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State of Florida

COMMISSION ON ETHICS

P.O. Drawer 15709

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Commission Members
FROM: Gray Schafer, Assistant General Counsel, and Amelia Naomi, Attorney
DATE: August 13, 2026
RE: Rule Hearing on amendments to Chapter 34-8

GS AN

The Commission is being asked to consider and approve amending the financial disclosure instructions incorporated by reference within various rules of Chapter 34-8, Florida Administrative Code. These instructions are for the CE Form 6, CE Form 6F, CE Form 6X, CE Form 1, CE Form 1F, and CE Form 1X. The amendments to these instructions have been duly noticed and materials have been provided to the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee. There are changes that need to be made in two areas on the instructions, with each change intended to update and clarify their content.

The first rulemaking change is to update the dates on the instructions to reflect the appropriate calendar year. In particular, the instructions for the CE Form 6 and CE Form 1 need to reflect the 2026 calendar year, as that will be the disclosure period for those forms. Also, the "Note" on the page of the CE Form 6F and CE Form 1F needs to reflect the 2027 calendar year, as that portion addresses public officers or public employees leaving their positions next year.

The second rulemaking change is to update and correct statutory citations for the instructions for the CE Form 6, CE Form 6F, CE Form 6X, CE Form 1, CE Form 1F, and CE Form 1X, as some of the legal citations governing those forms and their requirements have changed locations. Specifically, on the instructions for the CE Form 6, the CE Form 6F, and the CE Form 6X, the citation to the net worth disclosure requirement is being changed to Art II, s. 8(j)(1), Fla. Const. On the instructions for the CE Form 1, the CE Form 1F, and the CE Form 1X, the following changes will be made: (1) the citation to the primary sources of income disclosure requirement is

being changed to s. 112.3145(3)(a)1., F.S.; (2) the citation to the secondary sources of income disclosure requirement is being changed to s. 112.3145(3)(a)2., F.S.; (3) the citation to the real property disclosure requirement is being changed to s. 112.3145(3)(a)3., F.S.; (4) the citation to the intangible personal property disclosure requirement is being changed to s. 112.3145(3)(a)3., F.S.; and (5) the citation to the liabilities disclosure requirement is being changed to s. 112.3145(3)(a)4., F.S. .

The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, the text of the proposed amended rules, and the proposed amended instructions that will need to be incorporated by reference into the rules are attached. You will be asked to approve this proposed rulemaking at your August 28, 2026, Commission meeting.

Attachments

pending reconsideration, the timing of the refund ~~must shall~~ commence from the date of the order disposing of any motion for reconsideration. This rule does not authorize any motion for reconsideration not otherwise authorized by Chapter 25-22, F.A.C.

(3) Basis of Refund. ~~When Where~~ the refund is the result of a specific rate change, including interim rate increases, and the refund can be computed on a per customer basis, that will be the basis of the refund. However, ~~when where~~ the refund is not related to specific rate changes, such as a refund for overearnings, the refund ~~must shall~~ be made to customers of record as of a date specified by the Commission. In such case, refunds ~~must shall~~ be made on the basis of usage. Per customer refund refers to a refund to every customer receiving service during the refund period. Customer of record refund refers to a refund to every customer receiving service as of a date specified by the Commission.

(4) Interest.

(a) ~~When in the case of refunds which the Commission orders refunds to be made with interest, the average monthly interest rate until refund is posted to the customer's account must shall be based on the AA non-financial 30-day 30-day commercial paper rate published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on its website for high-grade, unsecured notes sold through dealers by major corporations in multiples of \$1,000 as regularly published in the Wall Street Journal.~~

(b) This average monthly interest rate ~~must shall~~ be calculated for each month of the refund period:

1. No change.

2. The average monthly interest rate for the month prior to distribution ~~must shall~~ be the same as the last calculated average monthly interest rate.

(c) The average monthly interest rate ~~must shall~~ be applied to the sum of the previous month's ending balance (including monthly interest accruals) and the current month's ending balance divided by 2 to accomplish a compounding effect.

(d) Interest Multiplier. When the refund is computed for each customer, an interest multiplier may be applied against the amount of each customer's refund in lieu of a monthly calculation of the interest for each customer. The interest multiplier ~~must shall~~ be calculated by dividing the total amount refundable to all customers, including interest, by the total amount of the refund, excluding interest. For the purpose of calculating the interest multiplier, the utility may, upon approval by the Commission, estimate the monthly refundable amount.

(e) Commission staff ~~will shall~~ provide applicable interest rate figures and assistance in calculations under this rule upon request of the affected utility.

(5) Method of Refund Distribution. For those customers still on the system, a credit must be made on the bill. In the event the refund is for a greater amount than the bill, the remainder of the credit ~~must shall~~ be carried forward until the refund is completed. If the customer so requests, a check for any negative balance must be sent to the customer within 10 days of the request. For customers entitled to a refund but no longer on the system, the company ~~must shall~~ mail a refund check to the last known billing address except that no refund for less than \$1.00 will be made to these customers.

(6) Security for Money Collected Subject to Refund. In the case of money being collected subject to refund, the money must be secured by a bond unless the Commission specifically authorizes some other type of security such as placing the money in escrow, approving a corporate undertaking, or providing a letter of credit. The company ~~must shall~~ provide a report by the 20th of each month indicating the monthly and total amount of money subject to refund as of the end of the preceding month. The report ~~must shall~~ also indicate the status of whatever security is being used to guarantee repayment of the money.

(7) Refund Reports. During the processing of the refund, monthly reports on the status of the refund must be made by the 20th of the following month. In addition, a preliminary report ~~must shall~~ be made within 30 days after the date the refund is completed and again 90 days thereafter. A final report ~~must shall~~ be made after all administrative aspects of the refund are completed. The above reports must specify the following:

(a) through (d) No change.

(8) No change.

Rulemaking Authority 350.127(2), 367.121 FS. Law Implemented 367.081, 367.0814, 367.082(2) FS. History—New 8-18-83, Formerly 25-10.76, 25-10.076. Amended 11-30-93, 11-25-19.

NAME OF PERSON ORIGINATING PROPOSED RULE:
Matt Vogel

NAME OF AGENCY HEAD WHO APPROVED THE PROPOSED RULE: Florida Public Service Commission

DATE PROPOSED RULE APPROVED BY AGENCY HEAD: July 07, 2026

DATE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED IN FAR: March 24, 2026 (Volume 52, Number 57)

COMMISSION ON ETHICS

RULE NOS.:	RULE TITLES:
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

34-8.009 Amended Filing Using the CE Form 6X
 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

34-8.209 Amended Filing Using the CE Form 1X

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: These amendments relate to material incorporated by reference within these rules. Each rule contains instructions on how to complete a certain type of financial disclosure form (i.e., the Form 6, the Form 6F, the Form 6X, the Form 1, the Form 1F, and the Form 1X). The purpose of the proposed amendments is to update, clarify, and re-adopt these instructions. The updates/clarifications are explained in the summary section of this Notice.

SUMMARY: The following changes will be made to the instructions: (1) Update the calendar years in any dates (change needed on instructions for the Form 6, Form 6F, Form 1, and Form 1F); and (2) Update and correct statutory citations (individual changes needed on the instructions for all the 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 40,000 persons are required by law to file the Form 6 or 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 creating and maintaining the electronic filing system which is used to submit the various types of disclosure filings.

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, F.S.

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

DATE AND TIME: August 28, 2026, 8:30 a.m.

PLACE: First District Court of Appeal, 2000 Drayton Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0950

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; westberry.diana@leg.state.fl.us; (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, schaffer.grayden@leg.state.fl.us; Amelia Naomi, Attorney, Florida Commission on Ethics, naomi.amelia@leg.state.fl.us; (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 <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19814> (1/2027)

<https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18508> (1/2026).

(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 <https://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19815> (1/2027) <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18510> (1/2026).

(c) "CE Form 6X – Amendment to Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests" means the fields of information required on an amendment to a full and public disclosure of financial interest submitted pursuant to Section 112.3144(11), F.S., as set forth by the instructions available at <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19816> (1/2027) <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18512> (1/2026).

(d) "CE Form 1 – Statement of Financial Interests" means the fields of information required to complete the statement of financial interests requirements of s. 112.3145, Florida Statutes, as set forth by the instructions available at <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19817>

(1/2027) <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18514> (1/2026).

(e) "CE Form 1F – Final Statement of Financial Interests" means the fields of information required to complete the final disclosure statement required by s. 112.3145(2)(b), Florida Statutes, as set forth by the instructions available at <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19818>

(1/2027) <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18516> (1/2026).

(f) "CE Form 1X – Amendment to Statement of Financial Interests" means the fields of information required on an amendment to a statement of financial interests submitted pursuant to s. 112.3145(13), Florida Statutes, as set forth by the instructions available at

<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19819>

(1/2027) <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18518> (1/2026).

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

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, 112.3145 FS. History—New 4-7-77, Formerly 34-8.01, Amended 8-7-94, 11-7-01, 1-1-22, 1-1-23, 1-1-24, 4-11-24, 1-1-25, 1-1-26, 1-1-27.

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 (1/2027) <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19820> (1/2026)

<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18509>, 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. 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, 2027

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, 1-1-23, 1-1-24, 4-11-24, 1-1-25, 1-1-26, 1-1-27.

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 (1/2027) (1/2026), <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19821>

<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18511>, 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. The filer may include attachments or other supporting documentation when filing a disclosure.

(2) through (3) No change.

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

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(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, 1-1-23, 1-1-24, 4-11-24, 1-1-25, 1-1-26, 1-1-27.

34-8.009 Amended Filing Using the CE Form 6X.

(1) At any time after submitting the CE Form 6 – Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests, a person may amend his or her original disclosure filing to add to or modify the information originally reported. Filers shall complete an amended filing through the electronic filing system created and maintained by the Commission as provided in Section 112.31446, F.S., which will allow them to access and complete the disclosure filing identified in the system as the CE Form 6X – Amendment to the Full and Public Disclosure of Financial

Interests. The instructions for completing the Amendment to the Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests (1/2027) (1/2026), <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19822> <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-48543>, 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. The filer may include attachments or other supporting documentation when filing a disclosure.

(2) through (3) No change.

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

Rulemaking Authority 112.3145, 112.3146, 112.3147, 112.322(9) FS. Law Implemented Art. II, Section 8, Fla. Const., 112.3144(7) 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, 1-1-20, 1-1-21, 1-1-22, 1-1-24, 4-11-24, 1-1-25, 1-1-26, 1-1-27.

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., except for those local officers specified in Section 112.3144(1)(d), 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. A statement of financial interests means completing, through the electronic filing system created and maintained by the Commission as provided in s. 112.31446, a disclosure filing, identified in the system as the CE Form 1 – Statement of Financial Interests. The instructions for completing the Statement of Financial Interests (1/2027) (1/2026), <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19823> <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-48545>, 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.

(2) through (6) No change.

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

Rulemaking Authority 112.3145, 112.3145, 112.3146, 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, 1-1-23, 1-1-24, 4-11-24, 1-1-25, 1-1-26, 1-1-27.

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

(1) No change.

(2) The final filing shall be identified in the system as the CE Form 1F – Final Statement of Financial Interests. The instructions for completing the Final Statement of Financial

Interests (1/2027) (1/2026), <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19824> <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18517>, 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. The filer may include attachments or other supporting documentation when filing a disclosure.

(3) through (4) No change.

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

Rulemaking Authority 112.3145, 112.3146, 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, 1-1-23, 1-1-24, 1-1-25, 1-1-26, 1-1-27.

34-8.209 Amended Filing Using the CE Form 1X.

(1) At any time after submitting the CE Form 1 – Statement of Financial Interests, a person may amend his or her original disclosure filing to add to or modify the information originally reported. Filers shall complete an amended filing through the electronic filing system created and maintained by the Commission as provided in s. 112.31446, Florida Statutes, which will allow them to access and complete the disclosure filing identified in the system as the CE Form 1X – Amendment to Statement of Financial Interests. The instructions for completing the Amendment to Statement of Financial Interests (1/2027) <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19825> (1/2026) <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18519>, 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. The filer may include attachments or other supporting documentation when filing a disclosure.

(2) No change.

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

Rulemaking Authority 112.3145(13), 112.3146, 112.3147, 112.322(9) FS. Law Implemented 112.3145(9) 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, 1-1-20, 1-1-21, 1-1-22, 1-1-24, 4-11-24, 1-1-25, 1-1-26, 1-1-27.

NAME OF PERSON ORIGINATING PROPOSED RULE:
Gray Schafer, Assistant General Counsel, Florida Commission on Ethics; Amelia Naomi, Attorney, Florida Commission on Ethics

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

DATE PROPOSED RULE APPROVED BY AGENCY
HEAD: July 22, 2026
DATE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT
PUBLISHED IN FAR: July 15, 2026

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares and Mobile Homes

RULE NO.: 61B-23.001
RULE TITLE: Board of Administration and Committees;
Fiduciary Duty

PURPOSE AND EFFECT: The proposed amendments will update the rule generally and implement section 718.112(2), F.S. (per HB 913). Changes include updating the definition of "committee meeting," specifications as to the use of audiovisual communication platforms, and measures that must be implemented for all meetings (notices, rescheduling, inspection of meeting materials, agenda, right to speak, etc.)

SUMMARY: Rule 61B-23.001, F.A.C. addresses the requirements that govern the operation of the board of administration and committees as to condominium meetings.

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 economic review conducted by the Agency.

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: 718.112(2)(b)5.,
718.112(2)(d)2., 718.112(2)(e)1., FS

LAW IMPLEMENTED: 718.111(1), FS.

IF REQUESTED WITHIN 21 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS
NOTICE, A HEARING WILL BE HELD AT THE
DATE, TIME AND PLACE SHOWN BELOW (IF NOT
REQUESTED, THIS HEARING WILL NOT BE HELD):

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, August 13, 2026, 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: CTMH Conference Room (B509), Department of
Business and Professional Regulation, 2601 N Blair Stone Rd,
Tallahassee, FL 32399

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 48 hours before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Madison Presley, Manager I, Division of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares and Mobile Homes, Department of Business and Professional Regulation, 2601 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, (850)717-1415, madison.presley@myfloridalicense.com. 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: Madison Presley, Manager I, Division
of Florida Condominiums, Timeshares and Mobile Homes,
Department of Business and Professional Regulation, 2601
Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, (850)717-1415,
madison.presley@myfloridalicense.com.

THE FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE IS:

Substantial rewording of Rule 61B-23.001, F.A.C. follows. See
Florida Administrative Code for present text.

61B-23.001 Condominium Board of Administration and Committees Meetings; Fiduciary Duty.

(1) Definitions.

(a) "Board Meeting," "board of administration meeting,"
or "meeting of the board" means any gathering of the members
of the board of directors, at which a quorum of the members is
present for the purpose of conducting association business.

(b) "Committee meeting" means any gathering of a
committee, at which a quorum of the committee members is
present for the purpose of conducting association business, and
has been properly appointed by the board to make
recommendations to the board or take permissible action on
behalf of the board.

(c) "Unit Owner Meeting" means a meeting of the
members of the association at which a quorum is met and unit
owners are entitled to attend and, when applicable, vote on
matters properly before the membership as authorized under
Chapter 718, Florida Statutes, the association's governing
documents, or applicable law; and does not include a meeting
of the board of administration, a committee meeting, or any
other gathering that is not a meeting of the members of the
association.

(d) "Quarter" means every three consecutive months.

(2) Video conference. Video conference is any platform
capable of supporting simultaneous audio and visual
communication. Video conference platforms include, but are
not limited to, Zoom, GoTo Meeting, Microsoft Teams, Webex,
and Google Meet. Any meeting conducted by video conference

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 <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19814> (1/2027) ~~<https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18508> (1/2026)~~.

(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 <https://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19815> (1/2027) ~~<https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18510> (1/2026)~~.

(c) "CE Form 6X – Amendment to Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests" means the fields of information required on an amendment to a full and public disclosure of financial interest submitted pursuant to Section 112.3144(11), F.S., as set forth by the instructions available at <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19816> (1/2027) ~~<https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18512> (1/2026)~~.

(d) "CE Form 1 – Statement of Financial Interests" means the fields of information required to complete the statement of financial interests requirements of s. 112.3145, Florida Statutes, as set forth by the instructions available at <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19817> (1/2027) ~~<https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18514> (1/2026)~~.

(e) "CE Form 1F – Final Statement of Financial Interests" means the fields of information required to complete the final disclosure statement required by s. 112.3145(2)(b), Florida Statutes, as set forth by the instructions available at <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19818> (1/2027) ~~<https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18516> (1/2026)~~.

(f) "CE Form 1X – Amendment to Statement of Financial Interests" means the fields of information required on an amendment to a statement of financial interests submitted pursuant to s. 112.3145(13), Florida Statutes, as set forth by the instructions available at <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19819> (1/2027) ~~<https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18518> (1/2026)~~.

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

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, 112.3145 FS. History—New 4-7-77, Formerly 34-8.01, Amended 8-7-94, 11-7-01, 1-1-22, 1-1-23, 1-1-24, 4-11-24, 1-1-25, 1-1-26, 1-1-27.

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 (1/2027) <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19820> (1/2026) ~~<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18509>~~, 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. 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, 2027

Rulemaking Authority Art. II, Section 8, Fla. Const., 112.3144, 112.31445, 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, 1-1-23, 1-1-24, 4-11-24, 1-1-25, 1-1-26, 1-1-27.

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 (1/2027) (~~1/2026~~), <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19821> <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18511>, 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. The filer may include attachments or other supporting documentation when filing a disclosure.

(2) through (3) No change.

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

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(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, 1-1-23, 1-1-24, 4-11-24, 1-1-25, 1-1-26, 1-1-27.

34-8.009 Amended Filing Using the CE Form 6X.

(1) At any time after submitting the CE Form 6 – Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests, a person may amend his or her original disclosure filing to add to or modify the information originally reported. Filers shall complete an amended filing through the electronic filing system created and maintained by the Commission as provided in Section 112.31446, F.S., which will allow them to access and complete the disclosure filing identified in the system as the CE Form 6X – Amendment to the Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests. The instructions for completing the Amendment to the Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests (1/2027) (~~1/2026~~), <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19822> <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18513>, 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. The filer may include attachments or other supporting documentation when filing a disclosure.

(2) through (3) No change.

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

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(7) 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, 1-1-20, 1-1-21, 1-1-22, 1-1-24, 4-11-24, 1-1-25, 1-1-26, 1-1-27.

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., except for those local officers specified in Section 112.3144(1)(d), 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. A statement of financial interests means completing, through the electronic filing system created and maintained by the Commission as provided in s. 112.31446, a disclosure filing, identified in the system as the CE Form 1 – Statement of Financial Interests. The instructions for completing the Statement of Financial Interests (1/2027) (~~1/2026~~), <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19823> <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18515>, 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.

(2) through (6) No change.

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

Rulemaking Authority 112.3145, 112.31445, 112.31446, 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, 1-1-23, 1-1-24, 4-11-24, 1-1-25, 1-1-26, 1-1-27.

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

(1) No change.

(2) The final filing shall be identified in the system as the CE Form 1F – Final Statement of Financial Interests. The instructions for completing the Final Statement of Financial Interests (1/2027) ~~(1/2026)~~, <http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19824> ~~<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18517>~~, 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. The filer may include attachments or other supporting documentation when filing a disclosure.

(3) through (4) No change.

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

Rulemaking Authority 112.3145, 112.31446, 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, 1-1-23, 1-1-24, 1-1-25, 1-1-26, 1-1-27.

34-8.209 Amended Filing Using the CE Form 1X.

(1) At any time after submitting the CE Form 1 – Statement of Financial Interests, a person may amend his or her original disclosure filing to add to or modify the information originally reported. Filers shall complete an amended filing through the electronic filing system created and maintained by the Commission as provided in s. 112.31446, Florida Statutes, which will allow them to access and complete the disclosure filing identified in the system as the CE Form 1X – Amendment to Statement of Financial Interests. The instructions for completing the Amendment to Statement of Financial Interests (1/2027) ~~<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-19825>~~ ~~(1/2026)~~ ~~<http://flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-18519>~~, 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. The filer may include attachments or other supporting documentation when filing a disclosure.

(2) No change.

PROPOSED EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

Rulemaking Authority 112.3145(13), 112.31446, 112.3147, 112.322(9) FS. Law Implemented 112.3145(9) 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, 1-1-20, 1-1-21, 1-1-22, 1-1-24, 4-11-24, 1-1-25, 1-1-26, 1-1-27.

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 \$20,000. [s. 112.317, F.S.]

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

WHEN TO FILE:

Officeholders: No later than July 1, **2027** 2026.

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, mayors or elected members of the governing bodies of municipalities,¹ each member of the Commission on Ethics, and judges, as required by Canon 6, Code of Judicial Conduct.

ATTACHMENTS: A filer may include and submit attachments or other supporting documentation when filing disclosure.

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, mortgage or brokerage account numbers, personal identification numbers, or taxpayer identification numbers are not required and should not be included. If such information is included in the filing, it may be made available for public inspection and copying unless redaction is required by the filer, without any liability to the Commission. If you are an active or former officer or employee listed in

¹ During the pendency of ongoing litigation, the Commission on Ethics is enjoined from enforcing the Form 6 requirement for mayors and elected members of municipal governing bodies, and they will have to file a CE Form 1 ("Statement of Financial Interest").

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)(1)~~ 8(j)(1), Fla. Const.]

Report your net worth as of December 31, ~~2025~~ 2026, 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. Your household goods and personal effects include the following, if not held for investment purposes: jewelry; collections of stamps, guns, and numismatic items; art objects; household equipment and furnishings; clothing; other household items; and vehicles for personal use.

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 ad valorem 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 ~~2026~~ 2025, 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.

For purposes of reporting your income, you have the option of either completing this section or submitting a copy of your ~~2026~~ 2025-federal income tax return, including all schedules, W2s, and attachments.

If disclosure of a primary source of income will place you in violation of confidentiality or privilege pursuant to law or rules governing attorneys, you may write "Legal Client" in each of the disclosure fields without providing any further information.

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.

If disclosure of a secondary source of income will place you in violation of confidentiality or privilege pursuant to law or rules governing attorneys, you should disclose the name of the business entity for which your ownership and gross income exceeded the two thresholds listed above, and then write "Legal Client" in the remaining disclosure fields without providing any further information.

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 ~~2026~~ 2025, 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, or an elected local officers of independent special districts, including any person appointed to fill a vacancy on an elected independent special district board, whose service began on or 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 CE 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, mayors or elected members of the governing bodies of municipalities,¹ each member of the Commission on Ethics, and judges, as required by Canon 6, Code of Judicial Conduct.

ATTACHMENTS: A filer may include and submit attachments or other supporting documentation when filing disclosure.

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, mortgage or brokerage account numbers, personal identification numbers, or taxpayer identification numbers are not required and should not be included. If such information is included in the filing, it may be made available for public inspection and copying unless redaction is required by the filer, without any liability to the Commission. 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 ~~2027~~ 2026, you may not have filed Form 6 for ~~2026~~ 2025. In that case, this is not the last form you will file. Form 6F covers January 1, ~~2027~~ 2026, through your last day of office or employment. You will be required to file Form 6 for ~~2026~~ 2025 by July 1 of ~~2027~~ 2026.

¹ During the pendency of ongoing litigation, the Commission on Ethics is enjoined from enforcing the Form 6 requirement for mayors and elected members of municipal governing bodies, and they will have to file a CE Form 1 ("Statement of Financial Interest").

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 6F:

NET WORTH

[Required by Art. II, s. **8(j)(1)** ~~8(a)(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. Your household goods and personal effects include the following, if not held for investment purposes: jewelry; collections of stamps, guns, and numismatic items; art objects; household equipment and furnishings; clothing; other household items; and vehicles for personal use.

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 ad valorem 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.

If disclosure of a primary source of income will place you in violation of confidentiality or privilege pursuant to law or rules governing attorneys, you may write "Legal Client" in each of the disclosure fields without providing any further information.

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.

If disclosure of a secondary source of income will place you in violation of confidentiality or privilege pursuant to law or rules governing attorneys, you should disclose the name of the business entity for which your ownership and gross income exceeded the two thresholds listed above, and then write "Legal Client" in the remaining disclosure fields without providing any further information.

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)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING AND FILING CE FORM 6X AMENDMENT TO FULL AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS

DISCLOSURE PERIOD: This should be the same period for which you reported on the Form 6 or 6F you are amending.

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, mortgage or brokerage account numbers, personal identification numbers, or taxpayer identification numbers are not required and should not be included. If such information is included in the filing, it may be made available for public inspection and copying unless redaction is required by the filer, without any liability to the Commission. 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.

ATTACHMENTS: A filer may include and submit attachments or other supporting documentation when filing disclosure.

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 CE FORM 6X AMENDMENT TO FULL AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS:

Use this form to report the new information you believe should have been disclosed on your original Form 6 or 6F. You will be asked to explain the changes you are making to your original Form 6 or 6F.

NET WORTH

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

Report your net worth as of the date used on the form you are amending 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. Your household goods and personal effects include the following, if not held for investment purposes: jewelry; collections of stamps, guns, and numismatic items; art objects; household equipment and furnishings; clothing; other household items; and vehicles for personal use.

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 ad valorem 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.

For purposes of reporting your income, you have the option of either completing this section or submitting a copy of your completed federal income tax return, including all schedules, W2s, and attachments.

If disclosure of a primary source of income will place you in violation of confidentiality or privilege pursuant to law or rules governing attorneys, you may write "Legal Client" in each of the disclosure fields without providing any further information.

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.

If disclosure of a secondary source of income will place you in violation of confidentiality or privilege pursuant to law or rules governing attorneys, you should disclose the name of the business entity for which your ownership and gross income exceeded the two thresholds listed above, and then write "Legal Client" in the remaining disclosure fields without providing any further information.

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.

TRAINING CERTIFICATION

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

If you are a Constitutional or elected municipal officer, or an elected local officers of independent special districts, including any person appointed to fill a vacancy on an elected independent special district board, whose service began on or 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)

NOTICE

The annual Statement 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. 112.3145, 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 \$20,000. [s. 112.317, F.S.]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING AND FILING FORM 1 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS

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, **2026** ~~2025~~.

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 those required to file full disclosure on Form 6 as well as 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: 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.

ATTACHMENTS: A filer may include and submit attachments or other supporting documentation when filing disclosure.

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, mortgage or brokerage account numbers, personal identification numbers, or taxpayer identification numbers are not required and should not be included. If such information is included in the filing, it may be made available for public inspection and copying unless redaction is required by the filer, without any liability to the Commission. 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 1:

PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME

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

This section 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.

If disclosure of a primary source of income will place you in violation of confidentiality or privilege pursuant to law or rules governing attorneys, you may write "Legal Client" in each of the disclosure fields without providing any further information.

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.

SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)2, ~~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 "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.

If disclosure of a secondary source of income will place you in violation of confidentiality or privilege pursuant to law or rules governing attorneys, you should disclose the name of the business entity for which your ownership and gross income exceeded the two thresholds above, and then write "Legal Client" in the remaining disclosure fields without providing any further information.

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.

REAL PROPERTY

[Required by s. **112.3145(3)(a)3**, ~~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 its market value for ad valorem 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.

INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

[Required by s. **112.3145(3)(a)3**, ~~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).

LIABILITIES

[Required by s. **112.3145(3)(a)4**, ~~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.

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.

TRAINING CERTIFICATION

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

If you are a Constitutional or elected municipal officer, appointed school superintendent, a commissioner of a community redevelopment agency created under Part III, Chapter 163, or an elected local officer of an independent special district, including any person appointed to fill a vacancy on an elected independent special district board, whose service began on or 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)

NOTICE

The annual Statement 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. 112.3145, 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 \$20,000. [s. 112.317, F.S.]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING AND FILING FORM 1F FINAL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS

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.

NOTE: If you are leaving office or employment during the first half of **2027** ~~2026~~, you may not have filed Form 1 for **2026** ~~2025~~. In that case, this is not the last form you will file. Form 1F covers January 1, **2027** ~~2026~~, through your last day of office or employment. You will be required to file Form 1 for **2026** ~~2025~~ by July 1, **2027** ~~2026~~, 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 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 those required to file full disclosure on Form 6 as well as 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: 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.

ATTACHMENTS: A filer may include and submit attachments or other supporting documentation when filing disclosure.

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, mortgage or brokerage account numbers, personal identification numbers, or taxpayer identification numbers are not required and should not be included. If such information is included in the filing, it may be made available for public inspection and copying unless redaction is required by the filer, without any liability to the Commission. 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 1F:

PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME

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

This section 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.

If disclosure of a primary source of income will place you in violation of confidentiality or privilege pursuant to law or rules governing attorneys, you may write "Legal Client" in each of the disclosure fields without providing any further information.

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.

SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)2, ~~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 "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.

If disclosure of a secondary source of income will place you in violation of confidentiality or privilege pursuant to law or rules governing attorneys, you should disclose the name of the business entity for which your ownership and gross income exceeded the two thresholds above, and then write "Legal Client" in the remaining disclosure fields without providing any further information.

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.

REAL PROPERTY

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)3, ~~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 its market value for ad valorem 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.

INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)3, ~~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).

LIABILITIES

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)4, ~~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.

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 Instructions)

NOTICE

The annual Statement 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. 112.3145, 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 \$20,000. [s. 112.317, F.S.]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING AND FILING FORM 1X AMENDMENT TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS

Use this form to report the new information you believe should have been reported on your original Form 1 or 1F. You will be asked to explain the changes you are making to your original Form 1 or 1F.

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 those required to file full disclosure on Form 6 as well as 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: 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.

ATTACHMENTS: A filer may include and submit attachments or other supporting documentation when filing disclosure.

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, mortgage or brokerage account numbers, personal identification numbers, or taxpayer identification numbers are not required and should not be included. If such information is included in the filing, it may be made available for public inspection and copying unless redaction is required by the filer, without any liability to the Commission. 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 1X:

PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME

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

This section 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.

If disclosure of a primary source of income will place you in violation of confidentiality or privilege pursuant to law or rules governing attorneys, you may write "Legal Client" in each of the disclosure fields without providing any further information.

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.

SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)2, ~~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 "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.

If disclosure of a secondary source of income will place you in violation of confidentiality or privilege pursuant to law or rules governing attorneys, you should disclose the name of the business entity for which your ownership and gross income exceeded the two thresholds above, and then write "Legal Client" in the remaining disclosure fields without providing any further information.

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.

REAL PROPERTY

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)3, ~~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 market value for ad valorem 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.

INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)3, ~~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).

LIABILITIES

[Required by s. 112.3145(3)(a)4, ~~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.

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.

TRAINING CERTIFICATION

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

If you are a Constitutional or elected municipal officer, appointed school superintendent, a commissioner of a community redevelopment agency created under Part III, Chapter 163, or an elected local officer of an independent special district, including any person appointed to fill a vacancy on an elected independent special district board, whose service began on or 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)