

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

NAME OF CREDITOR

ADDRESS OF CREDITOR

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

BUSINESS ENTITY # 1

BUSINESS ENTITY # 2

BUSINESS ENTITY # 3

NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY

ADDRESS OF BUSINESS ENTITY

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

POSITION HELD WITH ENTITY

I OWN MORE THAN A 5% INTEREST IN THE BUSINESS

NATURE OF MY OWNERSHIP INTEREST

PART G — EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

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

SIGNATURE:

DATE SIGNED:

FILING INSTRUCTIONS:

WHERE TO FILE:

Return the form to the location where you filed the Form 1 that you are seeking to amend.

Local officers should have filed with the Supervisor of Elections of the county in which they permanently resided. (If you did not permanently reside in Florida, then with the Supervisor of the county where your agency had its headquarters.)

State officers' or specified state employees' forms should be filed with the Commission on Ethics, P.O. Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, FL 32317-5709.

Candidates should have filed their Form 1 together with their qualifying papers.

QUESTIONS:

About this form or the ethics laws may be addressed to the Commission on Ethics, Post Office Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, Florida 32317-5709; telephone (850) 488-7864.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 1 X:

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION (At Top of Form):

NAME, DISCLOSURE PERIOD, NAME OF POSITION, and NAME OF AGENCY: Use the same information as on the original Form 1 you are seeking to amend.

MAILING ADDRESS: Use your current mailing address.

MANNER OF CALCULATING REPORTABLE INTERESTS: Check the box that corresponds to the type of thresholds you used for the original Form 1 you are seeking to amend.

PARTS A through F:

Use these sections of the form to report the new information you believe should have been reported on your original Form 1, continuing on a separate sheet if necessary. Additional instructions are found on pages 3-5, attached.

PART G:

Use this section of the form to explain the changes you are making in your original Form 1.

WHO MUST FILE FORM 1, Statement of Financial Interests:

All persons who fall within the categories of "state officers," "local officers," "specified state employees," as well as candidates for elective local office, are required to file Form 1. Positions within these categories are described, generally, below; the categories are specifically found in Sec. 112.3145, Florida Statutes. Persons required to file full financial disclosure (Form 6) and officers of the judicial branch do not file Form 1 (see Form 6 for a list of persons who must file that form).

STATE OFFICERS include the following state officials: (1) persons holding elective State office, unless required to file full disclosure on Form 6; (2) appointed members of boards, commissions, etc. having statewide jurisdiction, excluding members of solely advisory bodies; and (3) certain State university system personnel.

LOCAL OFFICERS include the following local government positions: (1) persons holding elective office in any political subdivision (such as municipalities, counties, and special districts), unless required to file full disclosure on Form 6; (2) appointed members of certain boards, councils, commissions, authorities, and other bodies of counties, municipalities, school districts, independent special districts, and other political subdivisions; and (3) persons holding certain appointive positions or employment positions in local government.

SPECIFIED STATE EMPLOYEES include a number of state positions in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION (At Top of Form):

NAME: Please use the same name as appeared on the original Form 1 you are amending.

PUBLIC RECORD: The disclosure form and everything attached to it is a public record. Your Social Security Number is not required and you should redact it from any documents you file. If you are an active or former officer or employee listed in Section 119.071(4)(d), F.S., whose home address is exempt from disclosure, the Commission is required to maintain the confidentiality of your home address if you submit a written request for confidentiality. Persons listed in Section 119.071(4)(d), F.S., are encouraged to provide an address other than their home address.

DISCLOSURE PERIOD: This should be the same period for which you reported on the Form 1 you are amending.

POSITION HELD OR SOUGHT: Use the title of the office or position you held or were seeking election to, as reported on the Form 1 you are amending.

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

MANNER OF CALCULATING REPORTABLE INTEREST

As noted on the form, beginning in 2001 the Legislature has given filers the option of reporting based on either thresholds that are comparative (usually, based on percentage values) or thresholds that are based on absolute dollar values. The instructions on the following pages specifically describe the different thresholds. Check the box that reflects the choice you have made. You must use the type of threshold you have chosen for each part of the form. In other words, if you choose to report based on absolute dollar value thresholds, you cannot use a percentage threshold on any part of the form.

IF YOU HAVE CHOSEN DOLLAR VALUE THRESHOLDS THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS APPLY

PART A — PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME

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

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

Please list in this part of the form the name, address, and principal business activity of each source of your income which exceeded \$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 or 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, but not child support.

Examples:

— If you were employed by a company that manufactures computers and received more than \$2,500, then you should 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, then you should 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, then you should list the name of the business, its address, and its principal business activity (retail gift sales).

— If you received income from investments in stocks and bonds, you are required to list only each individual company from which you derived more than \$2,500, rather than aggregating 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), then you should list as a source of income the name of the purchaser, the purchaser's address, and the purchaser's 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 simply as "sale of (name of company) stock," for example.

— If more than \$2,500 of your gross income was in the form of interest from one particular financial institution (aggregating interest from all CD's, accounts, etc., at that institution), list the name of the institution, its address, and its principal business activity.

PART B — SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME

[Required by Sec. 112.3145(3)(a)2 or (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, etc. That kind of income should be reported as a "Primary Source of Income" if it meets the reporting threshold. You will **not** have anything to report **unless**, during the disclosure period:

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

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

Examples:

— You are the sole proprietor of a dry cleaning business, from which you received more than \$5,000. If only one customer, a uniform rental company, provided more than 10% of your dry cleaning business, you must list the name of the uniform rental company, its address, and its principal business activity (uniform rentals).

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

PART C — REAL PROPERTY

[Required by Sec. 112.3145(3)(a)3 or (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 previous tax year in excess of 5% of the property's value. You are not required to list your residences and vacation homes.

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

The location or description of the property should be sufficient to enable anyone who looks at the form to identify the property. A legal description of the property may be used, but is not required. Simpler descriptions, such as "duplex, 115 Terrace Avenue, Tallahassee" or "40 acres located at the intersection of Hwy. 60 and I-95, Lake County" are sufficient.

PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

[Required by Sec. 112.3145(3)(a)3 or (b)3, F.S.]

Provide a general description of 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 such things as money, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, interests in partnerships, beneficial interests in a trust, promissory notes owed to you, accounts receivable by you, assets held in IRA's, Deferred Retirement Option accounts, Florida Prepaid College Plan accounts and bank accounts. Things like automobiles, houses, jewelry, and paintings are not intangible property. Intangibles relating to the same business entity may be aggregated; for example, certificates of deposit and savings accounts with the same bank. Property owned as tenants by the entirety or as joint tenants with right of survivorship should be valued at 100%.

PART E — LIABILITIES

[Required by Sec. 112.3145(3)(a)4 or (b)4, F.S.]

In this part of the form, list the name and address of each creditor to whom you owed more than \$10,000, at any time during the disclosure period.

You are not required to list the amount of any indebtedness. You do not have to disclose any of the following: 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 have signed as being jointly liable or jointly and severally liable, then this is not a contingent liability; if the total amount of the debt exceeds \$10,000 it should be reported.

PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

[Required by Sec. 112.3145(5), 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.

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

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

(End of Dollar Value Thresholds Instructions.)

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

PART A — PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

— If you received income from investments in stocks and bonds, you are required to list only each individual company from which you derived more than 5% of your gross income, rather than aggregating all of your investment income.

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

— If more than 5% of your gross income (or, alternatively, \$2,500) was in the form of interest from one particular financial institution (aggregating interest from all CD's, accounts, etc., at that institution), list the name of the institution, its address, and its principal business activity.

PART B — SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME

[Required by Sec. 112.3145(3)(a)2 or (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, etc. That kind of income should be reported as a "Primary Source of Income" if it meets the reporting threshold. You will **not** have anything to report **unless** during the disclosure period:

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

PART C — REAL PROPERTY

[Required by Sec. 112.3145(3)(a)3 or (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 previous tax year in excess of 5% of the property's value. You are not required to list your residences and vacation homes.

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

The location or description of the property should be sufficient to enable anyone who looks at the form to identify the property. A legal description of the property may be used, but is not required. Simpler descriptions, such as "duplex, 115 Terrace Avenue, Tallahassee" or "40 acres located at the intersection of Hwy. 60 and I-95, Lake County" are sufficient.

PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

[Required by Sec. 112.3145(3)(a)3 or (b)3, F.S.]

Provide a general description of any intangible personal property that, at any time during the disclosure period, was worth more than 10% of your total assets, and state the business entity to which the property related. Intangible personal property includes such things as money, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, interests in partnerships, beneficial interests in a trust, promissory notes owed to you, accounts receivable by you, assets held in IRA's, Deferred Retirement Option accounts, Florida Prepaid College Plan accounts and bank accounts. Things like automobiles, houses, jewelry, and paintings are not intangible property. Intangibles relating to the same business entity may be aggregated; for example, CD's and savings accounts with the same bank. Property owned as tenants by the entirety or as joint tenants with right of survivorship should be valued at 100%.

Calculations: In order to decide whether the intangible property exceeds 10% of your total assets, you will need to total the value

of all of your assets (including real property, intangible property, and tangible personal property such as automobiles, jewelry, furniture, etc.). When making this calculation, do not subtract any liabilities (debts) that may relate to the property—add only the fair market value of the property. Multiply the total figure by 10% to arrive at the disclosure threshold. List only the intangibles that exceed this threshold amount. Property that is only jointly owned property should be valued according to the percentage of your joint ownership. Property owned as tenants by the entirety or as joint tenants with right of survivorship should be valued at 100%. None of your calculations or the value of the property have to be disclosed on the form.

Example:

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

PART E — LIABILITIES

[Required by Sec. 112.3145(3)(a)4 or (b)4, F.S.]

In this part of the form, list the name and address of each creditor to whom you owed any amount that, at any time during the disclosure period, exceeded your net worth.

You are not required to list the amount of any indebtedness or your net worth. You do not have to disclose any of the following: 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 have signed as being jointly liable or jointly and severally liable, then this is not a contingent liability.

Calculations: In order to decide whether the debt exceeds your net worth, you will need to total all of your liabilities (including promissory notes, mortgages, credit card debts, judgments against you, etc.). Subtract this amount from the value of all your assets as calculated above for Part D. This is your "net worth." You must list on the form each creditor to whom your debt exceeded this amount unless it is one of the types of indebtedness listed in the paragraph above (credit card and retail installment accounts, etc.). Joint liabilities with others for which you are "jointly and severally liable," meaning that you may be liable for either your part or the whole of the obligation, should be included in your calculations at 100% of the amount owed.

Examples:

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

PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

[Required by Sec. 112.3145(5), 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.

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

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

(End of Percentage Thresholds Instructions.)