Alas! We welcome the arrival of 2021. Our first edition for the year is a “Special Edition,” focusing on Miami-Dade County. We take the opportunity to showcase the County’s elected officials, the 13 Districts, as well as a brief history of the County. We hope you will find the information about the Mayor and the Board of County Commissioners, Home Rule Charter, and some of the salient social and demographical statistics, valuable.

We also provided links to Florida’s 29 Congressional Delegation and Florida’s League of Cities (FLC) - the voice of municipal government since 1922.

Lastly, we take this opportunity to salute the nations celebrating their independence or national days in January. We look forward with great enthusiasm to returning to the next normal way of life, and to a world of in-person meetings and events.

We appreciate your support and your feedback always. Please be safe.

Source: Miami-Dade County Communications Department
Office of the Mayor
Mayor Daniella Levine Cava
Stephen P. Clark Center (SPCC)
111 NW 1st Street, 29th Floor, Miami, FL 33128
Email: mayor@miamidade.gov; Office: 305-375-5071
Webpage: https://www.miamidade.gov/global/government/mayor/

Miami-Dade Board of County Commissioners

Chairman Jose “Pepe” Diaz (District 12)
Cities/Municipalities in District 12: Doral, a portion of Hialeah, Hialeah Gardens, Medley, Sweetwater and Virginia Gardens and a large portion of unincorporated Miami-Dade County.
Email: district12@miamidade.gov; Downtown Office: 305-375-4343; District Office: 305-599-1200; Webpage: https://www.miamidade.gov/global/government/commission/district12/home.page

Vice Chairman Oliver G. Gilbert, III (District 1)
Cities/Municipalities in District 1: Cities of Opa-Locka and Miami Gardens, and unincorporated communities, including California Club, Ives Estates and Country Club Lakes.
Email: District1@miamidade.gov; Downtown Office: 305-375-5694; District Office: 305-474-3011; Webpage: https://www.miamidade.gov/global/government/commission/district01/home.page

Commissioner Jean Monestine (District 2)
Cities/Municipalities in District 2: Portions of the City of Miami, North Miami, North Miami Beach, Opa-Locka, City of Hialeah and unincorporated areas of Liberty City, Biscayne Gardens and North Dade Central.
Email: district2@miamidade.gov; Downtown Office: 305-375-4833; District Office: 305-694-2779; Webpage: https://www.miamidade.gov/global/government/commission/district02/home.page

Commissioner Keon Hardemon (District 3)
Cities/Municipalities in District 3: Within the City of Miami: Liberty City, Little Haiti, Overtown, the Upper East Side, Edgewater, Buena Vista, Allapattah, Wynwood, Venetian Causeway and Watson Island; Brownsville, Biscayne Shores Park area, the Village of El Portal and the Village of Miami Shores.
Email: district3@miamidade.gov; Downtown Office/District Office: 305-375-5393; Webpage: https://www.miamidade.gov/global/government/commission/district03/home.page

Commissioner Sally A. Heyman (District 4)
Cities/Municipalities in District 4: Golden Beach, Aventura, North Miami Beach, North Miami, Sunny Isles Beach, Surfside, Bal Harbour, Bay Harbor Islands, Biscayne Park, Indian Creek, Miami Beach, Miami Shores and North Bay Village.
Email: district4@miamidade.gov; Downtown Office: 305-375-5128; District Office: 305-787-5999; Webpage: https://www.miamidade.gov/global/government/commission/district04/home.page

Commissioner Eileen Higgins (District 5)
Cities/Municipalities in District 5: Downtown Miami, Brickell, Miami River, The Roads, Silver Bluff, Shenandoah, South and Mid Miami Beach, Little Havana, and West Flagler.
Email: district5@miamidade.gov; Main Office: 305-375-5924; Miami Beach Office: 305-375-5924
Webpage: https://www.miamidade.gov/global/government/commission/district05/home.page

Commissioner Rebeca Sosa (District 6)
Cities/Municipalities in District 6: City of Miami, Coral Gables, West Miami, Hialeah and Miami Springs and the unincorporated communities of Schenley Park, Coral Villas, Red Bird, Coral Terrace, Little Gables and Fontainebleau.
Email: district6@miamidade.gov; Downtown Office: 305-375-5696; District Office: 305-267-6377; Webpage: https://www.miamidade.gov/global/government/commission/district06/home.page

Commissioner Raquel A. Regalado (District 7)
Cities/Municipalities in District 7: Pinecrest, Village of Key Biscayne, Coral Gables, South Miami, and City of Miami.
Email: district7@miamidade.gov; Downtown Office/District Office: 305-375-5680; Webpage: https://www.miamidade.gov/global/government/commission/district07/home.page

Commissioner Danielle Cohen Higgins (District 8)
Cities/Municipalities in District 8: Palmetto Bay, Cutler Bay, Homestead, unincorporated areas of South Dade including: Redland, Falls, Princeton, Naranja, Leisure City and parts of West Kendall.
Email: district8@miamidade.gov; Downtown Office: 305-375-5218; South Dade District Office: 305-378-6677; Webpage: https://www.miamidade.gov/global/government/commission/district08/home.page

Commissioner Kionne L. McGhee (District 9)
Cities/Municipalities in District 9: Redlands, Homestead, Homestead Base, Perrine, Florida City, Naranja, Richmond Heights, South Miami Heights, Cutler Bay.
Email: district9@miamidade.gov; Downtown Office/District Office: 305-375-4832; Webpage: https://www.miamidade.gov/global/government/commission/district09/home.page

Commissioner Javier D. Souto (District 10)
Cities/Municipalities in District 10: Portions of Kendall, Westchester, and Fontainebleau.
Email: district10@miamidade.gov; Downtown Office: 305-375-4835; District Office: 305-222-2116; Webpage: https://www.miamidade.gov/global/government/commission/district10/home.page

Commissioner Joe A. Martinez (District 11)
Cities/Municipalities in District 11: West Dade's unincorporated areas, including Country Walk, Hammocks, Kendale Lakes, Bent Tree, and Lakes of the Meadows.
Email: district11@miamidade.gov; Downtown Office: 305-375-5511; District Office: 305-552-1155; Webpage: https://www.miamidade.gov/global/government/commission/district11/home.page

Commissioner René Garcia (District 13)
Cities/Municipalities in District 13: Hialeah, Miami Lakes, Palm Springs North, and neighboring areas of unincorporated Miami-Dade.
Email: district13@miamidade.gov; Downtown Office/District Office: 305-375-4831; Webpage: https://www.miamidade.gov/global/government/commission/district13/home.page

Miami-Dade Clerk of the Courts
Harvey Ruvin
Clerk of the Courts, Miami-Dade County
73 W. Flagler Street, Miami, FL 33130
305-275-1155; Webpage: https://www.miamidade.gov/clerk/home.page

Miami-Dade Property Appraisal
Pedro J. Garcia
Property Appraisal, Miami-Dade County
Stephen P. Clark Center, 111 NW 1st Street, Suite 710
Miami, FL 33128-1984
305-375-4712; Webpage: http://www.miamidade.gov/pa/contact.asp
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY AT-A-GLANCE

Miami-Dade County Home Rule Charter

Dade County was created on January 18, 1836, under the Territorial Act of the United States. The county was named after Major Francis L. Dade, a soldier killed in 1835 in the Second Seminole War, at what has since been named the Dade Battlefield. At the time of its creation, Dade County included the land that now contains Palm Beach and Broward counties, together with the Florida Keys from Bahia Honda Key north and the land of present-day Miami-Dade County. The county’s seat was originally at Indian Key in the Florida Keys; then in 1844, the County seat was moved to Miami. The Florida Keys from Key Largo to Bahia Honda were returned to Monroe County in 1866. In 1888 the county seat was moved to Juno, near present-day Juno Beach, Florida, returning to Miami in 1899. In 1909, Palm Beach County was formed from the northern portion of what was Dade County, and then in 1915, Palm Beach County and Dade County contributed nearly equal portions of land to create what is now Broward County. There have been no significant boundary changes to the county since 1915.

In 1956, the Florida State Constitution was amended to make Miami-Dade County a home rule County. In 1957, the Miami-Dade County Home Rule Charter was adopted - essentially becoming the "constitution" for Miami-Dade County. The Home Rule Charter establishes the name of the County and the rules by which the county operates. It begins with a Citizens' Bill of Rights. There are sections that establish the power of the Mayor, Board of County Commissioners, method for election of County Commissioners, Administrative Organization and Procedure for the County, powers of municipalities, initiatives, referendum and recall, and other general provisions.

On November 13, 1997 voters changed the name of the county from Dade to Miami-Dade to acknowledge the international name recognition of Miami. The Mayor is elected through a countywide vote and is not a member of the Board of County Commission. No one elected as Mayor may serve more than two consecutive four-year terms. The Board of County Commissioners is comprised of 13 County Commissioners. One County Commissioner is elected from each of Miami-Dade County’s 13 districts to serve two four-year terms. Voters from the district in which the commission candidate lives choose commissioners in non-partisan elections. The Commissioners elect a Chairperson, and the Chairperson appoints the members, chairperson, and vice chairperson of all standing committees. Miami-Dade County is the most populous of the 67 Counties in Florida, and 7th most populous County in the U.S. It has two national parks - Everglades National Park and Biscayne National Park, and it is the Gateway of the Americas and Global Trade and Logistics Hub.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Characteristics (Social &amp; Demographic)</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>% of Total Pop (2019)</th>
<th>2018-2019 % Change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>2,716,940</td>
<td>2,761,581</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1,319,187</td>
<td>1,339,698</td>
<td>48.6%</td>
<td>-1.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1,397,753</td>
<td>1,421,883</td>
<td>51.4%</td>
<td>-1.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino (of any race)</td>
<td>1,888,364</td>
<td>1,907,130</td>
<td>69.5%</td>
<td>-1.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black or African American alone</td>
<td>416,126</td>
<td>427,194</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>-2.6%</td>
</tr>
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<td>White alone</td>
<td>347,010</td>
<td>355,253</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>-2.3%</td>
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<td>Asian alone</td>
<td>39,907</td>
<td>42,283</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>-5.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders alone</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>221.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population in Households</td>
<td>2,675,285</td>
<td>2,716,712</td>
<td>98.5%</td>
<td>-1.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average household size</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>-3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average family size</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>-3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign-born population</td>
<td>1,483,944</td>
<td>1,493,209</td>
<td>54.6%</td>
<td>-0.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Stephen P. Clark Center (Government Center & County Hall)
Downtown Miami
January is National Mentoring and Human Trafficking Month!

January is National Mentoring Month. In 2008, President George W. Bush signed a proclamation declaring January as National Mentoring Month, to honor millions of Americans who lend their time, talent, and energy to become mentors and make a difference in children's lives. During National Mentoring Month, the nation also honors these caring individuals for their dedication to changing the country one heart and soul at a time.

By sharing their knowledge and experiences, mentors serve as examples for young people and help teach them the skills they need to succeed in life. They also provide stability, instill important values, and build confidence in those they assist. Mentors are soldiers in the armies of compassion, and they encourage children to set goals and achieve their dreams.

According to AmeriCorps, National Mentoring Month is an annual campaign that aims to recruit volunteer mentors to help America’s youth achieve their full potential. If you are interested in becoming a mentor, visit www.Mentoring.org.

January 2021 is National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month, as decreed by presidential proclamation. It is a key time for individuals to educate themselves about human trafficking and crucially learn to spot the signs of trafficking. It is also a time to inform friends and colleagues at workplaces, churches, schools, our representatives and everywhere else about the horrific practice of human trafficking that plagues innocent victims around the world. Click to learn more about Human Trafficking.

In recognition of National Human Trafficking Awareness Day, Miami International Airport (MIA) announced a formal partnership with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to fight human trafficking through the Blue Lightning Initiative (BLI) program. MIA is the first airport in Florida to join this training initiative to help ensure that the millions of Americans who travel each year, even during these new normal circumstances, are better informed and able to assist in this fight.

Miami International Airport voted Best Airport for Shopping and Layovers by Global Traveler readers. Airport named best in retail offerings for second consecutive year. For the second consecutive year, Miami International Airport won Best Airport Shopping honors from the GT Tested Reader Survey awards, based on votes by readers of Global Traveler, one of the leading industry publications for frequent business and luxury travelers. MIA was also recognized with the magazine’s Leisure Lifestyle award for Best Airport for Layovers. The full award results, can be found in the December 2020 issue of Global Traveler and on www.globaltravelerusa.com. Both awards are based on the results of open-ended reader surveys available in the magazine’s print issue and website. Survey ballots for the 17th Annual GT Tested Reader Survey awards, which recognizes airlines, hotels, airports, travel providers, destinations and credit card companies, were available from January to August 2020. Survey ballots for the eighth annual Leisure Lifestyle Awards, which celebrate the best in leisure travel, were provided from October 2019 to January 2020.

Florida’s 29 Congressional Delegation

Florida House site lists the Congressional Delegation from Florida. It contains contact information for Florida’s two (2) senators and the 27 members of the House of Representatives, by their respective Districts.

Florida’s League of Cities provides Information on Florida’s 411 Cities

The Florida League of Cities site contains municipal directory with the names of municipal officials, addresses, phone and fax numbers, email addresses and web addresses (where available) for Florida's 411 cities, towns, and villages.
Countries celebrating Independence and National Days in January

**Brunei Darussalam**: Jan. 1, 1984; Brunei Darussalam had been a British protectorate since 1888 and gained full independence from the United Kingdom on Jan 1, 1984.

**Cameroon**: Jan. 1, 1960; French Cameroun gained independence from France, and the Republic of Cameroon was proclaimed. After an UN-supervised plebiscite in February 1961 in British Cameroons, the south decided to join Cameroon, creating the Federal Republic of Cameroon, while the north joined the Federation of Nigeria.

**Haiti**: Jan. 1, 1804; Two months after beating the French forces, Jean-Jacques Dessalines proclaimed the independence of Saint-Domingue, and renamed it Haiti after its original Arawak name.

**Myanmar**: Jan. 4, 1948; Burma declared independence from British rule. The military controlled government renamed the country Myanmar in 1989. This name originated from “Mrauna”, the name of the Bamar people who first started migrating from China to the Irrawaddy River during the 7th century.

**Australia**: Jan. 26, 1788; Australia Day commemorates the landing of the First Fleet in Port Jackson, New South Wales, on Jan 26, 1788, and the first time the British flag was raised, signaling both the beginning of the colony and the founding of Australia.

**Nauru**: Jan. 31, 1968; A 1919 agreement placed the island under joint British-Australian-New Zealand rule. Nauru was granted self-rule in 1966 and achieved full independence in 1968, making it the smallest island country on Earth, and third smallest in landmass behind only Vatican City and Monaco.

**Samoa**: Jan. 1, 1962; On this date, Samoa gained full independence from New Zealand, becoming the first pacific nation to gain independence. The date of the holiday was moved to June 1 so that it would not conflict with New Year’s Day.

**Sudan**: Jan. 1, 1956; On this date, Sudan gained independence from Egypt and Great Britain.

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**ABOUT US**

The core mission of MDAD’s Protocol and International Affairs Division is -

*To facilitate the movement of official guests, delegations, dignitaries and VIPs through MIA and support the airport’s international programs and initiatives.*

**Contact:**

Tel: + 1 (305) 876-7457
Email: Protocol@miami-airport.com
www.miami-airport.com/about_us.asp

For comments, suggestions, event announcements or to opt-out, please send us an email.