THE CABINET STATE OF FLORIDA

Representing:

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND

STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

The above agencies came to be heard before THE FLORIDA CABINET, Honorable Governor Crist presiding, in the Cabinet Meeting Room, LL-03, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida, on Tuesday, December 8, 2009, commencing at 9:05 a.m.

Reported by:

JO LANGSTON
Registered Professional Reporter

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

APPEARANCES:

Representing the Florida Cabinet:

CHARLIE CRIST Governor

CHARLES H. BRONSON Commissioner of Agriculture

BILL McCOLLUM Attorney General

ALEX SINK Chief Financial Officer

* * *

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	* * *
3	(Agenda Items Commenced at 9:40 a.m.)
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: And now we have Department of
5	Revenue, Lisa Echeverri. Good morning, Lisa.
6	MS. ECHEVERRI: Good morning. Item 1, we
7	request approval of the minutes from the
8	November 17th meeting.
9	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion?
10	CFO SINK: Move.
11	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
12	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the
13	minutes approved without objection.
14	MS. ECHEVERRI: Item Number 2, request
15	permission to publish notice of proposed rule-making
16	for Rule Chapter 12-3. This will update the
17	administrative procedures for bringing items before
18	the Cabinet to reflect statutory changes.
19	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Move it.
20	CFO SINK: Second.
21	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show Item
22	2 approved without objection.
23	MS. ECHEVERRI: Item Number 3 requests
24	permission to publish notice of proposed rule
25	amendments to Chapter 12D-10. This will allow

1 12D-10 to conform to the changes we are making to

- 2 Rule Chapter 12D-9 for the Value Adjustment Board
- 3 procedures.
- 4 CFO SINK: Move it.
- 5 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
- 6 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
- 7 approved without objection.
- 8 MS. ECHEVERRI: Item Number 4, we request
- 9 permission to publish five notices of proposed
- 10 rule-making. These notices are to amend rule
- 11 chapters to remove unnecessary language, update
- 12 rules to reflect statutory changes and
- 13 administrative changes and clarify procedures for
- taxpayers.
- 15 CFO SINK: Move it.
- 16 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
- 17 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
- 18 approved without objection.
- MS. ECHEVERRI: Item Number 5, we request
- 20 permission to adopt rule changes to Chapter Rule
- 21 12E-1. These are child support enforcement rules
- 22 and will adopt changes by federal law and update
- 23 administrative procedures.
- 24 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Move Item 5.
- 25 CFO SINK: Second.

1	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second. And, Governor,
2	can I make a comment?
3	GOVERNOR CRIST: Sure, of course.
4	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: I have and because of

this Item 5, I wanted to bring this up while I had it on my mind. I've had a call from a businessman in Central Florida who has indicated, because of the way the laws are written on child support, that in many cases he's having problems getting his workers to work because, of course, automatically if they're not making payments, their driver's license is pulled.

And he says, "I can tell you, I'm not going to pay a guy who is not coming to work." And he's trying to figure out a way that we could get these people where they can get to work to make the money to make their child support payments.

So I would like, because of the way this was written, to work this issue out, that maybe we ought to ask the Legislature to look at some way to modify the way the law is written on child support so we can keep the fathers out there working so they can make their payments. Otherwise they won't be able to make any payments.

So I'd like to take this opportunity to ask you

1	to consider that. I'm going to talk to some
2	legislative leaders on this issue and see if we
3	can't get something worked out.
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Commissioner.
5	MS. ECHEVERRI: We would love to sit down and
6	work on that issue. Driver's license suspension is
7	one of our harshest remedies and avenues for
8	administrative enforcement. And many times it's a
9	matter of getting that parent to come in and sit
10	down and work out a payment agreement with us,
11	getting an income deduction order in place with
12	their employer, and we can reinstate that driver's
13	license for them.
14	GOVERNOR CRIST: It's pretty harsh when they're
15	not paying child support, too.
16	MS. ECHEVERRI: It's usually after multiple
17	attempts.
18	GOVERNOR CRIST: It's moved and seconded. Are
19	there any objections? Show Item 5 adopted without
20	objection.
21	MS. ECHEVERRI: Item Number 6 requests
22	permission to adopt changes to multiple forms to
23	update them for the 2010 tax year.
24	CFO SINK: Move it.

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25 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.

1	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
2	approved without objection. Thank you, Lisa.
3	MS. ECHEVERRI: Thank you. And since this is
4	our last Cabinet meeting for the year, I would just
5	like to wish each of you a joyful holiday season and
6	a prosperous new year.
7	GOVERNOR CRIST: You, too. Thank you.
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1	GOVERNOR CRIST: Mark Zadra, Florida Department
2	of Law Enforcement.
3	MR. ZADRA: Good morning. First let me offer
4	the commissioner's apology for not being here this
5	morning. Yesterday his daughter-in-law gave birth
6	to his first granddaughter, Allison Walker Bailey.
7	And he is down attending to this grandfather duties.
8	GOVERNOR CRIST: Please give him our
9	congratulations.
10	MR. ZADRA: In his absence, however, he has
11	forwarded some holiday greeting cards that he wanted
12	to give to each of you.
13	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you.
14	MR. ZADRA: And, of course, he would want you
15	to open those because they're actually in
16	conjunction with an announcement that we made
17	yesterday, which was our 12 Days of Fugitives
18	campaign that we did in partnership with the
19	Department of Corrections.
20	This is an intensive public outreach blitz
21	that's designed to generate tips and information
22	about the whereabouts of 12 of Florida's oldest and
23	most violent prison fugitives. The campaign offers
24	a reward and a toll-free tip line, which is
25	877-FLA-WANTED. And we'll focus on one fugitive

1	every day, we began that yesterday, in hopes that
2	the public will provide authorities with information
3	leading to their capture.

Some 300 media outlets will be featuring the fugitives in print and online photo galleries, which show their photo when they were in prison and age-enhanced photos of what they would be believed to look like now. Also would like to recognize the Florida Outdoor Advertising Association and the network of companies that were providing donated space on digital billboards, approximately 90 of them across the state that will feature the faces of these fugitives.

We did it at a very low cost. The printing was actually done in-house for approximately \$172, and we probably received anywhere from \$1,000 for each of those 90 areas that will be showing those photos. We're very appreciative. And obviously we're very excited and have high hopes that we will capture some of these bad guys.

We have three items on the agenda today. The first being the minutes of the August 25th Cabinet meeting. Respectfully submit it for your approval.

24 GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on the 25 minutes?

1 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion to approve.

2 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.

3 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the 4 minutes approved without objection.

MR. ZADRA: The next item is our fiscal year '09-'10 annual performance report and purchases over 100,000 for the first quarter. And as you know, we entered into this fiscal year with fewer resources, like most other agencies, than in previous years, yet our members continue to meet or exceed most all of our performance standards. This is truly a compliment to them and to our leadership team for ensuring that we remain focused on our core mission.

A few of the highlights from our first quarter include, Governor -- and I was with you in Orlando when we announced that crime in Florida for the first six months was down 7.9 percent, violent crime down 9.7 and non-violent down 7.6 percent.

And also, General, alongside your office, we arrested three individuals in Miami-Dade County for trafficking and contraband prescription drugs as part of a multi-million-dollar drug diversion scheme. And in partnership with various other law enforcement agencies, we arrested members of two separate Central Florida organized theft rings

1	responsible for over \$2 million in total retail
2	losses. I would be happy to answer any questions
3	with respect to our performance report and
4	respectfully request that it be approved.
5	GOVERNOR CRIST: General.
6	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I don't have a
7	question. I just want to say that that drug
8	diversion case that we worked with you on was an
9	incredibly large case that resulted not only in
10	these three people being arrested, but it was a
11	million dollars worth of prescription drugs in a
12	semitrailer.
13	And that's something we all ought to be
14	concerned about. There are a lot of prescription
15	drugs being diverted today. And your team does an
16	admirable amount of work, a tremendous amount of
17	work on something where I think everybody is
18	overworked on right now. We have a big problem in
19	that area. But I think you're to be commended for
20	that, and I would move Item 2, Governor.
21	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
22	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. I would
23	also echo the comments of the General and thank FDLE
24	and all of law enforcement for the great work that
25	you've done this year. To have that level of

1	reduction in crime, particularly violent crime,
2	during a challenging economy is a real compliment to
3	you and your colleagues. So thank you for that.
4	MR. ZADRA: Thank you, Governor and General.
5	GOVERNOR CRIST: Of course. Show it approved
6	without objection.
7	MR. ZADRA: Our third and last item deals with
8	our 2010 proposed legislative items. First please
9	let me speak to you briefly about our lack of new
10	issues contained in our legislative budget request.
11	We are continuing to evaluate the resource needs of
12	the agency. And given the economic challenges that
13	we all face, we decided not to submit any new
14	funding items in our proposal that was the
15	October 15th deadline.
16	But we are working in conjunction with the

But we are working in conjunction with the Governor's Policy and Budget Office and the Legislature and, of course, you as Cabinet members on the few issues which could potentially be submitted as part of a supplemental budget request during that window in January.

We were specifically concerned, as we talked with the Legislature and our analyst there, that any new items would have to be or come about through the substitution of current budget items. And we just

1	did not feel that we're in a position to eliminate
2	any of our current most valuable services that
3	impact our core mission in order to bring others on
4	But we are still addressing those.

And, General McCollum, I know one of those is certainly the DNA database that we saw a copy of the letter that you sent to the speaker of the House and Senate president to address the new legislation from last year. And, CFO Sink, also likewise, we have an issue that we're still looking at that deals with a few positions to support the mortgage broker backgrounds that go into effect in October of 2010.

So we will continue to work with you and the Legislature and bring those back to you on any items that we would ask to be submitted as part of a supplemental.

Next we anticipate including a few items as part of our general agency bill during the upcoming legislative session. First it will provide for a relief of firearm disability for persons who were previously committed or adjudicated mentally defective and allow them to purchase a firearm unless there is other disqualifying information available.

And this is necessary to bring Florida into

1	alignment with federal requirements. The relief
2	petitions would be provided through a court order.
3	And we do not anticipate receiving a large number of
4	petitions. And, in fact, from the Florida
5	standpoint, we have not received any to date.

Next, it will increase the number of state agencies submitting fingerprints to the Department of Law Enforcement for background checks, and more particularly the retention of those fingerprints, so that we would allow FDLE to monitor arrest information and provide back to the employers, the contractors and licensees about those who have been arrested.

It would further eliminate any state background rechecks at a cost of \$24, as there would just be a six-dollar record annual fee for those retention purposes. Next there are some technical changes with respect to our Florida Criminal Justice

Standards and Training Commission and the Florida

Criminal Justice Executive Institute. And, finally, it will delete an obsolete reference in statute to the Monroe County crime laboratory. This lab was closed by FDLE on July 1st, 2001, as a cost saving measure.

I would be happy to answer any questions about

1	this item and then respectfully request approval of
2	these items to be part of our general bill.
3	GOVERNOR CRIST: Any questions?
4	CFO SINK: Yeah. Go ahead.
5	GOVERNOR CRIST: Commissioner.
6	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: The one thing that I
7	and I understand about trying to keep these records
8	and the cost of doing so. I mean, there's no doubt
9	there's a cost in doing that. What I'm concerned
10	about is what this may do to my budget. With a
11	six-dollar per year per fingerprint file, that could
12	get pretty expensive on my own budget, since we are
13	responsible for having quite a number, by law, that
14	have to be kept.
15	And, of course, every person that gets a
16	concealed weapons permit in Florida and so forth, as
17	you're well aware, also has to send in fingerprints.
18	So that number could be substantial with a
19	six-dollar per year.
20	I just would hope that we can talk to the
21	Legislature about what those expenses are going to
22	be for state agencies as well, because that's an
23	expense that I don't have right now but I will have

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GOVERNOR CRIST: Good point. CFO?

in the future if this is passed.

24

1	CFO SINK: Yeah, Governor, I wanted to add that
2	our department is very enthusiastic about the
3	fingerprint retention because we license probably
4	about 400,000 insurance agents and brokers and
5	funeral and cemetery providers, and we think this
6	will help us streamline and be more efficient.

It's my understanding, Commissioner, that the proposal is that the extra six dollars then becomes a part of the licensing fee that these people are already paying in order to get licensed. But the benefit is that when they have to come back, they don't have to get rechecked or re-fingerprinted again because we already have their prints on file. Is that correct? Which obviously saves a lot of time on the part of the person wanting the license as well as our department.

MR. ZADRA: Yes. And if I may address both of those questions. Commissioner Bronson, first to yours, sir, I think I can alleviate all of your concerns from this standpoint. For being criminal justice and having part of the criminal justice, criminal justice is -- you know, the law enforcement officers in the state are currently being retained. There will be no charge to state agencies to have that law enforcement component. For those

individuals that you have backgrounds, there will be no charge.

Also, what we are proposing is that the state agencies themselves will petition or ask FDLE to retain their prints. So those with a concealed weapons permit would not come into play here. These would be the ones that already currently by statute are required to be retained, such as our schoolteachers, port workers, criminal justice, juvenile justice, those as well as, as CFO Sink indicated, those that were passed last session with respect to the mortgage brokers.

So, again, if it was that a state agency and part of their licensing regulatory function chose to retain those prints or have us retain those, they would ask us to do that. So this is not a directive that they must. That would be up to the Legislature to decide.

But, again, as CFO Sink said, the issue that we currently have in Florida -- and FDLE has been participating on several work groups to address this whole background issue that most recently came up. And what we found is that while currently someone may do a background, and oftentimes there's a five-year recheck, so that means you could do my

1	background today. Tomorrow I could be arrested, and
2	unless it was published in the newspaper or someone
3	happened to know that, we could actually go four
4	years, 11 months and 30 days and not know that I've
5	had a criminal history for a disqualifying offense.
6	By having that fingerprint retained, within a
7	24-hour period, if I'm to be arrested any time, that
8	notification would be made back to the employing or
9	licensing agency, where they could then take
10	immediate action. And that's the six dollars. So
11	in lieu now of having to do an annual check at
12	\$24 by retaining that print, we could do that for
13	six dollars. So actually in some situations it
14	would actually be a cost savings.
15	GOVERNOR CRIST: General?
16	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Not on
17	fingerprints, but I just wanted to amplify what you
18	commented on about the letter I sent to Speaker
19	Cretul and President Atwater about the DNA funding.
20	It is an incredibly important thing, as you know,
21	for us to have as many samples as possible on file
22	and the ability to match DNA.
23	In the criminal justice area today, as the
24	Florida Department of Law Enforcement knows probably
25	better than anybody else, we have the opportunity to

1	solve crimes we never could have solved before
2	because of DNA. And, of course, in some cases we
3	have the opportunity to clear people of crimes that
4	they're accused of because of the DNA.
5	And so while it is a very tough budget year and
6	I know you're restrained in what you request, I want
7	to make sure that anyone watching or listening,
8	amplify what you said, knows that I made that
9	request as Attorney General, and I may be able to
10	push that in a way you can't, but I'm going to. I
11	hope that you do get the funding that is necessary,
12	at least part of it, to complete that program or
13	make it to get further along the road, to take
14	those samples and to have the ability to use them.
15	Thank you.
16	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 3?
17	CFO SINK: Move it.
18	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
19	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
20	approved without objection. Thank you, Mark.
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1	GOVERNOR CRIST: Administration Commission.
2	Lisa Saliba. Good morning, Lisa.
3	MS. SALIBA: Good morning, Governor, Commission
4	members. We have two items today. The first, we
5	present for your consideration Monroe County's
6	petition for a waiver of the Commission's rule to
7	reduce the residential building permit allocation by
8	20 percent.
9	Based upon the determination at the November
10	17th meeting, Monroe County had not made substantial
11	progress. The Commission is authorized by rule to
12	impose sanctions. We've had the last week to work
13	with the staffs of Community Affairs, Environmental
14	Protection, Department of Health, and the local
15	government officials. And we're happy to report
16	today that we do have consensus on the draft
17	legislation presented to the Commission at the last
18	meeting.
19	Additionally, we have Secretary Pelham and
20	Secretary Sole here for questions. Four speakers
21	from Monroe County are here to make brief remarks.
22	We have Representive Ron Saunders, Mayor Sylvia
23	Murphy, Commissioner Mario Di Gennaro, and
24	Commissioner George Neugent.

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And first we'd like to invite Representative

1	Saunders to speak. We were advised that he was
2	making it today. We'll move on then to Mayor Sylvia
3	Murphy with Monroe County.
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: Morning, Mayor.
5	CFO SINK: They let you go first today.
6	MS. MURPHY: Gee, thanks. Good morning,
7	Governor, Cabinet and Cabinet aides. I'm pleased
8	once again to be here representing the Florida Keys.
9	Last month we were here and requested that you
10	accept your staff's recommendation, which includes a
11	finding that we have made additional progress toward
12	achieving our goals, continuing the Florida Keys
13	Area of Critical State Concern designation,
14	acknowledging that more time and significant funding
15	is needed to complete this work program, and
16	recommending that there be no reduction in building
17	permit allocations.
18	We are here today to ask that you do consider
19	our petition for a variance, that you act upon your
20	staff's recommendation and authorize the secretary
21	of the Administration Commission to enter the draft
22	final order that is before you.
23	Accompanying me today are Roman Gastesi, our
24	county administrator, Christine Hurley, our new and
25	very welcomed growth management director, Bob

1	Shillinger, our chief assistant county attorney, and
2	two of my fellow commissioners, who will speak to
3	you, George Neugent and Mario Di Gennaro.
4	And please remember, we are trying. We will
5	get there. Thank you for your support. And don't
6	forget, a little bit of money wouldn't hurt.
7	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Mayor. Morning,
8	Commissioner.
9	MR. NEUGENT: Good morning, Governor, Cabinet.
10	We bring with us wishes from the fabulous Florida
11	Keys for happy holidays and a great new year. Good
12	morning, Governor, and to the members of the
13	Cabinet. I also respectfully request that you
14	accept and act upon your staff's recommendation.
15	Granting the variance recognizes the economic
16	challenges and current circumstances we confront not
17	only in the Florida Keys but also throughout the
18	state.
19	Monroe County is ready to continue completing
20	the tasks outlined in the work program. And we are
21	excited about the opportunities that lay ahead.
22	Members of the Cabinet, I would like to personally
23	commit my energy, as the senior member of the
24	commission, to making substantial progress on the

outlined tasks. We've been working together for

1	several years now, and I am confident that we are
2	all fully invested in attaining the goal of a
3	sustainable Florida Keys.

I would also like to thank DEP, DCA and DOH for drafting consensus legislation that provides a coordinated strategy to assist the communities of the Florida Keys. I would also like to thank the stakeholders, some who are here today, environmental groups that support this also.

We have been working closely with and are coordinated with our municipal partners in the Florida Keys and then finalized our comments and edits. And, again, I'd like to thank you for your consideration. Thank you.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you. Morning, Mario.

MR. DI GENNARO: Good morning, Governor. Good morning, honorable Cabinet members. Let me be very brief since you do have a full agenda. I'm kindly asking you to approve and act upon your staff's recommendation. I'm honored to be a part of this partnership and am pledging my fullest dedication and support to this plan presented to you.

I am confident that we will complete this work plan within the time and parameters of the new drafted legislation that will be presented. This

1	task must be completed. It is the future and
2	survival of Monroe County.
3	Attorney General, I am pleased to tell you the
4	County, including all the municipalities, have
5	dotted their I's and crossed their T's. I can tell
6	you with confidence that Monroe County and the
7	municipalities are united and in agreement. And I
8	would like to compliment you on your suggestion from
9	the last meeting that you gave us a little bit of
10	direction in which way to go.
11	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well,
12	congratulations, Mario. That is a tremendous
13	accomplishment. It really is. And remember, we
14	said we could do it? You did it.
15	MR. DI GENNARO: I was you had my knees
16	shaking a little bit, but we went out there. We
17	went to work, and we accomplished it in a timely
18	fashion. And thank you for showing us the right
19	direction and postponing the vote until we completed
20	what we were supposed to completed.
21	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you.
22	MR. DI GENNARO: The final chapter, the County,
23	municipalities, the State of Florida will be
24	successful in protecting our near-shore waters and

environment for the future of our children and

1	children'	s children.	As you know,	Governor,	[ha	ve
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- been working extremely close with DEP, Secretary
- 3 Mike Sole. Let me take this opportunity to
- 4 recognize his unwavering support and accessibility.
- 5 And I would like to thank him publicly for his
- 6 dedication.
- 7 Let me sincerely thank you, as does our
- 8 commission, for the opportunity to lead, and we
- 9 pledge not to fail. Thank you again, Governor,
- 10 honorable Cabinet members. If there's any
- 11 questions, I'd feel honored to answer them for you.
- 12 If not, in closing, I would like to wish you and
- 13 your families a wonderful, wonderful happy holiday.
- 14 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Mario.
- MR. DI GENNARO: Any questions? Thank you.
- 16 God bless you. Have a wonderful holiday. It's a
- 17 pleasure to be here.
- 18 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thanks, Mario.
- MS. SALIBA: We ask for your approval of the
- 20 staff recommendation.
- 21 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 1.
- 22 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
- 23 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
- 24 approved without objection.
- 25 MS. SALIBA: Thank you very much. We have Item

1	Number 2, consideration of the Division of
2	Administrative Hearings' recommended order and
3	amended determination of noncompliance submitted by
4	the Department of Community Affairs. The issue
5	before the Commission pertains to two future land
6	use map amendments which change land use
7	designations in Palm Beach County. Both amendments
8	also change Palm Beach County tier designation for
9	these parcels.
10	Petitioners Rosa Durando and 1000 Friends of

Petitioners Rosa Durando and 1000 Friends of Florida challenged the decision to find the amendments in compliance, and the administrative law judge found that the amendments are internally inconsistent with Palm Beach County's own comprehensive plan and they failed to apply all the criteria of the managed tier growth system.

Upon those findings, the judge ordered DCA to enter a final order determining the amendments not in compliance. The staff recommendation for your consideration today adopts the ALJ's final order, with some exceptions, and directs Palm Beach County to rescind the amendments.

I was advised this morning that the scheduled speakers are all in agreement with the draft final order submitted for your consideration and they have

1	asked for your favorable consideration. We don't
2	have anyone scheduled to speak. However, we are
3	prepared to take your questions on this issue.
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: Any questions?
5	CFO SINK: Move it.
6	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
7	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
8	approved without objection.
9	MS. SALIBA: Thank you very much.
10	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you.
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1	GOVERNOR CRIST: Board of Trustees, Secretary
2	Sole.
3	MR. SOLE: Good morning again, Governor,
4	members of the Cabinet. Item Number 1, submittal of
5	the minutes for the October 13, 2009, Cabinet
6	meeting.
7	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion for approval.
8	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
9	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the
10	minutes approved without objection.
11	MR. SOLE: Thank you. Item Number 2 is a
12	request from Seminole County to the Board for
13	release of a deed restriction and reverter on
14	two-tenths of an acre. This is a parcel that's
15	located in Seminole County on Mullet Lake Park. The
16	Board of Trustees conveyed this in 1944. It's
17	largely an outparcel somewhat connected to the
18	county park. And at this stage they would request
19	that we remove the reverter. The consideration is
20	\$14,400, which would be paid by Mr. Avery Wisdom,
21	who wants to purchase this.
22	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion on Item 2.
23	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
24	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
25	approved without objection.

1	MR. SOLE: Thank you. Item Number 3, request
2	consideration of final adoption the proposed
3	amendments to Chapter 18-24. This is our Florida
4	Forever Land Acquisition and Management rule. You
5	saw this last amendment at the October 27 Cabinet
6	meeting. We published the recommended rule, and we
7	received some fairly minor non-substantive changes
8	from the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee.
9	We've made those amendments, and at this stage we're
10	proposing adoption.
11	Again, real brief, the rule primarily addresses
12	the Florida Forever ranking system. Currently we
13	have the A List, the B List and the top 21. We plan
14	to modify this rule modifies that, in which what
15	we'll present eventually to the Board of Trustees is
16	basically five separate categories, where projects
17	will be ranked in those categories.
18	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: If I could,
19	Governor.
20	GOVERNOR CRIST: General, sure.
21	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I just want to
22	commend the program and once again say that Florida
23	Forever is so important that I hope and I think I
24	speak for every member of this Cabinet that the
25	Legislature finds some funding in this very tight

1	budget year to do some of this and to keep this
2	program alive. It is really, really important that
3	we do this. So with that in mind, I would move Item
4	3.
5	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a second?
6	CFO SINK: Second.
7	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
8	approved without objection.
9	MR. SOLE: Thank you. Item Number 4, request
10	that we withdraw this item from the agenda.
11	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion to withdraw?
12	CFO SINK: Move it.
13	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a second?
14	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
15	GOVERNOR CRIST: Show it withdrawn without
16	objection.
17	MR. SOLE: Thank you. Item Number 5, this is
18	consideration, an application from TRG Oasis and the
19	City National Bank of Florida for a five-year
20	submerged land lease for a 68-slip marina on the
21	Caloosahatchee River in Fort Myers. It's a
22	mixed-use facility. Twenty-seven slips will be open
23	to the public. Twenty-nine will be for the
24	residents of the condo. And there are 12 that are

temporary use for both the boat launch as well as

1	dry storage.
2	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 5?
3	CFO SINK: I move it.
4	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
5	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
6	approved without objection.
7	MR. SOLE: Thank you. Item Number 6, this is a
8	request for consideration an application from
9	Diversified Yacht Services in Fort Myers. This is a
10	modification of an existing submerged land lease.
11	They request to reconfigure the existing 41-slip
12	facility.
13	It is a slight change to the existing facility,
14	in which it will now be while it's a first come,
15	first serve facility, they're having longer than
16	one-year leases, so they will no longer be subject
17	to the ten-year lease terms. So it will be a
18	five-year lease, as well as they won't get the
19	discount. Consideration is for \$9,200, and the
20	Department recommends approval.
21	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 6?
22	CFO SINK: Move it.
23	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
24	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it

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approved without objection.

1	MR. SOLE: Item Number 7, request consideration
2	an application from BP Products of North America to
3	renew and modify a five-year submerged land lease
4	for increasing their preempted area. This is a
5	commercial docking facility used in conjunction with
6	an upland fuel distribution center. They've had a
7	lease since 1991, but it's worth noting that over
8	time we recognized that the vessels that they were
9	bringing in were a little bit larger than the lease
10	area.
11	So we did pursue enforcement action against BP.
12	We did get \$154,000 in lease fees in arrears because
13	of the size of the additional preemption. And at
14	this stage, the Department recommends approval of
15	the modified lease, which expands it, as well as the
16	private easement. The consideration is for
17	\$187,000.
18	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 7?
19	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion on Item 7.
20	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
21	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
22	approved without objection.
23	CFO SINK: I would like to ask a question,
24	Governor.
25	GOVERNOR CRIST: Of course.

1	CFO SINK: You know what's coming.
2	GOVERNOR CRIST: Actually, I don't.
3	MR. SOLE: Yes, ma'am.
4	CFO SINK: I'm talking to Secretary Sole. He
5	knows what's coming. You know, I can understand
6	why, with the tens of thousands of private docks and
7	facilities around the state, how we have a resource
8	problem and how we missed this. But BP is one of
9	the largest corporations in the world. How is it
10	that they're in violation since for 18 years and
11	either they don't catch it themselves, or maybe they
12	do.
13	But surely it seems just describe to me,
14	what's our process? How do we allocate our
15	resources? It seems to me that we ought to be
16	looking at the very largest users and lessees of our
17	submerged lands first. I can understand the
18	individual who has the dock that might be mildly out
19	of compliance, but this is a big deal.
20	MR. SOLE: CFO, I agree. I think one of the
21	things that is a good story here and which
22	technology is helping us as we go on, the way we
23	actually caught this violation is because our
24	staff and I'm proud of them for their efforts
25	in reviewing this proposal for modification, got out

the aerial photos to get a feel for what size
vessels were actually using this.

And son of a gun, you know, they looked at the aerials and they said, ooh, and they overlaid the lease boundary on it and they said, we think they're preempting more area than their lease provides for.

I think technology is helping us in relationship to finding these areas.

And I will candidly say, I do not believe BP thought they were in violation. This is one of those scenarios where they've had a lease. They've been paying their lease fees. They felt that the boats were coming up as they always -- boats have been getting bigger as fuel oil has been delivered to this state. So this is one of those scenarios where I think technology has actually helped us in identifying these noncompliance issues.

One of the benefits of having these five-year lease renewal terms is our ability to make sure and do that compliance. And I think that's something worth noting, and it's something I have to remind myself candidly, because I'll be the first one to admit that I would like to see our lease terms be longer, because a lot of times folks are in compliance and other than working on paperwork, we

1	don't seem to be getting much value added for some
2	of these lease renewals.
3	But I will tell you I do agree that having a
4	short-term, the five-year lease gives us that
5	opportunity to make sure, validate that they're in
6	compliance to ensure that the people are getting
7	what's due to them.
8	I think in this case, although it was 19 years
9	in which we assessed lease fees in arrears, it's
10	uncertain as to when the larger boats actually came
11	into place here at this facility.
12	CFO SINK: Okay. Thank you.
13	MR. SOLE: Thank you. Item Number 8, request
14	consideration an application from Beach Drive
15	Development for a ten-year sovereignty submerged
16	land lease for a 28-slip commercial
17	open-to-the-public docking facility located in St.
18	Andrews Bay in Bay County. This application was
19	noticed. There were no objections. The Department
20	recommends approval.
21	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 8?
22	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion on Item 8.
23	CFO SINK: Second.
24	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it

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approved without objection.

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1	MR. SOLE: Item 9, request consideration an
2	application from Ozean Marine, LLC, for a
3	modification of an existing submerged land lease to
4	construct an 83-slip private yacht club. The
5	facility is located in Boggy Bayou in Okaloosa
6	County. This is primarily a change from a
7	commercial facility to a private yacht club.
8	Originally the facility was a 50-slip commercial
9	marina.
10	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 9?
11	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Move it.
12	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
13	GOVERNOR CRIST: Show it approved without
14	objection.
15	MR. SOLE: Governor, that ends the official
16	agenda. We had nine items. As you recall, the
17	Attorney General asked me to give the Cabinet a
18	brief overview on where we are with the numeric
19	nutrients standards. And at this time, if there's
20	no questions, I'd like to jump right into that.
21	GOVERNOR CRIST: Sure.
22	MR. SOLE: Thank you, sir. Let me set some
23	background. This is a complex issue. And I feel
24	it's effective to give a little background to where
25	Florida is with its water quality standards and then

jump into some of the specifics of where things are going in the courts and EPA.

As background, the Clean Water Act looks to states to adopt water quality standards for the protection of the environment, protection of its people. Florida has done so. The Department of Environmental protection primarily holds that responsibility, and we send those standards to our environmental regulatory commission for final adoption.

Now, when you hear the word "standard,"
everyone thinks of a numeric standard. Benzine, one
part per billion is our standard for drinking water.
Arsenic, we have standards for protection of not
only the public health but toxic criteria for
environmental issues. Copper, you hear it often in
association with marinas because copper is actually
toxic to many flora and fauna in our state.

We have good data to establish what those toxic levels are, and we can actually set a number. We also have standards that are narrative, and they're descriptive in nature because there is not a simple answer. And nutrients are one of those scenarios where we've held and maintained for many decades a narrative standard. And I'm going to give you the

narrative standard in simple-speak. Basically,
 levels do not cause an imbalance of flora and fauna.

It's a scenario where -- and let me explain why first we have a narrative standard currently for nutrients. I will tell you that nutrients are natural constituents in our environment. Without nutrients, we would have an imbalance of flora and fauna because things would become sterile and would not be able to grow.

Also what you find in Florida is it's very complex as to the needs of nutrients in certain water bodies, because there is a need issue as well. For the Everglades we know that our nutrient levels are extremely low, in fact, the lowest that we have in Florida, hence all the efforts that we have taken to set the numeric standard for the Everglades, which is very stringent. At the same time there are other areas of the state that don't have this need for low nutrients and actually need more nutrients. So there's significant variation when you look at the landscape of Florida waters.

Florida, also being a little bit more complex, has probably one of the most diverse set of water bodies in the nation. Our springs, we have the Everglades, we have estuaries, we have black rivers,

we have clear rivers. It is very diverse here in the state of Florida. So it's been very difficult to just say, "and the number is X."

And I'm going to give you a simple example or a simple analogy. It's like speed limits. When you go through a neighborhood or a residential area, you expect the speed limit to be slow, 25 miles per hour. That makes sense. However, would you set that same speed limit for our highways at 25 miles per hour? Wait a second. That doesn't make sense. But 25 miles an hour is safe in residential but it's unnecessary along our highways because our highways are designed for higher speed.

Well, the analogy goes to the same -- exists for our water bodies. Some of our water bodies are extremely sensitive. The Everglades, our springs, I would set the speed limit low, at 25 miles per hour. Some of our water bodies don't have the same level of sensitivity, and that speed limit, as an analogy, could be set much higher and it's more like a highway. The difficulty is, again, there's not a one-size-fits-all. I want to present that to you just as an understanding of some of the challenges that exist out there.

Now, with that said, I will say that our

problem, we need to address it.

narrative standard here in the state of Florida has
only partially served Floridians because, candidly,
it has worked extremely well in identifying
problems. Where we have problems, we have listed
these water bodies as impaired. We can see it. We
can see the algal blooms. We can see the imbalance
of flora and fauna and we can say, yes, we have a

What it hasn't done is give us sufficient capacity to prevent some of these problems. So I will tell you that without question, work does need to be done in establishing a numeric nutrient standard, because today we have 16 percent of our rivers listed as impaired, 36 percent of our lakes listed as impaired and 25 percent of our estuaries listed as impaired, primarily for nutrients.

With that said, as early as 2001, we at DEP recognized the need to look to improving our narrative standards. The problem is you need the science. While there's a desire and a will to move forward, you cannot set these standards without adequate science. Now, the good news is, I'm here to tell you that Florida leads the way in this area.

We own some one-third, almost one-third of the water quality data in the nation's database.

Florida owns one-third of the data set in the
nation's database on water quality. So we have been
aggressively pursuing this data so that we can set
the science. We've also spent millions of dollars
in achieving and looking at not only the water
quality data but the relationships of this water
quality with some of the flora and fauna here in the
state of Florida.

I will tell you that our regulatory actions to date have also continued to pursue reduction in nutrient levels here in the state of Florida. Our domestic wastewater systems, 44 percent of them now are only discharging to surface water when it used to be much higher. We have invested billions of dollars in infrastructure improvements in our wastewater so as to reduce the nutrient loading to our state.

Just two years ago, Governor, you signed a bill that actually eliminated ocean outfalls, which are dumping some 300 million gallons a day of nutrient-laden water into our Atlantic Ocean. We are a leader. And I will tell you we are a leader in re-use, which is also taking discharges out of waters and getting them used and that water used for beneficial purposes.

1	Well, let me jump to today, or at least the
2	recent efforts. In July of 2008 a coalition of
3	environmental advocacy groups, represented by
4	Earthjustice, filed suit against the U.S.
5	Environmental Protection Agency in federal court
6	here in the Northern District, claiming that EPA was
7	obligated to set numeric nutrient standards pursuant
8	to the Clean Water Act.

While that case was pursuing, EPA in January of 2009, of this year, actually issued an official Clean Water Act determination that committed the agency, EPA, to establishment of numeric nutrient criteria and essentially mooted the original claim.

Now, this is something that in early of this year I was in discussion with EPA about. And, candidly, I will tell you that one of the things that I spoke with EPA at that time is I advised them, you know what? I think I have the science to move this issue forward, and we at DEP will initiate rule-making to adopt numeric nutrient standards.

So we aggressively pursued this. We held several workshops with stakeholders all across the state of Florida, and we actually proposed rules on our website and were about to present those to our environmental regulatory commission when, on August

1 19th, a day before that briefing, EPA entered into a 2 consent or a settlement agreement with Earthjustice, 3 basically settling their claims and establishing 4 that they, the EPA, were going to adopt federally 5 numeric nutrient criterion for the state of Florida.

I will tell you this was extremely disconcerting to me, since EPA had been side by side with us as DEP had been developing these numeric nutrient criterion at the state level. And for suddenly EPA to change that dynamic and say, no, no, we're going to do it, was somewhat troubling.

Notwithstanding that issue, it's also worth noting that we had several intervenors involved with the court case, and many of them, including folks representing municipal and industrial interests, raised concerns about primarily the federal process; should the federal government be setting these standards for the state of Florida or should that be something that Floridians do.

Unfortunately, as that process went through the courts, the reality is the judge declared that, no, no, I will enter into this settlement agreement, it will be part of the court record, and it will be a consent decree. So in front of us today and what is real and part of the judicial system is there is a

consent decree that has been signed that Judge Hinkle has said he plans to enter that establishes that EPA, by January of 2010, will propose numeric nutrient criterion for the state of Florida and, by October of 2010, will adopt them as part of the court record. It similarly goes on to say that they will propose numeric nutrient criterion for our estuaries by January of 2011 and adopt them ten months later in October of 2011.

Now, the concern that I have is that, as we have moved forward at the Department in developing these numeric nutrient criterion, our process is very public. As I pointed out, every time we propose something, we are subject to defending the science that we present. And I think that's a good process. I think it has served Florida well. If we cannot defend our science, then we need to go back and sharpen our pencils.

Unfortunately, the federal process is not so open. And as it stands, it is unknown specifically as to what EPA plans to propose in January. They are talking with us at DEP and we are presenting them arguments and science to help facilitate their final development and recommendations. But I will tell you today, I do not know what they will

1	propose.
_	Propose.

I will also tell you that as we've worked with

EPA in their development of numeric nutrient

standards, there are some concerns in this dialogue

that we have shared with them. One of them is

fairly significant, and it's how they deal with

downstream effects.

I will tell you that some of the proposals EPA has proposed or identified results in standards that actually are more stringent than our natural streams are. Streams that are unaffected by man's activities still do not meet the standards. Now, this clearly doesn't make sense. And this is something that I hope, as time goes on, we will see improvement in EPA's proposal, and I'm hopeful that that will happen.

I will also say that our investment in the total maximum daily load program, this is the program where, where we see impairment, we jump in with both feet. We engage the public. We engage EPA. And we create, based upon the science specific to that water body, a specific criterion for them to adhere to. It's a numeric criterion for that water body.

Unfortunately, EPA wants to kind of look at all

1	that again. So we basically take the millions of
2	dollars that we've invested in TMDLs, the hundreds
3	of millions of dollars that have been invested in
4	the infrastructure to meet these TMDLs, and we put
5	all that effort into question.

Now, we continue to talk with EPA, and I'm optimistic, because they are working with us to date, and that as January hopefully looms, we will see something that can be worked with here in the state of Florida. I will tell you that I won't know that until January, and obviously we won't know it officially until October of 2010, when it becomes a federal standard.

The one thing that we do need to keep in the back of our minds, it's not something we need to decide today, is what Florida does. If we can support the standards, then everything works out well. If we cannot support the standards, then things get a little tricky because it's a federal standard. If I can't support it at the state level and I can't get the Legislature to support the standard, then what we might have is two separate systems in the state of Florida dealing with water quality, and that just doesn't make sense.

So this is a challenging issue that we at DEP

1	are working with. I appreciate, General, the
2	opportunity to give hopefully a brief overview. I
3	will tell you also that while I hadn't planned on
4	having speakers, a lot of folks have showed up today
5	and have asked to speak. But let me first open it
6	up to answer any questions that you may have.
7	GOVERNOR CRIST: General.
8	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Governor. Mike, I
9	appreciate very much that overview. It was very,
10	very good. I think all of us I certainly want to
11	see us have the appropriate nutrient level in the

water system that we have in our state. And you've

water in Florida. You have described a very complex

14 also described what seems to me to be a very

15 outrageous move by the department, by the

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do that.

16 Environmental Protection Agency of the federal

17 government, to supersede and to intervene in this.

I'm disturbed by the process. I don't know what the outcome is going to be. Obviously, all of us would join in encouraging every possible way to get their rule, if they're going to promulgate one, as I guess they now are required to do by this consent decree and the judge's order, by January, that they get it right, if there's any way they can

1	But setting that aside for a moment, just
2	looking at it from the standpoint of the state
3	versus the federal role here, yes, there is the EPA,
4	yes, there are Clean Water Act requirements. But
5	for the federal government to come in, in the time
6	frame you described, and impose this type of
7	procedure, not even taking into consideration the
8	progress that was being made, the commitments that
9	were made just in the past year alone to get to some
10	kind of measurements here in the state, I can't help
11	but describe that as an outrageous abuse of federal
12	power.

So having said that, I certainly encourage what you're doing to work with them, and I know all of us do. We'll join, as I think the CFO is doing, a letter to the appropriate parties. And I know that Congress has sent a letter recently on that as well.

I'll add one other comment to it. At the end of the day, we all hope they come to the right conclusions, and that would be, as you say, the best outcome. But it's my understanding of the rules, the procedures, the law, if you will, that once this promulgation is made in January, somewhere around next October there will be an opportunity, if they don't do the thing the way that we think they

1	should, to challenge this. There's the potential
2	I don't know that we would do this, but potential to
3	go to court, potential to bring this before some
4	judicial body or some semi-quasi-judicial body at
5	least would be there. Am I correct in that?
6	MR. SOLE: General, you are correct. I do want
7	to point out that unlike Florida law, where if I
8	propose a rule and it becomes challenged, it doesn't
9	go into effect, in the federal case, if they propose
10	and adopt a rule and it gets challenged, it does go
11	into effect throughout the challenge period.
12	So as I stand here today, under that consent
13	degree, I make the assumption that there will be a
14	numeric standard in October of 2010 in effect in the
15	state of Florida that's federally adopted. I will
16	offer one thing that I forgot to mention, General,
17	is that I did go to Washington and talked with Pete
18	Silva, he's the water administrator for EPA, and
19	asked that at a minimum they come down to Florida
20	and vet their science with Floridians. And they
21	have committed to do so. While I suggested it would
22	be before January, they will do so after they
23	propose their initial numbers.
24	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: If I could, Mike,

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the other thing that's not clear in all of this,

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even though you've given us a great discussion of

it, is the cost that's going to be involved in this.

I'm assuming that, you know, the best case scenario,

there will be some costs involved, and that was

going to be true under whatever you were proposing.

MR. SOLE: Yes, sir.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: But the potential for the costs to go through the roof here doing things you've described like regulating water bodies and nutrient amounts in them that don't -- that you take the nutrient level below what's normal and natural, I mean, it's ridiculous.

And the State would bear some of that. The local governments would bear some of these costs. Private industry would bear costs. And all of this at a time when the economy is not doing well. It's just -- this is a part of this train wreck that they're potentially putting us in front of.

And, again, we all hope that's not the outcome. But by not letting you finish the product you were working on and by superseding the State, that's where the federal government has put us all in jeopardy. And it isn't just a question of an outcome that might not be desirable or an outcome that we might not agree with. It is an outcome

1	where it might protect the environment, it might
2	disturb it, it might disrupt it, it might do damage
3	to it. And it's certainly going to be very
4	expensive at all levels of government and to the
5	private businesses and citizens of the state of
6	Florida.

MR. SOLE: And, General, that's probably the most salient point, I think, worth making today, is that, you know, I love Florida. I think Floridians love Florida. And if a Floridian knows that in order to protect Florida, they need to do -- take certain actions which take investments, I think Floridians are willing to take that on.

But if I can't defend why they need to do something and if the science isn't there to say, no, no, you need to go this far, when in all probability the money they're asking us to invest won't help protect the environment, I think Floridians have a problem with that. And that's not unreasonable for them to share that concern.

And I think that's what we need to focus on, is making sure -- we know we're going to have to make investment here in Florida to help protect these water bodies and reduce nutrients. We need to make sure that number is correct, because we need to make

1	sure the investments are well spent and not
2	frivolously spent on actions that don't necessarily
3	help protect the environment. That's the issue that
4	we need to focus on. We're trying to work with EPA
5	to present that information to them so that whatever
6	the outcome is, it's hopefully in the best possible
7	case.
8	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you very
9	much, Mr. Secretary. Thank you, Governor.
10	GOVERNOR CRIST: Yes, sir. Commissioner.
11	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Thank you, Governor.
12	Cabinet members, as you're aware, and one of the
13	things that helped bring this to the Cabinet and to
14	the public was the Department of Agriculture, myself
15	as Commissioner of Agriculture, entered into part of
16	the litigation, albeit too late. If I had known EPA
17	was about to do what they did in this case, I would
18	have jumped in this much earlier.

There's a couple of statements and things and questions I'd like to ask Secretary Sole. First of all, Mr. Secretary, when did you know that EPA was headed down this road? When did they say to you, although you've done all of this science and been working diligently for 15, 20 years on trying to develop this information -- I would like the public

1	to understand that one of the arguments made by
2	Earthjustice was, well, Your Honor, it's taking too
3	long. If they've got to get this done, did they
4	want this done by science or did they want it done
5	by politics, to say, we're more worried about how
6	long it's taking than the science of how we get
7	there and do it the right way. When did you get an
8	idea that's where they were headed?
9	MR. SOLE: Right before in December of 2008
10	I got a call from EPA that basically they said they
11	were considering taking this action in light of the
12	lawsuit. That call wasn't the most disturbing,
13	because at that time we told EPA, no, we'll take it
14	on at DEP. We think we're ready. We think we have
15	the science finally to be able to promulgate rules.
16	And, again, Commissioner, it's worth noting
17	that from that point, in January of '2009 up until
18	August of 2008 (sic), we had been working side by
19	side, using the State's process and procedure to
20	adopt this. It wasn't until roughly July or August
21	that EPA suddenly started mentioning, well, maybe
22	we're just going to do this. And it was, again,
23	very, very disturbing.
24	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Well, Governor, if I

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could continue, I find this disturbing in many ways.

25

1	Number one, while agriculture is very much
2	interested in how this is going to come out, and the
3	public in this country may need to get interested in
4	where their food is going to come from if this goes
5	the wrong way based on somebody's feelings instead
6	of science, as to who is going to grow the food
7	supply and support the economic stability and the
8	national security of this country, as to who is
9	going to feed our military in crisis, because I
10	assure you this is headed down that path if it's not
11	done by factual science, then we've got some real
12	economic issues for Florida, real economic
13	because quite frankly, as I read it, Mr. Secretary,
14	they can't come to Florida after we've done all this
15	work and attack our science without going to every
16	other state, and especially since we have water
17	coming in from Georgia and Alabama that we can't
18	control, that's going to have a major economic
19	impact not on just agriculture and our food supply
20	but every city and county, municipality, water
21	authority and other issues that are going to affect
22	every man, woman and child in this state to the tune
23	of not billions, possibly trillions of dollars if we
24	have to meet some standard that is not picked out,
25	not hand-picked out of the air, as we have done on

the Everglades, has been my statement from the very
beginning, because we'll never meet that one either.

It's going to cost us billions. But we have other
economic issues here in the state of Florida. And I
feel that there's going to be enough people to start
asking where is their science. And I hope you're
asking --

MR. SOLE: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: -- where is your science compared to all the work we have done in the state of Florida. And, Governor, and I want this Cabinet to understand, I was offended by a statement made to the federal court obviously, or at least to the media, by Mr. Guest, that says not only are we not a leader in this but we have substantially degraded waters, when I know that agriculture alone has spent millions of dollars and have made major moves to reduce the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus put in the water system of this state.

How could the claim that it's actually getting worse and not getting better, when both the state through the Legislature, signed by the Governor, and businesses of all types, not just agriculture, have spent millions of dollars improving our water quality, how could that statement be accepted by --

well, I shouldn't ask you how can it be accepted by

the Court. You have no -- but that statement cannot

be true, based on what I personally know is going on

in the state of Florida.

MR. SOLE: I am hugely confident that statement is not true. I will tell you that Florida has a lot to be proud about on our actions to address water quality. We're the first state in the union to adopt stormwater rules to address nonpoint sources. Our agriculture community has probably one of the most robust BMP programs to help reduce nutrient runoff into our state waters and have addressed 2.1 million acres of property that they have developed BMPs for.

Without question, we're the first state that has developed in our impaired water rules numeric criterion for identification of nutrient impairment. Florida is a leader. And I will tell you that when it comes to water quality, that's probably why EPA is in our backyard today, because we have the data and we have the information. Unfortunately, the difficult issue is they didn't let us finish.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Well, Governor, I just want to hope, I guess, that this Cabinet, sitting as the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund,

responsible for Florida waters and the navigable
waters of this state, that we demand as a body that
factual science is what is going to drive this final
decision at the federal court level. And thank God
we have different levels of the federal court we can
go to if we think it's not being done properly.

Because this is Yogi Berra time here. This is deja vu all over again. We're about to adopt something that is unachievable as a true ten parts per billion in the Everglades, knowing that over trillions of years we have produced more natural phosphate rock sitting naturally under Florida land right now, and we're talking about a phosphate issue where we have natural sources that have been developed over millions of years sitting here by the millions of tons, that we're going to be affected by something like this when naturally it may not be able to be done.

And I hope that this Internal Improvement body, as trustees, will stick together, along with our Legislature, to make sure whatever comes out of this is going to be done by factual, sound science, verified by third party verification so that we don't have one group or organization, including agriculture or anybody else, that's going to dictate

- 1 this. It's going to be based on factual science.
- 2 If we can do that, we're going to have to live with
- 3 whatever the outcome is, but we can't do it if it's
- 4 based on a political situation and not a true
- 5 scientific situation.
- 6 MR. SOLE: And, Governor and Commissioner, I
- 7 will tell you, you have my commitment that we at the
- 8 Department of Environmental Protection will continue
- 9 to work with EPA. And if we have questions on that
- 10 science, we will let you know.
- 11 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Secretary. Thank
- 12 you, Commissioner. CFO.
- 13 CFO SINK: Governor, I do have a number of
- 14 comments to make, but I understand we have a number
- of speakers --
- MR. SOLE: Yes, ma'am.
- 17 CFO SINK: -- who wanted to present their
- 18 viewpoints. And I'll defer until we give the
- 19 speakers an opportunity.
- 20 MR. SOLE: Let me ask the speakers, I know I've
- 21 mentioned this, if we could please keep it brief,
- 22 I'd be grateful. I know that there's a big agenda
- 23 still to come for the Cabinet. Our first speaker
- 24 will be Jim Alves with the Hopping firm.
- 25 MR. ALVES: Good morning. Thank you very much

1	for the opportunity to very briefly talk to y'all
2	about this issue. My name is Jim Alves. I'm with
3	Hopping, Green & Sams. I've been representing the
4	regulated community in this matter. What I'd like
5	to emphasize first is we have very good, sound
6	information as to what the new federal standards
7	will be.

Document. And when you've worked in this area for 25 years, you know that the conclusion presented there almost always turns into the standard. So we have a very specific range identified by EPA in the document that from their perspective will serve as a foundation for what they are fixing to do under the consent decree.

I would submit to you that that range, very narrow range of standards that they have identified are completely unprecedented. Statewide nutrient standards, statewide numeric nutrient standards are unprecedented, and standards this low are certainly unprecedented.

I think it's important to keep in mind that this consent decree was worked out behind closed doors between EPA and a small handful of environmental advocates. DEP did not have a seat at

1	the table, as far as I know, and certainly the
2	regulated community in Florida, such as agriculture,
3	such as wastewater treatment plant facilities or
4	stormwater utilities managed by local government,
5	they didn't have a seat at the table.
6	Now, there was a very brief hearing in federal
7	court. But I would emphasize it was quite brief.
8	All of the participants, agriculture, local
9	governments, many others, asked emphatically and
10	repeatedly for an opportunity to produce evidence to
11	show the Court, to demonstrate, instead of just
12	lawyers making some comments, to call witnesses,
13	scientists, in the effort to prove that the premise
14	for the consent decree was misplaced. And the judge
15	simply did not allow them to do that.
16	So it was very disappointing to the regulated

So it was very disappointing to the regulated community that they didn't have a seat at the table when the consent decree was worked out, and they felt that they didn't have an opportunity to demonstrate through factual evidence that the basis for the consent decree was misplaced.

Now, what Mr. Sole said previously, and I certainly agree with, is there has been, despite the growth that's occurred in Florida over the last couple of decades, there's been tremendous progress

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forward.

2	to a consent decree that was entered ten years ago,
3	in 1999. That's the consent decree that required
4	Florida to have a program implementing, basically
5	listing waters that are impaired, including
6	specifically waters impaired for nutrients, and then
7	creating total maximum daily loads using Florida's
8	existing narrative standard to clean up those
9	waters.
10	That's exactly what the environmental groups
11	asked for ten years ago in 1999, and that's what
12	they got. And we got a schedule to line those
13	waters up and to create TMDLs and get them clean.
14	And that's what's been happening in Florida.
15	To give you an idea of the time scale that they
16	asked for and they got in the consent order, the
17	deadlines for DEP to take these actions extend into
18	2011, and even at that, the TMDL program doesn't
19	stop. The waters keep getting evaluated, and they

in cleaning up Florida's waters. That's due in part

23 So as a result, we have several dozen TMDLs, total maximum daily loads, for nutrients in Florida. 24 25 And each of those total maximum daily loads have

keep getting cleaned up if necessary. Hopefully

there will be fewer and fewer waters as we move

1	specific nutrient levels that are identified and
2	tailored to the specific waters. And more TMDLs are
3	being created every month. EPA has approved those
4	TMDLs, and so we have a circumstance here where I
5	know Mike wants me to finish, but I promise I'll be
6	real quick.
7	GOVERNOR CRIST: He's very subtle, isn't he?
8	MR. ALVES: Yeah. EPA, how can they approve
9	these TMDLs the ink isn't even dry on some of
10	those approvals, and now they're saying these waters
11	specifically need numeric standards. They can't
12	have it both ways. They've approved these TMDLs as
13	protecting Florida's waters, and now with all the
14	regulated community buy-in that we've had over the
15	last ten years or so in working on TMDLs and their
16	being very proactive, it's all just being thrown
17	away.
18	I just have one more point, Mike. And I'm
19	sorry. I'll stop soon. When people argue for what
20	EPA is doing and I'm not trying to be
21	disrespectful what they tend to do is show you a
22	picture of green water, and then they jump to the
23	conclusion that we need numeric nitrogen standards.
24	Obviously, green water is unacceptable. Algae

blooms are unacceptable in Florida. We all agree on

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1	that.	But	that's	why w	e have	the	\mathtt{TMDL}	program.
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- 2 Presumably, if there's a water body that keeps
- getting algae blooms, it's either on the list or it
- 4 will be on the list and it will get cleaned up under
- 5 the TMDL program.
- 6 My concern is, with these numeric standards,
- 7 we're going to go backwards. And I think instead of
- 8 accelerating the process, there's a grave risk that
- 9 it could actually slow it down. Thank you.
- 10 CFO SINK: Governor, could I -- I'm sorry. I
- 11 missed -- would you just tell me who you're here to
- represent or who you are representing?
- 13 MR. ALVES: Sure, sure. My clients include
- 14 Florida's wastewater treatment plant operators,
- basically local government that takes society's
- 16 wastewater and cleans it up, and also Florida's
- 17 electric power industry, which is trying to make
- 18 electricity available throughout Florida and also
- 19 trying to make it affordable.
- 20 CFO SINK: Thank you. That's helpful.
- MR. ALVES: Thank you.
- 22 MR. SOLE: And speaking of the wastewater --
- GOVERNOR CRIST: Secretary?
- MR. SOLE: Sir.
- 25 GOVERNOR CRIST: How many speakers do you have?

1 MR. SOLE: I have four speakers, three more

- 2 speakers that have requested to speak.
- 3 GOVERNOR CRIST: Great. Thank you.
- 4 MR. SOLE: Paul Steinbrecher.
- 5 MR. STEINBRECHER: Thank you, Secretary.
- 6 Governor, Cabinet --
- 7 CFO SINK: Excuse me.
- 8 MR. SOLE: I did that too quick. I'm sorry.
- 9 GOVERNOR CRIST: I didn't catch the last name
- 10 either.
- MR. SOLE: Go ahead.
- 12 MR. STEINBRECHER: Let me do that. Good
- morning. My name is Paul Steinbrecher. I'm a
- 14 professional engineer in the state of Florida, and
- 15 I'm here speaking to you today as the vice-president
- of the Florida Water Environment Association Utility
- 17 Council, what you would think of as the umbrella
- organization for Florida's municipal wastewater
- 19 utilities.
- 20 GOVERNOR CRIST: Great. If I could, isn't the
- 21 last gentleman -- is it Tim?
- MR. SOLE: Jim Alves.
- 23 GOVERNOR CRIST: Jim, I'm sorry. Allen?
- MR. SOLE: Alves, A-L-V-E-S.
- 25 CFO SINK: So you're the same client that the

1	previous speaker
2	MR. STEINBRECHER: We're specifically the
3	Utility Council, the wastewater utilities.
4	CFO SINK: Wastewater Utility Council.
5	MR. STEINBRECHER: Correct. And I'll refer to
6	ourselves as the Utility Council.
7	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Jim. Thank you,
8	Paul. My ears aren't what they should be.
9	MR. STEINBRECHER: I beg your pardon. Who we
10	are essentially, you can think of the Utility
11	Council when you flush the toilet, but we're the
12	people who take care of that. That's who we are.
13	Our members
14	GOVERNOR CRIST: God bless you. Somebody's got
15	to do it.
16	MR. STEINBRECHER: Our members serve you and
17	7 million other Floridians by treating everyone's
18	sewage waste and protecting the environment in the
19	most cost-effective means possible. I'm here
20	talking to you today because the Utility Council is
21	concerned about these potential federal numeric
22	criteria for Florida.
23	The Utility Council commissioned a professional
24	engineer to estimate the cost of complying with

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these proposed rules. Excuse me. This is that cost

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1	estimate report. Based on the criteria currently as
2	we understand them being proposed, the range of
3	those criteria by EPA that Jim just talked about
4	with you, the total cost to utilities statewide will
5	range between \$48 billion and \$99 billion. This is
6	wastewater utilities only, one market segment in
7	Florida. After the cost of financing costs are
8	included, 48 billion to 99 billion.

In terms of what this means to a utility bill in Florida, it would approximately double the current utility bill from \$57 per month for the average water, wastewater bill in Florida, to \$118 per month. That's over \$700 per year for the average residents in Florida.

The costs will, of course, disproportionately impact low income citizens. Using metrics from the American Waterworks Association Research Foundation and state income data, we estimate that these cost increases will make our services unaffordable for significantly more than the 12 percent of Floridians that currently are listed at or below the poverty level.

These impacts to our ratepayers and the citizens of Florida would be easier to accept if EPA's criteria protected the environment better than

1	DEP's current regulatory program would. But
2	instead, these exorbitant costs will be borne by our
3	citizens and businesses really for dubious
4	environmental benefit.

As the secretary already noted, Florida has a quite mature and sophisticated water quality standards program that has -- has had and is continuing to have very positive effects in the state. Across Florida, utilities have built and are planning now and continuing to build significant infrastructure to ensure protection of Florida waters.

Many of these projects are specifically designed to meet scientifically-based narrative criteria that Jim just described for you and TMDLs that have already been developed by DEP and have already been approved by EPA. We're concerned and we're talking to you today because now these environmentally beneficial projects may actually need to be stopped and re-engineered to what are questionable numeric standards. We will be going backwards. This is an unfortunate waste of resources which diminishes our ability to use limited monies on other worthwhile programs.

And I'm also about done. Thank you, Secretary.

1	obviously, the stakes are very high here. And
2	Florida needs to participate actively in the federal
3	government's development of nutrient standards.
4	Because of this, the Utility Council would like to
5	ask this body, respectfully, to establish a panel of
6	state water quality experts to review whether EPA's
7	criteria are scientifically sound and to review
8	whether those criteria take into account the large
9	body of water quality restoration programs currently
10	underway, such as the TMDL program. That's one
11	thing.
12	We would also request that you direct Florida's
13	regulatory agencies to analyze the economic impacts
14	of these proposed criteria on the public sectors
15	that they regulate. DEP, DACS and all of the water
16	management districts have very competent economists
17	on staff that do this work every day right now. It
18	would only make sense for these economists to
19	analyze the impact of the most significant federal
20	water quality regulation ever imposed on Florida.
21	CFO SINK: Governor, could I ask a question?
22	GOVERNOR CRIST: Certainly.
23	CFO SINK: I heard you throw out some cost
24	numbers. But how did you develop these numbers when

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no numeric standards have been established yet?

1	MR. STEINBRECHER: We actually based those cost
2	estimates on criteria that had been proposed by DEP.
3	The criteria that now are being shown, the range of
4	criteria that are now being shown in a technical
5	document by EPA are lower and more stringent than
6	those criteria that we based this cost estimate on.
7	CFO SINK: So the EPA already has numbers out
8	there? Is that correct, Secretary Sole?
9	MR. SOLE: CFO, EPA has identified some
10	potential proposed numbers, but I don't think they
11	have published anything for public discussion or
12	consumption at this time. My numbers I hate to
13	say it that way. The Department's recommendations
14	have been part of rule-making and very public. So
15	as a baseline, I think there is some fairly sound
16	footing for some of these costs. Albeit, I will say
17	that I don't know what the final numbers of EPA is
18	going to be and whether or not what the final
19	impact will be.
20	CFO SINK: But certainly, if they abide by the
21	court order, which I presume they will, in January,
22	there will be they're proposing to issue some
23	specific numbers, and then you can go back and do a
24	more accurate economic analysis.
25	MR. STEINBRECHER: That's correct. And we

1	expect it will be significantly higher at that point
2	because it would be based on standards that are more
3	stringent than this cost estimate was based upon.
4	CFO SINK: Well, but that's speculative because
5	we don't know what they're going to issue until we
6	get to January.
7	MR. STEINBRECHER: I think you had stepped out
8	just briefly when Mr. Alves was covering this part
9	of the issue. But there is a document, it's called
10	a TSD, that has been issued by EPA now. And that
11	document shows a range of expected values in which
12	they would expect to promulgate
13	CFO SINK: Okay. I apologize.
14	MR. SOLE: Thank you, Paul.
15	MR. STEINBRECHER: Thank you.
16	MR. SOLE: Our next speaker is Mr. Kurt
17	Spitzer, representing Florida Stormwater
18	Association. Kurt.
19	MR. SPITZER: Thank you. Governor, members of
20	the Cabinet, I'm Kurt Spitzer with Florida
21	Stormwater Association. We are a
22	300-organizational-member association that has an
23	interest in water quality improvement and
24	implementation of Florida's stormwater programs.
25	We have been intimately involved with the TMDL

1	program now for the past ten years. And I guess you
2	could say we are the folks that are sort of on the
3	front line of water quality improvements in Florida.
4	We're not here to tell you that we don't think that
5	there's a nutrient problem in Florida. There is.
6	But what we are here to tell you is that Florida has
7	made great, great strides in terms of addressing our
8	water quality problems over the past ten years.

We have the best TMDL program in the country, one that, oh, by the way, actually implements TMDLs in addition to just listing water bodies as being impaired. We've spent tens of millions of dollars on our own technical advisory committee of DEP, looking at ways to implement numeric nutrient criteria ourselves at the state level.

Thirty-four percent, 34 percent of all of the water quality data in the country is from Florida.

And most of that was developed by local government.

And with the advent of these new numeric nutrient criteria, we know that your cities and counties will be facing an enormous new cost.

We've not costed them out. We don't know what the numbers are yet. But our existing estimate of the cost of the current TMDL program is around \$60 billion in capital costs alone. So we know that

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1	numeric criteria as perhaps currently drafted by EPA
2	would be a more significant cost, certainly in the
3	billions of new dollars. But, you know, like you,
4	local governments juggle a lot of different issues
5	all the time. And to go back to the taxpayers or a
6	ratepayer and say, we need to have a significant
7	increase in what's coming out of your pocket to fund
8	a standard that might result in water quality
9	standards that are lower than natural conditions is
10	a hard sell to with your members of the public.

You know, those of us in local government have -- believe that the government closest to the people governs best. And at the local level, we call that home rule. Well, it applies to the state and federal governments, too, except you call it states' rights. And in the Clean Water Act, the development of water quality criteria is reserved to the states. Florida has the best program in the country. We believe that Florida should have been able to continue on with the development of Florida's numeric nutrient criteria.

As we move forward, we'll look forward to continuing this partnership with the secretary and members of the Cabinet and hopefully can find a suitable resolution of this issue. Thank you very

1	much.
2	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, sir.
3	MR. SOLE: Thank you. Our final speaker is
4	Mr. Manley Fuller with the Florida Wildlife
5	Federation. I think he also may have two with him
6	as well.
7	MR. FULLER: Thank you, Mike. Manley Fuller,
8	Florida Wildlife Federation. Governor and Cabinet,
9	Florida's economy depends on clean water, our
10	beaches, our rivers, our springs. There's a lot of
11	hard work being done by professionals all over the
12	state and at the Department to try and address water
13	quality problems. We don't dispute that one second.
14	But our springs, you look at spring after
15	spring after spring and nutrient levels are going
16	up. We have unfortunately we have beach
17	closures. That doesn't help the economy of Florida.
18	We want scientific standards. We don't want
19	standards set higher than natural background. We
20	recognize, as do as other people have, that
21	Florida has different types of waters. We will urge
22	the EPA and believe EPA will include those factors
23	in their rule-making and as it goes forward.
24	We Florida has collected a tremendous amount

of water quality data, and it is a leader in terms

of doing that in the country. That's true. And EPA is utilizing that, and we want to see scientifically-based standards as well. There were a number of points made by previous speakers that I'd like to recognize our counsel, Monica Reimer with Earthjustice, to touch on briefly, as I know your day is -- you've got a lot of other things you need to deal with today. So this is Monica Reimer

with Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund.

MS. REIMER: Governor and Cabinet, we were not going to speak unless the other people spoke. So we do not have, you know, like a presentation. But I do have some photographs that I would like to share with you, and I was wondering if I could bring these up to you and present them to you, if that would be okay.

GOVERNOR CRIST: We don't get to see the big one? I suspect we will. Thank you.

MS. REIMER: Governor and Cabinet, this is the St. Johns. It's a tributary of the St. Johns River. This is a toxic blue-green algae bloom. This picture was taken on the day that the proposed consent decree was filed with the Court. This algae bloom on the St. Johns River has been there for six months this year.

1	The first photograph that I'm showing here,
2	toxic algae. What I showed you the picture of is a
3	serious public health threat. This is a warning
4	published by and it gets posted by health
5	departments. It's been posted on the
6	Caloosahatchee. It's been posted on the St. Lucie.
7	It's been posted all over the St. Johns, and it's
8	being posted more and more frequently.
9	On the second photograph, this is a photograph
10	from the St. Johns River. It's known as the green
11	monster of 2005. This toxic algae bloom was present
12	on the river for months. It smells like dead meat
13	when it decomposes. They had to shut down boat
14	traffic on the river because it causes respiratory
15	issues.
16	A huge part of Florida's economy is based on
17	people recreating on the waters of Florida. The
18	problem today with recreating on Florida's waters is

A huge part of Florida's economy is based on people recreating on the waters of Florida. The problem today with recreating on Florida's waters is that they aren't safe anymore. This is a photograph of rashes caused by exposure to toxic algae outbreaks. These kinds of rashes are very commonly caused by Lyngbya, which is the algae that is most commonly found in the springs. For example, the Wakulla Springs has Lyngbya in it. Ichetucknee has Lyngbya in it.

1	The next slide, tourism is essential to our
2	economy. I do not think that that is a debatable
3	statement. This is a photograph of red drift algae
4	along Bonita Beach. This is caused by nutrients
5	coming off the land. It is not toxic. However,
6	when it decomposes, it smells like sewage. It tends
7	to show up during the tourist season. It can form
8	banks three feet high, and they have to bring dump
9	trucks out to take it off the beaches and dispose of
10	it in landfills. This is occurring with great
11	frequency now all over the coast of Southwest
12	Florida.
13	The next slide, this is a photograph of the red
14	tide approaching Little Gasparilla Island. I don't
15	think I need to tell you what the effects of red
16	tide are. I think they're very well known now.
17	The next slide, toxic algae poisons drinking
18	water. Caloosahatchee River this is the
19	Caloosahatchee River. This was the week that we
20	filed the lawsuit. This is a toxic algae bloom. It
21	shut down the water treatment plant on the river,
22	which serves 30,000 people. It ruins springs.
23	We're all here, we all know about Wakulla Springs.

problems that nutrients cause in springs and it's

I don't think I need to share with anybody the

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causing in virtually every spring in the state of
florida.

And, lastly, there's the issue of the enormous damage that is done to the value of waterfront property from Southwest Florida -- this is the Caloosahatchee River in 2005 -- to Northeast Florida. The last photograph, which is the one I started with, which is this year.

This is the reason that we filed the lawsuit.

This is the reason that we believe that the schedule set out in the consent degree is reasonable. I think that you need to understand that the people at EPA answer to politicians just like you. They don't want to do something reasonable (sic), and they sure as heck don't want to embarrass their bosses by doing something stupid. And what you are hearing people suggest that they would do falls in the stupid category, and they're not going to do it.

We may have some disagreements. The numbers may be higher than I want them. However, the utility people that came up here and were talking to you, here's the problem with the wastewater treatment plants. They are discharging water at 1,000 to 3,000 to 4,000 to 5,000 parts per billion. And if you use DEP's numbers, they're going to have

1	to get to 120. There is no number a utility company
2	is going to accept. They will challenge any number,
3	whether that number is presented by EPA or DEP.
4	I am here. I am happy to answer questions
5	about the lawsuit. And there are a lot of things
6	that were said. A lot of those questions were
7	answered in federal court. But I'm more than happy
8	to answer anybody's questions.
9	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Governor.
10	GOVERNOR CRIST: Yes, Commissioner.
11	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Well, I've been
12	following this for quite some time, and I can tell
13	you that some of the assertions that your
14	organization has made have been patently wrong. And
15	I would like to also say the Court didn't hear from
16	the other people in this lawsuit situation. They
17	did not get to hear, as Paul Harvey says, the rest
18	of the story.
19	Now, I will not deny that you don't have algae
20	outbreaks like this from time to time that can be
21	worked on, that can be cleaned up. The whole state
22	of Florida does not look like that, number one.
23	Number two, I'm not sure whether Earthjustice is
24	aware of this, but red tide and algae blooms have

been recorded for thousands of years, before there

1	were a whole lot of people around except for the few
2	that started recording history, and it's been around
3	for a long time.

Oil deposits are known today to be more a cause from decaying algae than they are from decaying dinosaurs, because they're producing oil right now today from algae grown right here in the state of Florida for that purpose.

So there's a lot of misstatements, misnomers. There are a lot of commonly and naturally occurring elements here besides the man-made causes for this that causes certain types of algae blooms. What we've got to do is figure out a way to control it, work with our total maximum daily loads, as has already been put forward by a number of groups and organizations. We've reduced it.

I believe I saw where Mr. Guest made a statement that the waters are worse than what Florida says and they're continuing to be degraded, when we know for a fact they're better than they were just a few years ago and we're making major strides on that. We've just got to work harder at it.

But let me also state to your organization that $\label{eq:state} \mbox{I have a statement that I've made many times, where}$

you can be educated beyond your intelligence. And that means that you take common sense, throw it totally away. You focus on one sole end point, as if you can get there without costing trillions of dollars, and the fact that there may be no scientific developed way to get there mechanically because it hasn't been developed yet. Now, it may be developed in the future, but it's not developed now.

And we're going to have to meet a criteria that there is no scientific way for us to get to and costs us billions of dollars getting there. And the results could be what we've already heard. It could actually be worse for Florida in the end because we can't get there and because people are going to lawyer up and go to court to fight this thing because it's an unjust assessment on what I think is a very practical approach that Florida has taken and DEP has taken.

And I've made mention many times before, I
don't always agree with DEP either. But when
they've been working with us and we've been reducing
the nutrient loads in Lake Okeechobee and the
Kissimmee River as much as possible, at least the
lower end so far, the Suwannee River has voluntarily

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1 reduced loadings from agriculture alone -- forget 2 that this thing is so much bigger than agriculture. 3 This is going to affect every citizen that has 4 nothing to do with agriculture except the fact that 5 they do like to eat at least one time a day and that 6 that food production could be totally done away with because of some rule that the federal government is going to make.

> And also, I'd like for Earthjustice to go back and look at the constitution of Florida, too, and the ability of this body to work with DEP and the various industries here to reduce these loadings, which they have been doing and can be proven to have been done, that we protect our ability as a sovereign state under the constitution of the United States and the State of Florida.

> And I don't care whether Earthjustice files a suit or whether the federal judge thinks he's right or not, I want sound science, and I want to know what the facts are and what the truth is here. And what I heard in this lawsuit, there were a lot of misstatements and misfacts given here that a judge made a ruling on, and unfortunately for him because he listened to DEP (sic) and Earthjustice instead of giving Florida, DEP, and the people who had tried to

1	intervene in this lawsuit a chance to give the Paul
2	Harvey rest of the story to this issue and has ruled
3	accordingly, which is now putting us in a pretty
4	tough position.
5	And, you know, I'm all for cleaning water.
6	We're doing it right now today. But I'm telling
7	you, to get to the levels that I'm hearing about
8	that EPA has basically already adopted but hasn't
9	made it official yet I mean, we've been studying
10	this for years and they're going to come out with a
11	report in January that tells us what this number is?
12	That's not even practical, much less logical or
13	scientific based.
14	And so this is going to continue. But I'm not
15	willing, as a member of elected member of this
16	body, to give up Florida's sovereignty on this
17	issue, when I know we're doing the right thing for
18	the right reason and the best way we know how to do

doctrine to us that cannot be verified by factual science. I just want Earthjustice to know that's

it, to have a federal agency come in and give a

22 where I stand as a member of this body.

MS. REIMER: I appreciate your comments,

24 Commissioner.

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25 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Commissioner. CFO.

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1	CFO SINK: Thank you, Governor. I don't have a
2	question for you at all. I do have some comments to
3	make, though. And, Mike, do you one of the
4	things that was brought to my attention we've
5	heard a lot today about Florida has made progress,
6	we have taken the lead. And my staff pulled up
7	something I just wanted to very quickly show
8	everyone, which is this is the Mike, you could
9	probably explain it better. But this is the
10	phosphorus content or pollution points. And I'll
11	let you explain it a little more.
12	But what you see here is, in the year 1982, we
13	reached a peak level. And since 1982, according to

But what you see here is, in the year 1982, we reached a peak level. And since 1982, according to this graph that was prepared by DEP, look at the tremendous, enormous progress that has been made in reducing phosphorus in our bodies of water.

And obviously it should be a point of concern that you see that things were going along fine until probably about 2004, and we have seen some increased loads since then. But it does bear out the fact that we have made tremendous progress in this area. And then you may want to amplify just quickly, and then I just have a few brief comments to make.

MR. SOLE: Real brief. One of the things that you look at in Florida's history, we were one of the

first states to actually ban the use of phosphates
in detergents. It was these actions that helped
reduce some of the phosphorous loading into our
water bodies. And you can see from the graph,
clearly there's tremendous progress.

Without question, in 2004, 2005 we got a little bump up. Let's reflect what happened in 2004, 2005. We had quite a bit of rain those two years. We had multiple hurricanes that came in and put a lot of water on our landscapes. And, again, when you look at nutrients, primarily, one of the predominant sources is that stormwater from our landscapes.

So these are things that we need to continue to work on. And I'm going to say it again. Without question, I do believe that Florida needs to move forward with numeric standards to help prevent some of the challenges. Every one of those green pictures that were shown, well, we either already have adopted a TMDL on that water body or are in the process of adopting one.

And, in fact, it's just worth noting, I signed the TMDL for the St. Johns tributaries, which is one of these pictures, just this Monday. And Florida's program is so much better than most of the nation's because once you set the TMDL, there's a requirement

to do something. Under the federal program,

it's kind of -- they put the numbers up there and,

okay, that's -- we did a great job. Florida's law

requires us to take action. And it goes to the

Commissioner's point that we will take action to

address these problems. But, again, on the

prevention side, I think we need to do more. So I'd

love to answer any questions.

CFO SINK: Well, it seems to me that we're in a situation now where the courts are involved, whether we like it or not, and they've issued a ruling that the EPA has to do something by some time certain.

So our challenge has to be, well, what do we do now and how do we approach it and what's the best solution in order to assure that the EPA has all this input from all our various interested entities.

And it looks to me like it's a balance issue, that we all agree that we want cleaner water and we need to proceed along with all the things that we've done and continue on with the numeric numbers based on science that the DEP is doing and, number one, assure that the DEP (sic) is aware of all the work that we've done, and I know you've been working with them, although they've been quiet lately, and that we get their assurance that they're going to take

into account an acknowledgment that this potentially
has an enormous economic impact on our state.

So I just happened to be in Washington last week, and I was really encouraged that all of our congressional delegation had been informed about the seriousness of the situation. And I'm going to have the opportunity to speak actually with the EPA administrator, Lisa Jackson, later this week.

And what I want to encourage her to do is two things. One is to be sure that we have this open dialogue and that they respect the science that we've already done and acknowledge that we have done a lot of work; and, secondly, that she consider the possibility of working with the litigants on extending the time frame.

I don't understand how some federal authority like EPA in 60 days can come up with all these numbers without coming back and looking at what we've done that's based on science. That's not even physically possible. And work in a collaborative way so that all the economic interests, the utilities and the wastewater people and the cities and the counties and the agriculture industry come up with some kind of solution that's really workable and represents a good balance for us.

1	MR. SOLE: Governor, that concludes my brief
2	presentation on the numeric nutrient criterion.
3	GOVERNOR CRIST: I think the General has a
4	comment.
5	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I just want to
6	thank you, Mike. I know it had to be a little
7	longer than you intended. I think the one thing
8	that I've gleaned from the discussion that may have
9	not been clarified enough is the fact that this
10	lawsuit that was filed not that long ago
11	MR. SOLE: 2008.
12	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: that it was a
13	decision, a voluntary decision on the part of EPA to
14	enter into a consent decree when they did, in the
15	middle of when you were doing all this work that
16	they knew about.
17	And that's why I said it was outrageous. We do
18	have the consent decree now. The judge has done
19	whatever he did. And my folks were following it. I
20	know that the Agriculture Commissioner, Commissioner
21	Bronson intervened in it, and there were a lot of
22	things discussed over there. Apparently there's a
23	very technical ruling on his part.
24	But, nonetheless, CFO Sink is right. We're at
25	a point now regardless of that history where we

need to do everything we can to try to dissuade EPA
from doing something foolish here, and then look at
what they've done and then come back to revisit
this.

But I wanted us to all have this discussion.

I'm just really pleased you came up and gave us this opportunity. I think it also gives the public, the people of the state of Florida, Governor, a better opportunity to understand this issue because it is very, very important. And I wouldn't have taken this time this morning if it weren't. And I, for one, want to thank you, Governor, for allowing this to take place and, Secretary Sole, for your making that presentation.

MR. SOLE: Thank you, sir.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Certainly, General. I appreciate that. You know, it just struck me that obviously there is concern about the ruling by the U.S. District Court. And it would seem to me -- we had some very learned presenters today, Jim Alves and Paul Steinbrecher -- I hope I'm pronouncing this correctly -- Manley, Kurt.

And it would strike me that if there is that level of concern, that there's an appellate process available. And I would presume, although I probably

shouldn't, that those who would have the greatest concern with it would be looking at that. Do you know if that's occurring?

MR. SOLE: It is as it relates to there's not only the question of entering into the consent decree, which Judge Hinkle has agreed to, there is still question in the courts, Governor, today as to whether or not EPA had the right and authority to make the Clean Water Act determination. And that issue is still being pursued in the courts.

GOVERNOR CRIST: I would think so. So, you know, it seems to me that, as former attorney general, as the current one can attest, if you have a frustration with what a court is doing, it's not the U.S. Supreme Court, it's not the court of last jurisdiction. So there are plenty of opportunities to appeal, to be heard, to request that science be an integral part of this process.

I would think, even if the appeal is based on a concern about the process in and of itself, that certain parties maybe weren't privy to it and had an opportunity to be heard, that would seem to violate fundamental fairness to me. So I would think there are many ways to address this to reach a fair and reasonable and just conclusion.

1	ATTORNEY GENERAL MCCOLLOM: GOVERNOR, IT I
2	might.
3	GOVERNOR CRIST: Of course, General.
4	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: The point I made at
5	the beginning with Mike, with Secretary Sole, was
6	that as this process is in the law, they have to
7	issue EPA's ruling, and then I believe, it's their
8	procedures, but about next October there would be
9	some ripeness for a challenge.
10	And depending on whether we liked it or we
11	didn't agree with it, but obviously we don't agree
12	with it, absolutely there could be a legal
13	challenge. And I would hope that in the intervening
14	time, we'd have an opportunity to hear from you
15	about your views on whatever they've ruled. And
16	then if we need to challenge it legally, I think the
17	State ought to be involved in it, not just the
18	outside parties, Governor, if that's the case.
19	Maybe it isn't. Let's hope it's not.
20	GOVERNOR CRIST: Well, that's a great point,
21	General. And I think that, you know, some have
22	indicated to us today that they have an indication
23	of where the EPA may go and what their numbers may

be, which is great. I mean, I wish I had a crystal

ball a lot of times, but I don't. So you don't know

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1	what it's going to be until it's delivered.
2	And that's why, General, as you indicate, the
3	fact that there's a process down the road, in the
4	event that it is as Draconian as some might predict
5	today, if it is, then you have that opportunity at
6	that time to challenge it. Thank God for America.
7	Are we done?
8	MR. SOLE: Yes, sir. Thank you.
9	CFO SINK: Can we take a break?
10	GOVERNOR CRIST: Yeah, of course. We're going
11	to have some SBA business to attend to. Why don't
12	we take about a ten-minute break, and then we'll
13	reconvene. Thank you.
14	(Recess taken)
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1	GOVERNOR	CRIST:	SBA,	better	known	as	the	State

- 2 Board of Administration. Ash Williams.
- 3 MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning.
- 4 GOVERNOR CRIST: Good morning. It is still
- 5 morning. Thank you, Ash.
- 6 MR. WILLIAMS: Barely. Item 1, request
- 7 approval of the minutes from our October 27 meeting.
- 8 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: So moved.
- 9 CFO SINK: Second.
- 10 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the
- 11 minutes approved.
- 12 MR. WILLIAMS: Item 2 is a fiscal determination
- for the Florida Housing Finance Corporation.
- 14 CFO SINK: Move it.
- 15 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
- 16 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show Item
- 2 approved without objection.
- 18 MR. WILLIAMS: Item 3 is also a fiscal
- 19 determination for the Florida Housing Finance
- 20 Corporation Affordable Housing Guarantee Fund term
- loan.
- 22 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Move Item 3.
- 23 CFO SINK: Second.
- 24 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
- 25 approved without objection.

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1	MR. WILLIAMS: Item 4, another fiscal
2	determination for Florida Housing Finance
3	Corporation Multifamily Mortgage Revenue Notes.
4	CFO SINK: Move it.
5	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
6	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
7	approved without objection.
8	MR. WILLIAMS: Item 5 is approval for five
9	amended rules for the Florida Retirement System
10	Investment Plan.
11	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Move it.
12	CFO SINK: Second.
13	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
14	approved without objection.
15	MR. WILLIAMS: Item 6 is an interest rate
16	exception for the Southern Grove Community
17	Development District No. 5. This is in relation to
18	the VGTI, Vaccine and Gene Therapy Institute of
19	Florida. And this is one, Governor and Trustees,
20	that I'd like to thank everyone who has worked on
21	this. There's been a tremendous amount of effort
22	put into this issue in a very short period of time
23	between OTTED, VGTI as the issuer, the underwriter,
24	Division of Bond Finance, staff at the State Board,
25	et cetera. We do have the folks here from VGTI if

1	there	are	any	questions	today,	but	our

- 2 recommendation is approval.
- 3 GOVERNOR CRIST: Great. I would recommend
- 4 that, too. But I'd like to give them the
- 5 opportunity to say a few words, if you don't mind.
- 6 Would love to hear from you. You took the trouble
- 7 to come here.
- 8 MR. MARK WILLIAMS: Governor Crist, members of 9 the Board, thank you very much for having us here
- 10 today. My name is Mark Williams. I am the chief
- operating officer for VGTI Florida. It is indeed
- our pleasure to be able to participate in this
- 13 wonderful initiative that the State of Florida has
- 14 embarked upon.
- We are already present in St. Lucie County. We
- are occupying, rent-free I might add, the third
- 17 floor of the wonderful Torrey Pines Institute. That
- 18 rent-free was part of the local match to help bring
- 19 us here. We already have about 30 scientists
- 20 working on the Treasure Coast looking for cures.
- 21 And I use the word "cure" because that's how they
- use it, looking for nothing short of a cure for
- diseases such as HIV, swine flu, West Nile virus and
- other types of diseases.
- 25 What our scientists seek to do is to improve

the human condition by actually using the human
body's own immunology system. Their work is focused
on enhancing that system, so that as a country and
nation and a state, we move away from curing these
diseases by bombarding people with chemicals that
can be poisonous in and of themselves and actually
use the human body's own systems.

We are already embarked on partnerships with Martin Memorial Hospital in St. Lucie County for clinical trials that we think have tremendous promise. And so once again, we thank you very much for this opportunity to come to Florida and begin this important research.

GOVERNOR CRIST: You're quite welcome. I

would -- first I want to commend you and thank you

for the initiative that you have taken and the

investment in Florida. I also want to commend my

predecessor, Governor Bush, as well as Senate

President Pruitt, for their leadership in this area

and what it's done for Florida and the expansion of

economic opportunity for our state, let alone the

great strides that can be made to enhancing the

quality of life of our fellow man because of the

work that you and Torrey Pines and Scripps and Max

Planck and others do. It's just a tremendous

1	tribute to Florida and Florida's leadership and
2	continued vision for the future. I think the
3	General wants to say something.
4	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I just wanted to
5	add, Governor, what a great program this is and the
6	opportunity for us in the state, but more
7	importantly for the people that you're working to
8	help find cures and disease cures for. Our state is
9	now becoming known, because of your work and the
10	collaboration of a few others, as a center of health
11	research. And I think, as that goes forward, we
12	can't help but benefit by that as a state, but we're
13	going to benefit by that as a nation and the people
14	of the world are going to benefit by it.
15	My understanding today, though, is that you're
16	here because we need this exception on interest
17	rates because the private builder couldn't do
18	something and we have to bond to build, and you
19	don't have a building, right? Is that right? Is
20	that what we're here about?
21	MR. MARK WILLIAMS: We do need to build a
22	building.
23	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: And we want to help
24	you get that building.

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MR. MARK WILLIAMS: Yes, sir.

1	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: So I'm certainly
2	prepared to move this, but I'm sure glad that you're
3	here and we appreciate it.
4	MR. MARK WILLIAMS: Thank you very much.
5	GOVERNOR CRIST: Great, thank you, Mark.
6	CFO SINK: Second.
7	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
8	approved without objection. Thank you.
9	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Item 7, we'll move
10	into the SBA quarterly meeting agenda. The first
11	thing we have is investment performance reports for
12	the Florida Retirement System DB and DC Plans,
13	Florida PRIME, and the Hurricane Catastrophe Fund.
14	We have with us this morning, to give you a direct
15	and objective assessment of our performance,
16	Mr. Steve Cummings, who is the chief executive of
17	EnnisKnupp, and also Kristen Hanto, senior associate
18	from Ennis. So let me call on Mr. Cummings.
19	MR. CUMMINGS: Thank you, Ash. Good morning,
20	Governor Crist, CFO Sink, General McCollum. Good to
21	be with you again. As Ash mentioned, I'm Steve
22	Cummings. And I have quite a bit of information in
23	this presentation. With your permission, I'm going
24	to hit the highlights during my oral comments, but
25	either I or my colleague, Kristen, will be pleased

to answer any questions that you might have. I
understand you have a very full agenda today.

GOVERNOR CRIST: That's all right. Let me apologize to you and to my colleagues for getting back here a little bit late. I didn't want to be gone quite that long. But I had an important visit with Senator Crist. And so with that, we look forward to your comments.

MR. CUMMINGS: Thank you very much. Let me begin my comments by asking you to turn to slide five in our presentation. It's a graphic several slides in. There it is right there. This is a good way to frame my comments to you today. This is a graph that shows what a dollar invested in the various capital markets would have returned an investor over the 12 months ending September 30th, 2009. And my comment today for all of these funds are addressing performance for periods ending September 30, 2009.

As is no surprise to anybody in this room, a dollar invested in the stock market, whether in ours or abroad, declined precipitously from

September 2008 through early in 2009 and then nicely recovered since that time. Nothing short of a roller-coaster ride for equity investors around the

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7	globe.

If there are three points I can leave the trustees with today as it relates to my comments, they are that it has been a nearly unprecedented volatile period in the world's capital markets. We all know that. The second is that your portfolios have held up their own very nicely relative to their market benchmarks and relative to their peers. And the third comment is that your portfolios have done so while incurring below market average costs.

So although the absolute returns that we've earned in some cases have been quite disappointing, relative to market indices and your peers, the performance has been favorable and cost effective.

And that's a theme that I will comment on several times.

We skip two pages forward to slide seven. We have a graphic that is an important compliance issue. These bars show the asset allocation of the defined benefit plan managed by the Florida Retirement System as of the end of September. This was about \$110 billion at that time. That's an increase of about \$10 billion since the last report we rendered as of June 30th of this year.

25 And what this graphic indicates is that the

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portfolio was in compliance with policy guidelines and ranges. There were no asset classes that fell outside of their prescribed ranges.

> We slide forward two slides to slide nine. look at our first performance exhibit for the retirement plan. This graphic shows for, again, periods ending September 30th, the results of the FRS relative to its market benchmark and to the absolute rate of return target that is our long-term goal of CPI plus five, Consumer Price Index plus five percentage points per year. You'll see that the recent quarterly returns on an absolute basis were quite favorable, nearly 12 percent, and quite favorable relative to the benchmark, both benchmarks. Intermediate periods, the one-year and three-year, less robust, as is the case for all investors. And then over longer time periods, five and ten years, the FRS program is comparing nicely to the market benchmark but failing to achieve that Consumer Price Index plus five percent.

> If you turn to the very next slide, however, we show that same comparison over a longer period of time. And you'll see that the last 15 and last 20 years the FRS performance has handily beaten that Consumer Price Index plus five percent index. That

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benchmark is designed to be a very long-term
benchmark.

My only other comment on this exhibit is that the SBA is not alone in failing to achieve over the last five and ten years benchmark results that are measured against Consumer Price Index. Almost every single institutional investor of size would have a similar-looking picture for the five and ten years relative to that type of index. Only a few would have the favorable results that we see for the longer time periods here for the FRS pension fund, both 15 and 20 years, beating that benchmark quite handily over long periods of time.

CFO SINK: Governor, could I ask a question about that, please?

GOVERNOR CRIST: Of course, certainly.

CFO SINK: This is a pretty stunning graph. It just brings the issue up to me, is this investment objective, is this something that we ought to be rethinking? Because it obviously appears for ten years we haven't even come close to achieving it.

And I know that a lot of the long-term projections, because we do have a long-term horizon because of our future liabilities, are probably keyed off this assumption that we're going to have this

1 seven percent long-term return.

MR. CUMMINGS: That's an excellent question and one that, quite frankly, we grapple with and revisit with our clients on a regular basis. The irony here is that the time horizon for a program of this nature is in many cases infinite for an open plan that has new participants accruing fresh retirement benefits. And any fixed period of time fails to properly benchmark the true economic realities of a perpetual plan such as this one.

However, we need to be able to score-keep the results. We need benchmarks. We need to be able to convey to individuals and groups such as yourself whether or not the portfolio is on track, is it achieving its objectives. So we have this tension between the very, very long-term nature of the investment pool and our need to score-keep it.

In our opinion, we have a nice balance here in this retirement program with long-term and short-term goals. The performance benchmark that we looked at on the prior page is a mark to market, realtime score-keeping mechanism, where we can see are your stock portfolios keeping up with stock portfolios in general, are your bond portfolios keeping up with bond portfolios in general. It's

1	good for short-term measurement periods.
2	For the longer time period we continue to be
3	comfortable with a Consumer Price Index benchmark
4	for programs of this type because the benefits that
5	are being funded by this program behave in a way
6	that is linked to inflationary changes over time.
7	But there is no single right answer. And I think
8	it's an excellent point. And it's highlighted
9	historically right now as a result of what we saw
10	over the last year in the markets and the
11	significant downdraft. But we do revisit it every
12	time we do an asset/liability study, which is on the
13	docket for spring.
14	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Could I ask you,
15	looking back on that last slide, it looks like the
16	last quarter we actually were doing great. Is that
17	correct?
18	MR. CUMMINGS: Yes. If you can return one
19	slide back. Yes. This is one of the toughest
20	periods for people in my business because we have a
21	spectacular three-month period on an absolute and
22	relative basis. And we're saying those words in a
23	lot of board rooms across the country right now.
24	It comes on the heels of a devastating

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It comes on the heels of a devastating

nine-month period, such that the one-year period

that's just right to the left, which includes that

spectacular quarter, looks very weak. So we have a

situation right now where we're encouraging our

clients not to make any meaningful changes to their

investment program based on the returns themselves.

We're encouraging a long-term focus.

I'm not telling you you didn't do great last quarter. You did, and something that we should all be proud of, but it has been a roller-coaster ride for sure.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I just was wanting to point out that we did have a great quarter. And when we look at these -- the ones the CFO is pointing out, the long-term view versus short-term, changing objectives, we may very well meet the objective in the long-run. Historically we have met those objectives. So no one really knows. That's the problem, right?

MR. CUMMINGS: Well, we're good historians, so we can tell you what happened over the last quarter, the year and the last 20 years. And at the risk of not having a single answer for you, we think both time periods are relevant, that we should never fail to keep track of how the portfolio is doing from a quarter to quarter standpoint, but we should also

1	keep our eye on the long-term ball. And these two
2	slides do a nice job of book-ending that picture for
3	you.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you.

MR. CUMMINGS: If we can jump forward to the next slide. Thank you. This is a graph that I've shared with the Investment Advisory Council from time to time. And it shows the cumulative performance of the FRS relative to that market benchmark. This is a graph we've been paying a lot of attention to recently because we're focusing on how the portfolios performed relative to other market participants during this challenging time. And you can see a little increased volatility in that line towards to right-hand side, the most recent quarters. But it's not pronounced.

What that tells me as an investment consultant is this is a portfolio that's well diversified and kind of rode with the markets, the downs and the ups, which is in our opinion a prudent way for an institutional investment program to perform in these environments.

Let's take a look at peers now. If we jump forward to slide 15, we have a chart that shows you -- there you go. Thank you. This is -- in a

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1	real sense there is no apples-to-apples peer for the
2	FRS program. Each plan has a unique set of
3	liabilities and a unique set of investments.
4	This is a comparison of the returns of the FRS
5	relative to the largest the median of the largest
6	ten plans in a universe called Trust Universe
7	Comparison System, or TUCS for short. What you see
8	here is over the most recent quarter and the longer

periods, five and ten years, results that are very similar to those of these other large public retirement systems. A little bit different for the one-year and three-year. You performed better than

that top ten group over the one-year and three-year.

And while we can't tell you exactly why that is because it's a median, we're not comparing you against a single fund, it's an aggregation of funds, it has to do primarily, in our opinion, with a different allocation in this program to fixed income versus alternatives. This program had slightly more in bonds and slightly less in alternatives. And we think that was beneficial during the market

CFO SINK: Excuse me. Could I ask you to -- I have a chart here called FRS Attribution Analysis.

downdraft over the last 18 months.

MR. CUMMINGS: Yes.

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1	CFO SINK: Can you put that up?
2	MR. CUMMINGS: That's slide 12. Yes.
3	CFO SINK: My numbering system is different.
4	MR. CUMMINGS: Okay. I apologize.
5	CFO SINK: I just think I have a previous
6	but the question I wanted to ask you here is you've
7	got the five years ending, one year ending. And all
8	these different asset classes, you would expect them
9	to kind of, as I call it, skip around a little bit.
10	Over one period of time they may be a little better,
11	another period of time a little less. But in the
12	two areas of strategic investments and private
13	equity, both negative. The one year is negative and
14	also the five year is negative.
15	And so from your position as a consultant, if
16	you were looking at, which I know you do, you look
17	at this chart, what would you conclude from this
18	indication that in these two asset classes it
19	appears that we're not achieving the results that we
20	would have anticipated either in the short-term or
21	the longer term period?
22	MR. CUMMINGS: That's an excellent question,
23	and we ask it all the time. And what we look for is
24	whether or not the investors responsible for these
25	results can explain why they look the way they do

and why they expect them to not look the way they do going forward.

And the stories behind these two areas of the program are different, but they have a common -- a common feature. The strategic investments and the private equity components of this investment program consist of investments that are not priced in the marketplace every day. They don't mark to market, as it were. The benchmarks, however, for both of these areas do have a mark to market basis.

So when we have periods of time like we have lived through recently, where there's been dramatic swings in the publicly traded securities markets, the benchmark results have moved very quickly, while the underlying portfolios slowly reprice as the time -- as the clock proceeds. In both of these cases there are meaningful -- and perhaps, Kevin or Ash, you could give a more detailed nuanced response to this in terms of the actual underlying investments.

There's a substantial amount of investments in the private equity area of the program and also in the strategic investments that are not currently priced, there is news in there that has not been reflected in the valuations, while the markets, as

1	we've seen recently, have risen very rapidly. So
2	relative to their benchmarks, they've
3	underperformed.
4	If this persisted as those pricing mechanisms
5	work their way through the investment program and we
6	begin to see updated valuations, then that's an
7	another conversation.
8	CFO SINK: And I know Ash is, I think, going to
9	make some comments about these you're going to
10	make some comments about this later on.
11	MR. WILLIAMS: Yes. Item 9, we'll be talking
12	about this in detail.
13	CFO SINK: Okay. I just was curious to get the
14	consultant's opinion about it.
15	MR. CUMMINGS: Sure. Did that answer your
16	question?
17	CFO SINK: Yes. So in other words, if this
18	persists, this kind of picture persists going
19	forward next year and the year after, we ought to be
20	asking some pretty serious questions about this
21	asset class or how it's managed.
22	MR. CUMMINGS: Right. And every one of the
23	asset classes is slightly different. But most
24	private equity programs have about a 12- to 18-month
25	lag before the portfolio is mostly repriced. And

1	that's not but to get a completely repriced
2	portfolio sometimes takes as long as two or two and
3	a half years.

4 CFO SINK: Okay.

MR. CUMMINGS: Let's see. I was talking about peers, on slide 15. And I think we covered that.

The SBA also participates in a survey that's conducted by an organization called Cost

Effectiveness Measurement, or CEM. In my opinion, it's the industry leader in evaluating the costs associated with investment programs relative to the value added produced.

And I'll make a couple of comments on Cost

Effectiveness Management peer group comparisons, on
the very next slide, 17. They do a very nice job of
distilling all the information they have into a
relevant peer group comparison. So you can do a
good job of seeing how the FRS results compare to
peers.

And in this case CEM came up with a peer group of 17 public and corporate pension funds, 1.2 trillion in total assets, average size of 70 billion, ranging from 30 to 180, pretty reasonably similar. If you look at the next slid, we have what we refer to as a floating bar chart.

1	This shows the return of the FRS relative to not the
2	peer group but the entire universe of U.S. plans.
3	So this is the whole kettle.

The top of these boxes is the best performing fund in that universe. The bottom of the box is the worst performing. And then the SBA is the circle.

And the triangle, which is for all time periods, plots right on top of that circle, is the median of the U.S. universe.

What you see here is over the one-, three- and five-year period, the SBA has held its returns very consistent with median performance, slightly better than median. A ranking here of 48 means you're in the 48th percentile, or slightly better than median.

One thing that jumps out at me when I look at this chart is the staggering spread in results for the one-year period. We are not accustomed to seeing the high, mid and low results being this far apart. And I'm sure you all are wondering the same thing I am, which is what in the world was that one fund that got a 28 percent over the last year doing. And I wish I could tell you, but CEM maintains confidentiality of the underlying data. But somebody had a pretty good year.

I was going to skip two slides ahead and talk a

little bit about costs. This shows relative to that peer median, that 17-person peer median. The reason we use the peer medians here is there's a huge economy of scale in this business. Large investors are able to negotiate lower fees for custody and investment management. So we didn't want to compare you against the entire universe. We wanted to look at folks that have the same sort of economics as the FRS.

What you see here is a very strong picture. On these charts, being low is a good thing because it means -- what we're measuring here is costs. And you see here, in all categories, the total costs, the direct costs and the governance administration costs, the FRS is at or in the top decile of results in this 17-member peer universe. So very favorable cost picture.

Any questions on anything on the pension plan?

I'm going to move to the investment plan if there

are no questions. We go to slide 25. This is the

participant -- the Florida Retirement System

Investment Plan. It's different than the defined

benefit plan in a couple of important ways. One is

it's smaller. It's about four and a half billion

dollars in size as opposed to 110 billion, but also

1	it's	participant	directed.

When we look at participant-directed plans, we
like to see a few things. We like to see that the
participants have choice. We like to see that they
have made good use of that choice in their
investment decisions. We like to see low costs, and
we like to see results that are favorable.

The only one of those that I don't actually have data in my presentation on today is the participant behavior. We spent a lot of time at last week's Investment Advisory Council looking at the behavior of participants in this plan, their decision-making process. And it is good. The education is working, and participants are making good investment decisions.

This chart focuses on the performance of the FRS Investment Plan in totality relative to two comparisons. One is a little bit tricky. And that's the average defined contribution plan. What we have attempted to do here is create a single number that represents the return of defined contribution plans nationwide over the one-, three-and five-year period. Compared to that proxy, the FRS Investment Plan trailed during the one- and three-year period and exceeded it during the

1 five-year period.

The more relevant benchmark, in our opinion, is the one that compares the FRS Investment Plan to an aggregation of the benchmarks for the underlying options in your program. Each of those options has a benchmark that's carefully constructed, and this is an aggregation of that investment success. And here you see a very strong picture, the one-, three-and five-year results all exceeding that benchmark by between 50 basis points, or .5 percentage points, and over one percent for the year.

I mentioned costs, which are on the next slide. And, again, it's a good picture. The investment plan expense ratio here is .25 percent, is lower than the peer group of .3. And we also gave you from Greenwich Associates comparative statistics for corporate America and public funds in general, which have cost structures of 44 -- .44 percent or .39 percent. So relative to all three comparisons, the cost structure of this program is favorable.

And the following slide, I won't go into detail, but it shows the fee structures for each of the underlying funds relative to the mutual fund industry. And in every case the FRS is paying less fees than the industry averages.

1	The last slide, which is the next slide I was
2	going to touch on, focuses on the value added, the
3	results, the returns of this program. You can see
4	the value added for the FRS Investment Plan is
5	.83 percent, comparing well to both the peer group,
6	with only .09 percent of value added, and the median
7	of U.S. funds of .44. So on both comparisons, the
8	results of this program have been very favorable on
9	an absolute and relative basis.
10	Any questions on the investment plan? We can
11	turn now to Florida PRIME, the LG
12	CFO SINK: Excuse me. I do have one. I'm
13	looking at the assets under management, under plan
14	membership.
15	MR. CUMMINGS: Yes.
16	CFO SINK: Obviously, the plan started, I
17	guess, back in '02 and '03, or certainly even
18	that was the start of the defined contribution plan,
19	and it's seen steady growth, and it seems to have
20	leveled out. This may not be a question you can
21	answer, or maybe Ash or somebody else. Also in
22	terms of the numbers of participants have kind of
23	leveled out.

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we're going to be here on out, just more of a more

So are we thinking that this is kind of where

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1					h 0
1	moderate	LO	modest	steady	growth:

MR. CUMMINGS: I believe a lot of that has to do with what we see from the markets. Participants around the country have, when given the choice these days between selecting a defined benefit mode of retirement accrual or a defined contribution, we're seeing a preference, a tilt towards defined benefit plans because of the recent market experience and the concerns many of us and investors have about their ability to withstand that sort of correction.

That change in valuation that we're seeing here on this slide is almost exclusively a result of the markets changing, not participants making decisions. But the following slide, which shows the membership flattening off, I suspect -- and perhaps there's someone in the room that could add more detail to the actual underlying data here. I suspect there is a participant behavior effect going on here, where those given the choice are, more than they might have two years ago, tending to select the defined benefit plan.

CFO SINK: And maybe, Ash, do you know what percentage of the total participants, DB plus DC, this 122,000, is that about 20 percent or do you know right off the top of your head?

1	MR. WILLIAMS: Ron Poppell manages the DC
2	program and has forgotten more about it than most
3	people will ever know.
4	MR. POPPELL: Of folks making an active
5	election, in March or June of '08, about 26 percent
6	of them were electing the investment plan. Roughly
7	20 percent were electing the pension plan. Over the
8	last year, the people electing the investment
9	plan
10	CFO SINK: Wait a minute. Twenty-six plus 20
11	doesn't add up to 100.
12	MR. POPPELL: Well, the others were defaulting.
13	Fifty-five to 58 percent were defaulting. But based
14	on survey data and focus groups that we've done, we
15	know that about 40 percent of the defaulters are
16	defaulting as their active choice to the pension
17	plan. And what they've told us is that if they do
18	nothing, we can't screw something up. That's what
19	they've told us in the focus groups.
20	CFO SINK: Twenty-six percent are choosing the
21	DC plan.
22	MR. POPPELL: That's what it was. It's now
23	down to 23 percent. The pension plan has come up.
24	So the people making an active election really
25	hasn't changed. They're just now electing the

pension plan over the last year instead of the
investment plan.

But over the last couple of months, we're starting to see that go back toward the invest plan. Like Steve said, you can watch the market, and the months that the market is good, they're coming to the investment plan. The months that the market is bad, they're going to the pension plan. You can just watch it and see it every single month.

CFO SINK: Okay, thanks.

MR. CUMMINGS: All right. Well, I was going to move to the PRIME. I have just a few comments left in my prepared remarks. If you turn to slide 33, which is the first, the very next slide. There you go. Thank you very much. These are the results relative to two benchmarks. The one that is most relevant for this portfolio is the one to the right, the net of expenses. We're comparing net to net returns.

We include the gross yield index because that was a historical benchmark. So the difference between those two is simply the expenses. You'll see that for all time periods, the performance of the LGIP, local government investment program, portfolio has been in sync with or in excess of the

1	net yield index benchmark.
2	And there's about \$114 billion in this program.
3	I'm sorry. \$114 billion in the benchmark, in the
4	benchmark. Kristen is going to kick me because she
5	specifically told me that this morning.
6	The only other comment I was going to make is
7	three slides forward, on slide 36, there's a lot of
8	numbers here, but this is a totality of the
9	proportion of original principal that has been
10	returned to investors from Fund B. You'll notice
11	that as of the end of September 2009, nearly
12	75 percent of the original principal had been
13	returned. Since then two other distributions have
14	been made, one of about \$8 million in October and a
15	little over 6 million for November. So now, I guess
16	as we stand here today, it would be well over
17	75 percent of that has been returned.
18	CFO SINK: Is there any anticipation that at
19	some point in time there will be a recommendation to
20	write off part of this remaining \$500 million?
21	MR. CUMMINGS: CFO Sink, I don't have the
22	answer to that question, but perhaps Ash does.
23	MR. WILLIAMS: I'll take that one. Our
24	analysis is that to really get a hard answer to that

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question, we're going to have to wait a while.

We're at this point holding collateral on a number
of structures. And the maturities at the outer
boundary are probably in the range of seven years
out. It would not be unreasonable to expect there
to be some portion of that that was not recoverable,
but I think the very significant majority of it will
be. And we won't know until we get a little closer
to maturity.
MR. CUMMINGS: Thanks, Ash. The last few
slides of my presentation have to do with the
Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund. Advance two
more slides. As you know, there's the Hurricane
Catastrophe Fund and the Hurricane Catastrophe 2007A
Fund. Both are invested in a short-term nature, and
they total a little over \$7 billion as of
September 30th. The next slide shows the results of
the CAT, catastrophe fund, relative to its benchmark
for periods ending September 30th, 2009, favorable
results more recently and over the very long-term
periods and weaker performance during the three- and
five-year period. And the following slide shows the
much shorter time frame results but also favorable
for the 2007A Fund relative to its benchmark,

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ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Could I ask you,

handily exceeding it for both periods shown.

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1	what are these funds invested in, what type of
2	investments? I don't remember. Maybe Ash knows or
3	somebody else, but I'm not familiar with what we
4	invested in.
5	MR. WILLIAMS: The focus of the Cat Fund is
6	safety and liquidity. Obviously, as an insurer,
7	there's a possibility the fund could be called upon
8	to pay substantial claim activity in a relatively
9	compressed period of time, not overnight but
10	certainly within a period of a single digit number
11	of months.
12	We have been working very recently with the Cat
13	Fund, we the State Board have been working with the
14	Cat Fund and Raymond James, their external advisor,
15	to revise those guidelines to more clearly emphasize
16	both safety a liquidity, and we have recently closed
17	out those discussions and will be bringing forward
18	revised guidelines to that effect.
19	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: But this is some
20	kind of paper. That's the only way it could be
21	liquid, if it's not cash as such. It's
22	MR. WILLIAMS: Correct. There would be a
23	proportion of Treasuries. There are then
24	limitations on maturities. You want to constrain

credit risk, constrain duration risk, constrain

1	interest rate risk, et cetera. So there are a
2	number of boundaries within which we can ensure that
3	we have exactly the quality and liquidity that we
4	should have.
5	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I just think it's
6	remarkable that, considering that's fairly
7	conservative, that we've done so much better than
8	the benchmark over the last year. So I guess that's
9	the marketplace bouncing back again. But,
10	nonetheless, that's an interesting phenomenon. It
11	wouldn't normally occur in more conservative
12	investments, I wouldn't think. Am I right?
13	MR. CUMMINGS: Yes, you're right. It has been
14	a spectacular recovery. And everything that what
15	hurt so badly last year has recovered very
16	dramatically this year. This is just another
17	example of that. The scale can be a little bit
18	misleading here. The performance is clearly above
19	that of the benchmark, but the numbers here are
20	single digit returns. So we kind of expanded the
21	scale so you could see the structure. But it has
22	been an impressive recovery for these portfolios.
23	CFO SINK: Let me just ask a question, because
24	what I'm looking at says that is this the Cat
25	Fund? That our one-year return was .4 percent, and

1	the benchmark was 1
2	MR. CUMMINGS: Yes.
3	CFO SINK: Has that been revised?
4	MR. CUMMINGS: Yes. Yes. CFO Sink, I believe
5	you have an earlier version of this presentation.
6	When we were prepping for the meeting here last
7	Friday, I believe, we discovered that the return
8	that we were showing here for the Cat Fund was a
9	yield-only return, it wasn't a mark to market return
10	or a full evaluation. The benchmark was a full
11	evaluation return. So we had an apples to oranges
12	comparison.
13	We asked if we could get the mark to market
14	return for the Cat Fund so that we could have an
15	apples to apples comparison. The good news is we
16	can. The bad news is it's only available for the
17	last year and a half or so. So what we did was say,
18	well, let's at least use the good data that we have
19	for the period we have. So we took the historical
20	yield return and appended to that series the updated
21	mark to market return so that we could give you the

Well, I was going to wrap up my comments,

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most relative comparison. But that was a change

that was made relatively recently as part of the

preparation for this presentation. My apologies.

1	unless there were other questions, by saying it's
2	been one heck of a 12- to 18-month period, an
3	awfully tough downslide and an awful nice recovery,
4	and just reiterate my opening comments, which is
5	your funds across the board have held up well
6	relative to the market, relative to peers.
7	And I can't emphasize enough the importance of
8	maintaining a disciplined cost structure. And
9	relative to large and small peers, the costs
10	incurred by the various entities that you oversee is
11	very competitive. With that, I will hand over the
12	microphone. Thank you.
13	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you.
14	MR. WILLIAMS: Okay. Moving on, let's go to
15	Item 8. We'll have a series of reports for you.
16	The first is from Mr. Bill Sweeney, the chairman of
17	the Audit Committee. And I would note that we have
18	the entire Audit Committee with us today, would
19	thank them very much for their guidance and service.
20	MR. SWEENEY: We have a brief report this
21	morning. The first three items are items that we
22	discussed in the last meeting. And that's the
23	report of Deloitte & Touche. And we have moved that

report, since they are here and they can speak for

themselves, to Ash's agenda. And then we will also

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1	have the response by management. So it will be a
2	more comprehensive approach, and it also makes our
3	agenda considerably smaller.

The other -- the second thing from the last meeting, we talked about CLU training. We have made some progress on that. We've done a survey of people at the SBA. It's an amazing number of attorneys, CPAs, certified financial people. And they all have some form of continuing education, including fraud examiners.

And in addition to identifying these people, we have encouraged management to have a new position that would be exclusively in charge of training for the employees of the SBA. So we think it's very important that we -- because you can have these continuing education programs brought to the facility here in Tallahassee. You can also identify programs that are directly related to our work.

For example, I know something about legal continuing education. You can have -- if you're in a bind, you can get a quick course on admiralty law. But we would rather not have -- we would rather have something on rebate and arbitrage and something that might be of interest of the trustees.

25 The liquidity question that was raised last

1	week, we had a brief presentation at our last
2	meeting, which was last week. This is a problem of
3	the contributions are not sufficient to make current
4	payments. And the question becomes, how do we make
5	up the difference. And we have asked the Board
6	we just had this brief presentation last week.
7	We've asked management to make a full presentation
8	at the next quarterly meeting. I think this is a
9	very interesting problem and something that the
10	trustees need to be aware of.
11	The fourth item on our agenda are audit
12	findings. Now, this is a series that has been going
13	on and continues to go on because we have auditors,
14	we have external auditors, internal auditors and the
15	auditor general. So we have accumulated what are
16	known in the trade as findings and recommendations.
17	And so we have whittled these down considerably.
18	And, of course, they are not finally resolved until
19	the internal auditor approves the solution from the
20	SBA. And we have changed our internal audit
21	program, that we think we will be through all the
22	existing audit recommendations by the close of this
23	fiscal year.
24	Now, you're always going to have audit

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criticisms during the year as we have audits. But

1	we have made substantial, with the assistance of
2	many people at the board, to liquidate these
3	outstanding recommendations, and I think that we
4	will be at least caught up in the sense that you're
5	never totally caught up, but we will be current.
6	Some of these unfortunately had back-dates as long
7	as five and six years. And so we will have all of
8	those comments liquidated.
9	The final item is that we have discussed with
10	the Board, and management concurs in this
11	recommendation, that they prepare an annual
12	financial statement at the end of the year for the
13	two pension plans, or the pension plans, plural. As
14	you know, the Cat Fund is audited. The local
15	government thing has several different audits
16	involved.
17	The pension funds will then produce a financial
18	statement, which will be some considerable amount of
19	work, particularly in the initial preparation. And
20	then we will have that audited by an external
21	auditing firm. And as I say, that has been that
22	is a unanimous recommendation of the Audit
23	Committee, and management agrees with it, and I

think it will be an extremely helpful document and

will isolate the financials.

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1	We have a million, over a million people who
2	are involved in this. And this isolates the
3	financials for the pension fund which those million
4	people are interested in. And I think it will also
5	if you've been through a modern audit, the auditors
6	are also doing a lot about controls and other
7	related matters. And, of course, the footnotes are
8	also critical to that process.
9	So unless there are objections from our
10	trustees, we would like to implement that plan.
11	CFO SINK: Governor
12	GOVERNOR CRIST: Any objections?
13	CFO SINK: May I make a motion?
14	GOVERNOR CRIST: Sure.
15	CFO SINK: Thanks to you for all your work and
16	also Melinda and Kim. It's been a long journey
17	here. I would move that we accept the Audit
18	Committee's recommendation to move forward with
19	competitively procuring an audit firm to do an
20	independent external audit of the pension fund
21	apparatus.
22	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I would second
23	that.
24	GOVERNOR CRIST: Show it approved without
25	objection. Thank you.

2	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thanks for the great work.
3	Thank you, Melinda.
4	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Bill. Next we have
5	report from the Participant Local Government

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MR. SWEENEY: Thank you very much.

Heffner, with us today from Osceola County.

MS. HEFFNER: Good afternoon. The Participant Local Government Advisory Council has met four times in 2009. Our initial meeting was February the 25th, and our most recent meeting was November the 30th, which was held in Tampa. Since the last trustee meeting in August, the PLGAC has continued to work on issues that relate to the improvement of operations, client services and the management of the pool. Additionally, we have maintained a continued dialogue with the SBA in regards to Florida PRIME and Fund B.

Advisory Council, and we have the vice-chair, Patsy

We have continued to guide the development of new client communications, with a focus on broadening the participation and understanding of the major improvements and investment protocols of the fund. We've developed an improved -- a new policy on how gains and losses are treated in line with industry best practice and provided policy

1 guidance on the necessity of a reserve fund.

We've continued to oversee the implementation of the new website and the related rebranding of Florida PRIME, which was announced in August. We've continued achievement of Standard & Poor's AAAm fund rating on September 25th of 2009. We've continued to evaluate further enhancements to the pool's operation, including most recently the development of a new fee allocation procedure in line with industry standards among 2a-7 money market funds.

We appreciate the opportunity to serve, and we look forward to continuing our guidance in hopes that it will continue to strengthen the SBA and to increase and improve the trust and confidence of its participants.

GOVERNOR CRIST: General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Patsy, I just want to compliment the advisory council. I think it's a tremendous amount of work that goes into this. We don't always see it. You report on it. And what a great improvement that has led to in terms of things since the precipitous moment we were in just a year or two ago. So we want to thank you for the effort, and obviously the result is showing. And I suspect more and more local governments will regain

confidence, will put money into this fund. And at the end of the day, we'll have a good program to serve local government.

4 MS. HEFFNER: I think you're absolutely right.
5 Thank you very much.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Let me add to that as well,

Patsy. Thank you very much for your leadership in

restoring faith in this fund.

10 MS. HEFFNER: You're more than welcome.

CFO SINK: Governor, let me ask Patsy, we started this conversation a little bit before the meeting, but obviously this is the time of the year that all the tax collections are coming in, when typically the fund would be building up. And I'm just curious. We're sitting at, what, about five or six billion dollars now. What's your sense in terms of the fund building up over this period of time when the tax collections are coming in?

MS. HEFFNER: I do believe this is the time the fund will build up. I think we saw a drop in it towards the end of September, October, but that's typical because that's the end of the budget year for your local governments. And now, as our tax collections are coming in, I think you will see that

1	fund	begin	to	increase.

2 CFO SINK: I would like to make a comment that
3 obviously, with the -- it certainly gives me a lot
4 of comfort to know that the actual participants and
5 the investors in this particular fund are the people
6 who are overseeing the way it's operating. And I
7 know you're taking a lot of great care because it's
8 your money and it's your taxpayers' money.

MS. HEFFNER: Well, this is true. And I would tell you, from a participant standpoint, we're very pleased to have the opportunity to do this. And we've seen just a tremendous improvement on behalf of SBA in their communications, both in volume and substance. And this has gone a long way to develop the confidence of the participants.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you.

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Patsy. Next we have, from the Investment Advisory Council, Rob Konrad, chairman of the council. We also have with us David Grain, one of the other council members. And I believe we may have one or more other members of the Investment Advisory Council participating by telephone today.

MR. KONRAD: The Board and Governor Crist, thanks for having us here today. Like Ash said, we

have David Grain with us from the IAC, and we thank
him for making the trip up here to Tallahassee.

IAC meeting and brought with her three recommendations. I'd like to spend some time on those today. It's my understanding that the Board had requested feedback from these issues from the IAC, and I'd like to briefly share some of the IAC's thoughts with the Board. And I'm going to move through these, so feel free to stop me at any time if you have any questions.

The first recommendation was to require regular independent audits of the SBA. I think this was addressed earlier. And the IAC supports this concept. And I think the Audit Committee ran through the details of this. The second recommendation requires fiduciary training for the trustees, the IAC, the Participant Local Government Advisory Council and the Audit Committee.

The IAC generally supports this concept, especially for the trustees, as you are the fiduciaries for the fund. And our recommendation would be for the committee members to limit the training to essentially the beginning of their term.

Just from a timing standpoint, it becomes difficult

with all the trips up to Tallahassee, and many of the participant members are in the profession and have received quite a bit of training in the past.

The third recommendation was the expansion of the Board of Trustees. The IAC spent quite a bit of time at the end of their December 3rd meeting and probably spent a good 30, 40 minutes reviewing different structures and the current structure of the SBA. And the IAC is generally comfortable with the current operational and oversight structure of the SBA. However, we do recognize that you, the trustees, are ultimately responsible, and it's important that you're confident in the structure and the process of the SBA moving forward.

CFO Sink raised some concerns that we believe merit further discussion, one being you having dual roles as cabinet members and trustees for the SBA, there may be time constraints that don't exist for other trustees of other large public funds.

A second concern was that there is the possibility of a complete turnover of the Board, which generally, in the private sector, wouldn't be accepted. And this could lead to the lack of institutional memory during a transition, however unlikely.

Should the Board and the Legislature decide to

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2	rework the trustee structure, the IAC would support
3	a moderate expansion of the Board, preferably not
4	more than five members. The structure we discussed
5	was a five-member board. And if I can walk you
6	through this, it would be the CFO as a trustee, the
7	Governor having three appointees as trustees, and
8	with a requirement that they have institutional
9	money management background, and the fifth appointed
10	being from the Attorney General, possibly being a
11	member participant. And what we had in mind was
12	someone with relative experience, similar to
13	possibly an economics professor at the University of
14	Florida.
15	CFO SINK: Or FSU.
16	MR. KONRAD: Or FSU.
17	GOVERNOR CRIST: Or USF.
18	MR. KONRAD: For that matter. While the Board
19	explores how to change and possibly improve the
20	structure of the SBA, the IAC had a couple of
21	recommendations itself for the Board while
22	researching the subject matter. We'd encourage the
23	Board to continue to expand its line of
24	communications with the IAC and other advisory

councils. The opportunity to speak directly with

the Board on a quarterly basis has improved our
communication between all the parties here and
allows our efforts to be more productive. We hope
the Board recognizes these benefits in the same
light, and we appreciate the opportunity to come
speak to you.

The second issue we wanted to raise is the number of mandates for the SBA that they're ultimately responsible for has more than quadrupled since the nineties. The IAC would like the Board to initiate a review of the mandates and whether there could be efficiency improvements at the SBA by outsourcing some of the smaller mandates possibly to the private sector or other qualified government agencies. From an operational and oversight standpoint, some of the smaller mandates utilize resources of the SBA that otherwise could be focused on larger initiatives.

The FRS has been successful over the years largely due to its dedication to its merit-based investment process. The IAC's major concern is to make sure the structure of the SBA is not politicized, that the investment process remains independent, and we believe to stray from these principles would be a big mistake.

1	I'd be happy to answer any questions you may
2	have.
3	CFO SINK: Governor, let me Rob, thanks for
4	your report and thank you for giving me the
5	opportunity to share some of my thinking with you.
6	I am interested in the I think we'll have an
7	opportunity at the end of the agenda to talk about
8	some of the governance issues with the board
9	members.
10	But I appreciate your coming before us to point
11	out the fact that the SBA does have a number of
12	mandates and is something that you and the IAC think
13	we ought to look at. Would you just share a little
14	bit more with us along those lines?
15	MR. KONRAD: Sure. I will say, in my three
16	years with the IAC, just the sheer number of
17	mandates itself and some of the smaller mandates, I
18	know it's difficult from our standpoint even to get
19	through all the mandates. It's several years in
20	sometimes before we're even able to get a full
21	presentation and look into these things.
22	I know that from the SBA's standpoint, over the
23	years it's been convenient to add mandates to them.
24	And I think it would be prudent, given the topic of

discussion, to look at those mandates, see if it's

not beneficial. There's plenty of groups, folks in the private sector and/or possibly other government agencies that may be able to handle these and free up some of the resources to the SBA to really have laser-like focus on the major initiatives.

CFO SINK: Well, you remind me that when we had the problem come up with the Local Government Investment Pool and we went back and tried to reconstruct what had happened with it, that the IAC mentioned that you all had never been asked to look at or been aware of or asked to look at any of the other investment mandates. So your focus really had been on just the operation of the pension, of the FRS, the retirement system.

MR. KONRAD: Correct. And our focus had been on the major initiatives and the major mandates in the FRS. And that was one of my first meetings, but the members of the IAC at the time did have that commentary.

CFO SINK: Governor, if it would be all right,

I'd like to take the recommendation and I'll make a

form of a motion that we direct the staff to begin

to undertake a presentation to us as board members

about the other, many other mandates that the SBA

has and come back and begin to report at the next

1	quarterly board meeting and follow the IAC's
2	recommendation that we think about the appropriate
3	management of the other mandates of the SBA.
4	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Might I comment?
5	GOVERNOR CRIST: General.
6	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: It seems to me that
7	what Rob is suggesting, CFO, is that some of these
8	mandates ought not to be there. And rather than
9	just have the reports coming to us about educating
10	us on them, I would like to suggest that in the
11	interest of time and efficiency that perhaps we have
12	Ash and the IAC propose to us at the next meeting,
13	if they're prepared to do that, some of the specific
14	mandate changes they might like to have, if they do
15	wish it, rather than simply reporting to us on the
16	various areas.
17	I'm happy to hear it. But if there are a
18	number of these that you've already come to the
19	conclusion of that may be better we not be doing or
20	farm out somewhere, then I think it would be really
21	helpful if you specified that to us rather than just
22	reporting. And if that were a part of the motion, I
23	would
24	CFO SINK: I agree with you. And in fact, we
25	may want to delay it out for maybe not our next

1	meeting but the one after that so that the IAC would
2	actually have the time and the opportunity to have
3	their meeting and discuss some of the other
4	mandates.
5	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: With that in mind,
6	Governor, I would second that motion.
7	GOVERNOR CRIST: Sounds like a motion with a
8	friendly amendment that has now been seconded. And
9	without objection, show it approved. Good job, Rob.
10	Thank you.
11	MR. KONRAD: Thank you very much.
12	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you very much, Rob. Next
13	we have Tom Beenck, our general counsel. Also
14	Maureen Hazen, our assistant general counsel, is
15	available if there are questions.
16	MR. BEENCK: Thanks, Ash. Good afternoon. My
17	name is Tom Beenck. I'm general counsel here at the
18	State Board of Administration. I'd like to first
19	address the securities litigation counsel search
20	that the Board has been conducting for the last
21	several months. Following the sending out of the
22	invitation to negotiate, we received 31 responses
23	back from various law firms from around the country.
24	We had six members on our evaluation team. All

of the members read each of the 31 responses and

1	scored them according to the dictates of the ITN.
2	We had a public meeting on Tuesday, December the
3	1st, of the evaluation team, where we discussed the
4	responses, the scores, and we had a discussion as to
5	who we should short list for interviews.
6	We came up with following discussions, we
7	came up with 12 firms, the highest 12 scoring firms.
8	And interviews are to begin in about an hour from
9	now out at the Hermitage Center. I see Dan is here.
10	I know Maureen is here, and I'm here. So half of
11	our evaluation team is in the room right now, so
12	they won't start without us.
13	We have a meeting scheduled of the evaluation
14	team on, a week from tomorrow, Wednesday the 16th to
15	discuss the results of our interviews. And at that
16	time we will try to narrow it down from the 12 firms
17	we're interviewing down to between five and eight
18	firms to go forward with and execute contracts with
19	the highest five to eight firms for securities
20	litigation counsel.
21	With regard to current actions that the Board
22	has pending, in the last year
23	CFO SINK: Excuse me, Governor. Can I go back
24	and ask just a couple of questions

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GOVERNOR CRIST: Of course.

1	CFO SINK: about the securities litigation?
2	GOVERNOR CRIST: Sure, sure, please do.
3	CFO SINK: So your idea is to select these five
4	to eight firms, and you would enter into a contract
5	that would basically say what?
6	MR. BEENCK: It's a contract with each of the
7	firms and say we're not committing to giving any
8	case for sure, but if something comes up, we would
9	like to have you come back, make a presentation to
10	us, and we'll decide whether to go forward, having
11	the firm file either an opt-out case, a class action
12	case or some sort of other securities action. The
13	firm would present itself to the Board.
14	CFO SINK: And would these five to eight firms
15	be invited or would it be acceptable to them to
16	present to you opportunities
17	MR. BEENCK: Sure.
18	CFO SINK: to engage in cases where they
19	believe that there's a legitimate opportunity for us
20	to recover monies for our pension fund?
21	MR. BEENCK: If one of the firms or any of the
22	firms comes and says, we have ABC Securities, we
23	think you have a case here, here are what your
24	losses are, let us take a look and see what your
25	losses are, we'd be glad to listen to them and see

if we want to go forward with litigation.

about the process because over the -- actually, over the last two or three years since I've been in office, many of these types of securities litigation firms have been to visit with me and have expressed that they didn't feel that Florida was particularly aggressive or motivated to engage in this type of litigation activity. And obviously there can be a cost or there is always a cost associated with it.

And we referred them over to the director and the legal staff over all this period of time.

But the reason that this is important is because I think we've just missed some enormous opportunities. And, Governor, you've been sitting as a board member for a while now. You might take the example of the Marsh & McLennan, the big insurance brokerage firm. General McCollum, I know that you had another issue with them. But one of these securities litigation firms actually did represent the pension fund of New Jersey and Ohio.

And they were able to, because they said that

Marsh & McLennan made false statements to their

investors and it caused losses in the stock holdings

of those particular pension funds, and they got a

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settlement for \$400 million. So this is big money, and these companies do engage in wrongdoing, unfortunately, occasionally.

And unless Florida, we're the fourth largest pension fund, unless we're there ready and willing and able to jump in and bring these suits, then our plan is disadvantaged because there are hundreds of millions of dollars worth of settlements out there that we can possibly take advantage of.

So I'm glad that you all have decided to put together this stable of firms so that we can be a little more quick and nimble about making these important decisions about whether or not it's cost justified and what the benefit might be of engaging in these types of lawsuits.

MR. WILLIAMS: The point is well taken, CFO, and the clarification that I got up to offer is that in a number of situations, to the extent there's a class action, we read about class actions every day, we will participate in any recovery from that class action, whether or not we choose to take a leadership role in it, because we'll be a member of the class.

And so what we're really positioning ourselves for here is the subcategory Tom mentioned as

opt-outs. And these will be circumstances in which
we choose not to be a part of the class but to go
our own way because we can control our own destiny,
have a better recovery, bigger return on effort for
ourselves.

And the reason that we have gone through the process that Tom was reporting on a moment ago is that we wanted to establish, frankly, a new benchmark in objectivity and professionalism for how these firms are selected, get the very best that the world has to offer so that when an opportunity comes along that we do have loss exposure that's worth doing something about, there's a sufficient moral imperative in whatever the issue is -- fraud was the example used earlier, and that certainly would qualify -- and, thirdly, that we have decent probability of winning, that's exactly when we want to do the opt-out, and we want to go with the A team to do it. And that's why we went through this selection process.

GOVERNOR CRIST: I would also echo the comments of the CFO. I think that being ready and being prepared to aggressively pursue some of these actions certainly could benefit Florida in the future. So I appreciate what you're doing.

1	MR. BEENCK: Sort of tying in with what Ash
2	said, we have received monies throughout the year as
3	a passive participant in class actions. We were
4	involved in 97 settlements or 97 pay-outs this year,
5	received approximately \$23.38 million from those
6	settlements.
7	Currently we're also passive plaintiffs or
8	passive participants in 233 other cases that are
9	going on. I don't believe we have filed a case on
10	our own as an opt-out since 2005, 2006. One of the
11	cases that we did file, however, back a long time
12	ago, 2001, has reached a settlement this year. And
13	that's with Schering-Plough. And we were lead
14	plaintiff representing members of the class.
15	The case filed in 2001 was fought very hard by
16	Schering-Plough up until this year, and a settlement
17	was reached to the tune of \$165 million. The case
18	is currently pending approval by the trial court of
19	the settlement. So we'll receive a pretty good
20	benefit out of that settlement also.
21	GOVERNOR CRIST: Pardon me. Is the 165 for
22	Florida alone?
23	MR. BEENCK: No. That's the class.
24	GOVERNOR CRIST: How much would be for Florida?

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MR. BEENCK: I have to see what our share of,

1	the pro rata share of the stock outstanding was. In
2	other words, they'll take it and say if we had half
3	the shares outstanding, we'll get half of it. If we
4	have a third, we'll get a third of it. It's just a
5	matter of how big the class is and how big our
6	shares were.
7	GOVERNOR CRIST: When you find out, if you
8	could let us know, that would be great.
9	MR. BEENCK: Sure. I'd be glad to.
10	GOVERNOR CRIST: Florida first.
11	MR. BEENCK: Also the SEC investigation has
12	been ongoing, as you know. There hasn't been much
13	happening there, with the exception of a meeting to
14	be scheduled hopefully either the 15th or the 18th
15	between SEC folks in Miami and our executive
16	business folks, executive director, deputy executive
17	director and our outside counsel, Mike Pucillo.
18	So if that can happen, we hope to talk to the
19	SEC about the changes we've made in PRIME Florida
20	and see where they are in their investigation into
21	the LGIP matter.
22	Other than that, we're sort of down to the
23	basics of still responding to what I would consider
24	to be an inordinate amount of public records
25	requests. They're coming in daily and involve

1	almost every aspect of our investments and programs
2	at the Board. We're to get them out as
3	expeditiously as we can, and it takes up a lot of
4	time of my people, but we're doing the best we can
5	with it.
6	I guess the last item is just basic contract
7	work, the nuts and bolts of what we do during the
8	year. We have prepared 87 new contracts, 118
9	amendments to old contracts and terminated 57
10	contracts at the Board to date in '09. That
11	completes my presentation. Any questions?
12	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you.
13	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Tom. Next we have
14	our inspector general's report, Bruce Meeks.
15	MR. MEEKS: Good morning.
16	GOVERNOR CRIST: Good afternoon.
17	MR. MEEKS: Afternoon, thank you. Been here a
18	while. I'm Bruce Meeks. I'm the inspector general
19	and ethics officer at the SBA. I'd like to take
20	just a few minutes this morning to update you on the
21	status of the SBA placement agent disclosure policy
22	that we discussed on November the 17th.
23	After receiving guidance and direction from
2.4	you, we did go back and modify the proposed policy

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to include a provision that requires disclosure of

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1	the total amount of any and all compensation paid to
2	placement agents by investment managers and funds
3	who use placement agents, if any, in marketing their
4	products and services to the SBA. So that has been
5	done

The final policy went into effect on

December 1st, and I have had internal discussions

with the general counsel, the deputy general counsel

and the senior investment officer for private equity

and strategic investments regarding the logistics

and the procedures required to effectively implement

the policy. This week I will meet with the other,

our other senior investment officers to discuss

their responsibilities in making sure that the

policy is followed.

If I may, there's just one final matter that I would like to apprise you on. At our first quarterly trustees meeting on September the 1st, I informed you of a planned initiative to expand the SBA fraud hotline to be able to receive tips and complaints from external vendors and service providers, which you supported.

In October we successfully renegotiated our contract with the independent hotline provider, at no additional cost, I might add, to make this avenue

available beyond just SBA employees. So that

measure is now in effect. We have sent a first wave

of 191 letters to our managers, our brokers and our

investment consultants for all asset classes,

soliciting their help in our efforts to prevent and

detect fraud, theft and financial misconduct.

We are currently compiling additional lists to communicate to other vendors and providers in our middle office and our back office. And that's about what I have for you this afternoon. Any questions? Thank you very much.

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Bruce. Next we have corporate governance. We have Mike McCauley here today to talk about that, and we seek approval of our proxy voting guidelines today.

MR. McCAULEY: Good afternoon. We have the acceptance and approval of the SBA's corporate governance principles and proxy voting guidelines, which you have a copy in your packet, in addition to a cover memo and a one-page voting issue summary.

The SBA's corporate governance program covers primarily voting on equity securities that are held by the Florida Retirement System, the pension fund, the defined contribution fund, as well as other non-pension portfolios. And these guidelines cover

those voting decisions that are made in all of those
individual portfolios.

And it allows us to not only take a policy position on things and make a fiduciary, economic decision, but it allows us to consistently apply them across different portfolios. So we may own the same stock in seven, eight, nine different portfolios, and we vote on everything consistently across the board.

They are really designed primarily with transparency in mind. What we've really tried to do over the last about 18 months, we've had kind of a first stage in the latter part of '08 and early '09, and we've completed the second stage in the second half of '09.

But what we tried to do is achieve a level of transparency with each policy issue and guideline to where any reader who picks up the document, whether it be a beneficiary, a company representative, other investors, any kind of stakeholder, could really read the policy and have a pretty good understanding of what our policy position is and how we would actually vote on that position. We feel that that's something that many other investment organizations don't really achieve in terms of their guideline

creation. So we wanted to try to do that. I think
we have.

Next slide. Regardless of the individual topic and the issue, we have tried to benchmark on other organizational issues and tried to select best practice and adopt best practice across the capital markets, primarily for publicly traded equities.

But it covers a very comprehensive set of issues that are put for vote, some routine matters, some non-routine matters. But we see this kind of day in and day out.

So we cover things such as board independence.

We want -- obviously, we want accountable directors

who are qualified to serve as board members, board

nominees. We tend to disfavor takeover protections,

so we don't like to entrench management or allow

them to become entrenched. If there's a better or

well managed company that could acquire that poorly

managed company, we like to make that as easy as

possible for the markets.

Adequate disclosure for investors is another big one that's really woven throughout the guideline document. Whether it's compensation, executive compensation, evaluating the pay for performance, whether it's trying to determine if a director is

1	qualified or what kind of practices have taken place
2	while they've served on the board, the disclosure
3	mechanism, primarily via the proxy statement itself
4	but other public filings, is really key. Without
5	adequate disclosure, we're just not in a position to
6	make an intelligent decision in many cases. And
7	that still plagues many of the compensation items
8	even today. The SEC has really revamped that over
9	the last three or four years, but we're still
10	struggling to get more and more information from
11	companies.

The same can be said for sustainability issues. Environmental reporting is relatively weak now. And that's kind of a burgeoning issue. So we favor more and better substantive disclosure for investors.

Next slide. I won't go into detail on all these statistics, but these are just some high level program metrics. We vote about 34-, 3500 proxies every year. And if you count individual director elections as individual voting items, which we do, it's about 30,000 items that we vote on every year, and tend to largely go in line with management but not always certainly, some issues more than others. And in terms of all proposals on governance items in general generically, we vote in favor about

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1	two-thi	rda	\cap t	them

Last slide. The last slide basically just covers some of the things I've already said. But these are the three major augmentations that we've made to the prior guidelines set which was really not updated since '05 in any formal way. We had kind of ad hoc desk procedure type changes but nothing formally made to the actual document.

What we've tried to do, kind of this falls under the transparency umbrella, what we've tried to do with this version of the document is create a foundation for every guideline of solid rationale that's based on empirical data. So if we're taking a policy A and taking a certain position, we like to look at empirical studies and other research in the markets that have stated it's better to go one way or the other on a certain item, it's more correlated significantly with value creation and economic and financial performance for the company.

So we've tended to fold those into every guideline that we can. And sometimes it's mixed. It's not always black and white on various policy issues, but we do the best that we can based on the research at hand.

And then the second and third bullet, we've

1	really tried to expand the policy narrative to
2	provide more descriptive information and a better
3	background on each policy item, in conjunction with
4	the footnotes.
5	And then lastly, we've started to expand not
6	only the narrative but set up new guidelines on some
7	of these burgeoning policy issues, primarily
8	environmental and emission related, but they also
9	cover other extra-financial issues like Internet
10	privacy and other sustainability issues, the human
11	rights practices overseas for companies, that sort
12	of thing. So we've tried to make it a more
13	comprehensive, well-rounded document.
14	That's all I have, if you have any questions.
15	CFO SINK: Governor.
16	GOVERNOR CRIST: CFO.
17	CFO SINK: I just want to make a comment about
18	Michael and the work that his group, his small group
19	of two or three people do. But I have the
20	opportunity to go to a lot of national state
21	treasurers' meetings and come across people who are
22	really engaged in these voting activities and work
23	with pension plans.
24	And Michael and his team are really known
25	nationally for being at the forefront of taking this

1	proxy voting opportunity, because it is an
2	opportunity to really push good corporate governance
3	very seriously. And I'm just very pleased that one
4	of our kind of criteria when they're thinking about
5	how to vote our proxies is a company's environmental
6	policies and whether or not they're thinking ahead
7	about issues of climate change and other good
8	governance principles.

It truly is an opportunity for Florida because we are so large in terms of -- our voting blocks are huge, I guess hundreds of thousands of votes that we have because of the shares we own in most of the large Fortune 1000 companies. They've done a very, very good job. And we could do more, obviously.

MR. McCAULEY: We are -- we're the fourth largest public pension plan. We are usually about the number 40 or 45th largest share owner in any company in the United States. So they listen to us. We're not in the top five or top ten, but we are a large equity stakeholder.

GOVERNOR CRIST: General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I'd just like to comment. I think they're very comprehensive, your explanations in the governance and proxy area. Many of these are case-by-case, not for or against, and

1 you have outlined rationale, what the setting is.

3 positive. I would just encourage you and the staff

So it's very transparent, and I think that's very

4 to come to us occasionally and talk about a few of

5 these individually, the more what I would call

controversial types of votes that you may be about

to take or be asked to embark upon.

That does not necessarily mean there's one I've got in mind right now to bring up here. But I know that does happen. And I don't mean a particular company necessarily. But you can get an issue area which would be very sensitive. And as the trustees, I think we ought to be at least consulted when you know far enough in advance to do that.

It doesn't mean we're going to dictate to you what to do. But the case by case -- each case example here is pretty broad. I'm all for what you're doing because you can't be specific and you shouldn't be in many of these areas. But that's something I would just request. I think probably my colleagues would concur.

And, again, that's not with any particular thing in mind, just sort of a thought in your mind. I'd like to plant a seed there that we would have that opportunity. Some of these could generate

1	quite a bit of public controversy.
2	MR. McCAULEY: Yes, yes. There's some
3	visibility with some of these policy issues. We can
4	certainly do that, would be happy to.
5	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: If we're prepared,
6	I would move the adoption of these corporate
7	governance principles and proxy voting guidelines,
8	Governor.
9	GOVERNOR CRIST: Very well.
10	CFO SINK: Second.
11	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
12	approved without objection. Thank you, Mike.
13	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mike. We had had
14	interest in a prior meeting on having some direct
15	opportunity to learn more about the actuarial funded
16	status of the Florida Retirement System. And toward
17	that end, we have with us today the director of the
18	Division of Retirement, Sarabeth Snuggs, and also
19	Mr. Robert Dezube from Milliman, our external
20	actuaries.
21	Our focus at the State Board obviously is
22	constrained to investment of portfolio assets. The
23	Division of Retirement has the benefits side. And
24	the benefits side and the asset side come together

when the actuaries do the analysis that reconciles

25

what our assets are versus our benefit liabilities and, therefore, what our net funded status is.

So why don't I introduce Sarabeth Snuggs to give a quick recap on what our process is going through the actuarial assessment every year, and then we can go from there.

MS. SNUGGS: Thank you, Ash. Good afternoon. Thank you for the opportunity to be here today to talk about the benefit side of the Florida Retirement System and the actuarial funding. And thank you, Ash, for the opportunity to be here and to share the work that we collectively do with the State Board of Administration.

Through the combined efforts of the Department of Management Services, of which the Division of Retirement is a division, the State Board, the executive and the legislative branches, we have one of the best run state retirement systems and one of the best funded state retirement systems in the nation. And it is not by accident that this has happened. Ash has said before, and I want to steal three of the principles that he says have caused us to be one of the best run and best funded systems in the nation.

Number one is that the FRS has reasonable

1	benefits. Number two, there's a history of prudent
2	investing, which is thanks to the Legislature and
3	the executive branch. And number three, there's a
4	history of responsible funding. I want to focus on
5	the responsible funding, not to say that the
6	importance of the first two is diminished at all,
7	but I want to concentrate on the funding today.
8	Our state constitution very clearly sets the

Our state constitution very clearly sets the tone for responsible funding. It requires that any increase in benefits must be funded on a sound actuarial basis. Our statutes carry out that mandate and provide the mechanism for that funding. Each year the Department of Management Services commissions an actuarial valuation of the FRS from our consulting actuary.

The work of the valuation begins after the fiscal year close-out in July and early August. Every five years we commission an experience study, and this year was one of the years that that study was completed. An experience study just covered the period 2003, 2008.

The law also has set up a Florida Retirement

System actuarial assumptions conference, the purpose
of which is to set both the economic and the

demographic assumptions of the system. The

1	principals of this conference are set by statute,
2	and they're professional staff of the governor's
3	office, the coordinator of the Office of Economic
4	and Demographic Research, professional staff of the
5	Senate and the House.
6	The consulting actuary presents preliminary
7	findings from the experience study and the valuation
8	to this conference. This summer he presented a
9	preliminary from the experience study in late July.
10	He came back to the conference in October and
11	presented findings from the midpoint of the
12	valuation.
13	During that conference, the assumption
14	conference adopts the assumptions that the actuary

During that conference, the assumption conference adopts the assumptions that the actuary will use in actually preparing his valuation. The evaluation has just been completed and the actuary will talk with you a little bit about that during his presentation.

We have with you here today our consulting actuary, Mr. Robert Dezube of Milliman,
Incorporated. He is with the Vienna, Virginia,
office and has been with that office since 1986.
He's a principal of that firm. Robert is a fellow
of the Society of Actuaries, a member of the Academy
of Actuaries and an enrolled actuary. He has an

1	undergraduate degree with high distinction from
2	Pennsylvania State University and completed two
3	years of graduate study at the University of Utah.
4	He is currently a member of the alumni advisory
5	board to the actuarial program at Penn State. He
6	has worked for over 30 years in employee benefits,
7	with expertise in both qualified and non-qualified
8	retirement plans.
9	I say all that to set the stage that he is a
10	very qualified actuary and has provided great
11	expertise to the Florida Retirement System for quite
12	a number of years. And with that, I present
13	Mr. Robert Dezube.
14	MR. DEZUBE: Thank you, Sarabeth. And I guess
15	good afternoon, Governor and members of the Board.
16	Thank you for inviting me here to discuss the 2009
17	Florida Retirement System actuarial valuation As

Florida Retirement System actuarial valuation. As

Sarabeth said, my name is Robert Dezube. I am from

Milliman. Our firm was hired to complete the

July 1, 2009, actuarial valuation, and I am the lead

actuary.

In your materials and on the screen, there's a summary of the key results, and I will address that later. I just wanted to first give you a background of what an actuarial valuation is, then get into the

1	results	and	then	give	you	it	from	more	of	а
2	historio	cal r	perspe	ective	≘.					

The primary purpose of an actuarial valuation is to measure the system's assets and liabilities.

Since the 1980s the actuarial valuations were first done biannually. And then starting in 1997 they have been done annually, as of July 1 each year.

The liabilities are the value, in today's dollars, of the benefits that are being paid to current retirees, of which you have, if memory serves me, about 200,000-plus, plus the benefits expected to be paid to the 600,000 active participants of the defined benefit program.

Some of these participants are only in their twenties. They may work for the State or a participating local until their fifties, sixties. They may live another 30 or 40 years, until they're in their nineties. So you have promised them benefits through statute, through legislative action that you're going to pay for the next 60, 70, 80 years. The whole purpose of the valuation was to put a value in today's dollars on those promises and then come up with a measure to compare it to how well you are funded.

When we do the valuation to measure those

benefit promises, we have to make assumptions because we don't have a crystal ball. We have to predict or assume what percentage of people are going to quit for the next 10, 20, 30 years. We have to look at when they're going to retire, will they go into DROP once they retire, will they take a joint and survivor pension, providing benefit payments to their survivors if they predecease them, how long will they live.

And more importantly, the two key assumptions also, what type of pay raises are they going to get, because the benefits they get are tied into the salaries they get when they leave employment, and also the investments of the fund, how well are they going to -- what rate of return are they going to earn, investments. That is probably the key assumption.

Measuring the assets is a little bit easier.

We start with just the value, the market value of
the investments in the system's trust fund. We
depend on the State Board of Administration to
provide us with the value of the marketable
securities and, you know, a good faith value of
securities that are not marketable. We then convert
that into a smooth basis. And I will get into that

1	a little bit later. But the idea is we don't want
2	to do everything and subject due to the market
3	volatility. That's what an actuarial valuation is

As Sarabeth mentioned, we have just completed the July 1, 2009 valuation. It was actually released on December 1st. As she said, the process started last summer with the completion of an experience study covering the July 1, 2003, through the June 30, 2008, time period.

An experience study is where we look backwards over the last five years and analyze how well our assumptions have done. We have made in the last five valuations assumptions about when people -- as I said earlier, when people would retire, quit, what type of pay raises.

And the purpose of the experience study is to compare those assumptions to what actually happened and then develop a new set of assumptions going forward. And part of it is pure number crunching. You can look at what happened. But it's also part -- becomes more subjective when you're trying to predict or assume will some trends that occurred in the past five years continue into the next five years or into the next 50 years.

25 For instance, turnover -- or the U.S. economy,

1	which is beyond the control of Florida, governs
2	people's turnover. When you have a bad economy like
3	we have now, people are less likely to quit their
4	jobs. In a good economy where jobs are plentiful,
5	you will have a lot more turnover.

So we have to make these assumptions. We studied it. We proposed an updated set of assumptions. And then as Sarabeth noted, we met with the Florida Retirement System assumption conference twice, once in the summer to discuss the experience study and then again in the fall to discuss the valuation and present our preliminary valuation results, based on the proposed set of assumptions.

The principals of the assumption conference adopted the proposed set of assumptions. So given that happened in October, mid-October or so, we then go back and we go back and kind of finalize the valuation.

Part of the changes in the experience study or some of the assumptions that we changed I should mention. We left the economic assumption alone, the fact that we assumed the assets were going to earn seven and three-quarters. And we based that on discussions with the SBA. But we found out that

1	your retirees were living longer. There's no
2	surprise in that. People are just generally living
3	longer. But we had, when we did the last experience
4	study in 2003, we found several sets of your
5	retirees whose rate of longevity was actually worse
6	in comparison to the general population. And that's
7	an unusual finding. This time we found that it's
8	more back to the norm. But that means people are
9	living longer. If you live longer, you're going to
10	make more benefit payments. It increases the
11	liability.
12	So given all that, we then went and finished
13	the valuation. And now I'm going to refer to the
14	chart which you have as a handout. And I'm going to
15	refer to the middle, which is called "With Current
16	Corridor." And the primary result is that the
17	funded percentage of the Florida Retirement System
18	decreased from 106.7 percent as of July 1, 2008, to
19	88.5 percent on June 30, 2009, which is an
20	18 percent decrease.
21	The change in funded status was primarily due
22	to the behavior of the market, the investment
23	losses, and the change in the assumptions. For

as I said earlier, assets would earn seven and

example, we assumed between 7/1/08 and July 1, 2009,

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three-quarters percent. They actually earned a
negative 6.74 percent on a smooth basis. And I will
explain that. And that meant the assets were
actually \$18.7 billion less than we expected. Had
they earned their seven and three-quarters, you
still would have been a hundred percent funded.

And I've used the phrase now "the smoothing of assets." We smoothed the assets to eliminate the volatility in the market. As I mentioned, the first purpose of the valuation is to develop the funded status of the plan, the liabilities and the assets. That also is the basis for the Legislature to pass legislation, and to the Governor to sign it, the contribution rates to fund the benefits.

If we use market rates of return, we all know that the market is very volatile. And our recommendations on the contribution rates would be very volatile. We could have a recommendation of 16 percent of pay one year, 9 percent of pay the next year, pop back up to 14 percent. It would make budgeting, to the extent that the contributions to the retirement system are a large portion of the budget, it would make budgeting very hard. It would also probably make my presentations when I come down every year, every time it spiked up, I would have to

1	be	ducking.

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2 Anyhow, Florida Statute and most government 3 pension plans allow you to smooth the market rate. 4 And what we do is we use what we call five-year 5 smoothing. It's asymptotic. And we only recognize 20 percent of the gains or losses in the market each year. So for instance, if the market were to earn 8 13 percent and our assumption is seven and three-quarters, that's a five percent difference. 9 When we did our valuation, we would only recognize 10 20 percent of that extra five percent or 11 one percent. So we would put some of the excess, we 12 13 say, into storage. 14 What happened this year is the markets lost almost 20 percent. But because of the smoothing, we 15 only recognized, as I said, the rate of return was a 16 minus six percent. And so even though there's a 17 decrease in the funded status, the decrease would 18 19 have been a lot more if we had recognized the full 20 market value. So it's really a budgeting technique.

One of the things of the corridor is that under current Florida law the actuarial value of assets cannot be less than 80 percent or greater than 120 percent of the market value. And the corridor restriction does not come into play unless there are

dramatic asset gains or losses in any one year.

2 This is the first time in recent history that the

3 corridor has come into play.

And the purpose of the corridor is to ensure that the smooth value of assets does not greatly vary from the market value. So you're not substituting fiction for fact. But in this year, if the 80 percent/120 percent corridor had been suspended, repealed, the law changed, whatever is required, your funding ratio would have been 96.7. This is the bottom part of the slide.

As you see in the middle, you would have had your actuarial value of assets would have been 129.8 billion. Your unfunded, this is in the middle, would have been 4.4 billion, and your funded percentage would have been 96.7 billion, I mean 96.7 percent.

This is a problem with the corridor. A lot of states are looking at the use of the corridor, and there have been recommendations out there to either temporarily suspend the application of the corridor, changing the range limits or eliminating the corridor entirely. I'm just bringing this forth.

Some states have never had a corridor because they believe the purpose of a smooth asset is to smooth

the values. And if the corridor does not allow you
to do a full smoothing, as is happening this year,
then you're fighting with one hand behind your back.
So I just bring that forward.

Another point I want to focus on is that, as I said earlier, the valuation is a snapshot of one day in time. So the results of any single valuation should not be emphasized. It's the long-term trends that are more important. For example, we did our valuation as of June 30, 2009. The market value of assets then was 99 billion. I've been informed that as of December 7, 2009, the assets have grown over 13 billion to \$112.7 billion. So they have bounced back greatly.

And I want to say historically, as Sarabeth said, the Governor and the Legislature have made great strides in funding the Florida Retirement System by requiring the recommended contribution rates to be implemented when they were determined.

I don't know how many of you remember, but if you go back 18 years, to 1991, and if you go back, it was even worse, at that point in time, the Florida Retirement System was less than 60 percent funded, and it was in the fifties and forties if you go back into the 1980s. Since that time there were

favorable asset returns. And as I said, the
legislative and executive decisions to fund the
actuarially recommended contribution brought the
retirement system to be in excess of 100 percent
funded in 1998. And, again, prudent use of the
surplus, again, that required both the Legislature
and the executive branch, had the Florida Retirement
System remain in surplus status until 2009.

And so this doesn't sound all doom and gloom, I want to put this in a context for you. In reviewing the materials prepared by the other presenters, I noticed in tab ten, so this is not my material, this is one of the other presenter's, I'm going to steal them, there was a 2007 survey prepared by Standard & Poor's that was published in 2008, 2009, and it showed the Florida Retirement System as the third best funded system in the nation. Now, that's something to be proud of.

Obviously, I'd like to tell you that in 2009 it continues, but there's just no comparisons out there yet. But I do believe that every retirement system, almost every retirement system was invested in equities. They all felt the market downturn at the end of '08 through March 2009. And I have to believe that when the 2009 comparisons are

1	presented, which probably won't be until 2010 or
2	2011, the Florida Retirement System will still be
3	one of the top five funded systems. I mean, you are
4	doing the right thing.
5	Finally, there is a little downer. The UAL
6	re-emerged this year after not being there for 11
7	years. It's going to stay there. It's going to be
8	around for the next couple of years. We have done
9	some projections. And I can tell you that unless
10	there's extremely favorable market returns, I mean
11	more than the 15 percent or so that the retirement
12	system has experienced this year, and whether or not
13	the 80/120 corridor is lifted, there will continue
14	to be an unfunded liability for the next few years.
15	Having the unfunded liability is not it's
16	not the doom or gloom as you've been 100 percent
17	funded. You will be again as long as the money is
18	contributed and the SBA continues to invest well.
19	Thank you, and I'm open for any questions.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: If I could,

Governor.

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22 GOVERNOR CRIST: General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I think that was an excellent report, and it sounds to me like what you're really saying to us is, here is where we are

1	today actuarially and the valuations. Here are a
2	few little problems with structure that we might
3	look at down the road to tinker with. But overall
4	you feel confident that our pension fund, our
5	retirement system is as well funded as any of the
6	top two or three in the nation.
7	Is that so you're saying we're really doing,
8	on a comparison basis, your belief is we're doing
9	very well.
10	MR. DEZUBE: As I said, you were number three.
11	I have every reason to believe you're in the top
12	five. And as someone who follows the news, I read
13	state X is not funding, they have not put money in
14	their pension plan for the last ten years, they've
15	gone from 100 percent funded to 40 percent funded.
16	And, you know, I never hear Florida in the news like
17	that. So, yes, you are doing very good things.
18	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you.
19	GOVERNOR CRIST: I'm curious. Who is funded
20	more substantially than Florida?
21	MR. DEZUBE: This is from the 2007 survey. It
22	shows Oklahoma and North Carolina. And then there
23	is a second survey. I didn't bring it with me here.
24	And that's put out by Standard & Poor's. There's a
25	second survey put out by the National Association of

State Retirement Administrators, but that doesn't 1

2 look at it as a statewide system. It breaks it down

3 by individual systems.

So whereas Florida has one big system, for 5 instance, the State of Washington may have four or five systems. So that lists about 115 or so. And

in that, Florida was probably about number 10 or 11.

But when you break it down to states, like of the 8

four or five ahead of Florida, all were with one 9

10 state. So even in that, when you just look at the

number of states that were mentioned, Florida is 11

12 still, I believe, number four in that survey. So

13 North Carolina and Oregon.

14 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you very much.

15 MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Robert and Sarabeth.

The last of our reports is the Hurricane Catastrophe 16

Fund, Dr. Nicholson. 17

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MR. NICHOLSON: Good afternoon. 18

19 GOVERNOR CRIST: Good afternoon.

20 MR. NICHOLSON: I'm going to give you kind of a

quick update on the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe

estimates and that sort of thing. Since then we've 24

you on this was based on the May '09 bonding

25 re-estimated the capacity, and we feel like that the

Fund's overall capacity. The last time we briefed

1	amount of bonding that we can do now would be
2	\$11 billion versus \$8 billion last May. That gives
3	us a total capacity of \$19 billion, which if you put
4	that in perspective, the Cat Fund had only \$11
5	billion in 2003 and was increased to 15 billion in
6	2004. Today we're at 19 billion, which is 8 billion
7	more than we were in 2003. So I think that's a very
8	positive situation.

Secondly, I want to report that we are pursuing a private letter ruling to be able to issue tax-exempt pre-event notes. We've put in our request and we have our first meeting with the IRS next week.

The other item that I want to talk about is the Cat Fund's 2004 and 2005 losses. As you recall, in 2006 we issued \$1.35 billion of notes to fund our shortfall. We had to come back in 2008, last July, due to continued adverse development with regard to losses.

We are now still experiencing that adverse development, and we're looking at a third tranche of debt, which we'll probably come back to you maybe your last meeting in January with some details on what that is going to entail. We're looking at a range of -- I'm going to be very broad here -- I

1	think 300 to 600 million dollars that we're going to
2	be short. And we've already enacted our bonding
3	team and the documents are being prepared as we
4	speak.
5	CFO SINK: Jack, are you thinking that we'll
6	just add, tack on yet another year for the
7	assessments? Is that the discussion underway, or
8	are we going to have an increase
9	MR. NICHOLSON: I don't think it's going to be
10	that easy. I think the assessment will have to
11	increase, and we're looking at that right now.
12	Based on the magnitude of what we're talking about,
13	we still have yearend reports that are due from the
14	companies.
15	Unfortunately, like anything, you have to do it
16	before you know the actual results. We are, due to
17	our contract, the good thing, we do commutate losses
18	for 2004 in May and then the following May the
19	losses in 2005. So that's kind of an ongoing
20	process. But we think that what we recommend to you
21	is going to be sufficient to take care of any other
22	issues, and we want to make sure we close it out.
23	CFO SINK: You think this will be the end of
24	it.

ACCURATE STENOTYPE REPORTERS, INC.

MR. NICHOLSON: Right.

1	CFO SINK: All right.
2	MR. NICHOLSON: That would be the objective.
3	CFO SINK: Ideally, we could think of a way to
4	have these people file their claims in some period
5	shorter than, I guess, the five years that they have
6	now, but that's for the Legislature to consider.
7	MR. NICHOLSON: Right. And there's also a
8	study that OPPAGA is doing with regard to claims
9	adjusting, and that may produce some good
10	recommendations. And that's all.
11	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Jack. So that
12	concludes our recurring reports. We will move on
13	now to Item 9, executive director and CIO update.
14	The first thing we have here is an update on where
15	we are with enterprise risk management and
16	compliance. You will recall I've given you updates
17	on several occasions on this subject. This is an
18	effort that came in the wake of the local pool
19	issues during the fourth quarter of 2007.
20	There was an audit done then. And one of the
21	things that came from that audit exercise was that
22	the SBA should really look at what its compliance
23	capabilities were and what its independent
24	compliance mechanisms are and how they could be

improved. So the SBA retained Deloitte to do a

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1	project in that regard and get us going in the right
2	direction and guide us appropriately. I think this
3	is a great example of what was talked about earlier
4	in terms of value added through external audit and
5	advisory relationships.
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So rather than me give you the summary of what Deloitte did for us, we have with us today

Mr. Michael Chung and several -- yes, there he is -several of his colleagues. Let me ask Michael to
give a quick summary on the work Deloitte did in
terms of giving us guidance. Then I will come back
and tell you what we've done pursuant to their
suggestions.

CFO SINK: Well, and as they come up, I know that you've been here for five hours already, so thank you for your long-suffering attendance here.

MR. CHUNG: No. This is very interesting, watching the proceedings. But good afternoon, Governor and members of the Board, and thank you, Ash. As Ash indicated, my name is Mike Chung. I'm a director in our asset management practice. And I'm responsible for leading our investment advisor, governance and oversight services in the Midwest.

And I was also responsible for overseeing the Deloitte team that performed the assessment of the

1	compliance program at the SBA, which we executed
2	over the course of September of 2008 through June of
3	2009. What I thought I'd do is spend just a few
4	moments giving you an overview of the scope of the
5	project as well as our approach.

Essentially, what we did was to assess the current state of the investment processes at the SBA, including the compliance program. We identified potential gaps, using as a frame of reference the registered investment advisors as well as our understanding of practices at similar organizations such as the SBA.

Then working very closely with the SBA, we worked to prioritize our findings using a risk-based approach. And as a part of this, we also looked to develop other methodologies for investment compliance monitoring and developed recommendations and an implementation plan.

I think the important thing to emphasize is that our intent was to provide consultive guidance to the SBA. We did not perform any testing of the operational controls to determine their efficacy, and we didn't issue any opinion in connection with our work.

Basically, the approach that we took was we

requested a number of documents related to the
investment process and their compliance program,
read through those materials to gain a baseline
understanding. Then we conducted a series of
interviews with a number of folks from the
investments area to the operations area to the
compliance as well as some of the executive staff.

Then we went through and walked through the control activities that the process owners performed on a day-to-day basis. From that, we compared what the SBA had in place against our understanding of practices of registered investment advisors as well as organizations such as the SBA, and we developed our recommendations from that.

As part of phase one we made a number of tactical recommendations, starting with how to structure their governance structure, separating the oversight function from management functions. And to the extent that it was not feasible given resource limitations or any other structural issues with the SBA, it was to put in place compensating controls as well as to clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the various individuals so as not to present any potential conflicts of interest.

Then we also made a recommendation with regard

1	to establishing an independent compliance function,
2	headed up by a chief compliance officer and/or
3	equivalent to oversee and administer the compliance
4	program.

And then just getting back to one of the earlier points is processes -- establishing processes for monitoring compliance with the various investment guidelines, and given the fact that a number of your assets are managed by external managers, is putting in place an oversight program to understand how they're complying with your particular mandates and how they're overseeing the assets.

Continuing on, we also made some recommendations regarding educating the various individuals on the internal policies in place and understanding how the various business units operate together, in tandem. And another important aspect of this is to have a process for periodically assessing the efficacy of the compliance program. So we'll get into more of that in the phase two recommendations.

And finally, to wrap up phase one was to implement a training and education program, understanding that they are contemplating

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redesigning the compliance program and then some of the internal policies and procedures would be changing.

> Then as part of phase two, what we did was develop a series of recommendations regarding some initiatives regarding implementing the governance structure as well as the compliance program. So looking at a suggested governance model from the type of charters, from the procedural requirements, performance measures, membership of the various committees and how they could structure that. Putting in place a compliance department, as I said earlier, independent from its other functions, headed up by a chief compliance officer, clearly defining what the roles and responsibility of the compliance officer would be as well as the compliance department, and looking at this from a functional perspective as to which of the functional areas that they would be overseeing.

> An important aspect of this would be to periodically assess the design of the various compliance controls as well as the efficacy of those controls, and then finally putting in place an oversight program to oversee your external managers. That would involve everything from the tools, the

1	reporting mechanism, the frequency of the visits
2	that you would be conducting and how to report back
3	to the Board or other members of the SBA. And then
4	finally, putting together an implementation plan
5	that included resource estimates, a time frame and
6	plan of attack on how to implement all of these
7	suggestions.
8	So I can either have Ash come up and give you
9	an update as to where they stand with regard to the
10	implementation. I'd be happy to take any questions
11	that you may have.
12	CFO SINK: Well, Governor, I'd just like to
13	make a comment.
14	GOVERNOR CRIST: Sure.
15	CFO SINK: This is an enormous body of work,
16	and I'm sure you've had lots of resources that

and I'm sure you've had lots of resources that you've poured at it. And a lot of this stuff is just kind of compliance or risk management 101. And it's just unfortunate that it took the crisis that we had in the Local Government Investment Pool to cause everybody to wake up and realize that we needed to be running this big pension fund in the 20th century instead of the 19th century.

And the good news is that we had a crisis and

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that we stepped up and realized -- and I think

1	General Milligan made this happen realized that
2	we needed to have somebody, some experts come in and
3	just review the whole compliance and control
4	function of the SB of the retirement system from
5	top to bottom.

And you can see just from this list the just enormous amount of tasks that we needed to work on and things that we needed to get done, all the way from the proper oversight of our external managers to being sure that we had a division between our risk and compliance officers and people who are actually involved in the investment activity, the division of responsibility.

So I appreciate your making the presentation and the really fine work. And I'm anxious to hear from Ash as to how we're doing in terms of actually implementing an enormous number of recommendations that you all made. Thank you for your work.

MR. CHUNG: You're welcome. I think two points to emphasize is that a lot of the things that they already had in place, our recommendations are with regard to making enhancements or potential improvements to something that may have been in existence.

So it wasn't as though they were developing

1	things from scratch, which is very similar to other
2	organizations. So it may take an event such as this
3	to trigger a thorough you know, an assessment of
4	what they currently have in place. But we go
5	through that with a number of our other clients as
6	well.

And I would say what we saw at the conclusion of our phase one is that it was fairly consistent or in line with what we see with our other clients.

And then these recommendations are more suggestions as to how they can enhance or improve their current infrastructure to help move things forward, so which I think to Ash's credit and his team, they have taken, I think, pretty much in lock, stock and barrel.

CFO SINK: Thank you.

GOVERNOR CRIST: I wanted to thank you as well. The recommendations, oversights and improvements that you've put forward can only help Florida do better. And we appreciate that. And I know that, I have confidence that Ash will lay out to us ways to go ahead and start implementing some of these and maybe some already have begun to be implemented. But we look forward to that, too. Thank you, sir.

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mike. So let's then

jump to it and talk about some of the things that
we've done specifically in terms of furthering some
of the enhancements that Mike referred to. First of
all, I think the tone has been set clearly from the
top. You have all communicated to me your
expectations for our conduct in terms of
transparency, integrity, risk management, et cetera.

Those values have been clearly communicated to our staff. And I think one of the things that came out very clearly in the Deloitte work is that the tone for compliance has to be set at the top. And there's no ambiguity about that at the State Board.

Additionally, we have begun building out organizationally exactly the framework that has been recommended. We've established various committees, documented the policies for how those committees run, how they're staffed, how we escalate recognition of various risks, et cetera.

I think the other thing we've done is that we've stopped and said you can't have compliance without first understanding what your risk exposures are. And we learned in that fourth quarter of 2007 that risks aren't simply limited to securities going down in value. There are reputational risks. There are market risks. There are communication risks.

If an event happens and you're not set up to communicate in realtime effectively and clearly with the affected parties, that can create problems of its own. It can magnify experience, either good or bad. So we've taken a much more holistic look at risk and look at it from a standpoint of what is known as enterprise risk, which is risks from all perspectives to the overall interests of our organization or our enterprise.

So we've created a new unit known as Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance. We've recently named Eric Nelson to head that unit. Eric is a CPA, a 25-year SBA employee, has extraordinarily strong skills in process mapping and integration of solutions across different areas of the organization. And I think he's a good exec for this role and will do a good job with it. And there he is.

Additionally, we have re-purposed a number of existing staff, who were previously in what could essentially be considered compliance roles within the individual asset classes. We've pulled those people out of the asset classes, put them in this new independent unit we're talking about so that we don't any longer have even the appearance of a

conflict in terms of someone confirming whether

policies and procedures have been complied with and

who that person reports to. The appropriate

independence is there. We're also adding additional

folks, consistent with a budget voted on back in the

summer, to fill in various key roles in that team.

You can't have compliance without something to measure and something to evaluate whether you're complying with it. Obviously, that comes back to policies and procedures. And we have rewritten a tremendous, tremendous number of our policies and procedures in a number of key areas, and we've tried to do them in a priority way. So we've looked at things like what's our overall risk budget, which is how we look at aggregate risk exposures for our portfolio, what are our limitations on leverage, what are our limitations on derivatives use, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.

And we've just, to touch on a few other areas, looked at broker-dealer relationships, internal trading. Investment portfolio guidelines have been rewritten for 25 different portfolios. We've looked at rebalancing and liquidity assessments. Placement agent disclosure we talked about a little bit earlier. We're looking and have also done things in

center control.

the areas of custodial credit. We've completely
revised what we're doing in securities lending.

Terms we have in various of our contracts that we
want to be consistent across all our relationships.

Internal controls and fraud, how we value real
estate investments, private market investments, how
we develop contracts in that area, a number of
things relating to information technology and data

We're working on things, too, in the areas of business continuity, something that's pretty important in a hurricane-prone state, and also developing a senior operations group or further developing the one we already have in place.

So I think in short I would say there are a number of things going on in this area. The resources we had in this area were already quite strong. I think organizing them in a manner that even the appearance of conflict is taken away is very useful. We are in the confidence business and we earn trust every day, and we owe it to people to conduct our business and manage our organization in a way consistent with that reality.

I'm just looking at my notes to see if there are any key points I've missed here. I think we've

hit most of the key points. We've told you before

about expanding our fraud hotline to include all our

contractual service providers. We've now added

third party real estate appraisals for all our real

estate holdings. And we're moving in the direction

of external audit, which we applaud.

So I think essentially that's the quick and dirty on what we're doing, but there are a lot of moving parts. This is something that we'll keep you and the Investment Advisory Council and the Participant Local Government Advisory Council and most certainly the Audit Committee informed on.

We also intend to have the chief of Enterprise Risk Management and Compliance be a regular presenter to our Audit Committee and perhaps to you as well if that's your choice. So unless there are any questions, that will cover what I had prepared for you in that area.

CFO SINK: Yeah, Ash, I do. Thank you for sending over Eric's bio. Congratulations. The good news and the bad news. Certainly the good news is that you've been invested in the SBA for 25 years and know the organization very, very well. Let's just not make the bad news be that because of your familiarity, you're not able to kind of step back

1	and show up at work on your first day with a fresh
2	set of eyes and a new way of looking at things.
3	And I hope Ash will give you the opportunity to
4	take part in a lot of professional meetings and
5	trainings. I'm sure that there's an association of
6	risk and compliance managers who get together
7	frequently and talk about how you can really take a
8	critical and new and fresh look at all the
9	operations.
10	But, Ash, this is a pretty impressive list of
11	policies that you all are working on. It's a pretty
12	big assignment here.
13	MR. WILLIAMS: Well, there's a lot that's going
14	on. And many of those policies are already done.
15	They're not just in process. They're done and in
16	place, and others will be.
17	All right. So let's move on. We had talked
18	before, and I've met with all three of the offices
19	about what we would call investment areas of
20	interest. And this is sort of both sides of the
21	same both ends of a barbell, for example.
22	What we're talking about here is areas that
23	have been affected either positively or negatively

by recent market events. And when I talk about

recent market events, I'm talking about the

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liquidity crisis, the recession, the decline in 1 2 equity values, the weakening in real estate, the 3 weakening in consumer spending, just the general 4 economic challenge that our country now fortunately 5 appears to be coming out of, and how does that affect our opportunity set, how does that affect our existing holdings.

> So for the remaining two sections of Item 9, public market investments and private market investments, I'd like to share with you just a couple of thoughts in that area. CFO, you noted earlier gaps in performance in private equity and strategic. That's a great example of segue into this area.

And you'll see some interesting anomalies that seemingly might not make sense. Like when you look at our performance going back over the past three years, a major detractor in that performance is fixed income. Why? Because we had an overweight to credit exposure. Credit was hurt very severely during the credit crisis and the liquidity downturn, and that flowed through to our numbers.

But if you look at our numbers year to date, you will see that actually the biggest contributor to our performance is what? Fixed income.

child that was troublesome yesterday is now the high performer.

Similarly, if we look at strategic, strategic has shown as a bit of a drag on performance, but it's actually, in looking at this year, it's perhaps our top performing area, up roughly 20 percent over the course of the year, done very, very well. So why is that? Or private equity, which shows a gap to its performance benchmark, what's going on there?

What you see, as Steve Cummings from EnnisKnupp said earlier, is there's a gap because these are nonmarketable assets. And when you talk about real estate, strategic and private equity, these are not assets that you can turn on a Bloomberg machine and see how they were priced in the past five minutes based on a live trade.

That can either help you or hurt you. We have seen, for example, the numbers that we're showing in private equity and strategic in large measure have been painful. What those numbers don't show is that there's been a very dramatic snap-back in those assets over the course of the current year.

And just as we've seen fixed income go from lagger to winner as credit spreads have tightened and fear and anxiety have ebbed a bit from when we

1	were looking at the edge of the abyss back in the
2	fourth quarter of 2008, we have not seen that
3	appreciation pass through in these private asset
4	classes because the valuations aren't there. We get
5	them at best on a quarterly basis, and it's not
6	uncommon for them to be lagged for six months or so.

That doesn't mean our reporting is defective.

That's common in the industry. And we regularly
have discussion with managers to understand their
portfolios. So, for example, when you look at the
private equity area and you see -- you might see
holdings that would be common across different
private equity portfolios that are companies that
are known broadly to be challenged. Think of a
Harrah's, a Hilton, a Freescale Semiconductor, names
of that nature, a Reader's Digest. You might think,
gosh, these are names I've heard. These companies
all look like they've got awful prospects. You mean
you own all these things? That's troubling.

Well, on its face that's true, but there are a couple of key qualifications. First of all, there's the question of scale. If we look at what portion of our portfolio we're talking about, it's very small, that has these sorts of assets that are somewhat challenged currently.

1	We did sort of a worst case analysis and tried
2	to look through all the different areas, real
3	estate, private equity, et cetera, where there might
4	be some problems, and try and look through them and
5	say, worst case, what do we think our exposure to
6	the down could be.
7	And we came up with a number that's less than
8	one half of one percent. So you might say to
9	yourself, well, gosh, if I had \$100 and I lost 35
10	cents or 50 cents, would I lie awake that night or
11	would I be able to go to sleep? I think you'd be
12	able to go to sleep. And that's where we are. The
13	other thing I would say is that on the private
14	equity
15	CFO SINK: Excuse me, Ash. So that would
16	translate into about a half a billion dollars?
17	MR. WILLIAMS: Correct. And I said it that
18	way, CFO, because if you say it the other way and
19	say we may lose a half a billion dollars, most
20	people would hear \$500 million, the hair on their
21	neck would stand up and they'd say, "Good Lord, is
22	my pension safe?"
23	That's exactly why, the reason I phrased it the
24	way I did, because we have had some very high
25	profile investments that have gone very badly.

1	Peter Cooper Village is one we talked about at great
2	length at our last quarterly meeting. And while
3	that's a bad experience, in the grand scheme of what
4	we do, it's not a loss that's going to in any way
5	impair what we're capable of doing, and it's a loss
6	that's built into the performance numbers that you
7	have before you.
8	And those numbers, through the close night
9	before last, show us having earned roughly
10	\$15.4 billion this year and performed 60 basis
11	points ahead of target. That's net of all the bad
12	news that we've been talking about. So it's not
13	like there's some looming monster in the closet
14	that's going to come out and be a negative surprise.
15	CFO SINK: Are there any single assets that
16	would be a loss of more than Peter Cooper Village
17	got a lot of attention. That was \$250 million. Are
18	there any single assets remaining that are in your
19	axis of concern that would be in excess of
20	\$250 million?
21	MR. WILLIAMS: No.
22	CFO SINK: Okay, good.
23	MR. WILLIAMS: So where are we on this? Think
24	about private equity for a moment. One of the
25	things that led to the actions being done by general

1	partners in the private equity industry that's led
2	to some of these investments they made that they
3	paid, frankly, more than they should have for them,
4	and they levered them up, which compounded the
5	sin you'll remember the same two issues that were
6	with us in Peter Cooper Village, paid too much for
7	the asset and then compound that sin by levering it
8	up the debt.

There's something very important here in private equity. And that's a lack of a catalyst to turn an unrealized loss into a realized loss. An unrealized loss is nothing but an accounting entry. A realized loss is when you've actually lost the value of an asset on a permanent basis. It's a big difference between mark to market and permanent capital impairment.

And in the case of something like Peter Cooper Village, the catalyst was the leverage and the presence of hard dates at which debt financing had to be refinanced. And if the value of the asset had declined below the level of debt, that refinancing was not going to work in a way that supported the equity value.

With private equity you have exactly the opposite situation. And it's a bit of a luxury.

The banks, in their anxiety and hunger to get

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2	business from the private equity firms back during
3	the boom years, gave a number of the private equity
4	firms what essentially amounted to seven-year bullet
5	loans with no covenants, meaning that the banks had
6	the use of the money or the private equity firms,
7	rather, had the use of the bank's loans for fully
8	seven years, commonly, the term of the partnership.
9	And they could go out, use that money, not have to
10	worry about the performance of the underlying
11	companies or making any payments on those loans
12	until they were at the very end of that period.
13	Well, even several years into the downturn,
14	we're still fairly early into that seven years. So
15	if you talk to principals of a number of the major
16	private equity firms, they will tell you part of the
17	reason they were willing to pay more was they knew
18	the banks were standing right there ready to give
19	them non-recourse financing with no covenants for a
20	period of seven years. So they will tell you, we've
21	been cutting costs all day every day. We've been

25 And at the end of the day a lot of these

sheets of our companies.

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buying back debt when it was cheap during the

downturn. We've been rehabilitating the balance

companies, Harrah's is a great example, are the
leading operators in every market segment they are
in. In every market they are in they're the
dominant competitor and they commonly have got a
very high operating margin. And to the extent
they've taken out costs and reduced debt during the
time they've held that investment, they've
strengthened it.

And their estimate is that for the most part, when these partnerships come to their maturity three, four or more years down the road, that they will in fact have not only not have losses, but they'll have positive returns that are pretty significant, maybe not as rich as what we might target conventionally in private market. But an example of one GP we met with not too long ago was, he had an expectation the fund we were expressing some concern about would have a return in the low teens net of fees at maturity. So give it a while, let it work and go from there.

In real estate we have the opposite of that.

We have -- real estate is something that has looked,
on a relative basis, has looked pretty strong. So,
for example, if you look at our real estate versus
benchmark number here, you will see a plus 39 basis

1 point contribution over the last 12 months.

Well, what's not showing in that number is, just like private equity, valuations in real estate are lagged. And so to the extent we have directly owned properties, which is the majority of our portfolio, directly owned properties, they're leased up, cash flowing, very little if any leverage, those -- the decline in real estate values that we've all been through isn't fully reflected here.

So this would be a case where the underlying numbers are actually worse. And to the extent we have exposure in real estate, there is certainly nothing like Peter Cooper Village out there in terms of scale, but we do have a very small percentage of the portfolio in partnership structures that are levered and where we don't have control over them, we're simply a limited partner investor.

And there will be some of those, as soon I think as during the first half of next year, one in particular where there's a very good chance that a refinancing requirement that will come along will be challenged. Exactly where the markets are when that happens, we don't know. Will it provide an opportunity for us in some way to take advantage of the situation and make a secondary investment that

1 will mitigate the whole situation? We don't know.

2 But that's the kind of thing that has to be looked

at. The best news I can give you there is we're

talking about a tiny percentage of our overall real

5 estate exposure.

We recently had Townsend, which is the -- I would say the preeminent real estate, institutional real estate consultancy in the country, down for a presentation for the Investment Advisory Council meeting, not the most recent one, but the one before. And the conclusion of Terry Ahern from Townsend was that our portfolio has had far less exposure to the parts of the real estate economy that have suffered the worst in this downturn.

So for that reason we've come through better, number one. Number two, we have a tremendous volume of committed but undrawn capital out there, which is right where you want to be, because as we start seeing desirable assets come on the market at distressed prices, which has not happened yet, that's probably something that's going to take place over the next one to three years, we'll be in position to take advantage and buy things at the bottom with minimal leverage and have a really nice ride over the ensuing five, ten, fifteen years.

1	And on the properties that we own ourselves in
2	real estate, which collectively are 88 percent, I'd
3	say, of our portfolio overall, 88 percent plus, we
4	own those properties. They're not highly levered.
5	So to the extent their valuation has gone down
6	temporarily, they're leased up and they're cash
7	flowing, frankly it's like living in your house. If
8	you don't intend to move out of our house and its
9	value goes down by \$10,000, I still sleep pretty
10	well at night because I don't have to sell it. If I
11	had a mortgage that I had to roll over once a week,
12	that might be different. But that's not the
13	situation we have.

So I think on a mark to market basis, in the real estate portfolio there is some embedded decline in assets in there that will come out over time.

You're going to see some individual partnerships that are going to be challenged over the next couple of years, and you will see some joint ventures that may be challenged. But in joint ventures -- and these would be situations where we partner with someone in a particular market because of their knowledge of that region and their knowledge of a particular type of property.

In those circumstances -- again, these are

1	situations we largely control, and we don't have the
2	urgency necessarily of a financing that can leave us
3	stranded. Worst case, we've got a couple of
4	situations there where we might have a new building
5	that we've been a partner in putting up, premier
6	location, top quality building, but the timing on
7	that building coming on the market and being leased
8	up is now.

So you're coming on in a relatively depressed marketplace. And that's true whether it's residential, office, industrial, retail or whatever. In that circumstance, we might well choose to take the asset onto our books if we like it because the long-term value will be there. And what we don't want to do is be forced out of something that's ultimately a desirable product because of some liquidity issue that we can easily overcome.

CFO SINK: Ash, let me -- you just brought up something that kind of clicked with me, because it seems that many of our problems are in these participations in these LLPs or these big funds, like the Peter Cooper Village thing. We were a bit player, frankly, in a big program that got put together.

Are you thinking going forward that our

1	strategy ought to be, because of the size and scale
2	of the Florida Retirement System, that we ought to
3	be invested more in properties in which we are
4	either the sole owner or we're one of the we're
5	in a joint venture with somebody so that we can
5	control our own destiny more, rather than just being
7	at the mercy of one of these big funds where our
3	opinion doesn't matter very much?
9	MR. WILLIAMS: There is room for both, CFO.

MR. WILLIAMS: There is room for both, CFO.

And the way our portfolio is currently structured,
we have a target of 70 percent in the what we call
stable properties, the stabilized properties which
we basically own, control and lease up. And then
the target is for that remaining 30 percent to be
stratified 20 percent across slightly more
aspirational or high yield properties, and then for
the top 10 percent to be the more aggressive
vehicles. And those two more aggressive approaches
will tend to be partnership-driven. In fact, our
exposure in those areas is far lower. It's roughly
11 percent across the two, not 30 percent. That's
why we're better positioned.

My own view is that partnerships are not inherently evil, but one has to be aware of the overall environment. And to the extent the asset

1	management industry occasionally commits a sin, it's
2	taking money and putting it to work at times when
3	the better service to the underlying investor would
4	be for that GP to sit on their hands and not put the
5	money to work.
6	And the good news is we have a number of GPs
7	that have done exactly that. And that's why we have
8	the very large amounts of committed and undrawn
9	capital that we do. So I think it it's not as
10	simple as saying we should control every single
11	property ourselves and operate completely unlevered.
12	I think we should do a diversified mix that
13	thoughtfully makes bets where we think bets can be
14	prudently made and does so at a scale that we're
15	comfortable with. Concentration is certainly an
16	issue in something like Peter Cooper, tend to take
17	smaller bites than 250s in single projects.
18	GOVERNOR CRIST: Ash, if I might, maybe a
19	dovetail to the CFO's point, and this seems like an
20	opportune time to raise it. In talking about making
21	investments and utilizing Florida assets to make
22	these investments on behalf of our pensioners, and

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, sir.

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25 GOVERNOR CRIST: -- and the notion of being

we talked about it at our last meeting --

1	able to have Florida invest in Florida. And I don't
2	know if you've had a chance to really analyze that
3	prospect or could give us a little idea of what your
4	thinking may be going forward, whether it is with
5	partnerships with others or more exclusively
6	determined by your shop.
7	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Governor. That's
8	exactly where I was headed next.
9	GOVERNOR CRIST: Fortuitous for us both.
10	MR. WILLIAMS: Precisely. I've taken a look at
11	a couple of things. Number one, we've taken a look
12	at what we currently have in Florida. And the
13	answer is roughly \$875 million, give or take a
14	little bit here and there. That includes roughly
15	\$300 million in direct-owned projects, roughly 241
16	in what we call programmatic joint ventures, an
17	additional 335 in pooled funds in which we have some
18	investment. And that 876, those pooled numbers, are
19	our portion of that of those pools. If you
20	looked at pools in aggregate, that number would
21	balloon dramatically. But I think what we're really
22	focusing on is what we own.
23	We have talked to a number of our managers
24	about what the Florida opportunity is presently. We

have talked to several GPs who are putting together

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1	vehicles to either purchase what would finished
2	lots, meaning lots that have been permitted,
3	platted, streets and sewers are in, hard
4	infrastructure is in and they're ready to go
5	vertical with construction.

We've also talked to a couple of folks who are focusing on condos, particularly with a Southeast Florida focus. And I think our sense is at this point there's very, very little coming into the market in terms of top quality product that's available for sale.

What we have is a phenomenon known in the industry as extend and pretend. And what that means is, picture a circumstance where you have a bank that has loaned money on a project. You have an equity owner in that project. The value of the property has declined, potentially below the value of the debt. So the equity holder is effectively wiped out. If they sell the property tomorrow, the equity owner gets nothing and the bank gets something, but it's something less than what they loaned. So nobody in that equation has an incentive to step up and make a sale, because what will happen is if they do, the bank is going to have a huge write-down, the equity owner is going to have a

1	wipe-out, they're going to have a zero. And not
2	everybody does what we do, like we did with Peter
3	Cooper Village, and says publicly, we wrote it to
4	zero in May. Not many private owners like to do
5	that if they can avoid it.

So basically, you also have a circumstance where the bank regulators are, in a number of situations, granting forbearance because they don't want to increase hardship on banks at a time that banks are capital constrained and trying hard to add to their regulatory capital so they can get back in the lending business and move the economy more broadly.

So in that environment, the assets that you see actually coming up for sale are essentially distressed assets. And we don't really want to own distressed assets. We want investment-grade, top-drawer assets. To paraphrase or to quote directly Warren Buffet, something I subject you to with perhaps more frequency than I should, Buffet says, "I would rather own a great business at a fair price than a fair business at a great price."

And what we're seeing now is assets that are not necessarily top-drawer assets that are coming out at a discount because there's no alternative.

They're forced sellers. That doesn't mean they're the things you want to own. So we think that by being patient, staying on top of things, we already have a relationship with a major player that invests in the finished lot area, and we've done some things in different parts of the country there recently, and we have commitments in a number of other spheres in the real estate area that can play in Florida.

And I spoke this morning with one of the -- the principal of one of the funds we do business with who happens to be a native Floridian that I grew up with and is based over in Jacksonville and got the benefit of his insights. And his take was exactly what ours is. It's early in the game. Assets are really not in the market at this point. And unless you're talking about trying to do something in single-family homes or something like that, which really doesn't work for an institutional scale of investment, it's early days.

And I think we're in the game. We're known as a patient, smart player what deep pockets and a long-term view. And that's right where you want to be when the desirable assets do become available.

So where are we? That's basically the summary

I had for you on the investments of focus. Again,

coming back to it, the very same circumstances in the market environment that challenge certain of our investments create terrific opportunities for us going forward. Over the past year we've committed north of \$3 billion, close to three and a half billion dollars to new partnerships and strategies that we think are particularly well-suited to the investment environment we're in and will be in for the next two to three years.

And looking at those, the sorts of expected returns range at the most conservative end of the spectrum from sort of high single digit net returns to mid-twenties plus in the more aggressive end.

And we feel very comfortable with the partners that we've funded.

We've also positioned ourselves to do some things that the Board has not done before. We recently inked an agreement with Cambridge Associates, who is one of the most highly respected consultancies out there with a focus on hedge funds and venture capital. And we think that doing some things in the hedge fund area with investment grade players who are of institutional quality, that with the right transparency, et cetera, will be a great channel for us to access talent and capture some of

the opportunities that are out there to be taken advantage of currently.

So unless there are questions, we'll close out

the executive director and CIO update and move on to

governance.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Go ahead.

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Just summarizing on the governance subject, we have three recommendations before us. One of them has been dealt with already today, the external audit issue. And we thank you for your action on that. On fiduciary training, we talked at the IAC meeting recently about fiduciary training, and we have an attachment in here from EnnisKnupp. They have a fiduciary consultancy practice. And we have what can only be described as an exhaustive draft curriculum for fiduciary training. So we offer that for your consideration.

And on the last point, governance structure, from a staff perspective, that's sort of above our pay grade. We would just leave you with the notion that we think you have an honest and capable crew running your ship for you, and we will get it from point A to point B with no loss of life or cargo, and the ownership of the ship we defer to you.

1	Thank you.
2	CFO SINK: Did you have a recommendation about
3	the fiduciary training?
4	MR. WILLIAMS: Yes. I think fiduciary training
5	is a terrific idea and it will be useful for us. I
6	defer to you as trustees in terms of how much of
7	your time you want to commit to the area. For the
8	members of the IAC and the PLGAC, I think what we
9	should do there, in deference to their status as
10	volunteers, is do some sort of needs assessment in
11	terms of their prior levels of experience and
12	training and try and match fiduciary training to the
13	individual's experience, so that we don't take
14	someone who perhaps might be on three other boards
15	and have already had current training and force them
16	to set aside two full days for us. That's a bit
17	much to ask.
18	But I think we could work that out, just in
19	terms of recommendations in the normal course of
20	discussion among your offices, the Board, the IAC,
21	the PLGAC and the Audit Committee.
22	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I have a

24 GOVERNOR CRIST: General, please.

suggestion, if I might.

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25 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: It seems to me that

our Cabinet staff, in this case the trustees, SBA, our own personal staff, it would be good if they had fiduciary training. They have more time to give to that than any one of the three of us do. I'm not saying we shouldn't have some, but I think that would be very helpful. And I would recommend that you set up something, particularly for our team that interfaces with you all the time, from the CFO's office, from mine and the Governor's. That would be very profitable for them, I think, right now and for us, because they're our eyes and ears every day in terms of relationships with you and with the Advisory Council.

MR. WILLIAMS: That's right. And I think the point was made in discussion at IAC that some might say, well, gosh, not everybody here is a fiduciary, so why do all these people have to take fiduciary training? If you're a member of the IAC, you're not a fiduciary, or the PLGAC or the Audit Committee or your own staffs. And the answer of course is, well, if you're providing advice to a principal who is a fiduciary, that advice should be conditioned upon an understanding of what the fiduciary standards are, what you're expected -- what's expected of you and me as fiduciaries and therefore be calibrated

1	appropriately	. And	for	that	reason	n, I	think	your
2	suggestion, G	eneral,	is	very	well t	taken	•	

make sure that we're clear. You're going to go back to the chair of the audit -- to the Audit Committee and say -- I mean, this is a pretty thorough list of topics that the consultant provided us, and ask -- are we recommending -- well, let me just throw this out, that you would go back to the Audit Committee and ask them to pick and choose what from this list is appropriate and that they're interest in and likewise to the Investment Advisory Committee as well?

MR. WILLIAMS: I was sort of thinking out loud
a moment ago, CFO.

CFO SINK: We're all thinking out loud here.

MR. WILLIAMS: What I was thinking was not so much letting them pick and choose, because with all due respect to the members of all those groups, there may be things that they don't know that they don't know.

22 CFO SINK: Right.

MR. WILLIAMS: So I think we're perhaps better

off assessing the extent to which they've had

fiduciary training through some other channel and in

1	that way making sure we don't duplicate things, and
2	then we could work with EnnisKnupp to come up with a
3	layered set of curricula, if that's the plural of
4	curriculum, I don't know. Curriculi?
5	GOVERNOR CRIST: Sounds like it could be.
6	MR. WILLIAMS: We'll stipulate that. That we
7	come up with some sort of layers so that we have,
8	say, a summary version that we could use for some
9	people and the deep-dive detail for others. I would
10	work with EnnisKnupp on that and see what their
11	recommendations are. They've obviously wrestled
12	with this at many, many different places. We don't
13	need to invent this wheel ourselves.
14	CFO SINK: Well, I like the General, I like
15	your idea that our staffs be exposed to this kind of
16	training as well, but at the end of the day, the
17	buck stops with the three of us.
18	MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, it does.
19	CFO SINK: And it seems to me that I mean,
20	there are a number of topics on this extensive, I
21	guess, eight-page list that I'm personally
22	particularly interested in and think that I could be
23	a better trustee if I had more exposure to selected
24	of these topics. And I think the three trustees

ought to take advantage of a form of additional

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training in the areas that we feel that we would
like to have more information about.

Governor, I'm thinking maybe the most appropriate way would be for each of us to look at this ten-page list and make some determination. You know, we ought to -- just like everybody else has continuing education, the three of us ought to be committed every year to continuing to educate ourselves and expose ourselves to what the current thinking is in terms of good training, because all the other -- when we did the governance study, we saw that every -- all the boards are undergoing this type of fiduciary training.

I'm not sure for us to spend two whole days going through every one of these 80 items is necessary or appropriate. But I just -- I think we -- to me, we ought to commit ourselves to spending a two or three or half a day period of time being better informed about what fiduciary responsibilities we do have.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Maybe that could be something we do in here as one of the quarterly meetings or in a meeting that we have. We've spent three hours roughly today, and I suspect that we could add another three and take a half a day or

four or five hours at that. But I would certainly 1 2 be willing to commit my staff to look at that, 3 Governor, if you want to commit yours to it as well --5 GOVERNOR CRIST: Happy to. ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: -- and among the three of us come up with something with Ash. I have 8 no objection to continuing education. As a lawyer, I do continuing legal education all the time. I 9 have to keep my numbers up. So I have no problem 10 with that. But I don't know, out of this multipage 11 thing just sitting here today, that I could say what 12 13 any more than you could. 14 GOVERNOR CRIST: I think we ought to commit to have our staffs review it and get back to Ash. 15 MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. And what might be 16 helpful is I've spoken with Nancy Williams, who is 17 the fiduciary consultant at Ennis who wrote the 18 19 outline you have before you, and raised the 20 question, you know, not everybody has got two full 21 days to sit down and do this, is this available in 22 sort of a medium version and a medium heavy and the 23 full weight. And the answer was yes. So this can 24 be crafted and calibrated in a way to suit the time

commitment that folks are comfortable with. And we

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can make materials available for a deeper dive at
people's leisure.

CFO SINK: I do want to talk about the governance structure issue, but as I'm sitting here thinking that -- I'd like to suggest, Governor, we have had a lot of people who have been here since 9 o'clock this morning. It makes for a very long period of time. And many of the people -- and we've had some people who I know were interested in speaking about some of the governance issues who had to leave because they didn't expect that we would be here at 2:30 in the afternoon.

And that's why I really think we ought to be able to have a separate time to have our board -- our quarterly board meetings. And just like we've already established our calendar for all the Cabinet meetings for 2010 and all the Clemency Board meetings for 2010, I'd like to recommend that our staffs, if it's your pleasure, work together to establish when our four quarterly meetings will be for the SBA and also recommend that our next meeting be at the headquarters on Hermitage Boulevard and give us an opportunity as fiduciaries and trustees to go visit, be able to take a tour and visit the departments and the people who are actually out

1	there executing and performing the duties that we
2	expect them to do, and an opportunity for us to
3	thank them for the good, hard work that they do, so
4	that people who are interested specifically in the
5	SBA board issues know that we're going to be able to
6	start at a time certain and we're going to end at a
7	time certain and are able to participate more fully.
8	GOVERNOR CRIST: Sounds great.
9	CFO SINK: I did want to talk about the
10	governance issue. Did you have something else to
11	say, Ash?
12	MR. WILLIAMS: No. I was going to note that I
13	understand we have three individuals present or
14	at least we did earlier, I don't know if they're all
15	still with us who wanted to be heard on the
16	issue.
17	GOVERNOR CRIST: Hopefully they're with us even
18	if not present.
19	MR. WILLIAMS: So I'd defer to you as trustees
20	on the order you want to proceed on this, and on the
21	structure question, I think that's
22	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is that what they wanted to
23	talk about, the three individuals?
24	MR. WILLIAMS: I believe so, yes.
25	GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. Happy to hear from

1	them, sure.
2	MR. WILLIAMS: I had three names, Joan King
3	from the FEA, Doug Martin
4	CFO SINK: Joan had to leave about two hours
5	ago. I saw her in the audience.
6	MR. WILLIAMS: We have Doug Martin from AFSCME
7	and Randy Touchton from the firefighters.
8	GOVERNOR CRIST: Great. Gentlemen.
9	CFO SINK: Was CFO Gallagher going to speak
10	also?
11	MR. WILLIAMS: Oh, I'm sorry. And Tom
12	Gallagher, former treasurer.
13	GOVERNOR CRIST: Why don't we have the former
14	CFO bring up the conclusion, in deference to him.
15	And I'm sorry, I don't know your name, but why don't
16	you come on up and tell us who you are. We'd love
17	to hear from you.
18	MR. MARTIN: Good afternoon, honorable members
19	of the State Board of Administration, Governor
20	Crist, General McCollum, CFO Sink. My name is Doug
21	Martin. I'm the legislative director of AFSCME,
22	Florida Council 79, which represents under contract
23	more than 55,000 state career service workers,
24	including those at each of your agencies, and

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approximately 30,000 other employees at state

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universities, cities, counties, school boards and
hospitals.

First let me thank you for your prudent stewardship of the State Board of Administration during its turbulent past few years. Your director and CIO, Ash Williams, is greatly respected among public pension managers nationally and enjoys our support and confidence.

I'm here to speak in favor of expanding the trustees of the SBA beyond the three statewide elected officials comprising the board. We also support fiduciary training for trustees and long recommended an outside audit of the SBA.

As the governance study by the SBA and AFSCME's research indicates, Florida is among a small minority, indeed a handful of public pension funds that does not include active employees or beneficiaries among its trustees. The governance structures of other states have involved for important reasons that are germane to Florida.

The best governing boards of all types include high quality representatives of major stakeholders so that the trustees reflect a broad range of views that includes not just financial expertise but also the beneficiary whose pension is the major source of

their sustenance and the career employee who wants
to ensure resources remain for future benefits.

Although each of you is a participant and some day will be a beneficiary, we think many discussions at the SBA sound like the billions and billions of the old Carl Sagan series on PBS. Let me give you a much smaller number, \$12,000. That is the average FRS benefit. Many of our state retirees who are not Medicare eligible must pay more than \$1,000 a month for family health care coverage, so that their entire pension checks are wiped out and some must write a check back to the State.

In summary, the State Board of Administration is not just an oversight body but is also a policy-making body that should reflect not just the government and financial interests of the state but also the human interests that are affected by these policies. That way, when the discussions end up in Carl Sagan territory of billions and billions, someone on the Board can bring it back down to earth in the \$12,000 pension wiped out by health insurance cost. Thank you for considering this important topic and your service to the people of Florida.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you. Any questions or comments?

MR. TOUCHTON: Good afternoon, Board members. My previous experience with the Cabinet has been limited primarily in terms of being a party or either a part of a group that you've recognized for some type of either awareness fund -- I work for the professional firefighters, so basically in terms of fire prevention, I've had the privilege of being recognized and having had my picture taken with you. However, today I've been here since 8:45. And let me just say, God bless you and your staff for your service to the State of Florida.

My name is Randy Touchton. I'm the governmental relations director for the Florida Professional Firefighters. I'm going to be brief today. But we look forward -- our association looks forward to working with the board members in terms of basically the governance issue.

And two years ago, at our state convention, the delegates actually unanimously passed a resolution, which I guess they must have had some crystal ball or what have you, because the resolution sort of indicated that when the issue of governance as it related to the State Board of Administration ever surfaced, okay, then they wanted or directed Bob Carver, our president, or either myself as basically

1	their governmental relations director, to pursue, if
2	you will, the expansion of the Board, and for that
3	expansion to include a member or either a plan
4	participant of the Florida Retirement System.
5	So we today my primary purpose in appearing
6	before you is, number one, to let you know that we
7	look forward to working with you on this issue and
8	we hope that you'll include us. And then second of
9	all, as I indicated, to go on record in terms of
10	basically what our association we represent
11	25,000 brave men and women that are in the fire
12	service or either the fire rescue service. So thank
13	you for the opportunity to come before you today,
14	and I look forward to working with you.
15	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you. Former CFO. It's
16	good to have you with us, Tom.
17	MR. GALLAGHER: Thank you. I guess I get to
18	almost be last. It's a pleasure. I've not ever
19	been here from this side, but it's been a very
20	interesting day for me. I'm glad I don't have to do
21	it every couple of weeks anymore.
22	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thanks for hanging in there
23	with us.
24	MR. GALLAGHER: But I did do it for 12 years,
25	as far as the SBA is concerned, maybe a few more

1	when I was Education didn't tie in with it. I
2	didn't even tell anybody I was coming down here, and
3	I really thought I was going to be out of here
4	sooner than 2:30 or 3:00. It won't be 3:00, at
5	least my part won't.

But I really felt concerned about what was going to come up at this very end, and that's the governance. I want to tell you that I really enjoyed this meeting in regards to the SBA. Some of the rest of it earlier I've, you know, had enough of. That's the same issues back again usually, water quality, the Keys. Nothing changes on those.

But what you all have done here with the SBA, maybe because of some of the things that happened with the Local Government Investment Pool, most likely because of that, I want to congratulate you on getting ahold of the ball and making some very good changes that I heard explained here today. I really found them very interesting. I think that's exactly what you ought to be doing. I think you have an excellent executive director. I was involved when he first got hired the first time around. So you've done well here as far as I'm concerned.

And I can't help but say that there has been a

member of the Florida Retirement System on this board. Many of you might not know that. So there already has been. And I have to tell you that person didn't do any better or worse nor did that being on the retirement system have anything to do with his ability to make decisions one way or the other. And I hate to talk about somebody like that other than it's me, so I can. And so adding that only adds something that you do not want, and that's politics, in how this particular agency is run.

I spent about four to six years involved with the Council of Institutional Investors. As a matter of fact, I was co-chairman with Kathleen Brown, who was the treasurer of California. You're probably aware of her brother and her father, who was Governor of California. And she and I were co-chairmen of that. I got the advantage of getting some good fiduciary training and other things through that organization.

All the state pension funds, at least almost all of them, belong to it, so do some of the corporate funds, like General Motors and some of those. And so it really was a good place, and a lot of the executive directors participate and a lot of the fiduciary trustees.

1	We were and I believe still are the envy of
2	most of those funds. And when you do a survey,
3	they're not going to tell you that. But the reason
4	we were is because of the lack of politics that gets
5	involved in the decisions made inside of the State
6	Board of Administration.

And all I can tell you is I listened to the reports that you've got. Example, the lowest cost per dollars managed across the country. Gee, I wonder how that happens. Because there's not a lot of people sitting where you all are trying to get people hired over here, sending names. And that happens, believe me, in every single pension fund. If you've got to get somebody hired, you each have your own place to get them hired. You don't have to call up, embarrass yourself trying to get somebody hired, so you don't. And if you did, the executive director is going to tell the other two, and then you're going to wish you didn't.

So you've eliminated the politics by this. The people who set up our constitution and redid it when it was done, when the Cabinet changed from seven to four, stayed with this three-member body. It was all statewide elected officials for that very reason; keep the politics out of decision-making on

1 investments.

And every single one of those funds across the country has -- and the executive directors have to deal with that politics thing, and it affects them.

And they end up with -- when we listen to the lowest cost per outside manager, did you hear that? That rang a bell with me. How did that happen? I'll tell you how it happened. Because the politics wasn't involved. The only thing that was involved is the staff sitting there analyzing who was going to do what and how much they were going to charge them.

That's a wonderful thing. We all wish that happened in every one of our personal agencies that we were in charge of. Don't we? I'm sure we believe it happens, but it happens there, and it will continue to happen there. And the things that you've done to even enhance that happening there are wonderful. I can't say enough about what I heard today. Every one of those enhances it. And you as trustees, the three of you statewide elected officials need to keep it that way and not let the politics -- if you add another person and just fill those other chairs, think of the politics that will take place in who those other four are, just for a

I	a + a 20 + a 20
L	starter.

2 I mean, is it going to be from the police union 3 or the firemen union or is it going to be from 4 AFSCME or is it going to be from all of them? What 5 about the teachers? Well, how many teachers? are more teachers than there are the others. You don't even -- the politics that's going to get involved in that. And, of course, in order to get 8 this done, in my personal opinion -- I know there 9 are some people who are lawyers. They probably know 10 more than I do, but it's going to take a 11 12 constitutional change to have them be real trustees. 13 Now, to have them sit up there, the Legislature could do that. They could sit there and they can 14 say, okay, they vote, too, and their vote counts and 15 all that. But the bottom line is, you're going to 16 have a huge political fight in the Legislature just 17 trying to figure out who is going to be there, if 18 19 they added people. And a constitutional amendment to change it? I don't think so. I just think that 20 21 would be a big mistake. What you have here -- remember, they didn't 22 23 have the whole seven-member cabinet when the 24 constitution was written. They had three members of 25 that cabinet, three responsible members, and let

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them have the total responsibility for that fund. 1 2 That's a big responsibility. It's one of the 3 reasons I took place and got involved in the Council of Institutional Investors, to get a -- understand 5 where I really was and what it was like to deal with other people that had that same responsibility. And that's one of the things you got elected for, like it or not. 8 And you shouldn't be looking for somebody else 9 to blame things on. "Oh, gee, you know, I went 10 along with them when they did that and voted with 11 12 them, but I wish I hadn't. They were the outside,

You shouldn't allow excuses among yourselves.

The three of you should take the responsibility you accepted when you were elected and sworn in and keep that job and have it where it is and keep any other politics other than the politics of who gets appointed to be the executive director. And that's gone pretty smooth the last few times. But it's been very political in the past, let me assure you.

But that's okay. That's where it ought to stop.

and we wanted to give them some respect." I can

hear all the excuses in the world.

And so I just want to tell you that I enjoyed the meeting. I think where you're heading is right,

with the exception of changing the way you govern. 1 2 And this isn't the first time this has come along. I mean, in all fairness, CFO Sink, the public 3 employees have many times always said, "We want a 5 say on the board. We want a say." 6 Well, my question is, what would their say be? 7 If they want to say anything, they need to be in the 8 Legislature and say what their benefits are. The pension fund has nothing to do with benefits, other 9 10 than making sure they're funded. 11 If they want to make sure their checks get out 12 on time or their deposit isn't right, well, they 13 need to go to the Division of Retirement. You see, 14 many, almost all of those pension funds that we dealt with at the Council of Institutional Investors 15 have both of them together. And, so, yeah, there 16 might be a reason why they should be on the board 17 there. 18

The bottom line is they want to be on the board because there are some politics that can be there. That's why. They can start influencing who manages the money. Talk to some folks that you know personally that are involved in local government pension funds in this state and find out what the politics is that goes on, because they've got public

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1	employees on most of those. And also take a look
2	across the state and see how many of them are funded
3	like your pension fund is here. And you're going to
4	find out they aren't. And you're going to find out
5	there's a lot of politics that takes place in who is
б	managing that money, who is coming in and gets
7	contracts with them. And that is what you do not
8	want to see happen in the state of Florida. At
9	least I personally don't, and I hope you don't
10	either.
11	I've taken too much of my time. I almost got
12	to that 3 o'clock. Thank you very much for letting
13	me be here. I certainly enjoyed it, and enjoy your
14	jobs and enjoy your race. Thank you.
15	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you very much. Very
16	good words. Any other discussion?
17	CFO SINK: Yes, Governor.
18	GOVERNOR CRIST: CFO.
19	CFO SINK: I am going to make a motion. I
20	intended to do this the last time, and we decided to
21	defer until this meeting because we wanted to you
22	all wanted to get some input from the Investment
23	Advisory Committee. But notwithstanding and I
24	appreciate the comments that former CFO Gallagher
25	made because and I totally agree with him. There

should not be any place for politics when it comes to managing the fourth largest pension fund in the country, or any pension fund, for that matter.

And I have not, in my time here, when CFO Gallagher and I went through my transition, he assured me that one of the -- as he so eloquently spoke today, that one of the benefits of the system that, just the way we've always operated, is to try our best to remove politics from the operation of the SBA.

But that being said, I remain -- I feel very strongly about this, that the fiduciary responsibility for this pension fund, we are in the 21st century now. We've been through the worst financial crisis that our country has ever seen. We had a number of bumps along the road. And I'm thinking about not necessarily the three people sitting here right now, but I'm thinking about the future and what's the best way and the best oversight for us to have.

And I thought that the -- and I've always felt from the get-go that tacking three elected officials, none of whom have any requirements for any prior financial or investment knowledge, who may not even know what the right questions are to ask,

we heard that today in another context, shouldn't

have the requirement of this type of responsibility

and oversight.

So I think that it -- the situation just -- 15 minutes tacked onto a Cabinet meeting every two weeks is just not enough. And, granted, we've started these quarterly board meetings, which I hope you will agree to continue. That's a good first step, because it's not only just us needing to hear directly from the staff at the SBA other than just the executive director, but it's also the public that we serve. It's all those teachers and firefighters and people, those million people who are depending upon their pension being protected.

And I think that we ought to have an expansion of the Board, and it will be up to the Legislature to decide the criteria or the qualifications or how the selections are being made. And there will still be responsibility, there will still be -- there should be one or more elected officials serving on the Board because CFO Gallagher is right, when you're elected by the people, as the three of us are statewide, we know who our bosses are. It's the people of Florida.

But we need more direct expertise to help us in

our decision-making process and not rely just upon
these people back here. And the Investment Advisory
Council, they're great. They're advisory, though.
They don't have any fiduciary responsibility.

And I'm prepared to make -- I'm just going to make a motion, I don't know what will happen to it, but I have to be on the record as saying that I want to move that this board recommend to the Legislature that they expand the board overseeing the retirement system and the investment mandates to include at least two other people, because we have to have an odd number, I'm sure, at least two other people, one being a beneficiary and the other one being someone who has established investment or accounting experience.

GOVERNOR CRIST: General?

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Governor. A couple of thoughts on this. First of all, I do believe that Mr. Gallagher made an excellent point, and that is that we have a structure that is producing the envy of the country among others who are in a similar situation. And anybody professionally looking at this has to recognize the end results have been comparatively really good for us compared to others. And that's been amplified today by

1 several of the people who have commented.

Yes, we can improve, and we are. Our structure
has emphasized a strong executive director, in this
case Ash Williams, somebody who is really running
this professionally, and the three of us are
oversight trustees, but we're not the hands-on,
day-to-day type of trustees that some of the other
states have as their system of governance.

Now, I think it is a question for the

Legislature. Obviously, the State Board of

Administration, the three of us are constitutional

officers. We're a product of the constitution. The

Legislature can't add to the State Board of

Administration. They obviously could change who

governs the pension funds, who governs any one of

those entities or those subjects of what we called

mandates earlier, any of those enterprises that come

under the State Board of Administration now for the

purposes that we are given by the Legislature.

They could of course change that and say, we're going to create a whole new structure. It could include the three of us. They could exclude the three of us. They can do whatever they want. But they couldn't change the State Board of Administration as such.

However, saying that, I personally think that
any change in the system we have today should be
done with great caution. It seems to me that there
are alternatives that would accomplish the same
purpose that I sense that we all would like to see,
and that is getting a little bit more input into
this and having people look out for it.

And that's why I proposed an alternative that you're aware of, I'm sure, Governor and CFO Sink.

And that alternative proposal includes the expansion of our current Advisory Council by three more members, so each of us could have another appointee that might provide more diversity of thought on it. It includes the same things that I believe you agree with already about audits and other statutory authority to formalize and strengthen the ethics.

I would suggest, if it's appropriate, I'd offer a substitute motion, and that substitute motion would be that we send both the proposal that the CFO has made today and the proposal that I've recommended to the Legislature, without any recommendation as a body, but that we send both proposals out there for their consideration and let them deliberate on it, which is their job. And I would offer that we do that, that we send them both

1	forward, but not recommend one or the other.
2	GOVERNOR CRIST: In essence, sending a couple
3	of options
4	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: A couple of
5	options.
6	GOVERNOR CRIST: to the Legislature to
7	consider during their next session
8	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Exactly.
9	GOVERNOR CRIST: as to the governance
10	policy.
11	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: And I have that
12	option here in written form, as does the CFO have
13	hers, I'm sure. We can provide that, if you want to
14	examine them both, Governor.
15	GOVERNOR CRIST: Sure. Well, I think I've
16	heard the sum and substance of it. And I guess,
17	CFO, I'd ask you, it sounds like a friendly
18	amendment to me to put both proposals forward for
19	the Legislature to consider during their session.
20	CFO SINK: Well, Governor, I just disagree with
21	the Attorney General's approach because we have six
22	fantastic members of the Investment Advisory Council
23	now. I had the opportunity to meet with them last
24	week. There is a tremendous amount of experience

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25 there. And I don't believe that by adding or

1	expanding to nine or twelve, that we get we have
2	any value added. My focus is really on the people
3	who have the fiduciary responsibility for the
4	oversight of the pension fund.
5	GOVERNOR CRIST: Well, we have an original
6	motion that does not have a second. We have a
7	substitute motion that I'm prepared to second, and
8	have. And I guess we can now vote on the substitute
9	motion. All in favor say aye.
10	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Aye.
11	GOVERNOR CRIST: Aye. All opposed?
12	CFO SINK: No.
13	GOVERNOR CRIST: Motion carries. Thank you
14	very much.
15	(Whereupon, the meeting was concluded at 3:00
16	p.m.)
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2	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
3	
4	STATE OF FLORIDA)
5	COUNTY OF LEON)
6	
7	I, Jo Langston, Registered Professional Reporter,
8	do hereby certify that the foregoing pages 5 through 242,
9	both inclusive, comprise a true and correct transcript of
10	the proceeding; that said proceeding was taken by me
11	stenographically and transcribed by me as it now appears;
12	that I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel
13	of the parties, or a relative or employee of such attorney
14	or counsel, nor am I interested in this proceeding or its
15	outcome.
16	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
17	this 29th day of December 2009.
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22	JO LANGSTON Registered Professional Reporter
23	Registered Floressional Reporter
24	
25	