# THE CABINET STATE OF FLORIDA

Representing:

#### DIVISION OF BOND FINANCE

FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION, INSURANCE REGULATION

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND

STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

The above agencies came to be heard before THE FLORIDA CABINET, Honorable Governor Crist presiding, in the Cabinet Meeting Room, LL-03, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida, on Tuesday, April 15, 2008, commencing at approximately 9:14 a.m.

Reported by:

MARY ALLEN NEEL
Registered Professional Reporter
Florida Professional Reporter
Notary Public

ACCURATE STENOTYPE REPORTERS, INC. 2894 REMINGTON GREEN LANE TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32308 (850)878-2221

### APPEARANCES:

Representing the Florida Cabinet:

CHARLIE CRIST Governor

CHARLES H. BRONSON Commissioner of Agriculture

BILL McCOLLUM Attorney General

ALEX SINK Chief Financial Officer

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## 1 PROCEEDINGS (The agenda items commenced at 9:59 a.m.) 2 GOVERNOR CRIST: Now we have the Division of 3 4 Bond Finance, Ben Watkins. Good morning, Ben. 5 MR. WATKINS: Good morning, Governor and 6 Cabinet members. Item Number 1 is approval of the minutes of the March 11th meeting. 7 GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion to approve? 8 9 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion on Item 1. 10 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second. 11 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the 12 minutes approved without objection. Item Number 2 is a resolution 13 MR. WATKINS: 14 authorizing the competitive sale of up to 15 \$150 million of Florida Forever revenue bonds for 16 the continued implementation of that program. 17 GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 2? 18 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion on Item 2. 19 CFO SINK: Second. 20 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show 21 Item 2 approved without objection. 22 MR. WATKINS: Item Number 3 is adoption of 23 resolutions authorizing the issuance and 24 competitive sale of up to \$55.3 million in

dormitory revenue bonds for a new student apartment

1	facility for Florida Atlantic University.
2	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 3.
3	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show
5	Item 3 approved without objection.
6	MR. WATKINS: And lastly, Item 4 is a report
7	of award on the competitive sale of \$200 million in
8	PECO bonds. The bonds were awarded to the low
9	bidder at a true interest cost of approximately
10	4.885 percent.
11	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion on Item 4.
12	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
13	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show
14	Item 4 approved without objection.
15	MR. WATKINS: Thank you.
16	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, sir.
17	CFO SINK: Governor.
18	GOVERNOR CRIST: Yes, CFO.
19	CFO SINK: Just update the Board a little bit
20	on the status of the Everglades bonds and the
21	recent downgrade and the reasoning behind it and
22	what we can expect going forward.
23	MR. WATKINS: Okay. In connection with a
24	fixing of the rate of the Everglades bonds, we, of
25	course, send the information to the rating agencies

for their review of that particular credit. All of our environmental programs, the Preservation 2000, Florida Forever, and the Everglades bonds, are all secured solely by revenues from documentary stamp taxes.

Documentary stamp taxes have declined dramatically over the last two years, actually dropped by about half, from 4 billion during the days of the real estate boom to approximately \$2 billion in the current year. And the rating agencies, Fitch in particular, made note of that and actually downgraded those bonds from a AA- to an A+, which is still a strong credit rating, but nevertheless moving in the wrong direction.

Moody's and Fitch both affirmed -- Moody's and S&P both affirmed their ratings, with S&P at a AA- and Moody's at an A+.

So we have had negative rating actions not only on the Everglades bonds, but also on all of the environmental bonds, and it's because of the precipitous decline in the revenues from documentary stamp taxes.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: If I might, what does that mean in practical terms? Does it cost us more to raise money with this, or what does the

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1 downgrade actually mean in practical terms? MR. WATKINS: Well, there are two elements of 2 3 it. One are the economics. As your rating goes 4 down, the interest rate that the bonds are required 5 to bear in order to sell them goes up. And my 6 estimate would be in a normal market, a one notch downgrade, which is what this was, would be 5 to 10 7 basis points. It's about one-tenth of 1 percent, 8 9 which doesn't sound like a lot, but it's 10 significant in terms of dollars when you do the 11 bond math. It ends up being a relatively 12 significant additional cost to the State. 13 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you. 14 GOVERNOR CRIST: Ben, could you tell us, when 15 was the new adjustment made? 16 MR. WATKINS: Last week. 17 GOVERNOR CRIST: Last week. 18 MR. WATKINS: Yes, sir. 19 GOVERNOR CRIST: And how current was the data 20 utilized to arrive at that ranking? 21 The most current data, the March MR. WATKINS: 22 Revenue Estimating Conference as well as actual collections relative to the estimates through 23 24 March. 25 GOVERNOR CRIST: Well, I'm confused, because

1 according to the Florida Realtors, we've had a 23 percent increase in home sales in February 2 3 That doesn't jibe. Don't we get doc stamps from homes sales also? 4 MR. WATKINS: Yes, sir, any kind of real 5 6 estate transfer or mortgage recording. And while 7 there may have been -- I just look at historical 8 data, and so -- and that's what they're looking at, 9 is the money we're collecting now versus what we 10 collected two years ago is significantly less. So 11 while there may be some up-tick or increase in home 12 sales, relative to the money that we're getting in, 13 it's still significantly less than it was two years 14 ago. 15 GOVERNOR CRIST: Maybe we'll get more current 16 soon. 17 MR. WATKINS: Right. 18 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Ben. 19 20 21 22 23 24

1	GOVERNOR CRIST: Office of Insurance
2	Regulation, Kevin McCarty. Good morning,
3	Commissioner.
4	MR. McCARTY: Good morning, Governor.
5	GOVERNOR CRIST: How are you?
6	MR. McCARTY: Doing well, sir.
7	GOVERNOR CRIST: Good.
8	MR. McCARTY: Agenda Item Number 1 is approval
9	of the minutes from the January 31st meeting.
10	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: So move.
11	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
12	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the
13	minutes approved without objection.
14	MR. McCARTY: Item Number 2 is a request for
15	approval of adoption of viatical settlements.
16	We're asking that this item be withdrawn.
17	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion to
18	withdraw?
19	CFO SINK: Move it.
20	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
21	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show
22	Item 2 withdraw without objection.
23	MR. McCARTY: Agenda Item Number 3 is approval
24	for publication of amendments to the Medicare rate
25	collection system. In 2007, the Legislature

1	appropriated funds for the Office to establish
2	Medicare supplement rates. It would be like shop
3	and compare rates for property. We're now going to
4	have shop and compare rates for senior citizens
5	purchasing Medicare sup policies.
6	GOVERNOR CRIST: That's great. Is there a
7	motion on Item 3?
8	CFO SINK: Move it.
9	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
10	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show
11	Item 3 approved without objection.
12	Commissioner, thank you.
13	MR. McCARTY: My pleasure.
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1	GOVERNOR CRIST: Board of Trustees, Secretary
2	Sole.
3	MR. SOLE: Good morning, Governor and Cabinet.
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: Good morning, sir.
5	MR. SOLE: Item Number 1 is a request for
6	approval of the minutes from the February 26, 2008
7	Cabinet meeting.
8	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion on Item 1.
9	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
10	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the
11	minutes approved without objection.
12	MR. SOLE: Item Number 2 is a request for
13	approval of an option agreement to acquire from the
14	City of Key West Utility Board a little over 54
15	acres on Cudjoe Key in Monroe County. This is part
16	of the Florida Keys Ecosystem Florida Forever
17	project. The purchase price is \$1,938,000. It is
18	85 percent of the approved value. And the property
19	will be managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
20	Service.
21	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 2.
22	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
23	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show
24	Item 2 approved without objection.
25	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: May I ask a

question of the Secretary?

GOVERNOR CRIST: General, please.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you. How far along are we in consuming whatever money and resources we have for the Key West acquisitions, or I should say the Florida Keys acquisitions?

MR. SOLE: I understand. We've expended some \$76 million in the Florida Keys acquisition effort. We still have projected expenditures of about 21 million, almost \$22 million. We are winding down most of those acquisitions based upon what has already been approved by the Cabinet and those projects that are already set for closing. So we're almost through our efforts on the Florida Keys acquisitions.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: When we get done spending the money and winding down, are there still going to be properties on the list we have not acquired? I assume there will be.

MR. SOLE: Absolutely. There is approximately
-- and I'm trying to remember that exact value. I
want to say we're about 65 percent through. And
you can correct me. It was around 65 percent
through the properties that we've identified that
we wanted to acquire. So in all probability, we

1	will not be able to acquire 100 percent of the
2	properties that were on the Florida Forever list.
3	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Do you anticipate
4	when we get better economic times coming back and
5	requesting resources for that?
6	MR. SOLE: Yes, sir.
7	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you.
8	CFO SINK: Governor.
9	GOVERNOR CRIST: CFO.
10	CFO SINK: Secretary Sole, that reminds me.
11	Does Monroe County have any kind of local land
12	buying program similar to what some of the other
13	counties in the state do?
14	MR. SOLE: I believe they do. The veracity of
15	it, CFO, I wouldn't be able to give you right now.
16	I can get you more information on that, the extent
17	of their land acquisition program.
18	CFO SINK: I would just be interested in that
19	when you get a chance.
20	MR. SOLE: Yes, ma'am.
21	GOVERNOR CRIST: All right. You want to talk
22	about the Babcock Ranch?
23	THE COURT: Yes, sir. Item Number 3,
24	Governor, is a discussion item for the Cabinet that
25	was requested by Commissioner Bronson, so there's

no vote required on this. There's going to be -the Commissioner is going to present a video. I'm
going to briefly -- we've got several speakers
after that. I'm going to briefly go over the
framework of the Babcock agreement. And then we'll
hear from the Fish and Wildlife Conservation
Commission, the Division of Forestry, and finally,
from the Babcock manager, Arnie Sarlo.

So, Commissioner, I think you've got the video teed up.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Yes. If we could, for the Cabinet and the Governor, I wanted to do this so that you could get an actual view of what Babcock has looked like from the traditional buy to today so that you can see. I've heard a lot of people talk about they're clear-cutting, and the basal area issue, and some other things. But I think it would be helpful if the Board of Trustees gets to see this as to what's really there, and then we can talk about some of the management issues as we get ready for the September meeting, which will finish -- or will get us more into an area of voting on management issues for Babcock.

CFO SINK: Commissioner, can you clarify kind of the process for the -- we'll be voting on

something, and kind of what the order of action will be going forward?

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Well, of course, I
think it was put in the original plan that the
management plan would be voted on two years after
acquisition, which would be July of this year. And
since there has been some question as to whether
proper management may be going on or there needs to
be some changes or those types of things, I felt
like we need to take a look at the overall process
today and hear from the actual property managers on
those questions that have come up.

As you know, there's a voluntary board that is serving and will be in the future the oversight board for the property. And I think if I remember, there were some things put into the current management plan at the very last minute when all of this was signed, the day of the signing or the night before or something like that, and it was —

I thought it was kind of a rush to throw that much in there at the last minute without it being thoroughly discussed. And I think that we ought to take a look at things that could be considered a problem and see if it's a problem or not, such as the farming of the property, which is raising some

money for the ranch, and how that farming is being used as rotational farming between the actual farming and cattle production, which is a standard practice for most agricultural production areas, to do rotational crops, and how important that may be to the money coming into Babcock Ranch.

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And follow me here. Part of this is because for them to take on the non-native invasive species problem that 73-plus-thousand acres is going to create and has already created, they're going to have to have money, because we're asking them to take care of this property, the managers to take care of this property as if it was still their own, except for fact that the State now owns the property. And that's going to be a tough order, because with some of the new invasive species that are very aggressive, they're going to have to spend a lot of money trying to fight those things off, or they're going to end up gaining ground on the property and cause environmental damage, not just damage to the operation of the property, but environmental damage to the properties that are there.

And I think this full discussion will get us more in line to be thinking about it and questions

1 to be asked before we come back in July with what 2 the Board feels should be a proper management plan. 3 CFO SINK: So we'll be voting in July on a 4 management plan? 5 MR. SOLE: Yes, ma'am. 6 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: That's my 7 understanding. The vote will take place --8 MR. SOLE: Yes, ma'am. 9 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Or at least the start of the vote for July will be started. 10 11 (Video played.) 12 GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. Commissioner. 13 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Thank you, Governor. Ι 14 appreciate the work of our marketing division. 15 That's the same people we use to do public service 16 announcements for fire, also issues of consumer 17 safety issues, that do our in-house work, and they 18 also are the ones who film our agricultural 19 environmental awards every year that we do at the 20 Farm Bureau state meeting. So I appreciate them. I told them I wanted a good cross-section of what's 21 22 actually on the ranch so people, and especially the 23 Board, can see that they're not clear-cutting. I 24 went down. I've heard so many different things

about what's going on at the ranch, I finally

decided I've got to go see for myself. And I

wanted them to film what I saw so that the whole

Board can see what's going on.

And actually, what I did see was a pretty good cross-section of management of a very big operation with cattle farming, their timber operation where they're select cutting and not clear-cutting. About the only time anybody clear-cuts anymore is if you're in the forestry business and you're going to start and plant over. Or in the type of operation that they're running, if you've got diseased or insect-infested trees that have to be taken down, you know, for the other trees to survive, then you would do that. But otherwise, I think you can see that even in the areas where they were cutting timber, there were about four different age groups of pine timber growing there. So even though they were cutting some, there were four different age groups of timber growing back.

In the cypress ponds -- and that was a big, big, big discussion when all this was going on.

There are people who are in the cattle industry and farming industry that will cut cypress to some level. But we have found that where mat harvesting is done, it actually comes back faster. It's

3

renewable. Otherwise, you have a problem when you're doing the old type of logging where you're using skidders to go in and so forth.

Now, whether that's ever approved going forward, that's something that the Board would have to take a look at. But I just wanted to make sure that people understood there are, and you saw, a number of new cypress trees coming where the cut two years ago was. And I've seen that on our own property that we had in Central Florida and others that are regrowing their cypress trees. So it's something that the Board will end up talking about.

They're also moving out stumpage, which is lightard stumpage that -- I think Hercules, I believe, is the company that bid on the stumpage. And we did that on our property. That was one of the first things we did, because the stumpage is a real problem if you're going to have a working ranch. And, of course, they make a little money on it. I don't think stumps bring that much. They never did then. I don't know how much they're bringing now, but it does bring some money back to the operation. I wanted to make sure that you knew that that was going on.

And I heard the indigo snake may be a problem

with stumpage, but we stumped our place, and we had plenty of indigo snakes on our property. So they have other places they go to when the pine lightard stumps are gone.

So I just felt like there was so much being said, I wanted to make sure we had a chance to see it, to talk about it, and then as this gets prepared for July, everybody gets a chance to think about where we may want to go in the management plan in July whenever we get a chance to hear more of the details. And I think the management team for Babcock is here, and they can talk about their issues. And I believe some of the board members of the voluntary board are here as well. I know -- there's Sandy right there.

CFO SINK: Manley is here.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Commissioner, thank you very much. And, Secretary, if I might, we have two members of the Legislature that have joined us, maybe more, two that I have seen, Representative Grant and Representative Kreegel. I didn't know if you gentlemen would like to say anything about this, or maybe --

MR. SOLE: And Representative Williams as well.

1	GOVERNOR CRIST: a lot. If you would like
2	to speak, please feel free.
3	REPRESENTATIVE KREEGEL: Good morning,
4	Governor and Cabinet. Thank you.
5	GOVERNOR CRIST: Good morning. How's the
6	session going for you?
7	REPRESENTATIVE KREEGEL: Slow.
8	GOVERNOR CRIST: They're in the fourth quarter
9	now.
10	REPRESENTATIVE KREEGEL: It's always a
11	pleasure to be here. My perspective on Babcock
12	Ranch is probably a little bit unique and different
13	from others. I've been going out there for about
14	25 years. I had the pleasure, as it were, of being
15	Old Man Babcock's doctor for about 10 years, so
16	I've been in that ranch inside and out for about 25
17	years.
18	I need to remind people that
19	GOVERNOR CRIST: Representative, for the
20	record, give your full name so that in future
21	times, people will know that you were here and
22	she'll spell your name right.
23	REPRESENTATIVE KREEGEL: Thank you. I'm
24	Representative Paige Kreegel, District 72.
25	Over the years, Fred Babcock used he kept

it as a working ranch. He did whatever he could to keep the ranch going. That certainly included, of course, cattle, but selective timber harvesting was a big part of that. Also, hunting in the form of, in those days, hunting leases was a very big portion. In some years, that's what kept the ranch going through. In his later years before he passed away, he tried to interest the super collider project in being located underneath Babcock Ranch. They also did a certain amount of gravel and aggregate mining. So I think his idea of what a working ranch constituted was anything that worked.

I believe that to keep it going as a viable structure, we need to at least continue the traditional renewable resource harvesting that we've done in years gone by. And one would be selective cypress harvesting, which has been going on over a hundred years now on Babcock Ranch. It really hasn't changed anything about the looks, at least in the quarter of a century that I've been able to see it.

And finally, the hunting, which has not been allowed, has been -- the wildlife population has exploded and has been kept under control by

Mr. Sarlo's employees out there. I talked to his

men about bringing in professional hunters for pay.

But fortunately, we have about 140,000 people in

Charlotte and DeSoto County who are licensed

hunters, and they'll pay us.

So I urge you to consider all the options here. Thank you.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Pro bono hunters. Good morning.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS: Good morning,
Governor and Cabinet members. Thank you so much
allowing me to be here today. I was the maker of
the bill. I worked on that even when I was on the
Water Management Board for six years, and then it
became a passion of mine. I live in South Florida.
And it's just such a beautiful, pristine area. And
I think what made it so interesting and appealing
as a bill was that we were going to purchase a
beautiful piece of land, a beautiful, pristine
piece of land that had been managed for over a
hundred years in some fashion, and the night before
the bill was -- the last day of session, all the
sustainability was stripped out of there.

And I've been there several times since we acquired the land, and it's very heartbreaking to see that it's not being kept as well as it used to

be for the last hundred years. It's overrun with feral hogs. There's no more tenant farming, which kept the lands gorgeous. Cypress harvesting was done in a sustainable way.

To me, it's very sad to see that we went forth as a body and said, "We love the land. We're going to purchase it. We want you to be sustainable just as you have been for the last hundred years," and then we take all their tools and tell them, "Go forth and prosper, but we won't let you do farming anymore. We will not let you do cypress harvesting anymore. We won't let you have hunting leases anymore." So I would really appreciate it if the Governor and the Cabinet would during the management plan look-back look forward at putting it back the way and the reason we purchased it for.

Thank you, sir. Appreciate your time.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Representative.

REPRESENTATIVE GRANT: Representative Michael Grant, District 71, Port Charlotte and part of Charlotte County, obviously. Governor and members of the Cabinet, thank you for letting us speak on this issue.

I'm a city boy. I don't know much about ranching and don't know much about farming, but I

do know this: I know about sustainability, and I know that if we had bought the Babcock Ranch and they were doing corn harvesting or if they were growing tomatoes, we would have allowed them to continue to do that as a way of making sure that the ranch was financially stable and that that asset could be maintained. I don't see the dissimilarity between using cypress harvesting or harvesting corn. They are both renewable resources, and I think that we need to keep that in mind as we're going forward.

I think Babcock Ranch was probably one of the highlights of my legislative career. I think it's one of the best things that the State of Florida has ever done. But we are doing ourselves a disservice if we don't allow the management firm, the management company to have the resources they need to continue to make it a working ranch and something that we can all be proud of in the future.

So thank you for your time.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Representative. Secretary.

MR. SOLE: Governor and Cabinet, what I would like to do is briefly go through an overview of the

framework of what the agreement was and how it was structured.

Again, this was a significant purchase. This was the largest purchase that the State has made in acreage, 73,000, over 73,000 acres. \$350 million, taxpayer dollars, was put toward this acquisition.

310 million was from the State of Florida. And I think it's worth pointing out that Lee County contributed some \$40 million on the acreage that is located in Lee County, and they do retain ownership in that area.

Again, this acquisition was approved by the Board of Trustees in November of 2005. And we closed on July 31, 2006, and that will become an important date.

As required by the Board of Trustees, at closing, a management agreement was signed between the State of Florida and Babcock Ranch, LLC.

Babcock Ranch, LLC is a company created by Syd

Kitson. It is a for-profit limited liability

corporation. And in that agreement, it identified that Babcock Ranch, LLC would be the preserve manager on-site for a term not to exceed 10 years.

So as pointed out -- and Mr. Sarlo will begin to discuss what they've been doing on the ranch --

they are the preserve manager. Also, it's a requirement in that management agreement that set forth specific management requirements on the property. And there are some things that were mentioned earlier today. I think it's worth just a brief clarification.

Number one, cypress harvesting I believe was occurring on Babcock Ranch. I think it began in 2001, and it was terminated as part of that management agreement that was executed by the State and Babcock Ranch, LLC.

Tenant farming was allowed to continue on Babcock Ranch, LLC, but it did identify under the management agreement that they phase it out over a period of five years. So the tenant farming was still allowed to continue.

One of the things that was also pointed out was, because we're acquiring and creating public lands, having private hunt leases was something that was going to be contrary to the public purpose of those lands. So there was a requirement to stop the private hunt leases, but a provision for continuing hunting was put into that management agreement under the direction of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. So I just wanted

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1 to go through that briefly.

I think it's also worthwhile noting that, as Commissioner Bronson pointed that, that as part of our responsibility, a management plan was to be developed by the land managers, which is the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and also the Division of Forestry. And that land management plan needs to be brought to the Board of Trustees for approval within two years of acquisition. That was again July 31, 2006. So that does need to come before the Board of Trustees in July, as the Commissioner pointed out.

The management agreement also requires Babcock Ranch, LLC to develop a business plan and an operation plan that sets forth how they are going to manage this facility. We also were required to get an operation plan from them. We're still waiting for the first operational plan to be provided, and we hope to have that by May. In that operational plan, it will set forth some of the details of the fiscal scenarios that are occurring on Babcock Ranch so that we can get a better understanding of some of the challenges that they have asserted.

Finally, it's worth noting that when we

approved the acquisition, the Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Commission and the Division of
Forestry were designated as the land managers. And
while Babcock Ranch, LLC manages the preserve, they
act as technical advisors to Babcock Ranch, LLC.
And the case is true also for Lee County. They are
a technical advisor to Babcock Ranch, LLC as they
manage, since they own quite a bit of acreage in
the southern part of the project.

Finally, as Chair Williams, Representative Williams noted, in 2006 the Legislature created Babcock Ranch, Inc. This is the entity that is again created by a board that will assume management upon the termination of the management agreement, which is expected to occur in some 10 years. They have been assembled now. They're providing technical advice to Babcock Ranch, LLC, but I also look at it as they're also gaining great knowledge from the work that is occurring at Babcock Ranch, LLC and learning from folks like Arnie and others on the management of the property.

Finally, again, on the management plan, the conceptual management plan went to the Acquisition and Restoration Council just this last week. It was approved on April 11, 2008, a seven to nothing

vote. And we expect to see Babcock Ranch

Management, LLC's operational plan and business

plan at the June ARC meeting, and we will

With that, I can take any questions.

Otherwise, I plan to turn it over to Jim Karels
with the Division of Forestry and Gary Cochran to
discuss their roles as the land managers.

subsequently bring that to the Board of Trustees.

GOVERNOR CRIST: General.

request. I could make it of them as well. But when see this presentation for the management plan in July, or whenever we're going to see it, I would hope that included in that would be some charting that would show us the price of beef and cattle over a period of time, maybe the last 50 years in its cycles, and maybe over the last 10 years in reality, so we can get an idea of what variations cattlemen go through. I know we used to ranch, so I'm sure it will show that.

And in addition, it would be great to see the overhead. Has the overhead changed since the management of the ranch has been there, in the last 10 years or so, either in public or private hands?

All of that would be very helpful, because I

think this really for us this will wind up being largely a business decision, and we want to be sure, at least I do, that it's a viable, ongoing operation. At the same time, I recognize there are preservation issues there.

So thank you, Mr. Secretary.

MR. SOLE: And I appreciate the point,

General, and I guess that has been one of the

challenges that we've had to date, is getting good,

trued-up fiscal information. The good news is that

they're performing that actual audit of their

fiscal information, and we should have that by May.

So I think it will be good, trued-up information

that we can present subsequent to this meeting, but

it will probably be in the July meeting.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Governor, to set up what's the testimony or the conversation as to the management issues, one of the things that I kept finding was a little bit the reason why I couldn't figure out what was happening or what was going on. There seemed to be some back-and-forth discussion about, in the forestry side, basal area, trees and growth.

And as anybody knows who has lived in Central and South Florida, the deer are smaller there and

the trees are smaller there. The amount of nutrition for just about anything down south is not going to be the same as those trees and deer that live up here in the north end, where you've got a lot of clay loam soils with a lot of mineral content. So the basal area issue -- and I had enough in forestry when I was in school to probably be dangerous in this. But the point is, things are different in Central and South Florida than they are up here.

And I asked directly to Mike Long, "What is the big deal here? Why is there such a difference in what they had been doing traditionally there to run the ranch, and everybody seemed to be happy with the fact that there was plenty of natural resources, and what's going on today?" And he told me the basal area was one of the big issues.

I think the basal area for North Florida
basically was adapted for South Florida, and it
doesn't work that way, number one. And number two,
I think what I found out was that maybe everybody
who's a part of this at the government level was
looking at the management as if it was a state
forest.

It's not a state forest. It is a working

ranch property, as everybody has asked them to do
to keep everything going. And it's not necessarily
going to be managed exactly the same as Fish and
Wildlife would manage a hunting preserve that they
manage separately from what Babcock is going to be
or any of the other government agencies that manage
for state parks or any other division that manages
state lands. This is a working ranch in farmland
as well as natural preservation land that is joined
together, and this is totally different than
anything we've ever done, and that's why I think
there's some confusion on how we go forward.

And that's why I wanted this discussion, so everybody would be thinking, working ranch, natural resources, as most ranchers that I know operate their ranches as well, and the standard practice of either state forest land, state hunting preservation, and parks and recreation areas are managed differently.

GOVERNOR CRIST: CFO.

CFO SINK: Commissioner, I had an opportunity to visit the ranch last week, and I hope each of you will take that opportunity before we vote on the management plan in July. It was very informative.

1 But not having a forestry background, and not to get into too much detail, but I didn't 2 3 understand what basal area meant. I got a very 4 quick definition, because it will play a very -- I 5 think a very critical role in our looking at how we 6 decide to do the timber management going forward. 7 So I don't --8 MR. SOLE: Governor, can I --9 CFO SINK: Can somebody else explain the 35? MR. SOLE: Hopefully, don't ask me. 10 CFO SINK: And also, I think it was 11 12 instructional for me once it was explained to me. As we were driving around, I would go around and 13 14 ask our forestry expert that Commissioner Bronson I said, "What's the number on that 15 16 piece, and what's the number on this piece?" And 17 maybe we could look at this slide that's in front 18 of us, Mike, and say --19 MR. SOLE: And try to explain the basal area? 20 The approximate basal area of this CFO SINK: piece of land that we're looking at. 21 22 MR. SOLE: Arnie? 23 CFO SINK: It will put it in -- it helped me 24 tremendously. 25 MR. SOLE: I think that's a good discussion,

but I want to take a step back, because one of the challenges that we have is, as part of looking to change the management plan -- and in fact, the management plan that was approved in ARC did not include a change in management of the forestry area, because we're still waiting on the Division of Forestry management plan, and that needs to be part of that developed decision. So we're somewhat premature in having a good discussion on should we change the basal area, because I'm still waiting on the forestry management plan from the Division of Forestry to be able to present that full-fledged discussion and have all the information in front of us.

So without question, it's a key issue, and I think it's a very important issue to Babcock Ranch, LLC and to us to make sure that Babcock is managed in a sustainable way. And I'll use the word "sustainable" in two ways, sustainable economically, because that's important to us, as well as sustainable for the resources that the State has invested. These are going to be issues, and it's unfortunate that some of the information has not come to bear to be able to present a full discussion on them. And again, we're still waiting

on some economic details, and we're still waiting on the Division of Forestry management plan to be able to present those issues, to have that healthy and robust discussion.

CFO SINK: Governor, let me ask Mike. Would it be -- just for the first grade version, basal area would kind of refer to the amount of density of the wood product on an acre of land.

MR. SOLE: Correct.

CFO SINK: So whether it's -- 35 basal square footage would be a much thicker stand of pine than 10 to 15 would be. So the question is, at what point in time are the ranchers permitted to go in there and start cutting?

MR. SOLE: I can explain what I think is a very simple explanation of the basal area.

CFO SINK: Thank you.

MR. SOLE: If you had a bunch of square trees and they were all one square foot and you had 30 of them in an acre parcel, that would be 30 square feet basal area. And that's currently what's required in the management agreement, that they thin to that level of density. If you had a bunch of -- if you went to 15 or 10, which is some of the recommendations that have been presented, you would

only have 15 of those square trees, square foot
trees in an acre parcel. That's the Mike Sole math
or Marines way of explaining it. Arnie knows the
right way of explaining it, but that's the way I
come to terms with it.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you.

MR. SOLE: Thank you. Governor, if I can, I would like to have Jim Karels with the Division of Forestry come up and explain their role, and he'll be followed by Gary Cochran with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and then we'll turn it over to Arnie, who is the vice president and general manager of Babcock Ranch, LLC.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Good morning.

MR. KARELS: Good morning. Good morning,
Governor, Commissioner, and members of the Cabinet.

Actually, Secretary Sole probably couldn't have described that basal area any better. Coming from a forester's standpoint, I'm going to hand -- I'll let you pass this around, and what that is -- and then I'll go away from the basal area. But that is kind of a picture of what a basal area is, number of trees per acre. It's based on the size of the trees and the density of the trees on a per acre basis.

The slide you're looking at there is -- most of it is mature timber, probably in the range of, just a guess, 20 basal area, depending on the size of the tree, again. And the picture takes a little bit away from it.

I want to talk just briefly about the agencies, Division of Forestry. Babcock was really a new -- and I refer to a ranch, the ranch, very new to us, very new to the Division of Forestry and how you dealt with land management. We come in there thinking we've got to manage it like a state forest. That's how we manage, and the FWC like a wildlife management area. And we had to step back and say, "This is completely different. This was designed by the Legislature, by the Cabinet to be a working ranch."

Our primary goal is to cooperate, to come together to provide that technical assistance to the ranch from the two agencies. And we've worked that process over the last two years. We got a company that helped us put a very comprehensive management plan together that you will see in the very near future.

From the Division of Forestry's end, we've worked closely with the ranch on prescribed

burning. We issue the authorizations for them. We work with them, we advise, and then we help them any way we can on the ranch. We've worked on development, as the presentation showed, the trail, Bermont Trail. And Gary will talk a little bit more about the development of that trail and working with the ranch on providing public access.

We had a very active wildfire season on

Babcock last year. "The middle of nowhere fire" it

was called. 7,100 acres burned May of last year

and burned very intense in the swamp, in Telegraph

Swamp, which hasn't happened in a long time down

there, so you knew the dry conditions came out on

the uplands where we were able to put it out.

Babcock Ranch worked very closely with the Division

on suppressing that fire, and then we rehabbed the

fire lines afterwards.

So things like that being we're working closely with the ranch on. And it's really a -it's a new thing. We're trying to figure out what our role is and how we can assist the ranch and how we can ensure that it continues to be a sufficient, self-sustaining, working ranch that preserves the nature of the beauty. And the reason we bought the Babcock Ranch was its pristine value. So we're

working closely with them. We hope to be very successful. And I'll open it up to any questions from the Division's end.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Well, Governor, if I could --

GOVERNOR CRIST: Of course.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: One of the things that was stated was that they're still waiting for a plan from Forestry. And I know our discussion, and just so everybody here knows, was how are you going to put a plan in if you're basing it on a state forest when it's really not supposed to be necessarily run as a state forest, but as a working ranch.

And that kind of got everybody to thinking, well, maybe they're going to have to go back and look at other ranch type properties to see how those are done and what the historic operation of Babcock has been on the use of leaving the seed trees to make sure that the, quote, basal area is commensurate with the type of soils in South Florida instead of basing it on what North Florida would be, which is a totally different thing. And so I guess now they're all looking at that from

that angle rather than strictly as what we would do up here for a state forest. And I would assume that plan is being developed as we speak.

MR. KARELS: We're working on that. Ed

Flowers, the person on the slide show from the

Division of Forestry on-site down there, he's

working, and we're looking at exactly that. We're

looking at the South Florida soils and conditions.

The forest resources is much more sparse in South Florida. That's just the nature of South Florida, more savanna type. So you're looking at a little bit less density than you do up here. We're going to incorporate that with the ranch operations. We're going to work with FWC and incorporate into the red-cockaded woodpecker plan and put those together and come to an agreement between the three entities of how we make this a very successful operation. I think there's a great opportunity to do that.

GOVERNOR CRIST: CFO.

CFO SINK: Governor and Commissioner, I think having spent some time down there and coming back and thinking a lot about some of the issues here, it occurred to me that, thankfully, we have 73,000 acres there. It's an enormous amount. I

mean, it's more enormous than anything else that we've owned or had to manage in a sustainable way.

And what strikes me is that we don't -- just to give my personal guidance, we don't have to have an all-or-nothing approach here. We have so much land to deal with that perhaps we ought to be thinking about setting aside some stands that we stay these are for protection of red-cockaded woodpecker habitat, which may demand thicker stands, but then we carve out other pieces or parts of the land to look at continuing to do timbering at the lower sustainable for a timber operation.

And likewise, things like -- you know, to me, tenant farming, we ought to maximize our opportunities for tenant farming, because that's part of what we want to protect here in Florida, is for people to come and be able to see active rotation of row crops and farm crops as well.

And my sense was that we truly have other opportunities to maximize our revenue through hunting leases and tenant farming, and maybe not get into some of the other more controversial revenue-producing activities. The important thing to me for agriculture is that you can't put all your eggs in one basket in agriculture, because

that's a recipe for disaster. You've got to be able to have a mix of cattle and timbering and hunting, because in any given year, one of those activities is not going to be successful, because that's the nature of being in agriculture. But I do want them as you develop the management plan to be thinking about it's not an all-or-nothing with 73,000 acres and think about carving up certain pieces for certain activities.

MR. KARELS: We'll very much take that into consideration. And I think that's essentially -- with the RCW plan, with the woodpecker plan and with some of those things, that's exactly what we'll have to do, is look at that, you know, on a global basis of that whole 70,000-plus acres.

Thank you.

MR. COCHRAN: Good morning, Governor and members of the Cabinet. Gary Cochran, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

As stipulated in the Babcock Ranch Preserve

Act and in the management agreement, FWC and the

Division of Forestry have been designated as the

co-lead designated agencies for managing the ranch.

However, this is not a typical designation of

either of the agencies, and I don't think either

one of us treated it as such to begin with.

It was very clear that our role was to serve in a technical advisory capacity for the ranch, and we have worked closely in collaboration with the rest of the management team partnership in the Babcock Ranch Preserve framework. That includes Lee County, it includes Babcock Ranch, Inc., the nonprofit board of trustees that was created by the Legislature to assume management of the ranch once the current management arrangement is terminated under the management agreement, and it also includes FWC and DOF. So we had a collective collaboration of five management team partners throughout this entire process from the beginning of the management process.

We in close cooperation with DOF developed a request for proposal and contracted for the development of a conceptual management plan, which both DOF and FWC have been paying for. Under that arrangement, we had also contracted for the development of ongoing analysis of the ranch.

The money that we were provided initially by
the Legislature, the interim management funds that
each agency received, we committed early on that we
were going to provide all of those funds, commit

them all to developing all the background analysis and resource analysis that we would on any other state-acquired area. So we have contracted for the development of the natural communities mapping, the species surveys, and the development of the RCW management plan. And the Division of Forestry, of course, has been contracting for work as well, and we conjunctively contracted for the conceptual management plan, as I indicated.

We've also worked very closely with the management team partnership to develop interim access on the ranch, and that included development of the Bermont Crossing hiking trail, which both DOF, FWC, and Babcock Ranch, LLC is working on. We're very hopeful that that will be open in the very near future. There was an ecotour trail that all of the management team partners worked on as well that, as I understand it, is open now.

And we also closely worked with them to continue to provide -- FWC has law enforcement oversight and has technical advisory oversight on any ongoing wildlife issues on the ranch. We have also closely worked with them on establishing and maintaining a law enforcement presence there as well.

So that has essentially been the role that we have worked under, which was the framework that was established under the Babcock Ranch Preserve Act and under the management agreement. We have diligently pursued that role under that framework that was presented to us.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you.

MR. SOLE: Governor and Cabinet, now I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Arnie Sarlo, who is the vice president and general manager. He's the one with the real boots on the ground here at Babcock Ranch and has been managing this on your behalf as owners of the facility. I think Arnie does have a PowerPoint. Let me see if we can get that teed up.

MR. SARLO: Governor and Cabinet, thank you for having me here today. My name is Arnie Sarlo, as he said, and I'm the general manager and vice president for Babcock Ranch Management, LLC. And I've worked there for 10 years. Prior to that, I worked for another big ranch just south of there, a 100,000-acre ranch. So out of the 16 years of my adult life since I've been out of school, I've worked on a big place, helped manage a big place. And with this being in the public eye, I want you

to know I take this responsibility very serious.

It's a honor to do it, but it's something that we want to get right.

As everybody discussed -- most everything I had here today has been covered, so I'm going to click through here pretty quick. I just wanted to come here today and tell you about the Babcock family and how they did things and then give you a quick operational report, a very brief operation report on what has happened since July 2006 when the purchase occurred.

But prior to that, the Babcock family -- well, when the purchase happened in July of 2006, there was everything from, we want it to be full production, just what it was -- that's what the legislators had said -- to just hiking and bird watching, everything taken out. And it landed somewhere in the middle, and that's where we are today. But the unique goal there that's not set on any other piece of land is that it has to pay its own way. It's mandated by law. So that's what we're all here today to discuss.

Prior to that, the Babcocks ran seven businesses out there, and they were the cattle, timber, farming, the ecotour, the hunting leases,

the sod operations, and the rock mine. And people saw a lot of money in it to be sustainable. Well, the sod and the rock mine are on the private property, and those were two of the more lucrative businesses. And so I just wanted to bring that to everybody's attention, that those two are down there too, which was another challenge that we faced.

But the Babcocks, as Representative Paige mentioned earlier, they -- Fred Babcock used to take a lot of money and put it back into the land. And what they did is -- talking about cypress harvesting, timber harvesting, and everything else, well, that was under our forestry division, and one line item in there was exotic control. So we used to take the money from the profits -- if we made a million dollars, we would put 10 to 15 percent, 100- to \$150,000 of a line item right back into taking care of the land. And that's some of the challenges we've been facing today. I think we're going to be able to overcome them.

But there's also the pipes on the ranch, you know, the price of fuel, the roads, all the stuff that's not so glorious. Everybody talks about the ranch and the cowboys that are out there, and

that's the good part that everybody likes to see. But the down and dirty, boots on the ground part of it, you know, the cost of pipe is \$1,000 now to replace one under the road so that the public will be able to drive across there, and there's thousands on them on the ranch. So just that could be a million-dollar charge. And that's some of the things that we're working with.

The main thing -- you know, we talk about the cowboys and all the balance. We want to talk -- what differentiated Babcock, the wildlife balance, I think this is the key on everything. If we cut cypress, it was sustainable. We went in there -- and we're not here today to promote it. We're not here to say, "Don't do it." I'm just here to tell everybody what happened. If we cut it and there was 10,000 acres out there, we would cut 200 acres a year, and it would be able to sustain itself. And the same thing with the pine. It was sustainable. We never clear-cut any pine on the ranch. The farming we did, we did it under best management practices.

So I think as you talk, what differentiates that, some ranches were only run for a cattle ranch like you see in that circle there, and that's where

they clear-cut, take the pine out, stump every stump on the place, and put it in pasture, and that was maximizing cattle output. And I could probably put 7- or 8,000 head of cattle if we didn't farm, if we didn't have pine, if we didn't have the other. We run about 4,000 head today. So it's that balance. It's not overrun with cattle, but it fits with the wildlife, and that leaves enough food for the wildlife, the turkey, the quail.

When we hunted, a lot of them were Fred
Babcock's friends that came out. That's how it
started. And then after he passed away in '98, it
turned into a business. But when we hunted quail,
if there was 14 in a covey, we never took more -we would leave 50 percent or more. So if there was
14 in a covey, we would leave seven or eight of
those birds for the next generation, and the same
thing with the turkeys.

And I think that's why everybody got excited about this place. They went out there and saw plenty of wildlife. But that balance was there. The timber is in there. Like we said, we never clear-cut and planted a bed of pines, which is done quite a bit. And every one of that could have been done. Mr. Babcock could have cut the pine. He

coul have clear-cut the cypress before it was sold.

None of that was done, and that money wasn't put

back into his pocket. He kept enough to keep the

ranch going.

So that balance is in the center. It doesn't satisfy everybody. But that's one of the things

I've found out: I've never been able to please everybody out there anyhow.

Let me click through here real quick.

Some of the interim challenges that came up, the cypress harvesting and the eliminating of hunting leases, that was a total revenue of \$1.2 million. That's net dollars, and that's not in there now. So that's a challenge. How do we manage without that money? How do we manage without the rock mine money?

Going to the time line, what I want everyone to see from this slide, if you look at that slide, the yellow line right there is from July 31st of the purchase to July 31st of 2008. And we've been running the ranch just like it is. The new challenges coming up -- like I said, we've got a chance to learn, see how the ranch was operated, so in 2016 when they take over, then it can continue to flow without any steps. So these hard steps

right now, we're going through them, but in 2016, it should be smooth.

The cypress harvesting has stopped. There has been rumors that we cut some more. I just want to clarify that. There has not been any cypress cut since July of 2006. We ended June of 2006. The private hunting leases were terminated. There's no hunting going on other than hog eradication, which is a problem. We're doing what we've been doing, and we're working with the lead man, the lead agencies. They mentioned Ed Flowers and Jeff McGrady. On the ground level, I think we've got a real good working relationship, communication back and forth, keeping everybody -- letting everybody know what's been going on.

Interim public access plan, we've been working with the agencies on that. They mentioned there is one trail open right now. We've resolved other issues that surfaced, and that's the hogs, the fire that broke out, getting more public access, complying with the management agreement, participating in the conceptual management plan. We've been there just like all the other agencies.

The prescribed burning, we did perform 16,000 acres of burning. And our goal was to hit 25,000

acres each year, and that was when it was a 92,000-acre ranch. If you take out the cypress swamp, the roads, everything else, that gets us there every third year.

That goes back to that balance. A lot of people say, "Well, why do you burn like that?"

That might not be ideal quail. The ideal quail might be to burn every year. The ideal timber might not be to burn for seven or eight years. But it's functional in every aspect of every production of the seven businesses that we've seen. It works for the cattle, it works for the pine, and it works for the wildlife. And it's a chore to get that done every year, to be able to burn. A lot of times we get shut down due to regulatory -- it gets too dry, drought conditions, everything else, but the crew really hustles to get that done.

Going back to that too, exotic vegetation management, you saw on that movie quite a bit of Old Word climbing fern. The exotics, we've got Melaleuca, Brazilian peppers, just everything, all the above on the ranch. And we canvassed 19,000 acres this year, and that's where we go out in the areas we're going to burn. So we don't spread the Melaleuca seed, we cut those trees down, spray the

1 stumps. We get the Brazilian peppers in the area.

And the chemical was supplied. It's what we all envisioned, the synergies coming from all three agencies. We provided the labor this year, and the FWCC actually provided the chemical. And so if we can continue to do things like that and work together -- we did not spend as much money as we have in the past on exotic control, and that's one of the goals we want to get back to.

We posted all the boundary signs, and going around 72,000 acres, that was quite a chore. We cleaned up all the abandoned hunting camps. They did not leave in a friendly fashion when they found out they weren't going to be able to keep the hunting camps. We cleaned up all those, maintained the roads and culverts as needed.

And then we harvested 18,000 tons of pine.

And the pulpwood market is not real good in South

Florida, so that has been going to energy wood,

being used over in the Okeelanta plants. About 80

percent of that has been used for that, and the

other 20 percent has been split up between chip and

saw and veneer wood.

Game plots were planted, and that's 275 acres of food plots. Until hunting is in, that will keep

everything sustainable, be able to provide food for the wildlife, and that's also mandated by the agreement.

Animal control, we mentioned that with the hogs.

The cattle, very consistent with historical practices. We are facing tough times, a cyclical market. It's been 10 years, and the cattle prices don't look good right now. That's one of the things we're going to have to overcome.

Pasture, that's the balance again. We harvest the bahia, real quickly, put a farmer in there and get the lease from them, and then we plant it back, and the cattle division has it for five years. And that's one of the sustainable rotations. That's very unique to that area. It gives us a strategic advantage over other ranches in that area that we're able to do all three, because the watermelon farmers want to be there on Highway 31. So when we do that, we plant back bahia. And on the state land, you see we harvested 260 acres. That's market driven. We seeded back 400 acres. And we like to take pride in that. We always try to put back more than we take. That has been one of the goals out there.

The tenant farming, which has brought up a lot of controversy, because that's due to sunset.

They're just real good farmers. The South Florida Water Management agency really likes them. They've followed all the rules. They've found ways to be innovative and use less water. They've been real good farmers for us. And there's 1,840 acres paying over \$200 an acre, and that price is going up because land is getting more scarce. That's a very viable operation, and that's basically net money back to the company too.

And then the sod field license, part of our turf grass fields, the Floratam and the 419, was on the state land, and we finalized the lease agreement between that.

The ecotour, we haven't talked a lot about that today. That has always been basically a break-even when the Babcock family owned it. It's made up around \$150,000 a year. There's room to improve. Of course, we're trying to get the public in there, trying different ways of advertising, advertising expenses. Tourism as a whole is down 17 percent. But right there at the ecotour trail, we did open up the public access that they can go into there. That's not the best site yet, but it

was a quick fix to get the public in there. The parking facilities were in there. And the Division of Forestry has been working real hard up on the north end right now to get the parking lot in a much more beautiful site that's more representative, that has a mosaic. It's got the cypress, it's got the pine flatwoods, and it's got the open pastures up there. So that's going to be better spot to put it in. It just won't have the restaurant, the gift shop, the facilities that are there if people need them.

The wildfire got brought up. I want to hit that real quick. With our controlled burn, that fire struck by lighting blew out of it. It was the perfect conditions for a storm. It cost everybody a lot of money to fight it, and they were out there for 17 days, I believe, 24/7, a lot of sweat equity put in that fire. And that's with the burn program that we put on the ranch, that 25,000 acres we try to burn. If that ever slacks due to funding, any kind of red tape, anything like that, a fire like that would kill every tree on the ranch.

I would like to thank you again for having me up here today. I appreciate it.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you very much.

1 MR. SARLO: Are there any questions?

MR. SOLE: Governor, that concludes, I think, any presentation. I know there may be questions. Again, I think the most critical thing to remember is that the management plan will come back to the Board of Trustees. A lot of the issues that have been discussed will be discussed again as part of that management plan. Unfortunately, some of them will have to wait on some additional study prior to us addressing it. Others I think have actually already been addressed in the management plan.

The issue of tenant farming, I think there's a provision in the proposed conceptual management plant that was approved by ARC to allow that to continue beyond the 2011 date, and I think there's validity to that.

So I look forward to the discussion in July.

Unless there's any questions, I want to thank you
for your time today.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you. CFO

CFO SINK: Yes. Mike, remind us, who is responsible for putting together the management plan? What are the inputs, and then who decides that this is the management plan to present, before it gets presented to us?

1	MR. SOLE: Yes, ma'am. The management plan
2	was put together by the Division of Forestry as
3	lead manager, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation
4	Commission, and I want to say Babcock Ranch, Inc.,
5	actually, who is the 10-year-out manager. Input
6	was from everybody, obviously. That management
7	plan, again, last week went to the Acquisition and
8	Restoration Council for their review and approval
9	and was approved with a 7 and 0 vote.
10	CFO SINK: So it's already done?
11	MR. SOLE: It has gone through and been
12	approved by the Acquisition and Restoration
13	Council, but it is required to come to the Board of
14	Trustees for their consideration.
15	CFO SINK: So the management plan that will be
16	presented in July is available now for to us
17	review
18	MR. SOLE: Yes, ma'am.
19	CFO SINK: and look at and individually
20	make comments on, but back to
21	MR. SOLE: I would suggest the comments can
22	come back to me and Bob Ballard as chair of the
23	Acquisition and Restoration Council.
24	CFO SINK: Okay.
25	MR. SOLE: And actually, you should have

1 copies already.

CFO SINK: So there won't be any changes to the management plan from the point it stands today until July?

MR. SOLE: Correct. But I think that's going to be a healthy discussion come July.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Commissioner.

CFO SINK: Robert is just telling me there's still an issue with the timber harvesting, and the red-cockaded woodpecker plan is missing.

MR. SOLE: Again, basically, the best answer is, yes, it's missing. The management plan does not address those issues because we're still waiting on, again, the forestry management plan and the red-cockaded woodpecker management plan, so there couldn't be an informed recommendation to the Board of Trustees. So what will transpire is, once that information is garnered, and I expect it to hopefully be in June, when I know the red-cockaded woodpecker study is anticipated to be done --

CFO SINK: Right.

MR. SOLE: Commissioner, I don't know exactly when the forestry management plan is going to be completed, but I'm sure that may be part of the discussion in July if both those documents are

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1 completed. CFO SINK: So there will be two more pieces 2 3 coming in addition? 4 MR. SOLE: Yes, ma'am. 5 CFO SINK: Okay. I just wanted to --6 GOVERNOR CRIST: Commissioner. 7 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Thank you, Governor. This is why I wanted to have this discussion today, 8 9 simply because we need as the Board of Trustees to know -- lay all the cards on the table, what's out 10 11 there, what's really being done. 12 One of the things -- I went down there because I was disturbed that I heard that trees were taken 13 14 down in the red-cockaded woodpecker area that were 15 not supposed to be taken down, and I said, "Uh-oh, 16 this is going to be a real problem if this is the 17 case." Well, I went down, and the area in question 18 was about -- between three-quarters of a mile and a 19 mile away from where the closest red-cockaded 20 woodpecker tree was. And so I don't know who made the determination --21 22 GOVERNOR CRIST: You mean somebody in 23 Tallahassee give you bad information? 24 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Yes, I quess.

GOVERNOR CRIST: I can't imagine that.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: But anyway, I'm very concerned that we balance this. Now, you heard -just for the Board to understand, you've heard a lot of the potential hunted issue or hunting issue of game species. I can assure you there is a lot of non-game species that are thriving very well on that property as well, herons --

MR. SOLE: Agreed.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: -- wood storks. There are rookeries down there. There's a lot of non-game species doing very well on that same piece of property. It's not all the game species.

And as somebody who was basically born and raised in the saddle of Florida and riding all over the country on horseback, I've seen just about everything they've got down there somewhere else in the state. So I know what should be there from a visual standpoint because I've seen it before. And when I hear things about, you know, the basal area and forestry in South Florida compared to North Florida, I know there is a big difference. And those issues need to be managed to the point of making sure that we're not overharvesting or that we're actually doing what is a standard practice, sustainable standard practice of operation.

And that's where this group who have been meeting, unpaid, who are going to take over this whole aspect of how the ranch will be managed in 10 years at the end of the 10-year cycle, so that they're actively involved. And Sandy Safley, I think, Sandy, you're the chairman of that group; is that not correct?

MR. SAFLEY: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: So knowing that there's some oversight from people who have some background knowledge of the game species, non-game species, timber, cattle operation -- there's some of everybody, as you know, Governor, on that oversight group -- so as ARC is looking at some of these issues, that we don't get hung up on how a state forest is run and how a game preserve is run and how a state park is run, but how are we going to join all of that with a working ranch that has sod, farming, timber, and other stuff, so that it can be done properly.

And I think if we can accomplish that by the time that plan gets back to this Board to vote on, we'll have a better opportunity to either finish the discussion, ask what the results are going to be if certain things are not done, and then that

plan will finally get to be a very well crafted plan where hopefully the ranch will be able to continue to operate and money goes back into the ranch to do species control.

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And quite frankly, I was concerned when I saw the Old World climbing fern in -- and I don't know whether the CFO was able to see some of the old -this was in some of the older stands of cypress, not in some of the smaller areas that have been This was in some of the oldest stands harvested. in that swamp that they have. And I can tell you from what I've seen from the Old World climbing fern, whether you cut a cypress tree or don't cut it, if you don't control that Old World climbing fern, it will kill the whole cypress dome in time. Now, we may all be gone by then, but it will happen, because it's a very aggressive, invasive species that should not be here. As you know, species control of non-native species is a big issue with me.

And I think the only way we're going to be able to make sure there's money available for Babcock to do that is to make sure that resources are put continually back in that ranch for that purpose. We can't afford it. We can't even afford

to do everything we need to do on the almost -- I think the State, counting the water management, is five-and-a-half million acres now that we have available to us as open upland and water management areas. Five-and-a-half million acres, it takes a lot of money to do that. And if you add the Federal Government to that number, that's up to about eight-and-a-half million with all the Federal Government-owned lands. That's a lot of open territory to control these things.

And I was concerned because we haven't been able to get the kinds of money specifically in for management that we really need for Florida, and I didn't want to lose what we've already got going because of their management process at Babcock at the same time we're wondering about how we're going to do this other. And that's why I wanted this discussion to at least start today and be finished at some point, hopefully in July. And thank you for your indulgence. I appreciate it.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Sure. Commissioner, thank you.

You know, to have this kind of a comprehensive conversation about such an important piece of property and what really I think is historic for

Florida to have the foresight to preserve this significant amount of land -- I think I even mentioned at the time when we made this purchase that it would have made Teddy Roosevelt proud that we were taking this kind of action in the Sunshine State. So thank you very much, Commissioner and Secretary. We appreciate it. 

MR. SOLE: Thank you, Governor.

1	GOVERNOR CRIST: State Board of
2	Administration, General Milligan.
3	GENERAL MILLIGAN: Good morning.
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: Good morning, General.
5	GENERAL MILLIGAN: I want to wait a second
6	until things quiet down. We can do request
7	approval of the minutes of March 25, 2008.
8	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move the
9	minutes.
10	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a second?
11	CFO SINK: I'm sorry. Second.
12	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the
13	minutes approved without objection.
14	GENERAL MILLIGAN: Item 2, request approval of
15	a fiscal sufficiency of an amount not exceeding
16	\$150 million, State of Florida, Department of
17	Environmental Protection Florida Forever bonds.
18	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 2.
19	GOVERNOR CRIST: Motion on 2. Is there a
20	second?
21	CFO SINK: Second. I'm sorry.
22	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show
23	Item 2 approved without objection.
24	GENERAL MILLIGAN: Item 3 is request approval
25	of a fiscal sufficiency of an amount not exceeding

1	\$55,300,000 State of Florida, Board of Governors
2	Florida Atlantic University dormitory bonds.
3	CFO SINK: Move it.
4	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
5	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show
6	Item 3 approved without objection.
7	I would also like at this time, General, with
8	your indulgence, to recognize some members of the
9	PBA, correctional officers specifically. We
10	appreciate you taking the time to exercise your
11	right to be heard in democracy, and thank you for
12	your great public service.
13	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Governor, you
14	don't need my indulgence for that. Anytime they're
15	in here, we're proud to recognize them. Thank you.
16	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you so much. Thank
17	you, General.
18	GENERAL MILLIGAN: Item 4, request approval of
19	a fiscal determination of an amount not exceeding
20	\$8,580,000 tax-exempt Florida Housing Finance
21	Corporation multifamily mortgage revenue bonds.
22	CFO SINK: Move it.
23	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
24	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show
25	Item 4 approved without objection.

1 GENERAL MILLIGAN: Items 5 through 8 pertain 2 to the Cat Fund, and I would ask Dr. Jack Nicholson 3 to come up and address those four items. 4 GOVERNOR CRIST: Good morning, Jack. 5 DR. NICHOLSON: Good morning. Item 5 is a 6 request to file our insurer responsibilities rule 7 for adoption. 8 GOVERNOR CRIST: All right. 9 DR. NICHOLSON: I'll be glad to answer any 10 specific questions. 11 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 5. 12 GOVERNOR CRIST: It has been moved. Is there 13 a second? 14 CFO SINK: Second. 15 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. 16 we approve it, could you elaborate as to what it 17 is? 18 DR. NICHOLSON: Okay. Item 5 is a rule we 19 call our insurer responsibilities rule. 20 changes that we've incorporated this year have to 21 do with when companies select the optional coverage 22 for the Cat Fund, that they must make that 23 selection by June 1 of each year. That's when they 24 sign the contract. Or if they're a new company, 25 you have the shorter of two periods, one until a

hurricane occurs or 30 days, to select the coverage.

And then there's another part in there that kind of bleeds over into our contract, and this has to do with the topic that was discussed when we filed the rule for notice. It has to do with resubmission fees. If a company is required to resubmit its exposure data after an examination has been closed -- issued, excuse me, the fee for resubmission is \$2,000, so it's an increase in that fee.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Increase to who?

DR. NICHOLSON: Increase to the company.

GOVERNOR CRIST: And how do they pay for it?

DR. NICHOLSON: We invoice them to pay for it to cover our extra cost of having to process that. As I mentioned last time, I think it also serves as kind of a deterrent, so we expect probably a whole lot less resubmissions and them to do it right the first time.

GOVERNOR CRIST: You're charging them more as a punitive action so that they don't apply more?

DR. NICHOLSON: Well, I think it works as a punitive action, but I think -- you know, one of our motivations was to cover our additional cost so

1 our people can do more than just have to review 2 resubmissions over and over again, so they can 3 actually do more --4 GOVERNOR CRIST: Are you going to hire more 5 people so that you can process them with the 6 additional thousand dollars? 7 DR. NICHOLSON: No. We need our people to do things more than just rework. There's a lot of --8 9 we audit roughly 99 percent of our exposure every 10 year, and then that's our examination program for 11 exposure. For our loss exposure -- excuse me, our 12 loss examination program, that's kind of an ongoing thing with the '04 and '05 events, but it's very 13 labor intensive, and this is something that we feel 14 15 like would be beneficial. 16 GOVERNOR CRIST: So this is a 100 percent increase, from 1,000 to \$2,000? 17 DR. NICHOLSON: Right. 18 19 GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. Are you going to hire 20 more people with that additional funding? 21 DR. NICHOLSON: 22 GOVERNOR CRIST: Are you going to pay these 23 people more with those additional dollars? 24 DR. NICHOLSON: No. 25 GOVERNOR CRIST: What are you going to do with 1 the additional --

DR. NICHOLSON: Well, we're not going to get as many resubmissions.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Excuse me?

DR. NICHOLSON: We're not going to get as many resubmissions, is what we think.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Because they don't want to pay the additional money?

DR. NICHOLSON: No, because they'll do it right the first time. You're required to submit data to us, and there's a certain format you have to do that in, so you do that. You --

GOVERNOR CRIST: So the theory is, if it's more expensive, they'll do it right instead of paying a thousand dollars multiple times?

DR. NICHOLSON: Right, because we've had people that do that multiple times, and we have to debug all that stuff, and it's much better for them to submit it right the first time. Of course, my staff, when they recommended this, they wanted \$5,000, and I felt like that was a little too aggressive. But I do think this sends the right message and will increase the quality of what we get as well as reduce the cost overall to the companies, because if they take it more seriously,

1 our data quality goes up, and we're able to do our 2 job a lot better. 3 GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. There has been a 4 motion and a second. All in favor say aye. 5 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: 6 CFO SINK: Aye. 7 GOVERNOR CRIST: Opposed, say no. guess the motion carries. Item 6. 8 DR. NICHOLSON: Six is the reimbursement 9 We adopt a reimbursement contract every 10 11 year to accommodate changes in legislation as well 12 as any administrative changes that come about 13 through the year. There have been a number of technical changes made to the reimbursement 14 15 contract. I'll be glad to highlight a few of those 16 for you. We did incur a few issues that we were 17 able to resolve working through a workshop and 18 through the rulemaking process. 19 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 6. 20 CFO SINK: Second. GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. 21 22 to make sure I understand what this one does. said it's a reimbursement contract? 23 24 DR. NICHOLSON: Yes. The contract that we 25 have with insurance companies, we're required by

law to adopt a reimbursement contract. We send that out to them like the first week or so in May, and they have to sign it and return it back to us in June. They select certain coverages, certain options, and that sort of thing.

I'm sorry. I want to add, there are four rules in this particular item. The second rule has to do with the procedures for requesting ineligibility from the Cat Fund as well as an exemption if you have a minimum exposure. There's a process that we have so that you don't have to participate if you don't write enough coverage. That rule is part of it.

And then the next rule is the revenue bonds rule, and that has to do with just a few technical changes on how the limit of coverage is stated. We actually referred to the statute and removed some other language, and then there was some language we put in for federal crop that we know is excluded from coverage, but the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee said since that's not in the statute, we shouldn't even mention it, so we removed that.

And then the fourth rule is the insurer reporting requirements rule. There's really no

substantial changes here. It's more of a conforming rule, but it's that form that they report their exposure data on that may have to be submitted. But it's that form that we're requesting the data on.

So that is the four rules. What we're requesting is that we approve -- to follow these rules for a notice of change, and if there's no hearing requested, that we file them for adoption.

GOVERNOR CRIST: It has been moved and seconded. Show Item 6 approved without objection.

DR. NICHOLSON: Okay. Item 7 is the Florida

Hurricane Catastrophe Fund premium formula for

2008. And what I would like to do is to kind of

give you just a little bit of background and

explanation, and then get into some general

information with regard to the impact, and then get

into the specifics, because I'm sure you have some

questions related to that.

Each year the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe

Fund provides coverage to insurance companies, and
we refer to it as a layer of coverage. That's kind
of a fancy name for insurance, I guess. But what
happens each year is that coverage changes. It
moves up a little bit with the exposure expanding

in the state, so actually the deductible is higher, and then the coverage is greater if there's growth.

So this year, what we're looking at is a growth in the state in terms of exposure of -- I think it went from 2.1 trillion last year to we're looking at 2.24 trillion this year. So there has been growth and more reporting in exposure and coverage.

The limit of the Cat Fund in terms of the mandatory layer of coverage was 15.845 billion last year. This year it's 16.52 billion, so it has actually increased by 690 million more coverage.

The deductible, on the other hand, went up slightly -- well, 790 million to 6.878 billion. So when you talk about the Cat Fund, it takes, generally speaking, a loss to the industry of about \$6.8 billion to trigger the Cat Fund, and then we will provide coverage in that mandatory layer of 16.53 billion.

Now, on top of that, we have the optional coverages which you're all familiar with that was passed with House Bill 1A, and that's \$12 billion that sits on top of that. So that accounts for the overall Cat Fund that we're talking about here in terms of the premium formula and how that's priced

and everything.

The premium this year, due to the exposure growth and everything, will be about \$1.068 billion for the mandatory layer. For the \$12 billion optional layer on top, the premium will be \$245.7 million. So we're expecting about a \$1.3 billion premium for this contract year. Now, in --

GOVERNOR CRIST: You mean premium increase?

DR. NICHOLSON: Overall premium. It is a premium increase, but exposure increase and all that.

Let's talk about rates, how are rates impacted. The bottom line is, rates are going down by about .8 percent, almost 1 percent. That's broken down into two parts, what's happening in the mandatory layer and what's happening up here at the top. The mandatory layer is actually going up 1.29 percent. The \$12 billion upper layer is resulting in a decrease of about 11.8 percent. So the overall impact is negative 1 percent or just about negative 1 percent.

There are a few things this year that we've done a little different. And every year we are required by statute to use models that have been

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found acceptable by the Florida Commission on

Hurricane Loss Projection Methodology. This year

we added a model. We added a fifth model, the

Florida Public Model, so that was added to the mix.

We can talk more about the impact of that in a

moment, but that was one change.

Another change is, you recall that we've issued pre-event debt in the last couple of years. In June, July of 2006, we issued \$2.8 billion of extendable rate notes.

Now, those notes at the time were issued at a very cheap price. They were -- over a five-year period of time, they started off at one basis point above LIBOR. They were variable rates, so we paid one point above LIBOR the first year, two the second year, three the third, four the fourth, and four the fifth. That was the game plan.

Now, when we came into '07, we found that since the term "extendable" is an option for somebody else, not us, we found that those notes started to non-extend or get canceled, basically, so we had one year to mature them after that point. That started to happen, so we renegotiated that cost.

Originally, we didn't think we would have any

carry cost. We didn't build any carry cost in our rates in 2006. In 2007, the same thing. You know, we didn't know there would be any carry cost. But in the summer of 2007, August specifically, we were authorized to go out and get another \$3.5 billion. Or excuse me. I think it was up to \$7 billion, but we were only able to get 3.5 billion, not in August, but in October. And during that time, we had to renegotiate the price of the earlier extendables, the 2.8, to -- I believe it was 20 -- Ben Watkins is here, and maybe he can correct me if I'm wrong, but I think it was 23, 24, 25, and 25 over the next four years. So it was a good 20-something basis point increase over what we had earlier thought the cost was going to be.

We had to renegotiate to keep the notes -- to allow them to extend, or the investors would not have extended, so that increased our cost. And then when we issued the 3.5 billion, of course, the markets were really tight, and when we went back in, you know, October of '07 to do that, we paid 78 basis points. These were five-year notes, a little longer, a little more reliable type notes.

But that finance cost was not built into the '06 or '07 rates. Like I said, in '06, we didn't

anticipate having any carrying costs. In '07, we certainly did after we issued the 3.5 billion.

But the impact of that is that we've had to pay for those notes, and we will continue to have to pay the carry cost on this debt. So that financing cost has been added to the rates here as a cost of administering the Cat Fund. So the Public Model and the financing cost were two changes that are new for this time. And --

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Jack, I have a question for you. What is the rate compared to the rate that would now be available if you went out to buy this reinsurance in the private marketplace?

DR. NICHOLSON: Well, I think -- I haven't done any recent market studies, but I would say that we're probably still talking about the Cat Fund rate being about a third or less of the private market at this point. I think I can safely say that.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: All right. It would just be helpful down the road, Governor, if we could maybe have another study done to see where that is, sometime this summer perhaps.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Sure.

DR. NICHOLSON: And, sir, it's not that

1	difficult if we start I could ask brokers, you
2	know, what do people pay for the amount outside the
3	Cat Fund, because they generally purchase 90
4	percent out of the Cat Fund, and what do they pay
5	for that 10 percent. And we know what our rate
6	on-line is. It's 6.47 percent. What do they pay
7	over here? And that's a pretty good head-to-head
8	comparison, and we can get you a good idea of that.
9	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 7.
10	CFO SINK: Second.
11	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Please
12	continue, Jack.
13	DR. NICHOLSON: Excuse me?
14	GOVERNOR CRIST: Please continue.
15	DR. NICHOLSON: Okay. Item 8 is the
16	GOVERNOR CRIST: No. Wait, wait. I didn't
17	know if you were done explaining. I have a couple
18	of questions before we vote.
19	DR. NICHOLSON: Okay.
20	GOVERNOR CRIST: You said that the rate would
21	be up under this Item 7?
22	DR. NICHOLSON: The rate would be down.
23	GOVERNOR CRIST: Down?
24	DR. NICHOLSON: Right. I think it was
25	there was kind of a misconception, because the way

1 we do rates, we do it based on the mandatory layer, and it is --2 GOVERNOR CRIST: If I might, if I might, I 3 4 want to save you some time. How much down would it 5 be if we adopt this rule? 6 DR. NICHOLSON: Negative .8 percent, negative 7 .84 percent. 8 CFO SINK: It's .08. 9 DR. NICHOLSON: I'm sorry. My memo was 10 incorrect. It is negative .84. I apologize for 11 that. 12 GOVERNOR CRIST: Are you sure we have it right 13 now? 14 DR. NICHOLSON: I'm sure we have it right. GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. So if we pass Item 7, 15 16 it will reduce rates? 17 DR. NICHOLSON: Well, you're asking me a 18 question -- I don't know what the rest of the 19 economy is doing. I don't know what the rest of 20 private reinsurance is doing, so when people make 21 rate filings, I'm not sure how that's going to play 22 But in terms of the Cat Fund, the overall 23 impact is down, not up. 24 GOVERNOR CRIST: So if we pass Item 7, rates go down? I'm trying to be as simple as I can. 25

DR. NICHOLSON: I'm hoping that that will happen.

GOVERNOR CRIST: You're hoping.

CFO SINK: Governor, let me just jump in here, because I've been studying on this.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Please do.

CFO SINK: I think what -- I don't want to put words in your mouth, Jack, but we don't know -- an insurance company, as you're aware, they have to buy this one layer of the mandatory coverage from us, which is much cheaper than what they can get in the private market, and then they have the option, which most of them did, of buying the other layer. But then they are also out there buying other private reinsurance to cover their co-payments and all the other exposures they have.

And I think what Jack is trying to say is that for purposes of what we're selling out of the Florida Hurricane Cat Fund, the average, because you can't -- there are so many different combinations, but the average they calculated out is down .84 percent. But we don't know what the private insurers are going to buy out in the private reinsurance market, so it's always possible that if the market turns around in reinsurance that

1 an individual insurance company would have an 2 increase and that they may try to come back through 3 the OIR and justify an increase in their particular 4 company rates. 5 So maybe that's a little bit helpful. 6 can't make some blanket comment that rates are 7 going to decrease. 8 GOVERNOR CRIST: Maybe I didn't phrase my 9 question very articulately. I quess what I'm 10 asking is, you're going to recommend -- this rule 11 would do what? Let me just ask that first, if I 12 may. DR. NICHOLSON: Well, the rule is Item 8, and 13 14 it would just adopt --15 GOVERNOR CRIST: I meant Number 7, the one 16 we're about to vote on --17 DR. NICHOLSON: Number 7 is --18 GOVERNOR CRIST: -- that you need a unanimous 19 vote. 20 DR. NICHOLSON: What it would do --21 GOVERNOR CRIST: We haven't voted on it yet. DR. NICHOLSON: 22 It would approve the premium 23 formula. And the law allows to you change the 24 premium formula at any time, but it requires that 25 you vote on that unanimously.

1 GOVERNOR CRIST: I understand that. And so --2 thank you. What I'm asking is, in Item 7, in the 3 premium formula that you are recommending to us to 4 adopt now with this vote, what would the formula do 5 as it relates to the Cat Fund only? Forget the 6 private market. I'm just trying to find out what 7 this would do that we're about to vote on. 8 DR. NICHOLSON: On average, a negative 9 .84 percent reduction. It's hard to talk about 10 averages. You know, I could say what's the average 11 weight of the people in this room, and how 12 meaningful is that? You know, some people weigh more than me or less than me. But --13 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Could I ask a 14 15 clarifying question? 16 GOVERNOR CRIST: Of course. 17 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: You gave us in the 18 beginning of this presentation, if I recall, the 19 fact that the mandatory premiums that they have to 20 -- you know, they have to buy that portion of their reinsurance from the Cat Fund. That actually goes 21 22 up a little bit; right? 23 DR. NICHOLSON: Right. 24 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: It's the optional

part that's going down by guite a bit.

1 DR. NICHOLSON: Right. 2 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: And that's why the 3 net effect is a reduction in premium. 4 DR. NICHOLSON: That's right. 5 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Is that correct? 6 DR. NICHOLSON: That's right. 7 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: And the optional 8 part in large measure is going down because the 9 rates overall of reinsurance is going down in the general marketplace? Is that what --10 11 DR. NICHOLSON: Well, I mean, I can answer 12 that. I've got an actuary here, and he can answer 13 that better, but I'll give you my shot at it. 14 I don't want to be too complicated, but when the 15 coverage moves up a little bit, losses in those 16 higher layers are less. 17 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Okay. But the 18 point is -- and I just wanted to clarify it for the 19 Governor and me and the CFO, and that is that the 20 mandatory part of this actually is a rate increase, Governor, but this optional part that they don't 21 22 have to buy is where the big decrease is. That's 23 why he's got the negative. 24 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you. That's very 25 helpful, General. Thank you.

1 So how much does the mandatory part go up 2 according to the formula you want us to adopt now? 1.29 percent. 3 DR. NICHOLSON: 4 GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. And how much would the 5 optional part go down? 6 DR. NICHOLSON: 11.8 percent. GOVERNOR CRIST: And who determines that 7 percentage reduction? They don't even have to buy 8 9 it. DR. NICHOLSON: That's what this premium 10 11 formula does. The premium formula determines it 12 based on the modeling and the process that we use. GOVERNOR CRIST: Well, then why is there an 13 14 increase at all in the mandatory part? 15 DR. NICHOLSON: Well, when I started off my 16 introduction, I talked about five models being 17 used. 18 GOVERNOR CRIST: Yes, sir. 19 DR. NICHOLSON: Those models change each year. 20 They generate the losses that this is based on, so 21 the layer of coverage moves up. We have a 22 different Cat Fund than we had last year, different 23 coverage, more coverage, like I said, like \$690 24 million, a different deductible, different expenses 25 that are factored in. All of those things are what

1	causes the rates to change.
2	GOVERNOR CRIST: And the model is a
3	projection?
4	DR. NICHOLSON: The five models that we use,
5	yes, they're all hurricane loss projection models.
6	That's the definition of
7	GOVERNOR CRIST: And who produces the models?
8	DR. NICHOLSON: The modeling firms, AIR, RMS,
9	EQECAT, ARA, and the Florida Public Model.
10	GOVERNOR CRIST: And how are they funded?
11	DR. NICHOLSON: The Florida Public Model is
12	funded by the State of Florida.
13	GOVERNOR CRIST: The others?
14	DR. NICHOLSON: The others are proprietary.
15	GOVERNOR CRIST: Proprietary meaning what?
16	DR. NICHOLSON: Meaning they're individual
17	businesses.
18	GOVERNOR CRIST: How do they make money?
19	DR. NICHOLSON: Selling their model.
20	GOVERNOR CRIST: To who?
21	DR. NICHOLSON: To I guess whoever would use
22	it. But they do sell to the insurance industry.
23	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you.
24	DR. NICHOLSON: They sell to the reinsurance
25	industry, they sell to government, they sell to

rating agencies, and they sell to probably individual firms.

GOVERNOR CRIST: The reason I ask the question, Doctor, is that these models presented and these rating firms and these agencies, a lot of them, it's sort of an incestuous deal where the insurance industry pays these people to come up with models or to come up with ratings, like -- we've heard about Best in the past. And some of these apparently are paid by the insurance industry to present a picture to people as to what they ought to buy or not buy, you know, so I'm not -- I don't have a high degree of confidence necessarily in some of the models.

All I'm trying to get a handle on now is, on this vote that I have to take, you need a unanimous approval in order for Item 7 to pass. And for some reason, there is in the mandatory portion only, if I'm hearing you right, for this formula an increase in what would have to be paid for it. Is that an accurate statement?

DR. NICHOLSON: Yes.

GOVERNOR CRIST: It is. Why are you recommending an increase?

CFO SINK: Governor, can I step in here a

1 minute?

2 GOVERNOR CRIST: If you are. Maybe you're 3 not.

DR. NICHOLSON: Oh, no, I am. I am. I'm recommending the formula because it was developed, you know, properly by the -- the statute requires the rates be actuarially indicated, done by an independent consultant. We've worked with that independent consultant for a long period of time.

And the modeling -- you made some comments about models, and I appreciate that. The State also has recognized that. Back in 1995, it created a commission to study these models and to approve them and review them, and I'm on that commission, as well as a number of other people.

But those models are -- the statute says to the extent feasible, we need to use the -- we have to use the results of that commission, so that's why we use those. So I think all this just kind of fits together in terms of what's required, and that's what it's producing.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. I just want to understand. I hope you don't mind my questions.

DR. NICHOLSON: Oh, no.

GOVERNOR CRIST: So the mandatory portion

1	where you recommend an increase is to help fund the
2	Cat Fund?
3	DR. NICHOLSON: Right.
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. Did we have some
5	catastrophic event that requires an increase in
6	premiums since last year?
7	DR. NICHOLSON: No.
8	GOVERNOR CRIST: Did we have a storm?
9	DR. NICHOLSON: No.
10	GOVERNOR CRIST: Why are you recommending an
11	increase then?
12	CFO SINK: Governor, can I help out? I think
13	I can help out, because
14	GOVERNOR CRIST: Sure, please, please, help.
15	CFO SINK: I understand your concern, and
16	I'm concerned about it too.
17	GOVERNOR CRIST: I'm always concerned.
18	CFO SINK: Because I had the opportunity to
19	get a briefing on this yesterday. The new factor
20	here in terms of the models and I understand
21	that the private models that are used, they have
22	been vetted out thoroughly by this commission,
23	which we appoint, by our scientists.
24	But the new factor that's different this year
25	is the inclusion of the Public Model. And it's my

understanding that it -- because the Public Model
doesn't include or factor in for commercial
residential, in other words, condos, that it really
is the Public Model that's driving the increase.

It's not the private models.

And there is an issue here about whether or not it's appropriate to include the Public Model numbers, because it doesn't reflect the total market, because it doesn't look at the condos, in fact, a piece of it. And so I might ask, if a decision were made to exclude the Public Model, Jack, what would the results be in the mandatory level? Do you have a feel for that?

DR. NICHOLSON: Yes. I would like Andy
Rapoport to answer that, because he has the math.
You asked me last night if our actuary spoke
English, and he speaks better English than I speak
actuary, so I would like him to speak some English
here. I'll get away from the actuary's --

CFO SINK: Because I'm concerned about -we're injecting this new element in there which is
driving these rates up, and I know how sensitive we
all are about rate increases, and I would just be
curious to know if you've had overnight a chance to
think about this.

MR. RAPOPORT: I think you have a high standard as an actuary for me to speak English, but I'll do my best. I'm Andrew Rapoport, and I work for Paragon. I've worked on the Florida Hurricane Cat Fund rates since 1995, so this is the fourteenth year that I've worked on preparing the rating formula.

Your question is in terms of what would be the impact on rates if we were to exclude the Florida

Public Model and just use the other four models
that have been accepted by the modeling commission?

CFO SINK: Yes.

MR. RAPOPORT: Our estimate is that on the mandatory rate, if one excluded the Florida Public Model, the mandatory level would go down by 3-1/2 percent, and combined with the voluntarily tickle layer, it would go down by 5-1/2 percent.

CFO SINK: Well, is it -- I don't know what the order is, but I would like to make a proposal that we exclude the impact of the Public Model because it does not incorporate the model as a whole. And I don't know who around here can answer process questions like that, or whether that's even an appropriate recommendation. And therefore, in the mandatory --

GOVERNOR CRIST: Doctor, what do you suggest?

If you don't mind.

CFO SINK: Yes, because I don't know where to

DR. NICHOLSON: Just like you, I like to see rates go down, whatever we need to do to do that in terms of the state. I guess I have to go with Andy and say from an actuarial standpoint, he's the independent consultant. I've never told him what to say, and I don't want to start right now. But if he's comfortable with that, you know, I can live with it.

MR. RAPOPORT: I think -- I want to make sure you understand in terms of if one is setting a precedent, that basically, if one has one of the models available to do a -- that has been accepted by the commission that does not include all coverages covered by the Cat Fund, that we not use that going forward. Historically, what we have used since the modeling commission was created was, we agreed to use every model that was accepted by the commission. This model has been accepted by the commission. The portion that's not included, the commercial portion, has never been reviewed by the commission for any of the models, but the other

models do produce that rate.

I'm not adverse to excluding that. We had originally considered that. We attempted, in the course of trying to use as much data as possible, to use all models that had been accepted by the commission.

I think it's very critical that one does it based on a principle and not just based on excluding which model happens to be adversely impacting. Had the Florida Model come in lower than average, would I be asked the same question?

So essentially, I believe it's reasonable to exclude that model on the basis that you're not covering the commercial area, provided that we use that as a principle going forward.

CFO SINK: Governor, I would just say that I think that -- I agree with you. I think for us to start dickering around with these models because we don't like the rate is very serious business, because the law does require in the Cat Fund that our rates be actuarially sound. But I believe that because we need to go back and restudy, and I would ask the commission to go back and restudy for next year the use of the Public Model, because it does not incorporate this piece, this very important

piece of the market, and it's not consistent with 1 2 the other four models that are being used and that 3 have been approved. 4 GOVERNOR CRIST: Why wouldn't it incorporate 5 that piece? Why would the Public Model not 6 incorporate the other piece if the other four do 7 that the CFO is --DR. NICHOLSON: Well, I think it's a matter of 8 9 not -- I don't want to speak for them. My understanding is that it's heavily research 10 11 oriented, and they haven't had enough funds to 12 develop it that far yet. I think it's on its way. 13 It's a new model, so it's on its way, but they haven't developed it that far. 14 15 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: So, in other 16 words, this is a Public Model that's in development 17 still and needs more work to make it include the 18 commercial, the condos; is that right? 19 I would agree with that. DR. NICHOLSON: 20 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Who is doing that development? 21 22 DR. NICHOLSON: OIR is supervising that, I 23 believe. They have a lot to do with the Public 24 Model. But --25 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: It's contracted

out?

DR. NICHOLSON: -- it's being done by Florida

International University with some other

consortiums of universities.

GOVERNOR CRIST: If I might, with the indulgence of my colleagues, Commissioner, could you give us a little insight into the models, if you could?

MR. McCARTY: I would be happy to, Governor.

The Florida Public Model has been approved by the Loss Methodology Commission. There is a significant range of differences among the approved models. Especially if you drill down to territorial relativities and building types, you will see as much as a 300 to 500 percent difference in rates.

Over time, what the SBA has opted to do is to weight the different models as opposed to throwing out the highest or throwing out the lowest. In the instant case, the Public Model is higher than average if you average the models. But if you weight it as it's weighted, it has the same relatively as if you were not to use the model at all.

I would like to make the point that the rates

would go down even using the Public Model to 3-1/2 percent for the mandatory layer. It's the cost of recouping the 2006-2007 expenses for the notes that is driving up that layer.

CFO SINK: Kevin, I'm not sure that's right.

I heard Jack say that there was a -- it's a

combination of about \$50 million for the extra

financing costs plus another \$50 million or so

related to the model. That's what I heard

yesterday.

MR. McCARTY: Well, there's no question that they could anticipate what those costs are. Under actuarial principles, rates are based prospectively, and generally you don't collect in arrears. They have opted to collect in arrears, which accounts for that 1.7 percent -- the increase. Nevertheless, they could use that as a proxy of what the expenses would be this year. So I'm not disagreeing with the number. I think it's a reasonable number.

I have not -- we don't have access to the loss data. That's confidential information. So we would be happy in the future to review all of the outcomes in terms of the computer models, but we don't have that information that's under

1 confidential agreement.

I just want to point out that in Hurricane
Wilma, the Public Model was the closest in terms of
actual losses. So before we just throw out the
investment of that, you know, I think we ought to
encourage the model. We are in the process now of
developing the loss methodologies for commercial
residential. It's in development.

CFO SINK: Kevin, is that going to be ready for -- not this year, obviously, but for the next year? When we sit here next year in 2009, will the Public Model be reflective of the commercial residential as well?

MR. McCARTY: That is our objective, yes, ma'am.

CFO SINK: Well, that's why, Governor, I would like to go back and suggest that we plan on incorporating the Public Model next year when it has the full range of risks associated with it.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. I have a question while the Commissioner is here. Do you have any advice to us on Item 7?

MR. McCARTY: No. As I said, our actuaries aren't able to review because we don't have access to the aggregate loss data. Nevertheless, I do

think that it's a reasonable rate. It's stable.

We need to set a rate because we're going into

hurricane season and the contract period.

You know, we might want to know what effect the Public Model would have had if we had used the Public Model for risk distribution. We're talking about a 1 percent or 1-1/2 percent rate increase, but that's not uniform. There are going to be territorial differences. And it would be helpful in the future if we get to look at running the models, different models on different territories to see how that might impact. Palm Beach might be impacted much greater than some other part of the state. And since companies can recoup these and actually recoup them by the territories established by the Cat Fund, this really may have a bearing on rate increases more than just the 1 percent.

GOVERNOR CRIST: General, did you have a question?

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I'm uncomfortable with ruling out the Florida Model based on what has been said here today. Even though it would have resulted in a net overall rate increase for the mandatory, we still have a rate reduction overall cumulatively in this proposal. Nobody is

increasing the overall rates. And I think what
we're saying is that no matter what we do today, if
I'm hearing it right, somebody somewhere may be
getting a rate increase by territory even if we
threw out the Florida Model. I suppose that's
conceivable, isn't it, fellows?

DR. NICHOLSON: Even if our rates went down 20 percent, somebody is going to get a rate increase in the state. That's easy to say.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: So this is not a big net increase rate even on the mandatory if you exclude the other. But overall, it's a rate reduction. I just am uncomfortable excluding it, but -- you know, I'll go along with whatever you all want to do, but it just seems to me that it's a mistake to throw out the model based on what I'm hearing.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Well, we have a motion and a second on Item 7 as presented, do we not? And based on the Commissioner's counsel, I think I would be inclined to approve it. Are there any objections?

Show it approved without objection. Thank you.

DR. NICHOLSON: Item 8? Item 8, we request

approval of and authority to file a notice of proposed rulemaking for the premium formula rule, which is 19-8.028, and then if there's no hearing requested, to go ahead and file that rule for adoption.

CFO SINK: Move it.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show Item 8 approved without objection.

DR. NICHOLSON: Thank you.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Hey, Jack. Excuse me,

Doctor. You're going to come to our next meeting?

We have been advocating the additional purchase of
sort of reinsurance or some similar product, and
you'll have proposals for us by the next meeting we
have?

DR. NICHOLSON: Yes. I talked to your staff recently and talked to your chief of staff last night to kind of give him a time frame. We have our proposal is out on the street as we speak.

They're come back on the 28th of this month. We have four teams, evaluation teams, which include people from your office, or we requested people from your office or who you appointed, as well as our Advisory Council, SBA, Bond Finance, Cat Fund,

basically five- or six-people teams. They will 1 2 meet on May 7th and 8th to make a recommendation. 3 On May 9th, I'll make a recommendation to Bob as 4 the executive director. And hopefully, I think 5 we're scheduled for maybe the 13th --6 GENERAL MILLIGAN: Thirteenth. 7 DR. NICHOLSON: -- to come back to present 8 that as an informational item to you. 9 And then we will -- once the financial services team is formed, we will endeavor to work 10 11 with them to bring back a product for your approval 12 as soon as we can. I mentioned to Eric yesterday 13 that we're looking at probably the June 10th 14 meeting. 15 If we could come back May 28th, we would 16 certainly try to do that. It's like cooking 17 something in the oven. You can't take it out too 18 If somebody has to go out and line up 19 certain financing, it may take time. So we're 20 going to go as fast as we can, and that's what 21 we're doing right now. 22 GOVERNOR CRIST: Appreciate it. Thank you, 23 sir. 24 DR. NICHOLSON: Thank you.

Thanks, Jack.

GENERAL MILLIGAN:

Item 9 is request authority to amend the 1 2 approved fiscal year 2007-2008 State Board of 3 Administration operating budget. These are 4 additional costs incurred as a result of activities 5 associated with the Local Government Investment 6 Pool, a total of 802,000, of which I'm able to 7 absorb a little over 400,000, and we need a 400,000 8 increase. 9 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I'll move Item 9. GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a second? 10 11 CFO SINK: I second it, but, Governor, I do 12 want to ask the General, what is the Aon Consulting fee related to? I understand the --13 14 GENERAL MILLIGAN: It's --15 CFO SINK: But I didn't understand that one. 16 GENERAL MILLIGAN: It's principally work with 17 the website, but also some items that we have sent 18 out to participants. 19 CFO SINK: Okay. Thank you. 20 GOVERNOR CRIST: It has been moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection. 21 22 Item 10. GENERAL MILLIGAN: Item 10 is the Interim 23 24 Executive Director's update. And I want to acknowledge that I have received a draft of the

Clifton Gunderson audit, performance audit, and we have provided a response. The response I believe was positive. We recognize that the bulk of the items that were brought to our attention by Clifton Gunderson require attention. Many have already been acted upon. Others are in the process of being acted upon.

And really, the question now is, how do we move forward? And I would like to suggest that it will be in two ways. The first is, we are in the process of issuing an invitation to negotiate for a thorough review of our compliance posture on an SBA-wide basis. That ITN should be on the street here today or this week, and we should have something I certainly hope by the first of June that we would go forward with a thorough review of our compliance situation.

The bulk of the findings by Clifton Gunderson dealt with compliance challenges in the SBA, and we need to get on top of them. As I've said, I've done what I can within the resources we have right now, but we really need to look thoroughly at our condition and what needs to be done going forward.

I would also ask if I could have Commissioner

Don Saxon come forward to talk to you about another

1 phase of going forward. 2 GOVERNOR CRIST: Please. Good morning, Don. 3 GENERAL MILLIGAN: And thanks, Don, for being 4 so patient. 5 MR. SAXON: To the contrary, I found it very 6 educational today. You all have a lot of responsibility, and I wish you all the best. 7 You all know that our office is responsible in 8 9 part for regulating those that are in the business of buying and selling securities for others. 10 11 call them security dealers or broker dealers. 12 as a result of that, our office currently is doing an investigation of some of the trading activity 13 14 involving investment products that were sold to the 15 pools and are currently being managed by the State 16 Board of Administration. 17 Having said that, please bear in mind that 18 these kinds of cases are intensive as far as 19 fact-finding. They're highly complexible and 20 certainly --GOVERNOR CRIST: Highly what? 21 22 MR. SAXON: Highly complexing. 23 GOVERNOR CRIST: Complexing. 24 MR. SAXON: Yes, and technical, particularly 25 as it relates to private offerings that are

regulated both by the State and the Federal Government.

Having said that, also, our office is bound by confidentiality provisions, and it's my responsibility to make sure that all information we obtain is protected. However, having said that, I want to emphasize to you that we recognize the importance of this case and that it's of utmost importance and that we look at it as a priority.

And in closing, I would simply say that we are doing everything we can at this time, and I want to express my appreciation to both the State Board of Administration and also to Clifton Gunderson. We found that report and the information from the SBA to be very informative and very helpful to what we have to do as far as our process and investigation.

GOVERNOR CRIST: If I might, are you talking about the Local Government Investment Pool?

MR. SAXON: Yes, sir.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Good. Just a couple of questions. So you are investigating how the products were sold to the State of Florida?

MR. SAXON: That's correct.

GOVERNOR CRIST: And can you give us where you are sort of in the course of the investigation?

MR. SAXON: Well, as a result of the confidentiality provisions of the statute, I really can't discuss the specifics of the case, other than to say that we are utilizing all of our resources that are necessary. We're reaching out to the State Board of Administration. We're reaching out to Clifton Gunderson. We've contacted a number of firms who sold products to the pool that's being managed by the State Board of Administration, and we're processing all that information, and hopefully we'll be coming back to you with some of the results of our investigation.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. Do you have subpoena power in this investigation?

MR. SAXON: Yes, we do.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Have you issued any subpoenas to date?

MR. SAXON: At this point, we have not found it necessary to do that. We have sent out requests to a number of firms asking for their information. They've been responsive. We have no indication that they're not going to provide the information. So at this point, we don't see the necessity. However, if that day comes, we will certainly exercise that right.

1	GOVERNOR CRIST: Have they provided any
2	information yet pursuant to your request?
3	MR. SAXON: No, but we do expect information
4	coming in this week.
5	GOVERNOR CRIST: Great. Thank you. Any other
6	questions?
7	Thank you, Don. Appreciate it.
8	CFO SINK: Governor, I do want to
9	GOVERNOR CRIST: CFO, please.
10	CFO SINK: thank the General for his
11	leadership out there. I've read the Clifton
12	Gunderson report, and it's full of many, many
13	suggestions about ways that we can improve the
14	operation, and I know General Milligan is working
15	very diligently with his staff. And I read your
16	response to the report, General, and I just want to
17	express appreciation for getting on top of some of
18	these compliance numbers and issues. Thank you,
19	General.
20	GOVERNOR CRIST: I echo that.
21	GENERAL MILLIGAN: Thank you all.
22	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I would like to
23	make one comment too, if I could.
24	GOVERNOR CRIST: General.
25	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: General, it

doesn't appear in this report that there's anything that was extraordinary or blatant. It was important that these corrections be made, but it was a very thorough report. We're going to hear, I'm sure, in a minute from Ms. Ferrell about it. But it strikes me there was nothing there, and I would like you to comment if you saw it, that on the Investment Pool decisions from the end of the -- from the SBA end of it that were maybe on the egregious end that some people speculated before we got into this audit that might be there. But we didn't see some of those extraordinary things that people were speculating on, did we?

GENERAL MILLIGAN: Well, I'll have to say first of all that Clifton Gunderson's audit was a performance audit and did not look at, let's say, where there might have been fraud or that type of activity.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: No, no. I understand that.

GENERAL MILLIGAN: And certainly what the report had to say was that there were certainly weaknesses in our compliance. And to the extent that those weaknesses exist, we need to fix them.

And we have tried to fix as many as we can with the

resources that we have right now and with the knowledge that we have right now, but we really need a comprehensive review of where we should be in the compliance business as opposed to Band-Aiding, which I'm doing right now. I'm really Band-Aiding the compliance situation, and we need to look at inside of this operation and how do we really best meet the compliance needs of an operation that's in the billions and billions of dollars.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well, the reason I raised it was that there were people who speculated we went out and bought subprime paper that we weren't entitled to buy, and that got us into trouble. I don't think it showed that we bought any subprime paper. We bought paper that may have been downgraded. I think there were judgments and controls that weren't appropriate, and we could have done better around the margins. But the idea that there was some action on the part of SBA to go out and buy something extraordinarily risky that it shouldn't haven't bought didn't seem to be revealed by that audit.

GENERAL MILLIGAN: No, I think that's safe to say. But there certainly were purchases that might

shouldn't have been made --

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ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Yes, I agree.

GENERAL MILLIGAN: -- that were made. you know, you can walk the cat back, but not very far. What we do need to do is look forward and make sure that we've got compliance in place in the future and that we have Don Saxon doing his effort to really look at what might have really happened in the terms of the sale and purchase of some of those items.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you.

Governor, let me just clarify that when there's an indication that we bought an investment on August the 2nd that all of a sudden gets downgraded to junk on August the 4th, it raises a lot of questions in my mind, of course. Somebody knew something, because that reeks to me. And many of the other troubled investments that we bought were bought in that July and early August time frame and were downgraded within a two-week period of time. We can just -- that speculation could lead in any number of directions, and I'm certainly hopeful that the investigation on the part of the OFR might lead us to figuring out who it was that knew what, because that's very

1 suspicious to me.

Governor, add that I certainly don't want to diminish the concern we all share up here with the potential that there may have been some fraud involved here. We have not had that full investigation, and that's what Commissioner Saxon is doing, and of course, there may be some outside resources applied to that too. But it was my point to try to make, and that is that in the performance audit that we've had done that you've looked at, we didn't have the purchase of some of these more speculative types of paper that I think the press was reporting at the time you might have purchased, and that didn't appear.

GENERAL MILLIGAN: I think that's a fair statement, sir.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you.

GENERAL MILLIGAN: With that, I --

GOVERNOR CRIST: If I might, if I might.

GENERAL MILLIGAN: Yes, sir.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Excuse me. I'm concerned about it too, and I think it reeks, possibly, as the CFO put it I think eloquently, because what we're talking about is a performance audit that has

ACCURATE STENOTYPE REPORTERS, INC.

been done that's sort of internal kind of control stuff versus whether or not there may have been some fraud brought to bear.

I mean, when you see the rating change that dramatically and that quickly, you have to wonder what's going on. And we've been asking since December -- this is not directed at you, General.

I'm just talking. Since December to have an investigation of something that is of great concern, I think, to the people of Florida, and we've been getting a look and an audit, well done, great, but it's something that, you know, it really doesn't concern me. I'm more concerned about why it happened in the first place.

So I'm encouraged by Commissioner Saxon's movement in this direction and pleased by it. And I hope that if you don't get the kind of information by graciously and kindly asking for it that you will use the subpoena power that the people of Florida bestowed upon you as a result of the Florida Statutes, because that was December -- January, February, March. It's now April. It has been five months, not one subpoena issued, and I think we've just started asking for the kind of material that might lead to some explanation as to

what in the world happened here and why it happened and Florida was, in my view, maybe taken advantage of. So thank you for going forward.

That you, General. Forgive me.

GENERAL MILLIGAN: Item 11 is a report by Kim Ferrell.

MS. FERRELL: Good morning. To get the audit update, we need to take a step back from where we're currently at with Commissioner Saxon. As General Milligan discussed, the audit that was conducted was a performance audit. It does take a broader look. It evaluates internal controls, performance results. The audit did look at all funds, and it was conducted in compliance with governmental auditing standards.

The Audit Committee also engaged the legal firm of Berger Singerman. They were used to advise the Audit Committee throughout this process, to also preserve any avenues for possible legal recourse, and also to prepare for any possible forensic engagement, which is where we're currently at.

The audit is substantially complete. It's a quality work product. It identified substantial opportunities for improvement in internal controls,

compliance and oversight functions, and investment policies and processes. As you know, the draft report was issued on April 2nd. We do have two representatives here from Clifton Gunderson. We have Tom Heseltine and Thomas Ray. I do want to just take a moment to thank them for the work that they've done. It was a complex engagement, and they completed it in a very short period of time. The Audit Committee is very pleased with their work. The professionalism they displayed and the quality of their work we couldn't be more happy with, so I do want thank them. They're available to you for any questions that you may have.

Overall, there were 24 recommendations. As General Milligan indicated, management accepted most of those. There were actually 21 recommendations that management agreed to. There was one recommendation that they did not support. However, they did provide alternate corrective actions that would actually address the issues that were covered in a different manner. The remaining two recommendations will actually be referred to this Board for consideration and future action, possible action.

The final report will be out by the end of

this week. This Audit Committee through the
internal audit function will monitor the
implementation of the corrective actions. Both of
these firms will be made available for any future
questions. And again, as we've already mentioned,
we're at the point where the forensic piece has
been referred to Commissioner Don Saxon.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you very much, Kim. General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I just want to say that I believe we owe thanks to the three of them, Kim Ferrell and the team that went together, your office and CFO Sink's, in doing this. This was a lot of hard work. It is a performance audit. As the Governor has emphasized earlier, we realize there's still more to this investigation than this audit, but I think that we should all thank you for the much effort you put in as well as the professional team that you hired.

MS. FERRELL: Thank you, sir.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you very much. And I want to thank you, General, for your great offer of support as Commissioner Saxon moves forward. It's a very worthy cause.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: We're prepared to

1 do whatever we can to assist Commissioner Saxon, and will. 2 3 GOVERNOR CRIST: CFO, did you have a question? 4 Are you good? 5 CFO SINK: I'm okay. 6 GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. Thank you very much. 7 GENERAL MILLIGAN: That concludes the agenda 8 for the SBA, sir. 9 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, General. 10 Before we conclude, I want to recognized 11 Representative Audrey Gibson and your sorority 12 sisters. And if you would like to speak to the 13 SBA, we would be honored to hear from you. 14 REPRESENTATIVE GIBSON: Thank you. 15 GOVERNOR CRIST: And you don't have to limit 16 yourself to financial matters if you don't want to. 17 REPRESENTATIVE GIBSON: Well, now that you mention it --18 19 GOVERNOR CRIST: It's all about the dough. 20 REPRESENTATIVE GIBSON: Well, good morning, 21 Governor and Cabinet members. It is my distinct 22 pleasure to introduce to you my sorority sisters of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. And yesterday I 23 24 called them the dynamic women of Delta. Today I'm 25 going to call them the dynamic and phenomenal women of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. And on behalf of Senators Joyner and Bullard, Representatives

Cusack and Bendross-Mindingall and myself -- and we're also joined today by former State

Representative Willye Dennis. And I told her this morning I had really big shoes to fill, and I'm so honored that she is here, and so is our Southern

Region director, Christine Nixon. And our delegation has shrank just a bit, because we have folks -- we've been here over the last three days, and some folks are returning home. But indeed, we wanted to wait, because we did not want anyone to leave without seeing and hearing from the people's Governor.

(Applause.)

GOVERNOR CRIST: Well, we're honored to have you here and certainly are graced by your presence. Appreciate you taking the time to be in the capital city.

And the representative is a great representative in many ways that honor that word and that title. And I just want to thank you for being in Tallahassee during the session.

You know, all of us have the opportunity to speak to different groups that have the chance to

be in the Tallahassee area, particularly during the legislative session, and I can tell you that the impact that you make by visiting with members of the House and the Senate and my Cabinet colleagues is hard to estimate, because as a former member of the State Legislature, I can tell you -- and General McCollum is a former member of the United States Congress.

You know, there are several ways that constituents articulate with public servants, and one of the ways is that you get a bunch of e-mails, perhaps. Another way is that you get a bunch of letters, some of them form letters that somebody sort of signs at the bottom. Another way is that you get a handwritten letter from somebody you work for. And another way is, you show up, and you look that senator or that House member or that CFO or that attorney general or governor in the eye, and you tell them what's on your heart. And the impact is hard to estimate. It makes an extraordinary difference.

So the fact that you have taken your time to be here and you're sharing your concerns and your hopes and your dreams and your desires with those of us who have the privilege to work for you means

1	an awful lot to us. So God bless you. Thank you
2	for being here.
3	(Applause.)
4	(Proceedings concluded at 12:17 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	
3	STATE OF FLORIDA:
4	COUNTY OF LEON:
5	I, MARY ALLEN NEEL, Registered Professional
6	Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing
7	proceedings were taken before me at the time and place
8	therein designated; that my shorthand notes were
9	thereafter translated under my supervision; and the
10	foregoing pages numbered 1 through 121 are a true and
11	correct record of the aforesaid proceedings.
12	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative,
13	employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor
14	relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or
15	financially interested in the foregoing action.
16	DATED THIS 6th day of May, 2008.
17	
18	
19	MARY ALLEN NEEL, RPR, FPR
20	2894-A Remington Green Lane Tallahassee, Florida 32308 (850) 878-2221
21	(830) 878-2221
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