



## CITY OF DORAL NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

All residents, property owners and other interested parties are hereby notified of a **Council Zoning Hearing** meeting on **Wednesday, March 27, 2019 beginning at 6:00 PM**, to consider the following amendment to the Land Development Code. The City Council will consider this item for **SECOND READING**. This 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 Ordinance:

**ORDINANCE No. 2019-05**

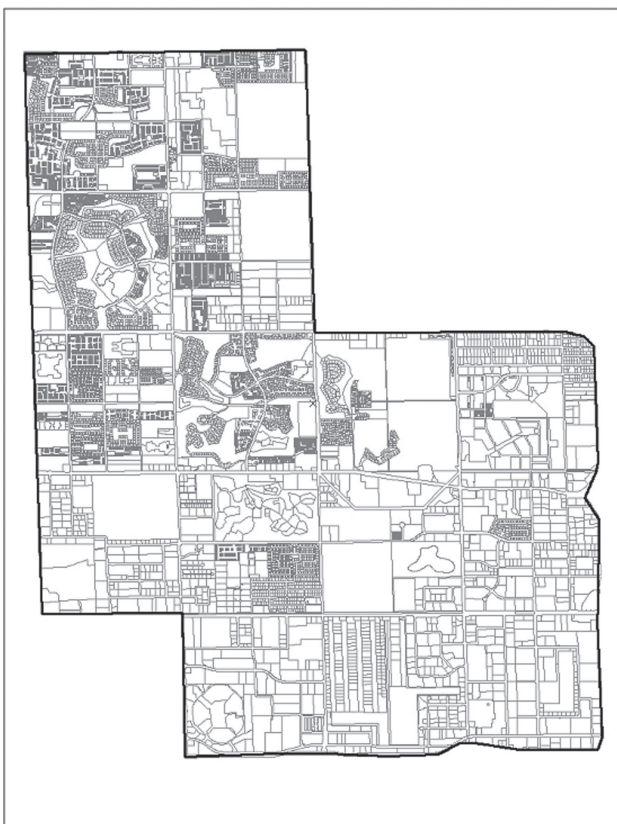
**AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DORAL, FLORIDA, APPROVING/DENYING TEXT AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY OF DORAL LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE BY AMENDING CHAPTER 74 "MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS", ARTICLE III "SPECIAL SETBACKS AND USES", DIVISION 2 "SPECIAL SETBACKS", SECTION 74-105 "SPECIAL SETBACKS ESTABLISHED" PERTAINING TO ZONING REGULATIONS OF PERMANENTLY INSTALLED STAND-BY GENERATORS AND PERGOLAS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE CODE; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE**

**HEARING NO.:** 19-03-DOR-09

**APPLICANT:** City of Doral

**REQUEST:** A text amendment to the City of Doral Land Development Code by amending Chapter 74 "Miscellaneous and Supplementary Regulations", Article III "Special Setbacks and Uses", Division 2 "Special Setbacks", Section 74-105 "Special Setbacks Established" pertaining to zoning regulations of permanently installed stand-by generators.

### Location Map



Information relating the subject application is on file and may be examined in the City of Doral, Planning and Zoning Department Located at **8401 NW 53rd Terrace, Doral, FL. 33166**. All persons are invited to appear at this meeting or be represented by an agent, or to express their views in writing addressed to the City Clerk, **8401 NW 53rd Terrace, Doral, FL. 33166**. Maps and other data pertaining to these applications are available for public inspection during normal business hours in City Hall. Any persons wishing to speak at a public hearing should register with the City Clerk prior to that item being heard. 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, all persons 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.

**NOTE:** If you are not able to communicate, or are not comfortable expressing yourself, in the English language, it is your responsibility to bring with you an English-speaking interpreter when conducting business at the City of Doral during the zoning application process up to, and including, appearance at a hearing. This person may be a friend, relative or someone else. A minor cannot serve as a valid interpreter. The City of Doral DOES NOT provide interpretation services during the zoning application process or during any quasi-judicial proceeding.

**NOTA:** Si usted no está en capacidad de comunicarse, o no se siente cómodo al expresarse en inglés, es de su responsabilidad traer un intérprete del idioma inglés cuando trate asuntos públicos o de negocios con la Ciudad de Doral durante el proceso de solicitudes de zonificación, incluyendo su comparecencia a una audiencia. Esta persona puede ser un amigo, familiar o alguien que le haga la traducción durante su comparecencia a la audiencia. Un menor de edad no puede ser intérprete. La Ciudad de Doral NO suministra servicio de traducción durante ningún procedimiento durante el proceso de solicitudes de zonificación.

Connie Diaz, MMC  
City Clerk  
City of Doral

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## FROM THE COURTS

# Women's Soccer Gets Rematch With Unequal Pay Class Action



SHUTTERSTOCK

The U.S. Soccer Federation allegedly pays members of the U.S. Women's National Team less than their male counterparts.

by Amanda Bronstad

A gender discrimination class action against the U.S. Soccer Federation kicks to the courts a long-simmering conflict over pay disparities in the professional sport, just as a venue fight flares in a related case.

The class action, filed three months before the FIFA Women's World Cup, alleges that the U.S. Soccer Federation pays members of the U.S. Women's National Team less than their male counterparts. The lawsuit was filed March 8 by 28 team members under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act and the Equal Pay Act, which requires class members to opt into the case, brought on behalf of current and former team members starting in 2015.

The case caps a lengthy feud between the U.S. Soccer Federation and the women's soccer team, winner of the Women's World Cup in 2015 and ranked No. 1 in the world. On Aug. 24, former goalkeeper Hope Solo filed her own suit against the U.S. Soccer Federation for the same claims.

"The women, starting in 2004, have always asked for equal pay," said Solo's attorney, Richard Nichols, who was executive director and general counsel of the U.S. Women's National Soccer Team Players Association, which negotiates for the team's collective bargaining agreement, in 2015 and 2016. "U.S. Soccer has said no."

Solo and four other players filed a discrimination charge in 2016 with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The class action includes the other four women, who received notices of right to sue from the EEOC last month.

The suit, filed by Jeffrey Kessler, the same attorney who represented the women in the EEOC charge, comes as the U.S. Soccer Federation has moved to transfer Solo's case from California to Illinois, where its headquarters are in Chicago. A federal judge in San Francisco heard arguments on that motion last month.

Nichols, a solo practitioner in Novato, California, said he did not want his case in Illinois, where the U.S. Soccer Federation won a declaratory judgment against the women's players union in 2016 when the team threatened to go on strike just before the Olympics.

"Given that experience," he said, "I would feel a lot better if this case was not adjudicated in Chicago."

He conceded that the U.S. Soccer Federation's connections in California are mostly in Los Angeles, home to its national training camp. Los Angeles also is where attorney Kessler filed the class action. On March 8, Kessler, co-executive chairman of Winston & Strawn in New York, brought a motion to coordinate his case with Solo's lawsuit into a multidistrict litigation proceeding in Los Angeles, citing a "strong nexus" to the case.

Solo's case provides a glimpse into the U.S. Soccer Federation's possible legal defenses in the class action. In a Dec. 31 motion to dismiss Solo's case, the federation argued that compensation to players of the two teams were different: women receive a salary, while men's payments are per game. And each operated under separate collective bargaining agreements.

The Equal Pay Act applies to discrimination against women who work at the same "establishment" as men in jobs involving "substantially equal skill, effort and responsibility."

"This is not a case where employees are working side-by-side, doing the exact same job, but getting paid differently for the same work," wrote Ellen McLaughlin, a partner at Seyfarth Shaw in Chicago, who heads an all-women's legal team for the federation in the case. "Rather, this case takes two entirely different categories of professional athletes—athletes who play for different teams, have different obligations, are compensated in fundamentally different ways, and enjoy different benefits—and asks the court to conclude that they are suitable comparators for each other under the EPA."

McLaughlin did not respond to a request for comment.

Nichols called that a "ridiculous argument."

"U.S. Soccer is the single employer of the men's and women's teams," he said. "The men and women do the same job under similar circumstances in similar venues under the same rules and regulations depicted by their employer, U.S. Soccer. There are no two separate establishments."

**Amanda Bronstad is the ALM staff reporter covering class actions and mass torts nationwide. She writes the email dispatch Critical Mass. She is based in Los Angeles.**