

FORM 6 F FINAL FULL AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS

2013

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

LAST NAME — FIRST NAME — MIDDLE NAME:	NAME OF AGENCY:
MAILING ADDRESS:	<input type="checkbox"/> OFFICER OFFICE HELD: _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER POSITION HELD: _____
CITY & STATE: ZIP: COUNTY:	THE LAST DAY OF MY PUBLIC OFFICE OR POSITION WAS: _____, 2013. (Month, Day & Year) (Date must be prior to 12/31/13)

PART A -- NET WORTH

Please enter the value of your net worth as of the date you left the public office or position described above. Date must be prior to December 31, 2013. [Note: Net worth is not calculated by subtracting your *reported* liabilities from your *reported* assets, so please see the instructions on page 3.]

My net worth as of _____, 2013 was \$ _____.

PART B -- ASSETS

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS:

Household goods and personal effects may be reported in a lump sum if their aggregate value exceeds \$1,000. This category includes any of the following, if not held for investment purposes: jewelry; collections of stamps, guns, and numismatic items; art objects; household equipment and furnishings; clothing; other household items; and vehicles for personal use.

The aggregate value of my household goods and personal effects (described above) is \$ _____

ASSETS INDIVIDUALLY VALUED AT OVER \$1,000 (Instructions on page 3):

DESCRIPTION OF ASSET	VALUE OF ASSET

PART C -- LIABILITIES

LIABILITIES IN EXCESS OF \$1,000 (Instructions on page 4):

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CREDITOR	AMOUNT OF LIABILITY

JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITIES NOT REPORTED ABOVE:

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CREDITOR	AMOUNT OF LIABILITY

PART D -- INCOME

Please complete the following statement identifying each separate source and amount of income which exceeded \$1,000 received during the period from January 1, 2013, through the last date you held the office or position described on page 1, including secondary sources of income, by completing the remainder of Part D, below.

PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME (Instructions on page 4):

NAME OF SOURCE OF INCOME EXCEEDING \$1,000	ADDRESS OF SOURCE OF INCOME	AMOUNT

SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME [Major customers, clients, etc., of businesses owned by reporting person--see instructions on page 5]:

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

PART E — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES [Instructions on page 5]

	BUSINESS ENTITY # 1	BUSINESS ENTITY # 2	BUSINESS ENTITY # 3
NAME OF BUSINESS ENTITY			
ADDRESS OF BUSINESS ENTITY			
PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY			
POSITION HELD WITH ENTITY			
I OWN MORE THAN A 5% INTEREST IN THE BUSINESS			
NATURE OF MY OWNERSHIP INTEREST			

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

OATH

I, the person whose name appears at the beginning of this form, do depose on oath or affirmation and say that the information disclosed on this form and any attachments hereto is true, accurate, and complete.

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF _____

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this _____ day of

_____, 20__ by _____.

(Signature of Notary Public--State of Florida)

(Print, Type, or Stamp Commissioned Name of Notary Public)

Personally Known _____ OR Produced Identification _____

Type of Identification Produced _____

SIGNATURE OF REPORTING OFFICIAL

FILING INSTRUCTIONS:

WHAT TO FILE:

After completing the form, file only the first sheet (pages 1 and 2).

Facsimiles will not be accepted.

WHEN TO FILE:

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

WHERE TO FILE:

File with the Commission on Ethics
P.O. Drawer 15709
Tallahassee, FL 32317-5709

NOTE:

If you are leaving office or employment during the first half of 2013, you may not have filed Form 6 for 2012. In that case, this is not the last form you will file, even though the Form 6F covers the final portion of your term of office or employment. You will be required to file Form 6 for 2012 by July 1 of 2013.

WHO MUST FILE FORM 6 F:

All persons holding the following elective positions: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Cabinet members, members of the Legislature, Circuit Court Judges, County Judges, State Attorneys, Public Defenders, Clerks of Circuit Courts, Sheriffs, Tax Collectors, Property Appraisers, Supervisors of Elections, County Commissioners, elected Superintendents of Schools, members of District School Boards, Mayor and members of the Jacksonville City Council.

All persons holding the following appointive positions: Justices of the Supreme Court; Judges of the District Court of Appeals; Judges of Compensation Claims; the Duval County Superintendent of Schools; and members of the Florida Housing Finance Corporation Board, the Florida Prepaid College Board, and each expressway authority, transportation authority (except the Jacksonville Transportation Authority), or toll authority created pursuant to F.S. Chapter 348 or 343 or any other general law.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 6F:

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION (At Top of Form):

NAME OF AGENCY: This should be the name of the governmental unit which you served.

OFFICE OR POSITION HELD OR SOUGHT: List the title of the office or position you held during 2013. If you are a candidate for office, check the box below your name and address.

LAST DAY OF OFFICE OR POSITION: Fill in the appropriate date.

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

PART A — NET WORTH

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

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

To total the value of your assets, add:

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

To total the amount of your liabilities, add:

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

PART B — ASSETS WORTH MORE THAN \$1,000

[Required by Art. II, Sec. 8(a)(i)(1), Fla. Const.; Sec. 112.3144, F.S.]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS:

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

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

Provide a description of each asset you had on the reporting date (Part A), that was worth more than \$1,000 and that is not included as household goods and personal effects, and list its value. Assets include: interests in real property; tangible and intangible personal property, such as cash, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, interests in partnerships, beneficial interests in a trust, promissory notes owed to you, accounts receivable by you, bank accounts, assets held in IRAs, Deferred Retirement Option Accounts, and Florida Prepaid College Plan accounts. You are not required to disclose assets owned solely by your spouse.

How to Identify or Describe the Asset:

— Real property: Identify by providing a description of the property and its location. A legal description of the property may be used but is not required. Simpler descriptions, such as "duplex, 115 Terrace Avenue, Tallahassee" or "40 acres located at the intersection of Hwy. 60 and I-95, Lake County" are sufficient.

— Intangible property: Identify the type of property and the business entity or person to which or to whom it relates. **Do not list simply “stocks and bonds” or “bank accounts.”** For example, list “Stock (Williams Construction Co.),” “Bonds (Southern Water and Gas),” “Bank accounts (First National Bank),” “Smith family trust,” “Promissory note and mortgage (owed by John and Jane Doe).”

How to Value Assets:

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

PART C— LIABILITIES

[Required by Art. II, Sec. 8(a)(i)(1), Fla. Const.; Sec. 112.312(14), F.S.]

LIABILITIES IN EXCESS OF \$1,000 :

List the name and address of each creditor to whom you were indebted on the reporting date chosen for your net worth (Part A) in an amount that exceeded \$1,000 and list the amount of the liability. Liabilities include: accounts payable; notes payable; interest payable; debts or obligations to governmental entities other than taxes (except when the taxes have been reduced to a judgment); and judgments against you. You are not required to disclose liabilities owed *solely* by your spouse.

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

only as a guarantor, surety, or endorser on a promissory note. If you are a “co-maker” on a note and have signed as being jointly liable or jointly and severally liable, then this is not a contingent liability.

How to Determine the Amount of a Liability:

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

Examples:

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

JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITIES NOT REPORTED ABOVE:

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

PART D – INCOME

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

PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME:

List the name of each source of income that provided you with more than \$1,000 of income between January 1, 2013, and the last day you held your office or position, and the address of that source, and the amount of income received from that source. The income of your spouse need not be disclosed; however, if there is joint income to you and your spouse from property you own jointly (such as interest or dividends from a bank account or stocks), you should include all of that income.

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

Since you are reporting income for only part of the year, you should report income provided or owed to you during that time period, prorating income in proportion to the length of the reporting period.

Examples:

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

SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME:

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

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

- (2) You received more than \$1,000 in gross income from that business entity during the period.

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

Examples:

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

PART E – INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

[Required by Sec. 112.3145(5), F.S.]

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

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

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

PENALTIES

A 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. [Sec. 112.317, Florida Statutes]

OTHER FORMS YOU MAY NEED TO FILE IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH THE ETHICS LAWS

In addition to filing Form 6 F, you *may* be required to file one or more of the special purpose forms listed below, depending on your particular position, business activities, or interests. As it is your duty to obtain and file any of the special purpose forms which may be applicable to you, you should carefully read the brief description of each form to determine whether it applies.

Form 6X — Amended Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests: To be used by elected constitutional officers and others who must file financial disclosure using Form 6 to correct mistakes on previously filed Form 6's. [Sec. 112.3144(6), Fla. Stat.]

Form 2 — Quarterly Client Disclosure: Required of elected constitutional officers, local officers, state officers, and specified state employees to disclose the names of clients represented for compensation by themselves or a partner or associate before agencies at the same level of government as they serve. The form should be filed by the end of the calendar quarter (March 31, June 30, Sept. 30, Dec. 31) following the calendar quarter in which a reportable representation was made. [Sec. 112.3145(4), Fla. Stat.]

Form 9 — Quarterly Gift Disclosure: Required of elected constitutional officers and others who must file financial disclosure using Form 6 (as well as persons who file disclosure using Form 1 and State procurement employees) to report gifts over \$100 in value. The form should be filed by the end of the calendar quarter (March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31) following the calendar quarter in which the gift was received. [Sec. 112.3148, Fla. Stat.]

Form 10 — Annual Disclosure of Gifts from Governmental Entities and Direct Support Organizations and Honorarium Event Related Expenses: Required of elected constitutional officers and others who must file financial disclosure using Form 6 (as well as persons who file disclosure using Form 1 and State procurement employees) to report gifts over \$100 in value received from certain agencies and direct support organizations; also to be utilized by these persons to report honorarium event-related expenses paid by certain persons and entities. The form should be filed by July 1 following the calendar year in which the gift or honorarium event-related expense was received. [Sec. 112.3148 and 112.3149, Fla. Stat.]

AVAILABILITY OF FORMS; FOR MORE INFORMATION

Copies of these forms are available from the Supervisor of Elections in your county and from the Commission on Ethics, Post Office Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, Florida 32317-5709; telephone (850) 488-7864; and at the Commission's website: www.ethics.state.fl.us.

Questions about any of these forms or the ethics laws may be addressed to the Commission on Ethics, Post Office Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, Florida 32317-5709; telephone (850) 488-7864.