THE CABINET STATE OF FLORIDA

Representing:

DIVISION OF BOND FINANCE

FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION, INSURANCE REGULATION

ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION

FLORIDA LAND AND WATER ADJUDICATORY COMMISSION

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 Wednesday, May 13, 2009, commencing at approximately 9:07 a.m.

Reported by:

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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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PROCEEDINGS 1 2 (The agenda items commenced at 9:25 a.m.) 3 GOVERNOR CRIST: Our next Cabinet meeting will 4 be Wednesday, May 27. 5 And with that, Division of Bond Finance, Ben 6 Watkins. Good morning, Ben. 7 MR. WATKINS: Good morning, Governor. GOVERNOR CRIST: How are you? 8 9 MR. WATKINS: And Cabinet members. Number 1 is approval of the minutes from the March 10 11 24th meeting. 12 CFO SINK: Move it. 13 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second. GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the 14 15 minutes approved without objection. 16 MR. WATKINS: Item 2 is a two-part resolution, The first is a resolution authorizing the 17 18 competitive or negotiated sale of up to 19 \$200 million in right-of-way acquisition and bridge 20 construction bonds, and the second part of the resolution authorizes the issuance of up to a 21 22 billion dollars for the same bonding program. 23 The billion-dollar authorization is simply to 24 initiate validation proceedings, and then that will

-- the individual sales relating to that

authorization, which is intended to cover a four-year period for DOT's work program, will be brought back to you each time we are going to implement a piece of that authorization.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 2?

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion on Item 2.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a second?

CFO SINK: Second.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection.

MR. WATKINS: Item Number 3 is a report of award on the negotiated sale of \$300 million of Lottery revenue bonds. The sale of the bonds was negotiated with a 12-member syndicate led by Merrill Lynch.

In this transaction, we utilized a retail order period and a website, buyfloridabonds.com, print media, newspaper advertising. We had a one-day retail order period where we gave retail investors in Florida priority for orders, and received \$105 million in orders.

Because of the support from retail investors, we were able to then upsize the transaction to 300 million, take institutional orders on the second day, and received about \$130 million in

1 institutional orders, and Merrill Lynch underwrote 2 the balance. We agreed to an interest rate of 5.21 3 percent on that transaction. 4 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move the item. 5 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second. 6 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show 7 Item 3 approved without objection. MR. WATKINS: And Item 4 is a report of award 8 9 on the competitive sale of \$200 million in Public Education Capital Outlay bonds. The bonds were 10 awarded to the low bidder at a true interest cost 11 12 rate of 4.59 percent. 13 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion on Item 4. 14 CFO SINK: Second. 15 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. 16 Item 4 approved without objection. Thank you, Ben. 17 CFO SINK: Ben, Governor. 18 GOVERNOR CRIST: Yes, ma'am. 19 CFO SINK: Can you just give us a little bit 20 of -- it seems that we've been able to come out and do a few more bond issues. Would you just give us 21 22 a brief update on the state of the market and what 23 we see we're going to need to be doing through the 24 summer? Give us a temperature check.

Okay. Market conditions have

MR. WATKINS:

improved markedly since the market disruption post credit crisis in the fourth quarter of 2008. When we came back in 2009, we have executed several transactions using a combination of both negotiated sales and competitive sales.

Currently the market is very strong for high grade securities, so AA or better, with a very simple credit structure like our state general obligation bonds. And so we are able to -- we have benefited from the investors' desire for safety and security, state general obligation bond issues with our high credit ratings. When we have financing programs that are in lower rated categories, the A category or lower, those bond issues are more challenging to execute generally.

So frequent issuers with name recognition and a high credit rating are very much enjoying the benefit of a strong market. Lower rated credits or small and infrequent issuers are still struggling with accessing credit. But the market conditions have improved tremendously relative to the dislocation we had in the fourth quarter of 2008.

CFO SINK: Okay. And when would we expect -I know Moody's has us on watch. Have they said
when they will -- will that watch just continue, or

1 do you expect that they will either affirm or downgrade the State of Florida at some time 2 certain? 3 There's a 90-day window relative 4 MR. WATKINS: to resolving the credit watch. And what the rating 5 6 agencies were really doing was providing us, the 7 State of Florida and the Legislature, with an 8 opportunity to work through the budgetary process, 9 which we have done. We will be providing 10 information on how the State's budget was 11 formulated and balanced and the plan going forward 12 and then get clarity and resolution on that credit watch issue. 13 14 CFO SINK: Okay. Thank you. 15 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Ben. 16 MR. WATKINS: Yes, sir. 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1 GOVERNOR CRIST: Office of Insurance Regulation, Commissioner McCarty. Good morning, 2 3 Kevin. 4 MR. McCARTY: Good morning, Governor and members of the Commission. 5 6 Agenda Item Number 1 is a request for approval 7 for the minutes of March 13th. ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: 8 So move. 9 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second. 10 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the 11 minutes approved without objection. 12 MR. McCARTY: Agenda Item Number 2 is a request for final adoption of proposed Rule 13 690-175.008, referring to no-fault accidents. 14 15 was a subject of some contention in a previous 16 Cabinet meeting. 17 This rule would prohibit an insurance company 18 from charging an additional premium for a 19 policyholder for an accident which was not their 20 fault, and we have interpreted that to mean for 21 both new and renewal policyholders. 22 As a result of the adoption of the rule, we 23 held a public hearing on November 18th and received 24 public comment as well as written comment. And if

I could be allowed, I would like to go through some

of the commentary we received and the analysis we went through.

We received a letter from the Property and Casualty Association of America, PCI, which provided a statistical and actuarial analysis supporting the contention that drivers with not-at-fault accidents constituted a higher actuarial class. The Office has carefully considered this, and while that may be true, it's specifically in violation of the Florida statute, which prohibits an insurer, regardless of an actuarial class, from imposing or requesting an additional premium for new or renewal policies based upon not-at-fault accidents.

The second consideration was proposed by the Florida Insurance Council and NAMIC, which both are here today to speak on the issue, and they said that the Office should not apply the new insured rule because an applicant is different than an insured, and it doesn't apply to an application.

We found this analysis to be flawed. Insurers do not insure applicants; insurers insure policyholders. Applicants don't pay premiums; policyholders pay premiums. And that's contrary to the plain meaning of the law. It makes no logical

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sense for the Legislature to say it prohibits someone renewing a policy from being upcharged for a not-at-fault accident, but allowing it for a new policyholder. Accordingly, we dismissed this as well.

Lastly, you're also going to hear that there's the potential of a growth in the Florida Auto JUA. There was no evidence presented at the hearing that that would be the case. I would like to point out that the Florida Auto JUA currently has seven policyholders. We have one of the most robust, competitive markets in America.

They also claim that rates may go up as a result of that, but I can assure you that the Office will be vigilant in reviewing rate reviews to ensure that they're actuarially sound and consistent with Florida law.

And we would like to yield the floor to my colleagues from the insurance industry, who would like to present their issues.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Certainly. Good morning.

MS. REYNOLDS: Good morning, Governor Crist,
CFO Sink, Commissioner Bronson, and General
McCollum. My name is Liz Reynolds, and I am the
Southeast State Affairs Manager for the National

Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, or NAMIC. NAMIC is a trade association representing more than 1,400 member companies underwriting 40 percent of the property and casualty insurance premium in the United States. In Florida, NAMIC companies write 34 percent of the auto insurance market.

Our members believe that the proposed rule before you today is poor public policy and will result in a negative impact on auto insurance customers. Applicants with not-at-fault accidents, or more accurately, unproven fault accidents on their driving records will likely see increased rates and find it more difficult to obtain coverage.

The Office of Insurance Regulation has for many years now correctly interpreted the Florida statute to treat applicants and insureds differently with respect to the use of unproven fault accidents in the underwriting and rating process.

It makes sense to require insurers to ascertain fault before surcharging existing policyholders or insureds, because companies have access to information necessary for making such a

determination. Applicants, however, are a different story. An insurer considering a new applicant does not have access to crucial information that would make it possible to confirm that unproven fault accidents are truly not-at-fault accidents. And statistics tell us that drivers with past at-fault accidents are more likely to have future claims.

2.2

Is it fair for auto insurance applicants with unproven fault accidents on their records to pay the same rates as applicants with sweet, clean driving records? That's what will happen if this rule is implemented. If applicants with clean records must be pooled with applicants with unproven fault accidents on their records, then rates will rise for all, because losses for the group will increase. Pricing will be less accurate, and low risk or clean drivers will subsidize high risk drivers.

Companies may also simply reject applicants with unproven fault accidents on their records.

The rule would in fact give insurers an incentive to do so. This ultimately could lead to private market disruption and growth in the residual market. Again, many drivers will be left with

higher rates, fewer choices, and the distinct possibility of placement in the JUA.

OIR's current longstanding rule regarding not-at-fault accidents for applicants and for insureds is correct according to the law and is in the best interest of consumers.

Florida does currently enjoy a healthy, competitive auto insurance market. On that we can agree. So there's no reason to create a solution for a problem that does not exist.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you.

MR. NEWMAN: Good morning, Governor and members of the Cabinet. Brian Newman on behalf of the Florida Insurance Council. And I'll echo Ms. Reynolds' comments, and we certainly agree with all the points she raised.

I would only emphasize the fact that the impact of this rule is less choice for applicants with unproven accidents. An insurance company can refuse to write an applicant under this rule that has an unproven accident, and some companies are going to elect to do so if faced with the alternative, if they can't charge an appropriate rate for that individual. And that means less choice for the applicants, and so we don't think

this new rule is consumer-friendly.

Speaking to the legal aspects of it, the words "applicant" and "insured" have different meanings in the industry and are used differently in the same section that you find the statutory prohibition. In particular, paragraph .06 of the same statute prohibits an insurance company from surcharging an applicant or an insured due to a disability. There is no reference to prohibition on an applicant or refusing to write an applicant in the section that we're speaking about here today that the Office of Insurance Regulation claims is authority for this new rule.

And I would again reiterate what Ms. Reynolds told you, and that is, the Office of Insurance Regulation has consistently since this statute has been on the books in its present form applied the statute to allow companies to surcharge applicants for unproven accidents. There has been no change in the statute that precipitated this unnecessary change in the way they interpret it, and we suggest that that's inappropriate. It's not the correct interpretation of the statute, and we ask you to not go forward with this rule.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you. Any questions or

1 comments?

2 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I do.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Yes, please.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: If I could, I would like to ask the insurers if as a rule, all of the insurance companies you represent do charge more for applicants that have unproven, no-fault accidents as opposed to applicants that have what you call a clean record.

MR. NEWMAN: General McCollum, I think that's the prevailing practice in the industry.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Kevin, I would like to ask you, if this is so, will the argument be true, in your opinion, or why wouldn't it be, that the applicants with no record will actually wind up having to pay more because they otherwise would get a lower rate than the ones who have a record of some sort?

MR. McCARTY: I don't have any -- I don't have a breakdown. It is not my understanding that it is the prevailing practice in the industry to upcharge for people who are new business and are changing from one company to another.

There was a contention that this was a longstanding rule. This is not a rule. This was

born out of a disapproval of an individual company that was using this practice. It is an interpretation of the rule that is different than it had been in the past, I would agree with that, but it was the result of a disapproval of the process.

But in order to be fair and to treat all insurers uniformly, we initiated the rulemaking process, because in our legal opinion of my general counsel, the legislative intent was to apply this to both new as well as renewal. And if there is, there was no evidence presented at the hearing that there would be any nonrenewals or nonacceptance of policies based upon the change in this policy.

really as concerned about the nonrenewal feature, though that might, of course, occur, I suppose, as I was about the comments they're making to us today that applicants that have clean records are going to wind up ultimately paying more because of this proportionately to those who have records of accidents that nobody knows whose fault they really were except the word of the applicant.

And it makes common sense that their argument sounds reasonable to me. I just wondered -- but

you don't believe that they're currently charging more, as they've said they are, charging more for those types of applicants?

MR. McCARTY: Again, that was not presented by any individual company at the hearing. I certainly will be happy to do a survey to confirm that, but it is not my understanding that that is the uniform practice. Thank you.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Do either of you want to respond more to that point? I would just -- Governor, with your permission, I would like some clarification. Maybe both of you could comment on it. I'm very interested in this, and I think it has real bearing on this question.

MR. NEWMAN: General McCollum, again, the
Office has consistently interpreted this provision
as not prohibiting a surcharge to an applicant with
an unproven accident, and I believe that that is
the prevailing practice in the industry.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: You believe that they do have the surcharge?

MR. NEWMAN: They do. The prevailing practice
-- and these companies do it differently. I'm not
going to say they all rate the same, but the
prevailing practice in the industry is to surcharge

applicants with unproven accidents.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: And do you concur?

MS. REYNOLDS: Yes, sir, I do.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you. Thank you, Governor.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Certainly. CFO?

CFO SINK: Yes. Let me ask Mr. Newman -- I heard you say that if this rule were to pass, then the companies would elect to refuse new applicants. Are you suggesting that companies don't refuse new applicants now?

MR. NEWMAN: Well, right now they have the option of surcharging that applicant with an unproven accident. If this rule becomes adopted, then the companies are going to be faced with the choice of charging less than they otherwise would have for that applicant with an unproven accident or simply not writing that business at all. What I'm suggesting is that some of the companies are going to elect to not write that business at all, which leaves less choice for that applicant.

CFO SINK: And in the underwriting practices of the company, does it make a difference to them whether someone has one or two no-fault accidents as opposed to maybe eight or nine? Because I could

certainly make the argument that a lot of us have been involved in unproved or accidents that were deemed to be no-fault, and I don't feel that I should have a surcharge because of that.

On the other hand, if you've got an applicant who happens to have been in eight to ten of these so-called no-fault accidents over the course of a year, I would ask that driver to go take the defensive driving course.

MR. NEWMAN: Sure. That's a good point. I think companies will treat these people differently. You know, there's not a uniform practice. Every company has a different rating plan, a different underwriting plan, and we're certainly not suggesting that there's complete uniformity in that regard.

But it is the prevailing practice to charge more premium, to surcharge applicants with unproven accidents. They would charge that applicant, quote, a higher premium to that applicant than they would someone with a completely clean driving record. That we know, and that is the prevailing practice and has been acceptable with the OIR's, you know, heretofore interpretation of this statutory section.

The reason they're promulgating this rule is because they're changing the way they interpret it. I think Commissioner McCarty was correct. There wasn't a prior rule on the books that interpreted this statute in the way that certainly it does now. It was the prevailing interpretation of the actuaries that work for the Office that, you know, "It's okay. Company, you can surcharge an applicant for an unproven accident."

When that changes, some of these companies -I don't know how many. I don't want to mislead
you, CFO Sink. Some of the companies are going to
decide, "Well, we just won't write those
individuals," and that's going to mean less choice
for them.

CFO SINK: Governor, could I just ask one more question?

GOVERNOR CRIST: Of course, certainly.

OFO SINK: This would be for Kevin. Is it an option for the OIR -- let's say, for instance, that this rule is not passed. Is it an option for you all to go back to the Legislature next year and just have them clarify what the true intent was of the law?

MR. McCARTY: Yes, certainly. But I would

1	like to direct your attention to specifically what
2	the statute says and why the OIR has concluded that
3	it does apply to new and renewal. It says,
4	"Imposing or requesting an additional premium for a
5	policy of motor vehicle," et cetera. But then it
6	goes on, therefore, "refusing to renew."
7	If the Legislature had only intended it to
8	apply to renewal, they would have said in the first
9	sentence, "Imposing or requesting an additional
10	premium on a renewal policy," because they were
11	specifying in the second part about nonrenewing,
12	you couldn't do it on a current policyholder. So I
13	think the fact if they meant renewal
14	specifically, then they would have said it in the
15	first paragraph.
16	GOVERNOR CRIST: Commissioner? General,
17	you're good?
18	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I don't have any
19	questions.
20	GOVERNOR CRIST: Any other comments,
21	Commissioner?
22	MR. McCARTY: No, sir.
23	GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. Is there a motion on
24	Item 2?
25	(No response.)

GOVERNOR CRIST: I'll move it. Is there a second?

(No response.)

GOVERNOR CRIST: Failing a second, we're on Item 3.

MR. McCARTY: Agenda Item 3 is a request for final adoption of a proposed amendment to Rule 690-138.005, examinations by non-employees.

In 2007, the Legislature authorized the Office to contract with outside vendors to examine companies. Section 624 and other parts of the Florida Insurance Code requires the Office to periodically examine companies for compliance with the code provisions as well as rules promulgated by the Financial Services Commission. This is particularly important in these challenging economic times when resources have been stretched to allow us to outsource these and save the taxpayers money.

The Legislature set forth specific criteria for selections to make sure there's no conflict of interest. The Legislature also set up a standard so that you charge rates that are consistent with those charged within the industry. This rule implements the legislative change by setting up

process for examination and the amount the examiners are compensated. ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 3. CFO SINK: Second. GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection. Thank you, Commissioner. MR. McCARTY: Thank you, Governor. GOVERNOR CRIST: You're welcome. GOVERNOR CRIST: You're welcome. GOVERNOR CRIST: You're welcome.	1	criteria for charging specialists, establishing a
ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 3. CFO SINK: Second. GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection. Thank you, Commissioner. MR. McCARTY: Thank you, Governor. GOVERNOR CRIST: You're welcome. GOVERNOR CRIST: You're welcome. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	2	process for examination and the amount the
GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection. Thank you, Commissioner. MR. McCARTY: Thank you, Governor. GOVERNOR CRIST: You're welcome. GOVERNOR CRIST: You're welcome. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	3	examiners are compensated.
GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection. Thank you, Commissioner. MR. McCARTY: Thank you, Governor. GOVERNOR CRIST: You're welcome. GOVERNOR CRIST: You're welcome. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	4	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 3.
approved without objection. Thank you, Commissioner. MR. McCARTY: Thank you, Governor. GOVERNOR CRIST: You're welcome. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	5	CFO SINK: Second.
8 Commissioner. 9 MR. McCARTY: Thank you, Governor. 10 GOVERNOR CRIST: You're welcome. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	6	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
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1 GOVERNOR CRIST: Administration Commission, 2 Lisa Saliba. Good morning, Lisa. 3 MS. SALIBA: Good morning, Governor and 4 Cabinet members. 5 We have two items this morning. The first is 6 recommending approval of the minutes from the March 7 24th meeting. ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Move Item 1. 8 9 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second. GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the 10 11 minutes approved without objection. 12 MS. SALIBA: The second item, we have today with us the Honorable Robert Cohen, who is the 13 chief judge and executive director of Division of 14 15 Administrative Hearings, to present their annual 16 report and performance contract. 17 Judge Cohen? MR. COHEN: 18 Thank you, Lisa. 19 GOVERNOR CRIST: Good morning, Your Honor. 20 MR. COHEN: Good morning, Governor, members. 21 I'm pleased to be here to present our annual 22 report. The annual report was filed the 1st of 23 February of this year. And I'll give you some 24 highlights of where we stand today, because so much 25 of that report is based upon last fiscal year,

which ended in mid-2008 in terms of the year-end statistics. I'll try and update it so you'll have a better picture of where we are, because there have been some updates and improvements.

We continue to move forward with our electronic filing, and it's a huge project for us. It's still not mandatory, as we discussed last year, but for the first time this year, the Senate actually asked us to propose some language to make it mandatory in workers' comp cases. And they reviewed the language, and we hope that by next year there will be a little more support to move that through the legislative process.

We're up to over 30,000 electronically filed documents per month in workers' comp, and that has resulted in significant savings, not significant savings to us. We've saved money. By getting everything electronically, we take out the step of having to get a paper document, scan it, upload it into the system so it's on the docket. We have saved. We've made reductions in our staff over the last several years. But it has saved the industry. It has saved the attorneys and the people filing these documents a significant amount of money just in postage, in paper, in courier services, in

everything related to filing documents with us.

Now when they complete the document at their computer, click, filed, done. It's there for them to see. They have a receipt. They can file it up to the last second, and it really does speed up the

process that way.

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We also were given authority last year to engage in the task of serving as the official reporter for agencies who want to give all their final orders, even ones that don't come through proceedings at the Division, but their final orders and the attached documents with those orders and make those available to the public on our website. So far three agencies have started working with us to have this done, and some are well into it. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services -thank you, Commissioner -- is the first one to reach out and go for this. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles also, and the Department of Environmental Protection have all started now with that process. And there is even some discussion that next year the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee may seek to make this a mandatory requirement so that these documents can be available on our website to the

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public for all agencies.

We've done some technical things that have made our systems more secure. Of course, with all of the spamming and the garbage that we receive, as does every agency, we're constantly on the alert and constantly putting up additional firewalls and keeping that out.

We've set up a mirror of our servers in Orlando so that we can do some shuffling around, even though we send things off-site. Our backup goes to sites that are even out of state in case of times of weather or national disasters. We have set up a mirror in Orlando so there can actually be a transfer. If North Florida were shut down for some reason, we would have Central Florida, and vice versa.

We have further expanded our non-state entity work. The school board work is up. We handled again the Senate claims bills this year. Overall, this year, we had 22 percent of our hearing officers were actually for agencies who contract with us and pay us on an hourly basis, which has lessened the burden and will lessen the burden down the road on the agencies who pay to maintain our services.

Our agency referrals have increased again. We raised it up by another 3 percent, the actual cases we received on the adjudication of disputes side.

We've had a greater than 30 percent increase in cases from three agencies. Business and

Professional Regulation, Highway Safety and Motor

Vehicles, and Management Services have all had significant increases in the cases sent to us this year. We've done this, of course, without additional staffing. And, in fact, during the special session this year, we actually lost one of to our ALJ positions, our administrative law judge positions, and so we're one judge fewer now, but certainly able to handle the work.

On the workers' comp side, with all of the changes in legislation, especially in 2003, which greatly affected attorney's fees, there has been a gradual decline in the number of petitions, the number of cases filed with us every year.

The case came out of the Supreme Court last year, the Murray v. Mariner Health case, which put a reasonableness standard back into workers' comp attorney's fees. The Legislature just passed a bill which will remove that reasonableness standard and go back to the amendments that were made in

2003 and will keep the workers' comp law where it is. We expect there to be some more confusion and continued challenges to that statute, the new statute, just as there was the last time.

But what we have really seen this year is that for the first time since 2003, the number of cases — and this is since the end of fiscal year 2007-2008. The number of cases coming in in workers' comp has leveled off. We've not seen that continued decline.

And also, there has always been since 2003 this claim that there would be so many cases where claimants would not be able to get representation and where claimants would be representing themselves without legal counsel. The numbers, in fact, of non-represented claimants is below now what it was three years ago. So claimants are getting lawyers. Lawyers are handling the cases. Lawyers aren't always happy with the size of the attorney's fee, but that's the way the law is written.

The Statewide Nominating Commission, which actually reviews the workers' comp judges and looks at them in terms of initial appointments and reappointments, is doing its job. They submit the

names to the Governor for approval each year. We have been providing them with detailed statistical data on how each judge going up for reappointment has performed in his or her own right, but also in comparison with all the other judges, and that has done two things.

One, it has given them the type of information they need to make good, clear decisions as to whether a judge should be reappointed. But secondly, it also sets the bar a little higher for the judges. No one wants to be in the bottom half of the class, so everyone is pushing hard to get their cases through and move things along.

Actually, we had one judge who was not reappointed by the Nominating Commission in 2008, and there's another judge who was up for reappointment this year who has decided to retire rather than going for reappointment, because that judge's statistics were subpar.

And I think that having this statistical information and putting it out there and really pushing the judges to work hard, while we give them the tools they need to do their jobs, has really shown some benefits, great benefits to the system.

We have made some major physical plant

improvements this past year. We opened the new office in Miami, the workers' comp office, which just moved from one tower in the state office building to another, but new space, more secure space, space that is accessible to any disabled folks, which there are many who come for workers' compensation cases who are disabled. It has really improved the professionalism. It has improved the overall tenor of how cases are handled in that district. And accordingly, we have helped that district improve its statistical data greatly.

We are handling more and more cases by video teleconference. We have ten video teleconference.

We are handling more and more cases by video teleconference. We have ten video teleconferencing sites within our offices around the state where we can handle testimony. We can have the judge stay in Tallahassee and handle hearings. It works great on the shorter hearings, the hearings where there's not a lot of paper, there's not a lot of expert testimony. And it saves a lot of money on travel, which, of course, our travel budget has been tightened up, as has everyone's, and expense budget. So we are adding two more of those sites this year.

And they have been great, not only for the adjudication of disputes program, but for workers'

comp. Some areas of the state are experiencing, of course, because of the downturn in construction, not as many workers' comp claims, and so we have those judges by video handling motion hearings and actually handling hearings by video for judges in those parts of the state that still have a very

As far as our performance standards, on the adjudication of disputes side, we were -- on four of the five standards, we either met or were within a point. On one of the standards, we were off, and it was mainly an error on our part, a batching glitch. When the cases came in from one agency, they didn't get timely set. When I say timely set, this was -- on professional licensure cases, they have to be set within 90 days. They were not all set within 90 days. Our standard is 95 percent must be set within 90 days. Only 87 percent based on that glitch in our scheduling. But we still closed 76 percent of those cases within 120 days, and our performance standard is 77 percent, so we were right on there.

high volume of cases, and it has worked out great.

We closed 5,800 cases this past year on the administrative law side. That beat our standard of 4,400 we were supposed to close this year.

81 percent of all cases were closed within 120 days of filing. The standard is 76 percent, so we were way above that. And then 89 percent of all the cases in the office were set within 90 days of filing.

Most of the ones that aren't set within 90 days are because the agencies or the private parties don't want them within 90 days. They want more time for discovery. They have issues in terms of staffing. Many of the agencies have reduced legal staffs now, and they asked us to work with them to spread the cases out so they can use fewer lawyers to handle the number of cases that come to us. And, of course, our goal is to work with them and to ensure due process, not just to meet a performance standard so we can say we set you early. And we don't engage in the game of we set the hearing, convene the hearing, and then five minutes later, recess the hearing and come back a month later. We really do set these hearings with the intention of going forward and completing the hearing when it's scheduled.

On the workers' comp side, we had remarkable improvement this year. We are still working on a significant backlog in South Florida. Where last

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year we closed over 160,000 cases statewide in workers' comp, this year we closed 116,000 of the petitions. Our performance standard is only to close 45,000 a year, so we're still catching up on this backlog that has been inherited from Miami and from some staffing shortages in Miami over the last five or six years.

Last year when I reported to you, we only had 29 percent of our cases that were closed within the statutory time frames, and that was a terrible number, even though we were closing a backlog of cases, as I said, 160,000. This year, we got up to 52 percent systemwide, so that nearly doubled where we were last year. And that's still -- next year we think we're going to be up there where we should be.

The average days from petition to closure, we're down almost 30 percent this past year.

88 percent of the mediations were held within 130 days, which is required by statute. That beat our performance standard. The number of mediations held was down last year, only 20,000 as opposed to 22,000 the previous year, but 50 percent of the mediations again resulted in settlement of all claims. 60 percent of the mediations resulted in

the settlement of at least some of the claims in the case.

So mediation is still a very cost-effective way of reducing the number of cases that go to hearing. A 50 percent settlement rate is still excellent. We've set our standard at 52 percent, but 50 percent of mediations settling is good in any area of the practice of law.

To conclude, I would just say that I'm honored to stand here again as the director and chief judge of the Division of Administrative Hearings. I take office later this year as the president of the National Association of Administrative Law Judiciary. I'm currently president-elect of that group. I've also been involved in forming this year the National Association of Workers' Comp Judiciary, which we're working with our workers' comp judges and judges in neighboring states, but now we've got some interest from states that aren't so close by, but to improve the professionalism and the quality of the workers' comp judiciary.

And I just have to say about my staff that they are a wonderful, generous, dedicated staff.

I'm proud that even in a year of tightening belts and of budget reductions that we made our gold

MR. COHEN:

Well, I think now that we have

awards in the Florida state employees charitable campaign, and we expect to push forward and do that in the coming year.

I think the Legislature has recognized the important role that we play in the system. While we've experienced some cuts, they have largely kept our complement of judges intact, which allows us to handle the cases in a timely and efficient manner. And we expect no decreases in the level of service this year, even with some cuts that we had, and in fact, we expect to do better this year than we did in the past year.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Your Honor. CFO.
CFO SINK: Thank you, Governor.

Thank you, Judge Cohen. Another good report, very good progress. But one of the things you just touched on -- and I'll be brief -- is the issue of the mandatory electronic filing. I guess the information you sent to us indicated that while we had achieved savings of in excess of a million dollars, that if we do have mandatory filing, that could possibly be yet another million dollars in savings. So what can we do to help push this process along?

1 seen -- with Senate Appropriations, which looked at 2 this issue and said, "Give us some language," I 3 think now that we've seen there is actually some 4 interest among some members who will be back next 5 year and in leadership positions within the Senate, 6 that we're going to try to move this in with the 7 administrative procedures bill that comes in next year and try and get this in. There's not a lot of 8 9 opposition. Of course, we're going to make exceptions for 10 11 people who don't have access to computers, but 12 we're talking about lawyers. For the most part, 13 these people are represented by lawyers, and there 14 aren't many law offices out there anymore --15 CFO SINK: All lawyers have computers now? 16 MR. COHEN: -- without computers. I hope so. 17 Well, please keep our legislative 18 affairs office informed, because I think if all of 19 us can join in with our legislative affairs office, 20 we can make something good happen for the 21 taxpayers. Absolutely. Thank you. 22 MR. COHEN: 23 GOVERNOR CRIST: General. 24 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you, 25 Governor.

How did your budget fare compared to the general courts, the circuit courts and the courts of appeals, the Supreme Court, and all the other active judicial offices?

MR. COHEN: I think we did a lot better, the reason, number one, we're small. We're largely trust funded, especially workers' comp is trust funded on a minimal premium tax assessment. So there were no general revenues involved in the budget, very few items of general revenues that flow to us through the budget. As I said, we lost one judge position in the special session, but lost no positions during the regular session. We did --we lost the rest of our money that was in the OPS money. We lost a little bit of expense money. We lost a little bit of the operating capital outlay money. But other than that, we fared pretty well, and we're quite thankful that we are where we are.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well, you reported it very well today, but I just wanted to clarify that. Of course, the courts have worked hard to get the systems so they don't get subjected to the annual flows of this.

A question for you about something unrelated, but are you familiar with the Davis Productivity

1	Awards?
2	MR. COHEN: Absolutely.
3	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Does your office
4	participate?
5	MR. COHEN: We do, and in fact, we are I
6	think the luncheon is coming up soon, because we
7	have received an award this year for our electronic
8	filing system.
9	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Good. Well, I was
10	going to say, the things you're reporting on sound
11	like they ought to come under that aegis, and I
12	know some of us up here look at those as some
13	guidepost for efficiencies that some of the offices
14	in the state do or don't do. So thank you.
15	Appreciate it, Governor.
16	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you very much. Is
17	there a motion on the item?
18	CFO SINK: Oh, I move it. I'm sorry.
19	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
20	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
21	approved without objection.
22	MR. COHEN: Thank you, Governor.
23	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, chief.
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1	GOVERNOR CRIST: Lisa Saliba, welcome back.
2	MS. SALIBA: Thank you.
3	GOVERNOR CRIST: Florida Land and Water
4	Adjudicatory Commission.
5	MS. SALIBA: Governor and Cabinet members, we
6	have one item today. We present for your final
7	approval a rule establishing the Wiregrass
8	Community Development District in Pasco County.
9	CFO SINK: I move it.
10	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
11	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
12	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
13	approved without objection.
14	MS. SALIBA: Thank you very much.
15	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Lisa.
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1	GOVERNOR CRIST: Board of Trustees. Bob
2	Ballard, good morning, sir.
3	MR. BALLARD: Good morning, Governor. Good
4	morning, Cabinet members. I'm standing in for
5	Secretary Mike Sole.
6	GOVERNOR CRIST: Where is he today?
7	MR. BALLARD: He's in South Florida, and I
8	believe he's got a land negotiation that he's
9	working on.
10	GOVERNOR CRIST: A very important one.
11	MR. BALLARD: Yes, sir.
12	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Bob.
13	MR. BALLARD: Item 1 is the consideration of a
14	request to and we have three requests, to
15	approve the Guana Tolomato Matanzas National
16	Estuarine Research Reserve management plan, approve
17	the two updated management plans for the Guana
18	River Marsh Aquatic Preserve and the Pellicer Creek
19	Aquatic Preserve, and expand the boundary of the
20	GTM NERR to include the Matanzas State Forest and
21	the 2003 addition to the Faver-Dykes State Park.
22	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I would move
23	Item 1, Governor.
24	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
25	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Are

there any speakers on this item, Bob?

2 MR. BALLARD: No, sir.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Could I make a comment?

GOVERNOR CRIST: Please.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I would just like to say that, Bob, this is to my way of thinking one of the most important pieces of business we're doing. I know we're going about it quietly probably this morning, but this is a lot of acreage. It's an incredible piece of property, and this plan is very, very important. I think people in Florida are well served by the preservation efforts that are being made in this particular case, and I'm proud of your team for what they've done.

MR. BALLARD: Thank you, sir. This is over 60,000 acres, and it's a great partnership with not only the federal government -- and we get a lot of grant money by being in this partnership. So it's a great partnership with all of our partners, including Forestry, State Parks, and others in the counties around this area.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you. Very good. It has been moved and seconded. Show it approved

1 without objection.

MR. BALLARD: Item 2 is a request for consideration of an option agreement to acquire three noncontiguous tracts of land totaling 574 acres. These tracts are within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Blackwater River State Forest, and they are also within the Yellow River Ravines Florida Forever project. This is an acquisition from the Nature Conservancy. It is located in Santa Rosa County, and the consideration is for \$1,275,475, and this is 75 percent of appraised value.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion on Item 2.

CFO SINK: Second.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection.

MR. BALLARD: Item 3 is a request for consideration of an option agreement to acquire approximately nine-tenths of an acre within the Pillsbury Mound Florida Forever project from South Florida Museum and the Bishop Planetarium. This is located in Manatee County. It's just inland of the Manatee River.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Move Item 3.

1 CFO SINK: Second. GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it 2 3 approved without objection. 4 MR. BALLARD: That concludes our typical agenda. Governor, if I may, the CFO's office 5 through the Cabinet aides has asked that we bring 6 7 forward things that have passed and have not passed 8 during the session that relate to the Board of 9 Trustees, and I would promise to go through this 10 quickly if you will indulge us. 11 GOVERNOR CRIST: Sure, please. 12 CFO SINK: I know you're prepared for this, 13 Bob, but what I'm thinking now, because we have a 14 couple of other issues, is maybe to defer this 15 until the next meeting when Secretary Sole will be 16 present. I mean, I like you fine, but I hate to 17 put you on the spot. MR. BALLARD: You have just made my day. 18 19 Thank you. 20 GOVERNOR CRIST: Congratulations, Bob. CFO SINK: Yes, we don't need -- thank you, 21 22 We'll let Secretary Sole come and take 23 the heat. Thank you for being prepared, though. 24

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1	GOVERNOR CRIST: State Board of
2	Administration, Ash Williams.
3	MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning.
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: Good morning, Ash.
5	MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning, Governor and
6	members of the Board. Item 1 is minutes from our
7	April 28 meeting. Request approval.
8	GOVERNOR CRIST: I'm sorry. I couldn't hear
9	what you said.
10	CFO SINK: Minutes. I move approval of the
11	minutes.
12	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you.
13	GOVERNOR CRIST: There's a motion on the
14	minutes. Is there a second?
15	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
16	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the
17	minutes approved without objection.
18	MR. WILLIAMS: Item is a fiscal sufficiency
19	for the Department of Transportation right-of-way
20	acquisition and bridge construction bonds.
21	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Move Item 2.
22	CFO SINK: Second.
23	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show
24	Item 2 approved without objection.
25	MR. WILLIAMS: Item 3 is an emergency rule

1 request for the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund 2 to put out information reflecting changes in the 3 legislative session. 4 GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 3? 5 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 3. 6 CFO SINK: Second. 7 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it 8 approved without objection. 9 Governor, can I just --GOVERNOR CRIST: CFO. 10 11 CFO SINK: -- ask a few questions about the 12 Cat Fund? I understand, Ash, that the Cat Fund 13 Advisory Committee met yesterday -- and my 14 representative, Robert Tornillo, was there -- and 15 that there was quite a lot of conversation around 16 the debt capacity study. 17 MR. WILLIAMS: Yes. 18 CFO SINK: As it was explained to me, and it 19 may or may not be right, that there was a -- the 20 advisors gave us a broad range of what, in the event of a storm, we might be able to bond out, and 21 22 I heard the range was from 4 to \$10 billion. 23 was a lot of conversation around that. 24 Would you kind of shed some light on that, 25 because that was obviously part of the conversation when our advisor came at a previous meeting and suggested that the Board not take any action regarding the fund because of the market conditions. And I would just like for you to share what you heard out of the meeting yesterday, because I think it's important for all of us to know.

MR. WILLIAMS: Of course. The summary was correct. There were a range of opinions expressed by different financial institutions. The dispersion among them was quite substantial. John Forney of Raymond James, our financial advisor, summarized those with the conclusion that the issuance capacity estimate should remain where we estimated it at last point, which is \$8 billion.

As Mr. Watkins from the Division of Bond
Finance suggested earlier, we're in a market
environment that has continued to improve, but it
has improved more consistently and with greater
depth for high quality credit issuers. And there
was some disparity of view among the different
investment banking firms at the Advisory Council
yesterday as to what that issuance range should be.
And actually, the range was even broader on the
high side. I want to say the highest number that

1 was mentioned was --

CFO SINK: Twelve.

MR. WILLIAMS: Twelve-plus billion dollars, so a very wide range. And our thinking is, given direction that we're headed broadly, that staying with the 8 billion is probably a good number.

It may also being worthy of note that some of the same institutions who are involved more directly in the investment banking side are also formulating products they would like to sell us that would guarantee commitments of capacity should the capacity not be there in the open marketplace, so perhaps that should be weighed as well.

CFO SINK: And, Governor, if I could ask just a couple more.

I think one of the things that has been shed

-- that has seen the light of day is the issue of

pricing on this availability, which was not-- we

didn't inquire of it, and it wasn't disclosed when

you did the previous report, but it sounded to me

like we had said that there would be capacity. But

can you share with us at what pricing?

MR. WILLIAMS: Sure. The capacity numbers that are on the large side would assume a willingness to step up the yield on the paper to

attract buyers. And the implication could be -and again, this is -- who knows where markets would
actually be at this point in time, but the
implication could be that you have yields in the
high single digit, low double digit ballpark.

And to put that in perspective, one of the proposals that we've seen from one of the investment banks for them to offer capacity suggested a significant up-front payment in return for a commitment to buy a certain amount of paper with a yield in the low teens.

So when you hear that sort of offer with an up-front payment, and we're saying we can access the market ourselves if we pay up a bit in yield potentially -- and with the markets in flux the way they are, I think looking ahead, it has to be taken with a grain of salt, certainly. But I think it's conservative to say that one might very well have to pay up for significant capacity, particularly if the downgrade issue that Mr. Watkins referred to earlier moves forward.

CFO SINK: So this 15 to 18 percent number that I heard maybe second- or thirdhand is not accurate?

MR. WILLIAMS: That seems like a very rich

1	number. Obviously
2	CFO SINK: Well, regardless, a double digit
3	number, compared to what we're accustomed to
4	issuing bonds for, in the 4 to 5 percent range, is
5	pretty
6	MR. WILLIAMS: Sobering.
7	CFO SINK: substantial and enormous and
8	gets us in debt ratio problems for sure on the
9	assessments.
10	All right. I just wanted to clarify that for
11	all of us.
12	GOVERNOR CRIST: Great. Thank you, CFO.
13	Item 4.
14	MR. WILLIAMS: Item 4 was another Cat Fund
15	rule request. We would like to withdraw that at
16	this time and come back when we've had the benefit
17	of summarizing all the rule changes needed and come
18	back to you with that all at once, so a motion to
19	withdraw would be appropriate.
20	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move withdrawal
21	of Item 4.
22	CFO SINK: Second.
23	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show
24	Item 4 withdrawn without objection. That's a wrap.
25	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Governor.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Excuse me. General.

CFO SINK: Yes, Governor. I thought Ash was going to, if it would be your pleasure, respond to a letter that I sent asking him the status of some of the suggestions that I had made a little over a year ago about some reform issues at the Board.

And, of course, at that time we were operating with General Milligan, who was graciously serving in an interim capacity. And Ash has now been here for six months, and so he's got his feet on the ground, I hope, and I would just like a review of where we stand on these suggestions, and I do have a couple of motions to make.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Sure.

MR. WILLIAMS: I'll be happy to walk you through a quick summary if you like.

CFO SINK: Thank you.

MR. WILLIAMS: Since the Local Government Pool events of the fourth quarter of 2007, we've made a number of changes that integrate a number of the recommendations, CFO, that were made, that you made in early 2008. We've also pursued the requirements of House Bill 2422, which restructured the Local Government Pool and established reporting, a Local Government Participant Advisory Council, et cetera.

We have acted or are in the process of acting on recommendations from several audits that have been conducted over the past 18 months, some by outside parties, some at the initiation of the State Board. We have also looked at recommendations from independent consultants and tried to digest lessons that have been learned through the whole Local Pool experience. Many of these changes compliment one another. Some preempt others.

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Specifically, if we look at the local government investments area and reforming the LGIP, we have continued to look at and pursue legal remedies and potential settlements with those institutions that sold certain of the securities that became illiquid in the Local Government Pool. And as a matter of fact, I had a meeting as recently as yesterday on that subject.

The LGIP under the management of Federated

Investors has in fact been stabilized. It has

maintained its AAAm rating, and we've seen some

growth in deposits, roughly three-quarters of a

billion dollars. Assets under management in the

Local Pool are currently 6.1 billion. That's up

significantly from the pool's low after the wave of

redemptions were experienced.

The Local Government Participant Advisory

Council that is made up of local government

officials who are in fact investors in the Local

Pool and who also have investment expertise, by

statute appointed, of course, by you, the Trustees,

and subject to confirmation by Senate, is in place.

We've had our first meeting. It went very well.

Our second meeting will be coming up in the

not-too-distant future. The meeting agenda, the

minutes, the materials, and all audio recordings of

the actual proceedings are posted on our website so

that all Local Pool participants have access to

In addition, the quality, frequency, and depth of communications with our Local Government Pool participants I think have increased pretty significantly and include better organized and more — a more comprehensive and better organized, dedicated website for Local Pool participants. We also provide on that website regular updates, weekly holdings, detailed disclosure, enrollment documents, performance analysis, fees, publications, investment guidelines, and other things that may be of interest.

We've established quarterly phone calls that

are open to all Local Government Pool participants that are jointly hosted by Federated and the SBA.

I did the last one myself and would anticipate being on them on an ongoing basis. These are open to all pool participants. We give people a briefing on market conditions, what's going on with the organization and the pool, and take any questions anyone may have.

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We've also recently named one of the senior officers at the Board to be responsible for relationship management. One of the things that has taken place over the years is that the mandates managed by the Board have increased dramatically. We have 36 different trust funds currently. for those client investors to really understand what's going on, I think we should do more than simply post information on the Web or send them reports. We should periodically meet with them, ask them what their understanding of their investment relationship is, answer any questions they have about their portfolio, our organization, the market environment, risks, et cetera. So we're going to be moving into that area of relationship management very much the way a private investment firm might service its institutional clients.

We've made a number of operational changes in the LGIP that really are probably beyond the level of detail you would want to go into this morning, but suffice it to say, there has been a great deal done there, and I think the ultimate measure of the propriety and acceptance of those measures can be seen in the mood of our local government investor clientele. I don't think those assets under management would have increased as they have if there hadn't been progress. We have actually won mandates back and had Local Government Pool participants who redeemed in full come back and reinvest, and I think part of it is our effort to respond.

I had a letter, for example, received last

Friday morning from a local government manager in

Crystal River, and I returned the call myself and

talked with him at some length. He was delighted

with that level of access. He's going to be

recommending that they grow their investments with

us going forward.

Some of the broader reforms that were mentioned in your 2008 list, in the area of ethics, there are a number of things I would like to report on there. First of all, we have investor

protection principles. We talked about these and some of our side letter provisions in the context of placement agents at our last meeting. But I think it's worthy of note that these investor protection principles go far beyond placement agents and look at conflicts and alignment of interests holistically between the State Board and those firms who would either be broker-dealers for us, investment managers for us, or investment consultants for us.

We also have ethics principles that Federated Investors attests to on an annual basis to ensure that there are no conflicts there. We have ethics disclosure, or rather ethics agreements that are signed by SBA staff on an annual basis. Everyone who comes to work for us signs documents attesting to the ethical standards we expect, and we have annual training for all employees on ethical certification and the expected ethical behavior.

Lastly, we have an employee hotline that is operated by a third party outsourced firm, so that if anybody who works for the SBA or does business with the SBA at any point has a perception that there's anything untoward going on, they can make a call to an 800 number that's completely outside the

SBA and vent whatever their concern is. The one person who has access to that vendor at the State Board is our inspector general, and he reports directly to me. So if there's anything that should come up through that channel, there's a cross-check.

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We have also, I think, ramped up the activity in the Audit Committee. I attend all the Audit Committee meetings myself. I did one last Thursday for a couple of hours. It was very productive. think the rapport there has improved significantly over the past six or seven months. You can confirm that with your own appointees to the Audit Committee.

At the last meeting, we had as part of the Audit Committee meeting a call with Deloitte. reason that's relevant is, you may recall that Deloitte is the firm with whom we have contracted to advise us on building an integrated enterprise risk management and compliance system that is independent of the individual asset classes. That's a significant change from the traditional business model at the SBA.

That initiative has progressed well. It began in the fall of '08 with Deloitte doing an

assessment of our operations at a high level of detail internally and comparing those with best practice for SEC-registered private investment advisors. They came back to us with a number of specific policy recommendations. We are adopting those and will create the new integrated investment -- or enterprise risk management and compliance unit probably in July of this year. And phase 2, which we expect to receive shortly, is a much more detailed, execution-oriented set of recommendations having to do with staffing, resources, software, et cetera.

The subsequent phase will extend this same work to cover the Cat Fund and defined contribution activities and other administrative activity, and will also include guiding us on the creation and implementation of a total fund risk model, which will allow us from a ground-up securities position level basis to look at our aggregate risks and model how those will change with the addition or subtraction of certain securities.

So that's a quick summary of where we are.

And I think on the questions of governance in your

2008 ideas with regard to the structure of the

Board, the activity frequency and depth and

reporting relationship of the Investment Advisory

Council and Audit Committee, et cetera, I guess my

comment, my response there would be that we're your

staff, and we'll do the best we can under any

governance model you feel is best, and we'll be

happy to serve you there. That's probably more

your place than it is mine to tell you what the

governance structure should be.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: CFO, on your proposals back then, one of the main ones you focused on at the very beginning was the litigation issue, which we were worried about. And I think it should be pointed out, because I would certainly like to see the Governor sign it, that we did pass the -- the Legislature passed the Investor Protection Act this session. That act was one that our office drafted in working with the Office of Financial Regulation.

And if you'll recall, back when we got into all this discussion, we didn't have the tools at the Attorney General's Office to go forward, the authority to do some of the litigation and the work that we now will have in this bill, Governor, CFO, and Ash.

And I don't want to go into all the details of

it, but let me say that both on the civil side,
this legislation that Representative Grady
sponsored in the House and Senator Richter in the
Senate, this legislation would give the authority
to the Attorney General's Office to initiate, with
the approval of the OFR, an investigation into a
lot of the securities matters that previously we
weren't investigating.

And on the criminal side, the statewide prosecutor did not previously -- does not until you sign this bill, if you do, have the authority --

GOVERNOR CRIST: I'm pretty sure I will.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I hope you will.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Good lobbying effort.

authority after you sign it that he doesn't have now to prosecute under the securities law fraud, securities fraud and go after money laundering. So I think that's a very -- that bill is a very important step to investor protection, and I just wanted to add that to your report, in the sense that it's good tag-on.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I'm glad to hear you probably will sign it. I'm encouraged.

CFO SINK: So am I.

Thank you very much. Obviously, last year a good amount of the focus was placed on the reforms that were needed at the LGIP. And like you, I have heard good feedback from the investors and the participants as I've gone around the state.

And I'm very interested in this Deloitte project, which sounds like it's going into a great amount of depth and will result in some changes in the way the oversight and the risk management is handled at the Board.

But to the other -- Governor and Attorney

General, one of the things that has just bothered

me ever since I got here was that we three are the

ones who are overseeing this -- it used to be a

\$125 billion State Retirement System, plus, as it

came to light, these other 33 mandates. And one of

the questions I might ask is, is it appropriate for

our staff who's managing the retirement system to

have so many other mandates, and how did they

happen to come up? And for us to spend maybe 10 or

15 minutes every two weeks that's tacked on to the

end of a Cabinet meeting, when a lot of other

things have happened, and sometimes the other

business of the Cabinet runs well into -- almost to

the noon hour, and this is just our afterthought, the Board.

I think if we looked at the board structure probably of other similar sized funds, or even smaller sized funds, that you would see that the board members would be there focused on management, focused on -- we would have reports from the Investment Advisory Committee directly to us. We would have -- certainly good governance says that you have the chair of the Audit Committee who comes to every meeting and reports specifically on the independent activities of the Audit Committee per se.

And one of the things that I did do when we came here -- I think it has been the practice historically that each of our IGs formed the Audit Committee. I have appointed an independent outside person to be my representative on the Audit Committee, and I think he -- he's Bill Sweeney. I think he's making a huge difference.

And then there are other -- we would have perhaps a legal report in some depth. And to me, it just lends itself to more than just 15 minutes every two weeks. So I would like to -- and, of course, we need to discuss this, but I'm prepared

meetings, probably out at the Hermitage Center, and structure a board meeting that looks more like what a corporate type board meeting would look like so that the three of us can begin to get more information directly from some — the people other than just the executive director who typically appears before us. So, Governor, I would like to have some conversation and discussion about that.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Certainly, certainly.

General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: If I could,
Governor and CFO, I think the idea of getting our
advisory board together with us more regularly is a
good idea, whether we do that in a quarterly
structured meeting out at the offices off-campus,
so to speak, in your offices, Ash, or whether we
just do it at the end of a Cabinet meeting. I
think in large measure, the time the Governor has
as the Chairman of this Board of Trustees is
certainly something that should be taken into
account, but I would like to see that, Governor.

I talk to my appointees regularly, and you probably talk to yours, and that's what we should be doing. But I don't feel I share in the benefit

always of the views that are probably being expressed by the others. There are six. I don't know who might be watching this at home, but there are six on this advisory board, and they principally advise you, Ash, am I right, and you have regular meetings with the advisory board? I think we ought to explain that for everybody listening at home, that this is a regular thing that you call them in on and they participate.

Describe for us what our advisory appointees are doing. We each appoint two of them. What do they do?

MR. WILLIAMS: The Investment Advisory Council is a statutory body. Florida law requires that the individuals appointed -- and the appointments are made by you Trustees, an aggregate of six appointments. The law requires that these individuals have investment expertise and experience as a qualification. They're subject to Senate confirmation. They serve for multi-year terms.

And as a practical matter, over the years, what has evolved is a pattern where we hold quarterly public meetings. They are noticed in advance. Materials are sent out in advance to the

members in very significant detail going into investment performance, the attribution information relating to performance, risk information, any organizational issues we may have, and perhaps most importantly from your standpoint, any proposed changes in investment policy or any changes in risk profile or any changes in strategy as a consequence of market environment.

So those meetings take place quarterly in a public forum. The transcripts are commonly, I believe, posted on our website. There's full background. They're open to the public. The press commonly attend. We generally have a dial-in line open so anyone who wants to participate and can't be present can dial in and listen to the meeting.

And they've been very, very useful events.

Before we bring any policy recommendations to you,
they have been vetted in public by the IAC as the
final checkpoint on the analysis that we've done
internally together with our outside consultants
and investment advisors, all of whom, by the way,
attest to being fiduciaries, so they have full
liability for the advice they give us, but it's a
cross-check.

I think the other thing that I've always seen

in the IAC is, I view them as a personal resource.

These are capable folks, and I speak with them regularly. As a matter of fact, I guess it was Thursday before last, I spent a couple of hours with one of them after hours. We went for a walk in the woods and talked about a number of market opportunities and what have you. That was just something we did because it was of interest to the

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ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well, Ash, I think my point in having you describe it is that we are structured, I believe the three of us agree, differently than some of the other states in how we operate overseeing the pension funds and the responsibilities of the State Board of Administration. The three of us as elected Trustees, elected office holders who are the Trustees, through the legislative direction you have there in the structure actually have delegated -- or the Legislature delegated this group of advisors to be the ones who do this interface and oversee what might be otherwise done by a board, if you want to call it that, in some other state. I just wanted to clarify that.

But I do want to amplify something the CFO is

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two of us.

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saying. I would like to have the benefit of more regular opportunities -- and quarterly sounds good to me, four times a year -- to interface with all of these folks that are on the council, to hear what they say, because the only time I get to hear -- I believe we had them up here one time, I think, in some meeting, Governor, since I've been in office. The only time I hear from my two appointees -- I could call any of them, but they're the ones who call me. That's probably who calls you and so forth. But to have all six of them -- I know they might not all be able to come, but all six of them potentially there to answer our questions, allay our concerns, be involved with us, would be a good idea. Now, whether it's a full-fledged meeting with -- you know, I'm not sure of that, but the Audit Committee, I would like to hear from them too.

So I think the CFO is right in the broad sense of this. I don't know that we need to formalize that, but I think you certainly should have the authority and know that at least I would join the CFO in interest in having the opportunity to have a report beyond Ash, not -- Ash, we love you. You're doing a great job as far as I know, but we would

like to have a report from our team that advises you more regularly. I think that's really what you're suggesting, CFO, and I certainly would concur in that.

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CFO SINK: Well, I would like to make a motion that the Board, in addition to the regular kind of ministerial business that has to come at the Cabinet meetings, the things that are timely, like fiscal sufficiency and that sort of thing, that we hold quarterly board meetings just like other professional boards do, where we would discuss the business of the SBA in the sunshine, that at these meetings we would have reports directly to us from all the advisory committees, including the Investment Advisory Committee and the Audit Committee, and we would get a legal report. should have a report from the inspector general --I would be curious to know if any calls have been coming in -- and that we would begin this later this summer after our summer break.

So, Governor, that's the motion that I'm going to offer.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Very good.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Governor, I would just like to know your thinking on this, because

1 you've got to call it. It's your time. You're the 2 chairman. I'm willing to have these meetings, but 3 whether we structure it formally or not, I think 4 you need to tell us, because you are our chairman. 5 GOVERNOR CRIST: Well, I appreciate that, 6 General. Thank you. I would concur. I think that 7 the notion of having quarterly meetings is a good idea. I think it's a productive measure. 8 9 second it. And I think that by doing so, we have a 10 better opportunity and the public at large has a 11 better opportunity to see the inner workings of the 12 SBA, and that's really what it's all about. 13 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well, I certainly 14 concur. I just wanted to give you the opportunity 15 to express that view before I just wound up saying, "Hey, let's embrace it. Go do it." But I agree 16 17 with it. I agree with it. 18 CFO SINK: Well, it's more time -- it's more 19 time-consuming, obviously, for the three of us, but 20 I think it's --21 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well, it's 22 important that we do it. 23 CFO SINK: Especially in these times. 24 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: No, it's very 25 important that we do it. I think that's a very --

and if you wanted to have a vote on it, I'm ready
to vote yes.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. All in favor signify by saying aye.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Aye.

CFO SINK: Aye.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Aye.

CFO SINK: Governor, I do have a second motion that I would like to present.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Certainly.

alluded to is the governance structure of the SBA.

And General McCollum, as you said, of course, the three of us, it's in the constitution that the three of us are the board of the State Board of Administration. And we are three elected officials that came here — that were elected by the people to serve, enormous numbers of duties. In addition to the work we do here as Cabinets members, obviously each one of us has — and certainly, you, Governor, have enormously large government operations to run. And I think that we ought to — that the State ought to consider expanding the membership of the Board of Trustees. That was just an idea that I put forward.

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I'm getting ready to make a motion that we name a group, a working group that I would like to discuss with the two of you who would work over the summer to look at the best practices in terms of governance structures, look at what other states do.

Some states have a single trustee, which I would never agree with. That's why New York is in a problem right now, because of conflicts and political influence peddling because they had a single trustee.

But in other states, the board representation is much broader. It has representatives who come from the investment or the financial world. Some of them have requirements that participants -- or there is employee representation on the board.

So the idea that I threw last year was that we could expand from three to five, add a financial professional, add an investment professional, and that was just one idea. Clearly, whatever we may or may not decide to come up with has got to go to the Legislature, and then they next spring would have to agree to put it on the ballot for a constitutional amendment.

So I'm just opening this up for discussion,

that either our chiefs of staff or each of us could appoint some independent people to work over the summer and come back to us by the 1st of September with a study of the range of options that we might offer in terms of proposals to go to the Legislature next year.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: May I comment,
Governor?

GOVERNOR CRIST: Yes, of course, General, sure.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Let me say that I have no problem with my staff working with yours or both on yours on any ideas that might be out there. I want to state, though, up front my own thinking.

I'm a little skeptical, CFO, about changing the board structure, us, the three Trustees, to add anyone to it who is not an elected official who has the same more or less rank. We might maybe want to bring in Commissioner Bronson or something to this. But I'm skeptical about that, and I just state that up front. But I'm very open to the idea that we might find a way to add some expertise to the Advisory Council that we were just talking about meeting regularly.

My personal concept of this, just looking at

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the rest of the country -- and I have done, as you have, looked at all that, especially in light of all the news that has been going on about the problems some of the others are having. And I'm thinking, despite the Investment Pool issue that came up earlier, we actually have done remarkably better in terms of some of this than others have. And while I'm game to look at it, my thinking is that we don't want to fix something that ain't broken, as they say.

And so I would urge that whatever we do, be it an informal, ad hoc group of our team, and then they come back and we have further discussion on it. But I'm particularly interested in hearing what the Advisory Council members currently say, but I'm thinking that maybe we each appoint another Advisory Council member. Maybe that's the route we go. You don't have to change to constitution to do that, and the expertise that you are looking for and I'm looking for that maybe we're missing in all this could be added in that way. But that's just so that the creative thinking of whoever is meeting can go beyond the idea of just looking at changing our board as such, which is a more difficult process.

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CFO SINK: Oh, well, absolutely. It has to get 60 percent of the people in Florida to agree.

What about if I offer a motion that the three of us identify a person from our staffs by -- let's say we need to identify our person by June the 15th, because if we don't appoint anybody, then the group doesn't meet, but that we each appoint a person by June the 15th to work on the project over the summer, to look at all of these options, whether it's to expand the Investment Advisory Committee, whether we need an Audit Committee --

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I'll second the motion. That's fine.

CFO SINK: And come back and report to us by September the 1st. If it might be your pleasure, I'll have my chief of staff, Jim Cassady, kind of take the lead on getting everybody together, or it doesn't matter, but somebody needs to be in charge.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I don't care who takes the lead. There are only three of us. don't -- you know, it's the Governor's pleasure as far as I'm concerned.

CFO SINK: They all work together pretty well. ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Again, I would

yield to my chairman, the Governor. 1 CFO SINK: The chair. Are you going to 2 3 volunteer Eric to do it? 4 GOVERNOR CRIST: Well, you already volunteered 5 Jim, so I'll let you. No, I think it's a great 6 idea. 7 CFO SINK: He's not looking very happy back there. Look at those arms crossed. 8 9 GOVERNOR CRIST: No, I think it's a great It's always good to study, it's always good 10 11 to review, and it's always good to analyze the way 12 things are being done, especially when it relates 13 to so much of the people's money. And so I think it's a wonderful idea. It sounds like it's a 14 15 unanimously approved motion. 16 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Something else, 17 and I'm going to be brief, Governor, if I might. 18 GOVERNOR CRIST: Of course. 19 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Ash, there was a 20 disturbing article I know you've read and we've all read in the St. Petersburg Times May the 2nd about 21 22 the Investment Pool, and all that went on, and 23 different things that were said, and whether there 24 were too risky options out there. All of that goes

to things we've been over quite a bit here.

think most of us, all of us up here are very satisfied with the responses that we've gotten. And we, as you know, hired outside folks even before you came aboard to advise us in the Investment Pool matters being resolved, and I think in a very appropriate way right now and has come a long way to completion. So I'm not asking you to report more on that, except to respond to some of the article, some of the specifics that were disturbing, if you know the answers, because I realize some of this took place before your watch.

The article says that in the summer of 2007 when Bloomberg had a number of pieces, I guess two articles that came out about the tranches and the collateralized debt obligations that might be in our funds or not in our funds, that our spokesman, Michael McCauley, was, you know, checking around and came out to -- came to the conclusion that certain things we didn't do, because he was asked specifically if the pension fund has exposure to the firms that were selling the collateralized debt obligations. And he went on down to give some responses over time that this article says were very misleading, inaccurate, false in part, et cetera.

And the part they say was false, it says,

"McCauley wrote that the pension fund held CDOs but
said none was tied to the subprime portion of the
market. He capitalized the word 'none.' That was
false. At the time, the pension fund had at least
five CDOs linked to the subprime market."

Do you know the accuracy of this reporting in terms of the accuracy of his response, which apparently was being labeled in the paper as misleading or false?

MR. WILLIAMS: Well, obviously, I wasn't there at the time. What I do know is that there's a tremendous periodicity that affects the accuracy of information in this area, and here's what I'm talking about. When you say a security linked to subprime or did you have subprime exposure, the structures that the SBA owned in the Local Government Pool and elsewhere were in fact structures that in and of themselves were investment grade, in most cases, the highest investment grade, and in some cases might have also been insured by a monoline credit guarantor. So when you're buying a product and it's a AAA product, I think the focus was probably on the structure itself.

And the other question is, when you're looking at an asset-backed security and you're looking at what the assets are that are backing it, the nature of those assets can change over time. Mortgages that in late 2006, early 2007 might have been performing and might have as a structure been investment grade, by December of 2007 could very well have been downgraded to subprime status. And that's why it's important -- why I said periodicity, because the period you're talking about when the question was asked and when it was answered, if you're looking at it in the context of what we know today, could be different.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: So you think this article is wrong in its conclusions on this point?

MR. WILLIAMS: I know Mike McCauley, and I think Mike McCauley is an honest and forward-looking person who wasn't trying to deceive anyone. And that's not our culture.

As a matter of fact, we now have continued -and that's why we've embraced the outreach that we
have to the local governments, because we're in the
trust business, and if we can't be open with our
clients, look them in the eye and tell them the
truth and have them accept that we are telling them

the truth, we have a problem.

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There is no question that in the past, for whatever reason, there were perceptions that the level of openness was not what it could be. I think people have perceived that. They've learned lessons and are trying just as hard as we can to go in the right direction. And I think greater openness in every channel we can reach is in our interest.

For example, we continue improving our web pages and will, but as an example, the SBA's home page right now includes updated information on the AUM of every single one of our 36 funds. assets under management. We have all our current investment reports. We have our current monthly and quarterly reports to you, the Trustees, on the website. We're providing information on our debt service accounts and on other things that could be of interest, including corporate governance. also have on our website -- we have two websites that are linked, sbafla.com and myfrs.com. myfrs.com website, which provides information to FRS beneficiaries, has had 1.6 million visits in the past 12 months, the most recent 12-month period. That's a lot of information given out to

people.

We also have a service that we contract out through Ernst & Young that provides independent financial guidance not just on the selection of employment options and benefits under either the Florida investment plan or the Florida retirement plan, but financial advice generally. If any of you in this room as beneficiaries have an issue financially and you want guidance, you can call Ernst & Young for free and get a personalized, customized advisory package from them. We had 198,901 beneficiaries take advantage of that service in the most recent 12-month period.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I think this is very commendable, Ash, but back when this was all going on, we weren't as transparent when the Investment Pool issue came along as you are now. That's a great step forward.

I have one other question about this article.

I could ask a lot, but I'm not going to do that.

These are the two that disturbed me the most that I wanted you to respond to.

It says, "In 2007, Mike Lombardi headed the SBA's short-term trading desk." There are quite a few things talking about Mike's activities, but

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what bothered me was the portion of the article that talked about before Lombardi's short-term trading desk, and I'm just quoting from the article, bought securities, it received confidential memos, e-mails and investor reports from brokers and sponsors that screamed out warnings. Some examples from the reports, quote, There is currently no market for the securities, unquote; quote, rating agencies may not fully reflect the true risk of an investment; quote, the issuer may have insufficient funds to pay the notes as they mature and the holders of the notes may suffer losses, unquote; quote, a substantial exposure to nonprime, and in particular subprime, U.S residential mortgage market may decrease and sales could result in losses to investors, unquote; and then the insurer, quote, is subject to a potential lack of diversity, illiquidity, interest rate volatility, credit risks associated with the underlying investments, embedded leverage in derivative instruments and other investment risks.

Then they go on to say, "Take Axon Financial Funding, a complex financial product registered in the Cayman Islands. At least two of Axon's dealers, JPMorgan Chase and Credit Suisse, sent a

confidential memo to Lombardi's unit that listed 20 pages of risks, including potential, quote, losses due to defaults, unquote, in mortgages backing the securities. Lombardi's unit bought Axon anyway, \$225 million for Citizens Property Insurance, 425 million for other SBA funds. Citizens took a loss of \$111 million. The SBA still has \$380 million of Axon, and its current value is \$176 million."

Now, that sounds pretty damming. What can you say to assure us that either this is wrong or that it's something that is being represented in a way that perhaps the public should see it differently?

MR. WILLIAMS: Well, I think the most important thing I can offer you is that the Local Government Investment Pool is no longer managed by any of the people who were involved with it at the time. It's under the control of Federated Investors, which is an independent, highly regarded SEC-regulated investment advisor. We're capturing the benefit of their services for the local governments at an extraordinarily effective cost. So even net of fees, it's still a significant advantage, I think, for the local governments to invest in the Local Government Investment Pool offered through the State Board of Administration.

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And I think guidelines have been appropriately tightened.

Understand, too, there was a change in the statute. The old statute directed that the Local Government Pool be operated in a manner to maximize return for local governments, to maximize the use of their resources.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well, Ash, first of all, is this accurate? What I just read to you -- you have historical reference on this. This isn't somebody reporting whatever like the other one. Is and was this accurate, what's being reported that I just read?

MR. WILLIAMS: In terms of specific reports and when Mike Lombardi might have received them, I don't know the detail of that. I wasn't there at the time. I do know this: Mike Lombardi no longer has individual portfolio authority, and the pool has changed very dramatically.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: But we did buy Axon, and that portion of this is accurate?

MR. WILLIAMS: We did. And I'll give you my honest view on that, General. Axon and Ottimo, which I think was another one of the structures that was mentioned there, are structured financial

products that are exactly the sort of thing that

personally I don't like. They're structured

products that are very complex. They're very hard

to understand, and they're somewhat opaque.

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And I think the experience of the State Board and the Local Pool in 2007 was emblematic of what happened to institutions all over the world. had a period of time where there was an evolution of thought on the part of institutional investors where structured products that yielded higher returns than more straightforward investment products and were rated AAA by independent rating agencies, Standard & Poor's, Moody's, et cetera, and in many cases also had third-party credit insurance, which was referred to in one of the pieces you read, those securities were gobbled up by institutions all over the world, who I would arque in retrospect effectively subverted their own credit due diligence norms in favor of AAA ratings and credit guarantees.

And you're back to the fundamentals, in my view. If you're going to be -- I just think the best way to invest is to really understand fiscally what you're doing and keep it very straightforward and avoid things that --

article is Monday morning quarterbacking. It's critical in the past, and it's revisiting the past, but I think it's very important that we do that in the context of the present. Transparency was missing then. It clearly was missing. What the Governor and myself and the CFO, and I think I speak for all of us, want is never to have that happen again.

MR. WILLIAMS: I hear you.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: And we don't want investments that are like this one, but we also don't want your — at least I don't want your management team out there to be afraid to invest in common stocks, to take some of the normal risks that are out there in the marketplace that we have to invest in in order to make a return. And you've explained that time and again to us. I think that a lot of people don't understand it. And some of this article, not that portion I read, would lead one to believe that you can't take any risk. There has to be some. It just has to be prudent. I think that's the word that's used.

So I'm not here to lecture or anything. I just wanted to bring the article up. It hasn't

been spoken about by our Board or Trustees previously. It was very prominently in the paper just a couple of weeks ago, and I felt I needed to bring it up. Maybe somebody else wants to comment on some of it. But I'm glad you've explained what you have. I'm disappointed in the past, and I'm looking forward to a better future. And some of the things we're doing today and you already have done will make that, I believe, history.

CFO SINK: Governor, General.

GOVERNOR CRIST: CFO.

CFO SINK: That's exactly why I appreciate the agreement to have some more extended board meetings, because this is -- I agree with your line of questioning and your comments. And I think when we have more time set aside to really focus on some of these accountability and transparency issues at the SBA and have more of a dialogue with Ash that we'll delve into not only the things that happened in the past, but also how we operate going forward.

And Ash knows that I am somewhat concerned about the fact that all the same people who were involved in these situations are still in senior management at the SBA, and that's something that I think he ought to address with us at some point in

time to assure us that they're capable and qualified and are operating truly under a new culture of openness and transparency.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: So should our

Advisory Council, the board we're talking about.

That's very important. And so thank you for your

comments. Thank you, Governor.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Of course. I think this has been a very healthy discussion, and I want to thank my colleagues on the Board for their concern. I think the important point of the day and of this discussion is that openness is paramount and transparency is critical. And going forward, I feel assured, Ash, with your leadership and the continued involvement of my colleagues, by way of the motion that has been presented today, that's exactly what will occur. Thank you very much.

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Governor and Trustees. If I could leave you with two quick points, one a follow-up to General McCollum on the comments that you quoted out of that article.

If you read the placement memorandum, or the red herring, as they're known in the industry, for just about any investment, it will categorically list every possible thing that could go wrong in

the most strident and frightening language that you could possibly imagine. And the reason is simple:

If things go bad with an investment -- and that does happen with investments. They go bad. We all know that right now. But it's a way for the manager who has put that investment together to shield themselves from legal liability. So there's always a disclosure document that says all kinds of terrible things, and you accept those risks going in.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: If I might add to that, I know we have a lot to go right now, Ash. have been aware of the SEC filings that are required, and I think you're referring to those largely. Every one I've ever looked at, and I've looked at a lot of them, you go through this incredible list of all the risks that are there. So I hope that that's not what the reporter was simply referring to, because that is -- but if it is, then, of course, that's not and should not be an issue. But if in fact there were real warnings here that weren't observed -- and we know that Axon clearly went south and it was not a proper investment for us -- then that's a whole 'nother story.

But every financial statement for every corporation contains, you know, "If we don't meet this." That's a requirement of the Securities and Exchange Commission, if I recall.

So I'm glad you pointed it out. I don't want to belabor it, Governor, but that's probably a good point that Ash has made.

The last thing is a nugget of MR. WILLIAMS: good news. We've all talked about how we can do things better, but in the category of "Well, gee, that's good to know," you might like to know that as of yesterday's close, we're up 3.1 percent year-to-date. We are at \$99.145 billion. up from a low that was roughly \$16 billion lower than that in early March. So there are a few things that are working, and we'll continue to try and keep them working and do better.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Great. Thank you very much. (Proceedings concluded at 11:06 a.m.)

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1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
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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 90 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 27th day of May, 2009.
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