May 9, 2018

The Honorable Ken Detzner
Secretary of State
R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Dear Secretary Detzner:

The Constitution Revision Commission, pursuant to Article XI, Section 2 of the Florida Constitution, submits its proposed revisions of the 1968 Constitution, as subsequently amended, to the electors for their approval or rejection at the general election on November 6, 2018.

The proposed revisions of the Florida Constitution, as well as the ballot language and order, have been adopted by the Constitution Revision Commission in accordance with the Constitution and the Commission’s rules. The proposed revisions consist of eight separate ballot items. A revision number has been assigned to each ballot item, and they are listed in the order in which the Commission requests they be placed on the ballot.

Respectfully submitted,

Carlos Beruff
Chairman
Constitution Revision Commission
Carlos Beruff, Chairman  
Pam Bondi  
Lisa Carlton  
Timothy Cerio  
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Rich Newsome  
Chris Nocco  
Jeanette Nuñez  
Sherry Plymale  
Darryl Rouson  
William “Bill” Schifino, Jr.  
Chris Smith  
Bob Solari  
Chris Sprowls  
John Stargel  
John Stemberger  
Pam Stewart  
Jacqui Thurlow-Lippisch  
Carolyn Timmann  
Nicole Washington
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REVISION 1

A proposal to revise the State Constitution by the Constitution Revision Commission of Florida.

A proposed revision relating to crime victims and judges; amending Section 16 of Article I of the State Constitution to revise and establish additional rights of victims of crime; amending Section 8 of Article V and creating a new section in Article XII of the State Constitution to increase the age after which a justice or judge may no longer serve in a judicial office; and creating Section 21 of Article V of the State Constitution to require a state court or an officer hearing an administrative action to interpret a state statute or rule de novo in litigation between an administrative agency and a private party.

Be It Proposed by the Constitution Revision Commission of Florida:

Section 16 of Article I of the State Constitution is amended to read:

ARTICLE I
DECLARATION OF RIGHTS
SECTION 16. Rights of accused and of victims.—
(a) In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall, upon demand, be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, and shall be furnished a copy of the charges, and shall have the
right to have compulsory process for witnesses, to confront at
trial adverse witnesses, to be heard in person, by counsel or
both, and to have a speedy and public trial by impartial jury in
the county where the crime was committed. If the county is not
known, the indictment or information may charge venue in two or
more counties conjunctively and proof that the crime was
committed in that area shall be sufficient; but before pleading
the accused may elect in which of those counties the trial will
take place. Venue for prosecution of crimes committed beyond the
boundaries of the state shall be fixed by law.

(b) To preserve and protect the right of crime victims to
achieve justice, ensure a meaningful role throughout the
criminal and juvenile justice systems for crime victims, and
ensure that crime victims’ rights and interests are respected
and protected by law in a manner no less vigorous than
protections afforded to criminal defendants and juvenile
delinquents, every victim is entitled to the following rights,
beginning at the time of his or her victimization:

   (1) The right to due process and to be treated with
fairness and respect for the victim’s dignity.

   (2) The right to be free from intimidation, harassment, and
abuse.

   (3) The right, within the judicial process, to be
reasonably protected from the accused and any person acting on
behalf of the accused. However, nothing contained herein is
intended to create a special relationship between the crime
victim and any law enforcement agency or office absent a special
relationship or duty as defined by Florida law.

   (4) The right to have the safety and welfare of the victim...
and the victim’s family considered when setting bail, including setting pretrial release conditions that protect the safety and welfare of the victim and the victim’s family.

(5) The right to prevent the disclosure of information or records that could be used to locate or harass the victim or the victim’s family, or which could disclose confidential or privileged information of the victim.

(6) A victim shall have the following specific rights upon request:

a. The right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of, and to be present at, all public proceedings involving the criminal conduct, including, but not limited to, trial, plea, sentencing, or adjudication, even if the victim will be a witness at the proceeding, notwithstanding any rule to the contrary. A victim shall also be provided reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any release or escape of the defendant or delinquent, and any proceeding during which a right of the victim is implicated.

b. The right to be heard in any public proceeding involving pretrial or other release from any form of legal constraint, plea, sentencing, adjudication, or parole, and any proceeding during which a right of the victim is implicated.

c. The right to confer with the prosecuting attorney concerning any plea agreements, participation in pretrial diversion programs, release, restitution, sentencing, or any other disposition of the case.

d. The right to provide information regarding the impact of the offender’s conduct on the victim and the victim’s family to the individual responsible for conducting any presentence
investigation or compiling any presentence investigation report, and to have any such information considered in any sentencing recommendations submitted to the court.

e. The right to receive a copy of any presentence report, and any other report or record relevant to the exercise of a victim’s right, except for such portions made confidential or exempt by law.

f. The right to be informed of the conviction, sentence, adjudication, place and time of incarceration, or other disposition of the convicted offender, any scheduled release date of the offender, and the release of or the escape of the offender from custody.

g. The right to be informed of all postconviction processes and procedures, to participate in such processes and procedures, to provide information to the release authority to be considered before any release decision is made, and to be notified of any release decision regarding the offender. The parole or early release authority shall extend the right to be heard to any person harmed by the offender.

h. The right to be informed of clemency and expungement procedures, to provide information to the governor, the court, any clemency board, and other authority in these procedures, and to have that information considered before a clemency or expungement decision is made; and to be notified of such decision in advance of any release of the offender.

(7) The rights of the victim, as provided in subparagraph (6)a., subparagraph (6)b., or subparagraph (6)c., that apply to any first appearance proceeding are satisfied by a reasonable attempt by the appropriate agency to notify the victim and
The right to the prompt return of the victim’s property when no longer needed as evidence in the case.

The right to full and timely restitution in every case and from each convicted offender for all losses suffered, both directly and indirectly, by the victim as a result of the criminal conduct.

The right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay, and to a prompt and final conclusion of the case and any related postjudgment proceedings.

a. The state attorney may file a good faith demand for a speedy trial and the trial court shall hold a calendar call, with notice, within fifteen days of the filing demand, to schedule a trial to commence on a date at least five days but no more than sixty days after the date of the calendar call unless the trial judge enters an order with specific findings of fact justifying a trial date more than sixty days after the calendar call.

b. All state-level appeals and collateral attacks on any judgment must be complete within two years from the date of appeal in non-capital cases and within five years from the date of appeal in capital cases, unless a court enters an order with specific findings as to why the court was unable to comply with this subparagraph and the circumstances causing the delay. Each year, the chief judge of any district court of appeal or the chief justice of the supreme court shall report on a case-by-case basis to the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate all cases where the court entered an order regarding inability to comply with this subparagraph. The
legislature may enact legislation to implement this subparagraph.

(11) The right to be informed of these rights, and to be informed that victims can seek the advice of an attorney with respect to their rights. This information shall be made available to the general public and provided to all crime victims in the form of a card or by other means intended to effectively advise the victim of their rights under this section.

(c) The victim, the retained attorney of the victim, a lawful representative of the victim, or the office of the state attorney upon request of the victim, may assert and seek enforcement of the rights enumerated in this section and any other right afforded to a victim by law in any trial or appellate court, or before any other authority with jurisdiction over the case, as a matter of right. The court or other authority with jurisdiction shall act promptly on such a request, affording a remedy by due course of law for the violation of any right. The reasons for any decision regarding the disposition of a victim’s right shall be clearly stated on the record.

(d) The granting of the rights enumerated in this section to victims may not be construed to deny or impair any other rights possessed by victims. The provisions of this section apply throughout criminal and juvenile justice processes, are self-executing, and do not require implementing legislation. This section may not be construed to create any cause of action for damages against the state or a political subdivision of the state, or any officer, employee, or agent of the state or its
(e) As used in this section, a “victim” is a person who suffers direct or threatened physical, psychological, or financial harm as a result of the commission or attempted commission of a crime or delinquent act or against whom the crime or delinquent act is committed. The term “victim” includes the victim’s lawful representative, the parent or guardian of a minor, or the next of kin of a homicide victim, except upon a showing that the interest of such individual would be in actual or potential conflict with the interests of the victim. The term “victim” does not include the accused. The terms “crime” and “criminal” include delinquent acts and conduct Victims of crime or their lawful representatives, including the next of kin of homicide victims, are entitled to the right to be informed, to be present, and to be heard when relevant, at all crucial stages of criminal proceedings, to the extent that these rights do not interfere with the constitutional rights of the accused.

Section 8 of Article V of the State Constitution is amended, and section 21 is added to that article, to read:

ARTICLE V

JUDICIARY

SECTION 8. Eligibility.—No person shall be eligible for office of justice or judge of any court unless the person is an elector of the state and resides in the territorial jurisdiction of the court. No justice or judge shall serve after attaining the age of seventy years except upon temporary assignment or to complete a term, one-half of which has been served. No person is eligible for the office of justice of the...
supreme court or judge of a district court of appeal unless the person is, and has been for the preceding ten years, a member of the bar of Florida. No person is eligible for the office of circuit judge unless the person is, and has been for the preceding five years, a member of the bar of Florida. Unless otherwise provided by general law, no person is eligible for the office of county court judge unless the person is, and has been for the preceding five years, a member of the bar of Florida. Unless otherwise provided by general law, a person shall be eligible for election or appointment to the office of county court judge in a county having a population of 40,000 or less if the person is a member in good standing of the bar of Florida.

SECTION 21. Judicial interpretation of statutes and rules.—In interpreting a state statute or rule, a state court or an officer hearing an administrative action pursuant to general law may not defer to an administrative agency’s interpretation of such statute or rule, and must instead interpret such statute or rule de novo.

A new section is added to Article XII of the State Constitution to read:

ARTICLE XII
SCHEDULE
Eligibility of justices and judges.—The amendment to Section 8 of Article V, which increases the age at which a justice or judge is no longer eligible to serve in judicial office except upon temporary assignment, shall take effect July 1, 2019.
BE IT FURTHER PROPOSED that the following statement be placed on the ballot:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

ARTICLE I, SECTION 16

ARTICLE V, SECTIONS 8, 21

ARTICLE XII, NEW SECTION

RIGHTS OF CRIME VICTIMS; JUDGES.—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 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.
REVISION 2

A proposal to revise the State Constitution by the Constitution Revision Commission of Florida.

A proposed revision relating to higher education;
amending Section 7 of Article IX of the State Constitution to establish minimum vote thresholds for university boards of trustees and the board of governors to impose or authorize a new fee or increase an existing fee, as authorized by law; creating Section 8 of Article IX of the State Constitution to specify the purposes of the State College System and to provide for the governance structure of the system; and creating a new section in Article X of the State Constitution to establish the right of survivors of specified first responders and military members to death benefits.

Be It Proposed by the Constitution Revision Commission of Florida:

Section 7 of Article IX of the State Constitution is amended, and section 8 is added to that article, to read:

ARTICLE IX

EDUCATION

SECTION 7. State University System.—
(a) PURPOSES. In order to achieve excellence through teaching students, advancing research and providing public
service for the benefit of Florida’s citizens, their communities
and economies, the people hereby establish a system of
governance for the state university system of Florida.

(b) STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM. There shall be a single state
university system comprised of all public universities. A board
of trustees shall administer each public university and a board
of governors shall govern the state university system.

c) LOCAL BOARDS OF TRUSTEES. Each local constituent
university shall be administered by a board of trustees
consisting of thirteen members dedicated to the purposes of the
state university system. The board of governors shall establish
the powers and duties of the boards of trustees. Each board of
trustees shall consist of six citizen members appointed by the
governor and five citizen members appointed by the board of
governors. The appointed members shall be confirmed by the
senate and serve staggered terms of five years as provided by
law. The chair of the faculty senate, or the equivalent, and the
president of the student body of the university shall also be
members.

d) STATEWIDE BOARD OF GOVERNORS. The board of governors
shall be a body corporate consisting of seventeen members. The
board shall operate, regulate, control, and be fully responsible
for the management of the whole university system. These
responsibilities shall include, but not be limited to, defining
the distinctive mission of each constituent university and its
articulation with free public schools and community colleges,
ensuring the well-planned coordination and operation of the
system, and avoiding wasteful duplication of facilities or
programs. The board’s management shall be subject to the powers
of the legislature to appropriate for the expenditure of funds, and the board shall account for such expenditures as provided by law. The governor shall appoint to the board fourteen citizens dedicated to the purposes of the state university system. The appointed members shall be confirmed by the senate and serve staggered terms of seven years as provided by law. The commissioner of education, the chair of the advisory council of faculty senates, or the equivalent, and the president of the Florida student association, or the equivalent, shall also be members of the board.

(e) FEES. Any proposal or action of a constituent university to raise, impose, or authorize any fee, as authorized by law, must be approved by at least nine affirmative votes of the members of the board of trustees of the constituent university, if approval by the board of trustees is required by general law, and at least twelve affirmative votes of the members of the board of governors, if approval by the board of governors is required by general law, in order to take effect. A fee under this subsection shall not include tuition.

SECTION 8. State College System.—

(a) PURPOSES. In order to achieve excellence and to provide access to undergraduate education to the students of this state; to originate articulated pathways to a baccalaureate degree; to ensure superior commitment to teaching and learning; and to respond quickly and efficiently to meet the demand of communities by aligning certificate and degree programs with local and regional workforce needs, the people hereby establish a system of governance for the state college system of Florida.

(b) STATE COLLEGE SYSTEM. There shall be a single state
The college system comprised of all public community and state colleges. A local board of trustees shall govern each state college system institution and the state board of education shall supervise the state college system.

(c) LOCAL BOARDS OF TRUSTEES. Each state college system institution shall be governed by a local board of trustees dedicated to the purposes of the state college system. A member of a board of trustees must be a resident of the service delivery area of the college. The powers and duties of the boards of trustees shall be provided by law. Each member shall be appointed by the governor to staggered 4-year terms, subject to confirmation by the senate.

(d) ROLE OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION. The state board of education shall supervise the state college system as provided by law.

A new section is added to Article X of the State Constitution to read:

ARTICLE X

MISCELLANEOUS

Death benefits for survivors of first responders and military members.—

(a) A death benefit shall be paid by the employing agency when a firefighter; a paramedic; an emergency medical technician; a law enforcement, correctional, or correctional probation officer; or a member of the Florida National Guard, while engaged in the performance of their official duties, is:

(1) Accidentally killed or receives accidental bodily injury which results in the loss of the individual’s life,
provided that such killing is not the result of suicide and that such bodily injury is not intentionally self-inflicted; or

(2) Unlawfully and intentionally killed or dies as a result of such unlawful and intentional act or is killed during active duty.

(b) A death benefit shall be paid by funds from general revenue when an active duty member of the United States Armed Forces is:

(1) Accidentally killed or receives accidental bodily injury which results in the loss of the individual’s life, provided that such killing is not the result of suicide and that such bodily injury is not intentionally self-inflicted; or

(2) Unlawfully and intentionally killed or dies as a result of such unlawful and intentional act or is killed during active duty.

(c) If a firefighter; a paramedic; an emergency medical technician; a law enforcement, correctional, or correctional probation officer; or an active duty member of the Florida National Guard or United States Armed Forces is accidentally killed as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (b)(1), or unlawfully and intentionally killed as specified in paragraphs (a)(2) and (b)(2), the state shall waive certain educational expenses that the child or spouse of the deceased first responder or military member incurs while obtaining a career certificate, an undergraduate education, or a postgraduate education.

(d) An eligible first responder must have been working for the State of Florida or any of its political subdivisions or agencies at the time of death. An eligible military member must
have been a resident of this state or his or her duty post must have been within this state at the time of death.

(e) The legislature shall implement this section by general law.

(f) This section shall take effect on July 1, 2019.

BE IT FURTHER PROPOSED that the following statement be placed on the ballot:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

ARTICLE IX, SECTIONS 7, 8

ARTICLE X, NEW SECTION

FIRST RESPONDER AND MILITARY MEMBER SURVIVOR BENEFITS;

PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.—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.
A proposal to revise the State Constitution by the Constitution Revision Commission of Florida.

A proposed revision relating to education; amending Section 4 of Article IX and creating a new section in Article XII of the State Constitution to establish a limitation on the period for which a person may serve as a member of a district school board; amending Section 4 of Article IX of the State Constitution to specify which schools are operated, controlled, and supervised by a school board; and creating a new section in Article IX of the State Constitution to require the Legislature to provide for the promotion of civic literacy in public education.

Be It Proposed by the Constitution Revision Commission of Florida:

Section 4 of Article IX of the State Constitution is amended, and a new section is added to that article, to read:

ARTICLE IX
EDUCATION
SECTION 4. School districts; school boards.—
(a) Each county shall constitute a school district; provided, two or more contiguous counties, upon vote of the electors of each county pursuant to law, may be combined into one school district. In each school district there shall be a
school board composed of five or more members chosen by vote of the electors in a nonpartisan election for appropriately staggered terms of four years, as provided by law. A person may not appear on the ballot for re-election to the office of school board if, by the end of the current term of office, the person would have served, or but for resignation would have served, in that office for eight consecutive years.

(b) The school board shall operate, control, and supervise all free public schools established by the district school board within the school district and determine the rate of school district taxes within the limits prescribed herein. Two or more school districts may operate and finance joint educational programs.

SECTION . Civic literacy.—As education is essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the legislature shall provide by law for the promotion of civic literacy in order to ensure that students enrolled in public education understand and are prepared to exercise their rights and responsibilities as citizens of a constitutional republic.

A new section is added to Article XII of the State Constitution to read:

ARTICLE XII
SCHEDULE

Limitation on terms of office for members of a district school board.—This section and the amendment to Section 4 of Article IX imposing term limits for the terms of office for members of a district school board shall take effect on the date it is approved by the electorate, but no service in a term of office.
office which commenced prior to November 6, 2018, will be counted against the limitation imposed by this amendment.

BE IT FURTHER PROPOSED that the following statement be placed on the ballot:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
ARTICLE IX, SECTION 4, NEW SECTION
ARTICLE XII, NEW SECTION
SCHOOL BOARD TERM LIMITS AND DUTIES; PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—
Creates a term limit of eight consecutive years for school board members and requires the legislature to provide for the promotion of civic literacy in public schools. Currently, district school boards have a constitutional duty to operate, control, and supervise all public schools. The amendment maintains a school board’s duties to public schools it establishes, but permits the state to operate, control, and supervise public schools not established by the school board.
REVISION 4

A proposal to revise the State Constitution by the Constitution Revision Commission of Florida.

A proposed revision relating to environmental health; amending Section 7 of Article II of the State Constitution to prohibit the drilling for exploration or extraction of oil and natural gas in specified state waters; and amending Section 20 of Article X of the State Constitution to establish a general prohibition on the use of vapor-generating electronic devices in enclosed indoor workplaces.

Be It Proposed by the Constitution Revision Commission of Florida:

Section 7 of Article II of the State Constitution is amended to read:

ARTICLE II
GENERAL PROVISIONS
SECTION 7. Natural resources and scenic beauty.—
(a) It shall be the policy of the state to conserve and protect its natural resources and scenic beauty. Adequate provision shall be made by law for the abatement of air and water pollution and of excessive and unnecessary noise and for the conservation and protection of natural resources.
(b) Those in the Everglades Agricultural Area who cause water pollution within the Everglades Protection Area or the
Everglades Agricultural Area shall be primarily responsible for paying the costs of the abatement of that pollution. For the purposes of this subsection, the terms “Everglades Protection Area” and “Everglades Agricultural Area” shall have the meanings as defined in statutes in effect on January 1, 1996.

(c) To protect the people of Florida and their environment, drilling for exploration or extraction of oil or natural gas is prohibited on lands beneath all state waters which have not been alienated and that lie between the mean high water line and the outermost boundaries of the state’s territorial seas. This prohibition does not apply to the transportation of oil and gas products produced outside of such waters. This subsection is self-executing.

Section 20 of Article X of the State Constitution is amended to read:

ARTICLE X

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 20. Workplaces without tobacco smoke or vapor.—
(a) PROHIBITION. As a Florida health initiative to protect people from the health hazards of second-hand tobacco smoke and vapor, tobacco smoking and the use of vapor-generating electronic devices are prohibited in enclosed indoor workplaces. This section does not preclude the adoption of ordinances that impose more restrictive regulation on the use of vapor-generating electronic devices than is provided in this section.

(b) EXCEPTIONS. As further explained in the definitions below, tobacco smoking and the use of vapor-generating
electronic devices may be permitted in private residences whenever they are not being used commercially to provide child care, adult care, or health care, or any combination thereof; and further may be permitted in retail tobacco shops, vapor-generating electronic device retailers, designated smoking guest rooms at hotels and other public lodging establishments; and stand-alone bars. However, nothing in this section or in its implementing legislation or regulations shall prohibit the owner, lessee, or other person in control of the use of an enclosed indoor workplace from further prohibiting or limiting smoking or the use of vapor-generating electronic devices therein.

(c) DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this section, the following words and terms shall have the stated meanings:

(1) “Smoking” means inhaling, exhaling, burning, carrying, or possessing any lighted tobacco product, including cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, and any other lighted tobacco product.

(2) “Second-hand smoke,” also known as environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), means smoke emitted from lighted, smoldering, or burning tobacco when the smoker is not inhaling; smoke emitted at the mouthpiece during puff drawing; and smoke exhaled by the smoker.

(3) “Work” means any person’s providing any employment or employment-type service for or at the request of another individual or individuals or any public or private entity, whether for compensation or not, whether full or part-time, whether legally or not. “Work” includes, without limitation, any such service performed by an employee, independent contractor, agent, partner, proprietor, manager, officer, director,
CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

(4) “Enclosed indoor workplace” means any place where one or more persons engages in work, and which place is predominantly or totally bounded on all sides and above by physical barriers, regardless of whether such barriers consist of or include uncovered openings, screened or otherwise partially covered openings; or open or closed windows, jalousies, doors, or the like. This section applies to all such enclosed indoor workplaces without regard to whether work is occurring at any given time.

(5) “Commercial” use of a private residence means any time during which the owner, lessee, or other person occupying or controlling the use of the private residence is furnishing in the private residence, or causing or allowing to be furnished in the private residence, child care, adult care, or health care, or any combination thereof, and receiving or expecting to receive compensation therefor.

(6) “Retail tobacco shop” means any enclosed indoor workplace dedicated to or predominantly for the retail sale of tobacco, tobacco products, and accessories for such products, in which the sale of other products or services is merely incidental.

(7) “Designated smoking guest rooms at public lodging establishments” means the sleeping rooms and directly associated private areas, such as bathrooms, living rooms, and kitchen areas, if any, rented to guests for their exclusive transient occupancy in public lodging establishments including hotels, motels, resort condominiums, transient apartments, transient...
lodging establishments, rooming houses, boarding houses, resort
dwellings, bed and breakfast inns, and the like; and designated
by the person or persons having management authority over such
public lodging establishment as rooms in which smoking may be
permitted.

(8) “Stand-alone bar” means any place of business devoted
during any time of operation predominantly or totally to serving
alcoholic beverages, intoxicating beverages, or intoxicating
liquors, or any combination thereof, for consumption on the
licensed premises; in which the serving of food, if any, is
merely incidental to the consumption of any such beverage; and
that is not located within, and does not share any common
entryway or common indoor area with, any other enclosed indoor
workplace including any business for which the sale of food or
any other product or service is more than an incidental source
of gross revenue.

(9) “Vapor-generating electronic device” means any product
that employs an electronic, a chemical, or a mechanical means
capable of producing vapor or aerosol from a nicotine product or
any other substance, including, but not limited to, an
electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo,
electronic pipe, or other similar device or product, any
replacement cartridge for such device, and any other container
of a solution or other substance intended to be used with or
within an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic
cigarillo, electronic pipe, or other similar device or product.

(10) “Vapor-generating electronic device retailer” means
any enclosed indoor workplace dedicated to or predominantly for
the retail sale of vapor-generating electronic devices and

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components, parts, and accessories for such products, in which
the sale of other products or services is merely incidental.

(d) LEGISLATION. In the next regular legislative session
occurring after voter approval of this section or any amendment
to this section amendment, the Florida legislature shall adopt
legislation to implement this section and any amendment to this
section amendment in a manner consistent with its broad purpose
and stated terms, and having an effective date no later than
July 1 of the year following voter approval. Such legislation
shall include, without limitation, civil penalties for
violations of this section; provisions for administrative
enforcement; and the requirement and authorization of agency
rules for implementation and enforcement. This section does not
Nothing herein shall preclude the legislature from enacting any
law constituting or allowing a more restrictive regulation of
tobacco smoking or the use of vapor-generating electronic
device than is provided in this section.

BE IT FURTHER PROPOSED that the following statement be placed on
the ballot:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
ARTICLE II, SECTION 7
ARTICLE X, SECTION 20
PROHIBITS OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS DRILLING; PROHIBITS VAPING
IN ENCLOSED INDOOR WORKPLACES.—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.
REVISION 5

A proposal to revise the State Constitution by the Constitution Revision Commission of Florida.

A proposed revision relating to state and local government; amending Section 3 of Article III of the State Constitution to provide that the Legislature convene for regular session on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in January of each even-numbered year; amending Section 4 of Article IV of the State Constitution to establish the Office of Domestic Security and Counterterrorism within the Department of Law Enforcement; amending Section 11 of Article IV of the State Constitution to provide, rather than authorize, the Legislature to provide for the Department of Veterans’ Affairs and prescribe its duties by general law and to specify that the head of the department is the Governor and Cabinet; and amending Sections 1 and 6 of Article VIII of the State Constitution to remove the authority of a county charter or a special law to provide for choosing county officers in a manner other than election and to prohibit a county charter from abolishing county officers, transferring the duties of a county officer to another officer or office, changing the length of terms of county officers, or establishing any manner of selection of county officers other than by election.
Be It Proposed by the Constitution Revision Commission of Florida:

Section 3 of Article III of the State Constitution is amended to read:

ARTICLE III

LEGISLATURE

SECTION 3. Sessions of the legislature.—

(a) ORGANIZATION SESSIONS. On the fourteenth day following each general election the legislature shall convene for the exclusive purpose of organization and selection of officers.

(b) REGULAR SESSIONS. A regular session of the legislature shall convene on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March of each odd-numbered year, and on the second first Tuesday after the first Monday in March, or such other date as may be fixed by law, of each even-numbered year.

(c) SPECIAL SESSIONS.

(1) The governor, by proclamation stating the purpose, may convene the legislature in special session during which only such legislative business may be transacted as is within the purview of the proclamation, or of a communication from the governor, or is introduced by consent of two-thirds of the membership of each house.

(2) A special session of the legislature may be convened as provided by law.

(d) LENGTH OF SESSIONS. A regular session of the legislature shall not exceed sixty consecutive days, and a special session shall not exceed twenty consecutive days, unless
extended beyond such limit by a three-fifths vote of each house. During such an extension no new business may be taken up in either house without the consent of two-thirds of its membership.

(e) ADJOURNMENT. Neither house shall adjourn for more than seventy-two consecutive hours except pursuant to concurrent resolution.

(f) ADJOURNMENT BY GOVERNOR. If, during any regular or special session, the two houses cannot agree upon a time for adjournment, the governor may adjourn the session sine die or to any date within the period authorized for such session; provided that, at least twenty-four hours before adjourning the session, and while neither house is in recess, each house shall be given formal written notice of the governor’s intention to do so, and agreement reached within that period by both houses on a time for adjournment shall prevail.

Sections 4 and 11 of Article IV of the State Constitution are amended to read:

ARTICLE IV
EXECUTIVE

SECTION 4. Cabinet.—

(a) There shall be a cabinet composed of an attorney general, a chief financial officer, and a commissioner of agriculture. In addition to the powers and duties specified herein, they shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed by law. In the event of a tie vote of the governor and cabinet, the side on which the governor voted shall be deemed to prevail.
(b) The attorney general shall be the chief state legal officer. There is created in the office of the attorney general the position of statewide prosecutor. The statewide prosecutor shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the state attorneys to prosecute violations of criminal laws occurring or having occurred, in two or more judicial circuits as part of a related transaction, or when any such offense is affecting or has affected two or more judicial circuits as provided by general law. The statewide prosecutor shall be appointed by the attorney general from not less than three persons nominated by the judicial nominating commission for the supreme court, or as otherwise provided by general law.

(c) The chief financial officer shall serve as the chief fiscal officer of the state, and shall settle and approve accounts against the state, and shall keep all state funds and securities.

(d) The commissioner of agriculture shall have supervision of matters pertaining to agriculture except as otherwise provided by law.

(e) The governor as chair, the chief financial officer, and the attorney general shall constitute the state board of administration, which shall succeed to all the power, control, and authority of the state board of administration established pursuant to Article IX, Section 16 of the Constitution of 1885, and which shall continue as a body at least for the life of Article XII, Section 9(c).

(f) The governor as chair, the chief financial officer, the attorney general, and the commissioner of agriculture shall constitute the trustees of the internal improvement trust fund.
and the land acquisition trust fund as provided by law.

(g) The governor as chair, the chief financial officer, the attorney general, and the commissioner of agriculture shall constitute the agency head of the Department of Law Enforcement. The Office of Domestic Security and Counterterrorism is created within the Department of Law Enforcement. The Office of Domestic Security and Counterterrorism shall provide support for prosecutors and federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies that investigate or analyze information relating to attempts or acts of terrorism or that prosecute terrorism, and shall perform any other duties that are provided by law.

SECTION 11. Department of Veterans’ Affairs.—The legislature, by general law, shall provide for the establishment of the Department of Veterans’ Affairs and prescribe its duties. The head of the department is the governor and cabinet.

Sections 1 and 6 of Article VIII of the State Constitution are amended to read:

ARTICLE VIII
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1. Counties.—
(a) POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS. The state shall be divided by law into political subdivisions called counties. Counties may be created, abolished or changed by law, with provision for payment or apportionment of the public debt.

(b) COUNTY FUNDS. The care, custody and method of disbursing county funds shall be provided by general law.

(c) GOVERNMENT. Pursuant to general or special law, a
county government may be established by charter which shall be
adopted, amended or repealed only upon vote of the electors of
the county in a special election called for that purpose.

(d) COUNTY OFFICERS. There shall be elected by the electors
of each county, for terms of four years, a sheriff, a tax
collector, a property appraiser, a supervisor of elections, and
a clerk of the circuit court; except, when provided by county
charter or special law approved by vote of the electors of the
county, any county officer may be chosen in another manner
therein specified, or any county office may be abolished when
all the duties of the office prescribed by general law are
transferred to another office. Unless when not otherwise
provided by county charter or special law approved by vote of
the electors or pursuant to Article V, section 16, the clerk of
the circuit court shall be ex officio clerk of the board of
county commissioners, auditor, recorder and custodian of all
county funds. Notwithstanding subsection 6(e) of this article, a
county charter may not abolish the office of a sheriff, a tax
collector, a property appraiser, a supervisor of elections, or a
clerk of the circuit court; transfer the duties of those
officers to another officer or office; change the length of the
four-year term of office; or establish any manner of selection
other than by election by the electors of the county.

(e) COMMISSIONERS. Except when otherwise provided by county
charter, the governing body of each county shall be a board of
county commissioners composed of five or seven members serving
staggered terms of four years. After each decennial census the
board of county commissioners shall divide the county into
districts of contiguous territory as nearly equal in population
as practicable. One commissioner residing in each district shall be elected as provided by law.

(f) NON-CHARTER GOVERNMENT. Counties not operating under county charters shall have such power of self-government as is provided by general or special law. The board of county commissioners of a county not operating under a charter may enact, in a manner prescribed by general law, county ordinances not inconsistent with general or special law, but an ordinance in conflict with a municipal ordinance shall not be effective within the municipality to the extent of such conflict.

(g) CHARTER GOVERNMENT. Counties operating under county charters shall have all powers of local self-government not inconsistent with general law, or with special law approved by vote of the electors. The governing body of a county operating under a charter may enact county ordinances not inconsistent with general law. The charter shall provide which shall prevail in the event of conflict between county and municipal ordinances.

(h) TAXES; LIMITATION. Property situate within municipalities shall not be subject to taxation for services rendered by the county exclusively for the benefit of the property or residents in unincorporated areas.

(i) COUNTY ORDINANCES. Each county ordinance shall be filed with the custodian of state records and shall become effective at such time thereafter as is provided by general law.

(j) VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES. Persons violating county ordinances shall be prosecuted and punished as provided by law.

(k) COUNTY SEAT. In every county there shall be a county seat at which shall be located the principal offices and
permanent records of all county officers. The county seat may not be moved except as provided by general law. Branch offices for the conduct of county business may be established elsewhere in the county by resolution of the governing body of the county in the manner prescribed by law. No instrument shall be deemed recorded until filed at the county seat, or a branch office designated by the governing body of the county for the recording of instruments, according to law.

SECTION 6. Schedule to Article VIII.—

(a) This article shall replace all of Article VIII of the Constitution of 1885, as amended, except those sections expressly retained and made a part of this article by reference.

(b) COUNTIES; COUNTY SEATS; MUNICIPALITIES; DISTRICTS. The status of the following items as they exist on the date this article becomes effective is recognized and shall be continued until changed in accordance with law: the counties of the state; their status with respect to the legality of the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines and beers; the method of selection of county officers; the performance of municipal functions by county officers; the county seats; and the municipalities and special districts of the state, their powers, jurisdiction and government.

(c) OFFICERS TO CONTINUE IN OFFICE. Every person holding office when this article becomes effective shall continue in office for the remainder of the term if that office is not abolished. If the office is abolished the incumbent shall be paid adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, for the loss of emoluments for the remainder of the term.

(d) ORDINANCES. Local laws relating only to unincorporated
areas of a county on the effective date of this article may be amended or repealed by county ordinance.

(e) CONSOLIDATION AND HOME RULE. Article VIII, Sections 9, 10, 11 and 24, of the Constitution of 1885, as amended, shall remain in full force and effect as to each county affected, as if this article had not been adopted, until that county shall expressly adopt a charter or home rule plan pursuant to this article. All provisions of the Metropolitan Dade County Home Rule Charter, heretofore or hereafter adopted by the electors of Dade County pursuant to Article VIII, Section 11, of the Constitution of 1885, as amended, shall be valid, and any amendments to such charter shall be valid; provided that the said provisions of such charter and the said amendments thereto are authorized under said Article VIII, Section 11, of the Constitution of 1885, as amended.

(f) DADE COUNTY; POWERS CONFERRED UPON MUNICIPALITIES. To the extent not inconsistent with the powers of existing municipalities or general law, the Metropolitan Government of Dade County may exercise all the powers conferred now or hereafter by general law upon municipalities.

(g) SELECTION AND DUTIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.—

(1) Except as provided in this subsection, the amendment to Section 1 of this article, relating to the selection and duties of county officers, shall take effect January 5, 2021, but shall govern with respect to the qualifying for and the holding of the primary and general elections for county constitutional officers in 2020.

(2) For Miami-Dade County and Broward County, the amendment to Section 1 of this article, relating to the selection and
duties of county officers, shall take effect January 7, 2025, but shall govern with respect to the qualifying for and the holding of the primary and general elections for county constitutional officers in 2024.

(h)(g) DELETION OF OBSOLETE SCHEDULE ITEMS. The legislature shall have power, by joint resolution, to delete from this article any subsection of this Section 6, including this subsection, when all events to which the subsection to be deleted is or could become applicable have occurred. A legislative determination of fact made as a basis for application of this subsection shall be subject to judicial review.

BE IT FURTHER PROPOSED that the following statement be placed on the ballot:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

ARTICLE III, SECTION 3
ARTICLE IV, SECTIONS 4, 11
ARTICLE VIII, SECTIONS 1, 6

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE AND OPERATION.—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 Constitution Revision Commission 2017-2018 Final Report
security and counterterrorism within department of law enforcement.
REVISION 6

A proposal to revise the State Constitution by the Constitution Revision Commission of Florida.

A proposed revision relating to the removal of discriminatory and obsolete provisions; amending Section 2 of Article I of the State Constitution to remove a provision authorizing laws that regulate or prohibit the ownership, inheritance, disposition, and possession of real property by aliens ineligible for citizenship; amending Section 9 of Article X of the State Constitution to remove prohibition on the retroactive application of changes in criminal laws to the punishment of previously committed crimes; and amending Section 19 of Article X of the State Constitution to delete an obsolete provision regarding the development of a high speed ground transportation system.

Be It Proposed by the Constitution Revision Commission of Florida:

Section 2 of Article I of the State Constitution is amended to read:

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

SECTION 2. Basic rights.—All natural persons, female and male alike, are equal before the law and have inalienable
rights, among which are the right to enjoy and defend life and liberty, to pursue happiness, to be rewarded for industry, and to acquire, possess and protect property; except that the ownership, inheritance, disposition and possession of real property by aliens ineligible for citizenship may be regulated or prohibited by law. No person shall be deprived of any right because of race, religion, national origin, or physical disability.

Sections 9 and 19 of Article X of the State Constitution are amended to read:

ARTICLE X
MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 9. Repeal of criminal statutes.—Repeal or amendment of a criminal statute shall not affect prosecution or punishment for any crime previously committed before such repeal.

SECTION 19. Repealed High speed ground transportation system. To reduce traffic congestion and provide alternatives to the traveling public, it is hereby declared to be in the public interest that a high speed ground transportation system consisting of a monorail, fixed guideway or magnetic levitation system, capable of speeds in excess of 120 miles per hour, be developed and operated in the State of Florida to provide high speed ground transportation by innovative, efficient and effective technologies consisting of dedicated rails or guideways separated from motor vehicular traffic that will link the five largest urban areas of the State as determined by the Legislature and provide for access to existing air and ground transportation facilities and services. The Legislature, the
Cabinet and the Governor are hereby directed to proceed with the development of such a system by the State and/or by a private entity pursuant to state approval and authorization, including the acquisition of right-of-way, the financing of design and construction of the system, and the operation of the system, as provided by specific appropriation and by law, with construction to begin on or before November 1, 2003.

BE IT FURTHER PROPOSED that the following statement be placed on the ballot:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
ARTICLE I, SECTION 2
ARTICLE X, SECTIONS 9, 19
PROPERTY RIGHTS; REMOVAL OF OBSOLETE PROVISION; CRIMINAL STATUTES.—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.
REVISION 7

A proposal to revise the State Constitution by the Constitution Revision Commission of Florida.

A proposed revision relating to ethics in government; amending Section 8 of Article II and Section 13 of Article V of the State Constitution, and creating a new section in Article XII of the State Constitution, to establish certain restrictions for specified public officers and the judiciary regarding lobbying for compensation of another person or entity before certain government bodies and to prohibit the abuse of a public position by public officers and employees.

Be It Proposed by the Constitution Revision Commission of Florida:

Section 8 of Article II of the State Constitution is amended to read:

ARTICLE II
GENERAL PROVISIONS
SECTION 8. Ethics in government.—A public office is a public trust. The people shall have the right to secure and sustain that trust against abuse. To assure this right:
(a) All elected constitutional officers and candidates for such offices and, as may be determined by law, other public officers, candidates, and employees shall file full and public disclosure of their financial interests.
(b) All elected public officers and candidates for such offices shall file full and public disclosure of their campaign finances.

(c) Any public officer or employee who breaches the public trust for private gain and any person or entity inducing such breach shall be liable to the state for all financial benefits obtained by such actions. The manner of recovery and additional damages may be provided by law.

(d) Any public officer or employee who is convicted of a felony involving a breach of public trust shall be subject to forfeiture of rights and privileges under a public retirement system or pension plan in such manner as may be provided by law.

(e) No member of the legislature or statewide elected officer shall personally represent another person or entity for compensation before the government body or agency of which the individual was an officer or member for a period of two years following vacation of office. No member of the legislature shall personally represent another person or entity for compensation during term of office before any state agency other than judicial tribunals. Similar restrictions on other public officers and employees may be established by law.

(f)(1) For purposes of this subsection, the term "public officer" means a statewide elected officer, a member of the legislature, a county commissioner, a county officer pursuant to Article VIII or county charter, a school board member, a superintendent of schools, an elected municipal officer, an elected special district officer in a special district with ad valorem taxing authority, or a person serving as a secretary, an executive director, or other agency head of a department of the Constitution Revision Commission
executive branch of state government.

(2) A public officer shall not lobby for compensation on issues of policy, appropriations, or procurement before the federal government, the legislature, any state government body or agency, or any political subdivision of this state, during his or her term of office.

(3) A public officer shall not lobby for compensation on issues of policy, appropriations, or procurement for a period of six years after vacation of public position, as follows:

a. A statewide elected officer or member of the legislature shall not lobby the legislature or any state government body or agency.

b. A person serving as a secretary, an executive director, or other agency head of a department of the executive branch of state government shall not lobby the legislature, the governor, the executive office of the governor, members of the cabinet, a department that is headed by a member of the cabinet, or his or her former department.

c. A county commissioner, a county officer pursuant to Article VIII or county charter, a school board member, a superintendent of schools, an elected municipal officer, or an elected special district officer in a special district with ad valorem taxing authority shall not lobby his or her former agency or governing body.

(4) This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit a public officer from carrying out the duties of his or her public office.

(5) The legislature may enact legislation to implement this subsection, including, but not limited to, defining terms and
providing penalties for violations. Any such law shall not contain provisions on any other subject.

(g) There shall be an independent commission to conduct investigations and make public reports on all complaints concerning breach of public trust by public officers or employees not within the jurisdiction of the judicial qualifications commission.

(h)(1) A code of ethics for all state employees and nonjudicial officers prohibiting conflict between public duty and private interests shall be prescribed by law.

(2) A public officer or public employee shall not abuse his or her public position in order to obtain a disproportionate benefit for himself or herself; his or her spouse, children, or employer; or for any business with which he or she contracts; in which he or she is an officer, a partner, a director, or a proprietor; or in which he or she owns an interest. The Florida Commission on Ethics shall, by rule in accordance with statutory procedures governing administrative rulemaking, define the term “disproportionate benefit” and prescribe the requisite intent for finding a violation of this prohibition for purposes of enforcing this paragraph. Appropriate penalties shall be prescribed by law.

(i) This section shall not be construed to limit disclosures and prohibitions which may be established by law to preserve the public trust and avoid conflicts between public duties and private interests.

(j) Schedule—On the effective date of this amendment and until changed by law:

(1) Full and public disclosure of financial interests shall
mean filing with the custodian of state records by July 1 of each year a sworn statement showing net worth and identifying each asset and liability in excess of $1,000 and its value together with one of the following:

a. A copy of the person’s most recent federal income tax return; or

b. A sworn statement which identifies each separate source and amount of income which exceeds $1,000. The forms for such source disclosure and the rules under which they are to be filed shall be prescribed by the independent commission established in subsection (g) (f), and such rules shall include disclosure of secondary sources of income.

(2) Persons holding statewide elective offices shall also file disclosure of their financial interests pursuant to paragraph (1) subsection (i)(1).

(3) The independent commission provided for in subsection (g) (f) shall mean the Florida Commission on Ethics.

Section 13 of Article V of the State Constitution is amended to read:

ARTICLE V

JUDICIARY

SECTION 13. Ethics in the judiciary Prohibited activities.—

(a) All justices and judges shall devote full time to their judicial duties. A justice or judge They shall not engage in the practice of law or hold office in any political party.

(b) A former justice or former judge shall not lobby for compensation on issues of policy, appropriations, or procurement before the legislative or executive branches of state government.
for a period of six years after he or she vacates his or her
judicial position. The legislature may enact legislation to
implement this subsection, including, but not limited to,
defining terms and providing penalties for violations. Any such
law shall not contain provisions on any other subject.

A new section is added to Article XII of the State
Constitution to read:

ARTICLE XII

SCHEDULE

Prohibitions regarding lobbying for compensation and abuse
of public position by public officers and public employees.—The
amendments to Section 8 of Article II and Section 13 of Article
V shall take effect December 31, 2022; except that the
amendments to Section 8(h) of Article II shall take effect
December 31, 2020, and:

(a) The Florida Commission on Ethics shall, by rule, define
the term “disproportionate benefit” and prescribe the requisite
intent for finding a violation of the prohibition against abuse
of public position by October 1, 2019, as specified in Section
8(h) of Article II.

(b) Following the adoption of rules pursuant to subsection
(a), the legislature shall enact implementing legislation
establishing penalties for violations of the prohibition against
abuse of public position to take effect December 31, 2020.

BE IT FURTHER PROPOSED that the following statement be placed on
the ballot:

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

ARTICLE II, SECTION 8

ARTICLE V, SECTION 13

ARTICLE XII, NEW SECTION

LOBBYING AND ABUSE OF OFFICE BY PUBLIC OFFICERS.—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.
A proposal to revise the State Constitution by the Constitution Revision Commission of Florida.

A proposed revision relating to ending dog racing; creating new sections in Article X and Article XII of the State Constitution to prohibit the racing of, and wagering on, greyhounds and other dogs after a specified date.

Be It Proposed by the Constitution Revision Commission of Florida:

A new section is added to Article X of the State Constitution to read:

ARTICLE X
MISCELLANEOUS

Prohibition on racing of and wagering on greyhounds or other dogs.—The humane treatment of animals is a fundamental value of the people of the State of Florida. After December 31, 2020, a person authorized to conduct gaming or pari-mutuel operations may not race greyhounds or any member of the Canis Familiaris subspecies in connection with any wager for money or any other thing of value in this state, and persons in this state may not wager money or any other thing of value on the outcome of a live dog race occurring in this state. The failure to conduct greyhound racing or wagering on greyhound racing after December 31, 2018, does not constitute grounds to revoke

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.
or deny renewal of other related gaming licenses held by a person who is a licensed greyhound permitholder on January 1, 2018, and does not affect the eligibility of such permitholder, or such permitholder’s facility, to conduct other pari-mutuel activities authorized by general law. By general law, the legislature shall specify civil or criminal penalties for violations of this section and for activities that aid or abet violations of this section.

A new section is added to Article XII of the State Constitution to read:

ARTICLE XII
SCHEDULE

Prohibition on racing of or wagering on greyhounds or other dogs.-The amendment to Article X, which prohibits the racing of or wagering on greyhound and other dogs, and the creation of this section, shall take effect upon the approval of the electors.

BE IT FURTHER PROPOSED that the following statement be placed on the ballot:

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
ARTICLE X, NEW SECTION
ARTICLE XII, NEW SECTION
ENDS DOG RACING.—Phases out commercial dog racing in connection with wagering by 2020. Other gaming activities are not affected.