

OFFICIAL GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT
BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA
NOVEMBER 5, 2002

- TO VOTE, COMPLETELY FILL IN THE OVAL ☐ NEXT TO YOUR CHOICE.
- Use only the marking device provided or a number 2 pencil.
- If you make a mistake, don't hesitate to ask for a new ballot. If you erase or make other marks, your vote may not count.
- To vote for a candidate whose name is not printed on the ballot, fill in the oval, and write in the candidate's name on the blank line provided for a write-in candidate.

CONGRESSIONAL		NONPARTISAN JUDICIAL/SCHOOL BOARD	
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 15TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (Vote for One)		DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL	
☐ Dave WELDON	REP	Shall Judge Thomas D. SAWAYA of the Fifth District Court of Appeal be retained in office? ☐ YES ☐ NO	
☐ Jim TSO	DEM		
☐ Write-in			
STATE		CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS OR OTHER PUBLIC MEASURES	
GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (Vote for One)		No. 1 Constitutional Amendment Article I, Section 17 Amending Article I, Section 17 of the State Constitution Proposing an amendment to the State Constitution identical to a proposed amendment to Section 17 of Article I of the State Constitution which was approved by a statewide vote in 1998. The Supreme Court of Florida struck the 1998 amendment in a ruling in which four of the seven justices found that the ballot summary was inaccurate. The proposed amendment expressly authorizes the death penalty for capital crimes and expressly authorizes retroactive changes in the method of execution. The amendment changes the prohibition against "cruel or unusual punishment," currently provided in Section 17 of Article I of the State Constitution, to a prohibition against "cruel and unusual punishment" to conform with the wording of the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The amendment prohibits reduction of a death sentence based on invalidity of an execution method and provides for continued force of the sentence. The amendment permits any execution method unless prohibited by the United States Constitution. The amendment requires construction of the prohibition against cruel or unusual punishment and the proposed prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment to conform to United States Supreme Court interpretation of the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The amendment would prevent state courts, including the Florida Supreme Court, from treating the state constitutional prohibition against cruel or unusual punishment as being more expansive than the federal constitutional prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment or United States Supreme Court interpretations thereof. The amendment effectively nullifies rights currently allowed under the state prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment which may afford greater protections for those subject to punishment for crimes than will be provided by the amendment. Under the amendment, the protections afforded those subject to punishment for crimes under the "cruel or unusual punishment" clause, as that clause currently appears in Section 17 of Article I of the State Constitution, will be the same as the minimum protections provided under the "cruel and unusual" punishments clause of the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The amendment provides for retroactive applicability. Specifically, the proposal amends Section 17 of Article I of the State Constitution, to read as set forth below. The word <u>stricken</u> is a deletion; words <u>underlined</u> are additions: SECTION 17. Excessive punishments.--Excessive fines, cruel <u>and</u> or unusual punishment, attainder, forfeiture of estate, indefinite imprisonment, and unreasonable detention of witnesses are forbidden. <u>The death penalty is an authorized punishment for capital crimes designated by the legislature. The prohibition against cruel or unusual punishment, and the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment, shall be construed in conformity with decisions of the United States Supreme Court which interpret the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment provided in the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Any method of execution shall be allowed, unless prohibited by the United States Constitution. Methods of execution may be designated by the legislature, and a change in any method of execution may be applied retroactively. A sentence of death shall not be reduced on the basis that a method of execution is invalid. In any case in which an execution method is declared invalid, the death sentence shall remain in force until the sentence can be lawfully executed by any valid method. This section shall apply retroactively.</u> ☐ YES ☐ NO	
☐ Jeb BUSH, Gov. Frank T. BROGAN, Lt. Gov	REP		
☐ Bill MC BRIDE, Gov Tom ROSSIN, Lt. Gov.	DEM		
☐ Robert (Bob) KUNST, Gov. Linda MIKLOWITZ, Lt. Gov.	NPA		
☐ Write-in			
ATTORNEY GENERAL (Vote for One)			
☐ Charlie CRIST	REP		
☐ Buddy DYER	DEM		
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE (Vote for One)			
☐ Charles H. BRONSON	REP		
☐ David NELSON	DEM		
☐ Write-in			
LEGISLATIVE			
STATE SENATOR, 26TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT (Vote for One)			
☐ RACE REMOVED			
☐ Write-in			
STATE REPRESENTATIVE, 29TH HOUSE DISTRICT (Vote for One)			
☐ L. Ralph POPPELL	REP		
☐ Chris STAGMAN	DEM		
☐ Criag R. CHAMBERLIN	LIB		
NONPARTISAN JUDICIAL/SCHOOL BOARD			
SUPREME COURT			
Shall Justice Harry Lee ANSTEAD of the Supreme Court be retained in office?			
☐ YES ☐ NO			
Shall Justice Charles T. WELLS of the Supreme Court be retained in office?			
☐ YES ☐ NO			
DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL			
Shall Judge Richard B. ORFINGER of the Fifth District Court of Appeal be retained in office?			
☐ YES ☐ NO			
Shall Judge William David PALMER of the Fifth District Court of Appeal be retained in office?			
☐ YES ☐ NO			
Shall Judge Robert J. ("Bob") PLEUS, Jr. of the Fifth District Court of Appeal be retained in office?			
☐ YES ☐ NO			

VOTE BOTH SIDES OF BALLOT

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS OR OTHER PUBLIC MEASURES	CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS OR OTHER PUBLIC MEASURES
No. 6 Constitutional Amendment Article X, Section 20 Protect People from the Health Hazards of Second-Hand Tobacco Smoke by Prohibiting Workplace Smoking To protect people from the health hazards of second-hand tobacco smoke, this amendment prohibits tobacco smoking in enclosed indoor workplaces. Allows exceptions for private residences except when they are being used to provide commercial child care, adult care or health care. Also allows exceptions for retail tobacco shops, designated smoking guest rooms at hotels and other public lodging establishments, and stand-alone bars. Provides definitions, and requires the legislature to promptly implement this amendment. ☐ YES ☐ NO	No. 11 Constitutional Amendment Article IX, Section 7 Local Trustees and Statewide Governing Board to Manage Florida's University System A local board of trustees shall administer each state university. Each board shall have thirteen members dedicated to excellence in teaching, research, and service to community. A statewide governing board of seventeen members shall be responsible for the coordinated and accountable operation of the whole university system. Wasteful duplication of facilities or programs is to be avoided. Provides procedures for selection and confirmation of board members, including one student and one faculty representative per board. ☐ YES ☐ NO
No. 7 Constitutional Amendment Article VII, Section 4 Exemption for Construction of Living Quarters for Parents or Grandparents Proposes an amendment to the State Constitution to allow counties to exempt from taxation an increase in the assessed value of homestead property resulting from constructing living quarters for a parent or grandparent of the property owner or the property owner's spouse who is 62 years old or older. Limits the amount of such exemption to the increase in assessed value resulting from such construction or 20 percent of the total assessed value of the property as improved, whichever is less. ☐ YES ☐ NO	Independent Review of Proposed Charter Amendments Shall a new section 7.4A of the Home Rule Charter for Brevard County be created to provide for the independent review of the constitutionality and validity of proposed charter amendments sponsored by the County Commission or Charter Review Commission prior to placing such proposed charter amendments on a referendum ballot? ☐ YES ☐ NO
No. 8 Constitutional Amendment Article IX, Section 1 Voluntary Universal Pre-Kindergarten Education Every four-year-old child in Florida shall be offered a high quality pre-kindergarten learning opportunity by the state no later than the 2005 school year. This voluntary early childhood development and education program shall be established according to high quality standards and shall be free for all Florida four-year-olds without taking away funds used for existing education, health and development programs. ☐ YES ☐ NO	
No. 9 Constitutional Amendment Article IX, Section 1 Florida's Amendment to Reduce Class Size Proposes an amendment to the State Constitution to require that the Legislature provide funding for sufficient classrooms so that there be a maximum number of students in public school classes for various grade levels; requires compliance by the beginning of the 2010 school year; requires the Legislature, and not local school districts, to pay for the costs associated with reduced class size; prescribes a schedule for phased-in funding to achieve the required maximum class size. ☐ YES ☐ NO	
No. 10 Constitutional Amendment Article X, Section 19 Animal Cruelty Amendment: Limiting Cruel and Inhumane Confinement of Pigs During Pregnancy Inhumane treatment of animals is a concern of Florida citizens; to prevent cruelty to animals and as recommended by The Humane Society of the United States, no person shall confine a pig during pregnancy in a cage, crate or other enclosure, or tether a pregnant pig, on a farm so that the pig is prevented from turning around freely, except for veterinary purposes and during the prebirthing period; provides definitions, penalties, and an effective date. ☐ YES ☐ NO	

VOTE BOTH SIDES OF BALLOT