such as the site proposed for the Vintro Hotel, and built a larger development on the assembled properties. If the Ventro Hotel is the way of the future, then the following scenario may well come to pass: Assuming that 498 daily trips are generated by the 61-room hotel, and assuming that other sites on the block between Alhambra Street and Seville Street were similarly developed, it is estimated that the remaining parcels west and north of the proposed Vintro Hotel would add a combined total of approximately 2,600 additional daily trips. These trips, when added to the Vintro Hotel daily trips would add 3,098 new daily trips from this single block.

Of course, given the minimal ten-foot setback proposed in the Vintro Hotel site plan, were the same setback used for other developments on the block, the entire block west of the Casablanca Restaurant would have 13-story buildings with a combined total of 20 feet of land between each of them.

#### Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on these findings, we believe that the developer of the proposed Vintro Hotel has failed to demonstrate, in a statistically valid manner, that their trip generation for the hotel is correct, has failed to demonstrate that the parking system will avoid backups of vehicles onto the public roadway, has failed to demonstrate that delivery trucks will be kept on site and has failed to demonstrate that noise from deliveries, the parking machinery and garbage collection will be contained on site.

Mr. James Novick May 23, 2013 Page 8 of 8

In addition to addressing the conclusions stated above, it is recommended that the applicant consider adding a second freight elevator to the proposed hotel to insure that access to the second-floor parking area remains available at all times. This would have the added benefit of reducing the backup of vehicles waiting to be parked as two valet attendants could be moving vehicles from the first floor to the second-floor parking area at any one time.

Should you have any questions or comments regarding this review, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Thomas A. Hall

President

TAH/kh

Enclosure

Queue Analysis for Vintro Hotel Valet Parking (Using service rate and trip generation from applicant's parking analysis)

```
Scenario I - Saturday Peak Hour two-way parking demand:
```

```
      P=
      0.05 (probability of backup onto the adjacent street)

      M=
      5 (queue length which is exceeded p percent of the time)

      N=
      2 (number of service positions)

      Q=
      27.52 (service rate)

      p=
      0.836 (utilization factor)

      q=
      46 (demand rate - vehicles per hour)

      Q_{M+}
      0.762 (tabled value of the relationship between queue length, number of channels, and utilization factor)
```

$$M = \frac{\left[\ln P\left(x > M\right) - \ln Q_M\right]}{\ln p} - 1$$

$$M = \frac{[\ln 0.05 \cdot \ln 0.7620]}{\ln 0.836} - 1$$

$$M = \frac{[-2.9957 - 0.2718]}{-0.1795} - 1$$

M= 14.17, say 14 vehicle queue versus 5 vehicle queue storage availability.

#### Scenario 2 - Saturday Penk Hour entering vehicle only parking demand:

```
P= 0.05 (probability of backup onto the adjacent streat)

M = 5 (quaue length which is exceeded p percent of the time)

N = 1 (number of service positions)

Q = 27.52 (service rate)

p = 0.945 (utilization factor)

q = 26 (demand rate - vehicles per hour)

Q<sub>M =</sub> 0.945 (teblad value of the relationship between queue length, number of channels, and utilization factor)
```

$$M = \frac{\{\ln P(x > M) \cdot \ln Q_M\}}{\ln p} - 1$$

$$M = \frac{[\ln 0.05 \cdot \ln 0.954]}{[\ln 0.945]} -1$$

$$M = \frac{[-2.9957 - 0.0569]}{-0.0569} = -$$

M= 50.63, say 51 vehicle queue versus 5 vehicle queue storage availability.

#### Scenario 3 - Saturday Peak Hour entering vehicle only parking demand just barely exceeding the available queue storage:

$$M = \frac{[-0.4308 - 0.0569]}{-0.0569}$$

In 0.945

M= 5.57, say 6 vehicles waiting for service--occurring over 65 percent of the studied hour.

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#### Re. Vintro Hotel - Fort Lauderdale

Attn. Jose Gomez, AIA, AOR, Beilinson-Gomez Architects; management

Attn. George Kousoulas, NCARB Block 53; development

Miami, August 19th, 2013

Jose, George, Ladies, Gentlemen

We have completed our calculations regarding the anticipated sound levels that could be potentially perceived in the vicinity of the planned **Vintro Hotel**, 3029 Alhambra Street, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304.

#### Summary

Some concern was voiced over noise that could potentially be generated by mechanically stackable car park lifts at ground (2 x 2 stacks for a total of 10 parking spaces) as well as at second floor (19 x 2 stacks for a total of 38 parking spaces), as well as that generated by the elevator that takes cars from ground to second floor.

We were asked to measure noise levels from similar equipment in similar settings to determine the noise levels that can be expected at 3029 Alhambra Street. Based on our measurements, observations, and analysis, we can state that noise generated by the equipment will be **inaudible** at the property lines.

As no sound levels or noise emitting data is available from manufacturer's, we went to sample sound levels from similar [floor to floor] elevators used at **Eden Rock hotel**, 4525 Collins Ave., Miami Beach, as well as from similar stackable parking lifts at **St Regis hotel**, 9703 Collins Ave., Bal Harbor.

Noise from these machineries was extrapolated from data collected as to what could be anticipated at adjacent sidewalk or adjacent buildings from a given distance, comments as follows;

#### Findings

- Ambient noise Our measurements include, short of the ability to be turned-off, traffic and life's noises, which are
  accounted for in our calculations. Measured noise levels Lpn were 54.6dBA and 49.8dBA at Eden Rock and St Regis
  hotels parking garages, respectively.
- Car Elevator Measured noise Lpn from car elevator was well below that of street provenance at Eden Rock parking
  garage, and in the area of 8 to 12dB below ambient, yielding an hypothetical 45 dBA ambient noise with no traffic,
  no passers-by, no people or life's noise outside. There was no car elevator available for measurements at St Regis

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- 3. Stackable lift Measured noise Lpn from stackable lifts was also below that of street provenance at St Regis parking garage, in the area of 6 to 10dB below ambient of 49.8dBA, albeit with a short burst of metal to concrete peaking at 98dBA, yielding an hypothetical 40 dBA long-term ambient noise with a short burst in the area of 88dBA. There was no stackable lift available for measurements at Eden Rock.
- 4. Room influence Overall absorption can be calculated and/or measured for the new Vintro hotel, with a cheap and easy to apply fire-retardant absorbent to be applied, resulting in a decrease in ambient of 9 to 14dB, yielding a short noise level burst in the area of 74dBA.
- 5. <u>Discharge attenuation</u> This loss of energy is called diaphragmatic absorption and is related to the opening area, with calculations showing here a loss of about 8dB. This yields a short noise burst of about 66dBA, which concern we already said twice to be resolved, and falls 1dB short from what permitted by Codes.
- 6. <u>Distance attenuation</u> Loss of energy related to distance will take care of the rest, as 10' from face of building to property line will provide 20 dB's attenuation, yielding about 46 dBA.
- 7. <u>Summary</u> Through measurement, room influence, and attenuation the noise level at the property line will be about 46 dBA, lower than the typical ambient noise levels (see 54.6 dBA and 49.8 dBA, above). By comparison, conversation at 1 m is around 50 dBA. A vacuum cleanner at 3 m is about 70 dBA.

#### Commentary

- 1. <u>Directing rules</u>. Wherever applies, measurements and calculations were done in accordance with City of Fort Lauderdale (FLL) Noise Codes & Ordinances (copy available).
  - a. Accordingly, we did, or did not, follow the guidelines set-up by FLL as they apply or not, to the best of our professional judgment.
- 2. <u>Choice of Units: dBA/dBC</u>. A-weighted sound levels are measured in dBA, whence an "A" correction network approximates the human ear's perception of sounds at low to moderate intensity and with little low frequency components. C-weighted sound levels, measured in dBC, apply an almost-flat "C" weighting network better suited in analyzing mechanical impact of low frequency components upon structures.
  - a. The dBA was solely used in our instance.
- 3. <u>Ambient noise</u> is the summation of all sounds coming from discrete sources that affect a given site at any time, and theoretically exclude, short of the ability to be turned-off, traffic and life's noises, including extraneous sounds added to those from the source under investigation.
- 4. <u>Car elevator</u>, for all intents in this memorandum, are essentially lifts that continuously go up and down, and that are enclosed in a concrete or wire mesh cage that secludes (or not) the noise from nearby immediacies.
- Stackable lifts are basic elevators whose purpose is to shelf-store a vehicle for prolonged periods in an upward-located volume, as if stacked on a shelf, for instance.
- 6. Room influence. Every room presents a greater or lesser amount of [acoustical] absorption, least of which a garage structure, which is usually concrete upon concrete upon concrete, with resulting increase of ambient noise level.
- 7. <u>Discharge attenuation</u>. When released from a confined (e.g. reverberant) area into a large volume of air (like; outside) sound encounters a considerable mass of inert gas it has to set into motion in order to dissipate its energy.
- 8. <u>Distance attenuation</u> Sound levels diminish about 2 dBA per foot.

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9. Note calculations mentioned above present a worst case noise levels condition at property lines of [open] sides and back of the building, as all other positions feature some kind of noise barrier (such as closed room, doors, walls, etc.), with such eventually resulting in the betterment at street or at any other point of observation not specifically covered in this report.

Based upon explanations and basic calculations above, we hereby can confidently declare that usage of the said car elevators and stackable lifts shall present no audible noise concern as detected from the street. We avail ourselves at your convenience for any further explanation.

If you have any question, please do not hesitate to call me personally.

Yours truly

Claude H. Venet, President, Acoustinet, Inc.

NCAC National Council of Acoustical Consultants.

Member AAAS, AES, AIP, ASA, CNOA, CICF, NCAC, NYASc, assoc. AIA.

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Gary S. Dunay Bonnie Miskel Scott Backman David K. Blattner

Alison Meyer

#### Vintro Hotel 3029 Alhambra Street

#### Narrative regarding Changes to the Development Plan through the Review Process

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC ("Petitioner") has submitted applications to the City of Fort Lauderdale to redevelop the +/- .287-acre property located at 3029 Alhambra Street ("Property"), which is generally located on the north side of Alhambra Street west of North Atlantic Boulevard/A-1-A ("Property") within the City of Fort Lauderdale ("City"). The Property is currently developed with a +/- 2,763 square foot single-family residential home and zoned ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area, with an underlying land use designation of Central Beach Regional Activity Center.

Petitioner has made several changes to the plan throughout the development review process. The initial site plan application submitted September 18, 2012 requested approval for a seventy-two (72) room, 54,998 square foot hotel including a parking structure (4.4 FAR), a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 3,287 square foot restaurant. Petitioner subsequently revised the development plans during the DRC process and presented the project at the March 20, 2013 Planning & Zoning Board meeting requesting sixty-nine (69) hotel rooms, 52,475 square feet (4.2 FAR), a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 2,000 square foot restaurant. At the Planning & Zoning Board meeting some Board members felt as though the increased FAR and the request to provide five (5) fewer parking spaces than required by the ULDR through the fee-in-lieu of parking program were too much and the Board voted 4-3 recommended against the development.

Petitioner is now requesting approval of a sixty-one (61) unit, 49,963 square foot hotel (4.0 FAR), a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 2,000 square foot restaurant ("Project"). Petitioner has reduced the scale of the Project by eleven (11) units and 5,035 square feet, which results in reduced FAR and on-site compliance with all parking requirements. The ground floor of the Project has also been reduced to create a pedestrian plaza extension that can be utilized for trucks to service the Property. The extension to the pedestrian plaza is designed to integrate the detailing and materials proposed for the plaza. In addition, the building height has been reduced from fifteen (15) stories, one hundred seventy-six feet and six inches (176'-6") to thirteen (13) stories, one hundred sixty-four feet and four inches (164'-4") to the top roof level. The distance between the ground floor and the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor increased from thirteen feet (13') to fourteen feet (14') in order to provide additional clearance. The distance between the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor and the 4<sup>th</sup> floor was decreased by one foot (1') from nineteen feet four inches (19'-4") to eighteen feet four

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inches (18'-4") in order to maintain the height of the building. Furthermore, the building's façades have been refined to lighten the buildings appearance and emphasize its vertical orientation, which is now more evident on the north where eight (8) of the units were removed. The Project is now designed to comply fully with the City's Unified Land Development Regulations with no need for bonuses, waivers or variance.



Gary S. Dunay Bonnie Miskel Scott Backman David K. Blattner

Marissa A. Faerber

Prepared by:

Scott E. Backman, Esq.

#### Vintro Hotel 3029 Alhambra Street

#### Statement of Compliance with A-1-A Beachfront Area Zoning Regulations

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC ("Petitioner") proposes to redevelop the +/- .287-acre property located at 3029 Alhambra Street ("Property") with a sixty-one (61) unit hotel including structured parking, a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 2,000 square foot restaurant ("Project"). The Property is generally located on the north side of Alhambra Street west of North Atlantic Boulevard/A-1-A ("Property") within the City of Fort Lauderdale ("City"). The Property is currently developed with a +/- 2,763 square foot single-family residential home and zoned ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area, with an underlying land use designation of Central Beach Regional Activity Center. In order to complete the Project, Petitioner is requesting approval for a hotel within the ABA, which is automatically classified as a Site Plan Level IV approval for a development of significant impact. In fulfillment of the application requirements, Petitioner will demonstrate that the Project complies with the standards for the ABA zoning district set forth in Section 47-12.6.B. of the City's Unified Land Development Regulations ("ULDR"), as follows:

- 1. Setbacks. The Project has been designed to meet the required minimum front (20'), rear (20') and side (10') yard setbacks.
- 2. Height. The proposed height of the Project is 164'4", while the permitted height in the District is 200'.
- 3. Floor Area Ratio. The proposed floor to area ratio for the Project is 4.0, which is the permitted maximum floor to area ratio within the ABA zoning district.
- 4. Required Parking. The Project complies with the parking requirements set forth in Section 47-20. Specifically, the Project provides forty-eight (48) parking spaces where forty-seven (47) parking spaces are required.
- 5. Permitted Uses. The Project is a permitted use in the ABA District. The ABA District requires hotels, such as the project, to be processed as a Site Plan Level IV Development. The Project, therefore, automatically qualifies as a development of significant impact.
- 6. Design Compatibility and Community Character Scale. The Project is designed to comply with the requirements of the ABA zoning district. As such, this section is not applicable.
- 7. Minimum Distance between Buildings. This criteria is not applicable as there is only one (1) building proposed on the Property.

8. Length and Width. The proposed length and width of the Project are substantially below the permitted 200' maximum.

In addition to the foregoing, the Project provides several outdoor amenities for pedestrians and hotel guests. The landscaped front yard area on the ground floor acts as an open plaza to be used by pedestrians as well as hotel guess. Seating, landscape, water feature and shading devices will define the space as an urban oasis where casual breakfast and drinks will be served. The main hotel lobby is located on the third floor. To the east of the lobby is a sculpture plaza surrounded by a tropical landscaped planter that will provide an intimate quiet space for the hotel guests to experience. The space serves as a link between the tower and building's base. The pool is located at the roof level and is connected to the restaurant level below by a circular monumental stair. All lighting will be indirect recess lighting, respecting the turtle lighting guidelines as per ULDR Section 6-49. In addition, speakers will be placed in a manner that will restrict the sound within the property's envelope from disturbing the surrounding urban environment.



Gary S. Dunay Bonnie Miskel Scott Backman David K. Blattner

Marissa A. Faerber

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Scott E. Backman, Esq.

# Vintro Hotel 3029 Alhambra Street Statement of Compliance with Central Beach Development Permitting and Approval Design Criteria

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC ("Petitioner") proposes to redevelop the +/- .287-acre property located at 3029 Alhambra Street ("Property") with a sixty-one (61) unit hotel including structured parking, a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 2,000 square foot restaurant ("Project"). The Property is generally located on the north side of Alhambra Street west of North Atlantic Boulevard/A-1-A ("Property") within the City of Fort Lauderdale ("City"). The Property is currently developed with a +/- 2,763 square foot single-family residential home and zoned ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area, with an underlying land use designation of Central Beach Regional Activity Center. In order to complete the Project, Petitioner is requesting approval for a hotel within the ABA, which is automatically classified as a Site Plan Level IV approval for a development of significant impact. In fulfillment of the application requirements, Petitioner will demonstrate that the Project complies with the Central Beach Development Permitting and Approval Design Criteria requirements set forth in Section 47-12.6.A. of the City's Unified Land Development Regulations ("ULDR"), as follows:

1. The Project is compatible with the character of the overall plan of development contemplated by the revitalization plan for the Central Beach Areo.

The Project is compatible with the goals and design criteria established by the July 1990 Fort Lauderdale Beach Revitalization Design Guidelines ("Revitalization Plan"). The Project meets the goals of the Revitalization Plan by improving the overall physical environment and appearance of the Central Beach Area, complimenting other projects in the area and supporting the overall image of Fort Lauderdale Beach as a tropical resort destination. The Project enhances the public realm by upgrading and improving Alhambra Street in accordance with the most recent Community Redevelopment Agency ("CRA") right-of-way improvement plans. In addition, the Project is compatible with the scale and design of other projects located in the Central Beach Area while providing historical architectural interest through the use of Miami Modern ("MiMo") design elements such as cantilevers, spiral stair motifs, glass walls and decorative screening that were introduced in south Florida in the 1940s. The combination of the use of MiMo architectural elements and the chic, boutique nature of the Project strengthen the Fort Lauderdale Central Beach Area's standing as a world-class resort destination.

In addition to meeting the goals of the Revitalization Plan the Project complies with the design objectives as follows:

#### 1. Bulk Controls.

- a. Density. No residential development is proposed. Therefore, this criteria is not applicable.
- b. Floor Area Ratio. The proposed floor area ratio is 4.0, which is consistent and compatible with adjacent development and the ULDR.
- c. Maximum Height. The building height proposed is consistent and compatible with surrounding development and the requirements of the ULDC. The maximum building height permitted by the regulations of the ULDC is two hundred feet (200'). The proposed building height is approximately one hundred sixty-four feet and four inches (+/- 164'-4").

#### 2. Massing Guidelines.

- a. Overall Height. The overall height of the Project varies. The first two (2) story pedestal containing the parking garage has a maximum height of approximately twenty-nine feet (+/-29'). The tower is then setback between five feet (5') and ten feet (10') from the edge of the top of the second floor and is a maximum height of approximately one hundred sixty-four feet and four inches (+/- 164'-4").
- b. Cornice Height. The Project does not front on A-1-A, a "people street" or a significant corridor and as such this guideline is not applicable.
- c. Vertical Plane Moderation. The Project's vertical plane is moderated through the use of balconies, fenestration, a roof garden and eyebrow projections throughout the façade on each side of the building. At least one form of moderation is used every three (3) stories. The various moderations employed are not repetitive and provide a unique structure from all directions.
- d. Façade Treatment. The first thirty-five feet (35') of the exterior façade vertical plane enhances the pedestrian environment by incorporating appropriate architectural features. The south building façade includes fenestration including doors and windows serving as the main entrance to the Project and a water feature is proposed to the west of the entrance. The Project also incorporates a roof garden on the eastern half of the third floor of the building that extends vertically such that the eastern half of the fourth floor is open-air. The wall adjacent to the roof garden is primarily glass thus creating an open and airy ambience. In addition, roof gardens are proposed on the southwest quadrant of the third floor extending vertically to the fourth floor. An open air spiral staircase is provided from the twelfth to the

thirteenth floor on the east façade, a section of which can be seen on the north and south façades.

#### 3. Street Level Guidelines.

- a. Active Use. The landscaped front yard acts as an open plaza for pedestrians and hotel guests alike. It includes seating, landscaping, a water feature and shade devices to create a welcoming pedestrian environment. In addition, the ground floor includes a bar and lounge with outdoor seating where breakfast and drinks will be served thus promoting an active pedestrian environment.
- b. Fenestration. Approximately fifty percent (50%) percent of the first floor of the southern building façade is a mixture of transparent fenestration including doors and windows. In addition, a water feature is provided, which adds variety to the streetscape.
- c. Arcades/Canopies. The Property does not border directly on SR A1A northbound or Las Olas Boulevard and therefore this provision is not applicable. However, the Project incorporates a pedestrian arcade on the ground floor by cantilevering the remainder of the building over the Project's entrance.
- d. Trash/Loading Facilities. The trash and loading facilities for the Project will be located in the parking area, which is screened by a metal screen to improve the aesthetic quality of the Project adjacent to existing residential uses and reduce potential impact on the residential uses. As such, no trash or loading will occur within the Alhambra Street right-of-way.
- 4. Energy Conservation. The Project is oriented to take advantage of southeasterly breezes for summer cooling and to withstand strong northeasterly winds. In addition, the roof and exterior wall finishes are white to encourage maximum reflection and minimum transmission of heat loadings.
- 5. Building Separation. The Project provides the required ten foot (10') setbacks on both sides of the building allowing for the passage of natural breezes.
- 6. Parking. Parking for the Project is provided consistent with the proposed use and adjacent development. The Project is designed to provide forty-eight (48) parking spaces where forty-seven (47) parking spaces are required by the ULDR. There is one (1) access drive proposed on the south side of the Property, which provides access to the structured parking and is designed to minimize conflict between pedestrian and automotive traffic. The structured parking is located on the first two (2) floors of the Project and all circulation is internal to the garage. The parking structure is screened on all sides with decorative metal screening in addition to the landscape buffers required along the perimeter of the Property.

- 7. Screening. All trash, loading and equipment storage facilities are located within the structured parking discussed above and are thus screened from the view of adjoining public corridors. All mechanical equipment located on the roof of the Project is screened from view by a decorative parapet.
- 8. Landscape. Landscaping proposed for the Project is designed to be consistent with the proposed use, adjacent development and the requirements of the City's ULDRs. The landscaping proposed along the south Property line includes Manila Palm and Montgomery Palm combined with various shrubs and ground cover to create a lush, tropical environment in keeping with the visual quality of the beach. The north and east sides of the Property, which abut residential properties, are heavily landscaped with a mix of trees, including Silver Button Wood, Orange Geiger, Redburry Stopper, Shrubby Yew and Manila Palm, and shrubs, including Silver Button Wood and Phildendron.
- 9. Site Furnishings. The site furnishings proposed for the Project are designed to be an integral part of the urban streetscape along the south Property line. Built-in benches are provided in the lushly landscaped plaza. In addition, shade devices are provided to create a welcoming pedestrian environment.
- 10. Signage. The signage proposed for the Project is consistent with the proposed use, adjacent development and the City's ULDRs. One sign is proposed with a sign area of approximately fourteen (14) square feet. The proposed signage identifies the branding of the Project while maintaining integration with the building architecture. The proposed sign is located on the ground floor to the west of the Project entrance.
- 11. Lighting. The lighting proposed for the Project is consistent with the theme of the immediate context and compatible with the lighting of adjacent parcels. The light fixtures employed for the Project were chosen to reduce spillage onto adjacent residential properties. Specifically, the fixtures are as low to the ground as possible to reduce the impact of the Project illumination on adjacent residential properties. Please refer to Sheets A-116 and A-117, Ground Floor Photometrics Plan Day Operation and Night Operation, which are included with this submittal.
- 12. Utilities. The utilities proposed for the Project are consistent with the proposed use, adjacent development and the City's ULDRs. Petitioner is coordinating with all local utility companies in an effort to place all overhead lines underground for the Project.
- The architectural design of the Project is compatible with the design guidelines provided in Section 47-25.3, Neighborhood Compatibility Requirements, of the City's ULDR as follows:
  - A. Lighting. The Project is designed such that it is illuminated in compliance with the ULDR. The properties surrounding the Property are developed with primarily commercial uses including hotels, motels and restaurants. That said, there are also a number of multi-family residential

developments immediately surrounding the Property. The Alto Brisa apartment complex abuts the Property on the north, Seasons Condominiums abuts the Property on the northeast, and the Casa Alhambra apartment complex is located to the south of the Property across Alhambra Street. The design utilized ensures that these surrounding residential properties are not affected by lighting of the Project on the Property. The north and east sides of the Property, which abut residential properties, are heavily landscaped with a mix of trees, including Silver Button Wood, Orange Geiger, Redburry Stopper, Shrubby Yew and Manila Palm, and shrubs, including Silver Button Wood and Phildendron. In addition, the Project is designed to include a six foot (6') high privacy wall along the north and east portions of the Property abutting the existing residential uses. The parking garage will also be screened from the view of the residential properties by metal screens. The combination of the privacy wall, landscaping and metal screens will provide screening that will eliminate any potential adverse impact of lights from automobiles accessing the Property from the south. Additionally, the light fixtures employed for the Project were chosen to reduce spillage onto adjacent residential properties. Specifically, the fixtures are as low to the ground as possible to reduce the impact of the Project illumination on adjacent residential properties. Please refer to Sheets A-116 and A-117, Ground Floor Photometrics Plan - Day Operation and Night Operation, which are included with this submittal.

- B. Control of appearance. The Project is designed to protect the character of the surrounding residential area from any negative visual impact as follows:
  - Architectural features. The Project is designed to complement the surrounding residential structures on all sides of each building. As detailed above, there is lush landscaping and a privacy wall along the north and east property lines. The Project includes structured parking in the north half of the first floor and the entirety of the second floor. The design of the parking garage incorporates a metal screen to improve the aesthetic quality of the Project adjacent to existing residential uses and reduce potential impact on the residential uses. The south building façade on the ground floor includes fenestration including doors and windows serving as the main entrance to the Project and a water feature is proposed to the west of the entrance. The Project also incorporates a roof garden on the eastern half of the third floor of the building that extends vertically such that the eastern half of the fourth floor is open-air. The wall adjacent to the roof garden is primarily glass thus creating an open and airy ambience. In addition, roof gardens are proposed on the southwest quadrant of the third floor extending vertically to the fourth floor, the southeast quadrant of the seventh floor, the southwest quadrant of the ninth floor and the southeast quadrant of the tenth floor. Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entirety of the southern façade on the fourth floor and along portions of the southern building façade on the seventh through twelfth floors. Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entire length of the eastern building façade on the fourth, eighth, twelfth and fourteenth stories. Balconies with glass railings are also provided along a portion the east building façade of the seventh and tenth floors. Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entirety of the northern building façade on the fourth floor and portions of the north building façade on

the fifth through eleventh stories. Color and material banding are also employed in the design of the Project. Specifically, a concrete eyebrow runs horizontally along the bottom of the fourth floor on the south, east and north building façade. The concrete eyebrow also runs vertically on the entire length of the west side of the north building façade and on a portion of the west side of the south building façade. Color banding is employed on the south façade on the southwest portion of the ninth through eleventh stories and the southeast portion of the seventh through tenth floors. An open-air spiral staircase is provided from the twelfth to the thirteenth floor on the east façade, a section of which can be seen on the north and south façades. The combination of the concrete eyebrow, balconies, roof gardens and spiral staircase create variations in building mass including projection and recession and variations in the rooflines.

- ii. Loading facilities. The loading facilities for the Project will be located in the parking area, which will be screened from view as described above. As such, no loading activity will occur within the Alhambra Street right-of-way.
- iii. Screening of rooftop mechanical equipment. The Project is designed to screen all rooftop mechanical equipment. Specifically, the Project's design employs an additional floor of façade as a parapet to screen the required mechanical equipment. As the parapet façade will be screened with the same metal screen as the parking garage, the material screening the equipment will match the material used for the principal structure and is at a minimum six inches (6") above the top most surface of the equipment.
- C. Setback regulations. The Project complies with required setbacks on all sides of the Property. The setback along the south Property line is required to be twenty feet (20') for all structures with height greater than thirty-five feet (35'). The Project complies with this provision with the building setback twenty feet (20') from the south Property line and the tower setback an additional five feet (5'). The side setback requirement is ten feet (10'). The Project complies with this requirement with the building setback ten feet (10') from both the east and west Property lines. The rear setback requirement is twenty feet (20'). The Project complies with this requirement with the building setback twenty feet (20') from the north Property line.
- D. Buffer yard requirements. The Project is designed to screen the use from the view of the residential properties to the north, east and south as follows:
  - i. Landscape strip requirements. A ten foot (10') wide landscape buffer strip is provided along the east and west Property lines and a portion of the north and south Property lines including trees, shrubs, and ground cover as provided in the landscape provisions of Section 47-21, Landscape and Tree Preservation Requirements.
  - ii. Parking restrictions. All parking provided for the Project is located within the structured parking garage that is effectively screened from the view of the surrounding properties

- through the installation of lush landscaping along the Property lines combined with decorative metal screening on the garage façade.
- iii. Dumpster regulations. The dumpster for the Project will be located on the ground floor of the structured parking garage, which, as noted above, will be screened from view through the use of metal screen and lush landscaping.
- iv. Wall requirements. The Project provides a six foot (6') high privacy wall along the north and east Property lines abutting residential uses.
- v. Application to existing uses. No existing uses will remain on the Property.
- E. Neighborhood compatibility and preservation. The Project is compatible with the surrounding community. The dynamic design and functional use of the Project add to the overall character and integrity of the neighborhood. The Project scale and varying massing is compatible with surrounding structures and uses and is designed to ensure that neighboring uses are not adversely impacted. The Project will revitalize the north side of Alhambra Street and infill underutilized property with an innovative design meeting the intent and purpose of the ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area. The architectural style of the Project is innovative and will create an architecturally expressive and unique addition to the Fort Lauderdale Beach skyline, maximizing air and light to the ocean. Overall, the Project is designed to be compatible with the existing neighborhood and provide an example for future redevelopment in the Central Beach Area.
- The Central Beach Development Permitting Design Criteria are not intended to be exclusive.
   Alternative orchitectural and design concepts outlined in the development application will be considered during review of the development application.
  - This section is not applicable as the Project is consistent with the Central Beach Development Permitting Design Criteria as demonstrated herein.
- 4. The Project incorporates design and architectural elements which mitigote the impacts, if any, on existing uses in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development.
  - As described above, the Project includes a six foot (6') high privacy wall along the north and east Property lines abutting residential uses. In addition, a ten foot (10') wide landscape buffer strip is provided along the east and west Property lines and a portion of the north and south Property lines including trees, shrubs, and ground cover as provided in the landscape provisions of Section 47-21, Landscape and Tree Preservation Requirements. The north and east sides of the Property, which abut residential properties, are heavily landscaped with a mix of trees, including Silver Button Wood, Orange Geiger, Redburry Stopper, Shrubby Yew and Manila Palm, and shrubs, including Silver Button Wood and Phildendron. These design elements mitigate any potential impacts of the Project on the surrounding properties.

5. Approval of the Project will facilitate development of the Central Beach Area as a world-class destination resort.

As described above, the Project is a chic boutique hotel designed in the MiMo architectural vernacular commonly used in south Florida from the 1940s through the 1970s. Specifically, the Project features cantilevers, spiral stair motifs, glass walls and splashes of tropical color. The combination of the tropical modern architecture and the high quality lodgings that will be provided facilitate development of the Central Beach Area as a world-class resort destination.



Gary S. Dunay Bonnie Miskel Scott Backman David K. Blattner

Marissa A. Faerber

Prepared by:

Scott E. Backman, Esq.

## Vintro Hotel 3029 Alhambra Street Statement of Compliance with Neighborhood Compatibility Requirements

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC ("Petitioner") proposes to redevelop the +/- .287-acre property located at 3029 Alhambra Street ("Property") with a sixty-one (61) unit hotel including structured parking, a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 2,000 square foot restaurant ("Project"). The Property is generally located on the north side of Alhambra Street west of North Atlantic Boulevard/A-1-A ("Property") within the City of Fort Lauderdale ("City"). The Property is currently developed with a +/- 2,763 square foot single-family residential home and zoned ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area, with an underlying land use designation of Central Beach Regional Activity Center. In order to complete the Project, Petitioner is requesting approval for a hotel within the ABA, which is automatically classified as a Site Plan Level IV approval for a development of significant impact. In fulfillment of the application requirements, Petitioner will demonstrate that the Project complies with the neighborhood compatibility requirements set forth in Section 47-25.2 of the City's Unified Land Development Regulations ("ULDR"), as follows:

1. Adequacy requirements.

Adequacy requirements have been provided under separate cover.

2. Smoke, odor, emissions of particulate matter and noise.

The Project does not involve activities that will produce any smoke, odor or emissions of particulate matter and noise. The Project includes sixty-one (61) hotel units, 2,000 square feet of restaurant use, 500 square feet of bar use, and structured parking with forty-eight (48) parking spaces. The hotel and its ancillary uses (lounge and restaurant) will be operated in such a manner to ensure that any activities that may occur within the hotel will not produce unreasonable noise levels or otherwise disturb the surrounding community.

#### 3. Design and performance standards.

#### a. Lighting.

The Project is designed such that it is illuminated in compliance with the ULDR. The properties surrounding the Property are developed with primarily commercial uses including hotels, motels and restaurants. That said, there are also a number of multi-family residential developments immediately surrounding the Property. The Alto Brisa apartment complex abuts the Property on the north, Seasons Condominiums abuts the Property on the northeast, and the Casa Alhambra apartment complex is located to the south of the Property across Alhambra Street. The design utilized ensures that these surrounding residential properties are not affected by lighting of the Project on the Property. The north and east sides of the Property, which abut residential properties, are heavily landscaped with a mix of trees, including Silver Button Wood, Orange Geiger, Redburry Stopper, Shrubby Yew and Manila Palm, and shrubs, including Silver Button Wood and Phildendron. In addition, the Project is designed to include a six foot (6') high privacy wall along the north and east portions of the Property abutting the existing residential uses. The parking garage will also be screened from the view of the residential properties by metal screens. The combination of the privacy wall, landscaping and metal screens will provide screening that will eliminate any potential adverse impact of lights from automobiles accessing the Property from the south. Additionally, the light fixtures employed for the Project were chosen to reduce spillage onto adjacent residential properties. Specifically, the fixtures are as low to the ground as possible to reduce the impact of the Project illumination on adjacent residential properties. Please refer to Sheets A-116 and A-117, Ground Floor Photometrics Plan - Day Operation and Night Operation, which are included with this submittal.

#### b. Control of appearance.

The Project is designed to protect the character of the surrounding residential area from any negative visual impact as follows:

#### i. Architectural features.

The Project is designed to complement the surrounding residential structures on all sides of each building. As detailed above, there is lush landscaping and a privacy wall along the north and east property lines. The Project includes structured parking in the north half of the first floor and the entirety of the second floor. The design of the parking garage incorporates a metal screen to improve the aesthetic quality of the Project adjacent to existing residential uses and reduce potential impact on the residential uses. The south building façade on the ground floor includes fenestration including doors and windows serving as the main entrance to the Project and a water feature is proposed to the west of the entrance. The Project also incorporates a roof garden on the eastern half of the third floor of the building that extends vertically such that the eastern half of the fourth floor is open-air. The wall adjacent to the

roof garden is primarily glass thus creating an open and airy ambience. In addition, roof gardens are proposed on the southwest quadrant of the third floor extending vertically to the fourth floor, the southeast quadrant of the seventh floor, the southwest quadrant of the ninth floor and the southeast quadrant of the tenth floor. Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entirety of the southern façade on the fourth floor and along portions of the southern building façade on the seventh through twelfth floors. Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entire length of the eastern building façade on the fourth, eighth, twelfth and fourteenth stories. Balconies with glass railings are also provided along a portion the east building façade of the seventh and tenth floors. Balconies with glass railings are provided along the entirety of the northern building façade on the fourth floor and portions of the north building façade on the fifth through eleventh stories. Color and material banding are also employed in the design of the Project. Specifically, a concrete eyebrow runs horizontally along the bottom of the fourth floor on the south, east and north building façade. The concrete eyebrow also runs vertically on the entire length of the west side of the north building façade and on a portion of the west side of the south building façade. Color banding is employed on the south façade on the southwest portion of the ninth through eleventh stories and the southeast portion of the seventh through tenth floors. An open-air spiral staircase is provided from the twelfth to the thirteenth floor on the east façade, a section of which can be seen on the north and south façades. The combination of the concrete eyebrow, balconies, roof gardens and spiral staircase create variations in building mass including projection and recession and variations in the rooflines...

#### ii. Loading facilities.

The loading facilities for the Project will be located in the parking area, which will be screened from view as described above. As such, no loading activity will occur within the Alhambra Street right-of-way.

#### iii. Screening of rooftop mechanical equipment.

The Project is designed to screen all rooftop mechanical equipment. Specifically, the Project's design employs an additional floor of façade as a parapet to screen the required mechanical equipment. As the parapet façade will be screened with the same metal screen as the parking garage, the material screening the equipment will match the material used for the principal structure and is at a minimum six inches (6") above the top most surface of the equipment.

#### c. Setback regulations.

The Project complies with required setbacks on all sides of the Property. The setback along the south Property line is required to be twenty feet (20') for all structures with height greater than thirty-five feet (35'). The Project complies with this provision with the building setback twenty

feet (20') from the south Property line and the tower setback an additional five feet (5'). The side setback requirement is ten feet (10'). The Project complies with this requirement with the building setback ten feet (10') from both the east and west Property lines. The rear setback requirement is twenty feet (20'). The Project complies with this requirement with the building setback twenty feet (20') from the north Property line.

#### d. Buffer yard requirements.

The Project is designed to screen the use from the view of the residential properties to the north, east and south as follows:

#### i. Landscape strip requirements.

A ten foot (10') wide landscape buffer strip is provided along the east and west Property lines and a portion of the north and south Property lines including trees, shrubs, and ground cover as provided in the landscape provisions of Section 47-21, Landscape and Tree Preservation Requirements.

#### ii. Parking restrictions.

All parking provided for the Project is located within the structured parking garage that is effectively screened from the view of the surrounding properties through the installation of lush landscaping along the Property lines combined with decorative metal screening on the garage façade.

#### iii. Dumpster regulations.

The dumpster for the Project will be located on the ground floor of the structured parking garage, which, as noted above, will be screened from view through the use of metal screen and lush landscaping.

#### iv. Wall requirements.

The Project provides a six foot (6') high privacy wall along the north and east Property lines abutting residential uses.

#### v. Application to existing uses.

No existing uses will remain on the Property.

#### e. Neighborhood compatibility and preservation

The Project is compatible with the surrounding community. The dynamic design and functional use of the Project add to the overall character and integrity of the neighborhood. The Project scale and varying massing is compatible with surrounding structures and uses and is designed to ensure that neighboring uses are not adversely impacted. The Project will revitalize the north side of Alhambra Street and infill underutilized property with an innovative design meeting the intent and purpose of the ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area. The architectural style of the Project is innovative and will create an architecturally expressive and unique addition to the Fort Lauderdale Beach skyline, maximizing air and light to the ocean. Overall, the Project is designed to be compatible with the existing neighborhood and provide an example for future redevelopment in the Central Beach Area.



Gary S. Dunay Bonnie Miskel Scott Backman David K. Blattner

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Prepared by:

Scott E. Backman, Esq.

## Vintro Hotel 3029 Alhambra Street Statement of Compliance with Adequacy Requirements

Vintro Fort Lauderdale, LLC ("Petitioner") proposes to redevelop the +/- .287-acre property located at 3029 Alhambra Street ("Property") with a sixty-one (61) unit hotel including structured parking, a 500 square foot lobby bar/lounge and a 2,000 square foot restaurant ("Project"). The Property is generally located on the north side of Alhambra Street west of North Atlantic Boulevard/A-1-A ("Property") within the City of Fort Lauderdale ("City"). The Property is currently developed with a +/- 2,763 square foot single-family residential home and zoned ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area, with an underlying land use designation of Central Beach Regional Activity Center. In order to complete the Project, Petitioner is requesting approval for a hotel within the ABA, which is automatically classified as a Site Plan Level IV approval for a development of significant impact. In order to complete the Project, Petitioner is requesting approval for Site Plan Level IV. In fulfillment of the application requirements, Petitioner will demonstrate that the Project complies with the adequacy requirements set forth in Section 47-25.2 of the City's Unified Land Development Regulations ("ULDR"), as follows:

#### A. Applicability.

The adequacy requirements set forth in ULDR Section 47-25.2 are applicable to the Project to evaluate the demand it will place on public services and facilities.

#### B. Communications network.

The Project does not interfere with the City's communication network. A search of the County and City records indicated that there are no communications facilities located adjacent to the Property.

#### C. Drainage facilities.

The Project will be designed to meet the required stormwater retention as required by South Florida Water Management District and Broward County — Development and Environmental Regulation Division. The Property will seek to utilize exfiltration trench and drainage wells to achieve the required water quality and retention and discharge of the runoff generated by the Project.

#### D. Environmentally sensitive lands.

The Project will be reviewed pursuant to applicable federal, state, regional and local environmental regulations. Specifically, the Project will be reviewed in accordance with the following Broward County Ordinances which address environmentally sensitive lands and wellfield protection: Broward County Ordinance No. 89-6, Section 5-198(I), Chapter 5, Article IX of the Broward County Code of Ordinances, and Broward County Ordinance No. 84-60. Petitioner will ensure that the impacts of the Project to any environmentally sensitive lands will be mitigated in accordance with all applicable regulations. In addition to mitigating the impacts pursuant to governmental regulations Petitioner has designed the Project to relocate an existing old growth tree and incorporate it into the Project.

#### E. Fire protection.

The Project will conform will all applicable fire protection codes including access, sprinklers and hydrants. Adequate water supply, fire hydrants, fire apparatus and facilities will be provided in accordance with the Florida Building Code, South Florida Fire Code and other accepted applicable fire and safety standards. The proposed building will be fire sprinklered. An additional fire hydrant has been proposed as well.

#### F. Parks and open space.

Park impact fees will be paid in the manner and amount determined in ULDR Section 47-38.A.

#### G. Police protection.

The Project provides improvements that are compliant with the principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design ("CPTED"). A combination of natural surveillance, natural access control, and territorial reinforcement has been used throughout the plans to ensure that the project will be compliant with the CPTED principles. The "See and be Seen" approach to natural surveillance is heavily utilized in the design of this Project with the ultimate design being the integration of residential living and commercial uses providing both seen and perceived surveillance. The use of territorial reinforcement is evident in the proposed pavers and landscaping. The landscaping and water feature promotes a sense of ownership of the Property thereby by increasing the perceived control of the Project.

#### H. Potable water.

Adequate potable water service is available for the needs of the Project, which will meet the requirements of the City Engineering Department as applicable. Initial research of the existing water infrastructure indicates that the existing 6" water mains will be able to handle the additional service demands created by the Project.

#### a. Potable water facilities.

The existing water treatment facilities and systems have sufficient capacity to provide for the needs of the Project. The Project will be tied in to the City's treatment facility. A written determination of reservation of available capacity is attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

#### 1. Sanitary sewer.

The existing sewer treatment facilities and systems have sufficient capacity to provide for the needs of the Project. The Project will be tied in to the City's treatment facility. A written determination of reservation of available capacity is attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

#### J. Schaols.

There will be no impact on the school system as there are no residential units proposed.

#### K. Solid waste.

Petitioner will obtain adequate solid waste collection facilities and service in connection with the Project development and will provide evidence to the City demonstrating that all solid waste will be disposed of in a manner that complies with all governmental requirements.

#### a. Solid waste facilities.

Written determination confirming the adequacy of the solid waste collection service and facilities is attached hereto as Exhibit "B".

#### L. Storm water.

Storm water facilities will be designed to provide the required retention and storage of the runoff generated by the Project. The onsite treatment of stormwater will be provided with the design of exfiltration trench and drainage well.

#### M. Transportation facilities.

A licensed traffic engineer has been engaged to complete the required traffic analysis for the Project A narrative regarding the impact on all transportation facilities is included with the site plan submittal package.

#### a. Regional transportation network.

A licensed traffic engineer has been engaged to complete the required traffic analysis for the Project. A narrative regarding the impact on the regional transportation network is included with the site plan submittal package.

#### b. Lacal streets.

A licensed traffic engineer has been engaged to complete the required traffic analysis for the Project. A narrative regarding the impact on the local streets is included with the site plan submittal package.

#### c. Traffic impact studies.

A licensed traffic engineer has been engaged to complete the required traffic analysis for the Project. A narrative regarding the traffic impact is included with the site plan submittal package.

#### d. Dedication of rights-of-woy.

No dedication of rights-of-way is required for the Project.

#### e. Pedestrian facilities.

Pedestrian Facilities have been provided along Alhambra Street to provide a safe and pedestrian friendly environment for those seeking access to the Project and the Beach.

#### f. Primary arterial street frontage.

The property does not abut a primary arterial street.

#### g. Other roadway improvements.

Based on the traffic analysis submitted with the site plan submittal package Petitioner does not anticipate a requirement for roadway improvements.

#### h. Street trees.

Street trees are proposed along the length of the property abutting Alhambra Street. Overhead electrical wires connecting the existing light poles preclude the use of any large growing tree or palm per FPL guidelines. The Manila Palms proposed are allowed per these guidelines and will be consistent with the design of the hotel landscape and surrounding area. The proposed street trees will be planted at a minimum height and size in accordance with the requirements of Section 47-21, Landscape and Tree Preservation Requirements.

#### N. Wastewater.

No extension of the gravity wastewater mains is necessary. The Prioject will utilize the existing system with sanitary sewer laterals connecting to the existing system. It is therefore expected that no extension of the system is necessary. Additionally, capital expansion charges for water and sewer facilities will be paid in accordance with Resolution 85-265 should it be required.

#### O. Trash management requirements.

A trash management plan for trash in connection with nonresidential uses that provide prepackaged food or beverages for off-site consumption will be provided prior to Certificate of Occupancy.

#### P. Historic and archaeological resources.

At this time, the Property has not been identified as having archaeological or historical significance.

#### Q. Hurricane evacuation.

Petitioner will determine the agency with jurisdiction over hurricane evacuation and provide the required agency analysis either indicating that acceptable level of service of hurricane evacuation routes and hurricane emergency shelter capacity will be maintained without impairment resulting from the Project or describing actions or development modifications necessary to be implemented in order to maintain level of service and capacity.

#### Vintro Hotel

"Myth vs. Fact"

#### **Myth**

(1) Cars, waiting to valet, will be backed-up onto Alhambra Street.

(2) The hotel will generate too much traffic.

#### <u>Fact</u>

- (1) On-site queue storage provided at Vintro is more than sufficient for incoming traffic at peak times/days. The max. queuing on peak days requires 100 ft. of storage, which is less than the 105 ft. provided at hotel's front entrance. There is a 55 ft. long second driveway on West side for overflow traffic. If extremely high inbound demand occurs, valets can temporarily suspend exiting vehicles and store up to 5 additional inbound vehicles in the driveway's outbound lane. Full-service valet with sufficient staffing to accommodate all peak hour arrivals and departures is provided and required as a condition of approval. Vehicle elevator sequence is very quick - 2 minutes 11 seconds. There are 6 spaces on the ground floor that will augment incoming valet vehicle storage as well as other traffic mitigation plans that will be covered in the Valet Parking Agreement & Off-Site Parking Agreement required prior to issuance of the hotel's CO.
- (2) The hotel does not trigger City Code thresholds for a traffic study; specifically, the hotel only reaches a mere 17% of the 1000 trip threshold. During Saturday peak hour, the hotel will generate an increase of only 48 trips. Luxury boutique hotels generate fewer trips than typical hotels because many guests do not drive to the destination in personal cars. Instead, half or more typically arrive to the area by plane and take taxis to the hotel, which was selected as a "destination" in and of itself. Guests of these boutique hotels typically stay in the area for recreation.

(3) Additional delivery trucks will get backed-up onto Alhambra Street, aggravating the existing problems.

(4) There are too few parking spaces for the size of the hotel.

(5) The hotel is too big for the parcel and does not comply with Code.

- (3) Code does not require loading bays for hotels. Hotels of this nature experience limited truck deliveries and for such a limited duration that it is considered counterproductive to provide separate space for such infrequent and brief activities. While a loading area is not required, all loading will be accommodated internally onsite and can accommodate any loading vehicle that might service the hotel. The hotel's ground floor has been designed to accommodate rearend loading garbage and recycle trucks within the building envelope. Smaller delivery trucks will park in ground floor spaces at the north end of the garage. A vehicle overflow drive has also been designed on the west side of the hotel to accommodate additional vehicles as needed.
- (4) The Code requires the hotel to provide 47 parking spaces. The Hotel is providing 48 parking spaces. Thus, the hotel has 1 parking space more than what is required by Code, even though the Code overestimates what would be required for a luxury boutique hotel that attracts fewer vehicle users than other hotels, and even though the applicant will reduce parking demand through voluntary Transportation Demand Management (TDM) measures memorialized in the recommended conditions of approval. A perpetual off-site parking agreement secures parking in the event of parking equipment failure.
- (5) The hotel is a much smaller structure than the maximum developable structure permitted under the Code. Though the lot size is 12,500 sq. ft., the hotel's floor plate is only 4,000 sq. ft., a fraction of the maximum allowable by Code for similar structures. The maximum height permitted by Code is 200 ft. (with a 240 ft. option). The height of the hotel is approximately 164 ft. almost 80 ft. less than the maximum permitted under the design option. The maximum floor area ratio permitted by Code is 4.00 (with option for 4.80). The FAR for the hotel is 3.99. The maximum structure length and width is 200 ft. under the Code, and the hotel has a proposed length of 80 ft. and proposed width of 85 ft.

(6) The hotel's setbacks are not consistent with Code.

- (7) The hotel is inconsistent with the character of the neighborhood.
- (6) The hotel meets all minimum requirements in the ABA zoning district. Setback requirements include a 20 ft. setback at the front if it is abutting a public ROW, unless approved as a development of significant impact, and if not abutting a public ROW, a 10 ft. minimum side yard setback and a 20 ft. minimum rear setback. Unless otherwise approved as a development of significant impact (site plan level IV review), the setbacks must be half the height of the building (if greater than the 10-foot and 20-foot minimum requirement). Importantly, hotels in the ABA zoning district are automatically subject to site plan level IV review (developments of significant impact), and therefore the proposed minimum setbacks meet Code requirements.
- (7) The architectural style of the Vintro Hotel enhances the unique characteristics of the Central Beach as an area containing iconic Mid-Century Modern designed buildings. The proposed building incorporates Mid-Century Modern design features including a cantilevered roof, floating planes, glass wall, concrete eyebrows, which are design features that are evident in other existing iconic Fort Lauderdale buildings found in the Central Beach. The areas to the north, south, east and west of the subject property all have A1A Beachfront Area ("ABA") zoning designation.

The buildings surrounding the subject property range in height from 2 to 16 stories – with many of the lower story buildings existing prior to the time that the Central Beach Revitalization Plan and Central Beach Regional Activity Center Future Land Use Designation was established for the neighborhood and prior to the time that the ABA zoning district regulations were adopted by the City. Directly to the northeast of the Vintro Hotel is a 16-story multi-family building. And, across Alhambra Street, on the existing City owned-surface lot, the Beach Master Plan recommends a 10-story, 350 room hotel with mixed use on the ground floor and 500 space parking garage.

The proposed hotel is similar to the mass and scale of development approved for high-rise resort hotels within the ABA zoning. The proposed boutique hotel use is consistent with the intent and purpose of the ABA zoning district, which requires uses that promote the area as a "high quality destination resort" and promotes the

(8) The existing structure is historical.

(9) The Vintro hotel will set a precedent for larger development that is asking for approvals beyond what the Code permits.

(10) The property owner does not plan on actually building the hotel.

Central Beach area as a "world class resort."

- (8) The existing structure on the property has never been designated as historic by the City or any other government agency. In fact, the City's "Barrier Island Historic Resources Map" lists the 3 designated/protected properties on the beach and the existing structure on the property is not one of the 3 historically designated properties listed. The structure is located in the ABA zoning district which was established for the purpose of promoting high quality destination resort uses. The structure located on the property was also subject to a major renovation in the early 1950's.
- (9) Quite the opposite, the project sets the precedent for a development that meets the City's Revitalization Plan, Beach Master Plan, Comprehensive Plan and Code. Additionally, while the Vintro Hotel is proposing design enhancements that would permit it to seek a larger FAR, 40% more height and a greater dimension of structure east to west, the Vintro Hotel is not only not seeking these deviations from the "maximum requirements" of the ABA zoning district, it is also smaller than what is permitted by Code.
- (10) The Fort Lauderdale location will be the third of the new Vintro branded hotels, which is designed to revisit the roots of the boutique hotel. The Miami Beach location is opening in March 2014 and the New York location in late 2014. The brand is also currently scouting locations in Washington, D.C. and the Caribbean.

VINTRO HOTEL Case No. 70-R-12

November 19, 2013 Fort Lauderdale City Commission Meeting



<u>ARCHITECTS pa</u>



### **Presentation Summary**

Vintro Brand
Project Summary
Site Plan Evolution
Final Site Plan
Outreach Efforts

**Architectural Presentation** 

(Jose Gomez – Beilinson Gomez)

**Planning & Compatibility Presentation** 

(Cecelia Ward – JC Consulting, Inc.)

**Operational Presentation** 

(Molly Hughes – Hughes Hughes Inc.)

Summary / Rebuttal



<u>ARCHITECTS</u>pa







VINTRO HOTEL FORT LAUDERDALE

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### VINTRO BRAND

The Vintro Hotel enhances the resort image of Fort Lauderdale by providing a "boutique hotel" that offers a unique and intimate experience for the business and leisure traveler.



By providing such high quality boutique hotel accommodations, the Vintro Hotel enhances the beach to effectively compete with other resort areas

The boutique hotel experience is attractive to a niche of customers looking for something special in style, distinction, warmth and intimacy, differentiating this type of hotel experience from a chain-hotel experience.





"This will be the first of the new Vintro branded hotels, which is designed to revisit the roots of the boutique hotel revolution," says Robert Todak, President of Tailored Hospitality International (THI). Todak's vision is to "...recapture the essence of the classic boutique hotel to differentiate Vintro Hotels, appealing to savvy independent travelers, tired of the homogenization of what once was a dynamic hospitality option."



## **Project Location**



North side of Alhambra St. between A-1-A & N. Birch Road



## **Project Summary**

Address: 3029 Alhambra Street, Fort

Lauderdale, FL 33301

General Location: North side of Alhambra

Street west of A1A (immediately

west of Casablanca Café)

Proposed Use: 61 room hotel including

structured parking, a 500 square foot lobby lounge and a 2,000 square

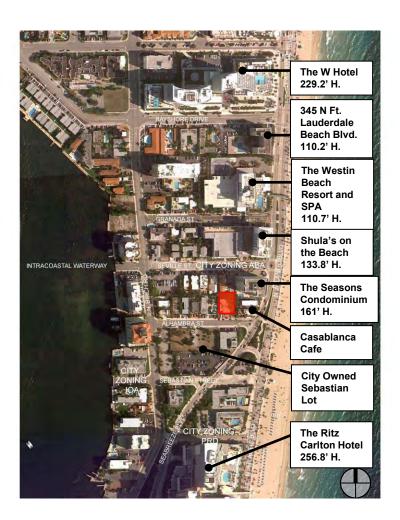
foot restaurant

Zoning: ABA, A-1-A Beachfront Area

Future Land Use: Central Beach Regional

**Activity Center** 

Beach Master Plan: Mid-Beach Character Area



### **Evolution of Vintro Site Plan**

### Original Plan

•	AKEA:	54,.998 S.F.
•	FAR:	4.4
•	No. OF UNITS:	72
•	No. OF STORIES:	14
•	HEIGHT:	161'-10"
•	FRONT (SOUTH SETB	ACK): 10'-0"



### Pre-P&Z

•	AREA:	52,475. S.F.
•	FAR:	4.2
•	No. OF UNITS:	69
•	No. OF STORIES:	13
•	HEIGHT:	164'-4"
•	FRONT (SOUTH SET	BACK): 20'-0"



### Pre-City Commission

AREA: 49,963 S.F. FAR: 3.99 No. OF UNITS: 61 No. OF STORIES: 13 HEIGHT: 164'-4"

FRONT (SOUTH SETBACK): 20'-0"



05-03-13



09-18-12

## **Final Site Plan**

Code Compliance				
Development Parameter	Code Requirement	Proposed Plan		
Maximum Floor Area Ration	4.0 (4.8)	3.99		
Maximum Building Height	200' (240')	164' - 4"		
Structure Length	200′	85'		
Structure Width	200′	80'		
Minimum Parking	47	48		





## **Project Timeline**

Pre-app Meetings w/ City (Summer & Fall 2012)

Submittal (Sept. 2012)

DRC Meeting (Oct. 2012)

Community Outreach (1st meeting w/ CBA in Oct. 2012)

Multiple meetings w/ City staff

(P&Z, Engineering, T&M, CRA)

Resubmit Revised Plans (Dec. 2012)

March 17, 2013 Open House

March 20, 2013 Planning & Zoning Board Meeting

Plan changes to address P&Z Comments

(multiple meetings w/ City staff)

**May City Commission submittal for June Meeting** 

City Commission Summer Break (June-August 2013)

October 16, 2013 Open House

November 19, 2013 City Commission Meeting

#### **Meetings w/ Interested Parties:**

10-4-12 **–**CBA Board

11-1-12 – Casablanca Café

11-8-12 - CBA General Membership

2-20-13 – Meeting with Florida Restaurant and Lodging Association

3-14-13 – CBA General Membership

3-17-13 - Open House

4-11-13 - Casablanca Café

5-20-13 - John Weaver, CBA President

4/13 – 8/13 – Canvassed neighborhood

7-11-13 – Vintro Support Party at Thasos

8-8-13 - Casablanca Café

8-16-13 - Beach Council Meeting

8-28-13 – Jim Novick, Alhambra Place President

10-16-13 – Open House

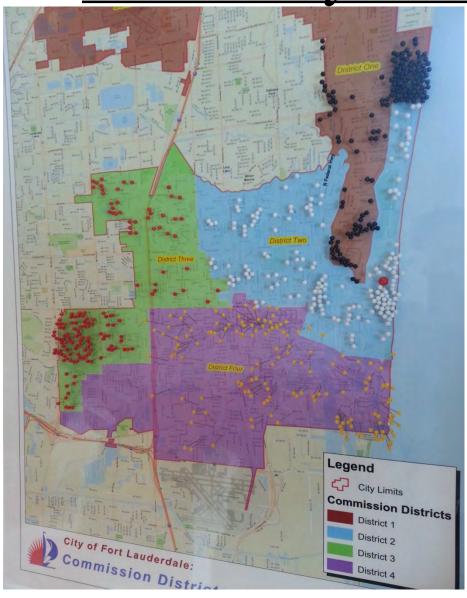
In addition to all face to face meetings, there has been consistent verbal and written communications with neighbors and interested parties throughout the review process.



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**Community Outreach / Support** 





### 750+ Letters of Support

- •CBA Condos
- **•CBA Members**
- Chamber of Commerce
- Beach Council
- •Florida Restaurant & Lodging Assoc.
- •City-wide residents & businesses



## City of Fort Lauderdale City Commission Public Hearing November 19, 2013

Vintro Hotel Case. No 70-R-12

JOSE GOMEZ
DESIGN ARCHITECT

BEILINSON GOMEZ ARCHITECTS, P.A.
8101 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
MIAMI, FL 33138













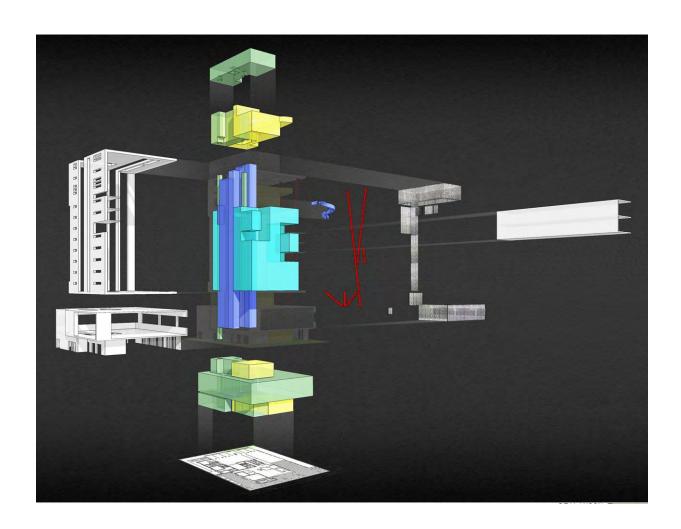


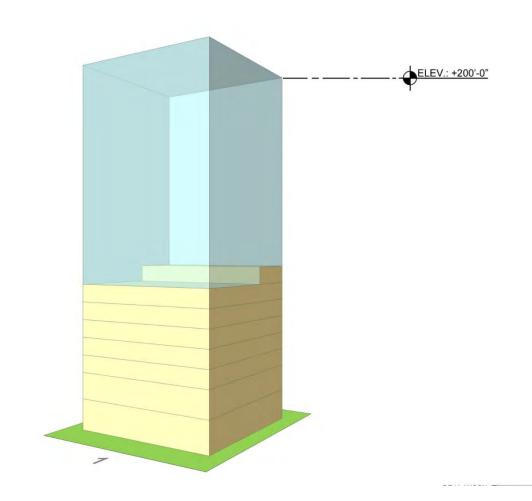


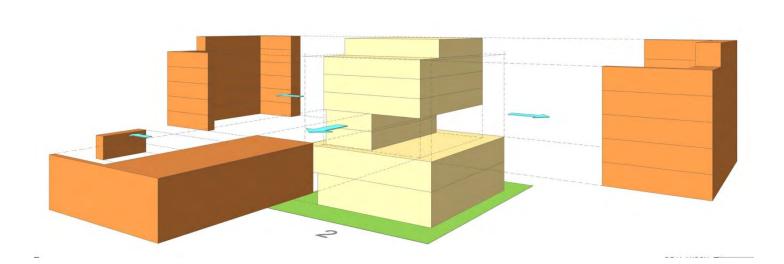


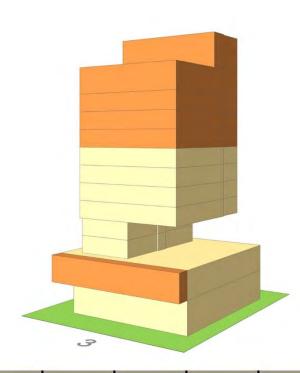




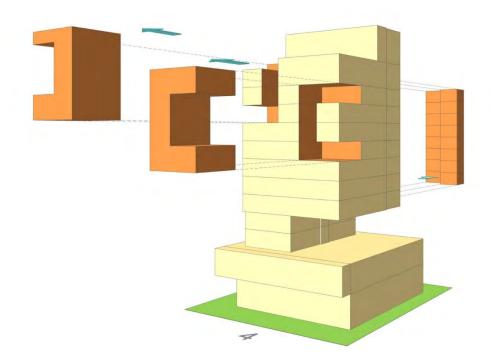




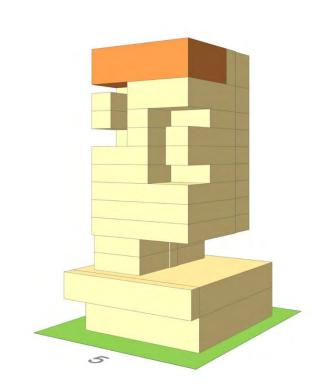


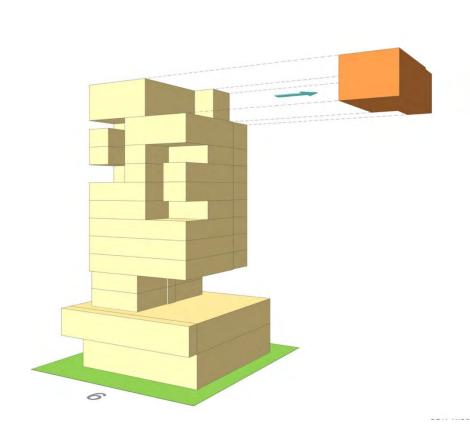


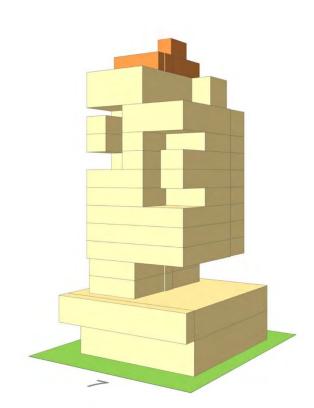
VINTRO HOTEL FORT LAUDERDALE

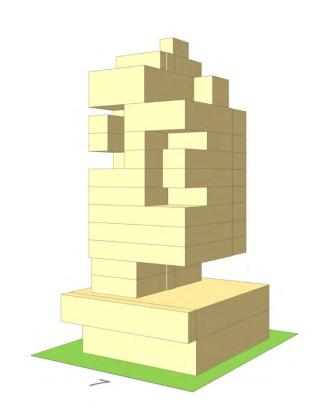


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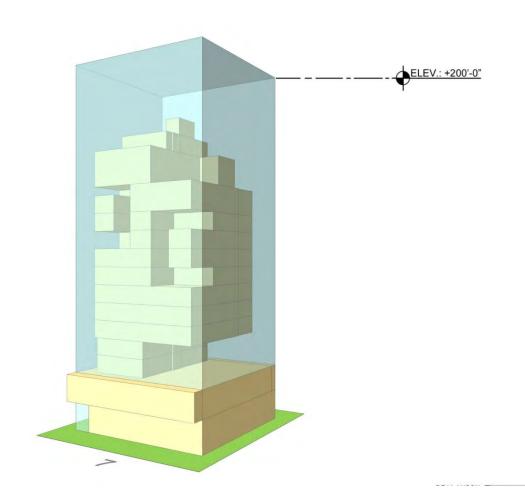








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Building section looking west to east



**East Elevation** 

**South Elevation** 





**West Elevation** 

**North Elevation** 







## City of Fort Lauderdale City Commission Public Hearing November 19, 2013

Vintro Hotel Case. No 70-R-12

CECELIA WARD, AICP
PLANNING AND ZONING
FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

JC CONSULTING INC. 102 NE 2 STREET #145 BOCA RATON, FL 33432



## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS The Vintro Hotel:

- ✓ IS CONSISTENT WITH THE 1988/1989 CENTRAL BEACH AREA REVITAL IZATION PLAN
- ✓ **IS CONSISTENT** WITH THE CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE ADOPTED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN /FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT
  - Central Beach Regional Activity Center Goals, Objectives and Policies
  - ➤ Central Beach Regional Activity Center Future Land Use Designation
- ✓ **COMPLIES WITH** ALL APPLICABLE CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE UNIFIED LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS (ULDRS) CHAPTER 47
  - SEC. 47-12 CENTRAL BEACH ZONING DISTRICT REQUIREMENTS
  - SEC. 47-12.2 INTENT AND PURPOSE OF EACH DISTRICT
  - > SEC. 47-12.4 CENTRAL BEACH DISTRICT REQUIREMENTS
  - SEC. 47-12.5.B. DISTRICT REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS ABA ZONING DISTRICT
  - SEC. 47-12.6 CENTRAL BEACH DEVELOPMENT DESIGN CRITERIA
  - SEC. 47-24.2 SITE PLAN DEVELOPMENT PERMITS
  - ➤ SEC. 47-25.2 ADEQUACY REQUIREMENTS
  - ➤ SEC. 47-25.3 NEIGHBORHOOD COMPATIBILITY REQUIREMENTS
  - > SEC. 47-25.3 COMMUNITY COMPATIBILITY CRITERIA
  - SEC. 47-20 PARKING AND LOADING REQUIREMENTS
  - SEC. 47-21 LANDSCAPE AND TREE PRESERVATION
- ✓ ACCOMMODATES THE FORT LAUDERDALE DRAFT CENTRAL BEACH MASTER PLAN UPDATE (DRAFT 2009)

## Mid Beach Character Area Design Guidelines Central Beach Master Plan Update 2009

## Floorplate

- ▶ Preferred Floorplates: Hotel 65 'and more 16,000 s.f.
- ►Vintro Hotel 4,000 s.f.
- ▶Only ¼ of recommended maximum floorplate standard
- ➤Only 1/3 of lot coverage



### Achieves Central Beach 2009 Master Plan – Enhanced Pedestrian Environment

- Active Use
- Arcade/Canopies
- Bar/Lounge on Ground Floor
- 50% Fenestration
- Covered Seating Area





## COMPARISON OF SETBACKS

**Setbacks** proposed for the Vintro Hotel *are similar* to the setbacks of other hotels approved by the City in the ABA zoning district.

Setbacks Comparison Chart  Existing F Setback R								
Hotel	ULDR Standards		Vintro Hotel	Hilton	Atlantic	Trump Plaza	W Hotel	Vintro Hotel Comparison
Zoning District	ABA		ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	
Setbacks Front	Min. 20 ' - abutting ROW		Base - 20'	20.7'	5.5' - 10'	50'-6" (East)	38'	5.5' – 38' <b>Within Range</b>
Rear	½ height  20' Min.	Min. 20' Not abutting ROW	Base – 20' Tower – 30'	20.7'	20'	20' (South)	20' Min	20' – 20.7'  Greater rear setback of Tower
Side	½ height  10' Min.	Min. 10' Not abutting ROW	Base - 10'  Tower  West side 19.2'  East side 19.2'	12.4'	10' – 27'	20' (North)	20' Min	10' – 27' Within Range

## **ABA Zoning Height**

#### **ULDR STANDARD**:

Max. Height: 200 feet

With ability to request up to 240'

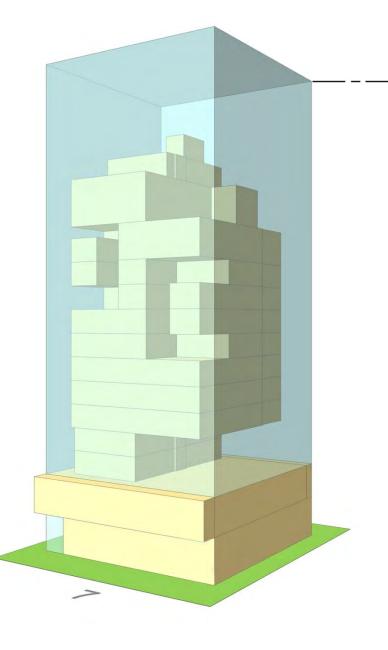
#### Vintro Hotel

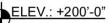
Proposed Height: 164'-4"

<u>Significantly less</u> than height permitted by Code.

Approx. <u>22% less</u> than 200' permitted height.

Approx. 46% less than 240' height that may be requested.







## COMPARISON OF HEIGHT

**Height** proposed for the Vintro Hotel is **significantly less** than the heights of hotels approved in the ABA zoning district.

Height Comparison Chart							
Hotel	ULDR Standard	Vintro Hotel	Hilton	Atlantic	Trump Plaza	W Hotel	Vintro Hotel in Comparison
Zoning District		ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	178' – 245'
Height	200 ' (240')	164'-4"	233'	178'	245'	229'-2"	164.4' Less than by 8% -49%



## COMPARISON OF FLOOR AREA RATIO (FAR)

**FAR** proposed for the Vintro Hotel is **similar to and** in most cases, **significantly less** than the heights of hotels approved in the ABA and zoning district.

FAR (	Compariso	Existing Hotels FAR Range					
Hotel	ULDR Standard	Vintro Hotel	Hilton	Atlantic	Trump Plaza	W Hotel	Vintro Hotel in Comparison
Zoning District		ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	3.97 – 6.63
FAR	4.0 (4.8)	4.0	6.63	5.65	3.97	4.83 (with underground parking)	4.0 Within Range



#### Vintro Hotel Design Enhancements

Architectural Character that Reflects Particular Sensitivity to History and Culture of South Florida

#### Proposed:

- Mid-Century Modern
   Design, including features
   such as:
  - Cantilevered Roof
  - Floating Planes
  - Glass Wall
  - Concrete Eyebrows
  - Spiral Staircase
  - Open Air Plaza



### Vintro Hotel Design Enhancements

Utilize Natural Colors and Composition of South Florida

#### Proposed:

- White Concrete contrasting with
- Vibrant Tropical Colors through Strategically Placed Color Banding



## Development Pattern – ABA Zoned Area and adjacent PRD and IOA Zoned Areas







## Complies With Neighborhood and Community Compatibility Criteria Section 47-25.3 ULDR

**Building Floor Area Energy Conservation Maximum Height Building Separation** Yards **Rooftop Design** Height **Ingress and Egress Vertical Plane Moderation** Pedestrian Circulation – useable open space areas **Façade Treatments Screening Street Level Guidelines** Landscape **Parking** Lighting **Fenestration** Utilities Canopies. **Defensible Space** Trash / Loading Facilities

# Compliance with Neighborhood and Community Compatibility Criteria

Distinctive Design that Reflects Positively on the Overall Character of the City

#### Provided:

- Active Streetscape
- Vertical Moderation, including:
  - Balconies
  - Material and Color Banding
  - Open Air Spiral
     Staircase













# Compliance with Neighborhood and Community Compatibility Criteria

#### Screening of all:

- Trash Facilities
- Loading Facilities
- Mechanical Equipment
- Parking







# Compliance with Neighborhood and Community Compatibility Criteria

Building Orientation Relieves the Monotony of Building Massing and Scale along A-1-A

#### Provided:

- Vertical Moderation
- Variation in Materials
- Variation in Building Massing
- Open and Airy Design



## Vintro Hotel – Planning and Zoning Conclusions

- The City staff is correct in their findings and conclusions.
- Revised to respond to and address the review comments of the City's Planning and Zoning Board.
- Is in compliance and consistent with the City's:
  - > 1988 Central Beach Revitalization Plan
  - Adopted Comprehensive Plan
  - 2009 Central Beach Master Plan Update
  - Unified Land Development Regulations
- Is compatible with:
  - The character of the Central Beach neighborhood of the ABA zoning area; and
  - With the pattern of hotel development that has been approved over time in the ABA zoning district.

## Myths vs. Facts

## Myths

Valet queue will impact Alhambra St.

 Loading operations will impact Alhambra St.

Too much traffic

### **Facts**

- 105 ft. of storage provided at hotel's front entrance will more than accommodate peak hour demand. Overflow plaza designed as backup option if necessary.
- No loading zone required by Code. All loading will be accommodated in the building. Overflow plaza designed as backup loading option if necessary.
- So little traffic that Code does not require a traffic study.

# Myths vs. Facts

## Myths

- Not enough parking
- The hotel is too big for the parcel and does not comply with Code
- Does not meet setback requirements
- Inconsistent with the character of the neighborhood

### **Facts**

- 47 required, 48 provided
- Complies with all ABA development standards and conforms to all City adopted planning documents.
- Site Plan Level IV permits minimum setbacks of 10' side setbacks and 20' rear setback.
- Vintro hotel is consistent in size, area, height and setbacks to other buildings already built or approved in the ABA.
   Zoning and all planning documents encourage developments like Vintro.



## Myth vs. Facts

## Myth

### The existing structure is historical

- Vintro will set a precedent for development that is not allowed by Code and is beyond what Code will permit
- Vintro is not an established brand

### **Fact**

- The structure has <u>never</u> been designated as historic by the City or any other government agency
- Vintro is exactly what was envisioned by the City's Central Beach Master Plan and fills a void in the City's lodging market for a new upscale boutique hotel.
- Vintro Hotel has boutique locations opening in 2014 in Miami Beach and New York City, with consideration for future expansion in Washington D.C. and the Carribean.



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# **QUESTIONS?**

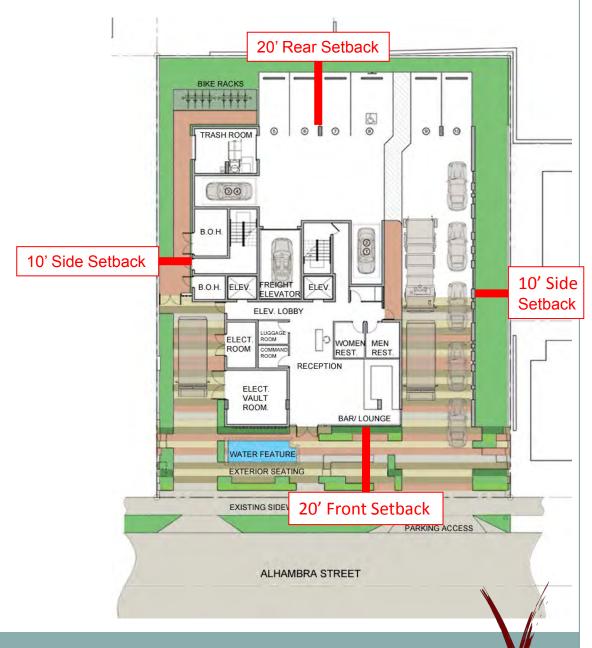


### **Minimum Setback Requirement:**

Front: 20 feet

Rear: 20 feet

Side: 10 feet



- b. Yards not abutting a public right-of-way.
  - i. Side yard: ten (10) feet.
  - ii. Rear yard: twenty (20) feet.
- C. The side and rear yard setbacks are the minimum requirements. Unless otherwise approved as a development of significant impact, in no case shall the yard setback requirements be less than an amount equal to one-half the height of the building when this is greater than the above minimums.

	IOA	PRD	SBMHA	ABA	NBRA	SLA
	Intracoastal Overlook Area	Planned Resort District	South Beach Marina and Hotel Area	A-1-A Beachfront Area	North Beach Residential Area	Sunrise Lane District
Height (maximum)	120 ft	200ft	120 fi	200 (240 with Beach Development Permit) 35 along A-1-A	120 ft	120 fi
Site Plan Process for Residential	Allowed Level III	Allowed Level IV	Allowed Level IV	Not allowed	Allowed Level III	Allowed Level IV
Hotel	Level IV	Level IV	Level IV	Level IV	Level IV	Level IV
Maximum Density (du/ net acre)	48	48	48	Not Described in ULDR	32	48
Density (Hotel rooms/ acre)	90	Not Described in ULDR	Not Described in ULDR	Not Described in ULDR	50	90
Maximum FAR	Not Described in ULDR	6	5	4 (Beach Development Permit allows higher)	Not Described in ULDR	2 (commercial retail)
Setbacks:	Front - 20 Side - Half the height - or Development of Significant Impact Rear - Half the height - or Development of Significant Impact	All structures set back 20 ft from A-1-A, 20 ft from any public ROW unless it's a development of significant impact.	20 ft from A-1-A and Seabreeze Blvd, side 10ft, reer 20 ft Side - Half the height - minimum 10 (not abutting A-1-A or Seabreeze) Rear - Half the height - minimum 20 (not abutting A-1-A or Seabreeze)	All structures 20 ft from A-1-A, 20 ft from any public ROW unless it's a development of significant impact. Sids - Half the height - minimum 10 (not abutting ROW)  Rear - Half the height - minimum 20 (not abutting ROW)	Front - 20 Side - Half the height - or Development of Significant Impact Rear - Half the height - or Development of Significant Impact	Front - Half the height- minimum 20 or 10 or 0 Side - Half the height- minimum 10 or 0 Rear - Half the height- minimum 20 or 0
Maximum Length	200	200	200	200	200	200
Maximum Width	200	200	200	200	200	200

Central Beach Zoning Summary, City of Fort Lauderdale

### Mid Beach Character Area

The intent of the Mid Beach Area is envisioned as a residential and hotel area transitioning from the more dense core Central Beach Entertainment Area to the less dense North Beach neighborhood.

The Mid Beach Character Area is a predominantly residential neighborhood characterized by its scale and existing architectural resources. Future development should respect the existing fabric and scale by limiting large footprints and encouraging smaller footprints for new development not fronting on A1A. View corridors and public access to the Intracoastal Waterway should be maintained.

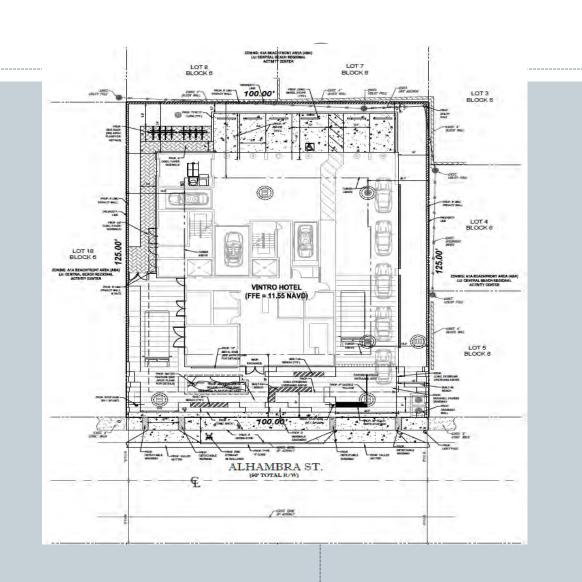


### Alhambra/Sebastian Parcel

The Alhambra/Sebastion lots, located at mid beach, offer the opportunity for mixed-use redevelopment. Expanding parking and reflecting the existing uses nearby at Mid Beach the site could accommodate a hotel while also including public parking. The site can accommodate a 10 floor 350 room hotel, and 500 parking spaces, of which 150 spaces would be dedicated to the public replacing the existing 79 spaces. The 10 floor hotel building set back from A1A and the north side of the parcel would not create a shadow on the beach.



Alhambra / Sebastian development potential



## City of Fort Lauderdale City Commission Public Hearing November 19, 2013

Vintro Hotel Case. No 70-R-12

MOLLY J. HUGHES, AICP, PTP, AVS
TRAFFIC CONSULTANT
FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

HUGHES HUGHES INC. 728 SW 4<sup>TH</sup> PLACE, SUITE 103 FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33312



#### MOLLY J. HUGHES, AICP, PTP

President

Hughes Hughes Inc., Transportation Engineers & Planners



#### PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

Approximately 30 years of local, state and international professional transportation planning experience.

Founder and principal-in-charge of a traffic engineering firm registered with the State of Florida since 1996.

#### PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Served as the traffic consultant for:

- CityPlace in downtown West Palm Beach
- Palmetto Park in downtown Boca Raton
- New River Center in downtown Fort Lauderdale
- the City of Miami's Downtown Development of Regional Impact (DDRI)

Provided expert witness testimony in trial, depositions, and before administrative agencies including testimony relied upon in decisions by the Fourth District Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of Florida.

Awarded annual AASHTO Exemplary Partners Award for value engineering saving over \$23M on the SR 7 roadway widening project in southern Broward County.

Provided municipal traffic engineering services to Dania Beach, Hallandale Beach, Jupiter, Lauderdale-By-The-Sea, and Southwest Ranches, and transportation engineering review services to the City of Fort Lauderdale.

Revised and updated municipal parking codes for Martin County, Wilton Manors, and Hallandale Beach.

Authored the first transit-oriented traffic mitigation program approved by Broward County. The program served as the model for the State's first Transit Oriented Concurrency program.

Helped draft the ELMS III concurrency management legislation that significantly enhanced concurrency management in the State of Florida.

Served on the faculty of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at Florida Atlantic University.

#### PROFESSIONAL TRAINING & CERTIFICATIONS

- Certified Planner, American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP)
- Professional Transportation Planner (PTP), Institute of Transportation Engineers
- Past Associate Value Specialist (AVS), SAVE International value engineering association
- Master of Arts in Urban Affairs/Planning, University of Alabama in Birmingham



# Operations & Logistics

- Community voiced operational concerns
- Voluntarily undertook detailed operations analysis (not required by City staff or Code)
- Analyzed hotel operations and logistics (parking, loading, traffic, etc.)
- City staff concurs with results of operations analysis
- Conditions of approval to implement results of analysis
- Vintro Hotel meets or exceeds City Code requirements



## Operations & Logistics

 Question 1: Will the valet queue backup onto Alhambra Street?

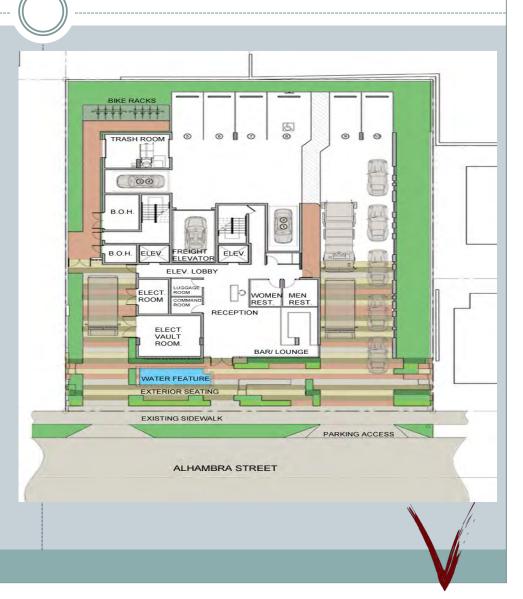
- Question 2: How will loading and delivery operations be accomplished on-site so that Alhambra Street is not impacted by these activities?
- Question 3: Can conflicts between waste removal, truck loading and other deliveries, and valet operations be avoided?

- Question 1: Will the valet queue backup onto Alhambra Street?
- Yes, Hughes Hughes Inc. conducted a queuing analysis that shows a maximum queue accumulation of 3 vehicles, while the project driveway will accommodate 5 inbound vehicles on-site.

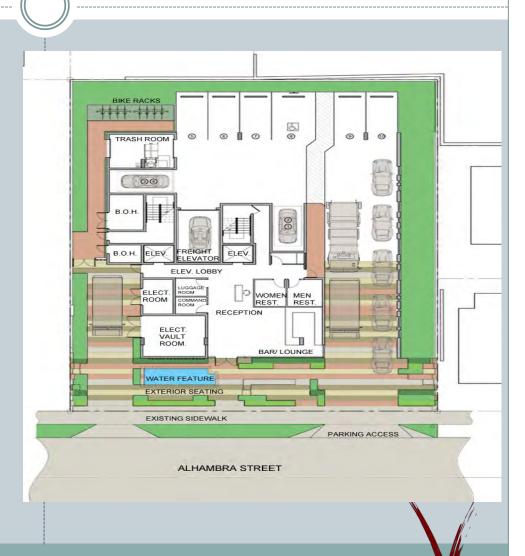


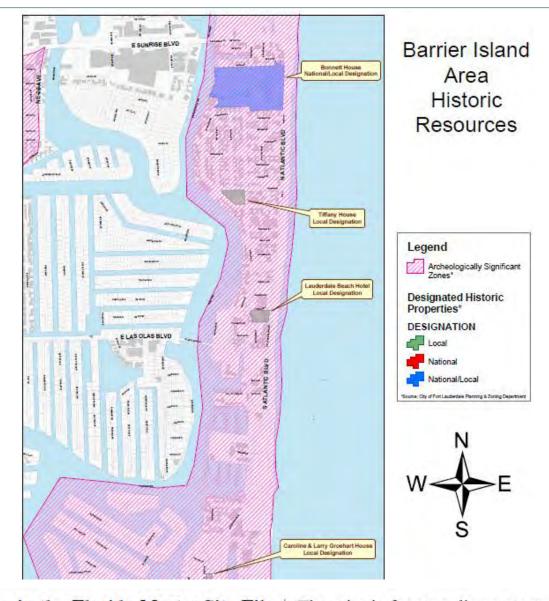


- Question 2: How will loading and delivery operations be accomplished on-site so that Alhambra Street is not impacted by these activities?
- The ground floor layout and clearances have been designed to accommodate waste removal and delivery trucks within the building envelope. Exiting vehicles will be delayed when necessary during the loading/unloading process to keep the garage's inbound lane clear for entering vehicles to queue until trucks have departed.

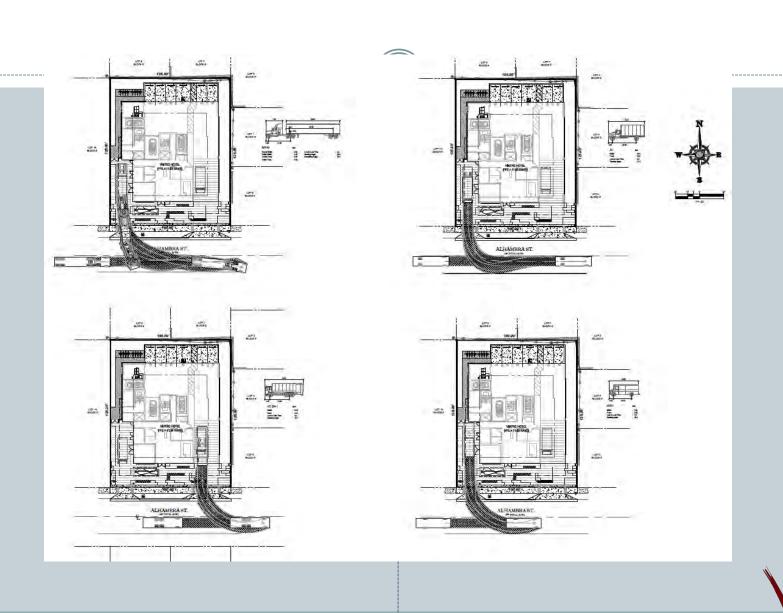


- Question 3: Can conflicts between waste removal, truck loading and other deliveries, and valet operations be avoided?
- Yes, waste removal and truck deliveries, which will occur within the ground floor garage, will be strictly scheduled for separate timeframes, and to avoid peak hotel arrivals (in the hour before check-out) and departures (peaking during the two hours after check-in).





Eligibility for Inclusion in the Florida Master Site File | The criteria for recording a resource on the Florida Master Site File are that it be adequately documented with a State Site Form and that it be at least 50 years old. The Site File is an inventory and not a state historic register. Therefore, there is no historical significance requirement for inclusion in the Site File, although many included properties do possess special significance.





A1 BUILDING MAIN ENTRY AERIAL VIEW



C4 BUILDING MAIN ENTRY VIEW FROM ALHAMBRA STREET

SCALE N.T.S.



## A multi-purpose elevator

This fast yet powerful elevator can even be used as a passenger elevator in shopping centres and airports where large elevator cars and fast speeds ensure uninterrupted people flow throughout the building.

#### KONE Vehicle™ elevator

The KONE TranSys freight and service elevator is even suitable for vehicle transportation from underground or rooftop car parks where space is at a premium. Its main features include:

- Machine-room-less technology that allows for extra rooftop space
- Faster ride compared to hydraulic elevators
- Energy saving due to gearless hoisting technology
- Patented lightweight floor. Saves approx.
   2000 kg in a typical 3000 x 6000 mm car compared to a conventional floor
- Full car width doors
- Easy elevator call with a separate landing call station on a raised pedestal
- KONE 3D passenger detector opens the elevator doors as you approach and keeps them open as you enter or exit



## Double Parking System





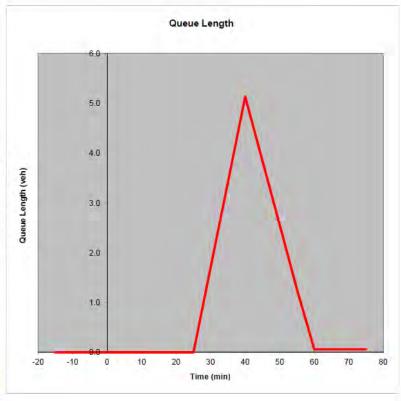
#### Attachment 6c

#### Peak Hour of the Generator Driveway Queue Analysis Arrival Scenario 3: Peak Distribution - 60% Arrival Over 15 Minutes Vintro Hotel

This scenario assumes 60% of the hourly demand arrives over a 15-minute period.

Service Rate	0.46 2.29	veh/min veh/5-min		4.5	Arrival Pa	ittern		
	48	veh/hr	(eh)	4 3.5 3				
Peak Arrival - Rate	0.80	veh/min veh/5-min	Arrivals (veh)	2.5 2 1.5		1		
Initial			-20	0.5	20	40	60	80
Queue	0	veh			Time			

Time	Tir	ne	Mahilatan Applican	Vehicles Serviced	Queue Formed	Cumulative
Interval	Start	End	Vehicles Arriving	venicles Serviced	Queue Formeu	Queue
-3	-20	-15	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-2	-15	-10	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-1	-10	-5	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	-5	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	5	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	5	10	1	1.0	0.0	0.0
3	10	15	1	1.0	0.0	0.0
4	15	20	1	1.0	0.0	0.0
5	20	25	1	1.0	0.0	0.0
6	25	30	4	2.3	1.7	1.7
7	30	35	4	2.3	1.7	3.4
8	35	40	4	2.3	1.7	5.1
9	40	45	1	2.3	-1.3	3.8
10	45	50	1	2.3	-1.3	2.6
11	50	55	1	2.3	-1.3	1.3
12	55	60	1	2.2	-1.2	0.1
13	60	65	0	0.0	0.0	0.1
14	65	70	0	0.0	0.0	0.1
15	70	75	0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Totals		20	20		
	Max	2	5			



#### Attachment 6b

#### Peak Hour of the Generator Driveway Queue Analysis Arrival Scenario 2: Even Distribution • 100% Arrival Over 30 Minutes Vintro Hotel

This scenario assumes the hourly demand arrives at a constant rate over a 30-minute period.

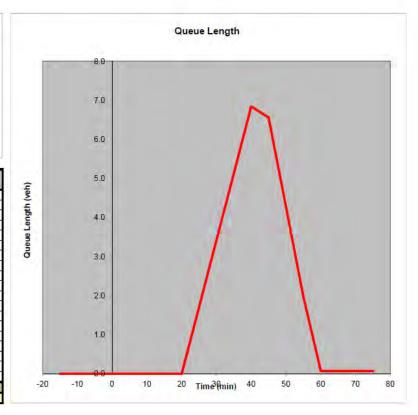
Service	0.46	veh/min
Rate	2.29	veh/5-min

Peak Arrival	40	veh/hr
The second second second second	0.67	veh/min
Rate	3.33	veh/5-min

Initial Queue	0	veh
Length	100	1 1 1 1 1 1 1

4				
3.5				
3		1		
2.5		1		
2		N.		
1.5		1		
1		1		
0.5		1		
0	20	40	60	80
	3 2.5 2 1.5	3 2.5 2 1.5 1 0.5	3 2.5 2 1.5 1 0.5	3 2.5 2 1.5 1 0.5

Time	Tii	me	Walitation Assistan	Vehicles Serviced	Owner France	Cumulative
Interval	Start	End	Vehicles Arriving	venicles Serviced	Queue Formed	Queue
-3	-20	-15	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-2	-15	-10	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-1	-10	-5	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	-5	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	5	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	5	10	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	10	15	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	15	20	2	2.0	0.0	0.0
5	20	25	4	2.3	1.7	1.7
6	25	30	4	2.3	1.7	3.4
7	30	35	4	2.3	1.7	5.1
8	35	40	4	2.3	1.7	6.8
9	40	45	2	2.3	-0.3	6.6
10	45	50	0	2.3	-2.3	4.3
11	50	55	0	2.3	-2.3	2.0
12	55	60	0	1.9	-1.9	0.1
13	60	65	0	0.0	0.0	0.1
14	65	70	0	0.0	0.0	0.1
15	70	75	0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Totals		20	20		
	Max	Queue (Fo	ormed and Cumulative	e)	2	7



#### ENGINEERING ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE COST Alhambra Street Improvements

#### DEMOLITION:

DEMOLING	M.		
QUANTITY	U/A DESCRIPTION		
220	SY Remove Exist. Asphalt	\$ 5.00 \SY	\$ 1,100.00
2,000	SF Remove Exist Concrete	\$ 3.50 \SF	\$ 7,000.00
70	LF Remove Exist Curb	\$ 3.00 \LF	\$ 210.00
1	LS Peanut Modification	\$ 1,500.00 \LS	\$ 1,500.00
		SUBTOTAL:	\$ 9,810.00
PAVEMENT	1:		
QUANTITY	U/A DESCRIPTION		
	SY 12' Stabilized Subgrade	\$ 2.50 \SY	\$ -
2.2	SY 8' Limerock Base	\$ 10.00 \SY	\$ -
340	SY 1-1/2' Type S-3 Asphalt	\$ 20.00 \SY	\$ 6,800.00
		SUBTOTAL:	\$ 8,800.00
CONCRETE	E		
QUANTITY	U/A DESCRIPTION		
50	LF Valley Gutter	\$ 15.00 \LF	\$ 750.00
40	LF 6' x 18' Type 'D' Curb	\$ 15.00 \LF	\$ 600.00
125	LF 6' x 18' Type 'F' Curb	\$ 20.00 \LF	\$ 2,500.00
2,000	SF 6' Concrete Sidewalk	\$ 5.50 \SF	\$ 11,000.00
1	LS Service Drive Turnout	\$ 1,500.00 \LS	\$ 1,500.00
120	SF Detectable Warnings	\$ 28.00 \SF	\$ 3,360.00
		SUBTOTAL:	\$ 18,710.00
MISC.			
	U/A DESCRIPTION		
1	LS Striping of Alhambra	\$ 2,500.00 \LS	\$ 2,500.00
2	EA ADA Ramp	\$ 1,000.00 \EA	\$ 2,000.00
1	LS Peanut Modification	\$ 2,500.00 \L8	\$ 2,500.00
		SUBTOTAL:	\$ 7,000.00
SUMMARY			
-	DEMOLITION:		\$ 8,810.00
	PAVEMENT:		\$ 7,000.00
	CONCRETE:		\$18,710.00
	MISC.		\$ 7,000.00

#### TOTAL ENGINEER'S ESTIMATE:

Extimate provided via May 7, 2013 e-mail from City:

\$ 38,520.00

Total Estimate for "like" contribution \$50,000.00



