



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 **Tuesday, June 19, 2018, beginning at 5:00 PM**, to consider the Capital Improvement Element Annual Update (2018) of the City's Comprehensive Plan. This meeting will be held at the **City of Doral, Government Center, Council Chambers located at 8401 NW 53rd Terrace, Doral, FL 33166.**

The City Council sitting as the Local Planning Agency will consider the following:

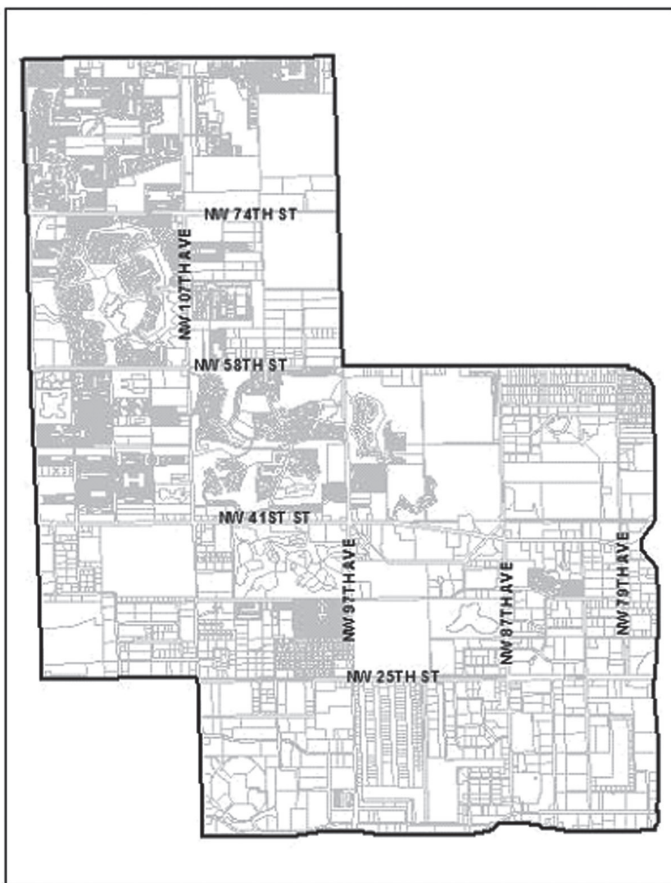
RESOLUTION No. 18-

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 FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT ANNUAL UPDATE (2018) OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN CONSISTENT WITH CHAPTER 163, PART II OF THE FLORIDA STATUTES; PROVIDING FOR TRANSMITTAL OF THE 5-YEAR SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS TO THE STATE LAND PLANNING AGENCY IN THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE

HEARING NO.: 18-06-DOR-03

APPLICANT: City of Doral

REQUEST: To adopt the Capital Improvements Element Annual Update (2018) of the Comprehensive Plan and authorize transmittal of the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements to the State Land Planning Agency in the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO).



Information relating to this request 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 translation 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 o durante el proceso de solicitudes de zonificación.

Connie Diaz, CMC
City Clerk
City of Doral

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BANKING/ FINANCE

Norm Champ Says SEC Should Get an A-Minus

by Jane Wollman Rusoff

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission is better prepared to act when financial fraud is suspected than it was 20 years ago, when SEC examiners warned that financier R. Allen Stanford could be running a massive Ponzi scheme but were powerless to get the enforcement division to investigate him, says former SEC policymaker Norm Champ, in an interview. By 2009, Stanford had defrauded 30,000 investors out of \$7 billion.

Champ writes about that and his 2010-2015 stint at the SEC in "Going Public: My Adventures Inside the SEC and How to Prevent the Next Devastating Crisis" (McGraw-Hill Education 2017). The attorney, 55, worked at the agency in the years following the global meltdown as it tried to stabilize the U.S. financial system.

The hedge fund industry and securities lawyer, 55, is now a partner and member of the investment funds group of Kirkland & Ellis. In 2010, he was hired by then-Chair Mary Schapiro as part of her effort to better oversee the markets by staffing the SEC with people who had actually worked in financial services.

During the crisis, the Commission had been widely criticized as failing in its watchdog responsibility. At the agency, Champ recommended and established policy changes that were designed to protect investors.

He argues in the interview that if national policies and procedures similar to those he put in place had already been in effect, Stanford — and likely Bernie Madoff — could never have committed devastating fraud.

Champ joined the SEC in Washington as deputy director of the Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations, and was later appointed director of the Division of Investment Management, having started as associate regional director of examinations in the SEC's New York regional office.

Under his leadership, the Commission adopted new rules to reform money market mutual funds as well as other policy changes in the investment management division.

In the interview, he discusses how the SEC's former lax procedures allowed Stanford — who was indicted in June 2009, almost to the day that Madoff was charged — to perpetrate his ruinous scheme.

ThinkAdvisor recently spoke with Champ, on the phone from his New York City office. In our conversation, he opined on what he calls the worst part of the Dodd-Frank Act and how he expects it to be changed. Here are excerpts:

THINKADVISOR: R. Allen Stanford's Ponzi scheme defrauded 30,000 investors out of \$7 billion. He was arrested in 2009 and three years later sentenced to 110 years in prison. An SEC BD examiner group had spotted his "possible fraud" in 1997, but they couldn't get SEC Enforcement to "take the case," you write. Pretty shocking.

NORM CHAMP: The examiners realized that something was wrong. But they were unable to interest the Enforcement division in it. One of the main things we wanted to get done was to make sure that examiners were empowered to see that that didn't happen again. So we put in place policies and procedures that said: If you think there's fraud, you need to escalate that up the chain. You can't just think, "Oh, Enforcement will take it."

Is the SEC in better shape now to deal with another financial crisis?

We know that the next crisis will come from some unexpected direction, as they always do. So I don't think the SEC is going to head off the next crisis, but I do think they're better equipped with information. They're doing more with the data they have and have a much better capacity to process it. If something goes wrong, they have a better chance of understanding it and starting to move on it.

It's surprising that the SEC, such an important organization, had few formal policies and procedures in the examiner and investment management divisions at the time you joined.

The financial crisis gave us the moment to focus and get something in place that, hopefully, will help avoid another situation like those of 2008. For example, Bernie Madoff and Allen Stanford caused incredible harm to people — in many cases their life savings were stolen. So it was important to have [policies] because those frauds left individuals terribly harmed.

When you started at the SEC, what was your biggest obstacle?

Before the crisis, the SEC had one of the great reputations of any regulator ever — very well respected and presiding over the world's best capital markets. So when there's a massive failure by a long-term successful organization, people inside it don't believe it's a result of how they were doing things. [The SEC] believed that the five biggest broker-dealers they regulated that went out of business, were taken over by banks or that became banks were isolated incidents that didn't have anything to do with how the Commission was doing things.

What challenge did that pose for you?

When there's a lot of success and then a failure, people don't say, "Maybe we should do things differently." In fact, they mostly want to just hang onto what they're doing. So the biggest issue [was] making people understand that maybe those events were related to how they did things.

What approach did you take to make them understand?

Talked to everyone in the exam division, got their input and developed with them measures to make change. The biggest thing is that change is hard.

Jane Wollman Rusoff reports for ThinkAdvisor.