



CITY OF DORAL NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

All residents, property owners and other interested parties are hereby notified of a **LOCAL PLANNING AGENCY (LPA)** meeting on **January 26, 2022 beginning at 5:30 PM** to consider an amendment to the City's Land Development Code, Chapter 74, "Miscellaneous and Supplementary Regulations," to modify home-based business regulations. The meeting will be held at the **City of Doral, Government Center, Council Chambers located at 8401 NW 53rd Terrace, Doral, Florida, 33166.**

The City of Doral proposes to adopt the following Resolution:

RESOLUTION No. 22-

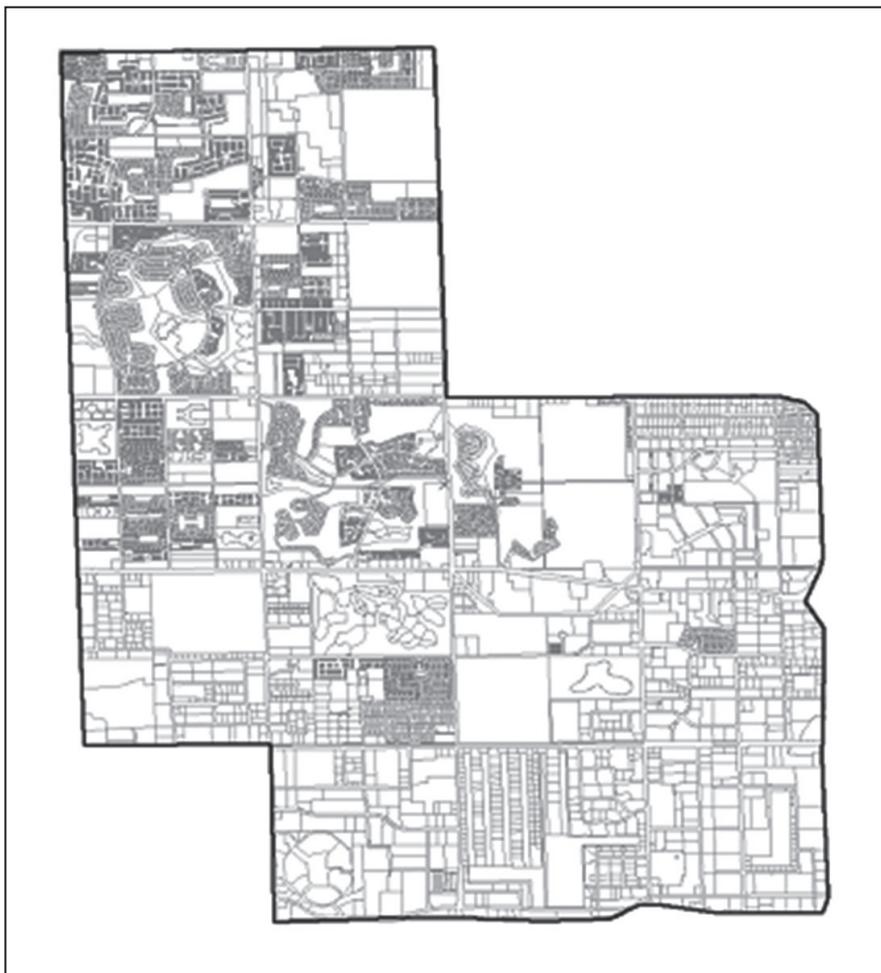
A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DORAL, FLORIDA, SITTING AS THE LOCAL PLANNING AGENCY, RECOMMENDING APPROVAL/DENIAL OF, OR GOING FORWARD WITHOUT A RECOMMENDATION TO THE LOCAL GOVERNING BODY A TEXT AMENDMENT TO THE CITY OF DORAL LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, CHAPTER 74, "MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS," ARTICLE VIII, "MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLEMENTARY DISTRICT REGULATIONS," DIVISION 14, "HOME BASED BUSINESS OFFICE," TO MODIFY HOME-BASED BUSINESS REGULATIONS FOR CONSISTENCY WITH SECTION 500.80 "COTTAGE FOOD OPERATORS" AND SECTION 559.955 "HOME-BASED BUSINESSES," FLORIDA STATUTES; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE

HEARING NO.: 22-01-DOR-03

APPLICANT: City of Doral

REQUEST: The City Manager's Office respectfully recommends that the Mayor and City Councilmembers approve an amendment to the City's Land Development Code, Chapter 74, "Miscellaneous and Supplementary Regulations," to modify home-based business regulations for consistency with section 500.80 and section 559.555, Florida Statutes.

Location Map



Inquiries regarding the item may be directed to the Planning and Zoning Department at 305-59-DORAL.

Pursuant to Section 286.0105, Florida Statutes If a person decides to appeal any decisions made by the City Council with respect to any matter considered at such meeting or hearing, they will need a record of the proceedings and, for such purpose, may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. This notice does not constitute consent by the City for introduction or admission of otherwise inadmissible or irrelevant evidence, nor does it authorize challenges or appeals not otherwise allowed by law. In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person who are disabled and who need special accommodations to participate in this meeting because of that disability should contact the Planning and Zoning Department at 305-59-DORAL no later than three (3) business days prior to the proceeding.

Connie Diaz, MMC
City Clerk
City of Doral

FROM THE COURTS

Judge Questions How Far Presidential Immunity Can Go



DIEGO M. RADZINSCHI

U.S. District Judge Amit Mehta pressed an attorney for the former President Donald Trump about comments the ex-president made at a rally ahead of the Jan. 6 violence, and if they fell under the scope of his official duties.

by Jacqueline Thomsen

A federal judge in Washington wrestled with whether ex-President Donald Trump is immune from civil lawsuits filed over last year's Jan. 6 riots at the U.S. Capitol.

U.S. District Judge Amit Mehta of the District of Columbia, who is simultaneously presiding over criminal prosecutions stemming from the Jan. 6 violence, pressed an attorney for the former president as well as those representing the lawmakers and U.S. Capitol Police officers suing Trump about comments the ex-president made at a rally ahead of the violence, and if they fell under the scope of his official duties.

A handful of civil lawsuits have been filed over the Jan. 6 riots, targeting Trump and others who spoke at the Jan. 6 events. Mehta on Monday heard arguments for five hours over several motions made in the cases, including multiple motions to dismiss.

Jesse Binnall, Trump's attorney, failed to come up with an example of an act a president could commit while in office that would result in him having to face a civil lawsuit. He told the judge to not consider what Trump said at the rally, and instead view a president making public remarks as part of his official duties.

Mehta seemed skeptical of that sweeping view of immunity. He raised Trump's call to the Georgia Secretary of State Brad Raffensperger, in which the then-president asked the official to "find" more votes in the state in his favor, and asked Binnall how that would fall under the scope of Trump's duties as president as elections are run by states.

Binnall replied that because the process becomes a federal one after electors are submitted to Congress, it can be considered one of Trump's formal duties.

"The president was discussing action that was to be before Congress and that was dead center on the responsibilities of the presidency," Binnall said.

Joseph Sellers, a partner with Cohen Milstein Sellers & Toll who is representing several Democratic members of Congress in one of the lawsuits, told Mehta that Trump's comments on Jan. 6 should be considered campaign activity and not part of his official duties.

The judge asked how Trump's remarks about the Electoral College certification

vote wouldn't fall under a president's responsibilities. Sellers replied that Trump had "no legitimate role" in that process.

The three lawsuits that Mehta considered Monday all include allegations of a conspiracy under the Ku Klux Klan Act of 1871, in alleging the defendants conspired to block the certification of the electors for the 2020 election. Joseph Sibley, a lawyer for Trump attorney Rudy Giuliani, argued that the defendants hadn't coordinated ahead of time about an assault on the Capitol building.

Mehta read aloud Trump's final words at the rally, in which he told attendees to go to the Capitol and to "show strength." Sibley responded by pointing to other remarks that told the rally goers to protest peacefully, arguments that Binnall later echoed.

The judge still sounded doubtful. Mehta said that Trump did not take explicit action to call people away from the Capitol until two hours into the assault, and asked how that was not "evidence of ratification?"

He added that if a person's words were misconstrued and led to violence, "the reasonable person would come out and say 'stop, that's not what I meant for you to do.'"

Mehta also raised questions about the conspiracy claims made among the defendants in the various cases. Each of the lawsuits names different defendants, with Trump the only party targeted by all three of the complaints.

The judge said that while the plaintiffs could plausibly allege there were communications between two groups of defendants—Trump and his associates, and organizations and individuals who actually stormed the Capitol—it was more difficult to show ties between those two groups.

A separate issue raised in the hearing was a bid by U.S. Rep. Mo Brooks, R-Alabama, to have the Justice Department take over for him in the case, as he claims he was acting in his official capacity when speaking at the Jan. 6 rally. DOJ lawyers said last year that they believed his actions to be campaign activity, and therefore did not think it was right for the U.S. to replace him as a defendant in the lawsuit.

Jacqueline Thomsen covers Washington, D.C., federal courts and the legal side of politics. Contact her at jathomsen@alm.com. On Twitter: [@jacq_thomsen](https://twitter.com/jacq_thomsen).