WHEN AND WHERE CAN I VOTE?

ELECTION DAY: NOVEMBER 8TH
POLLING TIMES: 7:00AM TO 7:00PM

*As long as you are in line before the time that the polls close, you can still vote!

Do NOT get out of line!

You must vote at your assigned polling location on election day.
You can find your polling place on the Florida Division of Elections website here: https://dos.myflorida.com/elections/for-voters/check-your-voter-status-and-polling-place/voter-precinct-lookup/

If you do not have internet access to find your polling place, please feel free to utilize our Cyber Center at The Center at 946 N. Mills Ave. Orlando, FL 32803.

*Photo ID is required.
WHEN AND WHERE CAN I VOTE?

ELECTION DAY: NOVEMBER 8TH
POLLING TIMES: 7:00AM TO 7:00PM

Orange County Early Voting
October 24th through November 6th
8:00am to 8:00pm
Orange County early voting sites and estimated wait times can be seen here:
https://www.ocfelections.com/early-voting-locations

Osceola County Early Voting
October 24th through November 6th
9:00am to 7:00pm
Osceola County early voting sites and estimated wait times can be seen here:
https://www.voteosceola.com/How-to-Vote/Vote-Early

YOU CAN VOTE AT ANY EARLY POLLING LOCATION IN YOUR COUNTY BEFORE ELECTION DAY DURING THE DESIGNATED EARLY VOTING PERIOD, WHICH VARIES BY COUNTY. THE MANDATORY EARLY VOTING PERIOD IS OCTOBER 29TH THROUGH NOVEMBER 5TH, THOUGH SOME COUNTIES OFFER MORE DATES.
**HOW DO I VOTE?**

#1 You can vote in-person during early voting or on election day.

#2 If you requested a vote-by-mail ballot, you can return it by mail or deliver it in person to secure ballot intake stations.

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Your vote-by-mail ballot must be received by the Supervisor of Elections by 7:00pm on election day.

Secure ballot intake stations are located at each Supervisor of Elections office and early voting sites.

For locations and times, check with your Supervisor of Elections website or contact their office.

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You must be registered to vote in order to participate in the general election. You can check your status at:

https://registration.elections.myflorida.com/CheckVoterStatus

In order to vote, you must bring an acceptable form of photo identification with your signature.

Some of the acceptable forms of identification include: Florida driver’s license, Florida ID card, United States passport, military ID, etc.
HOW DO I MARK MY BALLOT?

• You must completely fill in the oval next to your choice with the provided pen. For write-in answers, you can print your candidate’s name on the designated line.
  * If you make a mistake, ask for a replacement ballot!
• You cannot vote for more candidates than the race allows, as your vote will not count.
  * For example, in races which are marked "Vote for One" on the ballot, you can only pick one candidate. If you choose multiple candidates, your vote will not count for that race.
  • You are allowed to not vote in a race!
• You are also allowed to undervote by making less choices than indicated in a race, such as choosing only one candidate in a "Vote for Two" race.

  • It is crucial to review your ballot before it is turned in! Once your ballot is placed in the tabulator machine or mailed, you are not allowed another ballot for that election.
  • You are allowed to bring a sample ballot or voter education guide to the polls to help you mark your choices.
  • If you need assistance to read or mark your ballot, you can bring someone to help or ask a poll worker.
WHO IS ON THE BALLOT?

STATEWIDE

FEDERAL PARTISAN OFFICE RACES

United States Senator
- Marco Rubio – Republican Party
- Val Demings – Democrat Party
- Dennis Misigoy – Libertarian Party
- Steven B. Grant – No Party Affiliation
- Tuan TQ Nguyen – No Party Affiliation

Representative in the United States House of Representatives

*Federal Congressional offices up for election vary according to your congressional district, so check your local Supervisor of Elections or sample ballot to see your district's race.

EVEN JUST ONE VOTE HAS THE POWER TO CHANGE THE FUTURE.
WHO IS ON THE BALLOT?

STATEWIDE

FLORIDA STATE PARTISAN OFFICE RACES

Governor of Florida / Lieutenant Governor of Florida
- Ron DeSantis - Republican Party
  § Lieutenant Governor: Jeanette Nuñez
- Charlie Crist - Democratic Party
  § Lieutenant Governor: Karla Hernandez
- Hector Ross - Libertarian Party
  § Lieutenant Governor: Jerry "Tub" Rorabaugh
- Carmen Jackie Gimenez - No Party Affiliation
  § Lieutenant Governor: Kyle "KC" Gibson

Attorney General of Florida
- Ashley Moody - Republican Party
- Aramis Ayala - Democratic Party

Florida Chief Financial Officer
- Jimmy Patronis - Republican Party
- Adam Hattersley - Democratic Party

Florida Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services
- Wilton Simpson - Republican Party
- Naomi Esther Blemur - Democratic Party

*Note: Lieutenant Governors are chosen on the same ticket as their Governor running mate in Florida, not in a separate race. Therefore, a vote for a candidate for Florida Governor is a vote for their accompanying Lieutenant Governor.

There are many Florida State Senator and State Representative offices that are up for election, which vary by district. There are also many local offices up for election, depending on your place of residence. To see what races are on your ballot, check with your Supervisor of Elections.
FLORIDA MERIT RETENTION ELECTIONS

What is a merit retention election?

In the state of Florida, Supreme Court justices and appeals court judges are required to be on the ballot in nonpartisan merit retention elections every six years. A majority vote determines whether the justices or judges are allowed to remain for another six-year term.

What does a yes or no vote mean?

If you vote “yes,” you are voting to retain that judge, allowing them to serve on the Florida Supreme Court for a six-year period, after which they are put up for retention again.

If you vote “no,” you are voting to remove that justice from the Florida Supreme Court. If a Florida Supreme Court justice gets removed, a new justice will be appointed through the Judicial Nominating Commission system.
How do Supreme Court justices and appeals court judges get appointed?

Florida Supreme Court justices and appeals court judges are originally placed on the court by the Governor of Florida, who chooses from a list of candidates that is screened by Judicial Nominating Commissions. Within two years of being placed onto the court, the newly appointed Supreme Court justice or appeals court judge is required to be placed on the ballot for a merit retention election. If they are retained after this first election, they serve in six-year terms before they are put on the ballot for a merit retention election again.

EVEN JUST ONE VOTE HAS THE POWER TO CHANGE THE FUTURE.
WHO IS UP FOR RETENTION?

STATEWIDE

JUDGES AND JUSTICES

There are Florida Court of Appeal Judges who are up for retention election to decide if they should continue serving. These vary by district. To view your district, check with your Supervisor of Elections.

Circuit Judges and County Court Judges who have terms that expire January 2023 are also up for election. These vary by district, so check with your Supervisor of Elections to see if additional judicial seats are on your ballot.

https://dos.elections.myflorida.com/supervisors/

Justices of the Florida Supreme Court

• Charles T. Canady - (assumed office in 2008)
• Ricky Polston - (assumed office in 2008)
• Jorge Labarga - (assumed office in 2009)
• John D. Couriel - (assumed office in 2020)
• Jamie Rutland Grosshans - (assumed office in 2020)

YOUR VOTE IS YOUR VOICE
STATEWIDE

There are three proposed amendments or changes to the Florida State Constitution. If an amendment receives support from at least 60 percent of voters, also known as a supermajority, it will be added to the Florida State Constitution. If the amendment does not receive 60 percent of the votes, it is not added to the Florida State Constitution.

LOCAL

There are many local ballot measures. If a measure receives a majority vote in the election, it is approved and will take effect. If it does not receive a majority vote, it is rejected and will not take effect. These vary by county and district, so check your local Supervisor of Elections.
Constitutional Amendment No. 1: Limitation on the Assessment of Real Property Used for Residential Purposes

“Proposing an amendment to the State Constitution, effective January 1, 2023, to authorize the Legislature, by general law, to prohibit the consideration of any change or improvement made to real property used for residential purposes to improve the property’s resistance to flood damage in determining the assessed value of such property for ad valorem taxation purposes.”

Yes ☑️

If you vote "yes" on Amendment 1, you support allowing the Florida legislature to pass laws that prohibit flood resistance improvements from being taken into account in a property’s assessed value in relation to property tax.

No ☝️

If you vote "no" on Amendment 1, you oppose the measure, instead supporting the continuation of the current practice which allows flood resistance improvements to be taken into consideration of a property’s assessed value for property tax reasons.

Florida State Constitution Sections That This Amendment Would Affect:
Article VII, Section 4
Article XII, Section 42
What constitutes a flood resistance improvement for this amendment?

Mitigation strategies for flood resistance of an area are numerous but include structural projects like dams and levees as well as elevating homes and waterproofing and filling basements. There are also non-structural improvements such as check valves and stormwater runoff to prevent water backup in addition to elevating electric panels and heating devices.

[Source: Source: Florida State Senate, “House Bills 1377 House of Representatives Staff Analysis,” assessed June 24, 2021]

Note: The exemption for consideration in property assessment values already applies to solar or renewable energy improvements as well as wind damage resistance improvements on homes, per Amendment 3 of 2008.
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 2: ABOLISHING THE CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION

"Proposing an amendment to the State Constitution to abolish the Constitution Revision Commission, which meets at 20-year intervals and is scheduled to next convene in 2037, as a method of submitting proposed amendments or revisions to the State Constitution to electors of the state for approval. This amendment does not affect the ability to revise or amend the State Constitution through citizen initiative, constitutional convention, the Taxation and Budget Reform Commission, or legislative joint resolution."

If you vote "yes" on Amendment 2, you support abolishing the Florida Constitution Revision Committee, a committee of 37 members that meets every 20 years in order to propose and review changes, also known as amendments, to the Florida Constitution and refer them to the ballot for voters to decide.

If you vote "no" on Amendment 2, you oppose abolishing the Florida Constitution Revision Committee, a committee of 37 members that meets every 20 years in order to propose and review changes, also known as amendments, to the Florida Constitution and refer them to the ballot for voters to decide.

FLORIDA STATE CONSTITUTION SECTIONS THAT THIS AMENDMENT WOULD AFFECT:
ARTICLE II, SECTION 5
ARTICLE XI, SECTIONS 2 AND 5
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 2: ABOLISHING THE CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMISSION

What is the Florida Constitution Revision Committee?
A commission of 37 members that meets every 20 years to propose and review changes, called amendments, to the Florida Constitution. If amendments are approved by the commission, they are referred to the ballot for voters to decide. The next scheduled meeting of the Constitution Revision Committee is 2037.

While the state attorney general is automatically admitted to the commission, the remaining 36 commissioners are appointed by various state government members including the governor, chief justice of the supreme court, speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate.

Note: This amendment does not affect the other methods of passing amendments to the Florida Constitution that continue to be made through legislative referrals, citizen initiatives, the Taxation and Budget Reform Commission, and constitutional conventions.
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 3: ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION FOR SPECIFIED CRITICAL PUBLIC SERVICES WORKFORCE

"Proposing an amendment to the State Constitution to authorize the Legislature, by general law, to grant an additional homestead tax exemption for nonschool levies of up to $50,000 of the assessed value of homestead property owned by classroom teachers, law enforcement officers, correctional officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, child welfare services professionals, active duty members of the United States Armed Forces, and Florida National Guard members. This amendment shall take effect January 1, 2023."

If you vote "yes" on Amendment 3, you approve allowing the state legislature to give specified public service workers an additional homestead property tax exemption on up to $50,000 of assessed property value, not including school taxes. Workers who qualify for this homestead property tax exemption include teachers, emergency medical personnel, firefighters, law enforcement officers, child welfare service workers, active duty members of the US military and Florida National Guard members.

If you vote "no" on Amendment 3, you oppose allowing the state legislature to give specified public service workers an additional homestead property tax exemption on up to $50,000 of assessed property value, not including school taxes. Workers who qualify for this homestead property tax exemption include teachers, emergency medical personnel, firefighters, law enforcement officers, child welfare service workers, active duty members of the US military and Florida National Guard members.

FLORIDA STATE CONSTITUTION SECTIONS THAT THIS AMENDMENT WOULD AFFECT:
ARTICLE VII, SECTION 6
ARTICLE XII
"Shall a Charter County and Regional Transportation System Surtax at the rate of one percent (1%) be levied in Orange County, Florida for a period of 20 years with revenue deposited into a trust fund dedicated exclusively to transportation and transit improvement uses authorized by law, with oversight and accountability for the revenue provided by a citizen oversight board and the elected comptroller, as approved by the Board of County Commissioners?"

**YES**
If you vote "yes" or "for the one-cent sales tax" on this measure, you support levying a one percent surtax for twenty years in Orange County. Funds from the tax would be dedicated to transportation purposes.

**NO**
If you vote "no" or "against the one-cent sales tax" on this measure, you oppose levying a one percent surtax for twenty years in Orange County with funds that would be dedicated to transportation purposes.
ORANGE COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES

ORANGE COUNTY

RENT STABILIZATION ORDINANCE TO LIMIT RENT INCREASE FOR CERTAIN RESIDENTIAL RENTAL UNITS

“Shall the Orange County Rent Stabilization Ordinance, which limits rent increases for certain residential rental units in multifamily structures to the average annual increase in the Consumer Price Index, and requires the County to create a process for landlords to request an exception to the limitation on the rent increase based on an opportunity to receive a fair and reasonable return on investment, be approved for a period of one year?”

YES ✓
If you vote "yes" on this measure, you support limiting increases in rent for certain residential rental units for a year. With this measure, landlords would be able to request an exception to this limit through a specific process.

NO ✗
If you vote "no" on this measure, you oppose limiting increases in rent for certain residential units for a year along with the creation of a process for landlords to request exceptions.
OSCEOLA COUNTY BALLOT MEASURES

OSCEOLA COUNTY

REFERENDUM ON EXTENSION OF EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE SALES SURTAX

"For the purpose of improving local schools, reducing traffic, improving parks and recreational opportunities, reducing flooding, purchasing environmentally sensitive lands, and improving public safety, shall Osceola County renew the existing one-cent surtax paid by visitors and residents until December 31, 2045 with all the dollars kept in Osceola County?"

**YES ✓**
If you vote "yes" on this measure, you support renewing the existing one-cent sales tax paid by visitors and residents until December 31, 2045.

**NO ✗**
If you vote "no" on this measure, you oppose renewing the existing one-cent sales tax paid by visitors and residents, allowing the sales tax to expire on September 1st, 2025.
GET OUT THERE

AND VOTE!

YOUR VOTE MATTERS

EVEN JUST ONE VOTE HAS THE POWER TO CHANGE THE FUTURE.

THE CENTER
thecenterorlando.org