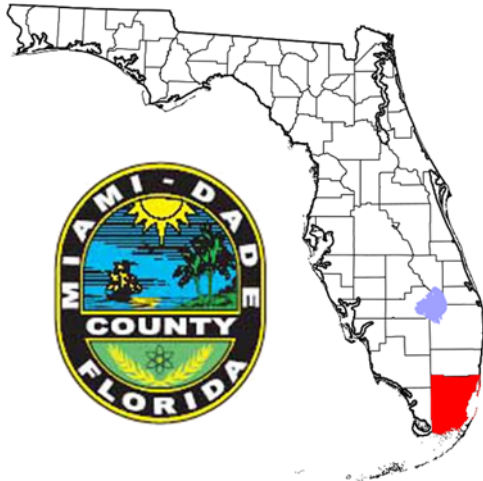


OUR COUNTY

Miami-Dade County has always existed at a crossroads. Early in our history, our region was a site of conflict between Native Americans and European Explorers. Early in its history, Miami-Dade County was a transportation hub serving as the end point of Henry Flagler's railroad that extended from Jacksonville to the mouth of the Miami River and what later became Downtown Miami. Because we are such a diverse community, we are representative of the American experience, reflecting both the conflict and concord that comes with bringing different people together. Our geographic location has put us squarely at the crux of the climate change crisis. We stand today at the crossroads of our past and the future.

Dade County was created in 1836 and encompassed an area from the present-day Palm Beach County to the Florida Keys. Interpretations of the name "Miami" include the Native American words for "very large lake," "sweet waters," and "friends." Major Francis Langhorne Dade, our namesake, was a soldier killed during the Second Seminole War. In 1997, the two names were combined to become the current Miami-Dade County. With an estimated population of 2.7 million people, Miami-Dade County is the most populous county in the southeastern United States and the seventh largest in the nation by population. Palm Beach, Broward, and Miami-Dade counties comprise the Miami - Fort Lauderdale - West Palm Beach, FL Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the nation's eighth-largest MSA and fourth largest urbanized area, with a total population of more than 6 million.



Approximately 424 square miles (excluding bay and coastal water) of the County are within the urbanized area, while the total county area currently covers a total of 2,431 square miles, bound by Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic Ocean to the east, Everglades National Park to the west, the Florida Keys to the south, and Broward County to the north. Miami-Dade County is the only metropolitan area in the United States that borders two national parks: Biscayne National Park and Everglades National Park.

As a member of 100 Resilient Cities, we employ the City Resilience Framework (CRF) to assess the extent of our resilience, identify critical areas of weakness, and identify actions and programs to improve upon our strategies. Over the past year, we have worked closely with the Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities organization, bringing together community leaders, climate change and resilience experts, and government officials to develop approaches to addressing shocks and stresses that may impact our community.

City Resilience Framework

4 Dimensions

Health & Wellbeing: *the health & wellbeing of everyone living and working in the city*

Economy & Society: *the social & financial systems that enable urban populations to live peacefully, and act collectively*

Infrastructure & Environment: *the way in which man-made & natural infrastructure provide critical services and protects urban citizens*

Leadership & Strategy: *effective leadership, empowered stakeholders, and integrated planning*

Because of our location, we are considered to be one of the most vulnerable areas to climate change. The impact of sea level rise has been the focus of our resilience efforts from the beginning. In 2009, Miami-Dade County joined the Southeast Florida Climate Change Compact to collaborate with our neighbors on issues related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Since its creation, the partners in the Compact have successfully completed a Regional Climate Action Plan, developed a unified sea level rise projection for Southeast Florida, and completed a regional greenhouse gas emissions inventory and a regional vulnerability to sea-level rise analysis. We take into account future climate change impacts in making decisions regarding capital development, operational needs, and land use, following the CRF dimension regarding infrastructure and the environment.

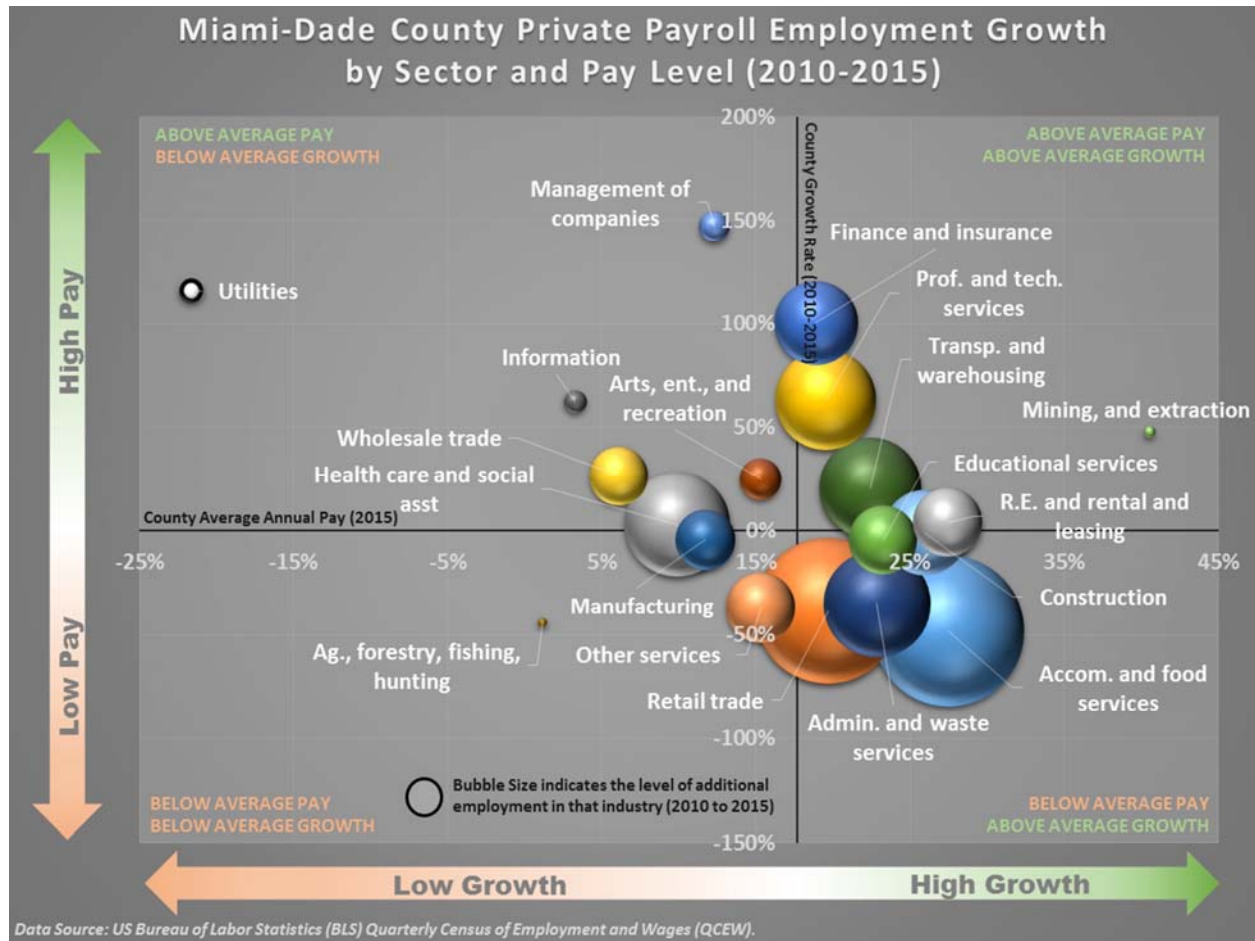
Miami-Dade County is a very diverse, international community. More than half of the people living in Miami-Dade County at the beginning of this decade were foreign-born and more than 70 percent of residents spoke a language other than English at home. The chart below illustrates the breakdown of our major racial and ethnic groups.

Demographics



FY 2017-18 Adopted Budget and Multi-Year Capital Plan

In 2016, the Gross Regional Product in Miami-Dade County grew to \$142 billion. The leading industries in the region contributing to this growth include real estate, wholesale trade, retail trade and accommodations, and food services. Total private employment grew by more than 18 percent from 2010 to 2015, with the fastest growing sectors including professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, education and health services, financial activities, retail trade, education and health services, and transportation and utilities. Hiring in construction and manufacturing has slowed of late, with both industries shedding jobs in 2015. Public sector employment continued its decade-long decline, shedding nearly 13,000 jobs in that period.



The chart above portrays both relative growth and the relative pay of the major industries employing residents of Miami-Dade County. The countywide average annual pay in 2015 was \$49,835 per job, a 1.8 percent increase over 2010 when adjusted for inflation. In that period, jobs in the construction, manufacturing, trade, educational and food services industries paid less than the average wage. Transportation, information, financial, health care, and technical services jobs paid more than the average in 2015. The 2016 Area Median Family Income (MFI) for a four-person household as determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development is \$51,800. In 2015, according to the American Community Survey (ACS), almost 17 percent of the families in Miami-Dade lived below the poverty line, which is determined to be \$24,350 for a family of four in 2016. Unemployment, foreclosures, and poverty rates were all higher in South Florida as a result of the worst recession since the Great Depression. All are currently greatly improving from the worst performance. The unemployment rate, which was 11.1 percent in 2010, has dropped to 6.1 percent in 2015.

While Miami-Dade County home sales surged to a new high in May 2017 – 9.9 percent higher than May of 2016 and better than the previous record of 1,276 transactions in May of 2015, as of the last quarter of 2016, sales of single family homes fell 8.3 percent when compared to last year. Prices for single family homes were up 14.1 percent and

FY 2017-18 Adopted Budget and Multi-Year Capital Plan

condominiums/townhouses were 6.1 percent higher. Although cash buyers of homes are declining, Miami-Dade County continues to remain well above the historical average, which has led to increases in the property tax rolls beyond expectations. However, because of the hot real estate market, rent, as a share of household income, is much higher in Miami-Dade County than the share nationally and the average share of the 25 largest counties in the United States. Rents for single family homes, as a share of local monthly median income, were triple the ratio calculated nationwide and the same measure for rents in the multi-family market were two and a half times higher than the national average. Income available for spending has decreased, which is reflected in stagnant collections of sales taxes, gas taxes, and utility taxes.

Miami's trade with the world rose 4.39 percent, to \$26 billion from \$24.91 billion through the first three months of 2017 when compared to the same period the previous year, according to a WorldCity analysis of latest U.S. Census Bureau data. Miami's exports increased 5.36 percent while imports rose 3.24 percent. Miami's surplus was \$2.45 billion. In March 2017, the region's top five trade partners were Brazil, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, and Chile. Miami's top five exports by value through March were civilian aircraft and parts, cell phones and related equipment, computers, gold, and medical instruments for surgeons, dentists, and veterinarians, in that order. They accounted for 30.86 percent of total exports from Miami. The top five imports by value through March were gold, exports returned without change, cell phones and related equipment, chilled or frozen fish fillets and returned exports after repair. They accounted for 28.07 percent of all inbound shipments.

In 2016, Greater Miami and the Beaches saw a record number of tourists, with more than 15.7 million visitors spending at least one night in the area, spending an estimated \$25.6 billion in our community. The beginning of 2017 has seen a dampening in this sector, with January occupancy and room rates both down as compared to January of the prior year. In 2016, peer-to-peer lodging accounted for just under three percent of all visitors. A recent agreement between Airbnb and Miami-Dade County provides that prospectively, tourist taxes will be paid by visitors utilizing that website to reserve lodging. Air travel accounted for more than 95 percent of our visitors and Miami International Airport projects 45 million passengers in 2017. More than 5.3 million cruise passengers are expected to travel from the Port of Miami in 2017.

Because of our diverse population and the challenges faced by people of different backgrounds and economic circumstances, a focus on the health and wellbeing of our residents, as well as our economy and society (two other dimensions of the CRF) are critical for a sustainable future. Drivers of these dimensions include the provision of basic needs, such as affordable and workforce housing, as well as offering opportunities to enable people to secure their own basic needs, including job skills training and capacity building for community-based organizations providing services at the grassroots level. Local funding in the forms of the maintenance of effort from the General Fund and public hospital sales tax revenue ensures public health services are available in our community. The ongoing partnership between our community and law enforcement working together towards crime deterrence and prevention, especially to deal with the crisis of youth violence, are critical to the resilience of our community. Defense of our economic position, through effective emergency management for both natural and man-made disasters, contingency planning, and attracting a new and wider array of businesses and investors to our community through various incentive programs are all ways that we work to ensure a prosperous future for our residents.