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State of Florida  
COMMISSION ON ETHICS  
P.O. Drawer 15709  
Tallahassee, Florida 32317-5709

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Tallahassee, Florida 32303

*"A Public Office is a Public Trust"*

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## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Commission Members  
**FROM:** Gray Schafer, Assistant General Counsel  
**DATE:** August 24, 2022  
**RE:** Rule Hearing

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The Commission is being asked to consider and approve rulemaking involving necessary updates to Chapter 34-8, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) and incorporated materials (the instructions for the CE Form 6, the instructions for the CE Form 6F, the CE Form 1 and its instructions, and the CE Form 1F and its instructions). The amendments solely concern updating the calendar years reflected in these materials. The rule amendments have been duly noticed and materials have been provided to the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee.

The Notice of Proposed Rule and incorporated forms and instructions for this matter are attached. You will be asked to approve these rule amendments at your September 9, 2022, Commission meeting.

Attachments

Rulemaking Authority 379.2522, 597.020 FS. Law Implemented 379.2522, 597.020 FS. History—New 1-4-87, Amended 5-21-87, 8-10-88, 7-9-89, 8-30-89, 5-6-93, 9-14-93, 8-21-94, Formerly 16R-7.010, Amended 9-1-95, 5-8-96, 2-6-97, 10-12-97, 2-12-98, 2-25-98, 7-1-98, 11-13-98, 12-28-98, 3-18-99, 7-1-99, Formerly 62R-7.010, Amended 6-19-00, 8-9-00, 10-14-01, 5-29-02, 8-17-04, 9-28-04, 7-28-08, 7-29-08, 4-26-10, 8-31-11, 3-23-17, 5-7-19, \_\_\_\_.

5L-1.008 Shellfish Handling.

(1) through (6) No change.

(7) A Commercial Harvester may not harvest, attempt to harvest, possess in or on Florida Waters or sell a wild shellfish unless they are harvesting pursuant to a valid saltwater products license with a shellfish endorsement, or Apalachicola Bay oyster harvesting license, issued by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

(8) An aquaculture leaseholder or Authorized User, or employees thereof, may not operate on an aquaculture lease, or possess or sell aquacultured shellfish unless in possession of a valid Aquaculture Certificate of Registration, or a copy of the certificate.

(7) through (12) renumbered (9) through (14).

Rulemaking Authority 597.020 FS. Law Implemented 597.020 FS. History—New 1-4-87, Amended 5-21-87, 8-10-88, 7-9-89, Formerly 16R-7.011, Amended 7-3-95, 2-6-97, 3-18-99, 6-23-99, Formerly 62R-7.011, Amended 8-9-00, 5-29-02, 7-29-08, 4-26-10, 8-31-11, 5-26-15, 3-23-17, 4-2-19, \_\_\_\_.

NAME OF PERSON ORIGINATING PROPOSED RULE:

Portia Sapp, Director of the Division of Aquaculture

NAME OF AGENCY HEAD WHO APPROVED THE PROPOSED RULE: Commissioner of Agriculture Nicole “Nikki” Fried

DATE PROPOSED RULE APPROVED BY AGENCY HEAD: May 16, 2022

DATE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED IN FAR: 06/15/2022

→ **COMMISSION ON ETHICS**

<b>RULE NOS.:</b>	<b>RULE TITLES:</b>
34-8.001	General
34-8.002	General Rules for Filing the CE Form 6 - Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests
34-8.008	Final Filing Using the CE Form 6F
34-8.202	General Rules for Filing the CE Form 1 - Statement of Financial Interests
34-8.208	Final Filing Using the CE Form 1F

**PURPOSE AND EFFECT:** The purpose of the amendments are to update and re-adopt the Form 6, Form 6F, Form 1, and Form 1F, and any correlating instructions, incorporated by reference in the aforementioned rules in Chapter 34-8, F.A.C. The updates solely concern changes to the calendar years referenced in the Forms and instructions. In particular: (1) Rules 34-

8.001(2)a. and 34-8.002, F.A.C. are being updated to have the instructions for the Form 6 reference the 2022 calendar year; (2) Rules 34-8.001(2)b. and 34-8.008, F.A.C. are being updated to have the instructions for the Form 6F reference the 2023 calendar year; (3) Rule 34-8.202, F.A.C. is being updated to have the Form 1 and its correlating instructions reference the 2022 calendar year; and (4) Rule 34-8.208, F.A.C. is being updated to have the Form 1F and its correlating instructions reference the 2023 calendar year.

**SUMMARY:** This rulemaking updates the calendar years referenced in the CE Form 6 - Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests; the CE Form 6F - Final Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests; the CE Form 1 - Statement of Financial Interests; and the CE Form 1F - Final Statement of Financial Interests. The rulemaking also affects instructions for completing these forms.

**SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REGULATORY COSTS AND LEGISLATIVE RATIFICATION:**

The Agency has determined that this will not have an adverse impact on small business or likely increase directly or indirectly regulatory costs in excess of \$200,000 in the aggregate within one year after the implementation of the rule. A SERC has not been prepared by the Agency.

The Agency has determined that the proposed rule is not expected to require legislative ratification based on the statement of estimated regulatory costs or if no SERC is required, the information expressly relied upon and described herein: Approximately 38,600 persons are required by law to file the CE Form 6 and CE Form 1 (and related forms) each year, depending on their positions. Other than the amount of time they expend to complete the forms, any economic impact is nominal. The Commission absorbs in its annual budget the costs of printing and distributing the forms. In addition, the rulemaking herein simply is intended to update the calendar years listed on the forms.

Any person who wishes to provide information regarding a statement of estimated regulatory costs, or provide a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative must do so in writing within 21 days of this notice.

**RULEMAKING AUTHORITY:** Art. II, Section 8, Fla. Const., 112.3144, 112.3145, 112.3147, 112.322(9), F.S.

**LAW IMPLEMENTED:** Art. II, Section 8, Fla. Const., 112.3144, 112.3145, 112.3147, 112.322, F.S.

**A HEARING WILL BE HELD AT THE DATE, TIME AND PLACE SHOWN BELOW:**

**DATE AND TIME:** September 9, 2022, 8:30 A.M.

**PLACE:** First District Court of Appeal, Third Floor Courtroom, 2000 Drayton Drive, Tallahassee, Florida

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to

participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 3 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Diana Westberry, Office Manager, Florida Commission on Ethics, (850)488-7864. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE IS: Gray Schafer, Assistant General Counsel, Florida Commission on Ethics, (850)488-7864

THE FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE IS:

34-8.001 General.

(1) No change.

(2) As used in this chapter and as referenced in the electronic filing system created and maintained by the Commission as provided in Section 112.31446, F.S., unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "CE Form 6 – Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests" means the fields of information required to complete the full and public disclosure requirements of Section 8, Art. II of the State Constitution, as set forth by the instructions available at [www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-XXXXX 43875 \(1/2023\) \(4/2022\)](http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-XXXXX 43875 (1/2023) (4/2022)).

b. "CE Form 6F – Final Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests" means the fields of information required to complete the final disclosure statement required by Section 112.3144(10), F.S., as set forth by the instructions available at [www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-XXXXX 43876 \(1/2023\) \(4/2022\)](http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-XXXXX 43876 (1/2023) (4/2022)).

c. No change.

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE January 1, 2023.

Rulemaking Authority Art. II, Section 8, Fla. Const., 112.3144, 112.31446, 112.3147, 112.322(9) FS. Law Implemented Art. II, Section 8, Fla. Const., 112.3144 FS. History–New 4-7-77, Formerly 34-8.01, Amended 8-7-94, 11-7-01, 1-1-22, \_\_\_\_.

34-8.002 General Rules for Filing the CE Form 6 – Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests.

(1) Every person who holds an office specified in Rule 34-8.003, F.A.C., must file full and public disclosure of his or her financial interests with the Commission by July 1 of each year during which he or she is in office, and every person who held an office specified in Rule 34-8.003, F.A.C., on December 31st of a year must file full and public disclosure of his or her financial interests with the Commission by July 1 of the following year, except that candidates who have already filed with a qualifying officer as part of qualifying are not required to also file with the Commission. Full and public disclosure of financial interests means completing, through the electronic filing system created and maintained by the Commission as

provided in Section 112.31446, F.S., a sworn disclosure filing, identified in the system as the CE Form 6 – Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests, showing net worth, assets, liabilities, and sources of income. The instructions for completing the Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests (1/2023) ~~(4/2022)~~

<http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-XXXXX 43878>, are incorporated by reference herein and may be obtained without cost from the Florida Commission on Ethics, P.O. Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, Florida 32317-5709, and may also be downloaded from the Commission’s website: [www.ethics.state.fl.us](http://www.ethics.state.fl.us). A candidate for an elective office specified in Rule 34-8.003, F.A.C., or otherwise specified by law must file this information prior to or at the time he or she qualifies as a candidate.

(2) through (4) No change.

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE January 1, 2023.

Rulemaking Authority Art. II, Section 8, Fla. Const., 112.3144, 112.31446, 112.3145, 112.3147, 112.322(9) FS. Law Implemented Art. II, Section 8, Fla. Const., 112.3144 FS. History–New 4-7-77, Amended 10-3-84, Formerly 34-8.02, Amended 8-7-94, 7-2-00, 11-7-01, 1-19-11, 1-1-12, 1-1-13, 1-1-14, 1-1-15, 1-1-16, 1-1-17, 1-1-18, 1-1-19, 1-1-20, 1-1-21, 1-1-22, \_\_\_\_.

34-8.008 Final Filing Using the CE Form 6F.

(1) Each person who is required to file full and public disclosure of financial interests shall, within 60 days of leaving his or her public position, complete and file through the electronic filing system created and maintained by the Commission as provided in Section 112.31446, F.S., a final disclosure statement covering the period between January 1 of the year in which the person leaves and his or her last day in the position, unless he or she takes another position within that 60-day period which requires full and public disclosure. The final filing shall be identified in the system as the CE Form 6F – Final Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests. The instructions for completing the Final Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests (1/2023) ~~(4/2022)~~, <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-XXXXX 43879>, are incorporated by reference herein and may be obtained without cost from the Florida Commission on Ethics, P.O. Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, Florida 32317-5709, and may also be downloaded from the Commission’s website: [www.ethics.state.fl.us](http://www.ethics.state.fl.us).

(2) through (3) No change.

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE January 1, 2023.

Rulemaking Authority 112.3144, 112.31446, 112.3147, 112.322(9) FS. Law Implemented 112.3144(5) FS. History–New 11-7-01, Amended 1-19-11, 1-1-12, 1-1-13, 1-1-14, 1-1-15, 1-1-16, 1-1-17, 1-1-18, 1-1-19, 1-1-20, 1-1-21, 1-1-22, \_\_\_\_.

34-8.202 General Rules for Filing the CE Form 1 – Statement of Financial Interests.

(1) A person who was a local officer as defined in Section 112.3145, F.S., on December 31st of a year must file by July 1 of the following year a statement of financial interests on the form prescribed by the Commission, CE Form 1 – Statement of Financial Interests, with the Supervisor of Elections in the county where he or she permanently resides, or, if the person does not permanently reside in Florida, with the supervisor of elections in the county of his or her agency’s headquarters, except that candidates who have already filed with a qualifying officer as part of qualifying are not required to also file with the Supervisor of Elections. The CE Form 1 (1/2023) ~~(4/2022)~~, <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-XXXXX 43570>, is incorporated by reference herein and may be obtained without cost from the Florida Commission on Ethics, P.O. Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, Florida 32317-5709, and may also be downloaded from the Commission’s website: [www.ethics.state.fl.us](http://www.ethics.state.fl.us).

(2) through (6) No change.

**PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE January 1, 2023.**

Rulemaking Authority 112.3145, 112.3147, 112.322(9) FS. Law Implemented 112.3145, 112.312(10) FS. History–New 11-7-01, Amended 1-19-11, 1-1-12, 1-1-13, 1-1-14, 1-1-15, 1-1-16, 1-1-17, 1-1-18, 1-1-19, 1-1-20, 1-1-21, 1-1-22,\_\_\_\_\_.

34-8.208 Final Filing Using the CE Form 1F.

(1) No change.

(2) The final filing shall be on the form prescribed by the Commission, CE Form 1F – Final Statement of Financial Interests. The CE Form 1F (1/2023) ~~(4/2022)~~, <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-XXXXX 43572>, is incorporated by reference herein and may be obtained without cost from the Florida Commission on Ethics, P.O. Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, Florida 32317-5709, and may also be downloaded from the Commission’s website: [www.ethics.state.fl.us](http://www.ethics.state.fl.us).

(3) through (4) No change.

**PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE January 1, 2023.**

Rulemaking Authority 112.3145, 112.3147, 112.322(9) FS. Law Implemented 112.3145 FS. History–New 11-7-01, Amended 1-19-11, 1-1-12, 1-1-13, 1-1-14, 1-1-15, 1-1-16, 1-1-17, 1-1-18, 1-1-19, 1-1-20, 1-1-21, 1-1-22,\_\_\_\_\_.

NAME OF PERSON ORIGINATING PROPOSED RULE: Gray Schafer, Assistant General Counsel, Florida Commission on Ethics, (850)488-7864

NAME OF AGENCY HEAD WHO APPROVED THE PROPOSED RULE: Kerrie Stillman, Executive Director, Florida Commission on Ethics

DATE PROPOSED RULE APPROVED BY AGENCY HEAD: August 11, 2022

DATE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED IN FAR: August 11, 2022

**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES**

**Division of Insurance Agent and Agency Services**

RULE NOS.: RULE TITLES:

69B-211.001 Purpose

69B-211.040 Purpose and Scope

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The purpose and effect will be to repeal rules 69B-211.001 and 69B-211.040.

SUMMARY: The rules set forth the purpose and scope of the licensing provisions of the Florida Insurance Code and the Department’s duty to enforce those provisions.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REGULATORY COSTS AND LEGISLATIVE RATIFICATION:

The Agency has determined that this will not have an adverse impact on small business or likely increase directly or indirectly regulatory costs in excess of \$200,000 in the aggregate within one year after the implementation of the rule. A SERC has not been prepared by the Agency.

The Agency has determined that the proposed rule is not expected to require legislative ratification based on the statement of estimated regulatory costs or if no SERC is required, the information expressly relied upon and described herein: The Department’s economic analysis of the potential impact of the proposed rule repeals determined that there will be no adverse economic impact or increased regulatory costs that would require legislative ratification.

Any person who wishes to provide information regarding a statement of estimated regulatory costs, or provide a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative must do so in writing within 21 days of this notice.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY: 624.308, 626.9958 FS.

LAW IMPLEMENTED: 112.011, 624.307(1), 626.161, 626.171, 626.201, 626.207, 626.211, 626.291, 626.601, 626.611(7), (14), 626.621(8), 626.631, 626.641, 626.681, 626.691, 626.9958 FS.

IF REQUESTED WITHIN 21 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE, A HEARING WILL BE SCHEDULED AND ANNOUNCED IN THE FAR.

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE IS: David Jones, Chief, Bureau of Licensing, 200 E. Gaines Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0318; (850)413-5460 or [David.Jones@myfloridacfo.com](mailto:David.Jones@myfloridacfo.com).

THE FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE IS:

**69B-211.001 Purpose.**

Rulemaking Authority 624.308, 626.9958 FS. Law Implemented 624.307(1), 626.112, 626.171, 627.683, 632.634, 634.171, 634.318, 634.420, 635.051, 642.034, 648.27, 648.30 FS. History–New 6-4-92, Formerly 4-211.001, Amended 11-26-14, Repealed\_\_\_\_\_.

**69B-211.040 Purpose and Scope.**

## **NOTICE**

Annual Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests is due July 1. If the annual form is not submitted via the electronic filing system created and maintained by the Commission by September 1 an automatic fine of \$25 for each day late will be imposed, up to a maximum penalty of \$1,500. Failure to file also can result in removal from public office or employment. [s. 112.3144, F.S. - applicable to officials other than judges]

In addition, failure to make any required disclosure constitutes grounds for and may be punished by one or more of the following: disqualification from being on the ballot, impeachment, removal or suspension from office or employment, demotion, reduction in salary, reprimand, or a civil penalty not exceeding \$10,000. [s. 112.317, F.S.]

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## **INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING AND FILING FORM 6 FULL AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS**

### **WHEN TO FILE:**

Officeholders: No later than July 1, 2023.

Candidates: During the qualifying period.

### **WHO MUST FILE FORM 6:**

All persons holding the following positions: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Cabinet members, members of the Legislature, State Attorneys, Public Defenders, Clerks of Circuit Courts, Sheriffs, Tax Collectors, Property Appraisers, Supervisors of Elections, County Commissioners, elected Superintendents of Schools, members of District School Boards, Mayor and members of the Jacksonville City Council, Judges of Compensation Claims; the Duval County Superintendent of Schools, and members of the Florida Housing Finance Corporation Board, each expressway authority, transportation authority (except the Jacksonville Transportation Authority), bridge authority, toll authority, or expressway agency created pursuant to Chapter 348 or 343, F.S., or any other general law, and judges, as required by Canon 6, Code of Judicial Conduct.

### **PUBLIC RECORD:**

The disclosure form is a public record and is required by law to be posted to the Commission's website. Your Social Security number, bank account, debit, charge, and credit card numbers are not required. If you are an active or former officer or employee listed in Section 119.071, F.S., whose home address or other information is exempt from disclosure, the Commission will maintain that confidentiality if you submit a written and notarized request.

**QUESTIONS** about this form or the ethics laws may be addressed to the Commission on Ethics, Post Office Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, Florida 32317-5709; physical address: 325 John Knox Road, Building E, Suite 200, Tallahassee, FL 32303; telephone (850) 488-7864.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 6:

### NET WORTH

[Required by Art. II, s. 8(a)(i)(1), Fla. Const.]

Report your net worth as of December 31, 2022, or a more current date, and list that date. This should be the same date used to value your assets and liabilities. In order to determine your net worth, you will need to total the value of all your assets and subtract the amount of all of your liabilities. Simply subtracting your liabilities from your assets will not result in an accurate net worth figure in most cases.

To total the value of your assets, add:

- (1) The aggregate value of household goods and personal effects, as reported in the Assets section of this form;
- (2) The value of all assets worth over \$1,000, as reported in the Assets section; and,
- (3) The total value of any assets worth less than \$1,000 that were not reported or included in the category of "household goods and personal effects."

To total the amount of your liabilities, add:

- (1) The total amount of each liability you reported in the Liabilities section of this form, except for any amounts listed in the "joint and several liabilities not reported above" portion; and,
- (2) The total amount of unreported liabilities (including those under \$1,000, credit card and retail installment accounts, and taxes owed).

### ASSETS WORTH MORE THAN \$1,000

[Required by Art. II, s. 8, Fla. Const.; s. 112.3144, F.S.]

#### HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS:

The value of your household goods and personal effects may be aggregated and reported as a lump sum, if their aggregate value exceeds \$1,000. The types of assets that can be reported in this manner are described on the form.

#### ASSETS INDIVIDUALLY VALUED AT MORE THAN \$1,000:

Describe, and state the value of, each asset you had on the reporting date you selected for your net worth, if the asset was worth more than \$1,000 and if you have not already included that asset in the aggregate value of your household goods and personal effects. Assets include, but are not limited to, things like interests in real property; cash; stocks; bonds; certificates of deposit; interests in businesses; beneficial interests in trusts; money owed you (including, but not limited to, loans made as a candidate to your own campaign); bank accounts in which you have an ownership interest; Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) accounts; and the Florida Prepaid College Plan. Assets also include investment products held in IRAs, brokerage accounts, and the Florida College Investment Plan. Note that the product contained in a brokerage account, IRA, or the Florida College Investment Plan, is your asset— not the account or plan itself.

You are not required to disclose assets owned solely by your spouse.

How to Identify or Describe the Asset:

- Real property: Identify by providing the street address of the property. If the property has no street address, identify by describing the property's location in a manner sufficient to enable a member of the public to ascertain its location without resorting to any other source of information.
- Intangible property: Identify the type of property and the business entity or person to which or to whom it relates. Do not list simply "stocks and bonds" or "bank accounts." For example, list "Stock (Williams Construction Co.)," "Bonds (Southern Water and Gas)," "Bank accounts (First National Bank)," "Smith family trust," "Promissory note and mortgage (owed by John and Jane Doe)."

How to Value Assets:

- Value each asset by its fair market value on the date used in the Net Worth section of this form.
- Jointly held assets: If you hold real or personal property jointly with another person, your interest equals your legal percentage of ownership in the property. However, assets that are held as tenants by the entirety or jointly with right of survivorship, including bank accounts held in such a manner, must be reported at 100% of their value.
- Partnerships: You are deemed to own an interest in a partnership which corresponds to your interest in the equity of that partnership.
- Trusts: You are deemed to own an interest in a trust which corresponds to your percentage interest in the trust corpus.
- Real property may be valued at its market value for tax purposes, unless a more accurate fair market value is available.
- Marketable securities which are widely traded and whose prices are generally available should be valued based upon the closing price on the valuation date.
- Accounts, notes, and loans receivable: Value at fair market value, which generally is the amount you reasonably expect to collect.
- Closely-held businesses: Use any method of valuation which in your judgment most closely approximates fair market value, such as book value, reproduction value, liquidation value, capitalized earnings value, capitalized cash flow value, or value established by "buy-out" agreements. It is suggested that the method of valuation chosen be indicated on the form.
- Life Insurance: Use cash surrender value less loans against the policy, plus accumulated dividends.
- The asset value of a leased vehicle is the vehicle's present value minus the lease residual (a number found on the lease document).

## LIABILITIES

[Required by Art. II, s. 8, Fla. Const.; s. 112.312, F.S.]

### LIABILITIES IN EXCESS OF \$1,000 :

List the name and address of each creditor to whom you owed more than \$1,000 on the date you chose for your net worth, and list the amount you owed. Liabilities include: accounts, notes, and

interest payable; debts or obligations (excluding taxes, unless the taxes have been reduced to a judgment) to governmental entities; judgments against you, and the unpaid portion of vehicle leases.

You are not required to disclose liabilities that are solely your spouse's responsibility.

You do not have to list on the form any of the following: credit card and retail installment accounts, taxes owed (unless the taxes have been reduced to a judgment), indebtedness on a life insurance policy owed to the company of issuance, or contingent liabilities. A "contingent liability" is one that will become an actual liability only when one or more future events occur or fail to occur, such as where you are liable only as a partner (without personal liability) for partnership debts, or where you are liable only as a guarantor, surety, or endorser on a promissory note. If you are a "co-maker" on a note and are jointly liable or jointly and severally liable, then it is not a contingent liability.

#### How to Determine the Amount of a Liability:

- Generally, the amount of the liability is the face amount of the debt.
- The amount of the liability of a vehicle lease is the sum of any past-due payments and all unpaid prospective lease payments.
- If you are the only person obligated to satisfy a liability, 100% of the liability should be listed.
- If you are jointly and severally liable with another person or entity, which often is the case where more than one person is liable on a promissory note, you should report here only the portion of the liability that corresponds to your percentage of liability. *However, if you are jointly and severally liable for a debt relating to property you own with one or more others as tenants by the entirety or jointly, with right of survivorship, report 100% of the total amount owed.*
- If you are only jointly (not jointly and severally) liable with another person or entity, your share of the liability should be determined in the same way as you determined your share of jointly held assets.

#### Examples:

- You owe \$10,000 to a bank for student loans, \$5,000 for credit card debts, and \$60,000 with your spouse to a savings and loan for the mortgage on the home you own with your spouse. You must report the name and address of the bank (\$10,000 being the amount of that liability) and the name and address of the savings and loan (\$60,000 being the amount of this liability). The credit card debts need not be reported.
- You and your 50% business partner have a \$100,000 business loan from a bank and you both are jointly and severally liable. Report the name and address of the bank and \$50,000 as the amount of the liability. If your liability for the loan is only as a partner, without personal liability, then the loan would be a contingent liability.

#### **JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITIES NOT REPORTED ABOVE:**

List in this part of the form the amount of each debt for which you were jointly and severally liable, that is not reported in the "Liabilities in Excess of \$1,000" part of the form. Example: You and your 50% business partner have a \$100,000 business loan from a bank and you both are jointly and severally liable. Report the name and address of the bank and \$50,000 as the amount of the liability, as you reported the other 50% of the debt earlier.



## INCOME

[Required by Art. II, s. 8, Fla. Const.]

### PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME:

List the name of each source of income that provided you with more than \$1,000 of income during 2022, the address of that source, and the amount of income received from that source. The income of your spouse need not be disclosed; however, if there is joint income to you and your spouse from property you own jointly (such as interest or dividends from a bank account or stocks), you should include all of that income.

"Income" means the same as "gross income" for federal income tax purposes, even if the income is not actually taxable, such as interest on tax-free bonds. Examples of income include: compensation for services, gross income from business, gains from property dealings, interest, rents, dividends, pensions, IRA distributions, distributive share of partnership gross income, and alimony if it is considered gross income under federal law, but not child support. Where income is derived from a business activity you should report the income to you, as calculated for income tax purposes, rather than the income to the business.

Examples:

- If you owned stock in and were employed by a corporation and received more than \$1,000 of income (salary, commissions, dividends, etc.) from the company, you should list the name of the company, its address, and the total amount of income received from it.
- If you were a partner in a law firm and your distributive share of partnership gross income exceeded \$1,000, you should list the name of the firm, its address, and the amount of your distributive share.
- If you received dividend or interest income from investments in stocks and bonds, list only each individual company from which you received more than \$1,000. Do not aggregate income from all of these investments.
- If more than \$1,000 of income was gained from the sale of property, then you should list as a source of income the name of the purchaser, the purchaser's address, and the amount of gain from the sale. If the purchaser's identity is unknown, such as where securities listed on an exchange are sold through a brokerage firm, the source of income should be listed simply as "sale of (name of company) stock," for example.
- If more than \$1,000 of your income was in the form of interest from one particular financial institution (aggregating interest from all CD's, accounts, etc., at that institution), list the name of the institution, its address, and the amount of income from that institution.

### SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME:

This part is intended to require the disclosure of major customers, clients, and other sources of income to businesses in which you own an interest. It is not for reporting income from second jobs. That kind of income should be reported as a "Primary Source of Income." You will *not* have anything to report *unless*:

- (1) You owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable or beneficial interest) during the disclosure period, more than 5% of the total assets or capital stock of a

- business entity (a corporation, partnership, limited partnership, LLC, proprietorship, joint venture, trust, firm, etc., doing business in Florida); and
- (2) You received more than \$1,000 in gross income from that business entity during the period.

If your ownership and gross income exceeded the two thresholds listed above, then for that business entity you must list every source of income to the business entity which exceeded 10% of the business entity's gross income (computed on the basis of the business entity's most recently completed fiscal year), the source's address, the source's principal business activity, and the name of the business entity in which you owned an interest. You do not have to list the amount of income the business derived from that major source of income.

Examples:

- You are the sole proprietor of a dry cleaning business, from which you received more than \$1,000 in gross income last year. If only one customer, a uniform rental company, provided more than 10% of your dry cleaning business, you must list the name of your business, the name of the uniform rental company, its address, and its principal business activity (uniform rentals).
- You are a 20% partner in a partnership that owns a shopping mall and your gross partnership income exceeded \$1,000. You should list the name of the partnership, the name of each tenant of the mall that provided more than 10% of the partnership's gross income, and the tenant's address and principal business activity.

## **INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES**

[Required by s. 112.3145, F.S.]

The types of businesses covered in this section include: state and federally chartered banks; state and federal savings and loan associations; cemetery companies; insurance companies; mortgage companies; credit unions; small loan companies; alcoholic beverage licensees; pari-mutuel wagering companies; utility companies; entities controlled by the Public Service Commission; and entities granted a franchise to operate by either a city or a county government.

You are required to make this disclosure if you own or owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable or beneficial interest) at any time during the disclosure period, more than 5% of the total assets or capital stock of one of the types of business entities listed above. You also must complete this part of the form for each of these types of businesses for which you are, or were at any time during 2022, an officer, director, partner, proprietor, or agent (other than a resident agent solely for service of process).

If you have or held such a position or ownership interest in one of these types of businesses, list: the name of the business, its address and principal business activity, and the position held with the business (if any). Also, if you own(ed) more than a 5% interest in the business, as described above, you must indicate that fact and describe the nature of your interest.

## **TRAINING CERTIFICATION**

[Required by s. 112.3142, F.S.]

If you are a Constitutional or elected municipal officer whose service began before March 31 of the year for which you are filing, you are required to complete four hours of ethics training which addresses Article II, Section 8 of the Florida Constitution, the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees, and the public records and open meetings laws of the state. You are required to certify on this form that you have taken such training.

(End of Instructions)

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING AND FILING FORM 6F FINAL FULL AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS

## **WHEN TO FILE:**

No later than 60 days after leaving the public office or position described on page 1, unless you take another position that requires you to file Form 6 within the 60-day period.

## **WHO MUST FILE FORM 6:**

All persons holding the following positions: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Cabinet members, members of the Legislature, State Attorneys, Public Defenders, Clerks of Circuit Courts, Sheriffs, Tax Collectors, Property Appraisers, Supervisors of Elections, County Commissioners, elected Superintendents of Schools, members of District School Boards, Mayor and members of the Jacksonville City Council, Judges of Compensation Claims; the Duval County Superintendent of Schools, and members of the Florida Housing Finance Corporation Board, each expressway authority, transportation authority (except the Jacksonville Transportation Authority), bridge authority, toll authority, or expressway agency created pursuant to Chapter 348 or 343, F.S., or any other general law, and judges, as required by Canon 6, Code of Judicial Conduct.

## **PUBLIC RECORD:**

The disclosure form is a public record and is required by law to be posted to the Commission's website. Your Social Security number, bank account, debit, charge, and credit card numbers are not required. If you are an active or former officer or employee listed in Section 119.071, F.S., whose home address or other information is exempt from disclosure, the Commission will maintain that confidentiality if you submit a written and notarized request.

**QUESTIONS** about this form or the ethics laws may be addressed to the Commission on Ethics, Post Office Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, Florida 32317-5709; physical address: 325 John Knox Road, Building E, Suite 200, Tallahassee, FL 32303; telephone (850) 488-7864.

**NOTE:** If you are leaving office or employment during the first half of 2023, you may not have filed Form 6 for 2022. In that case, this is not the last form you will file. Form 6F covers January 1, 2023, through your last day of office or employment. You will be required to file Form 6 for 2022 by July 1 of 2023.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 6F:

### NET WORTH

[Required by Art. II, s. 8(a)(i)(1), Fla. Const.]

Report your net worth as of the date you left public office and list that date. This should be the same date used to value your assets and liabilities. In order to determine your net worth, you will need to total the value of all your assets and subtract the amount of all of your liabilities. Simply subtracting your liabilities from your assets will not result in an accurate net worth figure in most cases.

To total the value of your assets, add:

- (1) The aggregate value of household goods and personal effects, as reported in the Assets section of this form;
- (2) The value of all assets worth over \$1,000, as reported in the Assets section; and,
- (3) The total value of any assets worth less than \$1,000 that were not reported or included in the category of "household goods and personal effects."

To total the amount of your liabilities, add:

- (1) The total amount of each liability you reported in the Liabilities section of this form, except for any amounts listed in the "joint and several liabilities not reported above" portion; and,
- (2) The total amount of unreported liabilities (including those under \$1,000, credit card and retail installment accounts, and taxes owed).

### **ASSETS WORTH MORE THAN \$1,000**

[Required by Art. II, s. 8, Fla. Const.; s. 112.3144, F.S.]

#### **HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS:**

The value of your household goods and personal effects may be aggregated and reported as a lump sum, if their aggregate value exceeds \$1,000. The types of assets that can be reported in this manner are described on the form.

#### **ASSETS INDIVIDUALLY VALUED AT MORE THAN \$1,000:**

Describe, and state the value of, each asset you had on the reporting date you selected for your net worth, if the asset was worth more than \$1,000 and if you have not already included that asset in the aggregate value of your household goods and personal effects. Assets include, but are not limited to, things like interests in real property; cash; stocks; bonds; certificates of deposit; interests in businesses; beneficial interests in trusts; money owed you (including, but not limited to, loans made as a candidate to your own campaign); bank accounts in which you have an ownership interest; Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) accounts; and the Florida Prepaid College Plan. Assets also include investment products held in IRAs, brokerage accounts, and the Florida College Investment Plan. Note that the product contained in a brokerage account, IRA, or the Florida College Investment Plan, is your asset—not the account or plan itself.

You are not required to disclose assets owned solely by your spouse.

#### **How to Identify or Describe the Asset:**

- Real property: Identify by providing the street address of the property. If the property has no street address, identify by describing the property's location in a manner sufficient to enable a member of the public to ascertain its location without resorting to any other source of information.
- Intangible property: Identify the type of property and the business entity or person to which or to whom it relates. Do not list simply "stocks and bonds" or "bank accounts." For example, list "Stock (Williams Construction Co.)," "Bonds (Southern Water and Gas)," "Bank accounts (First National Bank)," "Smith family trust," "Promissory note and mortgage (owed by John and Jane Doe)."

#### How to Value Assets:

- Value each asset by its fair market value on the date used in the Net Worth section of this form.
- Jointly held assets: If you hold real or personal property jointly with another person, your interest equals your legal percentage of ownership in the property. However, assets that are held as tenants by the entirety or jointly with right of survivorship, including bank accounts held in such a manner, must be reported at 100% of their value.
- Partnerships: You are deemed to own an interest in a partnership which corresponds to your interest in the equity of that partnership.
- Trusts: You are deemed to own an interest in a trust which corresponds to your percentage interest in the trust corpus.
- Real property may be valued at its market value for tax purposes, unless a more accurate fair market value is available.
- Marketable securities which are widely traded and whose prices are generally available should be valued based upon the closing price on the valuation date.
- Accounts, notes, and loans receivable: Value at fair market value, which generally is the amount you reasonably expect to collect.
- Closely-held businesses: Use any method of valuation which in your judgment most closely approximates fair market value, such as book value, reproduction value, liquidation value, capitalized earnings value, capitalized cash flow value, or value established by "buy-out" agreements. It is suggested that the method of valuation chosen be indicated on the form.
- Life Insurance: Use cash surrender value less loans against the policy, plus accumulated dividends.
- The asset value of a leased vehicle is the vehicle's present value minus the lease residual (a number found on the lease document).

## LIABILITIES

[Required by Art. II, s. 8, Fla. Const.; s. 112.312, F.S.]

### LIABILITIES IN EXCESS OF \$1,000 :

List the name and address of each creditor to whom you owed more than \$1,000 on the date you chose for your net worth, and list the amount you owed. Liabilities include: accounts, notes, and interest payable; debts or obligations (excluding taxes, unless the taxes have been reduced to a judgment) to governmental entities; judgments against you, and the unpaid portion of vehicle leases.

You are not required to disclose liabilities that are solely your spouse's responsibility.

You do not have to list on the form any of the following: credit card and retail installment accounts, taxes owed (unless the taxes have been reduced to a judgment), indebtedness on a life insurance policy owed to the company of issuance, or contingent liabilities. A "contingent liability" is one that will become an actual liability only when one or more future events occur or fail to occur, such as where you are liable only as a partner (without personal liability) for partnership debts, or where you are liable only as a guarantor, surety, or endorser on a promissory note. If you are a "co-maker" on a note and are jointly liable or jointly and severally liable, then it is not a contingent liability.

#### How to Determine the Amount of a Liability:

- Generally, the amount of the liability is the face amount of the debt.
- The amount of the liability of a vehicle lease is the sum of any past-due payments and all unpaid prospective lease payments.
- If you are the only person obligated to satisfy a liability, 100% of the liability should be listed.
- If you are jointly and severally liable with another person or entity, which often is the case where more than one person is liable on a promissory note, you should report here only the portion of the liability that corresponds to your percentage of liability. *However*, if you are jointly and severally liable for a debt relating to property you own with one or more others as tenants by the entirety or jointly, with right of survivorship, report 100% of the total amount owed.
- If you are only jointly (not jointly and severally) liable with another person or entity, your share of the liability should be determined in the same way as you determined your share of jointly held assets.

Examples:

- You owe \$10,000 to a bank for student loans, \$5,000 for credit card debts, and \$60,000 with your spouse to a savings and loan for the mortgage on the home you own with your spouse. You must report the name and address of the bank (\$10,000 being the amount of that liability) and the name and address of the savings and loan (\$60,000 being the amount of this liability). The credit card debts need not be reported.
- You and your 50% business partner have a \$100,000 business loan from a bank and you both are jointly and severally liable. Report the name and address of the bank and \$50,000 as the amount of the liability. If your liability for the loan is only as a partner, without personal liability, then the loan would be a contingent liability.

**JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITIES NOT REPORTED ABOVE:**

List in this part of the form the amount of each debt for which you were jointly and severally liable, that is not reported in the "Liabilities in Excess of \$1,000" part of the form. Example: You and your 50% business partner have a \$100,000 business loan from a bank and you both are jointly and severally liable. Report the name and address of the bank and \$50,000 as the amount of the liability, as you reported the other 50% of the debt earlier.

**INCOME**

[Required by Art. II, s. 8, Fla. Const.]

**PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME:**

List the name of each source of income that provided you with more than \$1,000 of income during the disclosure period, the address of that source, and the amount of income received from that source. The income of your spouse need not be disclosed; however, if there is joint income to you and your spouse from property you own jointly (such as interest or dividends from a bank account or stocks), you should include all of that income.

"Income" means the same as "gross income" for federal income tax purposes, even if the income is not actually taxable, such as interest on tax-free bonds. Examples of income include: compensation for services, gross income from business, gains from property dealings, interest, rents, dividends, pensions, IRA distributions, distributive share of partnership gross income, and alimony if it is considered gross income under federal law, but not child support. Where income is derived from a business activity you should report the income to you, as calculated for income tax purposes, rather than the income to the business.

Examples:

- If you owned stock in and were employed by a corporation and received more than \$1,000 of income (salary, commissions, dividends, etc.) from the company, you should list the name of the company, its address, and the total amount of income received from it.
- If you were a partner in a law firm and your distributive share of partnership gross income exceeded \$1,000, you should list the name of the firm, its address, and the amount of your distributive share.
- If you received dividend or interest income from investments in stocks and bonds, list only each individual company from which you received more than \$1,000. Do not aggregate income from all of these investments.
- If more than \$1,000 of income was gained from the sale of property, then you should list as a source of income the name of the purchaser, the purchaser's address, and the amount of gain from the sale. If the purchaser's identity is unknown, such as where securities listed on an exchange are sold through a brokerage firm, the source of income should be listed simply as "sale of (name of company) stock," for example.
- If more than \$1,000 of your income was in the form of interest from one particular financial institution (aggregating interest from all CD's, accounts, etc., at that institution), list the name of the institution, its address, and the amount of income from that institution.

#### **SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME:**

This part is intended to require the disclosure of major customers, clients, and other sources of income to businesses in which you own an interest. It is not for reporting income from second jobs. That kind of income should be reported as a "Primary Source of Income." You will *not* have anything to report *unless*:

- (1) You owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable or beneficial interest) during the disclosure period, more than 5% of the total assets or capital stock of a business entity (a corporation, partnership, limited partnership, LLC, proprietorship, joint venture, trust, firm, etc., doing business in Florida); and
- (2) You received more than \$1,000 in gross income from that business entity during the period.

If your ownership and gross income exceeded the two thresholds listed above, then for that business entity you must list every source of income to the business entity which exceeded 10% of the business entity's gross income (computed on the basis of the business entity's most recently completed fiscal year), the source's address, the source's principal business activity, and the name of the business entity in which you owned an interest. You do not have to list the amount of income the business derived from that major source of income.



Examples:

- You are the sole proprietor of a dry cleaning business, from which you received more than \$1,000 in gross income last year. If only one customer, a uniform rental company, provided more than 10% of your dry cleaning business, you must list the name of your business, the name of the uniform rental company, its address, and its principal business activity (uniform rentals).
- You are a 20% partner in a partnership that owns a shopping mall and your gross partnership income exceeded \$1,000. You should list the name of the partnership, the name of each tenant of the mall that provided more than 10% of the partnership's gross income, and the tenant's address and principal business activity.

## **INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES**

[Required by s. 112.3145, F.S.]

The types of businesses covered in this section include: state and federally chartered banks; state and federal savings and loan associations; cemetery companies; insurance companies; mortgage companies; credit unions; small loan companies; alcoholic beverage licensees; pari-mutuel wagering companies; utility companies; entities controlled by the Public Service Commission; and entities granted a franchise to operate by either a city or a county government.

You are required to make this disclosure if you own or owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable or beneficial interest) at any time during the disclosure period, more than 5% of the total assets or capital stock of one of the types of business entities listed above. You also must complete this part of the form for each of these types of businesses for which you are, or were at any time during the disclosure period, an officer, director, partner, proprietor, or agent (other than a resident agent solely for service of process).

If you have or held such a position or ownership interest in one of these types of businesses, list: the name of the business, its address and principal business activity, and the position held with the business (if any). Also, if you own(ed) more than a 5% interest in the business, as described above, you must indicate that fact and describe the nature of your interest.

(End of Instructions)

Please print or type your name, mailing address, agency name, and position below:

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:**

LAST NAME -- FIRST NAME -- MIDDLE NAME :

MAILING ADDRESS :

CITY : ZIP : COUNTY :

NAME OF AGENCY :

NAME OF OFFICE OR POSITION HELD OR SOUGHT :

CHECK ONLY IF  CANDIDATE OR  NEW EMPLOYEE OR APPOINTEE

**\*\*\*\* THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED \*\*\*\***

**DISCLOSURE PERIOD:**

THIS STATEMENT REFLECTS YOUR FINANCIAL INTERESTS FOR CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2022.

**MANNER OF CALCULATING REPORTABLE INTERESTS:**

FILERS HAVE THE OPTION OF USING REPORTING THRESHOLDS THAT ARE ABSOLUTE DOLLAR VALUES, WHICH REQUIRES FEWER CALCULATIONS, OR USING COMPARATIVE THRESHOLDS, WHICH ARE USUALLY BASED ON PERCENTAGE VALUES (see instructions for further details). CHECK THE ONE YOU ARE USING (must check one):

**COMPARATIVE (PERCENTAGE) THRESHOLDS** OR  **DOLLAR VALUE THRESHOLDS**

**PART A -- PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME** [Major sources of income to the reporting person - See instructions]  
(If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")

NAME OF SOURCE OF INCOME	SOURCE'S ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF THE SOURCE'S PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

**PART B -- SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME** [Major customers, clients, and other sources of income to businesses owned by the reporting person - See instructions]  
(If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")

NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY	NAME OF MAJOR SOURCES OF BUSINESS' INCOME	ADDRESS OF SOURCE	PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF SOURCE

**PART C -- REAL PROPERTY** [Land, buildings owned by the reporting person - See instructions]  
(If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")


You are not limited to the space on the lines on this form. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.

**FILING INSTRUCTIONS** for when and where to file this form are located at the bottom of page 2.

**INSTRUCTIONS** on who must file this form and how to fill it out begin on page 3.

**PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY** [Stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, etc. - See instructions]  
 (If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")

TYPE OF INTANGIBLE	BUSINESS ENTITY TO WHICH THE PROPERTY RELATES

**PART E — LIABILITIES** [Major debts - See instructions]  
 (If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")

NAME OF CREDITOR	ADDRESS OF CREDITOR

**PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES** [Ownership or positions in certain types of businesses - See instructions]  
 (If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")

NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY	BUSINESS ENTITY # 1	BUSINESS ENTITY # 2
ADDRESS OF BUSINESS ENTITY		
PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY		
POSITION HELD WITH ENTITY		
I OWN MORE THAN A 5% INTEREST IN THE BUSINESS		
NATURE OF MY OWNERSHIP INTEREST		

**PART G — TRAINING** For elected municipal officers, appointed school superintendents, and commissioners of a community redevelopment agency created under Part III, Chapter 163 required to complete annual ethics training pursuant to section 112.3142, F.S.

I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE COMPLETED THE REQUIRED TRAINING.

IF ANY OF PARTS A THROUGH G ARE CONTINUED ON A SEPARATE SHEET, PLEASE CHECK HERE

**SIGNATURE OF FILER:**

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

**CPA or ATTORNEY SIGNATURE ONLY**

If a certified public accountant licensed under Chapter 473, or attorney in good standing with the Florida Bar prepared this form for you, he or she must complete the following statement:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, prepared the CE Form 1 in accordance with Section 112.3145, Florida Statutes, and the instructions to the form. Upon my reasonable knowledge and belief, the disclosure herein is true and correct.

CPA/Attorney Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

**FILING INSTRUCTIONS:**

If you were mailed the form by the Commission on Ethics or a County Supervisor of Elections for your annual disclosure filing, return the form to that location. To determine what category your position falls under, see page 3 of instructions.

**Local officers/employees** file with the Supervisor of Elections of the county in which they permanently reside. (If you do not permanently reside in Florida, file with the Supervisor of the county where your agency has its headquarters.) Form 1 filers who file with the Supervisor of Elections may file by mail or email. Contact your Supervisor of Elections for the mailing address or email address to use. Do not email your form to the Commission on Ethics, it will be returned.

**State officers or specified state employees** who file with the Commission on Ethics may file by mail or email. To file by mail, send the completed form to P.O. Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, FL 32317-5709; physical address: 325 John Knox Rd, Bldg E, Ste 200, Tallahassee, FL 32303. To file with the Commission by email, scan your completed form and any attachments as a pdf (do not use any other format), send it to CEForm1@leg.state.fl.us and retain a copy for your records. Do not file by both mail and email. Choose only one filing method. Form 6s will not be accepted via email.

**Candidates** file this form together with their filing papers.

**MULTIPLE FILING UNNECESSARY:** A candidate who files a Form 1 with a qualifying officer is not required to file with the Commission or Supervisor of Elections.

**WHEN TO FILE: Initially,** each local officer/employee, state officer, and specified state employee must file **within 30 days** of the date of his or her appointment or of the beginning of employment. Appointees who must be confirmed by the Senate must file prior to confirmation, even if that is less than 30 days from the date of their appointment.

**Candidates** must file at the same time they file their qualifying papers.

**Thereafter,** file by July 1 following each calendar year in which they hold their positions.

**Finally,** file a final disclosure form (Form 1F) within 60 days of leaving office or employment. Filing a CE Form 1F (Final Statement of Financial Interests) does not relieve the filer of filing a CE Form 1 if the filer was in his or her position on December 31, 2022.

## NOTICE

**Annual Statements of Financial Interests are due July 1. If the annual form is not filed or postmarked by September 1, an automatic fine of \$25 for each day late will be imposed, up to a maximum penalty of \$1,500. Failure to file also can result in removal from public office or employment. [s. 112.3145, F.S.]**

**In addition, failure to make any required disclosure constitutes grounds for and may be punished by one or more of the following: disqualification from being on the ballot, impeachment, removal or suspension from office or employment, demotion, reduction in salary, reprimand, or a civil penalty not exceeding \$10,000. [s. 112.317, F.S.]**

## **WHO MUST FILE FORM 1:**

- 1) Elected public officials not serving in a political subdivision of the state and any person appointed to fill a vacancy in such office, unless required to file full disclosure on Form 6.
- 2) Appointed members of each board, commission, authority, or council having statewide jurisdiction, excluding members of solely advisory bodies, but including judicial nominating commission members; Directors of Enterprise Florida, Scripps Florida Funding Corporation, and Career Source Florida; and members of the Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys; the Executive Director, Governors, and senior managers of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation; Governors and senior managers of Florida Workers' Compensation Joint Underwriting Association; board members of the Northeast Fla. Regional Transportation Commission; board members of Triumph Gulf Coast, Inc; board members of Florida Is For Veterans, Inc.; and members of the Technology Advisory Council within the Agency for State Technology.
- 3) The Commissioner of Education, members of the State Board of Education, the Board of Governors, the local Boards of Trustees and Presidents of state universities, and the Florida Prepaid College Board.
- 4) Persons elected to office in any political subdivision (such as municipalities, counties, and special districts) and any person appointed to fill a vacancy in such office, unless required to file Form 6.
- 5) Appointed members of the following boards, councils, commissions, authorities, or other bodies of county, municipality, school district, independent special district, or other political subdivision: the governing body of the subdivision; community college or junior college district boards of trustees; boards having the power to enforce local code provisions; boards of adjustment; community redevelopment agencies; planning or zoning boards having the power to recommend, create, or modify land planning or zoning within a political subdivision, except for citizen advisory committees, technical coordinating committees, and similar groups who only have the power to make recommendations to planning or zoning boards, and except for representatives of a military installation acting on behalf of all military installations within that jurisdiction; pension or retirement boards empowered to invest pension or retirement funds or determine entitlement to or amount of pensions or other retirement benefits, and the Pinellas County Construction Licensing Board.
- 6) Any appointed member of a local government board who is required to file a statement of financial interests by the appointing authority or the enabling legislation, ordinance, or resolution creating the board.
- 7) Persons holding any of these positions in local government: mayor; county or city manager; chief administrative employee or finance director of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision; county or municipal attorney; chief county or municipal building inspector; county or municipal water resources coordinator; county or municipal pollution control director; county or municipal environmental control director; county or municipal administrator with power to grant or deny a land development permit; chief of police; fire chief; municipal clerk; appointed district school superintendent; community college president; district medical examiner; purchasing agent (regardless of title) having the authority to make any purchase exceeding \$35,000 for the local governmental unit.
- 8) Officers and employees of entities serving as chief administrative officer of a political subdivision.
- 9) Members of governing boards of charter schools operated by a city or other public entity.
- 10) Employees in the office of the Governor or of a Cabinet member who are exempt from the Career Service System, excluding secretarial, clerical, and similar positions.
- 11) The following positions in each state department, commission, board, or council: Secretary, Assistant or Deputy Secretary, Executive Director, Assistant or Deputy Executive Director, and anyone having the power normally conferred upon such persons, regardless of title.
- 12) The following positions in each state department or division: Director, Assistant or Deputy Director, Bureau Chief, and any person having the power normally conferred upon such persons, regardless of title.
- 13) Assistant State Attorneys, Assistant Public Defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, and assistant criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, Public Counsel, full-time state employees serving as counsel or assistant counsel to a state agency, administrative law judges, and hearing officers.
- 14) The Superintendent or Director of a state mental health institute established for training and research in the mental health field, or any major state institution or facility established for corrections, training, treatment, or rehabilitation.
- 15) State agency Business Managers, Finance and Accounting Directors, Personnel Officers, Grant Coordinators, and purchasing agents (regardless of title) with power to make a purchase exceeding \$35,000.
- 16) The following positions in legislative branch agencies: each employee (other than those employed in maintenance, clerical, secretarial, or similar positions and legislative assistants exempted by the presiding officer of their house); and each employee of the Commission on Ethics.
- 17) Each member of the governing body of a "large-hub commercial service airport," as defined in Section 112.3144(1)(c), Florida Statutes, except for members required to comply with the financial disclosure requirements of s. 8, Article II of the State Constitution.

## **INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 1:**

**INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION** (Top of Form): If your name, mailing address, public agency, and position are already printed on the form, you do not need to provide this information unless it should be changed. To change any of this information, write the correct information on the form, and contact your agency's financial disclosure coordinator. You can find your coordinator on the Commission on Ethics website: [www.ethics.state.fl.us](http://www.ethics.state.fl.us).

**NAME OF AGENCY:** The name of the governmental unit which you serve or served, by which you are or were employed, or for which you are a candidate.

**DISCLOSURE PERIOD:** The "disclosure period" for your report is the calendar year ending December 31, 2022.

**OFFICE OR POSITION HELD OR SOUGHT:** The title of the office or position you hold, are seeking, or held during the disclosure period even if you have since left that position. If you are a candidate for office or are a new employee or appointee, check the appropriate box.

**PUBLIC RECORD:** The disclosure form and everything attached to it is a public record. Your social security number, bank account, debit, charge, and credit card numbers are not required and you should redact them from any documents you file. If you are an active or former officer or employee listed in Section 119.071, F.S., whose home address is exempt from disclosure, the Commission will maintain that confidentiality if you submit a written and notarized request.

## MANNER OF CALCULATING REPORTABLE INTEREST

Filers have the option of reporting based on either thresholds that are comparative (usually, based on percentage values) or thresholds that are based on absolute dollar values. The instructions on the following pages specifically describe the different thresholds. Check the box that reflects the choice you have made. You must use the type of threshold you have chosen for each part of the form. In other words, if you choose to report based on absolute dollar value thresholds, you cannot use a percentage threshold on any part of the form.

### **IF YOU HAVE CHOSEN DOLLAR VALUE THRESHOLDS THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS APPLY**

#### **PART A — PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME**

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)1, F.S.]

Part A is intended to require the disclosure of your principal sources of income during the disclosure period. You do not have to disclose any public salary or public position(s). The income of your spouse need not be disclosed; however, if there is joint income to you and your spouse from property you own jointly (such as interest or dividends from a bank account or stocks), you should disclose the source of that income if it exceeded the threshold.

Please list in this part of the form the name, address, and principal business activity of each source of your income which exceeded \$2,500 of gross income received by you in your own name or by any other person for your use or benefit.

"Gross income" means the same as it does for income tax purposes, even if the income is not actually taxable, such as interest on tax-free bonds. Examples include: compensation for services, income from business, gains from property dealings, interest, rents, dividends, pensions, IRA distributions, social security, distributive share of partnership gross income, and alimony if considered gross income under federal law, but not child support.

Examples:

- If you were employed by a company that manufactures computers and received more than \$2,500, list the name of the company, its address, and its principal business activity (computer manufacturing).
- If you were a partner in a law firm and your distributive share of partnership gross income exceeded \$2,500, list the name of the firm, its address, and its principal business activity (practice of law).
- If you were the sole proprietor of a retail gift business and your gross income from the business exceeded \$2,500, list the name of the business, its address, and its principal business activity (retail gift sales).
- If you received income from investments in stocks and bonds, list each individual company from which you derived more than \$2,500. Do not aggregate all of your investment income.
- If more than \$2,500 of your gross income was gain from the sale of property (not just the selling price), list as a source of income the purchaser's name, address and principal business activity. If the purchaser's identity is unknown, such as where securities listed on an exchange are sold through a brokerage firm, the source of income should be listed as "sale of (name of company) stock," for example.
- If more than \$2,500 of your gross income was in the form of interest from one particular financial institution (aggregating interest from all CD's, accounts, etc., at that institution), list the name of the institution, its address, and its principal business activity.

#### **PART B — SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME**

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)2, F.S.]

This part is intended to require the disclosure of major customers, clients, and other sources of income to businesses in which you own an interest. It is not for reporting income from second jobs. That kind of income should be reported in Part A "Primary Sources of Income," if it meets the reporting threshold. You will not have anything to report unless, during the disclosure period:

- (1) You owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable

or beneficial interest) more than 5% of the total assets or capital stock of a business entity (a corporation, partnership, LLC, limited partnership, proprietorship, joint venture, trust, firm, etc., doing business in Florida); **and,**

- (2) You received more than \$5,000 of your gross income during the disclosure period from that business entity.

If your interests and gross income exceeded these thresholds, then for that business entity you must list every source of income to the business entity which exceeded 10% of the business entity's gross income (computed on the basis of the business entity's most recently completed fiscal year), the source's address, and the source's principal business activity.

Examples:

- You are the sole proprietor of a dry cleaning business, from which you received more than \$5,000. If only one customer, a uniform rental company, provided more than 10% of your dry cleaning business, you must list the name of the uniform rental company, its address, and its principal business activity (uniform rentals).
- You are a 20% partner in a partnership that owns a shopping mall and your partnership income exceeded the above thresholds. List each tenant of the mall that provided more than 10% of the partnership's gross income and the tenant's address and principal business activity.

#### **PART C — REAL PROPERTY**

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)3, F.S.]

In this part, list the location or description of all real property in Florida in which you owned directly or indirectly at any time during the disclosure period in excess of 5% of the property's value. You are not required to list your residences. You should list any vacation homes if you derive income from them.

Indirect ownership includes situations where you are a beneficiary of a trust that owns the property, as well as situations where you own more than 5% of a partnership or corporation that owns the property. The value of the property may be determined by the most recently assessed value for tax purposes, in the absence of a more accurate fair market value.

The location or description of the property should be sufficient to enable anyone who looks at the form to identify the property. A street address should be used, if one exists.

#### **PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY**

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)3, F.S.]

Describe any intangible personal property that, at any time during the disclosure period, was worth more than \$10,000 and state the business entity to which the property related. Intangible personal property includes things such as cash on hand, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, vehicle leases, interests in businesses, beneficial interests in trusts, money owed you (including, but not limited to, loans made as a candidate to your own campaign), Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) accounts, the Florida Prepaid College Plan, and bank accounts in which you have an ownership interest. Intangible personal property also includes investment products held in IRAs, brokerage accounts, and the Florida College Investment Plan. Note that the product contained in a brokerage account, IRA, or the Florida College Investment Plan is your asset—not the account or plan itself. Things like automobiles and houses you own, jewelry, and paintings are not intangible property. Intangibles relating to the same business entity may be aggregated; for example, CDs and savings accounts with the same bank. Property owned as tenants by the entirety or as joint tenants with right of survivorship, including bank accounts owned in such a manner, should be valued at 100%. The value of a leased vehicle is the vehicle's present value minus the lease residual (a number found on the lease document).

## PART E — LIABILITIES

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)4, F.S.]

List the name and address of each creditor to whom you owed more than \$10,000 at any time during the disclosure period. The amount of the liability of a vehicle lease is the sum of any past-due payments and all unpaid prospective lease payments. You are not required to list the amount of any debt. You do not have to disclose credit card and retail installment accounts, taxes owed (unless reduced to a judgment), indebtedness on a life insurance policy owed to the company of issuance, or contingent liabilities. A "contingent liability" is one that will become an actual liability only when one or more future events occur or fail to occur, such as where you are liable only as a guarantor, surety, or endorser on a promissory note. If you are a "co-maker" and are jointly liable or jointly and severally liable, then it is not a contingent liability.

## PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

[Required by s. 112.3145(7), F.S.]

The types of businesses covered in this disclosure include: state and federally chartered banks; state and federal savings and loan associations; cemetery companies; insurance companies; mortgage companies; credit unions; small loan companies; alcoholic beverage licensees; pari-mutuel wagering companies; utility companies, entities controlled by the Public Service Commission; and entities granted a franchise to operate by either a city or a county government.

Disclose in this part the fact that you owned during the disclosure

period an interest in, or held any of certain positions with the types of businesses listed above. You must make this disclosure if you own or owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable or beneficial interest) at any time during the disclosure period more than 5% of the total assets or capital stock of one of the types of business entities listed above. You also must complete this part of the form for each of these types of businesses for which you are, or were at any time during the disclosure period, an officer, director, partner, proprietor, or agent (other than a resident agent solely for service of process).

If you have or held such a position or ownership interest in one of these types of businesses, list the name of the business, its address and principal business activity, and the position held with the business (if any). If you own(ed) more than a 5% interest in the business, indicate that fact and describe the nature of your interest.

## PART G — TRAINING CERTIFICATION

[Required by s. 112.3142, F.S.]

If you are a Constitutional or elected municipal officer, appointed school superintendent, or a commissioner of a community redevelopment agency created under Part III, Chapter 163 whose service began before March 31 of the year for which you are filing, you are required to complete four hours of ethics training which addresses Article II, Section 8 of the Florida Constitution, the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees, and the public records and open meetings laws of the state. You are required to certify on this form that you have taken such training.

# IF YOU HAVE CHOSEN COMPARATIVE (PERCENTAGE) THRESHOLDS THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS APPLY

## PART A — PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)1, F.S.]

Part A is intended to require the disclosure of your principal sources of income during the disclosure period. You do not have to disclose any public salary or public position(s), but income from these public sources should be included when calculating your gross income for the disclosure period. The income of your spouse need not be disclosed; however, if there is joint income to you and your spouse from property you own jointly (such as interest or dividends from a bank account or stocks), you should include all of that income when calculating your gross income and disclose the source of that income if it exceeded the threshold.

Please list in this part of the form the name, address, and principal business activity of each source of your income which exceeded 5% of the gross income received by you in your own name or by any other person for your benefit or use during the disclosure period.

"Gross income" means the same as it does for income tax purposes, even if the income is not actually taxable, such as interest on tax-free bonds. Examples include: compensation for services, income from business, gains from property dealings, interest, rents, dividends, pensions, IRA distributions, social security, distributive share of partnership gross income, and alimony if considered gross income under federal law, but not child support.

Examples:

- If you were employed by a company that manufactures computers and received more than 5% of your gross income from the company, list the name of the company, its address, and its principal business activity (computer manufacturing).
- If you were a partner in a law firm and your distributive share of partnership gross income exceeded 5% of your gross income, then list the name of the firm, its address, and its principal business activity (practice of law).
- If you were the sole proprietor of a retail gift business and your gross income from the business exceeded 5% of your total gross income, list the name of the business, its address, and its principal business activity (retail gift sales).
- If you received income from investments in stocks and

bonds, list each individual company from which you derived more than 5% of your gross income. Do not aggregate all of your investment income.

— If more than 5% of your gross income was gain from the sale of property (not just the selling price), list as a source of income the purchaser's name, address, and principal business activity. If the purchaser's identity is unknown, such as where securities listed on an exchange are sold through a brokerage firm, the source of income should be listed as "sale of (name of company) stock," for example.

— If more than 5% of your gross income was in the form of interest from one particular financial institution (aggregating interest from all CD's, accounts, etc., at that institution), list the name of the institution, its address, and its principal business activity.

## PART B — SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)2, F.S.]

This part is intended to require the disclosure of major customers, clients, and other sources of income to businesses in which you own an interest. It is not for reporting income from second jobs. That kind of income should be reported in Part A, "Primary Sources of Income," if it meets the reporting threshold. You will **not** have anything to report **unless** during the disclosure period:

- (1) You owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable or beneficial interest) more than 5% of the total assets or capital stock of a business entity (a corporation, partnership, LLC, limited partnership, proprietorship, joint venture, trust, firm, etc., doing business in Florida); **and**,
- (2) You received more than 10% of your gross income from that business entity; **and**,
- (3) You received more than \$1,500 in gross income from that business entity.

If your interests and gross income exceeded these thresholds, then for that business entity you must list every source of income to the business entity which exceeded 10% of the business entity's gross income (computed on the basis of the business entity's most recently completed fiscal year), the source's address, and the source's principal business activity.

Examples:

— You are the sole proprietor of a dry cleaning business, from which you received more than 10% of your gross income—an amount that was more than \$1,500. If only one customer, a uniform rental company, provided more than 10% of your dry cleaning business, you must list the name of the uniform rental company, its address, and its principal business activity (uniform rentals).

— You are a 20% partner in a partnership that owns a shopping mall and your partnership income exceeded the thresholds listed above. You should list each tenant of the mall that provided more than 10% of the partnership's gross income, and the tenant's address and principal business activity.

### **PART C — REAL PROPERTY**

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)3, F.S.]

In this part, list the location or description of all real property in Florida in which you owned directly or indirectly at any time during the disclosure period in excess of 5% of the property's value. You are not required to list your residences. You should list any vacation homes, if you derive income from them.

Indirect ownership includes situations where you are a beneficiary of a trust that owns the property, as well as situations where you own more than 5% of a partnership or corporation that owns the property. The value of the property may be determined by the most recently assessed value for tax purposes, in the absence of a more accurate fair market value.

The location or description of the property should be sufficient to enable anyone who looks at the form to identify the property. A street address should be used, if one exists.

### **PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY**

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)3, F.S.]

Describe any intangible personal property that, at any time during the disclosure period, was worth more than 10% of your total assets, and state the business entity to which the property related. Intangible personal property includes things such as cash on hand, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, vehicle leases, interests in businesses, beneficial interests in trusts, money owed you (including, but not limited to, loans made as a candidate to your own campaign), Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) accounts, the Florida Prepaid College Plan, and bank accounts in which you have an ownership interest. Intangible personal property also includes investment products held in IRAs, brokerage accounts, and the Florida College Investment Plan. Note that the product contained in a brokerage account, IRA, or the Florida College Investment Plan is your asset—not the account or plan itself. Things like automobiles and houses you own, jewelry, and paintings are not intangible property. Intangibles relating to the same business entity may be aggregated; for example, CD's and savings accounts with the same bank.

Calculations: To determine whether the intangible property exceeds 10% of your total assets, total the fair market value of all of your assets (including real property, intangible property, and tangible personal property such as jewelry, furniture, etc.). When making this calculation, do not subtract any liabilities (debts) that may relate to the property. Multiply the total figure by 10% to arrive at the disclosure threshold. List only the intangibles that exceed this threshold amount. The value of a leased vehicle is the vehicle's present value minus the lease residual (a number which can be found on the lease document). Property that is only jointly owned property should be valued according to the percentage of your joint ownership. Property owned as tenants by the entirety or as joint tenants with right of survivorship, including bank accounts owned in such a manner, should be valued at 100%. None of your calculations or the value of the property have to be disclosed on the form.

Example: You own 50% of the stock of a small corporation that is worth \$100,000, the estimated fair market value of your home and other property (bank accounts, automobile, furniture, etc.) is \$200,000. As your total assets are worth \$250,000, you must disclose intangibles worth over \$25,000. Since the value of the stock exceeds this threshold, you should list "stock" and the name of the corporation. If your accounts with a particular bank exceed \$25,000, you should list "bank accounts" and bank's name.

### **PART E — LIABILITIES**

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)4, F.S.]

List the name and address of each creditor to whom you owed any amount that, at any time during the disclosure period, exceeded your net worth. You are not required to list the amount of any debt or your net worth. You do not have to disclose: credit card and retail installment accounts, taxes owed (unless reduced to a judgment), indebtedness on a life insurance policy owed to the company of issuance, or contingent liabilities. A "contingent liability" is one that will become an actual liability only when one or more future events occur or fail to occur, such as where you are liable only as a guarantor, surety, or endorser on a promissory note. If you are a "co-maker" and are jointly liable or jointly and severally liable, it is not a contingent liability.

Calculations: To determine whether the debt exceeds your net worth, total all of your liabilities (including promissory notes, mortgages, credit card debts, judgments against you, etc.). The amount of the liability of a vehicle lease is the sum of any past-due payments and all unpaid prospective lease payments. Subtract the sum total of your liabilities from the value of all your assets as calculated above for Part D. This is your "net worth." List each creditor to whom your debt exceeded this amount unless it is one of the types of indebtedness listed in the paragraph above (credit card and retail installment accounts, etc.). Joint liabilities with others for which you are "jointly and severally liable," meaning that you may be liable for either your part or the whole of the obligation, should be included in your calculations at 100% of the amount owed.

Example: You owe \$15,000 to a bank for student loans, \$5,000 for credit card debts, and \$60,000 (with spouse) to a savings and loan for a home mortgage. Your home (owned by you and your spouse) is worth \$80,000 and your other property is worth \$20,000. Since your net worth is \$20,000 (\$100,000 minus \$80,000), you must report only the name and address of the savings and loan.

### **PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES**

[Required by s. 112.3145(7), F.S.]

The types of businesses covered in this disclosure include: state and federally chartered banks; state and federal savings and loan associations; cemetery companies; insurance companies; mortgage companies; credit unions; small loan companies; alcoholic beverage licensees; pari-mutuel wagering companies, utility companies, entities controlled by the Public Service Commission; and entities granted a franchise to operate by either a city or a county government.

Disclose in this part the fact that you owned during the disclosure period an interest in, or held any of certain positions with, the types of businesses listed above. You are required to make this disclosure if you own or owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable or beneficial interest) at any time during the disclosure period more than 5% of the total assets or capital stock of one of the types of business entities listed above. You also must complete this part of the form for each of these types of businesses for which you are, or were at any time during the disclosure period, an officer, director, partner, proprietor, or agent (other than a resident agent solely for service of process).

If you have or held such a position or ownership interest in one of these types of businesses, list the name of the business, its address and principal business activity, and the position held with the business (if any). If you own(ed) more than a 5% interest in the business, indicate that fact and describe the nature of your interest.

### **PART G — TRAINING CERTIFICATION**

[Required by s. 112.3142, F.S.]

If you are a Constitutional or elected municipal officer, appointed school superintendent, or a commissioner of a community redevelopment agency created under Part III, Chapter 163 whose service began before March 31 of the year for which you are filing, you are required to complete four hours of ethics training which addresses Article II, Section 8 of the Florida Constitution, the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees, and the public records and open meetings laws of the state. You are required to certify on this form that you have taken such training.

**(TO BE FILED WITHIN 60 DAYS OF LEAVING PUBLIC OFFICE OR EMPLOYMENT)**

LAST NAME — FIRST NAME — MIDDLE NAME:  MAILING ADDRESS:  CITY:                                      ZIP:                                      COUNTY:	NAME OF REPORTING PERSON'S AGENCY:  CHECK <u>ONE</u> OF THE FOLLOWING (see "Who Must File" on page 3): <input type="checkbox"/> LOCAL OFFICER <input type="checkbox"/> STATE OFFICER <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIFIED STATE EMPLOYEE  LIST OFFICE OR POSITION HELD: _____ _____
---	--

**\*\*\*BOTH PARTS OF THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED\*\*\***

**DISCLOSURE PERIOD:**

THIS STATEMENT REFLECTS MY FINANCIAL INTERESTS FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 2023 AND THE LAST DATE I HELD THE PUBLIC OFFICE OR EMPLOYMENT DESCRIBED ABOVE, WHICH DATE WAS \_\_\_\_\_, 2023. (Date must be prior to 12/31/23)

**MANNER OF CALCULATING REPORTABLE INTERESTS:**

FILERS HAVE THE OPTION OF USING REPORTING THRESHOLDS THAT ARE ABSOLUTE DOLLAR VALUES, WHICH REQUIRES FEWER CALCULATIONS, OR USING COMPARATIVE THRESHOLDS, WHICH ARE USUALLY BASED ON PERCENTAGE VALUES (see instructions for further details). PLEASE STATE BELOW WHETHER THIS STATEMENT REFLECTS EITHER (must check one):

- COMPARATIVE (PERCENTAGE) THRESHOLDS     OR      DOLLAR VALUE THRESHOLDS

**PART A -- PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME** [Major sources of income to the reporting person - See instructions]  
(If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")

NAME OF SOURCE OF INCOME	SOURCE'S ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF THE SOURCE'S PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

**PART B -- SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME**

[Major customers, clients, and other sources of income to businesses owned by reporting person - See instructions]  
(If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")

NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY	NAME OF MAJOR SOURCES OF BUSINESS' INCOME	ADDRESS OF SOURCE	PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF SOURCE

**PART C -- REAL PROPERTY** [Land, buildings owned by the reporting person - See instructions]  
(If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")


**FILING INSTRUCTIONS** for when and where to file this form are located at the bottom of page 2.

**INSTRUCTIONS** on who must file this form and how to fill it out begin on page 3 of this packet.



**PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY** [Stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, etc. - See instructions]  
 (If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")

TYPE OF INTANGIBLE	BUSINESS ENTITY TO WHICH THE PROPERTY RELATES

**PART E — LIABILITIES** [Major debts - See instructions]  
 (If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")

NAME OF CREDITOR	ADDRESS OF CREDITOR

**PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES** [Ownership or positions in certain types of businesses - See instructions]  
 (If you have nothing to report, write "none" or "n/a")

NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY	BUSINESS ENTITY # 1	BUSINESS ENTITY # 2
ADDRESS OF BUSINESS ENTITY		
PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY		
POSITION HELD WITH ENTITY		
I OWN MORE THAN A 5% INTEREST IN THE BUSINESS		
NATURE OF MY OWNERSHIP INTEREST		

IF ANY OF PARTS A THROUGH F ARE CONTINUED ON A SEPARATE SHEET, PLEASE CHECK HERE

**SIGNATURE OF FILER:**

Signature:

\_\_\_\_\_

Date Signed:

\_\_\_\_\_

**CPA or ATTORNEY SIGNATURE ONLY**

If a certified public accountant licensed under Chapter 473, or attorney in good standing with the Florida Bar prepared this form for you, he or she must complete the following statement:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, prepared the CE Form 1 in accordance with Section 112.3145, Florida Statutes, and the instructions to the form. Upon my reasonable knowledge and belief, the disclosure herein is true and correct.

CPA/Attorney Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date Signed \_\_\_\_\_

**FILING INSTRUCTIONS:**

**WHEN TO FILE:**

At the end of office or employment each local officer, state officer, and specified state employee is required to file a final disclosure form (Form 1F) within 60 days of leaving office or employment, unless he or she takes another position within the 60-day period that requires filing financial disclosure on Form 1 or Form 6.

**WHERE TO FILE:**

**Local officers** file with the Supervisor of Elections of the county in which they permanently reside. (If you do not permanently reside in Florida, file with the Supervisor of the county where your agency has its headquarters.) Form 1 filers who file with the Supervisor of Elections

may file by mail or email. Contact your Supervisor of Elections for the mailing address or email address to use. Do not email your form to the Commission on Ethics, it will be returned.

**State officers or specified state employees** who file with the Commission on Ethics may file by mail or email. To file by mail, send the completed form to P.O. Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, FL 32317-5709; physical address: 325 John Knox Rd, Bldg E, Ste 200, Tallahassee, FL 32303. To file with the Commission by email, scan your completed form and any attachments as a pdf (do not use any other format), send it to CEForm1@leg.state.fl.us and retain a copy for your records. Do not file by both mail and email. Choose only one filing method.

To determine what category your position falls under, see the "Who Must File" Instructions on page 3.

**NOTE:**

**If you are leaving office or employment during the first half of 2023, you may not have filed Form 1 for 2022. In that case, this is not the last form you will file. Form 1F covers January 1, 2023, through your last day of office or employment. You will be required to file Form 1 for 2022 by July 1, 2023, and risk being fined if you do not file Form 1 by the filing deadline, even if you have already filed the CE Form 1F.**

## WHO MUST FILE FORM 1F, Final Statement of Financial Interests:

All persons who fall within the categories of "state officers," "local officers," and "specified state employees" are required to file Form 1F within 60 days of leaving that position unless they take another position within the 60-day period that requires filing either Form 1 or Form 6. Positions within these categories are listed below. Persons required to file full financial disclosure (Form 6 -- see that form for a list of persons who are required to file it) should file Form 6F rather than Form 1F as their final financial disclosure.

- 1) Elected public officials not serving in a political subdivision of the state and any person appointed to fill a vacancy in such office, unless required to file full disclosure on Form 6.
- 2) Appointed members of each board, commission, authority, or council having statewide jurisdiction, excluding members of solely advisory bodies, but including judicial nominating commission members; Directors of Enterprise Florida, Scripps Florida Funding Corporation, and Career Source Florida; and members of the Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys; the Executive Director, Governors, and senior managers of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation; Governors and senior managers of Florida Workers' Compensation Joint Underwriting Association; board members of the Northeast Fla. Regional Transportation Commission; board members of Triumph Gulf Coast, Inc; board members of Florida Is For Veterans, Inc.; and members of the Technology Advisory Council within the Agency for State Technology.
- 3) The Commissioner of Education, members of the State Board of Education, the Board of Governors, the local Boards of Trustees and Presidents of state universities, and the Florida Prepaid College Board.
- 4) Persons elected to office in any political subdivision (such as municipalities, counties, and special districts) and any person appointed to fill a vacancy in such office, unless required to file Form 6.
- 5) Appointed members of the following boards, councils, commissions, authorities, or other bodies of county, municipality, school district, independent special district, or other political subdivision: the governing body of the subdivision; community college or junior college district boards of trustees; boards having the power to enforce local code provisions; boards of adjustment; community redevelopment agencies; planning or zoning boards having the power to recommend, create, or modify land planning or zoning within a political subdivision, except for citizen advisory committees, technical coordinating committees, and similar groups who only have the power to make recommendations to planning or zoning boards, and except for representatives of a military installation acting on behalf of all military installations within that jurisdiction; pension or retirement boards empowered to invest pension or retirement funds or determine entitlement to or amount of pensions or other retirement benefits, and the Pinellas County Construction Licensing Board.
- 6) Any appointed member of a local government board who is required to file a statement of financial interests by the appointing authority or the enabling legislation, ordinance, or resolution creating the board.
- 7) Persons holding any of these positions in local government: mayor; county or city manager; chief administrative employee or finance director of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision; county or municipal attorney; chief county or municipal building inspector; county or municipal water resources coordinator; county or municipal pollution control director; county or municipal environmental control director; county or municipal administrator with power to grant or deny a land development permit; chief of police; fire chief; municipal clerk; appointed district school superintendent; community college president; district medical examiner; purchasing agent (regardless of title) having the authority to make any purchase exceeding \$35,000 for the local governmental unit.
- 8) Officers and employees of entities serving as chief administrative officer of a political subdivision.
- 9) Members of governing boards of charter schools operated by a city or other public entity.
- 10) Employees in the office of the Governor or of a Cabinet member who are exempt from the Career Service System, excluding secretarial, clerical, and similar positions.
- 11) The following positions in each state department, commission, board, or council: Secretary, Assistant or Deputy Secretary, Executive Director, Assistant or Deputy Executive Director, and anyone having the power normally conferred upon such persons, regardless of title.
- 12) The following positions in each state department or division: Director, Assistant or Deputy Director, Bureau Chief, and any person having the power normally conferred upon such persons, regardless of title.
- 13) Assistant State Attorneys, Assistant Public Defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, and assistant criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, Public Counsel, full-time state employees serving as counsel or assistant counsel to a state agency, administrative law judges, and hearing officers.
- 14) The Superintendent or Director of a state mental health institute established for training and research in the mental health field, or any major state institution or facility established for corrections, training, treatment, or rehabilitation.
- 15) State agency Business Managers, Finance and Accounting Directors, Personnel Officers, Grant Coordinators, and purchasing agents (regardless of title) with power to make a purchase exceeding \$35,000.
- 16) The following positions in legislative branch agencies: each employee (other than those employed in maintenance, clerical, secretarial, or similar positions and legislative assistants exempted by the presiding officer of their house); and each employee of the Commission on Ethics.
- 17) Each member of the governing body of a "large-hub commercial service airport," as defined in Section 112.3144(1)(c), Florida Statutes, except for members required to comply with the financial disclosure requirements of s. 8, Article II of the State Constitution.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 1F:

### INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION (Top of Form):

**NAME OF AGENCY:** The name of the governmental unit which you served or by which you were employed.

**OFFICE OR POSITION HELD OR SOUGHT:** The title of the office or position you held during the disclosure period.

**DISCLOSURE PERIOD:** This statement reflects your financial interests for the period between January 1 and the last day of your public office or employment in 2023. Please write the last day of your office or employment in this part of the form. This date should be prior to December 31, 2023. The Form 1F cannot be used to report financial interests for

a period covering the entire 2023 calendar year, nor should this form be used to report your financial interests for a period beyond 2023.

**PUBLIC RECORD:** The disclosure form and everything attached to it is a public record. Your social security number, bank account, debit, charge, and credit card numbers are not required and you should redact them from any documents you file. If you are an active or former officer or employee listed in Section 119.071, F.S., whose home address is exempt from disclosure, the Commission will maintain that confidentiality if you submit a written and notarized request.

# **MANNER OF CALCULATING REPORTABLE INTEREST**

As noted on the form, filers have the option of reporting based on either thresholds that are comparative (usually, based on percentage values) or thresholds that are based on absolute dollar values. The instructions on the following pages specifically describe the different thresholds. Check the box that reflects the choice you have made. You must use the type of threshold you have chosen for each part of the form. In other words, if you choose to report based on absolute dollar value thresholds, you cannot use a percentage threshold on any part of the form.

## **IF YOU HAVE CHOSEN DOLLAR VALUE THRESHOLDS THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS APPLY**

### **PART A — PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME**

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)1, F.S.]

Part A is intended to require the disclosure of your principal sources of income during the disclosure period. You do not have to disclose any public salary or public position(s). The income of your spouse need not be disclosed; however, if there is joint income to you and your spouse from property you own jointly (such as interest or dividends from a bank account or stocks), you should disclose the source of that income if it exceeded the threshold.

Please list in this part of the form the name, address, and principal business activity of each source of your income which exceeded \$2,500 of gross income received by you in your own name or by any other person for your use or benefit.

"Gross income" means the same as it does for income tax purposes, even if the income is not actually taxable, such as interest on tax-free bonds. Examples include: compensation for services, income from business, gains from property dealings, interest, rents, dividends, pensions, IRA distributions, social security, distributive share of partnership gross income, and alimony if considered gross income under federal law, but not child support.

Examples:

- If you were employed by a company that manufactures computers and received more than \$2,500, list the name of the company, its address, and its principal business activity (computer manufacturing).
- If you were a partner in a law firm and your distributive share of partnership gross income exceeded \$2,500, list the name of the firm, its address, and its principal business activity (practice of law).
- If you were the sole proprietor of a retail gift business and your gross income from the business exceeded \$2,500, list the name of the business, its address, and its principal business activity (retail gift sales).
- If you received income from investments in stocks and bonds, list each individual company from which you derived more than \$2,500. Do not aggregate all of your investment income.
- If more than \$2,500 of your gross income was gain from the sale of property (not just the selling price), list as a source of income the purchaser's name, address, and principal business activity. If the purchaser's identity is unknown, such as where securities listed on an exchange are sold through a brokerage firm, the source of income should be listed as "sale of (name of company) stock," for example.
- If more than \$2,500 of your gross income was in the form of interest from one particular financial institution (aggregating interest from all CD's, accounts, etc., at that institution), list the name of the institution, its address, and its principal business activity.

### **PART B — SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME**

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)2, F.S.]

This part is intended to require the disclosure of major customers, clients, and other sources of income to businesses in which you own an interest. It is not for reporting income from second jobs. That kind of income should be reported in Part A "Primary Sources of Income," if it meets the reporting threshold. You will not have anything to report unless, during the disclosure period:

- (1) You owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable or beneficial interest) during the disclosure period more than 5% of the total assets or capital stock of a business entity (a corporation,

partnership, LLC, limited partnership, proprietorship, joint venture, trust, firm, etc., doing business in Florida); **and,**

- (2) You received more than \$5,000 of your gross income during the disclosure period from that business entity.

If your interests and gross income exceeded these thresholds, then for that business entity you must list every source of income to the business entity which exceeded 10% of the business entity's gross income (computed on the basis of the business entity's most recently completed fiscal year), the source's address, and the source's principal business activity.

Examples:

- You are the sole proprietor of a dry cleaning business, from which you received more than \$5,000. If only one customer, a uniform rental company, provided more than 10% of your dry cleaning business, you must list the name of the uniform rental company, its address, and its principal business activity (uniform rentals).
- You are a 20% partner in a partnership that owns a shopping mall and your partnership income exceeded the above thresholds. List each tenant of the mall that provided more than 10% of the partnership's gross income and the tenant's address and principal business activity.

### **PART C — REAL PROPERTY**

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)3, F.S.]

In this part, list the location or description of all real property in Florida in which you owned directly or indirectly at any time during the disclosure period in excess of 5% of the property's value. You are not required to list your residences. You should list any vacation homes if you derive income from them.

Indirect ownership includes situations where you are a beneficiary of a trust that owns the property, as well as situations where you own more than 5% of a partnership or corporation that owns the property. The value of the property may be determined by the most recently assessed value for tax purposes, in the absence of a more accurate fair market value.

The location or description of the property should be sufficient to enable anyone who looks at the form to identify the property. A street address should be used, if one exists.

### **PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY**

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)3, F.S.]

Describe any intangible personal property that, at any time during the disclosure period, was worth more than \$10,000 and state the business entity to which the property related. Intangible personal property includes things such as cash on hand, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, vehicle leases, interests in businesses, beneficial interests in trusts, money owned you (including, but not limited to, loans made as a candidate to your own campaign), Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) accounts, the Florida Prepaid College Plan, and bank accounts in which you have an ownership interest. Intangible personal property also includes investment products held in IRAs, brokerage accounts, and the Florida College Investment Plan. Note that the product contained in a brokerage account, IRA, or the Florida College Investment Plan is your asset—not the account or plan itself. Things like automobiles and houses you own, jewelry, and paintings are not intangible property. Intangibles relating to the same business entity may be aggregated; for example, CDs and savings accounts with the same bank. Property owned as tenants by the entirety or as joint tenants with right of survivorship, including bank accounts owned in such a manner, should be valued at 100%. The value of a leased vehicle is the vehicle's present value minus the lease residual (a number found on the lease document).

## PART E — LIABILITIES

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)4, F.S.]

List the name and address of each creditor to whom you owed more than \$10,000 at any time during the disclosure period. The amount of the liability of a vehicle lease is the sum of any past-due payments and all unpaid prospective lease payments. You are not required to list the amount of any debt. You do not have to disclose credit card and retail installment accounts, taxes owed (unless reduced to a judgment), indebtedness on a life insurance policy owed to the company of issuance, or contingent liabilities. A "contingent liability" is one that will become an actual liability only when one or more future events occur or fail to occur, such as where you are liable only as a guarantor, surety, or endorser on a promissory note. If you are a "co-maker" and are jointly liable or jointly and severally liable, then it is not a contingent liability.

## PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

[Required by s. 112.3145(7), F.S.]

The types of businesses covered in this disclosure include: state and federally chartered banks; state and federal savings and loan associations; cemetery companies; insurance companies; mortgage companies; credit unions; small loan companies; alcoholic beverage licensees; pari-mutuel wagering companies; utility companies, entities controlled by the Public Service Commission;

and entities granted a franchise to operate by either a city or a county government.

Disclose in this part of the form the fact that you owned during the disclosure period an interest in, or held any of certain positions with, the types of businesses listed above. You must to make this disclosure if you own or owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable or beneficial interest) at any time during the disclosure period more than 5% of the total assets or capital stock of one of the types of business entities listed above. You also must complete this part of the form for each of these types of businesses for which you are, or were at any time during the disclosure period, an officer, director, partner, proprietor, or agent (other than a resident agent solely for service of process).

If you have or held such a position or ownership interest in one of these types of businesses, list the name of the business, its address and principal business activity, and the position held with the business (if any). If you own(ed) more than a 5% interest in the business, indicate that fact and describe the nature of your interest.

**(End of Dollar Value Thresholds Instructions.)**

# IF YOU HAVE CHOSEN COMPARATIVE (PERCENTAGE) THRESHOLDS THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS APPLY

## PART A — PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)1, F.S.]

Part A is intended to require the disclosure of your principal sources of income during the disclosure period. You do not have to disclose any public salary or public position(s), but income from these public sources should be included when calculating your gross income for the disclosure period. The income of your spouse need not be disclosed; however, if there is joint income to you and your spouse from property you own jointly (such as interest or dividends from a bank account or stocks), you should include all of that income when calculating your gross income and disclose the source of that income if it exceeded the threshold.

Please list in this part of the form the name, address, and principal business activity of each source of your income which exceeded 5% of the gross income received by you in your own name or by any other person for your benefit or use during the disclosure period.

"Gross income" means the same as it does for income tax purposes, even if the income is not actually taxable, such as interest on tax-free bonds. Examples include: compensation for services, income from business, gains from property dealings, interest, rents, dividends, pensions, IRA distributions, social security, distributive share of partnership gross income, and alimony if considered gross income under federal law, but not child support.

Examples:

— If you were employed by a company that manufactures computers and received more than 5% of your gross income from the company, list the name of the company, its address, and its principal business activity (computer manufacturing).

— If you were a partner in a law firm and your distributive share of partnership gross income exceeded 5% of your gross income, list the name of the firm, its address, and its principal business activity (practice of law).

— If you were the sole proprietor of a retail gift business and your gross income from the business exceeded 5% of your total gross income, list the name of the business, its address, and its principal business activity (retail gift sales).

— If you received income from investments in stocks and bonds, you list each individual company from which you derived more than 5% of your gross income. Do not aggregate all of your investment income.

— If more than 5% of your gross income was gain from the sale of property (not just the selling price), list as a source of income the purchaser's name, address, and principal business activity. If the purchaser's identity is unknown, such as where securities listed on an exchange are sold through a brokerage firm, the source of income should be listed as "sale of (name of company) stock," for example.

— If more than 5% of your gross income was in the form of interest from one particular financial institution (aggregating interest from all CD's, accounts, etc., at that institution), list the name of the institution, its address, and its principal business activity.

## PART B — SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)2, F.S.]

This part is intended to require the disclosure of major customers, clients, and other sources of income to businesses in which you own an interest. It is not for reporting income from second jobs. That kind of income should be reported in Part A, "Primary Sources of Income," if it meets the reporting threshold. You will **not** have anything to report **unless** during the disclosure period:

(1) You owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable or beneficial interest) more than 5% of the total assets or capital stock of a business entity (a corporation, partnership, LLC, limited partnership, proprietorship, joint venture, trust, firm, etc., doing business in Florida); **and,**

(2) You received more than 10% of your gross income from that business entity; **and,**

(3) You received more than \$1,500 in gross income from that business entity.

If your interests and gross income exceeded these thresholds, then for that business entity you must list every source of income to the business entity which exceeded 10% of the business entity's gross income (computed on the basis of the business entity's most recently completed fiscal year), the source's address, and the source's principal business activity.

Examples:

— You are the sole proprietor of a dry cleaning business, from which you received more than 10% of your gross income—an amount that was more than \$1,500. If only one customer, a uniform rental company, provided more than 10% of your dry cleaning business, you must list the name of the uniform rental company, its address, and its principal business activity (uniform rentals).

— You are a 20% partner in a partnership that owns a shopping mall and your partnership income exceeded the thresholds listed above. You should list each tenant of the mall that provided more than 10% of the partnership's gross income, and the tenant's address and principal business activity.

### PART C — REAL PROPERTY

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)3, F.S.]

In this part, list the location or description of all real property in Florida in which you owned directly or indirectly at any time during the disclosure period in excess of 5% of the property's value. You are not required to list your residences. You should list any vacation homes, if you derive income from them.

Indirect ownership includes situations where you are a beneficiary of a trust that owns the property, as well as situations where you own more than 5% of a partnership or corporation that owns the property. The value of the property may be determined by the most recently assessed value for tax purposes, in the absence of a more accurate fair market value.

The location or description of the property should be sufficient to enable anyone who looks at the form to identify the property. A street address should be used, if one exists.

### PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)3, F.S.]

Describe any intangible personal property that, at any time during the disclosure period, was worth more than 10% of your total assets, and state the business entity to which the property related. Intangible personal property includes things such as cash on hand, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, vehicle leases, interests in businesses, beneficial interests in trusts, money owed you (including, but not limited to, loans made as a candidate to your own campaign), Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) accounts, the Florida Prepaid College Plan, and bank accounts in which you have an ownership interest. Intangible personal property also includes investment products held in IRAs, brokerage accounts, and the Florida College Investment Plan. Note that the product contained in a brokerage account, IRA, or the Florida College Investment Plan is your asset—not the account or plan itself. Things like automobiles and houses you own, jewelry, and paintings are not intangible property. Intangibles relating to the same business entity may be aggregated; for example, CD's and savings accounts with the same bank.

Calculations: To determine whether the intangible property exceeds 10% of your total assets, total the fair market value of all of your assets (including real property, intangible property, and tangible personal property such as jewelry, furniture, etc.). When making this calculation, do not subtract any liabilities (debts) that may relate to the property. Multiply the total figure by 10% to arrive at the disclosure threshold. List only the intangibles that exceed this threshold amount. The value of a leased vehicle is the vehicle's present value minus the lease residual (a number which can be found on the lease document). Property that is only jointly owned property should be valued according to the percentage of your joint ownership. Property owned as tenants by the entirety or as joint tenants with right of survivorship, including bank accounts owned in such a manner, should be valued at 100%. None of your calculations or the value of the property have to be disclosed on the form.

Example: You own 50% of the stock of a small corporation that is worth \$100,000, the estimated fair market value of your home

and other property (bank accounts, automobile, furniture, etc.) is \$200,000. As your total assets are worth \$250,000, you must disclose intangibles worth over \$25,000. Since the value of the stock exceeds this threshold, you should list "stock" and the name of the corporation. If your accounts with a particular bank exceed \$25,000, you should list "bank accounts" and bank's name.

### PART E — LIABILITIES

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(b)4, F.S.]

List the name and address of each creditor to whom you owed any amount that, at any time during the disclosure period, exceeded your net worth. You are not required to list the amount of any debt or your net worth. You do not have to disclose: credit card and retail installment accounts, taxes owed (unless reduced to a judgment), indebtedness on a life insurance policy owed to the company of issuance, or contingent liabilities. A "contingent liability" is one that will become an actual liability only when one or more future events occur or fail to occur, such as where you are liable only as a guarantor, surety, or endorser on a promissory note. If you are a "co-maker" and are jointly liable or jointly and severally liable, it is not a contingent liability.

Calculations: To determine whether the debt exceeds your net worth, total all of your liabilities (including promissory notes, mortgages, credit card debts, judgments against you, etc.). The amount of the liability of a vehicle lease is the sum of any past-due payments and all unpaid prospective lease payments. Subtract the sum total of your liabilities from the value of all your assets as calculated above for Part D. This is your "net worth." List each creditor to whom your debt exceeded this amount unless it is one of the types of indebtedness listed in the paragraph above (credit card and retail installment accounts, etc.). Joint liabilities with others for which you are "jointly and severally liable," meaning that you may be liable for either your part or the whole of the obligation, should be included in your calculations at 100% of the amount owed.

Example: You owe \$15,000 to a bank for student loans, \$5,000 for credit card debts, and \$60,000 (with spouse) to a savings and loan for a home mortgage. Your home (owned by you and your spouse) is worth \$80,000 and your other property is worth \$20,000. Since your net worth is \$20,000 (\$100,000 minus \$80,000), you must report only the name and address of the savings and loan.

### PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

[Required by s. 112.3145(7), F.S.]

The types of businesses covered in this disclosure include: state and federally chartered banks; state and federal savings and loan associations; cemetery companies; insurance companies; mortgage companies; credit unions; small loan companies; alcoholic beverage licensees; pari-mutuel wagering companies; utility companies, entities controlled by the Public Service Commission; and entities granted a franchise to operate by either a city or a county government.

Disclose in this part the fact that you owned during the disclosure period an interest in, or held any of certain positions with, the types of businesses listed above. You must make this disclosure if you own or owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable or beneficial interest) at any time during the disclosure period more than 5% of the total assets or capital stock of one of the types of business entities listed above. You also must complete this part of the form for each of these types of businesses for which you are, or were at any time during the disclosure period, an officer, director, partner, proprietor, or agent (other than a resident agent solely for service of process).

If you have or held such a position or ownership interest in one of these types of businesses, list the name of the business, its address and principal business activity, and the position held with the business (if any). If you own(ed) more than a 5% interest in the business, indicate that fact and describe the nature of your interest.

**(End of Percentage Thresholds Instructions.)**