NONPARTISAN VOTER GUIDE · PALM BEACH COUNTY

Your vote. Your plan.

eliminating racism empowering women
ywca
Palm Beach County

When, where, and how to vote in the November 3, 2026 general election, plus plain-language guides to all three constitutional amendments on your ballot.

Election Day: Tue., Nov. 3 | **Early voting through Nov. 1** | **Amendments need 60% to pass**

WHEN TO VOTE

Key dates

OCT 5 — Registration deadline PASSED
Already registered? Check your status and precinct at votepalmbeach.gov.

OCT 19 — Early voting opens
28 locations countywide, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day through Sun., Nov. 1.

OCT 22 — Last day to request a mail ballot
By 5 p.m. at votepalmbeach.gov. Send it anywhere you can reliably get mail. Want it sent somewhere other than your address on file? Florida law requires a signed, written request that includes your FL driver's license number, FL ID number, or the last 4 digits of your SSN.

NOV 1 — Last day of early voting
Sites close at 7 p.m. After this, vote in person at your assigned precinct only.

NOV 3 — Election Day
Polls open 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. at your precinct. In line by 7 p.m.? You can vote.

NOV 3 — Mail ballots due by 7 p.m.
At the SOE Main Office (5 p.m. at branch offices). Too late to mail by then, so drop it off.

WHERE & HOW

Three ways to vote

Oct. 19 to Nov. 1
Vote early
Use any of the 28 early voting sites in the county, no matter where you live.
votepalmbeach.gov/167/Early-Voting

Request by Oct. 22
Vote by mail
Fill it out at home, sign the envelope, and return it. Drop it off if Election Day is close.
votepalmbeach.gov

Tue., Nov. 3
Vote on Election Day
Vote in person at your assigned precinct only. It is on your voter card and online.
votepalmbeach.gov

Before you go

1. **Check your registration.**
Confirm your name, address, and polling place online. Moved within Palm Beach County? Update your address when you vote.

2. **No ID with you? You can still vote.**
Ask for a provisional ballot. It counts if your signature matches the one on file.

3. **Bring ID with a photo and signature.**
Florida driver's license or ID card, U.S. passport, debit or credit card, military, student, government employee, or public assistance ID, and others. Two IDs are fine if together they show both. A new state law changes the ID list starting in 2027. It does not affect this election.

4. **Read your whole ballot.**
The three constitutional amendments are near the end. See pages 3 and 4.

5. **Ask for help if you need it.**
Every site has accessible voting equipment. You can bring a helper, as long as it is not your employer or union officer.

PRIVACY & SAFETY

Voting safely when your address must stay hidden

Know this first

In Florida, voter registration records, including home addresses, are public record. Anyone can request them. If you are a survivor of domestic violence or stalking, talk with a YWCA advocate before you register or change your address.

Florida's Address Confidentiality Program (ACP)

- Run by the Florida Attorney General for survivors of domestic violence and stalking. You get a substitute address that stands in for your real one on public records, including voter records.
- Once enrolled, you register in person at the Supervisor of Elections office with your ACP card. Your real address stays off the public voter file.
- ACP voters vote by mail. Your ballot goes to the Attorney General's office and is forwarded to you, so no one sees where you live.
- Apply through a certified advocate. YWCA Harmony House advocates can walk you through it. Attorney General's ACP office: (850) 414-3300.

Not enrolled in ACP?

- Never register at the address of a confidential shelter. Ask an advocate which address is safest for you.
- Voting by mail lets you skip crowded polling places where you could be seen.
- Your ballot choices are always secret. No one, including poll workers, can see or share how you voted.
- Poll workers look at your ID to confirm who you are, but they do not publish your address.

ACP enrollment takes time and may not be finished before Nov. 3. It still protects you in every future election, so it is worth starting now.

NO PERMANENT ADDRESS

You can vote without a home address

Florida law says registration rules cannot be used to keep people without housing from voting. Your address is only used to place you in the right precinct.

Addresses you can use

- A place you regularly stay or can be reached
- A church or organization that agrees to accept your mail
- General delivery at a specific post office
- A street corner, park, or other spot you regularly return to
- No regular spot in the county? You can be registered at the Supervisor of Elections Main Office address. You can vote in county, state, and federal races, but not city elections.

For this election

- Registration for Nov. 3 closed Oct. 5. Already registered and moved within the county? Update your address when you vote.
- Want to vote by mail? Request it by Oct. 22 and have it sent to a post office box, general delivery, or an organization that accepts your mail. If that is not your address on file, the request must be in writing and signed.
- Bring a photo and signature ID if you have one. If not, ask for a provisional ballot.

ON YOUR BALLOT

The three constitutional amendments

All three were placed on the ballot by the Florida Legislature and each needs 60% of the vote to pass.

AMENDMENT 1

A bigger state rainy-day fund

Raises the cap on Florida's Budget Stabilization Fund, the money set aside for hurricanes, emergencies, and downturns, from 10% to 25% of the prior year's general revenue. The Legislature would deposit $750 million a year until it is full. Deposits could pause in years the fund is used, or by a two-thirds vote once every five years for a critical need over $750 million.

A YES vote
Raises the cap to 25% and requires yearly deposits.

A NO vote
Keeps the current cap of 5% to 10%.

SUPPORTERS SAY
It keeps Florida ready for storms and recessions without raising taxes.

OPPONENTS SAY
The fund is already full, and locking budget rules into the Constitution ties up money that could go to tax cuts or services.

AMENDMENT 2

Tax exemption for farm equipment

Exempts farm equipment and other business property used for agriculture or agritourism, such as tractors and harvesting machines, from property taxes when it is kept on land the farmer owns or leases. A legislative analysis estimates local governments would collect **about $31 million less per year** starting in FY 2027-28, money that funds services like fire rescue, sheriffs, parks, and roads.

A YES vote
Farm equipment and similar property become exempt from property tax.

A NO vote
That property stays taxable, as it is today.

SUPPORTERS SAY
It helps Florida farms facing high costs and competition from imports.

OPPONENTS SAY
The biggest benefits go to landowners with the most equipment; a capped exemption would better help small and mid-size farms.

CANDIDATES

Who is on your ballot?

The League of Women Voters of Palm Beach County's free, nonpartisan guide covers every federal, state, and local race, with each candidate's answers in their own words. Enter your address at VOTE411 to see your exact ballot. Printed copies are at Palm Beach County Library System branches.

vote411.org/ballot

AMENDMENT 3

A larger homestead exemption

- Raises the homestead exemption on **non-school** property taxes from about $50,000 today to $150,000 in 2027 and $250,000 in 2028, then adjusts it for inflation. The school-tax exemption stays at $25,000.
- People who become Florida residents after Dec. 31, 2026 start at $50,000 and wait five years for the larger exemption.
- Lowers the yearly assessment cap on rentals and businesses from 10% to 5%, and limits what local property tax dollars can fund.

A YES vote
Homeowners get a much larger exemption; local governments collect less property tax.

A NO vote
Keeps today's exemption of about $50,000.

$4.9B to $8.7B

Estimated statewide drop in local revenue in FY 2027-28 and FY 2028-29 (state Revenue Estimating Conference)

~$250 million

Palm Beach County's estimated yearly loss once fully in place (County Administrator)

If local revenue drops, leaders have three main options

1

Cut services

Fewer police and fire rescue units, slower emergency response, and parks and beaches cleaned less often.

2

Add or raise fees

Like the trash fee you already pay, cities could charge for fire rescue, stormwater, or beach parking. Fees apply to everyone.

3

Raise the millage rate

One mill is $1 of tax per $1,000 of taxable value. Cities can levy up to 10 mills for operating costs.

Example: a city raises its rate from 5 to 10 mills. City portion of the bill, $650,000 home (near the county's median single-family home price), after 2028. Illustration only.

Who	Today (5 mills)	After (10 mills)	Change
Homesteaded owner	$3,000	$4,000	**+$1,000**
New resident (moves in 2027)	$3,000	$6,000	**+$3,000**
Rental or small business	$3,250	$6,500	**+$3,250**

SUPPORTERS SAY
It gives homeowners lasting relief as costs rise and keeps property tax dollars focused on core services like public safety.

OPPONENTS SAY
It shifts costs rather than cutting them. Sheriffs and police and fire unions warn of reduced public safety funding, and renters and new residents could pay more.

Estimate your own bill with the Palm Beach County Property Appraiser's Amendment 3 calculator at **pbcpao.gov**.

YWCA of Palm Beach County shares this guide for community education. We do not support or oppose any candidate, party, or ballot measure.

Sources: Palm Beach County Supervisor of Elections; Florida Division of Elections voter residency guidance; Florida Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program; Florida Revenue Estimating Conference; WLRN; WPTV; CBS12. Current as of October 19, 2026. Confirm details at votepalmbeach.gov.