FORM 1 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS 2000

LAST NAME — FIRST NAME — MIDDLE NAME:

MAILING ADDRESS:

CITY: ZIP: COUNTY:

NAME OF REPORTING PERSON'S AGENCY:

CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING (see "Who Must File" on page 3):

☐ LOCAL OFFICER ☐ STATE OFFICER
☐ CANDIDATE ☐ SPECIFIED STATE EMPLOYEE

LIST OFFICE OR POSITION HELD OR SOUGHT: _____

DISCLOSURE PERIOD:
THIS STATEMENT REFLECTS YOUR FINANCIAL INTERESTS FOR THE PRECEDING TAX YEAR, WHETHER BASED ON A CALENDAR YEAR OR ON A FISCAL YEAR. PLEASE STATE BELOW WHETHER THIS STATEMENT IS FOR THE PRECEDING TAX YEAR ENDING EITHER (check one):

☐ DECEMBER 31, 2000 OR ☐ SPECIFY TAX YEAR IF OTHER THAN THE CALENDAR YEAR: _____

MANNER OF CALCULATING REPORTABLE INTERESTS:
PRIOR TO 2001, THE THRESHOLDS FOR REPORTING FINANCIAL INTERESTS WERE COMPARATIVE, USUALLY BASED ON PERCENTAGE VALUES. BEGINNING IN 2001, THE LEGISLATURE HAS ALLOWED FILERS THE OPTION OF USING REPORTING THRESHOLDS THAT ARE ABSOLUTE DOLLAR VALUES, WHICH REQUIRES FEWER CALCULATIONS (see instructions for further details). PLEASE STATE BELOW WHETHER THIS STATEMENT REFLECTS EITHER (check one):

☐ COMPARATIVE (PERCENTAGE) THRESHOLDS (old method) OR ☐ DOLLAR VALUE THRESHOLDS (new method)

PART A -- PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME [Major sources of income to the reporting person]

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

COPY

PART B -- SECONDARY SOURCES OF INCOME [Major customers, clients, and other sources of income to businesses owned by the reporting person]

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]

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

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

OTHER FORMS you may need to file are described on page 6.

(Continued on reverse side)

PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY [Stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, etc.]

TYPE OF INTANGIBLE	BUSINESS ENTITY TO WHICH THE PROPERTY RELATES

PART E — LIABILITIES [Major debts]

NAME OF CREDITOR	ADDRESS OF CREDITOR

PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES [Ownership or positions in certain types of businesses]

	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 F ARE CONTINUED ON A SEPARATE SHEET, PLEASE CHECK HERE ☐

SIGNATURE: **DATE SIGNED:**

FILING INSTRUCTIONS:

WHAT TO FILE:

After completing all parts of this form, including signing and dating it, send back only the first sheet (pages 1 and 2) for filing.

NOTE: MULTIPLE FILING UNNECESSARY:

Generally, a person who has filed Form 1 for a calendar or fiscal year is not required to file a second Form 1 for the same year. However, a candidate who previously filed Form 1 because of another public position must at least file a copy of his or her original Form 1 when qualifying.

WHERE TO FILE:

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.

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

State officers* or *specified state employees file with the Commission on Ethics, P.O. Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, FL 32317-5709.

Candidates file this form together with your qualifying papers.

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

WHEN TO FILE:

Initially, each local officer, 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 for publicly-elected local office must file at the same time they file their qualifying papers.

Thereafter, local officers, state officers, and specified state employees are required to file by July 1st following each calendar year in which they hold their positions.

Finally, 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.

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 listed below. Persons required to file full financial disclosure (Form 6) and officers of the judicial branch do not file Form 1 (see Form 6 for a list of persons who must file that form).

STATE OFFICERS include the following positions for state officials:

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.

3) Members of the Board of Regents, the Chancellor and Vice Chancellors of the state university system, and Presidents of state universities.

LOCAL OFFICERS include the following positions for officers and employees of local government:

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; an expressway authority or transportation authority established by general law; 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 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; 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 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; district school superintendent; community college president; district medical examiner; purchasing agent (regardless of title) having the authority to make any purchase exceeding $15,000 for the local governmental unit.

SPECIFIED STATE EMPLOYEES include the following positions for state employees:

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, 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, Public Counsel, full-time state employees serving as counsel or assistant counsel to a state agency, 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 $15,000.

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.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 1:

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION (At Top of Form):

NAME OF AGENCY: This should be the name of the governmental unit which you serve or served, by which you are or were employed, or for which you are a candidate. For example, "City of Tallahassee," "Leon County," or "Department of Transportation."

LOCAL OFFICER, STATE OFFICER, SPECIFIED STATE EMPLOYEE, AND CANDIDATE DESIGNATIONS: The positions for each of these categories are listed above, under "Who Must File." Please check the box for the position you hold, held during the disclosure period, or are seeking.

OFFICE OR POSITION HELD OR SOUGHT: Use the title of the office or position you hold, are seeking, or held during the disclosure period (in some cases you may not hold that position now, but you still would be required to file to disclose your interests during the last year you held that position). For example, "City Council Member," "County Administrator," "Purchasing Agent," or "Bureau Chief."

MAILING ADDRESS: If your home address appears on the form but you prefer another address be shown, mark through the address provided and insert your office or other current address. The following persons should ***not*** use their home addresses: active or former law enforcement personnel, including correctional and correctional probation officers; personnel of the Department of Children and Family Services whose duties include the investigation of abuse, neglect, exploitation, fraud, theft, or other criminal activities; personnel of the Department of Health whose duties are to support the investigation of child abuse or neglect; personnel of the Department of Revenue or local governments responsible for revenue collection and enforcement or child support enforcement; firefighters; current or former state attorneys, assistant state attorneys, statewide prosecutors, and assistant statewide prosecutors; spouses and children of the above; and county and municipal code inspectors and code enforcement officers.

DISCLOSURE PERIOD: The tax year for most individuals is the calendar year (January 1 through December 31). If that is the case for you, then your financial interests should be reported for the calendar year 2000; just check the box and you do not need to add any information in this part of the form. However, if you file your IRS tax return based on a tax year that is not the calendar year, you should specify the dates of your tax year in this portion of the form and check the appropriate box. This is the time frame or "disclosure period" for your report.

MANNER OF CALCULATING REPORTABLE INTERESTS: As noted in this portion of the form, beginning in 2001 the Legislature has given filers the option of reporting based on <u>either</u> thresholds that are comparative (usually, based on percentage values) <u>or</u> thresholds that are based on absolute dollar values. The instructions on the following pages specifically describe the different thresholds. Simply 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.

(CONTINUED on page 4) ☞

Examples:

— You own 1/3 of a partnership or small corporation that owns both a vacant lot and a 12% interest in an office building. You should disclose the lot, but are not required to disclose the office building (because your 1/3 of the 12% interest—which equals 4%—does not exceed the 5% threshold).

— If you are a beneficiary of a trust that owns real property and your interest depends on the duration of an individual's life, the value of your interest should be determined by applying the appropriate actuarial table to the value of the property itself, regardless of the actual yield of the property.

PART D — INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

[Required by Sec. 112.3145(3)(a)3 or (b)3, Fla. Stat.]

Provide a general description of any intangible personal property that was worth more than:

(1) ten percent (10%) of your total assets at the end of the disclosure period (if you are using percentage thresholds), or

(2) $10,000 (if you are using dollar value thresholds),

and state the business entity to which the property related. Intangible personal property includes such things as money, stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, interests in partnerships, beneficial interests in a trust, promissory notes owed to you, accounts receivable by you, IRA's, and bank accounts. Such things as automobiles, houses, jewelry, and paintings are not intangible property. Intangibles relating to the same business entity should be aggregated; for example, two certificates of deposit and a savings account with the same bank. Where property is owned by husband and wife as tenants by the entirety (which usually will be the case), the property should be valued at 100%.

Calculations: In order to decide whether the intangible property exceeds 10% of your total assets, you will need to total the value of all of your assets (including real property, intangible property, and tangible personal property such as automobiles, jewelry, furniture, etc.). When making this calculation, do not subtract any liabilities (debts) that may relate to the property—add only the fair market value of the property. Multiply the total figure by 10% to arrive at the disclosure threshold. List only the intangibles that exceed this threshold amount. Jointly owned property should be valued according to the percentage of your joint ownership, with the exception of property owned by husband and wife as tenants by the entirety, which should be valued at 100%. None of your calculations or the value of the property have to be disclosed on the form. If you are using dollar value thresholds, you do not need to make any of these calculations.

Examples for persons using comparative (percentage) thresholds:

— You own 50% of the stock of a small corporation that is worth $100,000, according to generally accepted methods of valuing small businesses. 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.

— When you retired, your professional firm bought out your partnership interest by giving you a promissory note, the present value of which is $100,000. You also have a certificate of deposit from a bank worth $75,000 and an investment portfolio worth $300,000, consisting of $100,000 of IBM bonds and a variety of other investments worth between $5,000 and $50,000 each. The fair market value of your remaining assets (condominium, automobile, and other personal property) is $225,000. Since your total assets are worth $700,000, you must list each intangible worth more than $70,000. Therefore, you would list "promissory note" and the name of your former partnership, "certificate of deposit" and the name of the bank, "bonds" and "IBM," but none of the rest of your investments.

PART E — LIABILITIES

[Required by Sec. 112.3145(3)(a)4 or (b)4, Fla. Stat.]

In this part of the form, list the name and address of each private or governmental creditor to whom you were indebted at any time during the disclosure period in an amount which exceeded:

(1) your net worth (if you are using percentage thresholds), or

(2) $10,000 (if you are using dollar value thresholds).

You are not required to list the amount of any indebtedness or your net worth. You do not have to disclose any of the following: credit card and retail installment accounts, taxes owed (unless reduced to a judgment), indebtedness on a life insurance policy owed to the company of issuance, contingent liabilities, and accrued income taxes on net unrealized appreciation (an accounting concept). A "contingent liability" is one that will become an actual liability only when one or more future events occur or fail to occur, such as where you are liable only as a guarantor, surety, or endorser on a promissory note. If you are a "co-maker" and have signed as being jointly liable or jointly and severally liable, then this is not a contingent liability; if you are using the $10,000 threshold and the total amount of the debt (not just the percentage of your liability) exceeds $10,000 such debts should be reported.

Calculations for persons using comparative (percentage) thresholds: In order to decide whether the debt exceeds your net worth, you will need to total all of your liabilities (including promissory notes, mortgages, credit card debts, lines of credit, judgments against you, etc.). Subtract this amount from the value of all your assets as calculated above for Part D. This is your "net worth." You must list on the form each creditor to whom your debt exceeded this amount unless it is one of the types of indebtedness listed in the paragraph above (credit card and retail installment accounts, etc.). Joint liabilities with others for which you are "jointly and severally liable," meaning that you may be liable for either your part or the whole of the obligation, should be included in your calculations based upon your percentage of liability, with the following exception: joint and several liability with your spouse for a debt which relates to property owned by both of you as "tenants by the entirety" (usually the case) should be included in your calculations by valuing the asset at 100% of its value and the liability at 100% of the amount owed.

Examples for persons using comparative (percentage) thresholds:

— You owe $15,000 to a bank for student loans, $5,000 for credit card debts, and $60,000 (with your spouse) to a savings and loan for 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.

— You and your 50% business partner have a $100,000 business loan from a bank, for which you both are jointly and severally liable. The value of the business, taking into account the loan as a liability of the business, is $50,000. Your other assets are worth $25,000, and you owe $5,000 on a credit card. Your total assets will be $50,000 (half of a business worth $50,000 plus $25,000 of other assets). Your liabilities, for purposes of calculating your net worth, will be only $5,000, because the full amount of the business loan already was included in valuing the business. Therefore, your net worth is $45,000. Since your 50% share of the $100,000 business loan exceeds this net worth figure, you must list the bank.

PART F — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

[Required by Sec. 112.3145(5), Fla. Stat.]

You are required to disclose in this part of the form the fact that you owned during the disclosure period an interest in, or held any of certain positions with, particular types of businesses. 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 five percent (5%) of the total assets or capital stock of one of the types of business entities granted a privilege to operate in Florida that are listed below. 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).

(CONTINUED on page 6)