

Amendment Numbers	Topic	Ballot Language	Sponsor (How the Amendment reached the Ballot)	What Your Vote Means	Comments
Amendment 1	Increased Homestead Property Tax Exemption	Proposing an amendment to the State Constitution to increase the homestead exemption by exempting the assessed valuation of homestead property greater than \$100,000 and up to \$125,000 for all levies other than school district levies. The amendment shall take effect January 1, 2019.	The Florida State Legislature	<p><b>A Yes vote on this measure:</b> exempts home values between \$100,000 through \$125,000 from property taxes—other than school taxes—which increases the maximum homestead exemption to \$75,000.</p> <p><b>A No vote on this measure:</b> keeps the current homestead exemption structure and retains the \$50,000 exemption rather than raising it to \$75,000.</p>	<p>* The shift could save homeowners a couple hundred dollars.</p> <p>*Local governments estimates to lose about \$645 million in the first year of the exemption.</p>
Amendment 2	Limitations on Property Tax Assessments	Proposing an amendment to the state constitution to permanently retain provisions currently in effect which limit property tax assessment increases on specified non-homestead real property, except for school district taxes, to 10 percent each year. If approved, the amendment removes the scheduled repeal of such provisions in 2019 and shall take effect January 1, 2019.	The Florida State Legislature	<p><b>A Yes vote on this measure:</b> removes the January 1, 2019 sunset provision on the property tax assessment limitation of 10 percent each year for real property.</p> <p><b>A No vote on this measure:</b> maintains the January 1, 2019 expiration date for the 10 percent property tax limitation.</p>	<p>*Permanently retain provisions in effect</p> <p>*Current provisions limits property tax increases on specified non-homestead real property, except for school district taxes, to 10 percent each year.</p>
Amendment 3	Voter Control of Gambling in Florida	This amendment ensures that Florida voters shall have the exclusive right to decide whether to authorize casino gambling by requiring that, in order for casino gambling to be authorized under Florida law, it must be approved by Florida voters pursuant to Article XI, Section 3 of the Florida Constitution. Affects articles X and XI. Defines casino gambling and clarifies that this amendment does not conflict with federal law regarding state/tribal compacts.	Voters In Charge/ Citizen Initiative	<p><b>A Yes vote on this measure:</b> gives Floridians the exclusive right to authorize casino gambling within the state.</p> <p><b>A No vote on this measure:</b> keeps the right to authorize casino gambling with the legislature.</p>	<p>*Gambling bills that would address the state's agreement with the Seminole Tribe and allow for some expansion of casinos.</p>
Amendment 4	Voting Restoration Amendment	This amendment restores the voting rights of Floridians with felony convictions after they complete all terms of their sentence including parole or probation. The amendment would not apply to those convicted of murder or sexual offenses, who would continue to be permanently barred from voting unless the Governor and Cabinet vote to restore their voting rights on a case by case basis.	Floridians for a Fair Democracy, Inc./ Citizen Initiative	<p><b>A Yes vote on this measure:</b> restores the right to vote for people who have committed felony crimes. There are some exceptions for individuals who have committed murder or a felony sexual offense.</p> <p><b>A No vote on this measure:</b> continues the practice of requiring former felons to petition the state for restoration of voting rights.</p>	<p>*For the past seven years, the state has required that felons wait at least five years after their sentences are complete to apply to regain voting rights.</p> <p>*The current process can take a decade or more under the Scott administration's requirement that a state clemency board consider each request during its four meetings a year.</p>

<p>Amendment 5</p>	<p>Supermajority Vote Required to Impose, Authorize, or Raise State Taxes or Fees</p>	<p>Prohibits the legislature from imposing, authorizing, or raising a state tax or fee except through legislation approved by a two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature in a bill containing no other subject. This proposal does not authorize a state tax or fee otherwise prohibited by the Constitution and does not apply to fees or taxes imposed or authorized to be imposed by a county, municipality, school board, or special district.</p>	<p>The Florida State Legislature</p>	<p><b>A Yes vote on this measure:</b> mandates a two-thirds vote by each chamber of the legislature in order to enact new taxes or raise an existing tax/fee.  <b>A No vote on this measure:</b> retains the current simple majority required to enact new taxes or raise existing ones.</p>	<p>*The higher threshold means it would take only a third of members in either the state House or Senate to block any future tax increases or repeal existing exemptions.                  *The idea, floated by Gov. Rick Scott last year, would also stop any provisions to raise taxes or fees from being tacked onto other state bills.                  *This idea does not apply to any fees or taxes that would be imposed by local governments or agencies, such as school districts.                  *Currently it takes a simple majority vote of a quorum to pass most bills, including most tax increases.</p>
<p>Amendment 6 *Bundled Amendment*</p>	<p>Rights of Crime Victims; Judges</p>	<p>Creates constitutional rights for victims of crime; requires courts to facilitate victims' rights; authorizes victims to enforce their rights throughout criminal and juvenile justice processes. Requires judges and hearing officers to independently interpret statutes and rules rather than deferring to a government agency's interpretation. Raises mandatory retirement age of state justices and judges from seventy to seventy-five years; deletes authorization to complete judicial term if one-half of term has been served by retirement age.</p>	<p>Constitution Revision Commission</p>	<p><b>A Yes vote on this measure:</b> (1) adds rights for crime victims, collectively known as Marsy's Law, to the Florida Constitution; (2) requires that state courts independently interpret statutes rather than deferring to administrative agencies; and (3) raises the retirement age for judges from 70 to 75.  <b>A No vote on this measure:</b> (1) retains the status quo on constitutional rights of crime victims; (2) allows judges to continue the pattern of deference shown towards agencies; and (3) maintains the current mandatory retirement age for judges.</p>	<p>*Creates constitutional rights for victims of crime.                  *Requires courts to facilitate victims' rights.                  *Authorizes victims to enforce their rights throughout criminal and juvenile justice processes.                  *Requires judges and hearing officers to interpret statutes and rules rather than deferring to government agency's interpretation.                  *Raises mandatory retirement age of state justices and judges from 70 to 75 years old.                  *Deletes authorization to complete judicial term if one-half of term has been served by retirement age.</p>
<p>Amendment 7 *Bundled Amendment*</p>	<p>First Responder and Military Member Survivor Benefits; Public Colleges and Universities</p>	<p>Grants mandatory payment of death benefits and waiver of certain educational expenses to qualifying survivors of certain first responders and military members who die performing official duties. Requires supermajority votes by university trustees and state university system board of governors to raise or impose all legislatively-authorized fees if law requires approval by those bodies. Establishes existing state college system as constitutional entity; provides governance structure.</p>	<p>Constitution Revision Commission</p>	<p><b>A Yes vote on this measure:</b> (1) provides mandatory death benefits to the surviving spouses of qualifying first responders and military personnel who die in the course of duty; (2) requires an affirmative supermajority vote in order to raise university fees; and (3) cements the current governance structure of Florida's higher education system into the Constitution.  <b>A No vote on this measure:</b> (1) does not establish mandatory death benefits to first responders and other military personnel; (2) retains the simple majority necessary to raise college fees; and (3) does not add language regarding the structure of state universities to the Constitution.</p>	<p>Provides college tuition for the survivors of first responders and military members killed on duty, requiring university trustees to agree by a two-thirds super-majority to raise college fees (not including tuition) and establishing the state college system in the Florida Constitution. Universities are in the state Constitution, but state colleges (also known as community colleges) are not.</p>
<p>Amendment 9 *Bundled Amendment*</p>	<p>Prohibits Offshore Oil and Gas Drilling; Prohibits Vaping in Enclosed Indoor Workplaces</p>	<p>Prohibits drilling for the exploration or extraction of oil and natural gas beneath all state-owned waters between the mean high water line and the state's outermost territorial boundaries. Adds use of vapor-generating electronic devices to current prohibition of tobacco smoking in enclosed indoor workplaces with exceptions; permits more restrictive local vapor ordinances.</p>	<p>Constitution Revision Commission</p>	<p><b>A Yes vote on this measure:</b> (1) forbids offshore drilling for oil and natural gas in Florida waters and (2) bans the use of vapor-generating electronic devices in indoor workplaces.  <b>No vote on this measure:</b> (1) does not actively forbid offshore drilling and (2) Does not add language to the Florida Constitution that prohibits vaping in the workplace.</p>	<p>*Ban on offshore drilling                  *Ban on e-cigarettes indoors</p>

<p>Amendment 10 *Bundled Amendment*</p>	<p>State and Local Government Structure and Operation</p>	<p>Requires legislature to retain department of veterans' affairs. Ensures election of sheriffs, property appraisers, supervisors of elections, tax collectors, and clerks of court in all counties; removes county charters' ability to abolish, change term, transfer duties, or eliminate election of these offices. Changes annual legislative session commencement date in even-numbered years from March to January; removes legislature's authorization to fix another date. Creates office of domestic security and counterterrorism within department of law enforcement.</p>	<p>Constitution Revision Commission</p>	<p><b>A Yes vote on this measure:</b> (1) requires that the legislature provide for a Department of Veteran Affairs; (2) creates an Office of Domestic Security and Counter-Terrorism; (3) holds that the legislature meet on the second Tuesday of January in even-numbered years; and (4) prevents counties from abolishing certain offices—and requires elections for those offices. <b>A No vote on this measure:</b> (1) simply authorizes the legislature to provide for a Department of Veteran Affairs; (2) does not create an Office of Domestic Security and Counter-Terrorism; (3) keeps the current meeting dates of the legislature; and (4) refrains from adding language that prevents the abolition of certain offices</p>	<p>*Requires the Legislature to hold its session in early January on even numbered years *Forces all counties to elect a sheriff, tax collector, property appraiser, supervisor of elections and Clerk of Circuit Court *Creates an office of domestic security and counterterrorism with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement *Mandates the existence of a state Department of Veterans' Affairs</p>
<p>Amendment 11 *Bundled Amendment*</p>	<p>Property Rights; Removal of Obsolete Provision; Criminal Statutes</p>	<p>Removes discriminatory language related to real property rights. Removes obsolete language repealed by voters. Deletes provision that amendment of a criminal statute will not affect prosecution or penalties for a crime committed before the amendment; retains current provision allowing prosecution of a crime committed before the repeal of a criminal statute.</p>	<p>Constitution Revision Commission</p>	<p><b>A Yes vote on this measure:</b> (1) repeals a provision that prohibits foreign-born people who are not eligible for citizenship from owning, disposing, or inheriting real property; (2) removes obsolete language regarding high-speed transportation in Florida and; (3) clarifies language regarding the repeal of a criminal statute and its prosecution. <b>A No vote on this measure:</b> (1) keeps the language that prevents foreign-born people who are not eligible for citizenship from owning, disposing, or inheriting real property; (2) retains the high-speed transportation language in the constitution; and (3) maintains the current language regarding criminal statutes.</p>	<p>*Repeals the state's ability to prohibit non-citizens from buying, owning and selling property *Deletes a provision that forces the state to prosecute criminal suspects under the law they were originally charged under, even if the Legislature changes that law *Deletes obsolete language having to do with high-speed rail in Florida</p>
<p>Amendment 12 *Bundled Amendment*</p>	<p>Lobbying and Abuse of Office by Public Officers</p>	<p>Expands current restrictions on lobbying for compensation by former public officers; creates restrictions on lobbying for compensation by serving public officers and former justices and judges; provides exceptions; prohibits abuse of a public position by public officers and employees to obtain a personal benefit.</p>	<p>Constitution Revision Commission</p>	<p><b>A Yes vote on this measure:</b> prevents public officers from lobbying for compensation during their term and for six years thereafter. <b>A No vote on this measure:</b> does not create any additional lobbying restrictions for public officers.</p>	<p>*6 years may be difficult to manage *Does not address the issue regarding lobbying, which is the impact of money in political campaigns.</p>
<p>Amendment 13 *Bundled Amendment*</p>	<p>Ends Dog Racing</p>	<p>Phases out commercial dog racing in connection with wagering by 2020. Other gaming activities are not affected.</p>	<p>Constitution Revision Commission</p>	<p><b>A Yes vote on this measure:</b> establishes a constitutional prohibition on the racing of and gambling on greyhounds or other dogs. <b>A No vote on this measure:</b> maintains the status quo regarding commercial dog racing in Florida</p>	<p>*There are about a dozen tracks in Florida, and the practice has drawn criticism from animal rights advocates who assert that the practice is inhumane. *The Florida Greyhound Association has sued seeking to remove the amendment from the ballot. *Bans dog racing while continuing to allow dog tracks to continue other types of gambling.</p>

**\*\*Bundled Amendments\*\* contain more than one issues. The issues are usually not related. Bundling is a tactic used to help get a less desired proposed amendment passed by attaching it to a highly favored proposed amendment. When proposed amendments are "bundled", usually the 'good/popular' or more favorable proposed amendment is the amendment that receives the most advertisement.**