Amendment 1 - Article VII, Section 6(a)

**Increasing the Homestead Exemption**

Florida property tax homestead exemption reduces the value of a home for assessment of property taxes. Amendment 1 would increase the exemption by $25,000 on homes with assessed values in excess of $100,000. If voters approve Amendment 1, the homestead exemption for a home valued at $200,000 would be $75,000. If voters reject Amendment 1, the homestead exemption for a home valued at $200,000 would remain at the current maximum of $50,000.

Amendment 2 – Article XII, Section 27

**Limiting Tax Assessment on Non-Homestead Property**

Amendment 2 to the State Constitution would 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. This limitation would otherwise be repealed in 2019. This amendment applies to non-homestead residential properties, such as second homes and rental apartments, and nonresidential property, such as commercial property and vacant land.

Amendment 3 – Article X, Section 29

**Requiring Voter Approval of Casino Gambling**

The measure would provide voters with the “exclusive right to decide whether to authorize casino gambling in the State of Florida.” Amendment 3 would make the citizen initiative process “the **exclusive** method of authorizing casino gambling,” meaning the Florida State Legislature would not be permitted to authorize casino gambling through statute or through referring a constitutional amendment to the ballot. Signatures of at least 8 percent of the votes cast in the preceding presidential election are required for the citizen initiative with that percentage of the signatures being gathered in at least half of the state's 27 congressional districts. The measure would apply to card games, casino games, and slot machines but would not affect pari-mutuel wagering on horse racing, dog racing, or jai alai exhibitions. The measure would not impact casino gambling on Native American tribal lands established through state-tribe compacts.

Amendment 4 – Article VI, Section 4

**Restoring Felons Right to Vote**

Amendment 4 was designed to automatically restore the right to vote for people with prior felony convictions, except those convicted of murder or a felony sexual offense, upon completion of their sentences. Sentences include prison, parole, and probation. Currently, people with prior felonies never regain the right to vote in Florida, until and unless a state board restores an individual's voting rights. Under Gov. Rick Scott's (R) administration, convicted felons must wait five or seven years, depending on the type of offense, after the completion of their sentences to request that the board consider the restoration of their voting and other civil rights.

Amendment 5 – Article VII, Section, 19

**Requiring Supermajority for Tax Increases**

Amendment 5 would require a two-thirds vote of each chamber of the Florida State Legislature to enact new taxes or fees or increase existing ones. As of 2018, the state legislature can enact new taxes or fees or increase existing ones, except the corporate income tax, through a simple majority vote in each chamber. The passage of Amendment 5 would mean that a tax or fee would be less likely to be passed on a party-line vote. Currently, Republicans controlled a majority of seats, but less than two-thirds of seats, in each chamber. Amendment 5 would also require that a bill enacting a new or increasing an existing tax or fee contain no other subject.

Amendment 6 - Article I, Section 16, Article V, Sections 8, 21

**Enhancing Victim’s Rights, Increasing Judge’s Mandatory Retirement Age, and Requiring Judicial Interpretation Independent of Government Agencies**

Amendment 6 bundles three judicial-related changes together. The amendment would: 1) Create additional constitutional rights for victims of crime, would require courts to facilitate victims’ rights, and would authorize victims to enforce their rights throughout criminal and juvenile justice processes. 2) This measure would require judges to independently interpret statutes and rules rather than deferring to government agency’s interpretation. 3) It would also raise the mandatory retirement age of state judges from seventy to seventy-five years and delete authorization for judges to complete term if one-half of term has been served by retirement age.

Amendment 7 – Article IX, Sections 7 and 8

**Providing Compensation and Education Benefits to Surviving Military Spouses, Limiting Universities Authority to Raise College Fees, and Establishing the State College System within the Florida Constitution**

This measure would provide education benefits for and require employers to provide compensation benefits (as defined by the legislature) to the surviving spouses of active-duty U.S. Armed Forces members who are accidentally killed or unlawfully and intentionally killed performing official duties. Amendment 7 would require supermajority (9 out of 12) votes by university trustees and state university system board of governors to raise college fees. It would also establish the existing state college system as constitutional entity and place the current structure of the state's system of higher education in the Florida Constitution.

Amendment 8 – Article IX, Section 4

**Term Limiting School Board Members, Placing Charter Schools Under Non-School Board Control, and Requiring Civic Education for Elementary Schools**

This measure would establish term limits of two consecutive four-year terms for school board members.

It would also change the constitution to limit school boards' authority to operate, control, and supervise public schools to those established by the district school board. In other words, Amendment 8 would allow other a different state institution to have oversight of public schools not established by school boards. These non-board established school could include privately-organized charter schools, lab schools, collegiate high schools, and other types of schools.

This measure would add language to the Florida Constitution stating that “education is essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people.” Amendment 8 would require the Florida State Legislature to pass laws to, according to the text, “ensure that students enrolled in public education understand and are prepared to exercise their rights and responsibilities as citizens of a constitutional republic.” The subject of civil literacy would be the only K-12 education subject specified in the state constitution.

Amendment 9 – Article II, Section 7

**Banning Off Shore Drilling and Workplace Vaping**

The measure would prohibit drilling, either for exploration or extraction, of oil or natural gas in state waters. This prohibition would include the ocean from shoreline to the outermost boundaries of the state’s territorial seas. It would not effect the transportation of oil and natural gas products that were produced outside the state’s waters.

Amendment 9 would also prohibit the use of electronic cigarettes and other vapor-generating electronic devices in enclosed indoor workplaces, except in private residences that are not being used for commercial childcare, adult care, or healthcare, in retail tobacco and vaping shops, in smoking guest rooms in hotels, and in stand-alone bars.

Amendment 10 – Article III, Section 3, Article IV, Sections 4, 11, and

Article VIII, Sections 1, 6

**Requiring Elections for Certain Officials, Date for Convening of the Legislature, and Structure of Certain State Agencies.**

Amendment 10 would add the existing state Department of Veterans Affairs to the Florida Constitution and would create a state Office of Domestic Security and Counter-Terrorism.

This measure would require the legislature to convene regular session on the second Tuesday of January of even-numbered years. This amendment would remove the legislature’s authorization to fix another date.

It would also prohibit counties from abolishing certain local offices—sheriff, tax collector, property appraiser, supervisor of elections, and clerk of the circuit court—and would require elections for these offices. This measure would remove county charters’ ability to abolish, change term, transfer duties, or eliminate election of these offices.

Amendment 11- Article I, Section 2 and Article X, Sections 9, 19

**Removal of Obsolete Provisions, Criminal Prosecution and Property Rights**

This measure repeals a provision prohibiting foreign-born persons ineligible for citizenship from owning, inheriting, disposing, and possession property.

Amendment 11 also deletes a provision to the effect that amendment of a criminal statute will not affect prosecution or penalties for a crime committed before the amendment. However, the amendment continues to permit prosecution of a crime committed before the repeal of a criminal statute.

This measure also repeals a constitutional provision stating that a high-speed ground transportation system be developed in Florida.

Amendment 12 - Article II, Section 8 and Article V, Section 13

**Lobbying and Abuse of Office by Public Officials**

This amendment expands current restrictions on lobbying for compensation by former public officers. It prohibits lobbying for compensation by currently serving public officers during the official's term in office and for six years after the official leaves office. Amendment 12 also prohibits public officials from using their office to obtain a “disproportionate benefit” for themselves or their family members.

Amendment 13 - Article X

**Banning Dog Racing**

This amendment would phase out commercial dog racing in connection with wagering by 2020. Other gaming activities are not affected.