

## **OUR GOVERNMENT**

Miami-Dade County is unique in its structure and has been recognized nationally for our dedication to results-oriented management. Many of our programs and services have received awards based on our service delivery planning and allocation of resources. The County has operated since 1957 under a unique metropolitan system of government known as a "two-tier federation." This was made possible when Florida voters approved a constitutional amendment in 1956 that allowed the people of the County to enact a [Home Rule Charter](#). At that time, the electors of Miami-Dade County were granted the power to revise and amend the Charter by countywide vote. The most recent amendment was in November 2020.

The County has home rule powers, subject only to the limitations of the Constitution and general laws of the State. We are, in effect, a regional government with certain powers effective throughout the entire county, including 34 municipalities located within the county and a municipal government for the unincorporated area of the county. Unlike a consolidated city-county, where the city and county governments merge into a single entity, these two entities remain separate. Instead, there are two "tiers" or levels of government: city and county. The County can take over certain activities of a city's operations if the services fall below minimum standards set by the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) of Miami-Dade County or with the consent of the governing body of a particular city. The County can also dissolve a city with fewer than 20 electors.

Of the county's total population, an estimated 1.2 million or 45 percent live in the Unincorporated Municipal Service Area (UMSA), the majority of which is heavily urbanized. For residents living in UMSA, the County fills the role of both tiers of government. All County residents pay a property tax to support regional services, such as transportation, jails and regional parks. Residents within UMSA also pay a property tax for municipal-type services provided by the County such as local police patrol, local parks and local roads. Residents of municipalities do not pay UMSA tax, but rather pay a property tax to the municipality in which they reside for their respective municipal type services. Each municipality levies taxes against its property tax roll. Municipalities develop and approve their own budgets, which are not part of the County's budget. The following table shows the population and roll value for each municipal taxing jurisdiction.

## FY 2023-24 Adopted Budget and Multi-Year Capital Plan

<b>MIAMI-DADE COUNTY POPULATION AND ASSESSMENT ROLLS</b>				
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>2022 Population *</b>	<b>Percent of Total Population</b>	<b>2023 Assessment Roll Value (in \$1,000) **</b>	<b>Percent of Tax Roll</b>
Aventura	40,350	1.47	\$12,506,035	2.94
Bal Harbour	3,094	0.11	\$6,280,833	1.48
Bay Harbor Islands	5,961	0.22	\$1,904,908	0.45
Biscayne Park	3,112	0.11	\$368,563	0.09
Coral Gables	52,014	1.89	\$22,642,968	5.32
Cutler Bay	45,545	1.66	\$3,668,107	0.86
Doral	81,182	2.95	\$18,353,405	4.31
El Portal	1,993	0.07	\$268,803	0.06
Florida City	14,320	0.52	\$1,117,792	0.26
Golden Beach	955	0.03	\$1,656,778	0.39
Hialeah	228,206	8.30	\$17,549,967	4.12
Hialeah Gardens	23,076	0.84	\$2,096,681	0.49
Homestead	83,012	3.02	\$5,063,135	1.19
Indian Creek	89	0.00	\$884,974	0.21
Key Biscayne	14,784	0.54	\$9,978,517	2.34
Medley	1,056	0.04	\$5,192,600	1.22
Miami	456,614	16.61	\$84,451,768	19.83
Miami Beach	83,618	3.04	\$51,560,772	12.11
Miami Gardens	115,053	4.19	\$7,890,733	1.85
Miami Lakes	30,905	1.12	\$4,515,345	1.06
Miami Shores	11,630	0.42	\$1,756,308	0.41
Miami Springs	13,865	0.50	\$1,605,558	0.38
North Bay Village	8,206	0.30	\$1,469,291	0.35
North Miami	60,337	2.20	\$5,260,091	1.24
North Miami Beach	43,591	1.59	\$4,750,543	1.12
Opa-locka	16,710	0.61	\$1,718,241	0.40
Palmetto Bay	25,041	0.91	\$4,172,017	0.98
Pinecrest	18,394	0.67	\$6,821,658	1.60
South Miami	12,090	0.44	\$2,616,275	0.61
Sunny Isles Beach	22,756	0.83	\$15,968,408	3.75
Surfside	5,446	0.20	\$4,103,801	0.96
Sweetwater	20,240	0.74	\$3,825,557	0.90
Virginia Gardens	2,376	0.09	\$366,592	0.09
West Miami	7,313	0.27	\$895,159	0.21
Subtotal - cities	1,552,934	56.50	\$313,282,183	73.57
Adjustment for Senior Citizen Exemption, Eastern Shores and Opa-Locka Airport			(147,655)	(0.03)
Unincorporated Area	1,195,830	43.50	112,682,353	26.46
<b>TOTAL - Miami-Dade County</b>	<b>2,748,764</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>425,816,881</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Official April 1, 2022 Florida Population Estimates by County and Municipality for Revenue Sharing; Posted January 31, 2022

\*\* Assessment roll values are based on the Estimate of Taxable Value published by the Office of the Property Appraiser on July 1, 2023

## FY 2023-24 Adopted Budget and Multi-Year Capital Plan

The County budgets for four separate taxing jurisdictions: Countywide, UMSA, the Fire Rescue District and the Library System. Each taxing jurisdiction is responsible for different types of services. The Countywide jurisdiction provides regional services such as public health and social services, transportation, regional parks, county roads, support for the court system, regional sheriff services and jails. The UMSA jurisdiction provides municipal services for the residents of the county who do not live in municipalities. These services include local police patrol, local parks and roads, planning and code enforcement. The Fire Rescue District provides fire rescue service for the entire county, except for the cities of Hialeah, Miami, Miami Beach, Key Biscayne and Coral Gables. The Library System jurisdiction includes all municipalities and UMSA, except for Bal Harbour, Hialeah, Homestead, Miami Shores, North Miami, North Miami Beach and Surfside.

The table below shows the value of the property tax roll for each of the County's four taxing jurisdictions.

<b>CERTIFIED TAX ROLLS</b>				
Taxing Unit	Value per Mill of Taxable Property in 2022	Net Change in Value Due to Reassessment	Current Year Net New Construction Taxable Value	Value per Mill of Taxable Property in 2023
Countywide	\$377,897,396	\$41,908,637	\$6,010,848	425,816,881
Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Service District	213,164,960	22,929,431	3,663,580	239,757,971
Miami-Dade Public Library System	338,627,117	37,107,174	5,454,199	381,188,490
Unincorporated Municipal Service Area	101,823,793	10,054,229	804,331	112,682,353

**Notes:**

1. Tax roll figures are current Certified Preliminary roll values as of July 1, 2023.
2. The Current Year Net New Taxable Value column represents the value per mill of:  
 new construction + additions + improvements increasing value by at least 100% + annexations from the tax rolls  
 + total tangible personal property taxable value in excess of 115% of the previous year's total taxable value - deletions

### **GOVERNANCE**

On January 23, 2007, the Miami-Dade County Charter was amended to create a Strong Mayor form of government, with further charter amendments approved on November 2, 2010. The Mayor is elected countywide to serve a four-year term and is limited to two terms in office. The Mayor, who is not a member of the BCC, serves as the elected head of County government. In this role, the Mayor is responsible for the management of all administrative departments and for carrying out policies adopted by the Commission. The Mayor has, within ten days of final adoption by the BCC, veto authority over most legislative, quasi-judicial, zoning and master plan or land use decisions of the BCC, including the budget or any particular component, and the right to appoint all department directors unless disapproved by a two-thirds majority of those Commissioners then in office at the next regularly scheduled BCC meeting.

The BCC is the legislative body, consisting of 13 members elected from single-member districts. Members may be elected to serve two consecutive four-year terms and elections of the membership are staggered. The full BCC chooses a Chairperson, who presides over the BCC and appoints the members of its legislative committees. The BCC has a wide array of powers to enact legislation, establish service standards and regulate businesses operating within the County. It also has the power to override the Mayor's veto with a two-thirds vote.

Florida's Constitution provides for five elected officials to oversee certain executive and administrative functions for each county: Sheriff, Supervisor of Elections, Tax Collector, Property Appraiser and Clerk. Through our Home Rule Charter, the first three of these offices have been reorganized and are currently subordinate County Departments. Today, the Miami-Dade County Police Department, the Elections Department and the Office of the Tax Collector perform the statutory duties of the Sheriff, Supervisor of Elections, and the Tax Collector. The Property Appraiser is elected to a four-year term, with no term limits. The Clerk is a separate, duly elected constitutional officer as mandated by Article V, Section 16 of the Constitution of the State of Florida. The Clerk is elected to a four-year term by the electorate of Miami-Dade County. In this capacity, the Clerk serves as the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, County Recorder, County Auditor, custodian of all County funds (Comptroller) and custodian of all records filed with the Court.

## FY 2023-24 Adopted Budget and Multi-Year Capital Plan

---

### **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE**

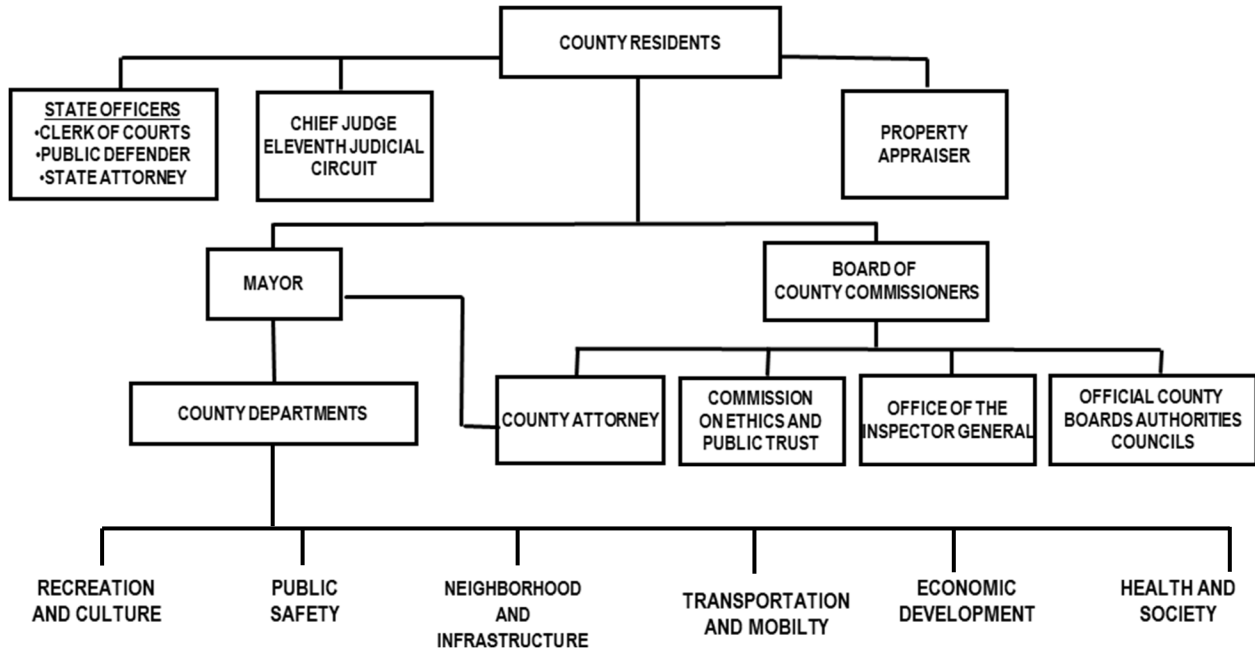
Since 2003, Miami-Dade County has been a leader in the implementation of strategic planning and results-oriented management. Included in the [County Code](#) in 2007, our organizational strategic plan and departmental business plans keep the County focused to support efforts in our community, even as priorities and goals evolve and change. Strong leadership and the ability to adjust to new challenges and community priorities are vital to our success.

Miami-Dade County departments and entities are divided into Policy Formulation, six strategic service delivery areas and general government functions.

- **Policy Formulation:** provides the leadership for the County as whole; the Office of the Mayor, the Board of County Commissioners and the County Attorney
- **Public Safety:** provides comprehensive and humane programs for crime prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and improves public safety through the use of community planning and enforcement of quality of life issues; Corrections and Rehabilitation, Emergency Management, Fire Rescue, Independent Civilian Panel, Juvenile Services, Medical Examiner and Police and funding for the County obligations and local requirements for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit (State Attorney, Public Defender and Administrative Office of the Courts) and the Office of the Clerk is included in this strategic area
- **Transportation and Mobility:** promotes innovative solutions to transportation challenges by maximizing the use of transportation systems on a neighborhood, county and regional basis; Transportation and Public Works represents this area
- **Recreation and Culture:** develops, promotes and preserves cultural, recreational, library and natural experiences and opportunities for residents and visitors; Cultural Affairs, Library and Parks, Recreation and Open Spaces are included in this area
- **Neighborhood and Infrastructure:** provides efficient, consistent and appropriate growth management and urban planning services and also promotes responsible stewardship of the environment and our natural resources, and provides timely and reliable public infrastructure services including animal care and control, stormwater, mosquito control, solid waste and wastewater management and a safe and clean water delivery system; Animal Services, Solid Waste Management and Water and Sewer make up this area
- **Health and Society:** improves the quality of life and promotes maximum independence through the provision of health care, housing and social and human services to those in need; Community Action and Human Services, Homeless Trust and Public Housing and Community Development and the maintenance of effort funding for the Public Health Trust are included in this strategic area
- **Economic Development:** supports activities that increase and diversify jobs and incomes while promoting equity by addressing socio-economic disparities in underserved areas and lead the coordination of economic development activities, expand entrepreneurial opportunities, and create a more business friendly environment in Miami-Dade County; Aviation, Regulatory and Economic Resources, funding for the Miami-Dade Economic Advocacy Trust and Seaport are included in this strategic area

## FY 2023-24 Adopted Budget and Multi-Year Capital Plan

- General Government:** provides countywide services promoting community outreach, education and engagement as well as the internal support functions that ensure the successful implementation of the six other strategic areas; Audit and Management Services, Elections, Information Technology, Human Resources, Finance, Internal Services, Communications and Customer Experience, Management and Budget, Tax Collector, and Strategic Procurement along with funding to support the Commission on Ethics and Public Trust, the Office of the Inspector General and the Property Appraiser are included in this strategic area



A more detailed Table of Organization is displayed illustrating the reporting relationships for the various entities of the County, including all the various departments and entities included in the County’s Adopted Budget.

In January 2025, the structure of Miami-Dade County government will be substantially different than it is today. Florida voters approved Amendment 10 to the Florida Constitution in November 2018 which requires, among other things, the election of the following five offices in all counties, by removing the counties’ ability by charter to abolish, change the term, transfer the duties or eliminate the election of these offices. The election for these offices will take place in November 2024 and the newly elected officials will take office at the beginning of January 2025. To prepare for this reorganization, the duties of the current offices are under legal and process reviews so that the transition to the newly elected offices will be as seamless as possible to avoid impacting the services delivered to our community. Personnel, procurement, financial management, budgeting and other legal matters must be analyzed and recommendations regarding the implementation of the new offices will be provided to the Board of County Commissioners.

## FY 2023-24 Adopted Budget and Multi-Year Capital Plan

---

We have begun to make certain organizational changes to ensure the proper alignment of functions under the County and the respective future constitutional offices:

**Tax Collector:** In FY 2022-23, the Office of the Tax Collector was established as a standalone department. The department added 14 positions in preparation for the transition to a constitutionally elected office and to help manage their operations. Previously, the Tax Collector was a division within the Finance Department.

**Clerk of the Courts:** As part of the FY 2023-24 Adopted Budget, the Finance Department's Bond Administration Division will be transferred to the Office of Management and Budget. The authority to issue debt rests with the Board of County Commissioners. Therefore, it is imperative that the management of debt financing and the coordination of all debt issuances, including swap transactions, remain with the County.

The employee payroll process is a statutory duty of Florida clerks of court, as part of their role as custodian of county funds. Currently, the Human Resources Department's Payroll & Garnishments Unit is responsible for completion of the payroll process, issuance of payments related to payroll transactions, wire transfers, reconciliation of payroll transactions, maintenance of employee direct deposit information and garnishments. Therefore, this unit will be transferred, as part of the FY 2023-24 Adopted Budget, to the Finance Department in preparation for the future transition to the Clerk.

The Finance Department added three positions (two Assistant Directors and one part-time to full-time conversion of an Office Support Specialist position) as part of a departmental reorganization in preparation for the future transition to the Clerk.

**Supervisor of Elections:** In FY 2023-24, the Elections Department is adding 12 positions (one Chief Deputy Supervisor of Elections, one Chief of Human Resources, one Chief Financial Officer, one Accountant 3, one Accountant 1, one Senior Personnel Specialist, one Elections Procedure Specialist, one Election Supervisor, one Social Media Manager and one Election Support Specialist) in preparation for the transition to a constitutionally elected office, the two Clerk 4's are being added to comply with Senate Bill 7050, and help manage their operations.

**Property Appraiser:** In FY 2023-24, the Office of the Property Appraiser is adding two positions (one PA Finance and Accounting Manager and one PA HRIS Specialist) to assume additional functions and responsibilities in preparation for the transition to a constitutionally elected office.