

## **Relevant Ethics Websites**

### **1. Florida Commission on Ethics:**

- a. General Information: <http://www.ethics.state.fl.us/>
- b. Forms: <http://www.ethics.state.fl.us/ethics/forms.html>

### **2. Miami-Dade County**

- a. Ethics Commission: <http://www.miamidadeethics.com/>
- b. Inspector General: <http://www.miamidadeig.org/>
- c. Code of Ethics: [http://www.miamidadeethics.com/Publications/code\\_of\\_ethics2010.pdf](http://www.miamidadeethics.com/Publications/code_of_ethics2010.pdf)

### **3. Broward County**

- a. Ethics Commission: <http://www.broward.org/ethicscommission/Pages/Default.aspx>
- b. Inspector General: office has been created and selection of Inspector General is underway
- c. Code of Ethics: <http://www.broward.org/EthicsCommission/Documents/CodeofEthics.pdf>

### **4. Palm Beach County**

- a. Ethics Commission: <http://www.pbcgov.com/ethics/>
- b. Inspector General: <http://www.pbcgov.com/oig/>
- c. Code of Ethics: [http://www.pbcgov.com/ethics/pdf/Code\\_of\\_Ethics\\_Ordinance.pdf](http://www.pbcgov.com/ethics/pdf/Code_of_Ethics_Ordinance.pdf)

### **5. State Code of Ethics (ss. 112.311-112.326, F.S.)**

<http://www.leg.state.fl.us/STATUTES/>

### **6. Recent Statewide Grand Jury Report**

[http://myfloridalegal.com/webfiles.nsf/WF/JFAO-8CLT9A/\\$file/19thSWGJInterimReport.pdf](http://myfloridalegal.com/webfiles.nsf/WF/JFAO-8CLT9A/$file/19thSWGJInterimReport.pdf)

### **7. Government in the Sunshine Manual**

<http://www.myflsunshine.com/sun.nsf/sunmanual>

# FORM 6 FULL AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF

2010

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

## FINANCIAL INTERESTS

LAST NAME — FIRST NAME — MIDDLE NAME:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

MAILING ADDRESS:

ID Code

CITY : ZIP : COUNTY :

ID No.

NAME OF AGENCY :

Conf. Code

NAME OF OFFICE OR POSITION HELD OR SOUGHT :

P. Req. Code

CHECK IF THIS IS A FILING BY A CANDIDATE

### PART A -- NET WORTH

Please enter the value of your net worth as of December 31, 2010, or a more current date. [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 \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_ 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:

DESCRIPTION OF ASSET (specific description is required - see instructions p.4)

VALUE OF ASSET

DESCRIPTION OF ASSET (specific description is required - see instructions p.4)	VALUE OF ASSET

### PART C -- LIABILITIES

#### LIABILITIES IN EXCESS OF \$1,000:

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CREDITOR

AMOUNT OF LIABILITY

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CREDITOR	AMOUNT OF LIABILITY

#### JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITIES NOT REPORTED ABOVE:

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CREDITOR

AMOUNT OF LIABILITY

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CREDITOR	AMOUNT OF LIABILITY

**PART D -- INCOME**

You may **EITHER** (1) file a complete copy of your 2010 federal income tax return, including all attachments, **OR** (2) file a sworn statement identifying each separate source and amount of income which exceeds \$1,000, including secondary sources of income, by completing the remainder of Part D, below.

I elect to file a copy of my 2010 federal income tax return. [If you check this box and attach a copy of your 2010 tax return, you need not complete the remainder of Part D.]

**PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME:**

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]:

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**

	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)

\_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNATURE OF REPORTING OFFICIAL OR CANDIDATE

Personally Known \_\_\_\_\_ OR Produced Identification \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Identification Produced \_\_\_\_\_

**FILING INSTRUCTIONS** for when and where to file this form are located at the top of page 3.  
**INSTRUCTIONS** on who must file this form and how to fill it out begin on page 3.  
**OTHER FORMS** you may need to file are described on page 6.

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

## WHAT TO FILE:

After completing the form, file only the first sheet (pages 1 and 2). **Facsimiles will not be accepted.** A candidate who has filed Form 6 for 2010 before qualifying may file a copy of that disclosure at the time of qualifying.

## WHERE TO FILE:

Officeholders file with the Commission on Ethics, P.O. Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, FL 32317-5709; physical address: 3600 Maclay Blvd. South, Suite 201, Tallahassee, FL 32312. Candidates file with the officer before whom they qualify.

## WHEN TO FILE:

Officeholders must file no later than July 1, 2011.

Candidates must file during the qualifying period.

## WHO MUST FILE FORM 6:

- All persons holding the following elective positions, and candidates for such offices: 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, and the Florida Prepaid College Board, and members of each expressway authority, transportation authority, bridge authority, or toll authority created pursuant to F.S. Chapter 348, 343, 349, or other legislative enactment.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 6:

### INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION (At 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, then contact your agency's financial disclosure coordinator. Your coordinator is identified in the financial disclosure portal on the Commission on Ethics website: [www.ethics.state.fl.us](http://www.ethics.state.fl.us).

**NAME OF AGENCY:** This should be the name of the governmental unit which you serve or served, or for which you are a candidate. For example, "House of Representatives," "Leon County," or "First Judicial Circuit."

**OFFICE OR POSITION HELD OR SOUGHT:** List the title of the office or position you hold, are seeking, or held during 2010 (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, "Comptroller," "Member," "County Commissioner," "Circuit Judge." If you are a candidate for office, check the box below your name and address.

**MAILING ADDRESS:** If your home address appears on the form but you prefer another address be shown, change the address as described above. 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 December 31, 2010, or a more current date, and list that date. This should be the same date used to value your assets and liabilities. In order to determine your net worth, you will need to total the value of all your assets and subtract the amount of all of your liabilities. Simply subtracting 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;
- (2) The value of all assets worth over \$1,000, as reported; 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 reported liability over \$1,000 (do not include any of the amounts listed in the "joint and several liabilities" portion of the form.); and
- (2) The total amount of unreported liabilities (including those under \$1,000, credit card and retail installment accounts, and taxes owed).

**NOTE:** In order to avoid a net worth figure that unrealistically portrays your liabilities, business-related loans that were taken into account when valuing your interest in the business as an asset in Part B should not be included again as liabilities, even though you may be personally liable for the loan.

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 a home mortgage. Your home (owned by you and your spouse) is worth \$80,000 and your other assets are worth \$20,000. Your net worth should be reported as \$25,000 [\$100,000 of assets (\$80,000 + \$20,000) minus \$75,000 of liabilities (\$10,000 + \$5,000 + \$60,000)].

— You and your 50% business partner have a business loan from a bank of \$100,000, 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 \$30,000, and you owe \$5,000 on a credit card. Your total assets will be \$55,000 (half of a business worth \$50,000 plus \$30,000 of other assets). Your liabilities, for net worth purposes, 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 \$50,000.

— You and three others own investment property worth \$100,000 and are jointly and severally liable for the mortgage of \$80,000. Your other assets, including household goods and personal effects, amount to \$50,000, and you have no other debts. Your net worth is \$55,000 [\$75,000 of assets (1/4 of \$100,000 plus \$50,000) minus \$20,000 of liabilities (1/4 of \$80,000)].

(CONTINUED on page 4) 

## 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:

As noted on the form, 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 OVER \$1,000:

In this part, please provide a description of each asset of yours on the reporting date chosen for your net worth (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 (land and buildings), such as your home, vacant land, real property, etc.; tangible personal property not aggregated as household goods and personal effects, such as collections of art or other objects held for investment purposes, animals, musical instruments, etc.; and intangible personal property, such 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. You are not required to disclose assets owned solely by your spouse.

#### How to Identify or Describe the Asset:

- Real property (land and buildings): Identify by providing a description of the property and its location. Although a legal description of the property will do, such a lengthy description is not required. Using simpler descriptions, such as "duplex, 115 Terrace Avenue, Tallahassee" or "40 acres located at the intersection of Hwy. 60 and I-95, Lake County" is sufficient. In some cases, the property tax identification number of the property will help in identifying it: "120 acre ranch on Hwy. 902, Hendry County, Tax ID # 131-45863."
- Intangible property: Identify the type of property and the business entity or person to which or 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 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 capital (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. If you are a beneficiary of a trust 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 owned by the trust.
- 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 :

In this part, 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, whether secured by a lien or mortgage or unsecured; interest payable; real estate mortgages 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, 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 there is pending or threatened litigation, 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 payable 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 with your spouse for a debt which relates to property owned by you and the other(s) jointly, with right of survivorship, report in this part of the form 100% of the total amount owed.
- If you are only jointly 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. Therefore, if a liability is a lien on an asset which is owned jointly, the same percentage responsibility for that liability should be used in calculating the amount of the liability as was used for calculating the value of the asset.

#### 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 your home (owned by you and 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 do not need to be reported.
- You and your 50% business partner have a business loan from a bank of \$100,000, for which 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 business loan from a bank of \$100,000, for which 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.

CONTINUED on page 5) 

## PART D — INCOME

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

As noted on the form, you have the option of either filing a copy of your complete 2010 federal income tax return, including all schedules and attachments, with Form 6, or of completing Part D of the form. If you do not attach your tax return, you must complete Part D.

### PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME:

List the name of each source of income that provided you with more than \$1,000 of income during 2010, 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 held by the entireties (such as interest or dividends from a bank account or stocks held by the entireties), you should include all of that income.

"Income" means the same as "gross income" for federal income tax purposes, including all income from whatever source derived, such as compensation for services, gross income from business, gains from property dealings, interest, rents, dividends, pensions, distributive share of partnership gross income, and alimony, but not child support. It includes items of income, regardless of whether they actually are taxable for federal income tax purposes, such as interest on municipal bonds. Where income is derived from a business activity (such as proprietorship, partnership, or property rentals), the amount of income stated on the form should reflect the net income to you from that business activity (as calculated for income tax purposes), rather than the amount of gross income. If the gross income from that business activity exceeded \$1,000, but the net did not, you should list the business activity as a source of income and indicate in the "amount" column that the net income did not exceed \$1,000.

Examples:

- If you owned stock in and were employed by a corporation and received more than \$1,000 of income (salary, commissions, dividends, interest from loans to the corporation, etc.) from the company, then 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, then you should list the name of the firm, its address, and the amount of your net distributive share.
- If you were the sole proprietor of a retail gift business and your gross income from the business exceeded \$1,000, then you should list the name of the business, its address, and the amount of net income received from the business. If your net income from the business did not exceed \$1,000, you should list the name and address of the business and note in the "amount" column that net income was not more than \$1,000.
- If you received dividend or interest income from investments in stocks and bonds, you are required to list only each individual company from which you received more than \$1,000, rather than aggregating 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. 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 five

percent (5%) of the total assets or capital stock of a business entity (a corporation, partnership, limited partnership, 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 ten percent (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.
- You own an orange grove and sell all your oranges to one marketing cooperative (for a gross income exceeding \$1,000). You should list the name under which you operate the grove, the name of the cooperative, its address, and its principal business activity if your income met the thresholds.

## PART E — INTERESTS IN SPECIFIED BUSINESSES

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

The types of businesses covered in this section of the disclosure form are **only**: state and federally chartered banks; state and federal savings and loan associations; cemetery companies; insurance companies (including insurance agencies); 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.

In this part of the form you are required to disclose the fact that you owned, during the disclosure period, an interest in, or held any of certain positions with, particular types of businesses listed above. You are required to make this disclosure if you own or owned (either directly or indirectly in the form of an equitable or beneficial interest) at any time during the disclosure period more than 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 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 2010, 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 (vertically for each business): the name of the business, its address and principal business activity, and the position held with the business (if any). Also, if you own(ed) more than a 5% interest in the business, as described above, you must indicate that fact and describe the nature of your interest.

(End of Instructions. See page 6 for more information.)

## 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]**

**Also, if the annual form is not filed by September 1st, a fine of \$25 for each day late will be imposed, up to a maximum penalty of \$1,500. [Sec. 112.3144, Florida Statutes - applicable to non-judicial officials]**

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

In addition to filing Form 6, 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.

Judges (Supreme Court, District Courts of Appeal, Circuit Courts, and County Courts) are required to file Form 6 by the Code of Judicial Conduct, Canon 6, which requires other disclosures as well. The forms listed below are **not** applicable to Judges, **unless** specifically noted below or they hold another public position to which these forms would apply.

### **Form 6F — Final Full and Public Disclosure of Financial Interests:**

Required of elected constitutional officers, Judges, and others who must file financial disclosure using Form 6; to be filed within 60 days after leaving office or employment. This form is used to report financial interests between January 1st of the last year of office or employment and the last day of office or employment. [Sec. 112.3144(6), Fla. Stat.]

### **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 3A — Statement of Interest in Competitive Bid for Public Business:**

Required of public officers and public employees prior to or at the time of submission of a bid for public business which otherwise would violate Sec. 112.313(3) or 112.313(7), Fla. Stat. [Sec. 112.313(12)(b), Fla. Stat.]

### **Form 4A — Disclosure of Business Transaction, Relationship, or Interest:**

Required of public officers and employees to disclose certain business transactions, relationships, or interests which otherwise would violate Sec. 112.313(3) or 112.313(7), Fla. Stat. [Sec. 112.313(12) and (12)(e), Fla. Stat.]

### **Form 8A — Memorandum of Voting Conflict for State Officers:**

Required to be filed by a state officer within 15 days after having voted on a measure which inured to his or her special private gain (or loss) or to the special gain (or loss) of a relative, business associate, or one by whom he or she is retained or employed. Each appointed state officer who seeks to influence the decision on such a measure prior to the meeting must file the form before undertaking that action. [Sec. 112.3143, Fla. Stat.]

### **Form 8B — Memorandum of Voting Conflict for County, Municipal, and Other Local Public Officers:**

Required to be filed (within 15 days of abstention) by each local officer who must abstain from voting on a measure which would inure to his or her special private gain (or loss) or the special gain (or loss) of a relative, business associate, or one by whom he or she is retained or employed. Each appointed local official who seeks to influence the decision on such a measure prior to the meeting must file the form before undertaking that action. [Sec. 112.3143, 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; from the Commission on Ethics, Post Office Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, Florida 32317-5709; telephone (850) 488-7864; and at the Commission's web site: [www.ethics.state.fl.us](http://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.

# 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	<input type="checkbox"/> CITY <input type="checkbox"/> COUNTY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER LOCAL AGENCY
COUNTY	NAME OF POLITICAL SUBDIVISION:
DATE ON WHICH VOTE OCCURRED	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 equally 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 the reverse side 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 inures to his or her special private gain or loss. Each elected or appointed local officer also is prohibited from knowingly voting on a measure which inures to the special gain or loss of a principal (other than a government agency) by whom he or she is retained (including the parent organization or subsidiary of a corporate 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 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 otherwise may participate 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 other side)

**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)

- 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 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:

\_\_\_\_\_  
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.**

**Form 9****QUARTERLY GIFT DISCLOSURE  
(GIFTS OVER \$100)**

LAST NAME -- FIRST NAME -- MIDDLE NAME:			NAME OF AGENCY:	
MAILING ADDRESS:			OFFICE OR POSITION HELD:	
CITY:	ZIP:	COUNTY:	FOR QUARTER ENDING (CHECK ONE):	
			<input type="checkbox"/> MARCH <input type="checkbox"/> JUNE <input type="checkbox"/> SEPTEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> DECEMBER   YEAR 20__	

**PART A — STATEMENT OF GIFTS**

Please list below each gift, the value of which you believe to exceed \$100, accepted by you during the calendar quarter for which this statement is being filed. You are required to describe the gift and state the monetary value of the gift, the name and address of the person making the gift, and the date(s) the gift was received. If any of these facts, other than the gift description, are unknown or not applicable, you should so state on the form. As explained more fully in the instructions on the reverse side of the form, you are not required to disclose gifts from relatives or certain other gifts. **You are not required to file this statement for any calendar quarter during which you did not receive a reportable gift.**

DATE RECEIVED	DESCRIPTION OF GIFT	MONETARY VALUE	NAME OF PERSON MAKING THE GIFT	ADDRESS OF PERSON MAKING THE GIFT

CHECK HERE IF CONTINUED ON SEPARATE SHEET

**PART B — RECEIPT PROVIDED BY PERSON MAKING THE GIFT**

If any receipt for a gift listed above was provided to you by the person making the gift, you are required to attach a copy of that receipt to this form. You may attach an explanation of any differences between the information disclosed on this form and the information on the receipt.

CHECK HERE IF A RECEIPT IS ATTACHED TO THIS FORM

**PART C — 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 herein and on any attachments made by me constitutes a true accurate, and total listing of all gifts required to be reported by Section 112.3148, Florida Statutes.  _____ SIGNATURE OF REPORTING OFFICIAL	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 _____
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**PART D — FILING INSTRUCTIONS**

This form, when duly signed and notarized, must be filed with the Commission on Ethics, P.O. Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, Florida 32317-5709; physical address: 3600 Maclay Blvd. South, Suite 201, Tallahassee, Florida 32312. The form must be filed no later than the last day of the calendar quarter that follows the calendar quarter for which this form is filed (For example, if a gift is received in March, it should be disclosed by June 30.)

## PART E — INSTRUCTIONS

### WHO MUST FILE THIS FORM?

- Any individual, including a candidate upon qualifying, who is required by law to file full and public disclosure of his financial interests on Commission on Ethics Form 6, except Judges. (See Form 6 for a list of persons required to file that form.)
- Any individual, including a candidate upon qualifying, who is required by law to file a statement of financial interests on Commission on Ethics Form 1. (See Form 1 for a list of persons required to file that form.)
- Any procurement employee of the executive branch or judicial branch of state government. This includes any employee who participates through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, preparation of any part of a purchase request, influencing the content of any specification or procurement standard, rendering of advice, investigation, or auditing or in any other advisory capacity in the procurement of contractual services or commodities as defined in Section 287.012, Florida Statutes, if the cost of such services or commodities exceeds \$1,000 in any year.

**NOTE: Gifts that formerly were allowed under Section 112.3148, F.S., now may be prohibited expenditures under Sections 11.045 and 112.3215, F.S.**

### WHAT GIFTS ARE REPORTABLE?

- Any gift (as defined below) you received which you believe to be in excess of \$100 in value, **EXCEPT**:
  - 1) Gifts from the following RELATIVES: father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, half sister, grandparent, great grandparent, grandchild, great grandchild, step grandparent, step great grandparent, step grandchild, step great grandchild, a person who is engaged to be married to you or who otherwise holds himself or herself out as or is generally known as the person whom you intend to marry or with whom you intend to form a household, or any other natural person having the same legal residence as you.
  - 2) Gifts which you are prohibited from accepting by Sections 112.313(4) and 112.3148(4), Florida Statutes. These include any gift which you know or, with the exercise of reasonable care, should know was given to influence a vote or other action in which you are expected to participate in your official capacity; it also includes a gift worth over \$100 from a political committee or committee of continuous existence under the elections law, from a lobbyist who lobbies your agency or who lobbied your agency within the past 12 months, or from a partner, firm, employer, or principal of such a lobbyist.
  - 3) Gifts worth over \$100 for which there is a public purpose, given to you by an entity of the legislative or judicial branch, a department or commission of the executive branch, a water management district created pursuant to s. 373.069, South Florida Regional Transportation Authority, the Technological Research and Development Authority, a county, a municipality, an airport authority, or a school board; or a gift worth over \$100 given to you by a direct-support organization specifically authorized by law to support the governmental agency of which you are an officer or employee. These gifts must be disclosed on Form 10.
- A "gift" is defined to mean that which is accepted by you or by another in your behalf, or that which is paid or given to another for or on behalf of you, directly, indirectly, or in trust for your benefit or by any other means, for which equal or greater consideration is not given within 90 days after receipt of the gift. A "gift" includes real property; the use of real property; tangible or intangible personal property; the use of tangible or intangible personal property; a preferential rate or terms on a debt, loan, goods, or services, which rate is below the customary rate and is not either a government rate available to all other similarly situated government employees or officials or a rate which is available to similarly situated members of the public by virtue of occupation, affiliation, age, religion, sex, or national origin; forgiveness of an indebtedness; transportation (unless provided to you by an agency in relation to officially approved governmental business), lodging, or parking; food or beverage; membership dues; entrance fees, admission fees or tickets to events, performances, or facilities; plants, flowers, or floral arrangements; services provided by persons pursuant

to a professional license or certificate; other personal services for which a fee is normally charged by the person providing the services; and any other similar service or thing having an attributable value and not already described.

- The following are **NOT** reportable as gifts on this form: salary, benefits, services, fees, commissions, gifts, or expenses associated primarily with your employment, business, or service as an officer or director of a corporation or organization; contributions or expenditures reported pursuant to the election laws, campaign-related personal services provided without compensation by individuals volunteering their time, or any other contribution or expenditure by a political party; an honorarium or an expense related to an honorarium event paid to you or your spouse; an award, plaque, certificate, or similar personalized item given in recognition of your public, civic, charitable, or professional service; an honorary membership in a service or fraternal organization presented merely as a courtesy by such organization; the use of a governmental agency's public facility or public property for a public purpose. Also exempted are some gifts from state, regional, and national organizations that promote the exchange of ideas between, or the professional development of, governmental officials or employees.

### HOW DO I DETERMINE THE VALUE OF A GIFT?

- The value of a gift provided to you is determined using the actual cost to the donor, and, with respect to personal services provided by the donor, the reasonable and customary charge regularly charged for such service in the community in which the service is provided. Taxes and gratuities are not included in valuing a gift. If additional expenses are required as a condition precedent to the donor's eligibility to purchase or provide a gift and the expenses are primarily for the benefit of the donor or are of a charitable nature, the expenses are not included in determining the value of the gift.
- Compensation provided by you to the donor within 90 days of receiving the gift shall be deducted from the value of the gift in determining the value of the gift.
- If the actual gift value attributable to individual participants at an event cannot be determined, the total costs should be prorated among all invited persons. A gift given to several persons may be attributed among all of them on a pro rata basis. Food, beverages, entertainment, etc., provided at a function for more than ten people should be valued by dividing the total costs by the number of persons invited, unless the items are purchased on a per-person basis, in which case the per-person cost should be used.
- Transportation should be valued on a round-trip basis unless only one-way transportation is provided. Round-trip transportation expenses should be considered a single gift. Transportation provided in a private conveyance should be given the same value as transportation provided in a comparable commercial conveyance.
- Lodging provided on consecutive days should be considered a single gift. Lodging in a private residence should be valued at \$44 per night.
- Food and beverages consumed at a single sitting or event are a single gift valued for that sitting or meal. Other food and beverages provided on a calendar day are considered a single gift, with the total value of all food and beverages provided on that date being the value of the gift.
- Membership dues paid to the same organization during any 12-month period are considered a single gift.
- Entrance fees, admission fees, or tickets are valued on the face value of the ticket or fee, or on a daily or per event basis, whichever is greater. If an admission ticket is given by a charitable organization, its value does not include the portion of the cost that represents a contribution to that charity.
- Except as otherwise provided, a gift should be valued on a per occurrence basis.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

The gift disclosures made on this form are required by Sec. 112.3148, Florida Statutes. Questions may be addressed to the Commission on Ethics, Post Office Drawer 15709, Tallahassee, Florida 32317-5709 or by calling (850) 488-7864; information is also provided at: [www.ethics.state.fl.us](http://www.ethics.state.fl.us).

## **Broward County**

### **Prohibition on lobbying by advisory board members.**

*Sec. 26-70, Broward County Code of Ordinances*

- (a) The prohibitions of this section shall apply to all persons appointed to advisory boards, committees, commissions, councils, and task forces established by Broward County ordinance or resolution (collectively, "advisory boards"), and to all persons appointed to agencies, development and redevelopment authorities, and regulatory and adjustment boards established pursuant to federal or state law, the Broward County Charter, or interlocal agreements (collectively "other boards"), except where inconsistent with the Broward County Charter, general or special law, or the enabling enactments of such advisory or other boards.
- (b) Each person covered by paragraph (a) above is prohibited, during his or her term of appointment and for a period of two (2) years after such term of appointment, from lobbying the division(s) or department(s) related to the advisory or other board upon which the person serves.
- (c) In addition to the above-stated prohibition, any advisory board or other board member who lobbies or engages in lobbying activities with a County division or department related to or affiliated with the advisory board upon which the member currently serves, shall be disqualified as a member of the advisory board and his or her appointment shall immediately cease.
- (d) Additionally, the County Administrator shall provide for a procedure by which an advisory or other board member who violates the provisions of this section shall be notified and assessed monetary fines. The procedure shall provide for the following:
- (1) Upon determining that a violation has occurred, the Office of the County Administrator shall notify the advisory or other board member of the offense and a fine of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) shall be imposed for each occurrence.
  - (2) Such fine shall be paid within twenty (20) days after receipt of the notice of payment due, unless a timely appeal is made to the Board of County Commissioners ("Board") as provided below.
  - (3) Any advisory or other board member may appeal a fine, and may request and shall be entitled to a hearing before the Board, which shall have the authority to waive the fine in whole or in part for good cause shown. To be entitled to such appeal, the advisory or other board member must, within twenty (20) days after receipt of the notice of payment due, deliver a letter requesting a hearing to the Office of the County Administrator.

(Ord. No. 2010-21, § 1, 8-10-10)

# Will grand jury bring charges, change or hot air?

When a grand jury issues a report instead of indictments, it can be seen as running a white towel up the flagpole.

For nearly a year, a Fort Lauderdale-based grand jury has looked into statewide public corruption. So far, the only tangible result is a 124-page "interim report" released during the holiday full.

Reading it is a depressing reminder why few arrests might follow, even if



Gov. Rick Scott extends the term for another six months beyond February. The report is informative, filled with concrete proposals to toughen penal-

ties, close loopholes and lower prosecutorial hurdles.

But mostly it's a plaintive wail, detailing how Florida's convoluted anti-corruption system lets scoundrels get away with wrongdoing.

"The public is tired of officials who abuse their position or ignore conflicts of interest," the report says. "While Florida has taken bold action in the

Please turn to **MAYO, 2B**

Statewide Grand Jury

## MAYO

Continued from Page 1B

past, the state presently ignores the reality that current laws do not go far enough to punish and deter those who are intentionally violating the law."

Among the biggest problems: Language that requires prosecutors to prove politicians acted with "corrupt intent" when charged with certain criminal offenses, and a multi-tiered system that treats violators of ethics and election laws with kid gloves.

The report urges the Legislature to criminalize certain violations that are currently civil offenses, which limits penalties to fines and not jail.

Not that the grand jury, or any of us, should hold our breath.

"We anticipate great resistance to this recommendation as it potentially holds the legislators who would pass these laws to criminal liability for what previously was only a civil violation," says the report.

In one of his first acts after taking office Tuesday, Scott signed an executive order to consider the grand jury's recommendations.

But he hasn't extended the life of the grand jury, which was convened by former Gov. Charlie Crist in the wake of corruption scandals that engulfed Broward and Palm Beach counties.

We know the grand jury has zeroed in on some more South Florida targets, including the Broward School Board's construction department.

But we don't know if its work will lead to charges, convictions or meaningful change.

The panel recommends revamping laws to keep pace with government's privatization trend, so that private workers and firms doing government-funded work — like child-welfare and prison services — are subject to public corruption statutes.

The report tells how an investigation into kick-

backs, bribes and fraud at a private non-profit agency went nowhere because its employees weren't considered public servants.

"All of this is frustrating and absurd," states the report, signed by the grand jury foreperson — identified only as "Juror #53" — and lead prosecutor William Shepherd.

The panel writes how unchecked waste, self-dealing and bid-rigging has amounted to a "Florida corruption tax" that costs all of us.

It notes, with exasperation, how federal laws have been more useful than state law, with Florida's U.S. Attorney's Offices getting more public corruption convictions since 2000 than their federal counterparts in any other state.

The report also details the incongruities of Florida law, such as how public officials can put themselves at greater risk by following state gift-reporting rules than not filing disclosure forms at all.

"There should be a criminal offense for failing to file a required form," the grand jury writes. "It is evident that the strategy in politics is that it is better to simply not file and pay a fine ... than risk disclosing a false statement which could subject the official to criminal penalties."

The grand jury calls for more inducements to encourage whistle-blowers and greater investigative powers for the state Ethics and Election Commissions. It also points to Miami-Dade and Palm Beach County's inspector general programs as models for other local governments.

The words, ideas and sentiments are nice.

But you also get the sense that this report is the product of a panel that feels impotent, shackled by a system that will lead to few targets led off in handcuffs.

*Michael Mayo can be reached at [mmayo@SunSentinel.com](mailto:mmayo@SunSentinel.com) or 954-356-4508. Read his blog online weekdays at [SunSentinel.com/mayoblog](http://SunSentinel.com/mayoblog).*



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### The Grand Jury

The links below provide information regarding the Grand Jury.

[Supreme Court Order](#)  
[Previous Grand Jury Reports](#)  
[Grand Jury Handbook](#)

### Contact Us

address: Statewide Prosecution Office  
The Capitol, PL-01  
Tallahassee, FL 32399

phone: 1-800-646-0444

website: [www.myfloridalegal.com](http://www.myfloridalegal.com)

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### Attorney General Bill McCollum Press Release

December 29, 2010

Media Contact: Jennifer Krell Davis (850) 245-0150

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*Statewide Grand Jury Makes Anti-Corruption Recommendations in First Interim Report*

The Office of Statewide Prosecution today released the first Interim Report of the 19th Statewide Grand Jury on Public Corruption. The report outlines legislative changes that are recommended to strengthen existing civil and criminal laws to combat public corruption in the State of Florida.

"The Cadets at our nation's military academies swear an oath to neither lie, cheat, steal, nor tolerate those who do. There is no reason we should hold our public officials to a lesser standard," wrote the Statewide Grand Jury. "We hope our words are heard and our recommendations are followed."

Key recommendations of the Statewide Grand Jury include:

- Expanding the definition of public employees to include private employees contracted by government entities that perform government services;
- Creating sentencing enhancements for offenses committed by officials who use their public position to facilitate their crimes;
- Creating an independent State Office of Inspector General, responsible for hiring and firing agency inspectors general;
- Expanding definition of criminal bid tampering to include bid-rigging schemes; and
- Authorizing the Ethics Commission to initiate investigations with a supermajority vote of commission members.

The Grand Jury has been charged with investigating public corruption in Florida. The Grand Jury's term is set to expire in February 2011. It has been presided over by Broward County Chief Judge Victor Tobin and supported by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

A copy of the report is available online at: [http://myfloridalegal.com/webfiles.nsf/WF/JFAO-8CLT9A/\\$file/19thSWGJInterimReport.pdf](http://myfloridalegal.com/webfiles.nsf/WF/JFAO-8CLT9A/$file/19thSWGJInterimReport.pdf)

If you have any questions or need additional information, please call the Attorney General's Communications Office at 850.245.0150.

### Report Corruption

Please report information to help in the fight against public corruption.

[File a Complaint On-line](#)

### Press Releases

December 29, 2010

[Statewide Grand Jury Makes Anti-Corruption Recommendations in First Interim Report](#)

February 1, 2010

[Attorney General: Statewide Grand Jury will Help Restore Trust in Government](#)

December 2, 2009

[Statement from Attorney General on Supreme Court's Order to Convene a Statewide Grand Jury](#)