

# **FALLSCHASE**

## **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**June 8, 2020**

## **VIRTUAL PUBLIC MEETING AGENDA**

**Fallschase Community Development District**  
**OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MANAGER**  
**2300 Glades Road, Suite 410W•Boca Raton, Florida 33431**  
**Phone: (561) 571-0010•Fax: (561) 571-0013•Toll-free: (877) 276-0889**

June 1, 2020

Board of Supervisors  
Fallschase Community Development District

<p><b><u>ATTENDEES:</u></b> Please identify yourself each time you speak to facilitate accurate transcription of meeting minutes.</p>
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Dear Board Members:

The Board of Supervisors of the Fallschase Community Development District will hold a Virtual Public Meeting on June 8, 2020 at 11:00 a.m., accessible **via computer** at <https://zoom.us/j/97052937253> or via phone at **1-929-205-6099**, followed by **Meeting ID 970 5293 7253**. The agenda is as follows:

1. Call to Order/Roll Call
2. Public Comments
3. Administration of Oath of Office to Newly Elected Supervisors
  - A. Guide to Sunshine Amendment and Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees
  - B. What is a CDD?
  - C. Membership, Obligations and Responsibilities
  - D. Financial Disclosure Forms
    - I. Form 1: Statement of Financial Interests
    - II. Form 1X: Amendment to Form 1, Statement of Financial Interests
    - III. Form 1F: Final Statement of Financial Interests
  - E. Form 8B – Memorandum of Voting Conflict
4. Consideration of Resolution 2020-01, Canvassing and Certifying the Results of the Landowners' Election of Supervisors Held Pursuant to Section 190.006(2), Florida Statutes; Providing a Severability Clause; Providing for Conflict and Providing an Effective Date
5. Consideration of Resolution 2020-02, Designating a Chair, a Vice Chair, a Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Assistant Treasurer of the District, and Providing for an Effective Date
6. Consent Agenda Items
  - A. Acceptance of Unaudited Financial Statements as of April 30, 2020

- B. Approval of Minutes
  - I. September 18, 2019 Rescheduled Public Hearing and Regular Meeting
  - II. November 18, 2019 Landowners' Meeting
  
- 7. Consideration of Resolution 2020-03, Approving a Proposed Budget for Fiscal Year 2020/2021 and Setting a Public Hearing Thereon Pursuant to Florida Law; Addressing Transmittal, Posting and Publication Requirements; Addressing Severability; and Providing an Effective Date
  
- 8. Presentation of Audited Financial Statements for Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019, Prepared by Lanigan & Associates, P.C.
  
- 9. Consideration of Resolution 2020-04, Hereby Accepting the Audited Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019
  
- 10. Consideration of Resolution 2020-05, Adopting an Internal Controls Policy Consistent with Section 218.33, Florida Statutes; Providing an Effective Date
  
- 11. Staff Reports
  - A. Attorney: *van Assenderp Law*
    - Status of Boundary Amendment
  - B. Engineer: *Moore Bass Consulting, Inc.*
  - C. Manager: *Wrathell, Hunt and Associates, LLC*
    - I. 0 Registered Voters in District as of April 15, 2020
    - II. NEXT MEETING DATE: August 31, 2020 at 11:00 AM
      - QUORUM CHECK

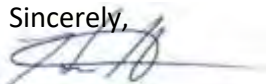
William Lamb	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> PHONE
Jeff Phipps	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> PHONE
Lewis Singletary	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> PHONE
Rick Singletary	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> PHONE
Richard Yates	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> PHONE

- 12. Audience Comments/Supervisors' Requests
  
- 13. Adjournment

“Further, please be advised that the Florida Governor’s Office has declared a state of emergency due to the Coronavirus (COVID-19). As reported by the Center for Disease Control and World Health Organization, COVID-19 can spread from person-to-person through small droplets from the nose or mouth, including when an individual coughs or sneezes. These droplets may land on objects and surfaces. Other people may contract COVID-19 by touching these objects or surfaces, then touching their eyes, nose or mouth. Therefore, merely cleaning facilities, while extremely important and vital in this crisis, may not be enough to stop the spread of this virus.

“That said, the District wants to encourage public participation in a safe and efficient manner. Toward that end, anyone wishing to listen and participate in the meeting can do so by accessing <https://zoom.us/j/97052937253> or via phone at **1-929-205-6099**, followed by Meeting ID **970 5293 7253**. Additionally, participants are encouraged to submit questions and comments to the District’s manager at [mcgaffneym@whhassociates.com](mailto:mcgaffneym@whhassociates.com).”

Should you have any questions and/or concerns, please feel free to contact me at 904-386-0186.

Sincerely,  
  
Howard McGaffney  
District Manager

**FOR VIRTUAL PARTICIPATION:**  
**VIA COMPUTER**  
<https://zoom.us/j/97052937253>  
**VIA PHONE**  
**CALL-IN NUMBER: 1-929-205-6099**  
**MEETING ID: 970 5293 7253**



# **FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**3**

**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
OATH OF OFFICE**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, A CITIZEN OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA AND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND BEING AN OFFICER OF THE **FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT** AND A RECIPIENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS AS SUCH OFFICER, DO HEREBY SOLEMNLY SWEAR OR AFFIRM THAT I WILL SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_

The foregoing oath was administered before me by means of  physical presence or  online notarization on this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_, by \_\_\_\_\_, who is personally known to me or has produced \_\_\_\_\_ as identification, and is described in and who took the aforementioned oath as a Member of the Board of Supervisors of **Fallschase Community Development District** and acknowledged to and before me that he/she took said oath for purposes therein expressed.

(NOTARY SEAL)

\_\_\_\_\_  
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF FLORIDA

Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Commission No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

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MAILING ADDRESS:  Home       Office      County of Residence \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Street

\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Fax

\_\_\_\_\_  
City, State, Zip

\_\_\_\_\_  
Email Address

# **FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**3A**

# FLORIDA COMMISSION ON ETHICS



GUIDE  
to the  
SUNSHINE AMENDMENT  
and  
CODE of ETHICS  
for Public Officers and Employees

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**2020**

State of Florida  
COMMISSION ON ETHICS

**Kimberly Bonder Rezanka, *Chair***  
Cocoa

**Daniel Brady, PH.D., *Vice Chair***  
Miami Shores

**Jason David Berger**  
Palm City

**Antonio Carvajal**  
Tallahassee

**Glenton “Glen” Gilzean, JR.**  
Orlando

**John Grant**  
Tampa

**Joanne Leznoff**  
Fernandina Beach

**F. Shields McManus**  
Stuart

**William “Willie” N. Meggs**  
Tallahassee

**C. Christopher Anderson**  
*Executive Director*  
P.O. Drawer 15709  
Tallahassee, FL 32317-5709  
[www.ethics.state.fl.us](http://www.ethics.state.fl.us)  
(850) 488-7864\*

\*Please direct all requests for information to this number.

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## I. HISTORY OF FLORIDA'S ETHICS LAWS

Florida has been a leader among the states in establishing ethics standards for public officials and recognizing the right of citizens to protect the public trust against abuse. Our state Constitution was revised in 1968 to require a code of ethics, prescribed by law, for all state employees and non-judicial officers prohibiting conflict between public duty and private interests.

Florida's first successful constitutional initiative resulted in the adoption of the Sunshine Amendment in 1976, providing additional constitutional guarantees concerning ethics in government. In the area of enforcement, the Sunshine Amendment requires that there be an independent commission (the Commission on Ethics) to investigate complaints concerning breaches of public trust by public officers and employees other than judges.

The Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees is found in Chapter 112 (Part III) of the Florida Statutes. Foremost among the goals of the Code is to promote the public interest and maintain the respect of the people for their government. The Code is also intended to ensure that public officials conduct themselves independently and impartially, not using their offices for private gain other than compensation provided by law. While seeking to protect the integrity of government, the Code also seeks to avoid the creation of unnecessary barriers to public service.

Criminal penalties, which initially applied to violations of the Code, were eliminated in 1974 in favor of administrative enforcement. The Legislature created the Commission on Ethics that year "to serve as guardian of the standards of conduct" for public officials, state and local. Five of the Commission's nine members are appointed by the Governor, and two each are appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives. No more than five Commission members may be members of the same political party, and none may be lobbyists, or hold any public employment during their two-year terms of office. A chair is selected from among the members to serve a one-year term and may not succeed himself or herself.

In 2018, Florida's Constitutional Revision Commission proposed, and the voters adopted, changes to Article II, Section 8. The earliest of the changes will take effect December 31, 2020, and will prohibit officials from abusing their position to obtain a disproportionate benefit for themselves or their spouse, child, or employer, or for a business with which the official contracts or is an officer, partner, director, sole proprietor, or in which the official owns an interest. Other changes made to the Constitution place restrictions on lobbying by certain officeholders and employees, and put additional limits on lobbying by former public officers and employees. These changes will become effective December 31, 2022.



## **II. ROLE OF THE COMMISSION ON ETHICS**

In addition to its constitutional duties regarding the investigation of complaints, the Commission:

- Renders advisory opinions to public officials;
- Prescribes forms for public disclosure;
- Prepares mailing lists of public officials subject to financial disclosure for use by Supervisors of Elections and the Commission in distributing forms and notifying delinquent filers;
- Makes recommendations to disciplinary officials when appropriate for violations of ethics and disclosure laws, since it does not impose penalties;
- Administers the Executive Branch Lobbyist Registration and Reporting Law;
- Maintains financial disclosure filings of constitutional officers and state officers and employees; and,
- Administers automatic fines for public officers and employees who fail to timely file required annual financial disclosure.

## **III. THE ETHICS LAWS**

The ethics laws generally consist of two types of provisions, those prohibiting certain actions or conduct and those requiring that certain disclosures be made to the public. The following descriptions of these laws have been simplified in an effort to provide notice of their requirements. Therefore, we suggest that you also review the wording of the actual law. Citations to the appropriate laws are in brackets.

The laws summarized below apply generally to all public officers and employees, state and local, including members of advisory bodies. The principal exception to this broad coverage is the exclusion of judges, as they fall within the jurisdiction of the Judicial Qualifications Commission.

Public Service Commission (PSC) members and employees, as well as members of the PSC Nominating Council, are subject to additional ethics standards that are enforced by the Commission on Ethics under Chapter 350, Florida Statutes. Further, members of the governing boards of charter schools are subject to some of the provisions of the Code of Ethics [Sec. 1002.33(26), Fla. Stat.], as are the officers, directors, chief executive officers and some employees of business entities that serve as the chief administrative or executive officer or employee of a political subdivision. [Sec. 112.3136, Fla. Stat.].

## A. PROHIBITED ACTIONS OR CONDUCT

### 1. *Solicitation and Acceptance of Gifts*

Public officers, employees, local government attorneys, and candidates are prohibited from soliciting or accepting anything of value, such as a gift, loan, reward, promise of future employment, favor, or service, that is based on an understanding that their vote, official action, or judgment would be influenced by such gift. [Sec. 112.313(2), Fla. Stat.]

Persons required to file financial disclosure FORM 1 or FORM 6 (see Part III F of this brochure), and state procurement employees, are prohibited from **soliciting** any gift from a political committee, lobbyist who has lobbied the official or his or her agency within the past 12 months, or the partner, firm, employer, or principal of such a lobbyist or from a vendor doing business with the official's agency. [Sec. 112.3148, Fla. Stat.]

Persons required to file FORM 1 or FORM 6, and state procurement employees are prohibited from directly or indirectly **accepting** a gift worth more than \$100 from such a lobbyist, from a partner, firm, employer, or principal of the lobbyist, or from a political committee or vendor doing business with their agency. [Sec.112.3148, Fla. Stat.]

**However**, notwithstanding Sec. 112.3148, Fla. Stat., no Executive Branch lobbyist or principal shall make, directly or indirectly, and no Executive Branch agency official who files FORM 1 or FORM 6 shall knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, **any expenditure** made for the purpose of lobbying. [Sec. 112.3215, Fla. Stat.] Typically, this would include gifts valued at less than \$100 that formerly were permitted under Section 112.3148, Fla. Stat. Similar rules apply to members and employees of the Legislature. However, these laws are not administered by the Commission on Ethics. [Sec. 11.045, Fla. Stat.]

Also, persons required to file Form 1 or Form 6, and state procurement employees and members of their immediate families, are prohibited from accepting any gift from a political committee. [Sec. 112.31485, Fla. Stat.]

### 2. *Unauthorized Compensation*

Public officers or employees, local government attorneys, and their spouses and minor children are prohibited from accepting any compensation, payment, or thing of value when they know, or with the exercise of reasonable care should know, that it is given to influence a vote or other official action. [Sec. 112.313(4), Fla. Stat.]

### *3. Misuse of Public Position*

Public officers and employees, and local government attorneys are prohibited from corruptly using or attempting to use their official positions or the resources thereof to obtain a special privilege or benefit for themselves or others. [Sec. 112.313(6), Fla. Stat.]

### *4. Disclosure or Use of Certain Information*

Public officers and employees and local government attorneys are prohibited from disclosing or using information not available to the public and obtained by reason of their public position, for the personal benefit of themselves or others. [Sec. 112.313(8), Fla. Stat.]

### *5. Solicitation or Acceptance of Honoraria*

Persons required to file financial disclosure FORM 1 or FORM 6 (see Part III F of this brochure), and state procurement employees, are prohibited from **soliciting** honoraria related to their public offices or duties. [Sec. 112.3149, Fla. Stat.]

Persons required to file FORM 1 or FORM 6, and state procurement employees, are prohibited from knowingly **accepting** an honorarium from a political committee, lobbyist who has lobbied the person's agency within the past 12 months, or the partner, firm, employer, or principal of such a lobbyist, or from a vendor doing business with the official's agency. However, they may accept the payment of expenses related to an honorarium event from such individuals or entities, provided that the expenses are disclosed. See Part III F of this brochure. [Sec. 112.3149, Fla. Stat.]

Lobbyists and their partners, firms, employers, and principals, as well as political committees and vendors, are prohibited from **giving** an honorarium to persons required to file FORM 1 or FORM 6 and to state procurement employees. Violations of this law may result in fines of up to \$5,000 and prohibitions against lobbying for up to two years. [Sec. 112.3149, Fla. Stat.]

However, notwithstanding Sec. 112.3149, Fla. Stat., no Executive Branch or legislative lobbyist or principal shall make, directly or indirectly, and no Executive Branch agency official who files FORM 1 or FORM 6 shall knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, **any expenditure** made for the purpose of lobbying. [Sec. 112.3215, Fla. Stat.] This may include honorarium event related expenses that formerly were permitted under Sec. 112.3149, Fla. Stat. Similar rules apply to members and employees of the Legislature. However, these laws are not administered by the Commission on Ethics. [Sec. 11.045, Fla. Stat.]

## **B. PROHIBITED EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS**

### *1. Doing Business With One's Agency*

(a) A public employee acting as a purchasing agent, or public officer acting in an official capacity, is prohibited from purchasing, renting, or leasing any realty, goods, or services for his or her agency from a business entity in which the officer or employee or his or her spouse or child owns more than a 5% interest. [Sec. 112.313(3), Fla. Stat.]

(b) A public officer or employee, acting in a private capacity, also is prohibited from renting, leasing, or selling any realty, goods, or services to his or her own agency if the officer or employee is a state officer or employee, or, if he or she is an officer or employee of a political subdivision, to that subdivision or any of its agencies. [Sec. 112.313(3), Fla. Stat.]

### *2. Conflicting Employment or Contractual Relationship*

(a) A public officer or employee is prohibited from holding any employment or contract with any business entity or agency regulated by or doing business with his or her public agency. [Sec. 112.313(7), Fla. Stat.]

(b) A public officer or employee also is prohibited from holding any employment or having a contractual relationship which will pose a frequently recurring conflict between the official's private interests and public duties or which will impede the full and faithful discharge of the official's public duties. [Sec. 112.313(7), Fla. Stat.]

(c) Limited exceptions to this prohibition have been created in the law for legislative bodies, certain special tax districts, drainage districts, and persons whose professions or occupations qualify them to hold their public positions. [Sec. 112.313(7)(a) and (b), Fla. Stat.]

*3. Exemptions—Pursuant to Sec. 112.313(12), Fla. Stat., the prohibitions against doing business with one's agency and having conflicting employment may not apply:*

(a) When the business is rotated among all qualified suppliers in a city or county.

(b) When the business is awarded by sealed, competitive bidding and neither the official nor his or her spouse or child have attempted to persuade agency personnel to enter the contract. NOTE: Disclosure of the interest of the official, spouse, or child and the nature of the business must be filed prior to or at the time of submission of the bid on Commission FORM 3A with the Commission on Ethics or Supervisor of Elections, depending on whether the official serves at the state or local level.

(c) When the purchase or sale is for legal advertising, utilities service, or for passage on a common carrier.

(d) When an emergency purchase must be made to protect the public health, safety, or welfare.

(e) When the business entity is the only source of supply within the political subdivision and there is full disclosure of the official's interest to the governing body on Commission FORM 4A.

(f) When the aggregate of any such transactions does not exceed \$500 in a calendar year.

(g) When the business transacted is the deposit of agency funds in a bank of which a county, city, or district official is an officer, director, or stockholder, so long as agency records show that the governing body has determined that the member did not favor his or her bank over other qualified banks.

(h) When the prohibitions are waived in the case of ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS by the appointing person or by a two-thirds vote of the appointing body (after disclosure on Commission FORM 4A).

(i) When the public officer or employee purchases in a private capacity goods or services, at a price and upon terms available to similarly situated members of the general public, from a business entity which is doing business with his or her agency.

(j) When the public officer or employee in a private capacity purchases goods or services from a business entity which is subject to the regulation of his or her agency where the price and terms of the transaction are available to similarly situated members of the general public and the officer or employee makes full disclosure of the relationship to the agency head or governing body prior to the transaction.

#### *4. Additional Exemptions*

No elected public officer is in violation of the conflicting employment prohibition when employed by a tax exempt organization contracting with his or her agency so long as the officer is not directly or indirectly compensated as a result of the contract, does not participate in any way in the decision to enter into the contract, abstains from voting on any matter involving the employer, and makes certain disclosures. [Sec. 112.313(15), Fla. Stat.]

#### *5. Legislators Lobbying State Agencies*

A member of the Legislature is prohibited from representing another person or entity for compensation during his or her term of office before any state agency other than judicial tribunals. [Art. II, Sec. 8(e), Fla. Const., and Sec. 112.313(9), Fla. Stat.]

#### *6. Employees Holding Office*

A public employee is prohibited from being a member of the governing body which serves as his or her employer. [Sec. 112.313(10), Fla. Stat.]

#### *7. Professional and Occupational Licensing Board Members*

An officer, director, or administrator of a state, county, or regional professional or occupational organization or association, while holding such position, may not serve as a member of a state examining or licensing board for the profession or occupation. [Sec. 112.313(11), Fla. Stat.]

#### *8. Contractual Services: Prohibited Employment*

A state employee of the executive or judicial branch who participates in the decision-making process involving a purchase request, who influences the content of any specification or procurement standard, or who renders advice, investigation, or auditing, regarding his or her agency's contract for services, is prohibited from being employed with a person holding such a contract with his or her agency. [Sec. 112.3185(2), Fla. Stat.]

#### *9. Local Government Attorneys*

Local government attorneys, such as the city attorney or county attorney, and their law firms are prohibited from representing private individuals and entities before the unit of local government which they serve. A local government attorney cannot recommend or otherwise refer to his or her firm legal work involving the local government unit unless the attorney's contract authorizes or mandates the use of that firm. [Sec. 112.313(16), Fla. Stat.]

#### *10. Dual Public Employment*

Candidates and elected officers are prohibited from accepting public employment if they know or should know it is being offered for the purpose of influence. Further, public employment may not be accepted unless the position was already in existence or was created without the anticipation of the official's interest, was publicly advertised, and the officer had to meet the same qualifications and go through the same hiring process as other applicants. For elected public officers already holding public

employment, no promotion given for the purpose of influence may be accepted, nor may promotions that are inconsistent with those given other similarly situated employees. [Sec. 112.3125, Fla. Stat.]

### **C. RESTRICTIONS ON APPOINTING, EMPLOYING, AND CONTRACTING WITH RELATIVES**

#### *1. Anti-Nepotism Law*

A public official is prohibited from seeking for a relative any appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement in the agency in which he or she is serving or over which the official exercises jurisdiction or control. No person may be appointed, employed, promoted, or advanced in or to a position in an agency if such action has been advocated by a related public official who is serving in or exercising jurisdiction or control over the agency; this includes relatives of members of collegial government bodies. NOTE: This prohibition does not apply to school districts (except as provided in Sec. 1012.23, Fla. Stat.), community colleges and state universities, or to appointments of boards, other than those with land-planning or zoning responsibilities, in municipalities of fewer than 35,000 residents. Also, the approval of budgets does not constitute “jurisdiction or control” for the purposes of this prohibition. This provision does not apply to volunteer emergency medical, firefighting, or police service providers. [Sec. 112.3135, Fla. Stat.]

#### *2. Additional Restrictions*

A state employee of the executive or judicial branch or the PSC is prohibited from directly or indirectly procuring contractual services for his or her agency from a business entity of which a relative is an officer, partner, director, or proprietor, or in which the employee, or his or her spouse, or children own more than a 5% interest. [Sec. 112.3185(6), Fla. Stat.]

### **D. POST OFFICE HOLDING AND EMPLOYMENT (REVOLVING DOOR) RESTRICTIONS**

#### *1. Lobbying by Former Legislators, Statewide Elected Officers, and Appointed State Officers*

A member of the Legislature or a statewide elected or appointed state official is prohibited for two years following vacation of office from representing another person or entity for compensation before the government body or agency of which the individual was an officer or member. Former members of the Legislature are also prohibited for two years from lobbying the executive branch. [Art. II, Sec. 8(e), Fla. Const. and Sec. 112.313(9), Fla. Stat.]

#### *2. Lobbying by Former State Employees*

Certain employees of the executive and legislative branches of state government are prohibited from personally representing another person or entity for compensation before the agency with which

they were employed for a period of two years after leaving their positions, unless employed by another agency of state government. [Sec. 112.313(9), Fla. Stat.] These employees include the following:

(a) Executive and legislative branch employees serving in the Senior Management Service and Selected Exempt Service, as well as any person employed by the Department of the Lottery having authority over policy or procurement.

(b) Persons serving in the following position classifications: the Auditor General; the director of the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA); the Sergeant at Arms and Secretary of the Senate; the Sergeant at Arms and Clerk of the House of Representatives; the executive director and deputy executive director of the Commission on Ethics; an executive director, staff director, or deputy staff director of each joint committee, standing committee, or select committee of the Legislature; an executive director, staff director, executive assistant, legislative analyst, or attorney serving in the Office of the President of the Senate, the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Senate Majority Party Office, the Senate Minority Party Office, the House Majority Party Office, or the House Minority Party Office; the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors of the State University System; the general counsel to the Board of Regents; the president, vice presidents, and deans of each state university; any person hired on a contractual basis and having the power normally conferred upon such persons, by whatever title; and any person having the power normally conferred upon the above positions.

This prohibition does not apply to a person who was employed by the Legislature or other agency prior to July 1, 1989; who was a defined employee of the State University System or the Public Service Commission who held such employment on December 31, 1994; or who reached normal retirement age and retired by July 1, 1991. It does apply to OPS employees.

**PENALTIES:** Persons found in violation of this section are subject to the penalties contained in the Code (see PENALTIES, Part V) as well as a civil penalty in an amount equal to the compensation which the person received for the prohibited conduct. [Sec. 112.313(9)(a)5, Fla. Stat.]

### *3. Additional Restrictions on Former State Employees*

A former executive or judicial branch employee or PSC employee is prohibited from having employment or a contractual relationship, at any time after retirement or termination of employment, with any business entity (other than a public agency) in connection with a contract in which the employee participated personally and substantially by recommendation or decision while a public employee. [Sec. 112.3185(3), Fla. Stat.]

A former executive or judicial branch employee or PSC employee who has retired or terminated employment is prohibited from having any employment or contractual relationship for two years with



any business entity (other than a public agency) in connection with a contract for services which was within his or her responsibility while serving as a state employee. [Sec.112.3185(4), Fla. Stat.]

Unless waived by the agency head, a former executive or judicial branch employee or PSC employee may not be paid more for contractual services provided by him or her to the former agency during the first year after leaving the agency than his or her annual salary before leaving. [Sec. 112.3185(5), Fla. Stat.]

These prohibitions do not apply to PSC employees who were so employed on or before Dec. 31, 1994.

#### *4. Lobbying by Former Local Government Officers and Employees*

A person elected to county, municipal, school district, or special district office is prohibited from representing another person or entity for compensation before the government body or agency of which he or she was an officer for two years after leaving office. Appointed officers and employees of counties, municipalities, school districts, and special districts may be subject to a similar restriction by local ordinance or resolution. [Sec. 112.313(13) and (14), Fla. Stat.]

### **E. VOTING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

State public officers are prohibited from voting in an official capacity on any measure which they know would inure to their own special private gain or loss. A state public officer who abstains, or who votes on a measure which the officer knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of any principal by whom he or she is retained, of the parent organization or subsidiary or sibling of a corporate principal by which he or she is retained, of a relative, or of a business associate, must make every reasonable effort to file a memorandum of voting conflict with the recording secretary in advance of the vote. If that is not possible, it must be filed within 15 days after the vote occurs. The memorandum must disclose the nature of the officer's interest in the matter.

No county, municipal, or other local public officer shall vote in an official capacity upon any measure which would inure to his or her special private gain or loss, or which the officer knows would inure to the special private gain or loss of any principal by whom he or she is retained, of the parent organization or subsidiary or sibling of a corporate principal by which he or she is retained, of a relative, or of a business associate. The officer must publicly announce the nature of his or her interest before the vote and must file a memorandum of voting conflict on Commission Form 8B with the meeting's recording officer within 15 days after the vote occurs disclosing the nature of his or her interest in the matter. However, members of community redevelopment agencies and district officers elected on a one-acre, one-vote basis are not required to abstain when voting in that capacity.

No appointed state or local officer shall participate in any matter which would inure to the officer's special private gain or loss, the special private gain or loss of any principal by whom he or she is retained, of the parent organization or subsidiary or sibling of a corporate principal by which he or she is retained, of a relative, or of a business associate, without first disclosing the nature of his or her interest in the matter. The memorandum of voting conflict (Commission Form 8A or 8B) must be filed with the meeting's recording officer, be provided to the other members of the agency, and be read publicly at the next meeting.

If the conflict is unknown or not disclosed prior to the meeting, the appointed official must orally disclose the conflict at the meeting when the conflict becomes known. Also, a written memorandum of voting conflict must be filed with the meeting's recording officer within 15 days of the disclosure being made and must be provided to the other members of the agency, with the disclosure being read publicly at the next scheduled meeting. [Sec. 112.3143, Fla. Stat.]

## **F. DISCLOSURES**

Conflicts of interest may occur when public officials are in a position to make decisions that affect their personal financial interests. This is why public officers and employees, as well as candidates who run for public office, are required to publicly disclose their financial interests. The disclosure process serves to remind officials of their obligation to put the public interest above personal considerations. It also helps citizens to monitor the considerations of those who spend their tax dollars and participate in public policy decisions or administration.

All public officials and candidates do not file the same degree of disclosure; nor do they all file at the same time or place. Thus, care must be taken to determine which disclosure forms a particular official or candidate is required to file.

The following forms are described below to set forth the requirements of the various disclosures and the steps for correctly providing the information in a timely manner.

### **1. FORM 1 - Limited Financial Disclosure**

#### **Who Must File:**

Persons required to file FORM 1 include all state officers, local officers, candidates for local elective office, and specified state employees as defined below (other than those officers who are required by law to file FORM 6).

STATE OFFICERS include:

- 1) Elected public officials not serving in a political subdivision of the state and any person appointed to fill a vacancy in such office, unless required to file full disclosure on Form 6.
- 2) Appointed members of each board, commission, authority, or council having statewide jurisdiction, excluding members of solely advisory bodies; but including judicial nominating commission members; directors of Enterprise Florida, Scripps Florida Funding Corporation, and CareerSource 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 Florida Regional Transportation Commission, and members of the board of Triumph Gulf Coast, Inc.; members of the board 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, local boards of trustees and presidents of state universities, and members of the Florida Prepaid College Board.

LOCAL OFFICERS include:

- 1) 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 full disclosure on Form 6.
- 2) Appointed members of the following boards, councils, commissions, authorities, or other bodies of any county, municipality, school district, independent special district, or other political subdivision: the governing body of the subdivision; a community college or junior college district board of trustees; a board having the power to enforce local code provisions; a planning or zoning board, board of adjustments or appeals, community redevelopment agency board, or other board having the power to recommend, create, or modify land planning or zoning within the 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, except for representatives of a military installation acting on behalf of all military installations within that jurisdiction; a pension board or retirement board empowered to invest pension or retirement funds or to determine entitlement to or amount of a pension or other retirement benefit.
- 3) Any other 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.

4) Persons holding any of these positions in local government: mayor; county or city manager; chief administrative employee or finance director of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision; county or municipal attorney; chief county or municipal building inspector; county or municipal water resources coordinator; county or municipal pollution control director; county or municipal environmental control director; county or municipal administrator with power to grant or deny a land development permit; chief of police; fire chief; municipal clerk; appointed district school superintendent; community college president; district medical examiner; purchasing agent (regardless of title) having the authority to make any purchase exceeding \$20,000 for the local governmental unit.

5) Members of governing boards of charter schools operated by a city or other public entity.

6) The officers, directors, and chief executive officer of a corporation, partnership, or other business entity that is serving as the chief administrative or executive officer or employee of a political subdivision, and any business entity employee who is acting as the chief administrative or executive officer or employee of the political subdivision. [Sec. 112.3136, Fla. Stat.]

SPECIFIED STATE EMPLOYEE includes:

1) 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.

2) The following positions in each state department, commission, board, or council: secretary or state surgeon general, assistant or deputy secretary, executive director, assistant or deputy executive director, and anyone having the power normally conferred upon such persons, regardless of title.

3) The following positions in each state department or division: director, assistant or deputy director, bureau chief, assistant bureau chief, and any person having the power normally conferred upon such persons, regardless of title.

4) Assistant state attorneys, assistant public defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, assistant criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, public counsel, full-time state employees serving as counsel or assistant counsel to a state agency, judges of compensation claims, administrative law judges, and hearing officers.

5) 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.

6) 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 \$20,000.

7) 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.

#### What Must Be Disclosed:

FORM 1 requirements are set forth fully on the form. In general, this includes the reporting person's sources and types of financial interests, such as the names of employers and addresses of real property holdings. NO DOLLAR VALUES ARE REQUIRED TO BE LISTED. In addition, the form requires the disclosure of certain relationships with, and ownership interests in, specified types of businesses such as banks, savings and loans, insurance companies, and utility companies.

#### When to File:

CANDIDATES for elected local office must file FORM 1 together with and at the same time they file their qualifying papers.

STATE and LOCAL OFFICERS and SPECIFIED STATE EMPLOYEES are required to file disclosure by July 1 of each year. They also must file within thirty days from the date of appointment or the beginning of employment. Those appointees requiring Senate confirmation must file prior to confirmation.

#### Where to File:

Each LOCAL OFFICER files FORM 1 with the Supervisor of Elections in the county in which he or she permanently resides.

A STATE OFFICER or SPECIFIED STATE EMPLOYEE files with the Commission on Ethics. [Sec. 112.3145, Fla. Stat.]

## 2. *FORM 1F - Final Form 1 Limited Financial Disclosure*

FORM 1F is the disclosure form required to be filed within 60 days after a public officer or employee required to file FORM 1 leaves his or her public position. The form covers the disclosure period between January 1 and the last day of office or employment within that year.

### 3. *FORM 2 - Quarterly Client Disclosure*

The state officers, local officers, and specified state employees listed above, as well as elected constitutional officers, must file a FORM 2 if they or a partner or associate of their professional firm represent a client for compensation before an agency at their level of government.

A FORM 2 disclosure includes the names of clients represented by the reporting person or by any partner or associate of his or her professional firm for a fee or commission before agencies at the reporting person's level of government. Such representations do not include appearances in ministerial matters, appearances before judges of compensation claims, or representations on behalf of one's agency in one's official capacity. Nor does the term include the preparation and filing of forms and applications merely for the purpose of obtaining or transferring a license, so long as the issuance of the license does not require a variance, special consideration, or a certificate of public convenience and necessity.

#### When to File:

This disclosure should be filed quarterly, by the end of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter during which a reportable representation was made. FORM 2 need not be filed merely to indicate that no reportable representations occurred during the preceding quarter; it should be filed ONLY when reportable representations were made during the quarter.

#### Where To File:

LOCAL OFFICERS file with the Supervisor of Elections of the county in which they permanently reside.

STATE OFFICERS and SPECIFIED STATE EMPLOYEES file with the Commission on Ethics. [Sec. 112.3145(4), Fla. Stat.]

### 4. *FORM 6 - Full and Public Disclosure*

#### Who Must File:

Persons required by law to file FORM 6 include all elected constitutional officers and candidates for such office; the mayor and members of the city council and candidates for these offices in Jacksonville; the Duval County Superintendent of Schools; judges of compensation claims (pursuant to Sec. 440.442, Fla. Stat.); members of the Florida Housing Finance Corporation Board and members of expressway authorities, transportation authorities (except the Jacksonville Transportation Authority), bridge authority, or toll authorities created pursuant to Ch. 348 or 343, or 349, or other general law.

## What Must be Disclosed:

FORM 6 is a detailed disclosure of assets, liabilities, and sources of income over \$1,000 and their values, as well as net worth. Officials may opt to file their most recent income tax return in lieu of listing sources of income but still must disclose their assets, liabilities, and net worth. In addition, the form requires the disclosure of certain relationships with, and ownership interests in, specified types of businesses such as banks, savings and loans, insurance companies, and utility companies.

## When and Where To File:

Incumbent officials must file FORM 6 annually by July 1 with the Commission on Ethics. CANDIDATES must file with the officer before whom they qualify at the time of qualifying. [Art. II, Sec. 8(a) and (i), Fla. Const., and Sec. 112.3144, Fla. Stat.]

### 5. *FORM 6F - Final Form 6 Full and Public Disclosure*

This is the disclosure form required to be filed within 60 days after a public officer or employee required to file FORM 6 leaves his or her public position. The form covers the disclosure period between January 1 and the last day of office or employment within that year.

### 6. *FORM 9 - Quarterly Gift Disclosure*

Each person required to file FORM 1 or FORM 6, and each state procurement employee, must file a FORM 9, Quarterly Gift Disclosure, with the Commission on Ethics on the last day of any calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which he or she received a gift worth more than \$100, other than gifts from relatives, gifts prohibited from being accepted, gifts primarily associated with his or her business or employment, and gifts otherwise required to be disclosed. FORM 9 NEED NOT BE FILED if no such gift was received during the calendar quarter.

Information to be disclosed includes a description of the gift and its value, the name and address of the donor, the date of the gift, and a copy of any receipt for the gift provided by the donor. [Sec. 112.3148, Fla. Stat.]

### 7. *FORM 10 - Annual Disclosure of Gifts from Government Agencies and Direct-Support Organizations and Honorarium Event Related Expenses*

State government entities, airport authorities, counties, municipalities, school boards, water management districts, and the South Florida Regional Transportation Authority, may give a gift worth more than \$100 to a person required to file FORM 1 or FORM 6, and to state procurement employees, if a public purpose can be shown for the gift. Also, a direct-support organization for a governmental entity

may give such a gift to a person who is an officer or employee of that entity. These gifts are to be reported on FORM 10, to be filed by July 1.

The governmental entity or direct-support organization giving the gift must provide the officer or employee with a statement about the gift no later than March 1 of the following year. The officer or employee then must disclose this information by filing a statement by July 1 with his or her annual financial disclosure that describes the gift and lists the donor, the date of the gift, and the value of the total gifts provided during the calendar year. State procurement employees file their statements with the Commission on Ethics. [Sec. 112.3148, Fla. Stat.]

In addition, a person required to file FORM 1 or FORM 6, or a state procurement employee, who receives expenses or payment of expenses related to an honorarium event from someone who is prohibited from giving him or her an honorarium, must disclose annually the name, address, and affiliation of the donor, the amount of the expenses, the date of the event, a description of the expenses paid or provided, and the total value of the expenses on FORM 10. The donor paying the expenses must provide the officer or employee with a statement about the expenses within 60 days of the honorarium event.

The disclosure must be filed by July 1, for expenses received during the previous calendar year, with the officer's or employee's FORM 1 or FORM 6. State procurement employees file their statements with the Commission on Ethics. [Sec. 112.3149, Fla. Stat.]

However, notwithstanding Sec. 112.3149, Fla. Stat., no executive branch or legislative lobbyist or principal shall make, directly or indirectly, and no executive branch agency official or employee who files FORM 1 or FORM 6 shall knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, **any expenditure** made for the purpose of lobbying. This may include gifts or honorarium event related expenses that formerly were permitted under Sections 112.3148 and 112.3149. [Sec. 112.3215, Fla. Stat.] Similar prohibitions apply to legislative officials and employees. However, these laws are not administered by the Commission on Ethics. [Sec. 11.045, Fla. Stat.] In addition, gifts, which include anything not primarily related to political activities authorized under ch. 106, are prohibited from political committees. [Sec. 112.31485 Fla. Stat.]

#### 8. *FORM 30 - Donor's Quarterly Gift Disclosure*

As mentioned above, the following persons and entities generally are prohibited from giving a gift worth more than \$100 to a reporting individual (a person required to file FORM 1 or FORM 6) or to a state procurement employee: a political committee; a lobbyist who lobbies the reporting individual's or procurement employee's agency, and the partner, firm, employer, or principal of such a lobbyist; and vendors. If such person or entity makes a gift worth between \$25 and \$100 to a reporting individual or state procurement employee (that is not accepted in behalf of a governmental entity or charitable



organization), the gift should be reported on FORM 30. The donor also must notify the recipient at the time the gift is made that it will be reported.

The FORM 30 should be filed by the last day of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the gift was made. If the gift was made to an individual in the legislative branch, FORM 30 should be filed with the Lobbyist Registrar. [See page 35 for address.] If the gift was to any other reporting individual or state procurement employee, FORM 30 should be filed with the Commission on Ethics.

However, notwithstanding Section 112.3148, Fla. Stat., no executive branch lobbyist or principal shall make, directly or indirectly, and no executive branch agency official or employee who files FORM 1 or FORM 6 shall knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, **any expenditure** made for the purpose of lobbying. This may include gifts that formerly were permitted under Section 112.3148. [Sec. 112.3215, Fla. Stat.] Similar prohibitions apply to legislative officials and employees. However, these laws are not administered by the Commission on Ethics. [Sec. 11.045, Fla. Stat.] In addition, gifts from political committees are prohibited. [Sec. 112.31485, Fla. Stat.]

9. *FORM 1X AND FORM 6X - Amendments to Form 1 and Form 6*

These forms are provided for officers or employees to amend their previously filed Form 1 or Form 6.

#### **IV. AVAILABILITY OF FORMS**

LOCAL OFFICERS and EMPLOYEES who must file FORM 1 annually will be sent the form by mail from the Supervisor of Elections in the county in which they permanently reside not later than JUNE 1 of each year. Newly elected and appointed officials or employees should contact the heads of their agencies for copies of the form or download it from [www.ethics.state.fl.us](http://www.ethics.state.fl.us), as should those persons who are required to file their final disclosure statements within 60 days of leaving office or employment.

ELECTED CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, OTHER STATE OFFICERS, and SPECIFIED STATE EMPLOYEES who must file annually FORM 1 or 6 will be sent these forms by mail from the Commission on Ethics by JUNE 1 of each year. Newly elected and appointed officers and employees should contact the heads of their agencies or the Commission on Ethics for copies of the form or download it from [www.ethics.state.fl.us](http://www.ethics.state.fl.us), as should those persons who are required to file their final disclosure statements within 60 days of leaving office or employment.

Any person needing one or more of the other forms described here may also obtain them from a Supervisor of Elections or from the Commission on Ethics, P.O. Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, Florida 32317-5709. They are also available on the Commission's website: [www.ethics.state.fl.us](http://www.ethics.state.fl.us).

## **V. PENALTIES**

### *A. Non-criminal Penalties for Violation of the Sunshine Amendment and the Code of Ethics*

There are no criminal penalties for violation of the Sunshine Amendment and the Code of Ethics. Penalties for violation of these laws may include: impeachment, removal from office or employment, suspension, public censure, reprimand, demotion, reduction in salary level, forfeiture of no more than one-third salary per month for no more than twelve months, a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000, and restitution of any pecuniary benefits received, and triple the value of a gift from a political committee.

### *B. Penalties for Candidates*

CANDIDATES for public office who are found in violation of the Sunshine Amendment or the Code of Ethics may be subject to one or more of the following penalties: disqualification from being on the ballot, public censure, reprimand, or a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000, and triple the value of a gift received from a political committee.

### *C. Penalties for Former Officers and Employees*

FORMER PUBLIC OFFICERS or EMPLOYEES who are found in violation of a provision applicable to former officers or employees or whose violation occurred prior to such officer's or employee's leaving public office or employment may be subject to one or more of the following penalties: public censure and reprimand, a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000, and restitution of any pecuniary benefits received, and triple the value of a gift received from a political committee.

### *D. Penalties for Lobbyists and Others*

An executive branch lobbyist who has failed to comply with the Executive Branch Lobbying Registration law (see Part VIII) may be fined up to \$5,000, reprimanded, censured, or prohibited from lobbying executive branch agencies for up to two years. Lobbyists, their employers, principals, partners, and firms, and political committees and committees of continuous existence who give a prohibited gift or honorarium or fail to comply with the gift reporting requirements for gifts worth between \$25 and \$100, may be penalized by a fine of not more than \$5,000 and a prohibition on lobbying, or employing a lobbyist to lobby, before the agency of the public officer or employee to whom the gift was given for up to two years. Any agent or person

acting on behalf of a political committee giving a prohibited gift is personally liable for a civil penalty of up to triple the value of the gift.

Executive Branch lobbying firms that fail to timely file their quarterly compensation reports may be fined \$50 per day per report for each day the report is late, up to a maximum fine of \$5,000 per report.

*E. Felony Convictions: Forfeiture of Retirement Benefits*

Public officers and employees are subject to forfeiture of all rights and benefits under the retirement system to which they belong if convicted of certain offenses. The offenses include embezzlement or theft of public funds; bribery; felonies specified in Chapter 838, Florida Statutes; impeachable offenses; and felonies committed with intent to defraud the public or their public agency. [Sec. 112.3173, Fla. Stat.]

*F. Automatic Penalties for Failure to File Annual Disclosure*

Public officers and employees required to file either Form 1 or Form 6 annual financial disclosure are subject to automatic fines of \$25 for each day late the form is filed after September 1, up to a maximum penalty of \$1,500. [Sec. 112.3144 and 112.3145, Fla. Stat.]

## **VI. ADVISORY OPINIONS**

Conflicts of interest may be avoided by greater awareness of the ethics laws on the part of public officials and employees through advisory assistance from the Commission on Ethics.

*A. Who Can Request an Opinion*

Any public officer, candidate for public office, or public employee in Florida who is in doubt about the applicability of the standards of conduct or disclosure laws to himself or herself, or anyone who has the power to hire or terminate another public employee, may seek an advisory opinion from the Commission about himself or herself or that employee.

*B. How to Request an Opinion*

Opinions may be requested by letter presenting a question based on a real situation and including a detailed description of the situation. Opinions are issued by the Commission and are binding on the conduct of the person who is the subject of the opinion, unless material facts were omitted or misstated in the request for the opinion. Published opinions will not bear the name of the persons involved unless they consent to the use of their names; however, the request and all information pertaining to it is a

public record, made available to the Commission and to members of the public in advance of the Commission's consideration of the question.

*C. How to Obtain Published Opinions*

All of the Commission's opinions are available for viewing or download at its website:  
[www.ethics.state.fl.us](http://www.ethics.state.fl.us).

## **VII. COMPLAINTS**

*A. Citizen Involvement*

The Commission on Ethics cannot conduct investigations of alleged violations of the Sunshine Amendment or the Code of Ethics unless a person files a sworn complaint with the Commission alleging such violation has occurred, or a referral is received, as discussed below.

If you have knowledge that a person in government has violated the standards of conduct or disclosure laws described above, you may report these violations to the Commission by filing a sworn complaint on the form prescribed by the Commission and available for download at [www.ethics.state.fl.us](http://www.ethics.state.fl.us). The Commission is unable to take action based on learning of such misdeeds through newspaper reports, telephone calls, or letters.

You can obtain a complaint form (FORM 50), by contacting the Commission office at the address or phone number shown on the inside front cover of this booklet, or you can download it from the Commission's website:  
[www.ethics.state.fl.us](http://www.ethics.state.fl.us).

*B. Referrals*

The Commission may accept referrals from: the Governor, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, a State Attorney, or a U.S. Attorney. A vote of six of the Commission's nine members is required to proceed on such a referral.

*C. Confidentiality*

The complaint or referral, as well as all proceedings and records relating thereto, is confidential until the accused requests that such records be made public or until the matter reaches a stage in the Commission's proceedings where it becomes public. This means that unless the Commission receives a written waiver of confidentiality from the accused, the Commission is not free to release any

documents or to comment on a complaint or referral to members of the public or press, so long as the complaint or referral remains in a confidential stage.

A COMPLAINT OR REFERRAL MAY NOT BE FILED WITH RESPECT TO A CANDIDATE ON THE DAY OF THE ELECTION, OR WITHIN THE 30 CALENDAR DAYS PRECEDING THE ELECTION DATE, UNLESS IT IS BASED ON PERSONAL INFORMATION OR INFORMATION OTHER THAN HEARSAY.

*D. How the Complaint Process Works*

Complaints which allege a matter within the Commission's jurisdiction are assigned a tracking number and Commission staff forwards a copy of the original sworn complaint to the accused within five working days of its receipt. Any subsequent sworn amendments to the complaint also are transmitted within five working days of their receipt.

Once a complaint is filed, it goes through three procedural stages under the Commission's rules. The first stage is a determination of whether the allegations of the complaint are legally sufficient: that is, whether they indicate a possible violation of any law over which the Commission has jurisdiction. If the complaint is found not to be legally sufficient, the Commission will order that the complaint be dismissed without investigation, and all records relating to the complaint will become public at that time.

In cases of very minor financial disclosure violations, the official will be allowed an opportunity to correct or amend his or her disclosure form. Otherwise, if the complaint is found to be legally sufficient, a preliminary investigation will be undertaken by the investigative staff of the Commission. The second stage of the Commission's proceedings involves this preliminary investigation and a decision by the Commission as to whether there is probable cause to believe that there has been a violation of any of the ethics laws. If the Commission finds no probable cause to believe there has been a violation of the ethics laws, the complaint will be dismissed and will become a matter of public record. If the Commission finds probable cause to believe there has been a violation of the ethics laws, the complaint becomes public and usually enters the third stage of proceedings. This stage requires the Commission to decide whether the law was actually violated and, if so, whether a penalty should be recommended. At this stage, the accused has the right to request a public hearing (trial) at which evidence is presented, or the Commission may order that such a hearing be held. Public hearings usually are held in or near the area where the alleged violation occurred.

When the Commission concludes that a violation has been committed, it issues a public report of its findings and may recommend one or more penalties to the appropriate disciplinary body or official.

When the Commission determines that a person has filed a complaint with knowledge that the complaint contains one or more false allegations or with reckless disregard for whether the complaint contains false allegations, the complainant will be liable for costs plus reasonable attorney's fees

incurred by the person complained against. The Department of Legal Affairs may bring a civil action to recover such fees and costs, if they are not paid voluntarily within 30 days.

*E. Dismissal of Complaints At Any Stage of Disposition*

The Commission may, at its discretion, dismiss any complaint at any stage of disposition should it determine that the public interest would not be served by proceeding further, in which case the Commission will issue a public report stating with particularity its reasons for the dismissal. [Sec. 112.324(12), Fla. Stat.]

*F. Statute of Limitations*

All sworn complaints alleging a violation of the Sunshine Amendment or the Code of Ethics must be filed with the Commission within five years of the alleged violation or other breach of the public trust. Time starts to run on the day AFTER the violation or breach of public trust is committed. The statute of limitations is tolled on the day a sworn complaint is filed with the Commission. If a complaint is filed and the statute of limitations has run, the complaint will be dismissed. [Sec. 112.3231, Fla. Stat.]

## **VIII. EXECUTIVE BRANCH LOBBYING**

Any person who, for compensation and on behalf of another, lobbies an agency of the executive branch of state government with respect to a decision in the area of policy or procurement may be required to register as an executive branch lobbyist. Registration is required before lobbying an agency and is renewable annually. In addition, each lobbying firm must file a compensation report with the Commission for each calendar quarter during any portion of which one or more of the firm's lobbyists were registered to represent a principal. As noted above, no executive branch lobbyist or principal can make, directly or indirectly, and no executive branch agency official or employee who files FORM 1 or FORM 6 can knowingly accept, directly or indirectly, **any expenditure** made for the purpose of lobbying. [Sec. 112.3215, Fla. Stat.]

Paying an executive branch lobbyist a contingency fee based upon the outcome of any specific executive branch action, and receiving such a fee, is prohibited. A violation of this prohibition is a first degree misdemeanor, and the amount received is subject to forfeiture. This does not prohibit sales people from receiving a commission. [Sec. 112.3217, Fla. Stat.]

Executive branch departments, state universities, community colleges, and water management districts are prohibited from using public funds to retain an executive branch (or legislative branch) lobbyist, although these agencies may use full-time employees as lobbyists. [Sec. 11.062, Fla. Stat.]

Online registration and filing is available at [www.floridalobbyist.gov](http://www.floridalobbyist.gov). Additional information about the executive branch lobbyist registration system may be obtained by contacting the Lobbyist Registrar at the following address:

Executive Branch Lobbyist Registration  
Room G-68, Claude Pepper Building  
111 W. Madison Street  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1425  
Phone: 850/922-4987

## **IX. WHISTLE-BLOWER'S ACT**

In 1986, the Legislature enacted a "Whistle-blower's Act" to protect employees of agencies and government contractors from adverse personnel actions in retaliation for disclosing information in a sworn complaint alleging certain types of improper activities. Since then, the Legislature has revised this law to afford greater protection to these employees.

While this language is contained within the Code of Ethics, the Commission has no jurisdiction or authority to proceed against persons who violate this Act. Therefore, a person who has disclosed information alleging improper conduct governed by this law and who may suffer adverse consequences as a result should contact one or more of the following: the Office of the Chief Inspector General in the Executive Office of the Governor; the Department of Legal Affairs; the Florida Commission on Human Relations; or a private attorney. [Sec. 112.3187 - 112.31895, Fla. Stat.]

## **X. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

As mentioned above, we suggest that you review the language used in each law for a more detailed understanding of Florida's ethics laws. The "Sunshine Amendment" is Article II, Section 8, of the Florida Constitution. The Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees is contained in Part III of Chapter 112, Florida Statutes.

Additional information about the Commission's functions and interpretations of these laws may be found in Chapter 34 of the Florida Administrative Code, where the Commission's rules are published, and in The Florida Administrative Law Reports, which until 2005 published many of the Commission's final orders. The Commission's rules, orders, and opinions also are available at [www.ethics.state.fl.us](http://www.ethics.state.fl.us).

If you are a public officer or employee concerned about your obligations under these laws, the staff of the Commission will be happy to respond to oral and written inquiries by providing information about the law, the Commission's interpretations of the law, and the Commission's procedures.

## **XI. TRAINING**

Constitutional officers, elected municipal officers, and commissioners of community redevelopment agencies (CRAs) are required to receive a total of four hours training, per calendar year, in the area of ethics, public records, and open meetings. The Commission on Ethics does not track compliance or certify providers.

Visit the training page on the Commission's website for up-to-date rules, opinions, audio/video training, and opportunities for live training conducted by Commission staff. A comprehensive online training course addressing Florida's Code of Ethics, as well as Sunshine Law, and Public Records Act is available via a link on the Commission's homepage.



# **FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**3B**

## **1. What is a CDD?**

It is a state created, state chartered, very specialized and limited local government with an elected public board to carry out only one special purpose.

## **2. How did it get set up on the property?**

The County passed an ordinance reestablishing the state-chartered district on the Fallschase property.

## **3. What is its single very special purpose?**

It is limited to provide basic infrastructure improvements to the land proposed to be developed within its boundary.

[Infrastructure improvements are public systems, facilities, infrastructure, improvements and services such as those ranging from roads to drainage to street lights to parks.]

## **4. How is it limited?**

It operates under two categories of severe limitations: procedural and substantive as described in the answer to question 11 below.

## **5. How does the purpose of your CDD compare to the purposes of counties and cities?**

Counties and cities also are local governments but, unlike your CDD, they have inherent home rule to manage a host of general powers including zoning, planning, police power and the authority to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the people.

## **6. Why is providing infrastructure improvements so important?**

Because the intrinsic quality of Fallschase development and the value of its homes, other buildings and real estate are enhanced by how well the public infrastructure is constructed, operated, maintained and sustained.

## **7. Who created and chartered your CDD?**

The Florida Legislature did.

[See your charter in Florida Statutes Sections 190.006 to 190.041.]

## **8. Why did the Legislature create the CDD including its charter?**

To provide a way to meet the need to provide infrastructure improvements to developable lands that is **alternative** to counties, cities or developers providing them.

## **9. Why is this special purpose alternative needed?**

Because using the CDD (with its single special purpose) is more efficient and more focused than the alternative of using counties and cities with their legitimate but substantial bureaucracy used to accomplish their general purposes, rendering less constant any focused attention by counties and cities to the infrastructure in your community.

## **10. How does the CDD provide such infrastructure improvements?**

Its governing board hires staff to manage five functions needed to provide such infrastructure improvements. Those functions are acquisition; construction; sustained maintenance; operation; and, financing.

## **11. What are the limitations on the CDD?**

There are **two categories** of such limitations and they are severe.

The first category is the **procedural** limitations that apply to counties and cities (such as open noticed meetings of its elected board, in the Sunshine, competitive procurement and the limitations of ethics and conflicts of interest).

The second category is **substantive** limitations (such as no power to develop property, to zone, to make land use plans or to exercise any police or regulatory power).

## **12. What are the problems some developers can have with a CDD and can those problems turn out to be good for the residents and homeowners?**

Some of the problems include: the fact that providing infrastructure improvements by the CDD is less efficient and more time-consuming than if provided by the developer; all infrastructure decisions by the CDD must be noticed and disclosed in open public meetings; the CDD is less flexible than the developer in accommodating the ever changing market demands; the CDD board members, including those who work for the developer, must file financial disclosure; procurement must be public and competitive; any first lien assessments are paid by the landowner developer until marketed and sold; there must be full and sustained public disclosure to dwelling unit purchasers that their unit is in the jurisdiction of a CDD which, if not marketed professionally, can have a chilling effect on sales.

However, these problems faced by a developer work to the immense benefit of the homeowners and residents.

### **13. What are the benefits to the developer of using a CDD?**

There are some benefits including the fact that the developer does not have to finance the significant cost of acquiring, constructing, maintaining and operating infrastructure improvements; if the CDD is used to provide infrastructure, the developer can afford them to provide environmental benefits to the community such as reserves; and, the long term quality of the development when the CDD provides the infrastructure enhances both profits from market-driven sales and the reputation and credibility of the developer.

### **14. What happens if, after the developer is successful and departs after build out, a homeowners association is used to provide the infrastructure?**

A homeowners association is not empowered to manage the provision of infrastructure.

Why?

Because a homeowners association is:

- private led by private part time homeowners;
- designed to manage private commonly owned property;
- has very limited funding and income powers;
- is not equipped to acquire, construct, operate, maintain and finance public infrastructure;
- does not have the protection of sovereign immunity; and,
- does not have the revenue collection and enforcement powers of local government.

Management of private property by a voluntary private board is not provision of public infrastructure managed by a public entity.

It is noteworthy that, while more efficient and less time consuming than a county, city or CDD, the developer is not obligated to be publicly accountable and transparent in acquiring, constructing, operating, maintaining and financing the infrastructure; therefore, the more successful in sales, then the earlier the developer departs. leaving long term maintenance and any related correction and retooling of any poor-quality up to the homeowners association which is not equipped to do the work.

**15. How does your CDD finance its work?**

Initially, the developer and the CDD enter into a funding agreement.

For acquisition or construction of infrastructure, the CDD may borrow funds by issuing tax free bonds paid off by special assessments which are first liens on the parcels of property which are enforced just like property taxes.

For operations and maintenance, the CDD may assess, impose, levy and arrange to collect first-lien special assessments or non-lien fees and charges.

**16. Are the members of the CDD governing board public officials?**

Yes.

# **FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**3C**

# **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

## **MEMBERSHIP, OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

A Community Development District (“District”) is a special-purpose unit of local government which is established pursuant to and governed by Chapter 190, Florida Statutes.

### **The Board**

The Community Development District (“District”) is governed by a five (5)-member Board of Supervisors (“Board”). Member of the Board “Supervisor(s)” are elected in accordance with Section 190.006, F.S., either upon a one (1)-vote per one (1)-acre basis (“landowner voting”) or through traditional elections (“resident voting”), depending upon the number of registered voters in the District and the length of time which has passed since the establishment of the District.

A CDD Board typically meets once per month, but may meet more often if necessary. Board meetings typically last from one (1) to three (3) hours, depending upon the business to be conducted by the Board. Prior to the meeting, each Supervisor is supplied with an agenda package which will contain the documents pertaining to the business to be considered by the Board at a particular meeting. A Supervisor should be willing to spend time reviewing these packages prior to each meeting, and may consult with District Staff (General Counsel, Management, Engineering, etc.) concerning the business to be addressed.

### **Qualifications of Supervisors**

Each Supervisor must be a resident of the state of Florida and a citizen of the United States. Once a District has transitioned to resident voting, Supervisors must also be residents of the District.

### **Compensation**

By statute, Board Members are entitled to be paid \$200 per meeting for their service, up to an annual cap of \$4,800 per year. To achieve the statutory cap, the District would have to meet twice each month, which is rare.

Sometimes Supervisors who are employees of the primary landowner waive their right to compensation, although this is not always the case.

### **Responsibilities of Supervisors**

The position of Supervisor is that of an elected local public official. It is important to always remember that serving as an elected public official of a District carries with it certain restrictions and obligations. Each Supervisor, upon taking office, must subscribe to an oath of office acknowledging that he/she is a public officer, and as a recipient of public funds, a supporter of the constitutions of the State of Florida and of the United States of America.

Each Supervisor is subject to the same financial disclosure requirements as any other local elected official and must file a Statement of Financial Interests disclosing sources of income, assets, debts, and other financial data, with the Supervisor of Elections in the County where he/she resides.

A Supervisor must act in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Public Officers and Employees, codified at Part III, Chapter 112, F.S., which addresses acceptance of gifts, conflicts of interest, etc. By law, it is not a conflict of interest for an employee of the developer to serve on a CDD Board of Supervisors.

Since a District is a unit of local government, the Sunshine Law (Chapter 286, F.S.) applies to Districts and to the Supervisors who govern them. In brief, the Sunshine Law states that two(2) or more Supervisors may never meet outside of a publicly noticed meeting of the Board and/to discuss District business.

Florida's Public Records Law (Chapter 119, F.S.) also applies to Districts and Supervisors. All records of the District, and the records of each individual Supervisor relating to the District, are public records. As such, any member of the public may inspect them upon request. Supervisors are therefore urged to keep any District records or documents in a separate file to allow ease of access by the public or press.

### **Conclusion**

The position of Supervisor of a Community Development District is an important one, requiring both the time and the dedication to fulfill the responsibilities of a position of public trust. It should not be undertaken lightly. Each new Supervisor should enter office fully cognizant of the ethical, legal, and time requirements which are incumbent upon those who serve as Supervisors.



**FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**3DI**

# FORM 1

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS

# 2019

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

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

LAST NAME -- FIRST NAME -- MIDDLE NAME :

MAILING ADDRESS :

CITY : ZIP : COUNTY :

NAME OF AGENCY :

NAME OF OFFICE OR POSITION HELD OR SOUGHT :

CHECK ONLY IF  CANDIDATE OR  NEW EMPLOYEE OR APPOINTEE

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

**DISCLOSURE PERIOD:**

THIS STATEMENT REFLECTS YOUR FINANCIAL INTERESTS FOR CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2019.

**MANNER OF CALCULATING REPORTABLE INTERESTS:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

TYPE OF INTANGIBLE	BUSINESS ENTITY TO WHICH THE PROPERTY RELATES

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

NAME OF CREDITOR	ADDRESS OF CREDITOR

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

	BUSINESS ENTITY # 1	BUSINESS ENTITY # 2
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 — TRAINING**

For **elected municipal officers** required to complete annual ethics training pursuant to section 112.3142, F.S.

**I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE COMPLETED THE REQUIRED TRAINING.**

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

**SIGNATURE OF FILER:**

**Signature:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Date Signed:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**CPA or ATTORNEY SIGNATURE ONLY**

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

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

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

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

**FILING INSTRUCTIONS:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Finally,** file a final disclosure form (Form 1F) within 60 days of leaving office or employment. Filing a CE Form 1F (Final Statement of Financial Interests) does not relieve the filer of filing a CE Form 1 if the filer was in his or her position on December 31, 2019.

## NOTICE

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

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

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

1) Elected public officials not serving in a political subdivision of the state and any person appointed to fill a vacancy in such office, unless required to file full disclosure on Form 6.

2) Appointed members of each board, commission, authority, or council having statewide jurisdiction, excluding members of solely advisory bodies, but including judicial nominating commission members; Directors of Enterprise Florida, Scripps Florida Funding Corporation, and Career Source Florida; and members of the Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys; the Executive Director, Governors, and senior managers of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation; Governors and senior managers of Florida Workers' Compensation Joint Underwriting Association; board members of the Northeast Fla. Regional Transportation Commission; board members of Triumph Gulf Coast, Inc; board members of Florida Is For Veterans, Inc.; and members of the Technology Advisory Council within the Agency for State Technology.

3) The Commissioner of Education, members of the State Board of Education, the Board of Governors, the local Boards of Trustees and Presidents of state universities, and the Florida Prepaid College Board.

4) Persons elected to office in any political subdivision (such as municipalities, counties, and special districts) and any person appointed to fill a vacancy in such office, unless required to file Form 6.

5) Appointed members of the following boards, councils, commissions, authorities, or other bodies of county, municipality, school district, independent special district, or other political subdivision: the governing body of the subdivision; community college or junior college district boards of trustees; boards having the power to enforce local code provisions; boards of adjustment; community redevelopment agencies; planning or zoning boards having the power to recommend, create, or modify land planning or zoning within a political subdivision, except for citizen advisory committees, technical coordinating committees, and similar groups who only have the power to make recommendations to planning or zoning boards, and except for representatives of a military installation acting on behalf of all military installations within that jurisdiction; pension or retirement boards empowered to invest pension or retirement funds or determine entitlement to or amount of pensions or other retirement benefits, and the Pinellas County Construction Licensing Board.

6) Any appointed member of a local government board who is required to file a statement of financial interests by the appointing authority or the enabling legislation, ordinance, or resolution creating the board.

7) Persons holding any of these positions in local government: mayor; county or city manager; chief administrative employee or finance

director of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision; county or municipal attorney; chief county or municipal building inspector; county or municipal water resources coordinator; county or municipal pollution control director; county or municipal environmental control director; county or municipal administrator with power to grant or deny a land development permit; chief of police; fire chief; municipal clerk; appointed district school superintendent; community college president; district medical examiner; purchasing agent (regardless of title) having the authority to make any purchase exceeding \$35,000 for the local governmental unit.

8) Officers and employees of entities serving as chief administrative officer of a political subdivision.

9) Members of governing boards of charter schools operated by a city or other public entity.

10) Employees in the office of the Governor or of a Cabinet member who are exempt from the Career Service System, excluding secretarial, clerical, and similar positions.

11) The following positions in each state department, commission, board, or council: Secretary, Assistant or Deputy Secretary, Executive Director, Assistant or Deputy Executive Director, and anyone having the power normally conferred upon such persons, regardless of title.

12) The following positions in each state department or division: Director, Assistant or Deputy Director, Bureau Chief, and any person having the power normally conferred upon such persons, regardless of title.

13) Assistant State Attorneys, Assistant Public Defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, and assistant criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, Public Counsel, full-time state employees serving as counsel or assistant counsel to a state agency, administrative law judges, and hearing officers.

14) The Superintendent or Director of a state mental health institute established for training and research in the mental health field, or any major state institution or facility established for corrections, training, treatment, or rehabilitation.

15) State agency Business Managers, Finance and Accounting Directors, Personnel Officers, Grant Coordinators, and purchasing agents (regardless of title) with power to make a purchase exceeding \$35,000.

16) The following positions in legislative branch agencies: each employee (other than those employed in maintenance, clerical, secretarial, or similar positions and legislative assistants exempted by the presiding officer of their house); and each employee of the Commission on Ethics.

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

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

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

**DISCLOSURE PERIOD:** The "disclosure period" for your report is the calendar year ending December 31, 2019.

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

**PUBLIC RECORD:** The disclosure form and everything attached to it is a public record. Your Social Security Number 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, F.S., whose home address is exempt from disclosure, the Commission will maintain that confidentiality if you submit a written request.

## **MANNER OF CALCULATING REPORTABLE INTEREST**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

— If you were a partner in a law firm and your distributive share of partnership gross income exceeded \$2,500, list the name of the firm, its address, and its principal business activity (practice of law).

— If you were the sole proprietor of a retail gift business and your gross income from the business exceeded \$2,500, list the name of the business, its address, and its principal business activity (retail gift sales).

— If you received income from investments in stocks and bonds, list each individual company from which you derived more than \$2,500. Do not aggregate all of your investment income.

— If more than \$2,500 of your gross income was gain from the sale of property (not just the selling price), list as a source of income the purchaser's name, address and principal business activity. If the purchaser's identity is unknown, such as where securities listed on an exchange are sold through a brokerage firm, the source of income should be listed as "sale of (name of company) stock," for example.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

#### **PART C — REAL PROPERTY**

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

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

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

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

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

Describe any intangible personal property that, at any time during the disclosure period, was worth more than \$10,000 and state the business entity to which the property related. Intangible personal property includes things such as cash on hand, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, vehicle leases, interests in businesses, beneficial interests in trusts, money owed you, Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) accounts, the Florida Prepaid College Plan, and bank accounts. 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 should be valued at 100%. The value of a leased vehicle is the vehicle's present value minus the lease residual (a number found on the lease document).



## PART E — LIABILITIES

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

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

## PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

[Required by s. 112.3145(6), F.S.]

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

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

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

## PART G — TRAINING CERTIFICATION

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

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

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

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

## PART A — PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

— If you received income from investments in stocks and bonds, list each individual company from which you derived

more than 5% of your gross income. Do not aggregate all of your investment income.

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

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

## PART B — SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME

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

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

### PART C — REAL PROPERTY

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

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

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

### PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

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

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

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

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

### PART E — LIABILITIES

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

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

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

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

### PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

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

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

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

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

### PART G — TRAINING CERTIFICATION

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

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

**End of Percentage Thresholds Instructions.)**

**FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**3DII**



# FORM 1X AMENDMENT TO STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS

LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME (Same as on original Form 1):	◆ THIS FORM AMENDS THE (Choose one)
MAILING ADDRESS:	<input type="checkbox"/> FORM 1 I FILED FOR THE YEAR: _____ (Use a separate Form 1X for each Form 1 you are amending.)
CITY: _____ ZIP: _____ COUNTY: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> FORM 1F I FILED FOR THE PERIOD January 1, _____ THROUGH _____ (Must be between January 1 of the last year in which you held public office or employment and the last date you held that office or employment.)
	◆ DURING THAT YEAR, I HELD, OR WAS A CANDIDATE FOR, THE POSITION OF: _____
	◆ WITH THIS GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: _____

**MANNER OF CALCULATING REPORTABLE INTERESTS:**

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

COMPARATIVE (PERCENTAGE) THRESHOLDS
 OR
 DOLLAR VALUE THRESHOLDS

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

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

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

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

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


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

TYPE OF INTANGIBLE	BUSINESS ENTITY TO WHICH THE PROPERTY RELATES

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

NAME OF CREDITOR

ADDRESS OF CREDITOR

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

BUSINESS ENTITY # 1

BUSINESS ENTITY # 2

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 — TRAINING**

For **elected municipal officers** required to complete annual ethics training pursuant to section 112.3142, F.S.

I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE COMPLETED THE REQUIRED TRAINING.

**PART H — EXPLANATION OF CHANGES**

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

**SIGNATURE OF FILER:**

Signature:

\_\_\_\_\_

Date Signed:

\_\_\_\_\_

**CPA or ATTORNEY SIGNATURE ONLY**

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

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

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

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

**FILING INSTRUCTIONS:**

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

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

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

**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; physical address: 325 John Knox Road, Bldg E, Ste 200, Tallahassee, FL 32303; telephone (850) 488-7864.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 1X:

### INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION (Top of Form):

**NAME, DISCLOSURE PERIOD, NAME OF POSITION, and NAME OF AGENCY:** Use the same information as on the original Form 1 or 1F you are seeking to amend. If you are amending forms for more than one disclosure period please use a separate Form 1X for each disclosure period you wish to amend.

**MAILING ADDRESS:** Use your current mailing address.

**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, F.S., whose home address is exempt from disclosure, the Commission will maintain that confidentiality if you submit a written request.

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

### PARTS A through G:

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

### PART H:

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

## 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 Section 112.3145, F.S. Persons required to file full and public 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.

## MANNER OF CALCULATING REPORTABLE INTEREST

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

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

## PART A — PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME

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

Part A is intended to require the disclosure of your principal sources of income during the disclosure period. You do not have to disclose 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, but not child support.

Examples:

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

— If you were a partner in a law firm and your distributive share of partnership gross income exceeded \$2,500, list the name of the firm, its address, and its principal business activity (practice of law).

— If you were the sole proprietor of a retail gift business and your gross income from the business exceeded \$2,500, list the name of the business, its address, and its principal business activity (retail gift sales).

— If you received income from investments in stocks and bonds, list each individual company from which you derived more than \$2,500. Do not aggregate all of your investment income.

— If more than \$2,500 of your gross income was gain from the sale of property (not just the selling price), list as a source of income the purchaser's name, address, and principal business activity. If the purchaser's identity is unknown, such as where securities listed on an exchange are sold through a brokerage firm, the source of income should be listed as "sale of (name of company) stock," for example.

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

## PART B — SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME

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

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

## PART C — REAL PROPERTY

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

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

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

## PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

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

Describe any intangible personal property that, at any time during the disclosure period, was worth more than \$10,000 and state the business entity to which the property related. Intangible personal property includes things such as cash on hand, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, vehicle leases, interests in businesses, beneficial interests in trusts, money owed you, Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) accounts, the Florida Prepaid College Plan, and bank accounts. 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 should be valued at 100%. The value of a leased vehicle is the vehicle's present value minus the lease residual (a number found on the lease document).

## PART E — LIABILITIES

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

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

## PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

[Required by s. 112.3145(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.

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

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

## PART G — TRAINING CERTIFICATION

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

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

(End of Dollar Value Thresholds Instructions.)

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

## PART A — PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

## PART B — SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME

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

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

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

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



completed fiscal year), the source's address, and the source's principal business activity.

Examples:

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

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

## PART C — REAL PROPERTY

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

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

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

## PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

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

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

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

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

## PART E — LIABILITIES

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

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

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

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

## PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

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

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

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

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

## PART G — TRAINING CERTIFICATION

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

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

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

# **FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**3DIII**





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

TYPE OF INTANGIBLE	BUSINESS ENTITY TO WHICH THE PROPERTY RELATES

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

NAME OF CREDITOR	ADDRESS OF CREDITOR

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

NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY	BUSINESS ENTITY # 1	BUSINESS ENTITY # 2

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

**SIGNATURE OF FILER:**

**Signature:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Date Signed:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**CPA or ATTORNEY SIGNATURE ONLY**

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

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

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

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

**FILING INSTRUCTIONS:**

**WHEN TO FILE:**

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

**WHERE TO FILE:**

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

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

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

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

**NOTE:**

**If you are leaving office or employment during the first half of 2020, you may not have filed Form 1 for 2019. In that case, this is not the last form you will file. Form 1F covers January 1, 2020, through your last day of office or employment. You will be required to file Form 1 for 2019 by July 1, 2020, and risk being fined if you do not file Form 1 by the filing deadline, even if you have already filed the CE Form 1F.**

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

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

1) Elected public officials not serving in a political subdivision of the state and any person appointed to fill a vacancy in such office, unless required to file full disclosure on Form 6.

2) Appointed members of each board, commission, authority, or council having statewide jurisdiction, excluding members of solely advisory bodies, but including judicial nominating commission members; Directors of Enterprise Florida, Scripps Florida Funding Corporation, and Career Source Florida; and members of the Council on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys; the Executive Director, Governors, and senior managers of Citizens Property Insurance Corporation; Governors and senior managers of Florida Workers' Compensation Joint Underwriting Association; board members of the Northeast Fla. Regional Transportation Commission; board members of Triumph Gulf Coast, Inc; board members of Florida Is For Veterans, Inc.; and members of the Technology Advisory Council within the Agency for State Technology.

3) The Commissioner of Education, members of the State Board of Education, the Board of Governors, the local Boards of Trustees and Presidents of state universities, and the Florida Prepaid College Board.

4) Persons elected to office in any political subdivision (such as municipalities, counties, and special districts) and any person appointed to fill a vacancy in such office, unless required to file Form 6.

5) Appointed members of the following boards, councils, commissions, authorities, or other bodies of county, municipality, school district, independent special district, or other political subdivision: the governing body of the subdivision; community college or junior college district boards of trustees; boards having the power to enforce local code provisions; boards of adjustment; community redevelopment agencies; planning or zoning boards having the power to recommend, create, or modify land planning or zoning within a political subdivision, except for citizen advisory committees, technical coordinating committees, and similar groups who only have the power to make recommendations to planning or zoning boards, and except for representatives of a military installation acting on behalf of all military installations within that jurisdiction; pension or retirement boards empowered to invest pension or retirement funds or determine entitlement to or amount of pensions or other retirement benefits, and the Pinellas County Construction Licensing Board.

6) Any appointed member of a local government board who is required to file a statement of financial interests by the appointing authority or the enabling legislation, ordinance, or resolution creating the board.

7) Persons holding any of these positions in local government: mayor; county or city manager; chief administrative employee or finance director

of a county, municipality, or other political subdivision; county or municipal attorney; chief county or municipal building inspector; county or municipal water resources coordinator; county or municipal pollution control director; county or municipal environmental control director; county or municipal administrator with power to grant or deny a land development permit; chief of police; fire chief; municipal clerk; appointed district school superintendent; community college president; district medical examiner; purchasing agent (regardless of title) having the authority to make any purchase exceeding \$35,000 for the local governmental unit.

8) Officers and employees of entities serving as chief administrative officer of a political subdivision.

9) Members of governing boards of charter schools operated by a city or other public entity.

10) Employees in the office of the Governor or of a Cabinet member who are exempt from the Career Service System, excluding secretarial, clerical, and similar positions.

11) The following positions in each state department, commission, board, or council: Secretary, Assistant or Deputy Secretary, Executive Director, Assistant or Deputy Executive Director, and anyone having the power normally conferred upon such persons, regardless of title.

12) The following positions in each state department or division: Director, Assistant or Deputy Director, Bureau Chief, and any person having the power normally conferred upon such persons, regardless of title.

13) Assistant State Attorneys, Assistant Public Defenders, criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, and assistant criminal conflict and civil regional counsel, Public Counsel, full-time state employees serving as counsel or assistant counsel to a state agency, administrative law judges, and hearing officers.

14) The Superintendent or Director of a state mental health institute established for training and research in the mental health field, or any major state institution or facility established for corrections, training, treatment, or rehabilitation.

15) State agency Business Managers, Finance and Accounting Directors, Personnel Officers, Grant Coordinators, and purchasing agents (regardless of title) with power to make a purchase exceeding \$35,000.

16) The following positions in legislative branch agencies: each employee (other than those employed in maintenance, clerical, secretarial, or similar positions and legislative assistants exempted by the presiding officer of their house); and each employee of the Commission on Ethics.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 1F:

### INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION (Top of Form):

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

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

**DISCLOSURE PERIOD:** This statement reflects your financial interests for the period between January 1 and the last day of your public office or employment in 2020. Please write the last day of your office or employment in this part of the form. This date should be prior to December 31, 2020. The Form 1F cannot be used to report financial interests for

a period covering the entire 2020 calendar year, nor should this form be used to report your financial interests for a period beyond 2020.

**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, F.S., whose home address is exempt from disclosure, the Commission will maintain that confidentiality if you submit a written request.

# **MANNER OF CALCULATING REPORTABLE INTEREST**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

— If you were a partner in a law firm and your distributive share of partnership gross income exceeded \$2,500, list the name of the firm, its address, and its principal business activity (practice of law).

— If you were the sole proprietor of a retail gift business and your gross income from the business exceeded \$2,500, list the name of the business, its address, and its principal business activity (retail gift sales).

— If you received income from investments in stocks and bonds, list each individual company from which you derived more than \$2,500. Do not aggregate all of your investment income.

— If more than \$2,500 of your gross income was gain from the sale of property (not just the selling price), list as a source of income the purchaser's name, address, and principal business activity. If the purchaser's identity is unknown, such as where securities listed on an exchange are sold through a brokerage firm, the source of income should be listed as “sale of (name of company) stock,” for example.

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

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

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

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

(1) You owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable or beneficial interest) during the disclosure period more than 5% of

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

### **PART C — REAL PROPERTY**

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

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

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

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

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

Describe any intangible personal property that, at any time during the disclosure period, was worth more than \$10,000 and state the business entity to which the property related. Intangible personal property includes things such as cash on hand, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, vehicle leases, interests in businesses, beneficial interests in trusts, money owed you, Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) accounts, the Florida Prepaid College Plan, and bank accounts. 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 should be valued at 100%. The value of a leased vehicle is the vehicle's present value minus the lease residual (a number found on the lease document).

## PART E — LIABILITIES

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

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

## PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

[Required by s. 112.3145(6), F.S.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

## PART A — PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

## PART B — SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME

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

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

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

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

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

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



Examples:

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

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

## PART C — REAL PROPERTY

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

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

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

## PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

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

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

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

Example: You own 50% of the stock of a small corporation that is worth \$100,000, the estimated fair market value of your home and other property (bank accounts, automobile, furniture, etc.) is \$200,000. As your total assets are worth \$250,000, you must disclose intangibles worth over \$25,000. Since the value of the

stock exceeds this threshold, you should list "stock" and the name of the corporation. If your accounts with a particular bank exceed \$25,000, you should list "bank accounts" and bank's name.

## PART E — LIABILITIES

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

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

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

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

## PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

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

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

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

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

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

# **FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**3 E**

# FORM 8B MEMORANDUM OF VOTING CONFLICT FOR COUNTY, MUNICIPAL, AND OTHER LOCAL PUBLIC OFFICERS

LAST NAME—FIRST NAME—MIDDLE NAME	NAME OF BOARD, COUNCIL, COMMISSION, AUTHORITY, OR COMMITTEE
MAILING ADDRESS	THE BOARD, COUNCIL, COMMISSION, AUTHORITY OR COMMITTEE ON WHICH I SERVE IS A UNIT OF:
CITY _____ COUNTY _____	<input type="checkbox"/> CITY <input type="checkbox"/> COUNTY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER LOCAL AGENCY
DATE ON WHICH VOTE OCCURRED	NAME OF POLITICAL SUBDIVISION _____
	MY POSITION IS: <input type="checkbox"/> ELECTIVE <input type="checkbox"/> APPOINTIVE

## WHO MUST FILE FORM 8B

This form is for use by any person serving at the county, city, or other local level of government on an appointed or elected board, council, commission, authority, or committee. It applies to members of advisory and non-advisory bodies who are presented with a voting conflict of interest under Section 112.3143, Florida Statutes.

Your responsibilities under the law when faced with voting on a measure in which you have a conflict of interest will vary greatly depending on whether you hold an elective or appointive position. For this reason, please pay close attention to the instructions on this form before completing and filing the form.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 112.3143, FLORIDA STATUTES

A person holding elective or appointive county, municipal, or other local public office **MUST ABSTAIN** from voting on a measure which would inure to his or her special private gain or loss. Each elected or appointed local officer also **MUST ABSTAIN** from knowingly voting on a measure which would inure to the special gain or loss of a principal (other than a government agency) by whom he or she is retained (including the parent, subsidiary, or sibling organization of a principal by which he or she is retained); to the special private gain or loss of a relative; or to the special private gain or loss of a business associate. Commissioners of community redevelopment agencies (CRAs) under Sec. 163.356 or 163.357, F.S., and officers of independent special tax districts elected on a one-acre, one-vote basis are not prohibited from voting in that capacity.

For purposes of this law, a "relative" includes only the officer's father, mother, son, daughter, husband, wife, brother, sister, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, and daughter-in-law. A "business associate" means any person or entity engaged in or carrying on a business enterprise with the officer as a partner, joint venturer, coowner of property, or corporate shareholder (where the shares of the corporation are not listed on any national or regional stock exchange).

### ELECTED OFFICERS:

In addition to abstaining from voting in the situations described above, you must disclose the conflict:

PRIOR TO THE VOTE BEING TAKEN by publicly stating to the assembly the nature of your interest in the measure on which you are abstaining from voting; *and*

WITHIN 15 DAYS AFTER THE VOTE OCCURS by completing and filing this form with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, who should incorporate the form in the minutes.

### APPOINTED OFFICERS:

Although you must abstain from voting in the situations described above, you are not prohibited by Section 112.3143 from otherwise participating in these matters. However, you must disclose the nature of the conflict before making any attempt to influence the decision, whether orally or in writing and whether made by you or at your direction.

**IF YOU INTEND TO MAKE ANY ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE THE DECISION PRIOR TO THE MEETING AT WHICH THE VOTE WILL BE TAKEN:**

- You must complete and file this form (before making any attempt to influence the decision) with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, who will incorporate the form in the minutes. (Continued on page 2)



**APPOINTED OFFICERS (continued)**

- A copy of the form must be provided immediately to the other members of the agency.
- The form must be read publicly at the next meeting after the form is filed.

**IF YOU MAKE NO ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE THE DECISION EXCEPT BY DISCUSSION AT THE MEETING:**

- You must disclose orally the nature of your conflict in the measure before participating.
- You must complete the form and file it within 15 days after the vote occurs with the person responsible for recording the minutes of the meeting, who must incorporate the form in the minutes. A copy of the form must be provided immediately to the other members of the agency, and the form must be read publicly at the next meeting after the form is filed.

**DISCLOSURE OF LOCAL OFFICER'S INTEREST**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, hereby disclose that on \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_ :

(a) A measure came or will come before my agency which (check one or more)

- inured to my special private gain or loss;
- inured to the special gain or loss of my business associate, \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- inured to the special gain or loss of my relative, \_\_\_\_\_ ;
- inured to the special gain or loss of \_\_\_\_\_, by whom I am retained; or
- inured to the special gain or loss of \_\_\_\_\_, which is the parent subsidiary, or sibling organization or subsidiary of a principal which has retained me.

(b) The measure before my agency and the nature of my conflicting interest in the measure is as follows:

\_\_\_\_\_

If disclosure of specific information would violate confidentiality or privilege pursuant to law or rules governing attorneys, a public officer, who is also an attorney, may comply with the disclosure requirements of this section by disclosing the nature of the interest in such a way as to provide the public with notice of the conflict.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date Filed

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

**NOTICE: UNDER PROVISIONS OF FLORIDA STATUTES §112.317, A FAILURE TO MAKE ANY REQUIRED DISCLOSURE CONSTITUTES GROUNDS FOR AND MAY BE PUNISHED BY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING: IMPEACHMENT, REMOVAL OR SUSPENSION FROM OFFICE OR EMPLOYMENT, DEMOTION, REDUCTION IN SALARY, REPRIMAND, OR A CIVIL PENALTY NOT TO EXCEED \$10,000.**



# **FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**4**

**RESOLUTION 2020-01**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT CANVASSING AND CERTIFYING THE RESULTS OF THE LANDOWNERS' ELECTION OF SUPERVISORS HELD PURSUANT TO SECTION 190.006(2), FLORIDA STATUTES; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICT AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE**

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to Section 190.006(2), *Florida Statutes*, a landowners' meeting is required to be held within 90 days of the District's establishment and every two years following the establishment of a Community Development District for the purpose of electing Supervisors to the Board of Supervisors of the District; and

**WHEREAS**, following proper publication of notice thereof, such landowners' meeting was held November 18, 2019 at which the below recited persons were duly elected by virtue of the votes cast in his/her favor; and

**WHEREAS**, this Resolution canvasses the votes, and declares and certifies the results of said election;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT;**

**SECTION 1: Certification of Election Results.** The following persons are found, certified, and declared to have been duly elected as Supervisors of and for the District, having been elected by the votes cast in his favor as shown, to wit:

<b>Name of Supervisor</b>	<b>Seat Number</b>	<b>Number of Votes</b>
Lewis Singletary	3	300
Rick Singletary	4	325
Richard Yates	5	325

**SECTION 2: Terms of Office.** In accordance with said statute, and by virtue of the number of votes cast for the respective Supervisors, they are declared to have been elected for the following term of office:

<b>Name of Supervisor</b>	<b>Term of Office</b>	<b>Term Expiration Date</b>
Lewis Singletary	2 years	2021
Rick Singletary	4 years	2023
Richard Yates	4 years	2023

**SECTION 3: Severability.** That all Sections or parts of Sections or any Resolutions, Agreements or actions of the Board of Supervisors in conflict are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

**SECTION 4: Conflict.** The invalidity or unenforceability of any one or more provisions of this Resolution shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining portions of this Resolution, or any part thereof.

**SECTION 5: Effective Date.** This Resolution shall take effect upon the passage and adoption of this Resolution by the Board of Supervisors of the University Square Community Development District.

Said terms of office shall commence immediately upon the adoption of this Resolution.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** this 8<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2020

**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
DISTRICT**

Attest:

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Secretary/Assistant Secretary

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Chair/Vice Chair, Board of Supervisors

# **FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**5**

**RESOLUTION 2020-02**

**A RESOLUTION DESIGNATING A CHAIR, A VICE CHAIR, A SECRETARY, ASSISTANT SECRETARIES, A TREASURER AND AN ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT, AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.**

**WHEREAS**, the Fallschase Community Development District (“District”) is a local unit of special-purpose government created by, and existing pursuant to Chapter 190, *Florida Statutes*, being situated in Leon County, Florida; and

**WHEREAS**, the Board of Supervisors of the District desires to appoint the below-recited persons to the offices specified.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT:**

1. **DISTRICT OFFICERS.** The District officers are as follows:

\_\_\_\_\_ is appointed Chair

\_\_\_\_\_ is appointed Vice Chair

Craig Wrathell is appointed Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_ is appointed Assistant Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_ is appointed Assistant Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_ is appointed Assistant Secretary

Howard McGaffney is appointed Assistant Secretary

Craig Wrathell is appointed Treasurer

Jeff Pinder is appointed Assistant Treasurer

2. **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption.

**Adopted this 8<sup>TH</sup> day of June, 2020.**

**ATTEST:**

**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
DISTRICT**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary/Assistant Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chair/Vice Chair, Board of Supervisors

# **FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**6A**

**FALLSCHASE  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
UNAUDITED  
APRIL 30, 2020**



**FALLSCHASE  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
BALANCE SHEET  
APRIL 30, 2020**

	<u>Major Funds</u> General	Total Governmental Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash	\$ 6,176	\$ 6,176
Due from Developer	11,295	11,295
Total assets	<u>\$ 17,471</u>	<u>\$ 17,471</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	<u>\$ 11,295</u>	<u>\$ 11,295</u>
Total liabilities	<u>11,295</u>	<u>11,295</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>		
Deferred receipts	<u>11,295</u>	<u>11,295</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>11,295</u>	<u>11,295</u>
Fund balances:		
Unassigned	<u>(5,119)</u>	<u>(5,119)</u>
Total fund balances	<u>(5,119)</u>	<u>(5,119)</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources & fund balances	<u>\$ 17,471</u>	<u>\$ 17,471</u>

**FALLSCHASE  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES  
GENERAL FUND  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED APRIL 30, 2020**

	<u>Current Month</u>	<u>Year to Date</u>	<u>Adopted Budget</u>	<u>% of Budget</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Developer contribution	\$ -	\$ 28,868	\$ 105,189	27%
Interest	1	5	-	N/A
Total revenues	<u>1</u>	<u>28,873</u>	<u>105,189</u>	27%
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Supervisors	-	-	6,000	0%
FICA	-	-	459	0%
Management/accounting/recording	2,000	22,000	48,000	46%
Legal	-	-	18,000	0%
Engineering	-	-	3,500	0%
Audit	-	5,000	10,000	50%
Arbitrage rebate calculation	-	-	750	0%
Dissemination agent	-	-	1,000	0%
Trustee	-	-	6,500	0%
Telephone	17	117	200	59%
Postage	-	123	600	21%
Printing & binding	42	292	500	58%
Legal advertising	-	409	1,200	34%
Annual district filing fee	-	-	175	0%
Insurance	-	5,894	6,400	92%
Contingencies	-	-	400	0%
ADA website compliance	-	199	705	N/A
Website	-	705	800	88%
Total expenditures	<u>2,059</u>	<u>34,739</u>	<u>105,189</u>	33%
Excess/(deficiency) of revenues over/(under) expenditures	(2,058)	(5,866)	-	
Fund balance - beginning	<u>(3,061)</u>	<u>747</u>	-	
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$ (5,119)</u>	<u>\$ (5,119)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	

**FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**6BI**

**DRAFT**  
**MINUTES OF MEETING**  
**FALLSCHASE**  
**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

The Board of Supervisors of the Fallschase Community Development District held a Rescheduled Public Hearing and Regular Meeting on September 18, 2019 at 10:00 a.m., at 2810 Remington Green Circle, Tallahassee, Florida 32308.

**Present at the meeting were:**

Richard Yates	Chair
Lewis Singletary	Assistant Secretary
Jeff Phipps	Assistant Secretary

**Also present were:**

Howard McGaffney	District Manager
Ken van Assenderp (via telephone)	District Counsel
Max Beverly	Developer
Chase Williams	Developer's Counsel
Susan Platt	Public

**FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Call to Order/Roll Call**

Mr. McGaffney called the meeting to order at 10:06 a.m. Supervisors Richard Yates, Jeff Phipps and Lewis Singletary were present, in person. Supervisors Rick Singletary and William Lamb were not present.

**SECOND ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Public Comments**

There being no public comments, the next item followed.

**THIRD ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Consideration of Resolution 2019-02, Designating a Chair, a Vice Chair, a Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Assistant Treasurer of the District, and Providing for an Effective Date**

This item was presented following the Fourth Order of Business.

42 **FOURTH ORDER OF BUSINESS**

43 **Consideration of Resolution 2019-07,**  
44 **Resetting Public Hearing Pursuant to the**  
45 **Department of Revenue’s Emergency**  
46 **Order, Dated September 3, 2019,**  
47 **Implementing Governor Ron DeSantis’**  
48 **Executive Order Number 19-190, Dated**  
49 **August 29, 2019**

50 Mr. McGaffney stated that, following cancellation of the meeting due to Hurricane  
51 Dorian, the District met all requirements and parameters for resetting the meeting date. As  
52 mandated by the Executive Order and the Department of Revenue’s Emergency Order issued, it  
53 would be necessary to adopt Resolution 2019-07 before addressing the Third Order of Business.

54  
55 **On MOTION by Mr. Phipps and seconded by Mr. Lewis Singletary, with all in**  
56 **favor, Resolution 2019-07, Resetting Public Hearing Pursuant to the**  
57 **Department of Revenue’s Emergency Order, Dated September 3, 2019,**  
58 **Implementing Governor Ron DeSantis’ Executive Order Number 19-190, Dated**  
59 **August 29,2019, was adopted.**

- 60  
61  
62 **▪ Consideration of Resolution 2019-02, Designating a Chair, a Vice Chair, a Secretary,**  
63 **Assistant Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Assistant Treasurer of the District, and**  
64 **Providing for an Effective Date**

65 **This item, previously the Third Order of Business, was presented out of order.**

66 Mr. McGaffney presented Resolution 2019-07. The slate of officers was as follows:

67	Chair	Richard Yates
68	Vice Chair	Rick Singletary
69	Secretary	Craig Wrathell
70	Assistant Secretary	William Lamb
71	Assistant Secretary	Jeff Phipps
72	Assistant Secretary	Lewis Singletary
73	Assistant Secretary	Howard McGaffney
74	Treasurer	Craig Wrathell
75	Assistant Treasurer	Jeff Pinder

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**On MOTION by Mr. Phipps and seconded by Mr. Lewis Singletary, with all in favor, Resolution 2019-02, Designating a Chair, a Vice Chair, a Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, a Treasurer and an Assistant Treasurer of the District, and Providing for an Effective Date, as stated, was adopted.**

**FIFTH ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Public Hearing on Adoption of Fiscal Year 2019/2020 Budget**

**A. Rescheduled Notices and Proof/Affidavit of Publication**

The posted notice of the rescheduled public hearing and the proof of publication were provided for informational purposes.

**B. Consideration of Resolution 2019-08, Relating to the Annual Appropriations and Adopting the Budget for the Fiscal Year Beginning October 1, 2019, and Ending September 30, 2020; Authorizing Budget Amendments; and Providing an Effective Date**

Mr. McGaffney reviewed the proposed Fiscal Year 2020 budget, which was unchanged since it was approved. The budget would be Developer-funded and could be amended and further funded, as necessary.

**On MOTION by Mr. Phipps and seconded by Mr. Lewis Singletary, with all in favor, the Public Hearing was opened.**

Ms. Susan Platt, a member of the public, stated her name but had no comments.

**On MOTION by Mr. Phipps and seconded by Mr. Lewis Singletary, with all in favor, the Public Hearing was closed.**

**On MOTION by Mr. Phipps and seconded by Mr. Lewis Singletary, with all in favor, Resolution 2019-08, Relating to the Annual Appropriations and Adopting the Budget for the Fiscal Year Beginning October 1, 2019, and Ending September 30, 2020; Authorizing Budget Amendments; and Providing an Effective Date, was adopted.**

**SIXTH ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Consideration of Landowners' Funding Agreement**

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Mr. McGaffney presented the Landowners' Funding Agreement.

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**On MOTION by Mr. Phipps and seconded by Mr. Lewis Singletary, with all in favor, the Landowners' Funding Agreement, was approved.**

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123 **SEVENTH ORDER OF BUSINESS****Discussion: Status of Decision to Modify  
Contraction Petition**

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133 **EIGHTH ORDER OF BUSINESS****Discussion: District Engineer**

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139 **NINTH ORDER OF BUSINESS****Acceptance of Unaudited Financial  
Statements as of July 31, 2019**

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Mr. McGaffney presented the Unaudited Financial Statements as of July 31, 2019.

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**On MOTION by Mr. Phipps and seconded by Mr. Lewis Singletary, with all in favor, the Unaudited Financial Statements as of July 31, 2019, were accepted.**

146

147

148 **TENTH ORDER OF BUSINESS****Approval of August 5, 2019 Regular  
Meeting Minutes**

149

150

151

Mr. McGaffney presented the August 5, 2019 Regular Meeting Minutes.

152

153 On MOTION by Mr. Lewis Singletary and seconded by Mr. Phipps, with all in  
154 favor, the August 5, 2019 Regular Meeting Minutes, as presented, were  
155 approved.

156  
157  
158 **ELEVENTH ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Other Business**

159  
160 There being no other business, the next item followed.

161  
162 **TWELFTH ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Staff Reports**

163  
164 **A. Attorney: *van Assenderp Law***

165 Mr. van Assenderp remarked that looking toward the future, once construction is  
166 underway, the Board would need to address financing procedures for levying and collections of  
167 assessments; given statutory time frames for noticing and filing, this may or may not be the last  
168 year of the Developer funding the budget. Mr. Yates agreed and stated this should be the last  
169 year of Developer funding, so the Board needs to be mindful of those timelines. Mr. McGaffney  
170 stated that some Developer-funded expenses could potentially be reimbursed from bond  
171 proceeds and further stated the bond requisition process could be discussed prior to the next  
172 meeting by setting up a call between Mr. Yates and Mr. Craig Wrathell.

173 **B. Engineer: *Moore Bass Consulting, Inc.***

174 There being nothing to report, the next item followed.

175 **C. Manager: *Wrathell, Hunt and Associates, LLC***

176 There being nothing to report, the next item followed.

177  
178 **THIRTEETH ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Audience Comments/Supervisors'  
Requests**

179  
180  
181 There being no audience comments or Supervisors' requests, the next item followed.

182  
183 **FOURTEENTH ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Adjournment**

184  
185 There being nothing further to discuss, the meeting adjourned.

186  
187 On MOTION by Mr. Phipps and seconded by Mr. Lewis Singletary, with all in  
188 favor, the meeting adjourned at 10:22 a.m.



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Secretary/Assistant Secretary

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Chair/Vice Chair

# **FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**6B11**

**DRAFT**

**MINUTES OF MEETING  
FALLSCHASE  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

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A Landowners’ Meeting of the Fallschase Community Development District was held on Monday, November 18, 2019 at 11:00 a.m., at 2810 Remington Green Circle, Tallahassee Florida 32308.

**Present at the meeting were:**

Howard McGaffney (via telephone)	Wrathell, Hunt & Associates, LLC
Richard Yates	Landowner Representative
Max Beverly (via telephone)	Landowner Representative
Chase Williams	

**FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Call to Order/Roll Call**

Mr. McGaffney called the meeting to order at 11:03 a.m. Mr. Richard Yates and Mr. Chase Williams were present, in person. Mr. McGaffney and Mr. Max Beverly attended via telephone.

**SECOND ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Affidavit of Publication**

Mr. McGaffney stated that the meeting was duly noticed in Tallahassee and in Leon County. An affidavit of publication was provided for informational purposes.

**THIRD ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Election of a Chair to Conduct Landowners’ Meeting**

Mr. Yates agreed to serve as Chair to conduct the Landowners’ Meeting.

**FOURTH ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Election of Supervisors [Seats 3, 4, & 5]**

**A. Nominations**

Mr. Yates nominated the following:

- 37 Mr. Lewis Singletary Seat 3
- 38 Mr. Rick Singletary Seat 4
- 39 Mr. Richard Yates Seat 5
- 40 No other nominations were made.

41 **B. Casting of Ballots**

42 **i. Determine Number of Voting Units Represented**

43 Mr. McGaffney stated that Mr. Yates, on behalf of Red Hills Property Holdings LLC,  
44 represented 338 voting units, and could cast up to 338 votes per Seat.

45 **ii. Determine Number of Voting Units Assigned By Proxy**

46 There were no votes assigned by proxy.

47 Mr. Yates cast the following votes:

48	Mr. Lewis Singletary	Seat 3	300 Votes
49	Mr. Rick Singletary	Seat 4	325 Votes
50	Mr. Richard Yates	Seat 5	325 Votes

51 **C. Ballot Tabulation and Results**

52 Mr. McGaffney summarized the following ballot tabulation, results and the terms for  
53 each Seat:

54	Mr. Lewis Singletary	Seat 3	300 Votes	2-Year Term
55	Mr. Rick Singletary	Seat 4	325 Votes	4-Year Term
56	Mr. Richard Yates	Seat 5	325 Votes	4-Year Term

57

58 **FIFTH ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Landowners' Questions/Comments**

59

60 There being no Landowners' questions or comments, the next item followed.

61

62 **SIXTH ORDER OF BUSINESS**

**Adjournment**

63

64 There being nothing further to discuss, the meeting adjourned at 11:06 a.m.

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71

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Secretary/Assistant Secretary

---

Chair/Vice Chair

# **FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**7**

**RESOLUTION 2020-03**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT APPROVING A PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020/2021 AND SETTING A PUBLIC HEARING THEREON PURSUANT TO FLORIDA LAW; ADDRESSING TRANSMITTAL, POSTING AND PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS; ADDRESSING SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.**

**WHEREAS**, the District Manager has heretofore prepared and submitted to the Board of Supervisors ("**Board**") of the Fallschase Community Development District ("**District**") prior to June 15, 2020, a proposed budget ("**Proposed Budget**") for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2020 and ending September 30, 2021 ("**Fiscal Year 2020/2021**"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Board has considered the Proposed Budget and desires to set the required public hearing thereon.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT:**

1. **PROPOSED BUDGET APPROVED.** The Proposed Budget prepared by the District Manager for Fiscal Year 2020/2021 attached hereto as **Exhibit A** is hereby approved as the basis for conducting a public hearing to adopt said Proposed Budget.

2. **SETTING A PUBLIC HEARING.** A public hearing on said approved Proposed Budget is hereby declared and set for the following date, hour and location:

**DATE: August 31, 2020**

**HOUR: 11:00 A.M.**

The hearing may be conducted remotely, pursuant to communication media technology and/or by telephone pursuant to Executive Orders 20-52, 20-69, and 20-112 issued by Governor DeSantis on March 9, 2020, March 20, 2020, and April 29, 2020, as such orders may be extended, respectively, and pursuant to Section 120.54(5)(b)2., *Florida Statutes*. In the event that conditions allow the meeting to be held in person, it will be held at the following location:

**LOCATION: 2810 Remington Green Circle  
Tallahassee, Florida 32308**

3. **TRANSMITTAL OF PROPOSED BUDGET TO LOCAL GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENT.** The District Manager is hereby directed to submit a copy of the Proposed Budget to Leon County at least 60 days prior to the hearing set above.

4. **POSTING OF PROPOSED BUDGET.** In accordance with Section 189.016, *Florida Statutes*, the District's Secretary is further directed to post the approved Proposed Budget on the District's website at least two days before the budget hearing date as set forth in Section 2, and shall remain on the website for at least 45 days.

5. **PUBLICATION OF NOTICE.** Notice of this public hearing shall be published in the manner prescribed in Florida law.

6. **SEVERABILITY.** The invalidity or unenforceability of any one or more provisions of this Resolution shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining portions of this Resolution, or any part thereof.

7. **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 8<sup>th</sup> DAY OF JUNE, 2020.**

ATTEST:

**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary/Assistant Secretary

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Its: \_\_\_\_\_



**EXHIBIT A: FY 2020/2021 Proposed Budget**

**FALLSCHASE  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
PROPOSED BUDGET  
FISCAL YEAR 2021  
PREPARED MAY 19, 2020**

**FALLSCHASE  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
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**FALLSCHASE  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
GENERAL FUND  
PROPOSED BUDGET  
FISCAL YEAR 2021**

	Fiscal Year 2020			Total Actual & Projected Revenue & Expenditures	Proposed Budget FY 2021
	Amended Budget FY 2020	Actual through 3/31/2020	Projected through 9/30/2020		
<b>REVENUES</b>					
Assessment levy: off-roll	\$ -	\$ 4,061	\$ -	\$ 4,061	\$ -
Developer contribution	105,189	24,807	67,044	91,851	66,699
Interest	-	5	-	5	-
Total revenues	<u>105,189</u>	<u>28,873</u>	<u>67,044</u>	<u>95,917</u>	<u>66,699</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
<b>Professional &amp; administrative</b>					
Supervisors	6,000	-	6,000	6,000	6,000
FICA	459	-	459	459	459
Management/accounting/recording	48,000	24,000	24,000	48,000	24,000
Legal	18,000	-	18,000	18,000	9,000
Engineering	3,500	-	3,500	3,500	3,500
Audit	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	5,100
Arbitrage rebate calculation**	750	-	750	750	750
Dissemination agent*	1,000	-	500	500	1,000
Trustee*	6,500	-	-	-	6,500
Telephone	200	100	100	200	200
Postage	600	123	300	423	600
Printing & binding	500	250	250	500	500
Legal advertising	1,200	409	550	959	1,200
Annual special district fee	175	-	175	175	175
Insurance	6,400	5,894	-	5,894	6,400
Contingencies/bank charges	400	-	400	400	400
Website	705	705	-	705	705
ADA website compliance	800	199	-	199	210
Total expenditures	<u>105,189</u>	<u>36,680</u>	<u>59,984</u>	<u>96,664</u>	<u>66,699</u>
Net increase/(decrease) of fund balance	-	(7,807)	7,060	(747)	-
Fund balance - beginning (unaudited)	-	747	(7,060)	747	-
Fund balance - ending (projected)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (7,060)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

\* These items will be realized when bonds are issued

\*\* These items will be realized the year after the issuance of bonds.

**FALLSCHASE  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
DEFINITIONS OF GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES**

**EXPENDITURES**

**Professional & administrative**

Supervisors	\$ 6,000
<p>Statutorily set at \$200 for each meeting of the Board of Supervisors not to exceed \$4,800 for each fiscal year.</p>	
FICA	459
Management/accounting/recording	24,000
<p><b>Wrathell, Hunt and Associates, LLC</b> (WHA), specializes in managing community development districts by combining the knowledge, skills and experience of a team of professionals to ensure compliance with all of the District's governmental requirements. WHA develops financing programs, administers the issuance of tax exempt bond financings, operates and maintains the assets of the community.</p>	
Legal	9,000
<p>General counsel and legal representation, which includes issues relating to public finance, public bidding, rulemaking, open meetings, public records, real property dedications, conveyances and contracts.</p>	
Engineering	3,500
<p>The District's Engineer will provide construction and consulting services, to assist the District in crafting sustainable solutions to address the long term interests of the community while recognizing the needs of government, the environment and maintenance of the District's facilities.</p>	
Audit	5,100
<p>Statutorily required for the District to undertake an independent examination of its books, records and accounting procedures.</p>	
Arbitrage rebate calculation**	750
<p>To ensure the District's compliance with all tax regulations, annual computations are necessary to calculate the arbitrage rebate liability.</p>	
Dissemination agent*	1,000
<p>The District must annually disseminate financial information in order to comply with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Wrathell, Hunt &amp; Associates serves as dissemination agent.</p>	
Trustee	6,500
<p>Annual fee for the service provided by trustee, paying agent and registrar.</p>	
Telephone	200
<p>Telephone and fax machine.</p>	
Postage	600
<p>Mailing of agenda packages, overnight deliveries, correspondence, etc.</p>	
Printing & binding	500
<p>Letterhead, envelopes, copies, agenda packages, etc.</p>	
Legal advertising	1,200
<p>The District advertises for monthly meetings, special meetings, public hearings, public bids, etc.</p>	
Annual special district fee	175
<p>Annual fee paid to the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity.</p>	

**FALLSCHASE  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
DEFINITIONS OF GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES**

**Expenditures (continued)**

Insurance	6,400
The District will obtain public officials and general liability insurance.	
Contingencies/bank charges	400
Bank charges automated AP routing and other miscellaneous expenses incurred during the year.	
Website	705
ADA website compliance	210
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 66,699</u>

\* These items will be realized when bonds are issued

\*\* These items will be realized the year after the issuance of bonds.

# **FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**8**

**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**



**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

DRAFT



**FALLCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Board of Supervisors  
Fallschase Community Development District  
Leon County, Florida

**Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Fallschase Community Development District (the "District") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

***Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

***Auditor's Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

***Opinion***

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the District as of September 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

***Other Matters***

***Required Supplementary Information***

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

***Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 5, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

***Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements***

We have also issued our report dated February 5, 2020, on our consideration of the District's compliance with the requirements of Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, as required by Rule 10.556(10) of the Auditor General of the State of Florida. The purpose of that report is to provide an opinion based on our examination conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

*Lanigan & Associates, PC*

Tallahassee, Florida

February 5, 2020

**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

Our discussion and analysis of Fallschase Community Development District (the "District") provides a narrative overview of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the District's Independent Auditor's Report, basic financial statements, accompanying notes, and supplementary information to the basic financial statements.

**Financial Highlights**

- The assets of the District exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year resulting in a net position balance of \$746.
- The District's total net position decreased by \$4,772. The key components of the District's net position and change in net position are reflected in the table in the government-wide financial analysis.
- At September 30, 2019, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of \$746, a decrease of \$4,772 in comparison with the prior fiscal year.

**Overview of the Financial Statements**

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as the introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

**Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources with the residual amount being reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

The government-wide financial statements include all governmental activities that are principally supported by Developer contributions. The District does not have any business-type activities. The governmental activities of the District include the general government (management) function.

## **Fund Financial Statements**

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The District maintains only one category of funds called governmental funds.

Governmental Funds: Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a District's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the District's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The District maintains one governmental fund for external reporting. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the general fund which is a major fund.

The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

## **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of an entity's financial position. In the case of the District, assets exceeded liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

## Government-Wide Financial Analysis (Continued)

Key components of the District's net position are reflected in the following table:

	<b>Net Position</b>	
	<b>September 30,</b>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total assets	\$ 29,089	\$ 10,726
Total liabilities	<u>28,343</u>	<u>5,208</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 746</u>	<u>\$ 5,518</u>

The District's net position decreased during the most recent fiscal year. The majority of the decrease represents the extent to which cost of operations exceeded ongoing program revenues.

Key elements of the change in net position are reflected in the following table

	<b>Changes in Net Position</b>	
	<b>September 30,</b>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total revenues	\$ 58,518	\$ 65,095
Total expenses	<u>63,290</u>	<u>70,836</u>
Change in net position	(4,772)	(5,741)
Net position - beginning	<u>5,518</u>	<u>11,259</u>
Net position - ending	<u>\$ 746</u>	<u>\$ 5,518</u>

As noted above and in the statement of activities, the cost of all governmental activities during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019 was \$63,290. The District received contributions from the developer which resulted in total revenue of \$58,510 during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

## **General Budgetary Highlights**

An operating budget was adopted and maintained by the governing board for the District pursuant to the requirements of Florida Statutes. The budget is adopted using the same basis of accounting that is used in preparation of the fund financial statements. The legal level of budgetary control, the level at which expenditures may not exceed budget, is in the aggregate. Any budget amendments that increase the aggregate budgeted appropriations must be approved by the Board of Supervisors. Actual general fund expenditures did not exceed appropriations for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

## **Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Other Events**

The District does not anticipate any major events for the subsequent fiscal year. In addition, it is anticipated that the general operations of the District will remain fairly constant.

## **Contracting the District's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, landowners, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the financial resources it manages and the stewardship of the facilities it maintains. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Fallschase Community Development District's Finance Department at 2300 Glades Road, Suite 410W, Boca Raton, Florida, 33431.

DRAFT

**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

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	Governmental Activities
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash	\$ 9,584
Receivable from developer	19,505
Total assets	\$ 29,089
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Accounts payable	\$ 17,024
Deferred revenue	11,319
Total liabilities	28,343
<b>NET POSITION</b>	
Unrestricted	746
Total net position	\$ 746

DRAFT

*The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.*



**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA  
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

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Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues Operating Contributions	Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets
Primary government:			
Governmental activities:			
General government	\$ 63,290	\$ 58,510	\$ (4,780)
Total governmental activities	\$ 63,290	\$ 58,510	\$ (4,780)
General revenues:			
Unrestricted investment earnings			8
Change in net position			(4,772)
Net position - beginning of year			5,518
Net position - end of year			\$ 746

*The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.*

**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA  
BALANCE SHEET  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

	<u>Major Fund</u> <u>General</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Governmental</u> <u>Funds</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash	\$ 9,584	\$ 9,584
Receivable from developer	19,505	19,505
Total assets	<u>\$ 29,089</u>	<u>\$ 29,089</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 17,024	\$ 17,024
Deferred revenue	11,319	11,319
Total liabilities	<u>28,343</u>	<u>28,343</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>		
Unassigned	746	746
Total fund balance	<u>746</u>	<u>746</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</b>	<u>\$ 29,089</u>	<u>\$ 29,089</u>

*The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.*

**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

	Major Fund General	Total Governmental Funds
<b>REVENUES</b>		
Developer contribution	\$ 58,510	\$ 58,510
Miscellaneous revenue	8	8
Total revenues	<u>58,518</u>	<u>58,518</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
Current:		
General government	63,290	63,290
Total expenditures	<u>63,290</u>	<u>63,290</u>
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	(4,772)	(4,772)
Fund balance - beginning	<u>5,518</u>	<u>5,518</u>
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$ 746</u>	<u>\$ 746</u>

*The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.*

**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

***NOTE 1 – NATURE OF ORGANIZATION AND REPORTING ENTITY***

Fallschase Community Development District ("District") was originally created by Ordinance 75-6 on February 11, 1975 and later re-established by Ordinance 97-18 of Leon County, Florida on October 23, 1997, pursuant to the Uniform Community Development District Act of 1980, otherwise known as Chapter 190, Florida Statutes. The Act provides among other things, the power to manage basic services for community development, power to borrow money and issue bonds, and to levy and assess non-ad valorem assessments for the financing and delivery of capital infrastructure.

The District was established for the purpose of financing and managing the acquisition, construction, maintenance, and operation of a portion of the infrastructure necessary for community development within the District.

The District is governed by the Board of Supervisors ("Board"), which is composed of five members. The Supervisors are elected by the owners of the property within the District. The Board of Supervisors of the District exercise all powers granted to the District pursuant to Chapter 190, Florida Statutes.

The Board has the responsibility for:

1. Assessing and levying assessments.
2. Approving budgets.
3. Exercising control over facilities and properties.
4. Controlling the use of funds generated by the District.
5. Approving the hiring and firing of key personnel.
6. Financing improvements.

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statements. Under the provisions of those standards, the financial reporting entity consists of the primary government, organizations for which the District is considered to be financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the District are such that, if excluded, the financial statements of the District would be considered incomplete or misleading. There are no entities considered to be component units of the District; therefore, the financial statements include only the operations of the District.

***NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES***

**Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements**

The basic financial statements include both government-wide and fund financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government.

## **NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment (operating-type special assessments for maintenance and debt service are treated as charges for services.) and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Other items not included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

### **Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation**

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Assessments are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are to be recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due.

#### Assessments

Assessments are non-ad valorem assessments on certain land and all platted lots within the District. Assessments are levied each November 1 on property of record as of the previous January 1 to pay for the operations and maintenance and debt service of the District. The fiscal year for which annual assessments are levied begins on October 1 with discounts available for payments through February 28 and become delinquent on April 1.

Assessments and interest associated with the current fiscal period are considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. The portion of assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period.

The District reports the following major governmental fund:

#### General Fund

The general fund is the general operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

## **NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first for qualifying expenditures, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

### **Assets, Liabilities and Net Position or Equity**

#### Deposits and Investments

The District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand and demand deposits.

The District has elected to proceed under the Alternative Investment Guidelines as set forth in Section 218.415 (17) Florida Statutes. The District may invest any surplus public funds in the following:

1. The Local Government Surplus Trust Funds, or any intergovernmental investment pool authorized pursuant to the Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act;
2. Securities and Exchange Commission registered money market funds with the highest credit quality rating from a nationally recognized rating agency;
3. Interest bearing time deposits or savings accounts in qualified public depositories;
4. Direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury.

Securities shall be invested to provide sufficient liquidity to pay obligations as they come due.

The District records all interest revenue related to investment activities in the respective funds. Investments are measured at amortized cost or reported at fair value as required by generally accepted accounting principles.

#### Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

#### Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, sidewalks and similar items) are reported in the government activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

In the governmental fund financial statements, amounts incurred for the acquisition of capital assets are reported as fund expenditures. Depreciation expense is not reported in the governmental fund financial statements.

## **NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

### Unearned Revenue

Governmental funds report unearned revenue in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned.

### Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to future reporting period(s). For example, the District would record deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position for advance refunds resulting in the defeasance of debt (i.e. when there are differences between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt).

Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to future reporting period(s). For example, when an asset is recorded in the governmental fund financial statements, but the revenue is unavailable, the District reports a deferred inflow of resources on the balance sheet until such times as the revenue becomes available.

### Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized ratably over the life of the Bonds. Bonds payable are reported net of applicable premiums or discounts. Bond issuance costs are expensed when incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

### Fund Equity/Net Position

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report non spendable and restricted fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Assignments of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

The District has established limitations on the use of fund balance as follows:

Nonspendable fund balance – Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or they are legally or contractually required to remain intact.

Assigned fund balance – Includes spendable fund balance amounts established by the Board of Supervisors that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted nor committed. The Board may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover differences in estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Assignments are generally temporary and normally the same formal action need not be taken to remove the assignment.

**NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

The District first uses committed fund balance, followed by assigned fund balance and then unassigned fund balance when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Net position is the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position in the government-wide financial statements are categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted or unrestricted. Net investment in capital assets represents net position related to infrastructure and property, plant and equipment. Restricted net position represents the assets restricted by the District's Bond covenants or other contractual restrictions.

**Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**NOTE 3 – BUDGETARY INFORMATION**

The District is required to establish a budgetary system and an approved Annual Budget. Annual Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the general fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

The District follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

1. Each year the District Manager submits to the Board a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following October 1.
2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain public comments.
3. Prior to October 1, the budget is legally adopted by the Board.
4. All budget changes must be approved by the Board.
5. The budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.
6. Unused appropriation for annually budgeted funds lapse at the end of the year.

**NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS**

The District's cash balances were entirely covered by federal depository insurance or by a collateral pool pledged to the State Treasurer. Florida Statutes Chapter 280, "Florida Security for Public Deposits Act", requires all qualified depositories to deposit with the Treasurer or another banking institution eligible collateral equal to various percentages of the average daily balance for each month of all public deposits in excess of any applicable deposit insurance held. The percentage of eligible collateral (generally, U.S. Governmental and agency securities, state or local government debt, or corporate bonds) to public deposits is dependent upon the depository's financial history and its compliance with Chapter 280. In the event of a failure of a qualified public depository, the remaining public depositories would be responsible for covering any resulting losses.



***NOTE 5 – CONCENTRATION***

The District’s activity is dependent upon the continued involvement of the major Landowner, the loss of which could have a material adverse effect on the District’s operations.

***NOTE 6 – MANAGEMENT COMPANY***

The District has contracted with Wrathell, Hunt & Associates, LLC to perform management advisory services, which include financial and accounting services. Certain employees of the management company also serve as officers of the District. Under the agreement, the District compensates the management company for management, accounting, financial reporting, computer, and other administrative costs.

***NOTE 7 – RISK MANAGEMENT***

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The District has obtained commercial insurance from independent third parties to mitigate the costs of these risks; coverage may not extend to all situations. There were no settled claims during the past 3 years.

***NOTE 8 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS***

Subsequent events were evaluated through February 5, 2020, which is the date the financial statements were available to be released. As of this date, the District was not aware of any subsequent events requiring disclosure.

DRAFT

**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN  
FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Developer contribution	\$ 103,834	\$ 103,834	\$ 58,510	\$ (45,324)
Miscellaneous revenue	-	-	8	8
Total revenues	103,834	103,834	58,518	(45,316)
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
General government	103,834	103,834	63,290	40,544
Total expenditures	103,834	103,834	63,290	40,544
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	(4,772)	\$ (4,772)
Fund balance - beginning			5,518	
Fund balance - ending			\$ 746	

*The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.*

**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

The District is required to establish a budgetary system and an approved Annual Budget for the general fund. The District's budgeting process is based on estimates of cash receipts and cash expenditures which are approved by the Board. The budget approximates a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (generally accepted accounting principles).

The legal level of budgetary control, the level at which expenditures may not exceed budget, is in the aggregate. Any budget amendments that increase the aggregate budgeted appropriations must be approved by the Board of Supervisors. The general fund budget for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019 allowed for revenues and expenses of \$103,834. Actual general fund expenditures did not exceed appropriations for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

DRAFT

**REPORTS REQUIRED UNDER  
GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS  
AND CHAPTER 10.550, RULES OF  
THE AUDITOR GENERAL**

DRAFT

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL  
OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE  
AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

To the Board of Supervisors  
Fallschase Community Development District  
Tallahassee, Florida

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Fallschase Community Development District (the “District”), as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise District’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 5, 2020.

***Internal Control Over Financial Reporting***

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the District’s internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District’s internal control.

*A deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. *A material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity’s financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

***Compliance and Other Matters***

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

**Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

*Lanigan & Associates, PC*

Tallahassee, Florida  
February 5, 2020

**LANIGAN & ASSOCIATES, P.C.**  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS  
BUSINESS ADVISORS  
www.lanigancpa.com

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE  
REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 218.415, FLORIDA STATUTES, REQUIRED BY  
RULE 10.556(10) OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA**

To the Board of Supervisors  
Fallschase Community Development District  
Leon County, Florida

We have examined Fallschase Community Development District's (the "District") compliance with the requirements of Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, in accordance with Rule 10.556(10) of the Auditor General of the State of Florida during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019. Management is responsible for District's compliance with those requirements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on District's compliance based on our examination.

Our examination was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and, accordingly, included examining, on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our examination provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our examination does not provide a legal determination on the District's compliance with specified requirements.

In our opinion, the District complied, in all material respects, with the aforementioned requirements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Legislative Auditing Committee, members of the Florida Senate and the Florida House of Representatives, the Florida Auditor General, management, and the Board of Supervisors of the District and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

*Lanigan & Associates, PC*

Tallahassee, Florida  
February 5, 2020

**MANAGEMENT LETTER PURSUANT TO THE RULES OF  
THE AUDITOR GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA**

To the Board of Supervisors  
Fallschase Community Development District  
Leon County, Florida

**Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of Fallschase Community Development District (the "District") as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, and have issued our report thereon dated February 5, 2020.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and Chapter 10.550, Rules of the Florida Auditor General.

**Other Reporting Requirements**

We have issued our Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and Compliance and Other Matters based on an audit of the financial statements performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*; and Independent Accountant's Report on an examination conducted in accordance with AICPA Professional Standards, AT-C Section 315, regarding compliance requirements in accordance with Chapter 10.550, Rules of the Auditor General. Disclosures in those reports, which are dated February 5, 2020, should be considered in conjunction with this management letter.

**Prior Audit Findings**

Section 10.554(1)(i)1., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we determine whether or not corrective actions have been taken to address findings and recommendations made in the preceding financial audit report. The preceding financial audit report did not contain any findings or recommendations.

**Official Title and Legal Authority**

Section 10.554(1)(i)4., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that the name or official title and legal authority for the primary government and each component unit of the reporting entity be disclosed in this management letter, unless disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The official title and legal authority of the entity are disclosed in the notes to financial statements.



### **Financial Condition and Management**

Sections 10.554(1)(i)5.a. and 10.556(7), Rules of the Auditor General, require us to apply appropriate procedures and communicate the results of our determination as to whether or not the District has met one or more of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes, and to identify the specific condition(s) met. In connection with our audit, we determined that the District did not meet any of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes.

Pursuant to Sections 10.554(1)(i)5.b. and 10.556(8), Rules of the Auditor General, we applied financial condition assessment procedures for the District. It is management's responsibility to monitor the District's financial condition, and our financial condition assessment was based in part on representations made by management and review of financial information provided by same.

Section 10.554(1)(i)2., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we communicate any recommendations to improve financial management. In connection with our audit, we did not have any such recommendations.

### **Additional Matters**

Section 10.554(1)(i)3., Rules of the Auditor General, requires us to communicate noncompliance with provisions of contracts or grant agreements, or abuse, that have occurred, or are likely to have occurred, that have an effect on the financial statements that is less than material but warrants the attention of those charged with governance. In connection with our audit, we did not note any such findings.

### **Purpose of this Letter**

Our management letter is intended solely for the information and use of the Legislative Auditing Committee, members of the Florida Senate and the Florida House of Representatives, the Florida Auditor General, Federal and other granting agencies, the Board of Supervisors, and applicable management, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

*Lanigan & Associates, PC*

Tallahassee, Florida

February 5, 2020

# **FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**9**

**RESOLUTION 2020-04**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT HEREBY ACCEPTING THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

WHEREAS, the District's Auditor, Lanigan & Associates, P.C., has heretofore prepared and submitted to the Board, for accepting, the District's Audited Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2019;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT;**

1. The Audited Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2019, heretofore submitted to the Board, are hereby accepted for Fiscal Year 2019, for the period ending September 30, 2019; and
2. A verified copy of said Audited Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2019 shall be attached hereto as an exhibit to this Resolution, in the District's "Official Record of Proceedings".

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** this 8<sup>th</sup> day of JUNE, 2020.

**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

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Secretary/Assistant Secretary

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Chair/Vice Chair, Board of Supervisors

# **FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**10**

**RESOLUTION 2020-05**

**A RESOLUTION BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT ADOPTING AN INTERNAL CONTROLS POLICY CONSISTENT WITH SECTION 218.33, FLORIDA STATUTES; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.**

**WHEREAS**, the Fallschase Community Development District (the “District”) is a local unit of special-purpose government created by, and existing pursuant to Chapter 190, *Florida Statutes*, being situated entirely within Leon County, Florida; and

**WHEREAS**, consistent with Section 218.33, *Florida Statutes*, the District is statutorily required to establish and maintain internal controls designed to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse as defined in Section 11.45(1), *Florida Statutes*; promote and encourage compliance with applicable laws, rules, contracts, grant agreements, and best practices; support economical and efficient operations; ensure reliability of financial records and reports; and safeguard assets; and

**WHEREAS**, to demonstrate compliance with Section 218.33, *Florida Statutes*, the District desires to adopt by resolution the Internal Controls Policy attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT:**

**SECTION 1.** The attached Internal Controls Policy attached hereto as **Exhibit A** is hereby adopted pursuant to this Resolution.

**SECTION 2.** If any provision of this Resolution is held to be illegal or invalid, the other provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

**SECTION 3.** This Resolution shall become effective upon its passage and shall remain in effect unless rescinded or repealed.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 8<sup>th</sup> DAY OF JUNE, 2020.**

**ATTEST:**

**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary/Assistant Secretary

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chair/Vice Chair, Board of Supervisors

**EXHIBIT "A"**

**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT  
INTERNAL CONTROLS POLICY**

**1. Purpose.**

- 1.1. The purpose of this internal controls policy is to establish and maintain internal controls for the Fallschase Community Development District.
- 1.2. Consistent with Section 218.33(3), *Florida Statutes*, the internal controls adopted herein are designed to:
  - 1.2.1. Prevent and detect Fraud, Waste, and Abuse (as hereinafter defined).
  - 1.2.2. Promote and encourage compliance with applicable laws, rules, contracts, grant agreements, and best practices.
  - 1.2.3. Support economical and efficient operations.
  - 1.2.4. Ensure reliability of financial records and reports.
  - 1.2.5. Safeguard Assets (as hereinafter defined).

**2. Definitions.**

- 2.1. "Abuse" means behavior that is deficient or improper when compared with behavior that a prudent person would consider a reasonable and necessary operational practice given the facts and circumstances. The term includes the misuse of authority or position for personal gain.
- 2.2. "Assets" means District assets such as cash or other financial resources, supplies, inventories, equipment and other fixed assets, real property, intellectual property, or data.
- 2.3. "Auditor" means the independent auditor (and its employees) retained by the District to perform the annual audit required by state law.
- 2.4. "Board" means the Board of Supervisors for the District.
- 2.5. "District Management" means (i) the independent contractor (and its employees) retained by the District to provide professional district management services to the District and (ii) any other independent contractor (and its employees) separately retained by the District to provide amenity management services, provided said services include a responsibility to safeguard and protect Assets.

- 2.6. "Fraud" means obtaining something of value through willful misrepresentation, including, but not limited to, intentional misstatements or intentional omissions of amounts or disclosures in financial statements to deceive users of financial statements, theft of an entity's assets, bribery, or the use of one's position for personal enrichment through the deliberate misuse or misapplication of an organization's resources.
- 2.7. "Internal Controls" means systems and procedures designed to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse; promote and encourage compliance with applicable laws, rules, contracts, grant agreements, and best practices; support economical and efficient operations; ensure reliability of financial records and reports; and safeguard assets.
- 2.8. "Risk" means anything that could negatively impact the District's ability to meet its goals and objectives. The term includes strategic, financial, regulatory, reputational, and operational risks.
- 2.9. "Waste" means the act of using or expending resources unreasonably, carelessly, extravagantly, or for no useful purpose.

### **3. Control Environment.**

#### **3.1. Ethical and Honest Behavior.**

- 3.1.1. District Management is responsible for maintaining a work environment that promotes ethical and honest behavior on the part of all employees, contractors, vendors and others.
- 3.1.2. Managers at all levels must behave ethically and communicate to employees and others that they are expected to behave ethically.
- 3.1.3. Managers must demonstrate through words and actions that unethical behavior will not be tolerated.

### **4. Risk Assessment.**

- 4.1. Risk Assessment. District Management is responsible for assessing Risk to the District. District Management's Risk assessments shall include, but not be limited to:
  - 4.1.1. Identifying potential hazards.
  - 4.1.2. Evaluating the likelihood and extent of harm.
  - 4.1.3. Identifying cost-justified precautions and implementing those precautions.

## 5. Control Activities.

5.1. Minimum Internal Controls. The District hereby establishes the following minimum Internal Controls to prevent and detect Fraud, Waste, and Abuse:

5.1.1. Preventive controls designed to forestall errors or irregularities and thereby avoid the cost of corrections. Preventive control activities shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

5.1.1.1. Identifying and segregating incompatible duties and/or implementing mitigating controls.

5.1.1.2. Performing accounting functions in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards.

5.1.1.3. Requiring proper authorizations to access and/or modify accounting software.

5.1.1.4. Implementing computerized accounting techniques (e.g. to help identify coding errors, avoid duplicate invoices, etc.).

5.1.1.5. Maintaining a schedule of the District's material fixed Assets.

5.1.1.6. Maintaining physical control over the District's material and vulnerable Assets (e.g. lock and key, computer passwords, network firewalls, etc.).

5.1.1.7. Retaining and restricting access to sensitive documents.

5.1.1.8. Performing regular electronic data backups.

5.1.2. Detective controls designed to measure the effectiveness of preventive controls and to detect errors or irregularities when they occur. Detective control activities shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

5.1.2.1. Preparing financial reports in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards.

5.1.2.2. Reviewing financial statements and investigating any material variances between budgeted expenses and actual expenses.

5.1.2.3. Establishing and implementing periodic reconciliations of bank, trust, and petty cash accounts.



- 5.1.2.4. Establishing an internal protocol for reporting and investigating known or suspected acts of Fraud, Waste, or Abuse.
  - 5.1.2.5. Engaging in periodic physical inventory counts and comparisons with inventory records.
  - 5.1.2.6. Monitoring all ACH (electronic) transactions and the sequencing of checks.
- 5.2. Implementation. District Management shall implement the minimum Internal Controls described herein. District Management may also implement additional Internal Controls that it deems advisable or appropriate for the District. The specific ways District Management implements these minimum Internal Controls shall be consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and otherwise conform to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) standards and norms.

**6. Information and Communication.**

- 6.1. Information and Communication. District Management shall communicate to its employees (needing to know) information relevant to the Internal Controls, including but not limited to any changes to the Internal Controls and/or changes to laws, rules, contracts, grant agreements, and best practices.
- 6.2. Training. District Management shall regularly train its employees (needing the training) in connection with the Internal Controls described herein and promote and encourage compliance with applicable laws, rules, contracts, grant agreements, and best practices.

**7. Monitoring Activities.**

- 7.1. Internal Reviews. District Management shall internally review the District's Internal Controls at least once per year. In connection with this internal review, District Management shall:
  - 7.1.1.1. Review its operational processes.
  - 7.1.1.2. Consider the potential risk of Fraud, Waste, or Abuse inherent in each process.
  - 7.1.1.3. Identify the controls included in the process, or controls that could be included, that would result in a reduction in the inherent risk.
  - 7.1.1.4. Assess whether there are Internal Controls that need to be improved or added to the process under consideration.

- 7.1.1.5. Implement new controls or improve existing controls that are determined to be the most efficient and effective for decreasing the risk of Fraud, Waste or Abuse.
- 7.1.1.6. Train its employees on implemented new controls or improvements to existing controls.
- 7.2. External Audits and Other Reviews. Audits and other reviews may be performed on various components of the District's Internal Controls by the Auditor consistent with Government Auditing Standards (GAS). Audits may identify material deficiencies in the Internal Controls and make recommendations to improve them. District Management shall communicate and cooperate with the Board and the Auditor regarding the potential implementation of Auditor recommendations.

**Specific Authority:** §§ 190.011(5), 218.33(3), *Florida Statutes*

**Effective date:** June 8, 2020

# **FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**11CI**



**MARK S. EARLEY**  
SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS  
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

April 15, 2020

Daphne Gillyard  
2300 Glades Road, Suite 410W  
Boca Raton, Florida 33431  
Re: Fallschase Community Development District

Dear Ms. Gillyard:

In response to your email we are happy to provide the number of registered voters for the Fallschase CDD as of April 15, 2020. The voter registration total that you requested is as follows:

**Fallschase CDD: 0 registered voters**

These determinations were made using our voter registration database and the current map of the district. We hope this information satisfies your requirements. If you need additional assistance please contact Johnny To, Demographics/GIS Manager at

(850) 606-8683 or via email at [ToJ@leoncountyfl.gov](mailto:ToJ@leoncountyfl.gov).

Sincerely,

Mark Earley

# **FALLSCHASE**

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**11CII**

**FALLSCHASE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT**

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FISCAL YEAR 2019/2020 MEETING SCHEDULE**

**LOCATION**

*2810 Remington Green Circle, Tallahassee, Florida 32308*

<b>DATE</b>	<b>POTENTIAL DISCUSSION/FOCUS</b>	<b>TIME</b>
<b>October 7, 2019 CANCELED</b>	<b>Regular Meeting</b>	<b>11:00 AM</b>
<b>November 18, 2019</b>	<b>Landowners' Meeting</b>	<b>11:00 AM</b>
<b>January 6, 2020 CANCELED</b>	<b>Regular Meeting</b>	<b>11:00 AM</b>
<b>April 6, 2020 CANCELED</b>	<b>Regular Meeting</b>	<b>11:00 AM</b>
<b>April 30, 2020 CANCELED</b>	<b>Telephonic Public Meeting</b>	<b>9:30 AM</b>
<b>June 8, 2020</b>	<b>Virtual Public Meeting</b>	<b>11:00 AM</b>
<b>August 31, 2020</b>	<b>Public Hearing &amp; Regular Meeting</b>	<b>11:00 AM</b>