



TOWN COUNCIL PRE-AGENDA WORK SESSION MINUTES

December 3, 2025 at 3:00 PM

Council Chambers – 340 Ocean Drive and YouTube

PRESENT: PEGGY WHEELER, MAYOR
JOHN CALLAGHAN, VICE MAYOR (*Via Zoom*)
DIANA DAVIS, VICE MAYOR PRO TEM
MARIANNE HOSTA, COUNCILMEMBER
DD HALPERN, COUNCILMEMBER

ALSO PRESENT: ROBERT A. COLE, TOWN MANAGER
TG LAW PLLC, TOWN ATTORNEY
CAITLIN COPELAND-RODRIGUEZ, TOWN CLERK

AUDIENCE: 4

CALL TO ORDER – 3:00PM

AGENDA REVIEW - DECEMBER 10 TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Vice Mayor Callaghan entered the meeting via zoom at 3:25pm.

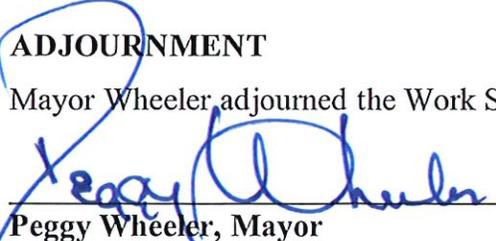
(Mayor Wheeler, Vice Mayor Pro Tem Davis and Councilmember Halpern provided handouts during the meeting, see attached.)

Council reviewed and discussed items listed on the December 10, 2025 Town Council meeting agenda.

Council provided unanimous consensus for the Town Attorney to exercise their professional judgment regarding the list of items motioned to move forward at the last meeting on single-family appearance review that was proposed by Vice Mayor Callaghan, in order to achieve the stated objectives.

ADJOURNMENT

Mayor Wheeler adjourned the Work Session at 5:07pm.


Peggy Wheeler, Mayor


Caitlin E. Copeland-Rodriguez, Town Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 2025-XX

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF JUNO BEACH, FLORIDA, CLARIFYING LEGISLATIVE INTENT BEHIND THE TERM HARMONY WITHIN CHAPTER 34, "ZONING," OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES, AS IT APPLIES TO APPEARANCE REVIEW OF SINGLE FAMILY DWELLINGS; PROVIDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Article VIII of the State Constitution and Chapter 166, Florida Statutes provide that municipalities shall have the governmental, corporate, and proprietary powers to enable them to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions, and render municipal services, and may exercise any power for municipal purposes, except when expressly prohibited by law; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council of the Town of Juno Beach, Florida (the "Town Council") as the governing body, pursuant to the authority vested in Chapter 163 and Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, is authorized and empowered to consider changes to its land development regulations; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council adopted Division 4, "Site Plan and Appearance Review," of Article II, "Administration and Enforcement," of Chapter 34, "Zoning," of the Town Code of Ordinances, "(1) To ensure the best use and the most appropriate development and improvement of each lot in the town; (2)To protect the owners of lots to ensure that the use of surrounding lots will maintain or improve property values; (3)To ensure the erection thereon of well-designed and proportioned structures built of appropriate materials; (4)To preserve, as far as practicable the natural features and beauty of said property; (5)To obtain harmonious architectural themes; to encourage and secure the erection of attractive structures thereon, with appropriate locations thereof on lots; (6)To secure and maintain proper setbacks from streets and adequate open spaces between structures; and (7)In general, to provide adequately for a high type and quality of improvement in said property, and thereby enhance the property values and the quality of life in the town," as stated in Section 34-115, Town Code of Ordinances; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council adopted Ordinance 421 at second and final reading on February 19, 1992, which, among other items, established appearance and site plan review criteria for new developments and included the criteria, "is of a design and proportion which enhances and is in harmony with the area;" and

WHEREAS, the Town Council adopted Ordinance 763 at second and final reading on July 26, 2023, which, among other items, provided a definition of the term harmony, which "means a quality which produces an aesthetically pleasing whole as in an arrangement of varied architectural and landscape elements. Harmony can be achieved through the proper consideration of scale, mass, bulk, proportion, height, orientation, site planning, landscaping, materials and architectural components, including, but not limited to, porches, roof types, fenestration, entrances and stylistic expression;" and

1
2 **WHEREAS**, the Town Council adopted Ordinance 780 at second and final reading
3 on January 24, 2024, which provided clarification on the assessment of harmony during
4 appearance reviews by specifying, “the comparison of harmony between buildings shall
5 consider the preponderance of buildings or structures within 300 feet from the proposed
6 site of the same zoning district;” and
7

8 **WHEREAS**, the Town Council now desires to clarify its legislative intent for
9 appearance reviews and the determination of whether harmony has been achieved does
10 not require neighboring properties to be of the same or similar overall square footage;
11 and
12

13 **WHEREAS**, the Town Council desires to further clarify its legislative intent for
14 appearance reviews and the determination of whether harmony has been achieved must
15 address adverse physical or visual impacts as permitted under Florida Statutes, the Town
16 Comprehensive Plan, and the Town Code of Ordinances; and
17

18 **WHEREAS**, the Town Council recognizes that the Town’s planning and zoning
19 department may properly consider the plain language of the Town Code of Ordinances
20 to administer appearance reviews and utilize any expert consultants as may be necessary
21 in the review of individual applications to determine whether harmony has been achieved
22 as defined in the Town Code of Ordinances; and
23

24 **WHEREAS**, the Town Council determines that the adoption of this Resolution in
25 the best interest of the Town of Juno Beach.
26

27 **NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE**
28 **TOWN OF JUNO BEACH, FLORIDA, as follows:**
29

30 **Section 1.** The foregoing recitals are hereby ratified as true and correct and are
31 incorporated herein.
32

33 **Section 2.** The Town Council hereby clarifies its legislative intent for
34 appearance reviews and the determination of whether harmony has been achieved does
35 not require neighboring properties to be of the same or similar overall square footage and
36 recognizes that the Town’s planning and zoning department may properly consider the
37 plain language of the Town Code of Ordinances to administer appearance reviews and
38 utilize any expert consultants as may be necessary in the review of individual applications
39 to determine whether harmony has been achieved as defined in the Town Code of
40 Ordinances.
41

TOWN OF JUNO BEACH, FLORIDA

ORDINANCE NO. ____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF JUNO BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING DIVISION 4, "SITE PLAN AND APPEARANCE REVIEW," OF ARTICLE II, "ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT," OF CHAPTER 34, "ZONING" OF THE TOWN CODE OF ORDINANCES TO PROVIDE FOR APPEARANCE REVIEW OF SINGLE FAMILY DWELLINGS TO BE SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPROVAL AND CLARIFYING COMPLIANCE OF APPEARANCE REVIEW WITH RELEVANT FLORIDA STATUTES; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY, CODIFICATION AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, Article VIII of the State Constitution and Chapter 166, Florida Statutes provide that municipalities shall have the governmental, corporate, and proprietary powers to enable them to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions, and render municipal services, and may exercise any power for municipal purposes, except when expressly prohibited by law; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council of the Town of Juno Beach, Florida as the governing body, pursuant to the authority vested in Chapter 163 and Chapter 166, Florida Statutes, is authorized and empowered to consider changes to its land development regulations; and

WHEREAS, Section 163.3202(5)(a), Florida Statutes, prohibits a municipality from applying land development regulations relating to building design elements, as defined therein, to a single-family or two-family dwelling, subject to certain exceptions set forth therein; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council wishes to amend Division 4, "Site Plan and Appearance Review," of Article II, "Administration and Enforcement," of Chapter 34, "Zoning," of the Town Code of Ordinances by recognizing the existence of Section 163,3202(5)(a), Florida Statutes, and the preemption contained therein without exempting single-family and two-family dwellings from appearance review; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council wishes to further amend Division 4, "Site Plan and Appearance Review," of Article II, "Administration and Enforcement," or Chapter 34, "Zoning," of the Town Code of Ordinances by modifying appearance review of single-family dwellings to be subject to administrative review and approval by the Planning and Zoning Director rather than requiring a public hearing before the Planning and Zoning Board; and

1 WHEREAS, the Town’s Planning and Zoning Board, as the Local Planning
2 Agency, has conducted a public hearing on this Ordinance and provided its
3 recommendation to the Town Council; and
4

5 WHEREAS, the Town Council has determined that adoption of this Ordinance is
6 in the best interests of the general welfare of the Town of Juno Beach.
7

8 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE
9 TOWN OF JUNO BEACH, FLORIDA as follows:

10
11 **Section 1.** The foregoing “Whereas” clauses are hereby ratified as true and
12 correct and are incorporated herein.
13

14 **Section 2.** The Town Council hereby amends Division 4, “Site Plan and
15 Appearance Review,” of Article II, “Administration and Enforcement,” or Chapter 34,
16 “Zoning,” of the Town Code of Ordinances is hereby amended as set forth below. For
17 purposes of this Ordinance, underlined type shall constitute additions to the original text,
18 *** shall constitute ellipses to the original text and ~~strikethrough~~ shall constitute
19 deletions to the original text.
20

21 **Sec. 34-116. Required; criteria.**
22

23 No construction or clearing of land may begin in any district prior to review and approval
24 of the site plan and appearance. The review shall consist of:
25

- 26 (1) Consideration of the application by the development review committee (DRC),
27 which may recommend approval, denial, or approval with modifications and/or
28 conditions;
29 (2) Consideration of the application by the town planning and zoning board, which
30 may recommend approval, denial, or approval with modifications and/or
31 conditions; and
32 (3) Final review and approval or denial, or approval with modifications by the town
33 council. Single-family detached dwellings not located within an approved
34 planned unit development shall be subject to appearance review and
35 approval or denial, or approval with modifications by the town planning and
36 zoning board ~~director~~, with site plan review by the town planning and zoning
37 department. Single-family dwellings within an approved planned unit
38 development shall be subject to site plan and appearance review and
39 approval only by the town planning and zoning department in accordance with
40 the established design criteria. The criteria to be used in this review shall be
41 to ascertain that the proposed site plan for new development meets the
42 following criteria:
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44 ***

- 45
46 b. Appearance review criteria.

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1. Is of an architectural style representative of or reflecting the vernacular of Old Florida style which is indigenous to the town and which is commonly known and identified by its late Victorian (Key West Cracker), Spanish revival (Mediterranean), Modern (early to mid-20th century), or combination thereof style of architecture. Summarized briefly, common features of the vernacular of Old Florida style that identify the Victorian (Key West Cracker), and Spanish revival (Mediterranean) architectural style include wood or concrete block with stucco siding; simple pitched roofs; tile, metal, or asphalt roofs; ornate details such as but not limited to exposed soffits, individualized vent and louver shapes, reliefs, and detailed window and door treatments; lush landscaping with private yards; and use of porches, balconies and patios. Common features of the vernacular of Old Florida Style that identify the Modern (early to mid-20th century) architectural style include clean geometric lines, often at right angles; an emphasis on function; materials such as glass, steel, iron, and concrete; and the use of natural light through large and expansive windows. The aforementioned architectural styles shall be considered preferred, but not required to the extent that the town is preempted from consideration of building design elements, as defined in Section 163.3202(5)(b)1, Florida Statutes, in review and approval of single-family or two-family dwellings;

2. Is of a design and proportion which enhances and is in harmony with the area. The concept of harmony shall not imply that buildings must look alike or be of the same style. Harmony can be achieved through the proper consideration of setback, scale, mass, bulk, proportion, overall height, orientation, site planning, landscaping, materials, and architectural components including but not limited to porches, roof types, fenestration, entrances, and stylistic expression, except to the extent any of the aforementioned factors may be preempted from consideration by Section 163.3202(5)(a), Florida Statutes in the review and approval of single-family or two-family dwellings. For the purpose of this section, the comparison of harmony between buildings shall consider the preponderance of buildings or structures within 300 feet from the proposed site of the same zoning district;

3. Elevator and stairwell shafts and other modern operations and features of a building shall be either completely concealed or shall incorporate the elements of the architectural style of the structure; rooftop equipment and elevator and mechanical penthouse protrusions shall be concealed; and parking garages and other accessory structures shall be designed with architectural features and treatments so that they are well proportioned and balanced and in keeping with the architectural style of the principal

1 structure, except to the extent any of the aforementioned factors
2 may be preempted from consideration by Section 163.3202(5)(a),
3 Florida Statutes in the review and approval of single-family or two-
4 family dwellings;

5
6 4. Shall have all on-site structures and accessory features
7 (such as but not limited to light fixtures, benches, litter containers,
8 including recycling bins, traffic and other signs, letter boxes, and
9 bike racks) compatible in design, materials, and color, except to the
10 extent any of the aforementioned factors may be preempted from
11 consideration by Section 163.3202(5)(a), Florida Statutes in the
12 review and approval of single-family or two-family dwellings;

13
14 5. Shall have a design in which buildings over 40 feet in height
15 shall appear more horizontal or nondirectional in proportion rather
16 than vertical, accomplished by the use of architectural treatments
17 as described in these criteria, except to the extent any of the
18 aforementioned factors may be preempted from consideration by
19 Section 163.3202(5)(a), Florida Statutes in the review and approval
20 of single-family or two-family dwellings;

21
22 6. Shall locate and design mechanical equipment with
23 architectural treatments so that any noise or other negative impact
24 is minimized;

25
26 7. Complies with the town's community appearance standards
27 (see article IV, division 14 of this chapter).

28
29 **Section 3.** All ordinances or parts of ordinances of the Town of Juno Beach,
30 Florida, which are conflict with this Ordinance, are hereby repealed to extent of such
31 conflict.

32
33 **Section 4.** The provisions of this Ordinance shall become and be made a part
34 of the Zoning Code of the Town of Juno Beach, Florida. The sections of this Ordinance
35 may be renumbered or relettered to accomplish such, and the word "ordinance" may be
36 changed to "section," "article" or any other appropriate word.

37
38 **Section 5.** If any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this
39 Ordinance is for any reason held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be
40 unconstitutional, inoperative or void, such holding shall not affect the remainder of the
41 Ordinance.

42
43 **Section 6.** This Ordinance shall be effective immediately upon final adoption.

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46 [Remainder of page intentionally blank]
47

“Reconsider the Vote” on the 3 changes to our Zoning Code to complete due diligence on litigation risk and financial exposure of that risk:

A. Legal Analysis of Litigation Risk & Costs

The Town Staff should **not** proceed with drafting, and Town Council should not proceed with adopting zoning-code amendments until a full legal risk assessment is completed. Specifically, the Council should:

1. **Obtain a formal written legal opinion from the Town Attorney** evaluating:
 - The litigation risk created by SB 180; The likelihood that unrelated third parties could file suit; The financial exposure (attorney fees, potential prevailing-party fees, uninsured losses); and The specific risks associated with the **six-paragraph motion** approved 3–2 on November 12, 2025.
2. **Require the opinion to include strategies to reduce litigation risk**, including whether delaying any action until statewide uncertainty around SB 180 is resolved would substantially lower the Town’s exposure.

B. Land Use Planning Analysis Needed Before Any Ordinance Drafting

If the legal analysis shows that the Council may proceed—and the Council elects to do so despite the risks—the next step must be to:

3. **Engage an experienced land use planning firm** to assist with drafting ordinance language.
Professional planning support is essential because zoning amendments are permanent, high-impact policy decisions. A qualified planner would ensure that any code amendments:
 - Comply with our Comprehensive Plan; Follow planning and regulatory best practices;
 - Provide clarity and internal consistency; Avoid unintended impacts across zoning districts; incorporate defensible standards; and
 - **Mitigate litigation risk** through precise, defensible, and technically sound language.

C. Timing Strategies to Reduce Litigation Risk

To further minimize exposure under SB 180, the Town Council should delay zoning-code amendments until:

4. **The constitutional challenge to SB 180 is resolved**, clarifying whether the law is enforceable; or
5. **The 2026 Legislative Session (beginning in January) determines whether corrective legislation will modify or narrow SB 180.**

Waiting for these two developments would significantly reduce the probability that any new Town ordinance becomes the target of SB 180 litigation.

Audit and Disclosure Requirement

At minimum, if the Town Council chooses to move forward **before** these legal uncertainties are resolved, then:

- The Town Attorney must provide a written opinion quantifying the financial exposure; and
- This exposure must be included in the Town's **annual audit disclosures** as a significant, known legal and financial risk created by Council action.

Workshop 12-3-2025

To: Town Council

From: Diana Davis, Vice Mayor Pro Tem

Correction to the proposed Organizational Chart.

First, the highest authority in Florida makes it clear that it is the residents, our voters and taxpayers, who belong at the top of our organizational chart.

Article I, Section 1 of the Florida Constitution begins with a simple, powerful statement:

"All political power is inherent in the people."

That is the foundation of every decision we make. The power we exercise does not originate with Council or staff — it comes from the people of Juno Beach, who have delegated authority to us through their votes.

- First Tier are "Residents of Juno Beach."
- Second Tier are "Town Council."
- Third Tier are Town Manager – Town Attorneys, then staff groups.

MEMORANDUM

To: Town Council - Mayor Wheeler, Vice Mayor Callaghan, Councilmember Hosta, and Councilmember Halpern

From: Vice Mayor Pro Tem Diana Davis

Date: December 3, 2025

Subject: **Litigation Risk Assessment for Drafting New Zoning Ordinances Under Florida Senate Bill 180 (SB 180)**

I. Purpose of This Memo

This memorandum outlines the **significant litigation risks** associated with drafting or adopting new zoning ordinances at this time, due to the **Florida Senate Bill 180**, which substantially expands standing, increases exposure to attorney-fee claims, and creates an environment where **frivolous or opportunistic litigation cannot be prevented**.

The Town Council in our Town Charter is given a fiduciary responsibility to our residents. This responsibility requires that the financial burden of potential litigation risk be included within the discussion for actions to adopt changes to our zoning code. This memo questions whether the Council persons who voted to adopt three new zoning ordinances included within their deliberations at the November 12, 2025, meeting to determine the potential financial burden of the litigation risk that the Town was assuming by this action.

II. Overview of SB 180 and Its Expanded Litigation Exposure

SB 180 (2023) fundamentally changed Florida's zoning litigation landscape by:

- **Eliminating traditional standing requirements (page 36, lines 1041-1043).**
A person or entity **does not need to be an affected party**, adjoining owner, or property-owner within the municipality to file suit.
- **Permitting lawsuits by unrelated outside entities.**
This opens the door to lawsuits filed by parties with **no connection to Juno Beach**, similar to past "cottage industry" litigation—such as the well-known wave of lawsuits from individuals who sued many municipalities over ADA website compliance costing hundreds of thousands of dollars to the municipalities.
- **Mandating prevailing-party attorney fees (page 36, line 1041 – page 37-line 1066).**

If the challenger prevails **in whole or in part**, the Town must pay **their attorney fees in addition to our own defense costs**.

- **Removing most municipal immunities.**

These suits are **not covered by standard municipal insurance**, including the Town of Juno Beach's liability policies; the Town pays entirely out-of-pocket.

This statutory environment makes even a **meritless lawsuit** costly to defend and difficult to dismiss early.

III. Practical Implications: You Cannot Prevent Frivolous or Opportunistic Lawsuits

Under SB 180:

- Anyone, anywhere in Florida, can sue a municipality for adopting or enforcing zoning regulations.
- The plaintiff does **not** need to show injury, property impact, or any nexus to Juno Beach.
- The Town cannot screen or preempt filing through procedural defenses that were available before SB 180.
- Plaintiffs can be advocacy groups, political organizations, or individuals with **no stake in Juno Beach's built environment**.

This is the same dynamic previously seen in the *ADA website litigation wave*, in which one or two individuals sued many municipalities for hundreds of thousands of dollars each.

SB 180 recreates this environment—this time targeting land development regulations.

IV. Risk to the Town if We Proceed with New Zoning Ordinances Now

1. Mandatory Repeal of Adopted Codes

If any portion of the new ordinances is successfully challenged, the court may order repeal of the adopted regulations. Because the proposal before Council involves **three new zoning ordinances**, this exposes multiple sections of our code to invalidation.

2. Spillover Risk to Other Zoning Districts

If litigation invokes SB 180 and challenges the validity, enforceability, or procedural compliance of the Town's zoning framework, this could endanger:

- Architectural review standards
- Harmony review criteria
- Appearance review provisions

- Definitions and tables that apply across zoning districts

Even if the litigation begins in one district (e.g., single-family), the **entire chapter** becomes vulnerable once it is opened.

3. Financial Exposure: Attorney Fees and Uninsured Losses

Because these suits are **not covered by the Town's insurance**, Juno Beach would pay:

- All of our attorneys' fees to defend the case
- Potentially **the plaintiff's attorney fees** if we do not prevail completely
- Staff time, consultant costs, and delays in processing applications

For a small municipality, even one such action could exceed tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars.

4. Increased Uncertainty for Residents and Developers

Paradoxically, the effort to "clarify" or revise certain standards may lead to:

- Greater regulatory uncertainty due to the threat of code sections being stricken
- Confusion among applicants, builders, and residents
- Delayed projects during litigation
- Risk of inconsistent application of remaining code provisions

This is especially concerning because the proposal affects code sections central to **mass, bulk, scale, architectural design, and appearance**—the very standards that protect existing homeowners.

V. Timing Concerns: Active Lawsuit Against the State and Forthcoming Legislative Session

Two major factors suggest that **waiting** is the prudent and fiscally responsible choice:

1. Ongoing Constitutional Challenge to SB 180

A lawsuit has already been filed challenging SB 180 as unconstitutional state overreach into local zoning powers.

Until the courts rule, municipalities statewide face uncertainty.

2. Legislative Session Begins in January

Multiple legislators have signaled interest in introducing corrective legislation to fix or narrow SB 180.

Possible outcomes include:

- Reinstating traditional standing
- Removing mandatory attorney fees
- Clarifying the scope of permissible challenges
- Limiting suits to affected parties

Waiting 60–90 days could dramatically reduce the Town’s exposure.

VI. Key Policy Question: Will Drafting New Ordinances Now Expose the Entire Zoning Chapter?

Yes.

Drafting any new zoning ordinance invites scrutiny of:

- The new language
- The procedural process
- The underlying zoning framework

If challenged, a court may review the entirety of the zoning chapter, which may lead to:

- Invalidation of related sections
- Repeal of vital protective standards
- Collateral impacts on commercial, multifamily, and single-family districts

This risk is **substantial** and **cannot be quantified** at this time.

VII. Conclusion and Recommendation

Given the expansion of standing, the prevalence of opportunistic litigation, the uninsured exposure to attorney-fee awards, and the active statewide uncertainty surrounding SB 180, **proceeding now with new zoning ordinances presents extreme litigation risk.**

The potential financial exposure to the Town is unknown and potentially very large. The potential regulatory damage—including invalidation of code sections unrelated to the proposal—is equally uncertain.

Recommendation:

The Town Council should **delay any zoning-code amendments** until:

1. The constitutional challenge to SB 180 is resolved; or
2. The 2026 Legislative Session clarifies or amends SB 180; or
3. Engage a land use planner to assist in drafting the proposed ordinance language to prevent unwanted consequences for ordinance and code amendments that will be forever decisions for the Town. A land use planning firm, if engaged to help with code language drafting can assure that the language complies with our comprehensive plan, incorporates planning best practices, provides clarity, mitigates to provide a lower risk of litigation, responsive to modern trends, and gives the Town operational flexibility.

*At minimum, if the Town Council proceeds despite the legal risks, we need a Town Attorney opinion that quantifies the financial exposure of the potential SB 180 litigation, and this financial exposure should be reported in the Town's **annual audit disclosure** as a significant known legal exposure created by Council action.



Organizational Chart

Strategic Plan 2017 – 2023

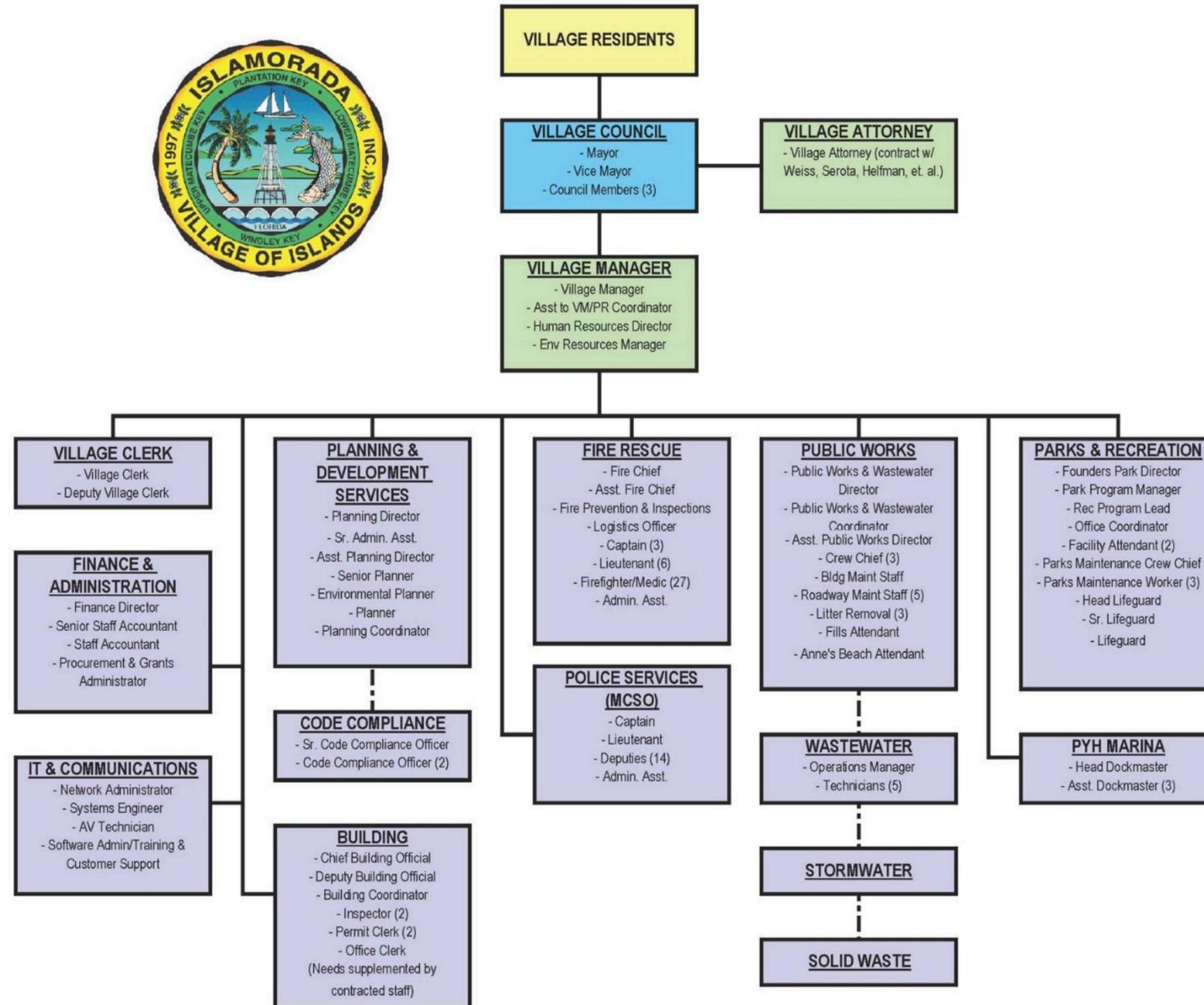
Village Weekly Newsletter

Sign Up For Newsletter

Social Media Policy

ISLAMORADA, VILLAGE OF ISLANDS
Organizational Chart

*Provided by Councilmember Halpern
on 12/3/25*





CITY OF SARASOTA

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

THE PUBLIC

CITY COMMISSIONERS



MAYOR
Liz Alpert
DISTRICT TWO



VICE MAYOR
Debbie Trice
AT-LARGE



COMMISSIONER
Jen Ahearn-Koch
AT-LARGE



COMMISSIONER
Kyle Battie
DISTRICT ONE



COMMISSIONER
Kathy Kelley Ohlrich
DISTRICT THREE



INTERIM CITY MANAGER
Dave Bullock



CITY AUDITOR & CLERK
Shayla Griggs



CITY ATTORNEY
Joseph Polzak

PLANNING
Steven Cover
Director



COMMUNICATIONS
Jan Thornburg
General Manager



DEPUTY CITY AUDITOR & CLERK
Lori Rivers

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
Lucia Panica
Director



FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION
Kelly Strickland
Director

PUBLIC BROADCASTING
Miles Larsen
Manager



INTERNAL AUDIT
Hayden Gaston
Manager

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
Jennifer Jorgensen
Director



HUMAN RESOURCES
Stacie Mason
Director

CENTRAL RECORDS
Nick Dazio
Manager



PENSIONS
Debra Martin
Administrator

VAN WEZEL PERFORMING ARTS HALL
Mary Bensel
Executive Director



DEPUTY CITY MANAGER & PUBLIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATOR
Pat Robinson

POLICE DEPARTMENT
Rex Troche
Police Chief



OFFICE OF HOMELESSNESS RESPONSE
Shellie Legarsky
Coordinator

UTILITIES
Verne Hall
Director



PUBLIC WORKS
Douglas Jeffcoat
Director

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
Vacant
Administrator



OFFICE OF INDEPENDENT POLICE ADVISORY PANELS
Heather Salzman, PhD
Administrator

PARKS & RECREATION
Jerry Fogle
Director



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
Herminio Rodriguez
Director

City of Vero Beach, Florida Organizational Chart

