OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT
GULF COUNTY, FLORIDA • NOVEMBER 5, 2024

Instructions: to vote, fill in the oval (⬭) completely next to your choice. Use only the marking device provided or a black or blue pen. If you make a mistake, ask for a new ballot. Do not cross out or your vote may not count.

To vote for a write-in candidate, fill in the oval (⬭) and print the name clearly on the blank line provided for the write-in candidate.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT
(Vote for One)

- ⬭ Donald J. Trump / JD Vance — REP
- ⬭ Kamala D. Harris / Tim Walz — DEM
- ⬭ Chase Oliver / Mike ter Maat — LPF
- ⬭ Claudia De la Cruz / Karina Garcia — PSL
- ⬭ Randall Terry / Stephen Broden — CPF
- ⬭ Peter Sonski / Lauren Onak — ASP
- ⬭ Jill Stein / Rudolph Ware — GRE
- ⬭ _____ Write-in

UNITED STATES SENATOR
(Vote for One)

- ⬭ Rick Scott — REP
- ⬭ Debbie Mucarsel-Powell — DEM
- ⬭ Feena Bonoan — LPF
- ⬭ Tuan TQ Nguyen — NPA
- ⬭ Ben Everidge — NPA
- ⬭ _____ Write-in

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS DISTRICT 2
(Vote for One)

- ⬭ Neal Dunn — REP
- ⬭ Yen Bailey — DEM

STATE SENATOR DISTRICT 3
(Vote for One)

- ⬭ Corey Simon — REP
- ⬭ Daryl Parks — DEM

STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 7
(Vote for One)

- ⬭ Jason Shoaf — REP
- ⬭ Kenny Beasley — DEM

TAX COLLECTOR
(Vote for One)

- ⬭ Ashley Lister Forehand — REP
- ⬭ Candye Lewis — DEM

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

Shall Judge Renatha Francis of the Supreme Court be retained in office?

- ⬭ Yes
- ⬭ No

Shall Judge Meredith Sasso of the Supreme Court be retained in office?

- ⬭ Yes
- ⬭ No

FIRST DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL

Shall Judge Stephanie Ray of the First District Court of Appeals be retained in office?

- ⬭ Yes
- ⬭ No

Shall Judge Bradford L. Thomas of the First District Court of Appeals be retained in office?

- ⬭ Yes
- ⬭ No

Shall M. Kemmerly Thomas of the First District Court of Appeals be retained in office?

- ⬭ Yes
- ⬭ No

NO. 1 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ARTICLE IX, SECTION 4 AND ARTICLE XII

Partisan Election of Members of District School Boards
Proposing amendments to the State Constitution to require members of a district school board to be elected in a partisan election rather than a nonpartisan election and to specify that the amendment only applies to elections held on or after the November 2026 general election. However, partisan primary elections may occur before the 2026 general election for purposes of nomination political party candidates to that office for placement on the 2026 general election ballot.

- ⬭ Yes
- ⬭ No

NO. 2 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ARTICLE I, SECTION 28

Right to Fish and Hunt
Proposing an amendment to the State Constitution to preserve forever fishing and hunting, including by the use of traditional methods, as a public right and preferred means of responsibly managing and controlling fish and wildlife. Specifies that the amendment does not limit the authority granted to the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission under Section 9 of Article IV of the State Constitution.

- ⬭ Yes
- ⬭ No

NO. 3 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ARTICLE X, SECTION 29

Adult Person Use of Marijuana
Allowing adults 21 years or older to possess, purchase, or use marijuana products and marijuana accessories for non-medical personal consumption by smoking, ingestion, or otherwise; allows Medical Marijuana Treatment Centers, and other state licensed entities, to acquire, cultivate, process, manufacture, sell, and distribute such products and accessories. Applies to Florida law; does not change or immunize violations of federal law. Establishes possession limits for personal use. Allows consistent legislation. Defines terms. Provides effective date.

Financial and State Budget Impact Statements
The amendment's financial impact primarily comes from expected sales tax collections. If legal today, sales of non-medical marijuana would be subject to sales tax and would remain so if voters approve this amendment. Based on other states' experiences, expected retail sales of non-medical marijuana would generate at least $195.6 million annually in state and local sales tax revenues once the retail market is fully operational, although the timing of this occurring is unclear. Under current law, the existing statutory framework for medical marijuana is repealed six months after the effective date of this amendment which affects how this amendment will be implemented. A new regulatory structure for both medical and non-medical use of marijuana will be needed. Its design cannot be fully known until the legislature acts; however, regulatory costs will probably be offset by regulatory fees. Other potential costs and savings cannot be predicted.
THIS PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE A NET POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE STATE BUDGET. THIS IMPACT MAY RESULT IN GENERATING ADDITIONAL REVENUE OR AN INCREASE IN GOVERNMENT SERVICES.

- ⬭ Yes
- ⬭ No

ELECTION DAY
NOVEMBER 5, 2024
POLLS OPEN
7:00 am - 7:00 pm (ET)

NO. 4 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ARTICLE I, NEW SECTION

Amendment to Limit Government Interference with Abortion
No law shall prohibit, penalize, delay, or restrict abortion before viability or when necessary to protect the patient's health, as determined by the patient's healthcare provider. This amendment does not change the Legislature's constitutional authority to require notification to a parent or guardian before a minor has an abortion.

Financial and State Budget Impact Statements
The proposed amendment would result in significantly more abortions and fewer live births per year in Florida. The increase in abortions could be even greater if the amendment invalidates laws requiring parental consent before minors undergo abortions and those ensuring only licensed physicians perform abortions. There is also uncertainty about whether the amendment will require the state to subsidize abortions with public funds. Litigations to resolve those and other uncertainties will result in additional costs to the state government and state courts that will negatively impact the state budget. An increase in abortions may negatively affect the growth of state and local revenues over time. Because the fiscal impact of increased abortions on state and local revenues and costs cannot be estimated with precision, the total impact of the proposed amendment is indeterminate.
THE FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THIS AMENDMENT CANNOT BE DETERMINED DUE TO AMBIGUITIES AND UNCERTAINTIES SURROUNDING THE AMENDMENT'S IMPACT.

- ⬭ Yes
- ⬭ No

NO. 5 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ARTICLE VII, SECTION 6 AND ARTICLE XII

Annual Adjustments to the Value of Certain Homestead Exemptions
Proposing an amendment to the State adjustment for inflation to the value of current or future homestead exemptions that apply solely to levies other than school district levies and for which every person who has legal or equitable title to real estate and maintains thereon the permanent residence of the owner, or another person legally or naturally dependent upon the owner is eligible. This amendment takes effect January 1, 2025.

- ⬭ Yes
- ⬭ No

NO. 6 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ARTICLE VI, SECTION 7

Repeal of Public Campaign Financing Requirement
Proposing the repeal of the provision in the State Constitution which requires public financing for campaigns of candidates for elective statewide office who agree to campaign spending limits.

- ⬭ Yes
- ⬭ No

GULF COUNTY SHALL CONTINUE THE IMPOSITION OF A 1% TOURIST DEVELOPMENT TAX ON LEASES OR RENTALS OF SHORT TERM ACCOMADATIONS

To continue the imposition of 1% per dollar tax upon visitors to Gulf County that rent and/or lease short term until such time the tax is repealed by referendum to continue the support and funding for the promotion and advertisement of tourism for Gulf County parks and recreation for the benefit of Gulf County, Florida and its visitor; and the continued support and funding for activities, services, venues and events event that maintain the purpose of attraction of Gulf County, Florida?

- ⬭ Yes
- ⬭ No

CONTINUES FUNDING FOR TEACHERS, WORKFORCE TRAINING, STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT THROUGH RENEWAL OF AD VALOREM MILLAGE REFERENDUM

Shall the Gulf County School District continue the 1 mill per year ad valorem millage to retain and recruit quality teachers; provide workforce training; improve school safety and security; preserve the arts; upgrade technology and classroom resources; fund other education programs and school operational needs; beginning July 1, 2025 and ending, June 30, 2029.

- ⬭ Yes
- ⬭ No