## THE CABINET STATE OF FLORIDA

## Representing:

STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION, OFFICE OF INSURANCE REGULATION

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, January 13, 2009, commencing at 9:10 a.m.

Reported by:
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## APPEARANCES:

Representing the Florida Cabinet:

CHARLIE CRIST Governor

CHARLES H. BRONSON Commissioner of Agriculture

BILL McCOLLUM Attorney General

ALEX SINK Chief Financial Officer

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	* * *
3	(Agenda Items Commenced at 9:20 a.m.)
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: State Board of Administration,
5	Ash Williams. Morning, Ash.
6	MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning.
7	GOVERNOR CRIST: Happy new year.
8	MR. WILLIAMS: Happy new year to you. Item 1,
9	we request approval of the minutes from our December
10	9 meeting, 2008.
11	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 1.
12	CFO SINK: Second.
13	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the
14	minutes approved without objection.
15	MR. WILLIAMS: Item 2 requests approval of the
16	quarterly report of the Protecting Florida's
17	Investments Act.
18	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 2?
19	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 2.
20	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a second?
21	CFO SINK: Yes. I second it.
22	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
23	approved without objection.
24	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Item 3 is approval
25	of the Local Covernment Investment Dool management

	summary report and actions taken. No material
2	issues were identified with regard to the Local
3	Pool.
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 3?
5	CFO SINK: I move it. I have a comment,
6	though.
7	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
8	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. CFO?
9	Show it approved without objection. CFO, sorry.
10	CFO SINK: Thank you. I just I wanted to
11	point out that I was looking at the report. And
12	regarding the Fund B, which is the assets, the
13	illiquid assets that well, it was almost exactly
14	a year ago that we were dealing with this issue.
15	MR. WILLIAMS: Yes.
16	CFO SINK: And it certainly pleased me to see
17	that and you may want to comment on this that
18	we started out with and identified \$2 billion out of
19	the, I think, maybe 11 or \$12 billion that was left
20	in the pool at the time that were questionable
21	assets.
22	And over the course of the year, that amount
23	has been reduced to just under well, \$658
24	million. And I think that's really worthy of some

comment because although we're still, I know,

1	concerned and, Ash, I'd like for you to maybe
2	make a comment about the remaining monies. I'd also
3	like to know what kind of investor commentary and
4	concern in this tight budget time you're hearing,
5	because it certainly means that we have put liquid
6	money back into Fund A, which it's my understanding
7	that the entire freeze will be lifted. Is that
8	right?
9	MR. WILLIAMS: For Fund A.
10	CFO SINK: For Fund A.
11	MR. WILLIAMS: Fund A reached full liquidity on
12	23 December 2008, which was ahead of schedule. The
13	target was year-end '08. So we're ever so slightly
14	ahead of schedule.
15	CFO SINK: So we're in effect operating Fund A
16	as an ordinary operating money market
17	MR. WILLIAMS: Fully liquid, yes, absolutely.
18	CFO SINK: fund. And also I noticed there
19	already are new deposits coming in.
20	MR. WILLIAMS: There was new money that came in
21	in the latter part of the year, yes. And to your
22	point, which is well taken, about the reduction of
23	the size of Pool B, over the course of calendar 2008
24	and through the 9th of January 2009, we actually
25	returned to investors roughly \$1.4 billion that was

1	previously illiquid securities in Pool B, which
2	represents 68.7 percent of everything that was in
3	Pool B at inception

There is more to go in that regard, as you know, and we're working on a variety of channels to try and remedy that. Patience, I think, is the guideline for the time being. The markets continue to be quite illiquid, but progress is being made.

To your question about what are we hearing and what are the concerns of investors, we hosted a telephone conference yesterday. Federated Investors and the State Board of Administration hosted a call for all Local Pool participants. We had 72 local government investors on the call.

And we provided a briefing on the current environment and what has been done and the portfolio, how the performance has been. This is primarily on the LGIP itself, not Pool B.

There were no particular issues focused on there. The questions tended to revolve around Pool B, and they were what you might expect; what time frame, if any, might you offer us for complete distribution of the illiquid assets, and the answer is there is no hard date.

The other questions revolved around the period

1	of November 2007 interest and when might we
2	distribute that. And the answer, of course, is
3	first priority is make everyone whole who had
4	securities placed in Pool B and, beyond that, go
5	ahead and distribute that interest.
6	So I would say on the whole, the tone of the
7	call was positive. I think the progress that has
8	been made with the Local Government Investment Pool
9	is extremely significant.
10	The legislation that was adopted and the
11	increased transparency that's been put in place, as
12	evidenced by the improved website, the improved
13	communications, the fact that we do these conference
14	calls periodically, the fact that we will be doing a
15	live meeting with the Government Finance Officers
16	Association early this summer, and make ourselves
17	available, the fact that we have as our next agenda
18	item the appointment of a Local Government Advisory
19	Council, I think all of these are steps that open up
20	the process, build the relationship with the local
21	governments and set a strong foundation for the
22	Local Government Investment Pool going forward.
23	CFO SINK: Thank you.
24	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: If I could,

Governor.

1	GOVERNOR CRISI. General, Sure.
2	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Ash, are we getting
3	a steady stream of deposits into Pool A, back into
4	this system, or are we just having a certain number
5	of participants who hold their money there and the
6	ones that left have stayed away?
7	MR. WILLIAMS: The deposit flows for the Local
8	Government Investment Pool have never been smooth,
9	General. They tend to be cyclical. The inflows are
10	driven primarily by the calendar, in that local
11	government tax revenues come in primarily in
12	November and December. So inflows tend to spike
13	historically at the very tail end of the year.
14	Outflows likewise will be driven by fiscal activity
15	in local governments.
16	So we were pleased to see during November a big
17	chunk of inflows. So we had a nice little bump up
18	there, on the order of about \$500 million. During
19	December we did become fully liquid. That obviously
20	was an opportunity for anyone who was in the fund
21	who chose to exit to do so. Some took advantage of
22	that opportunity.
23	So I wouldn't say that we're clearly on a path
24	of net positive growth that's clearly sustainable,
25	but I think we're headed that way. And the I

1	spoke, for example, sort of bleeding into the next
2	agenda item, but I spoke myself with every single
3	one of the nominees for the Local Government
4	Advisory Council.
5	And I think it's a safe characterization of
6	those conversations to say that the overall view of
7	those individuals was extremely positive, was very
8	appreciative of the steps that have been taken in
9	the Local Government Investment Pool, and that ther
10	is specific value added in having the State sponsor
11	that pool and provide the overall umbrella of the
12	State Board of Administration over its activities.
13	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: So we're making
14	progress to restore confidence, is your best
15	judgment.
16	MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, sir.
17	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you.
18	GOVERNOR CRIST: Item 4.
19	MR. WILLIAMS: Item 4 requests approval of six
20	appointments to the Participant Local Government
21	Advisory Council.
22	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 4?
23	CFO SINK: Move it.
24	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it

approved without objection.

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2	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: If I could,
3	Governor.
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: Yes.
5	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Ash, before you
6	leave, we didn't ask you to comment, I didn't, on
7	Item 2. It sort of got passed over quickly. My
8	understanding from the report, the quarterly report
9	on the Protecting Florida's Investments Act, is that
10	at this point you have divested the funds of all of
11	the companies that would fit in the scrutinized
12	category, those that have had business interest in
13	Sudan and in Iran. Is that an accurate
14	representation?
15	MR. WILLIAMS: All of those that were
16	identified in the original screen to be divested
17	have been divested. In fact, they were divested as
18	of August 4, 2008. We have now done a second level
19	of screening. We use three different services to
20	screen for companies that would be subject to

And, in fact, we have identified a handful of
new companies, including ABB in Switzerland,
Dietswell SA in France, and Egypt Kuwait Holding
Company, SAE based in Egypt. They are new companies

divestiture under the act.

1	that we're scrutinizing and believe may be
2	candidates for divestiture.
3	Of these companies, of these four companies,
4	the only that we have exposure to is ABB. It's a
5	very small exposure. And what we intend to do is,
6	presuming that we reach unanimity among our advisers
7	that ABB has tripped the wire, we will first contact
8	ABB, try and get them to change their practices in a
9	manner that they would be back in bounds. Failing
10	that, we'll go ahead and proceed with the
11	divestiture.
12	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well, I think it's
13	very important right now, and I just wanted to make
14	sure the record was clear on that because of what's
15	been happening with respect to some of the Iranian
16	activities, especially in recent days. Thank you
17	very much. Thank you, Governor.
18	GOVERNOR CRIST: You bet. Thank you, General.
19	Thank you, Ash.
20	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you.
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22	
23	
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1	GOVERNOR CRIST. Office of insurance
2	Regulation, Commissioner McCarty. Good morning,
3	sir.
4	MR. McCARTY: Good morning, Governor.
5	GOVERNOR CRIST: You're wearing your Gator tie
6	as well.
7	MR. McCARTY: I also am wearing my subtle
8	orange and blue Gator tie in honor of our national
9	championship.
10	GOVERNOR CRIST: That's not subtle.
11	MR. McCARTY: That's not subtle?
12	GOVERNOR CRIST: Nor should it be subtle.
13	MR. McCARTY: You should have seen the original
14	one I had on this morning. This is subtle.
15	GOVERNOR CRIST: This is the muted version?
16	MR. McCARTY: Yes, sir. Before we get into the
17	agenda items, I've been requested by our Chief
18	Financial Officer to give an overview of the
19	solvency regulation in the state of Florida,
20	particularly in light of some news articles recently
21	about the growth of what we call our domestic
22	marketplace.
23	And if we go to our first slide, I just want to
24	do an overview of some of the areas we want to talk
25	about today. To really put the solvency in context,

1	I think it's important for us to go back to an
2	earlier time when the domestic market wasn't as
3	large.
4	We also want to look at the solvency tools that
5	we use, that are used around the country by our
6	sister states in terms of regulation, looking at the
7	financial analysis but as well as our examination
8	process. We've also implemented specific,
9	Florida-specific examination procedures due to the
10	unique nature of our marketplace.
11	I think I would be remiss if I didn't talk
12	about also the financial meltdown that we witnessed
13	in September of 2008 and what impact that has had on
14	other than financial sectors and what potential
15	impact that may have on the Florida marketplace or
16	the U.S. marketplace in general.
17	And our next slide is a pie chart on the
18	residential marketplace in Florida. In 1992,
19	Florida domestic market, six percent was domestic
20	companies. The rest of the Florida marketplace was
21	what we call foreign companies, which are companies
22	that are not really foreign, but they're licensed in
23	other states.

The predominant market share was State Farm and
Allstate, which made up about 50 percent of the

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1
         market back at that time. We have seen a complete
 2
          change in our marketplace since that time. And this
         has been accelerated after the hurricane seasons of
 3
          2004 and '5, when the Legislature enacted Senate
 5
         Bill 1980, which provided for a capital build-up
         program, which I'll talk about a little bit more in
 6
 7
          the future. But that bill alone brought an
          additional half a billion dollars of new capital to
 8
 9
          the state of Florida.
10
               And our next slide I think is important --
11
               CFO SINK: Governor, can --
               GOVERNOR CRIST: Yes, please.
12
13
               CFO SINK: I don't want to belabor anything.
               GOVERNOR CRIST: Go ahead.
14
               CFO SINK: But I have one quick question on
15
          this slide, Kevin. That other domestics, does that
16
17
          include the pup companies? Kind of help me out
         here. Is that the pups and the -- who are the
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19
          foreign companies? Who are the other domestics?
20
         And how -- when we say Florida domestics, what does
21
          that mean?
22
               MR. McCARTY: That's a very good point.
         Technically, State Farm of Florida is a domestic
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24
          company. And as you can see, it makes up 19 percent
          of the market. It is not part, it is a wholly-owned
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1	subsidiary of the parent company, which has like \$19
2	billion. They do not have \$19 billion in capital
3	dedicated to Florida. It's more like 690 million.
4	So they created a separate company.
5	That is also true of Nationwide Insurance
6	Company and Allstate. Now, they are not in the
7	they are what is called commercially domiciled.
8	They're licensed in another state but they
9	predominantly do their business in Florida.
10	So they have essentially the largest of the
11	larger foreign companies have set up Florida
12	domestic companies or Florida pup companies that are
13	licensed in other states. Now, that's a very valid
14	point because
15	CFO SINK: So the pups, like the Nationwide pup
16	and the Allstate pup, are included in the other
17	domestic category?
18	MR. McCARTY: The Allstate group and the
19	Nationwide group are in the foreign, even though
20	they have segmented part of their capital for
21	Florida. They don't have their full capital and
22	surplus that they have for the rest of the nation
23	dedicated to Florida. They've set up a finite
24	amount to limit their exposure.

25 CFO SINK: Right. So, therefore, the other

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1
          domestics are really truly what we call
 2
          Florida-headquartered domestic companies, operating
 3
          here --
 4
               MR. McCARTY: Right, that's correct.
               CFO SINK: -- the focus of the inquiry.
 5
               MR. McCARTY: Yes, ma'am, that is correct.
 6
 7
               CFO SINK: Okay. Thank you very much.
               MR. McCARTY: Our next slide, I think, is
 8
 9
          illustrative of a very important point in Florida.
10
          This is a slide that I borrowed from the Florida
          Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, which really shows not
11
          only are we having a contraction in the marketplace
12
13
          with regard to our national players, but we have a
14
          huge increase in exposure, seen in the Florida
          homeowners market, which includes homeowners, mobile
15
16
          home, as well as dwelling fire and
          commercial-residential, where over $2 trillion in
17
18
          exposure.
               Our next slide will illustrate how Florida
19
20
          companies perform --
21
               CFO SINK: Wait a minute. Slow down one second
          here. Is the -- this slide is stunning, in terms of
22
23
          the increase in the exposure. Do you have any sense
24
          of what percentage is the coast -- what percentage
          of this run-up is coastal as opposed to inland
25
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1	exposure? I'm just personally concerned about the
2	continued building along the coast, which is where
3	the greatest amount of the risk is.

MR. McCARTY: We have some statistics,

derivative statistics we can show about where

population growth has been within so many miles. I

don't have that readily available where we can see

it.

I believe we can probably get from the Cat

Fund, based on their collection of information by

zip code, where the exposure growth has been. And

that is not a perfect equivalent of coastal, but it

does, I think, a rough equivalency of where that

exposure growth has been.

I think it's a fair assumption that part of the allure of moving to Florida has been its beautiful coastal areas and beaches, and there has been significant growth in that regard.

GOVERNOR CRIST: If I might, Commissioner, I had a question on this slide as well. I'm assuming that the amount of exposure, based on the valuation, is largely based on property valuation.

MR. McCARTY: No, sir. This is what we call structural exposure. This has nothing to do with the value. The cost of the land is excluded from

1	this. This has to do with the structural value.	Sc
2	a lot of most of this increase is increased	
3	number of units built in Florida.	

GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay, thank you, appreciate it. Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Well, I guess one thing I would like to ask is, to go back to the question of the CFO, even though the exposure on the coastal areas within, I don't know how many miles you want to call that, whether that's 20 miles or whatever it is, except for the fact those homes sell for a higher price and/or may be on average larger, I don't even know that that's a fact, but the winds that hit Kissimmee, Florida, which is almost dead center of the state, are just as strong as the winds that hit the coastal areas.

And so if you've got a 100,000-dollar or 200,000-dollar home in Kissimmee, the damage and the payout is going to be the same as a 200,000-dollar home within five or ten miles of Melbourne, let's say.

Am I reading this wrong, or is there -- other than the fact that people do like to live on the water and they're packed in there like sardines in some places and, therefore, your exposure is big

1	because of the amount of people living on the
2	coastal areas, but truly damage to a 200,000-dollar
3	home with 140-mile-an-hour wind is going to be the
4	same no matter which place it's in, right?
5	MR. McCARTY: You raise two very important
6	points, Commissioner. I appreciate that. First of
7	all, I think it's important to note that while we
8	like to delineate coastal versus non-coastal, we
9	know from witnessing the devastation of Hurricane
10	Charley, that it left the state of Florida almost
11	with as much wind velocity as it hit, made landfall.
12	You have more frequent wind-borne debris and
13	more frequent damage in coastal areas from smaller
14	storms. But a large storm that crosses the state of
15	Florida, you'll have very significant damage in
16	Central Florida, as we've seen in Polk County, which
17	got crisscrossed with four storms.
18	Most of the time we think of this as within a
19	few thousand feet of the ocean, that it's largely a
20	coastal problem. But a major three, four or five
21	storm to make landfall in Florida will cause
22	significant structural damage in what is considered
23	inland areas as well as the coastal areas.
24	The tendency is, however, that we do have more

concentration of risk, as you've mentioned, on the

1	coastal areas. Because of the high land value, a
2	lot of those structure are vertical. A lot of them
3	are high-valued multi-unit. But I think another
4	important point to make is we have much stronger and
5	stricter building codes in our high coastal areas,
6	in our high hazard areas than we do in inland.
7	And I think one of the things that I know
8	Congressman Posey was proposing is that we make
9	every effort we can to shutter as many homes in
10	Florida, whether it's coastal or not coastal,
11	because I think one of the other things we've
12	learned from Senate Bill 1980, in addition to the
13	capital build-up, is the importance of mitigation
14	and strengthening our building codes, enforcing our
15	building codes and doing what we can to take the
16	current housing stock and making it more
17	wind-resistant, both coastal and inland. And inland
18	in Florida, as you know, is kind of a misnomer
19	because really we're pretty much a coastal state in
20	general.
21	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Kevin.
22	GOVERNOR CRIST: General.
23	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: You have a
24	projection in here for 2008 to continue that trend
25	in that slide. I notice the preceding slide was of

1	2007. Is there any reason to believe that the
2	ratios of foreign, domestic, State Farm, et cetera,
3	have changed in 2008 significantly in that pie
4	chart?
5	MR. McCARTY: No, sir.
6	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Okay, thank you.
7	MR. McCARTY: Our next slide is going to give
8	you a perspective of the profitability of Florida
9	insurance companies. I don't want to make too much
10	of this, but if you take for every dollar of premium
11	you take in, on a non-cat year, an average year,
12	about 24 cents of that dollar goes to pay claims.
13	If you look on a national basis, that's about
14	50 cents on the dollar goes to pay claims. So
15	Florida companies were profitable in 2007. We've
16	yet to know, with the March statements, what will be
17	the case in 2008.
18	The next slide is a slide of the new domestic
19	companies we licensed in 2006. That is a total of
20	ten new companies. The yellow ones that are shaded
21	yellow are indicating those companies that have
22	participated in the capital build-up program.
23	Again, the Legislature recognized the
24	importance of taking not only new businesses coming
25	in Florida but current domestic companies and

Т	encouraging them to match with investor dollars by
2	adding additional capital in the state of Florida.
3	So we got an additional \$218 million in 2006.
4	The next slide we'll look at, the new companies
5	that were licensed in 2007. One of the smaller cap
6	companies you notice there is American. Some of
7	those companies are just limited to programs and
8	limited to mobile homes. But most of them, as you
9	see, the combined total, again, is \$218 million in
10	additional capital.
11	And in our next slide we're looking at
12	companies we licensed in 2008, which we all know was
13	a very challenging year for investment capital in
14	any marketplace. We raised an additional \$110
15	million. So the total new capital between '06 and
16	'08 is 546 million.
17	And I'd like to make an observation that this
18	does not include surplus lines companies that have
19	come in, companies that added new lines of business.
20	We're talking a substantial amount, approximately
21	3 billion in new capital, if you bring in all those
22	businesses as well.
23	Now, a lot of the surplus lines companies are
24	not focusing on homeowners, and I really wanted to

25 make the focus of this presentation the homeowners.

So that has been mostly the new companies that have been coming in.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Kevin. If I might, Governor. The larger companies, foreign companies particularly, but also State Farm, will point out that these companies that are the pup companies or Florida companies all have a very small ratio of capital in reserves and that they -- there's a greater risk, they argue to us, at least they did to me, in their not being able to fulfill their obligations or they're going to go away because they don't have the backbone that the bigger companies do, and therefore we aren't as well served by so many pup companies as we would be if we had more of the big company presence here. What do you say to that?

MR. McCARTY: Well, they would have more credence to their argument if they didn't set up a pup company and limit their liability. I mean, I have domestic companies that actually have a stronger relationship of their business. This gentleman sitting behind me, John Auer, started a company in 1998. He's got 250,000 policies and an A-minus rating. I think he probably could go toe to toe with the pup companies that have limited their

capital commitment to Florida. So I think that's a

2	fallacy on two fronts.
3	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you.
4	MR. McCARTY: And the next slide, I want to
5	illustrate a point. People like to make the point
6	that Florida is doing wild and crazy things to
7	create a marketplace that is hostile to investment.
8	First of all, it's not hostile to investment.
9	We've got, as I've already demonstrated,
10	hundreds of millions of dollars of new investment.
11	We are committed to business development and
12	bringing business to Florida. But what the next
13	slide shows is that this is I just took this as
14	an example. I'm not picking on any particular
15	company.
16	But this is from a public filing from Allstate
17	Insurance Company on their third quarter. And some
18	of the highlighted sections indicates to you that
19	what's going on in Florida is going on from Maine to
20	Texas. They are non-renewing coastal business all
21	over the country.
22	And I think this illustrates that while Florida
23	has been the epicenter of some of this changing in
24	the marketplace, we're seeing a similar situation
25	occurring in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and New

1	1
	York.

We go to the next slide. It's actually just taken from a December 2008 filing from State Farm Insurance Company. Now, this wasn't their 45 percent rate increase or subsequently 62 percent rate increase. This has to do a recoupment filing.

By I think it's interesting to note some of the numbers that are on there. First of all, it says the policies in force are going to be reduced from 844,000 in September 2008 to 675,000 in 2010. And really this is an indication of a continuing trend that has begun since Hurricane Andrew cut its swath of destruction through South Florida, a commitment by the large companies to substantially reduce their exposure in high-risk areas, especially the state of Florida.

And I want again, to the next slide, really it looks at the fact that what is going on in our state on a much greater level is happening in other states. I want to just point out some of the other residual markets in other states and some examples of what's going on.

In Alabama you can see that there's been a 37 percent increase in their exposure in their beach plan. Massachusetts doesn't have a beach plan or

1	residual market. They have what is called a fair
2	plan. These were set up in the sixties and
3	seventies due to urban unrest. But now it has
4	become the market of choice in the Cape, and fully
5	40 percent of the market in catastrophe is the Cape
6	So, again, demonstrating the retrenchment of large
7	national companies away from coastal areas from all
8	over the country.

Mississippi is a similar situation. They went from 1,600 policies to 36,000 policies. North

Carolina, similar situation. Texas is seeing a significant increase. We would expect, after the hurricane season they had this year, continuing growth in the residual market in the state of Texas.

Florida, of course, has a super-sized residual market. We refer to it more as an alternative market in our state. But I think it's important to note that 400,000 policies have come out since its high water mark. Despite the impediments of getting policies taken out and certain companies warehousing policies in Citizens, we have seen 400,000 policies come out. And that's with 50,000 new applications a month. So it really is a success story in terms of building markets, building capital and building our commitment to the private sector.

1	Now I'd like to move to the next section to
2	talk about our solvency regime in the state of
3	Florida. And really, in order to do that, we really
4	need to look at this in three parts, the
5	international, the national and Florida.
6	The majority of the capital that comes to
7	support our domestic market is capital coming from
8	overseas, Lloyd's of London, the Bermuda
9	marketplace, as well as Europe. Eighty-five
10	percent, as a matter of fact, is from outside the
11	United States.
12	So it's very important for us to stay deeply
13	involved in international regulation of insurance as
14	we do. We participate in what is called supervisor
15	colleges. We send colleagues from my state and
16	other states to participate in the oversight of
17	other countries in the reinsurance marketplace.
18	As you are aware, Governor, we're in the
19	process of negotiating a memorandum of understanding
20	with the UK after a visit there last year, which is
21	going to give us stronger transparency in our
22	relationships with the UK and the financial services
23	authority there as well.
24	The CFO is aware we're negotiating with the
25	Bermuda Monetary Authority for similar kinds of

1	transparency, so we are better capable of improving
2	our regulatory oversight of the money that is used
3	in that framework.

Even though so much of our market has become domestic market, there's still a significant foreign market, foreign being other state regulation. We work very cooperatively through the National Association of Insurance Commissioners in oversight of those companies as well. We're very active in the Financial Oversight Committee, which is responsible for looking at any companies that have had any signs of failure to meet their financial obligations.

Our next slide will go into the specifics of
the OIR solvency tools that we use. Included in
your packet I provided a number of profiles, an IRIS
ratio and testing materials. This is just a
sampling of the hundreds of tests that are done both
at the National Association of Insurance
Commissioners as well as through our own system that
we developed in our state for us to look for
outliers that would be early indications of those
companies that require further scrutiny by our
solvency staff.

Every quarter the financial analysts receive

1	the statements from the NAIC electronically and run
2	various reports. If certain outliers occur, we
3	contact the companies to understand what the trend
4	and condition is. And if necessary, we will take
5	supervisory action and actually go into the company.
6	We will examine the company. If necessary, we'll
7	refer the company to the Division of Rehabilitation
8	and Liquidation to protect the policyholders from
9	insolvency. The sheet I showed you represents that
10	there are thousands of data elements that are done
11	every quarter on every company.
12	The next slide talks about the second prong of
13	our regulatory framework. First of all, it's the
14	financial analysis. The second part, really the
15	strength of the state-based regulatory system, is
16	our financial examination. New companies are
17	examined every year for the first three years.
18	Every company is required by law to be examined
19	every five years.
20	But don't let this mislead you. If I have a
21	reason to believe that there's some reason to go in
22	on a limited basis or full scope, we'll do
23	examinations more frequently than every five years.
24	CFO SINK: Kevin, let me just clarify

something, because on the previous page you're

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1
         talking about quarterly and annual review versus the
 2
         next page you're talking about examination. Are we
         looking at just financial statements quarterly for
 3
 4
          every company?
               GOVERNOR CRIST: Yes.
 5
               CFO SINK: And then an exam would be --
 6
 7
               MR. McCARTY: The exam would include going on
 8
          site to the company, going over all their books and
 9
         records, their IT, their disaster plan, their
10
         reserving and their reinsurance and their cash flow,
11
         their income. So it's similar to what you would see
         in a bank examination. We would do that as needed
12
13
         or every year or every five years, depending on the
          situation.
14
               CFO SINK: And what is your opinion of the --
15
          is this once every five years, is this a legal
16
17
         requirement or is this a policy of the OIR? And
         what is your opinion? Is that sufficient enough in
18
         this environment?
19
20
               MR. McCARTY: Legally, we're required to go in
21
          every five years.
22
               CFO SINK: Right.
23
               MR. McCARTY: Legally, we're required to do a
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new company every year.

CFO SINK: Okay.

24

25

1	MR. McCARTY: We do it more frequently because
2	the authority says "at least." The enabling
3	legislation allows us to do them as we need to, and
4	we do. If we look at the quarterly statements and
5	there are some outliers, we're seeing some concerns
6	about too much growth in premium, which is
7	oftentimes a sign of a company trying to grow its
8	way out of a problem, we'll send an examination team
9	in.
10	And the Legislature has been very generous.

And the Legislature has been very generous.

They've given us a lot of electronic tools that allow us to do ratios and run certain reports that gives us some of the early warning signs of problems. They also recently gave us the ability to go outside the Office of Insurance Regulation professional team and bring in additional resources at the company expense, which is really a strength in our solvency tools.

CFO SINK: Okay. Thank you.

MR. McCARTY: We go on to the next slide. The financial reporting examination process in Florida and around the country is extensive, and I think it's important it's transparent. The Office uses a number of professionals, as I referred to before, reinsurance, financial, actuaries, CPAs, IT experts,

1	certified financial examiners. But we also, as I
2	said, can augment that now by outsourcing and going
3	out and bringing in whatever professional people we
4	need.
5	I'd like to also point out that the home
6	mortgage market requires companies that do business
7	in Florida to maintain an A.M. Best rating or a
8	Demotech rating in order for them to meet their
9	mortgage criteria. So that's another factor. If

they will require you to get coverage in another
market or they will force-place you.

We do a lot of internal reviews and internal audits ourselves. As a matter of fact, my contract with my principals requires me to perform a certain number of financial analyses in a certain time frame, which is part of my annual contract.

you don't meet the A.M. Best or the Demotech rating,

But in addition to that, we have an external review. Every five years the National Association of Insurance Commissioners puts together a team to evaluate our laws, to evaluate our financial analysis unit and to evaluate our examination process.

They look at the staff, the quality, the timing. And they actually pull files to see that

1	there's actual documentation in those files that
2	demonstrates that we have a strong regulatory regime
3	in our state.

I'm proud to announce that Florida was the first state to be accredited several years ago. In our last meeting in Texas we were accredited for the fourth time, and we received very high scores. So we have internal review and external review.

Our next slide really is, in addition to what is required to be done, in addition to what we do in terms of examinations and financial analysis, we do a two-part reinsurance evaluation and a two-part data call. The first part of the data call is done in May, which we identify the company's disaster plan. We want to make sure that there is a disaster plan in place. We verify the contact information for the company so that the CFO's consumer services people have a live line to deal with.

We also want direct contact with their solvency staff so that when we have indications as to a frequency severity of a storm, what impact it's going to have on the financial solvency of the company.

We identify their broker. We start talking about what their initial placement for the hurricane

1	season is going to look like, as well as a status
2	and update. Some place them earlier. Some place
3	them later. Some companies do their reinsurance
4	placements in January. Some of them do it in June
5	to wrap around the Cat Fund.

The second part of the reinsurance data call is to actually look at the treaty and the slips as they come in, to see what the attachment point is, see if they have a reinstatement. We do a stress test to make sure that they can resist a one-in-100-year event. We want to make sure that they have purchased another reinstatement in case there's another storm.

We look at provisions particularly of our smaller companies to get advanced payments so that they can get advanced payments from their reinsurers so they have the ability to pay claims and don't have to wait for the verification from the reinsurer.

We also make sure that the reinsurers they are using are authorized to do business in our state or have the requisite collateral to meet the national standards. The next slide is --

CFO SINK: Hold on. Would you just go back and say again, is every insurance company required to

have cover for a one-in-100 storm or does it --

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25

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2
              MR. McCARTY: Yes.
               CFO SINK: -- does it vary? Okay, yes.
 3
 4
              MR. McCARTY: Yes.
 5
               CFO SINK: So you wouldn't go back and require
 6
         a company, and say, well, this company has to have
 7
          cover for a one-in-250 storm?
 8
               MR. McCARTY: We require at a minimum a company
 9
          to have one-in-100-year event coverage. And then we
10
         require them to have at least one reinstatement.
11
         And many companies have three or four
         reinstatements.
12
13
               CFO SINK: Okay. Which means that if a second
14
          storm comes up.
               MR. McCARTY: That's right. They have the same
15
16
         provisions that were provided in the original
17
         contract.
18
               CFO SINK: Okay.
               MR. McCARTY: On every company, we do a -- we
19
20
          chart it out, like we have done in this slide here.
21
         And I just want to use this one as an example
22
         because we oftentimes hear about companies with
23
          capital requirements, that, you know, the minimum
24
         capital in Florida is $5 million. Well, I can tell
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you that most business plans would not be supported

1	by \$5 million	n. Most of	them would	require at	. least
2	\$10 million f	for capital	and surplus	S.	

But this chart represents the reinsurance structure for a small Florida domestic. And a one-in-100-year event for this particular company is 8.1 million, and they have 12.7 in surplus. The insurance program would be unacceptable to us. We would require them to do one of two things, do an infusion of capital or go out and purchase more reinsurance, because if you're a big company and you have a \$50 million surplus, you can probably have an attachment level at this point. But it would not be acceptable with regard to this. And this is done for each and every domestic company writing homeowners business in Florida.

Lastly, I'd like to turn to the investment risk and credit market conditions. I've been talking to you -- we can go to the next one. I've been talking to you fairly extensively about the regulatory regime that is Florida, which is an integral part of our relationship with our other states. But simply getting a license in Florida should never be confused with a guarantee for success or a guarantee of profitability. These are private companies.

insolvencies. That is the reality that we live in.

Our solvency regulation, however, is very conservative, and it is designed to identify problems early and to give us the ability to proactively address those problems. Current market conditions have impacted insurance to varying degrees and this is likely to continue. We certainly are going to see that when the March annual reports come in.

It is important to remember that the insurance industry represents fully at least one-third of the institutional investment market. So they are going to be affected by what's going on in the equities market. That's a reality.

Let me take you through, though, what we have done since the September events and go through those events and how we've done our stress testing with our companies in cooperation with the national association, as well as the SVO, the office in New York.

Each individual investment owned by an insurance company is reported on the financial statements. And what we did, we went with the Securities Valuation Office and we took and looked at the subprime mortgages, the failure of Freddie

1	and Fannie, the CBOs, the collateralized debt
2	obligations, credit default swaps, Bear Stearns,
3	Lehman Brothers, and we took all of those things and
4	zeroed them out, so gave them a zero value, and
5	looked at what would happen to our insurance market.
6	As you probably know, under Florida Law,
7	625.305, we have a very, very conservative
8	diversification statute. We have very strong
9	limitations as to what you can invest in. Now, over
10	the years, state regulators have been much maligned
11	because companies couldn't invest in some of these
12	high-risk things that we've seen happen with respect
13	to other companies, particularly some of the
14	companies that are no longer in business that have
15	been household names for many generations.
16	To date, due to a conservative investment
17	structure and policy and oversight, we have not seen
18	any failures of the insurance industry. I'd like to
19	point out that AIG failure was not a failure of the
20	insurance industry. It was a failure of the holding
21	company.
22	The holding company, under Gramm/Leach/Bliley,
23	which was the legislation enacted in 1999 which
24	provided for this new functional regulator
25	oversight, gave AIG holding company the opportunity

1	to choose who their regulator was. They chose the
2	Office of Thrift Supervision. And the Office of
3	Thrift Supervision, in my mind, probably didn't have
4	the wherewithal to provide the oversight of the
5	kinds of things, the transactions that were going on
6	with the AIG holding company.
7	But it's not a failure of the state-based
8	regulatory system. The subsidiary companies are
9	still required to abide by the strict regulatory
10	regime of state regulation.
11	To date, Florida domiciled companies have not
12	had any significant holdings in any of the failed
13	companies I mentioned in the previous slide. There
14	is likely to be some impact. We will continue to be
15	proactive. Our chief economist right now is looking
16	at some stress testing with our companies.
17	There were failures in the 1930s of life
18	companies due to various a lot of things have
19	changed since that time. We will continue to do
20	stress testing in our state and with our colleagues
21	around the nation.
22	And, Governor and members of the Commission,
23	that concludes my report.
24	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Question, Governor?
25	GOVERNOR CRIST: Yes, General.

1	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: In terms of
2	investments that these smaller companies do make and
3	are allowed to make, they're allowed to invest in
4	common stock and mutual funds and things like that.
5	They obviously have money that they have to hold.
6	What kind of assets you listed what they aren't
7	allowed to do here. What kind of assets are they
8	allowed to invest in?
9	MR. McCARTY: Well, under 625.305 it says that
10	companies shall not exceed 15 percent of the
11	insurer's admitted assets. They're limited to no
12	more than three percent of any one particular
13	company. So they are very strict in terms of what
14	those assets are.
15	In addition, if they're not traded, the
16	products, the Security Valuations Office in New
17	York, which is part of the NAIC, which we are a
18	member, does evaluations of those securities as
19	well.
20	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: But they might have
21	invested in some bank stocks, for example, or other
22	financial common stocks or preferred stock of those
23	companies that wouldn't have been, of course, the
24	suspect paper, but the valuation of the market is
25	down. We know this from Ash Williams was just

1	Here a rew minutes ago, and arr or us know it from
2	the public sector. Our State Board of
3	Administration funds, I mean, the major pension
4	funds are way down.
5	So you would expect the investments of these
6	insurers to report being pretty far down, too, maybe
7	losses of 50 percent or something like that, right?
8	MR. McCARTY: We don't expect the losses to be
9	that, but we are currently running stress tests with
10	those different scenarios on the impact on their
11	investment portfolio of what's going on in the
12	equities market. And at this juncture we're not
13	concerned. I'm telling you, however, we're going to
14	have a much better sense of that in March when the
15	annual statements come in.
16	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: The annual
17	statements are in March that they send to you, so
18	you'll be able to see what they did through the
19	calendar year
20	MR. McCARTY: Yes.
21	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: 2008, which we
22	don't know right now.
23	MR. McCARTY: We have some indications, based
24	upon some of the stress testing that has been done,

some of the earliest warning signs that we have seen

with certain portfolios, we have devalued we have
taken the different indexes out there and how much
they've gone down and have devalued their investment
portfolio by that amount to see if it triggers any
company action level or potential impairment. And
at this point we haven't seen that.

7 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Yes, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Kevin, how -- you know, going back to my original question of a house in Kissimmee is going to cost just as much to insure and repair as a house on the coast at the same value under the same wind. It seems to me that a lot of what I'm hearing and seeing from people out there is the water damage from tidal surge seems to be the bigger problem on the coastal areas, except when you think about what happened in Lake Okeechobee in the twenties when the tidal surge off of Lake Okeechobee caused huge damage. And that can happen in other lakes of the state. Okeechobee just happens to have a dike around it right now. Whether it's in good shape or not is debatable.

Is there any real difference and do we have enough federal and otherwise coverage of water damage, tidal surge type insurance above and beyond

1	the wind damage insurance that's available?
2	MR. McCARTY: Storm surge is generally covered
3	under a flood policy. Flood is excluded from your
4	standard homeowner's policy. Flood insurance is
5	available through the federal flood insurance
6	program, which is a federal program. Fully 42
7	percent of the premium of the federal flood program
8	is Florida residents, which is astounding if you
9	think about it. We are
10	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: The rest of it is New
11	Orleans?
12	MR. McCARTY: Unfortunately, no. Surprisingly,
13	New Orleans was more insured, but the interesting
14	rules under the Federal Flood Program is because of
15	the system of dikes and even though it's below sea
16	level, it was not considered a high-risk area, and
17	therefore flood insurance was not required. I think
18	they need to revisit the wisdom of not requiring
19	insurance if you're below sea level, but that is
20	outside the purview of the State of Florida.
21	The federal flood program obviously is
22	strained. It's over a \$22 billion deficit. There
23	are it has been reauthorized to continue to do
24	business. We certainly do encourage flood
25	insurance. It is amazingly cheap, inexpensive to

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low, isn't it?

year?

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2
          $350,000, which in most cases covers most
         Floridians. It doesn't cover contents. There are
 3
          some drawbacks to it. It is relatively inexpensive.
         But, then again, it's not risk based.
 5
               And there are a lot of critics of the federal
 6
 7
          flood program. And we certainly would welcome an
 8
          opportunity in the upcoming Congress, as we're
 9
          looking at dealing with federal disasters and how we
10
         can best deal with federal disasters, in taking a
11
          look at the federal flood program. But the coverage
          is available. And I'm very pleased that Floridians
12
13
         purchase, and the uptick rate in Florida is very
         high, is very high.
14
               CFO SINK: Governor?
15
16
               GOVERNOR CRIST: Yes.
17
               CFO SINK: I have a couple of things, one along
          those lines. You mentioned Florida accounts for 42
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19
         percent of the premium of the National Flood
20
         Program. Share with us what percentage we call upon
21
          the flood program or have historically. It's very
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MR. McCARTY: Yeah, it is. I think it's --

CFO SINK: Wasn't it like two percent last

purchase. You can only purchase up to, I think,

1	MR. McCARTY: Thirteen percent.
2	CFO SINK: Thirteen percent.
3	MR. McCARTY: If you take out our two worst
4	years, it's like three or four percent. So we
5	have been and it's always amazing to me when
6	people in Washington, when I go to Washington to
7	talk about a national catastrophe plan, no state has
8	done more than Florida to provide building codes, to
9	enforce building codes. We even require our
10	communities to be rated and have evaluated how well
11	they do enforce the building code. Stronger
12	building codes. We have mitigation programs. We
13	have funded \$250 million to provide incentives. And
14	then they talk about Florida being bailed out.
15	Yet you look at the state of California, with
16	4.7 trillion homes that are in the mortgage market
17	that aren't even insured for earthquake. Now, I
18	feel pretty confident, if we had an earthquake in
19	San Francisco, that the federal government is going
20	to rebuild those homes, and we're going to pay our
21	pro rata share of that loss.
22	So we really do have to fundamentally take a
23	new fresh look at our entire secondary mortgage
24	market, the flood program, and our national disaster
25	plan, because our national disaster plan is totally

1	reactive and not proactive. It doesn't contemplate
2	better building. It just wants to ship money to
3	people after the event.
4	So Florida, who is acting responsibly, not only
5	has to pay high premiums and pay the flood premiums,
6	but we're going to be paying for people who have not
7	prepared for disaster at all. And certainly I hope
8	that we can play a leadership role in this in the
9	future to change those dynamics in Washington.
10	CFO SINK: All right. Governor, I just have
11	one more question.
12	GOVERNOR CRIST: Certainly.
13	CFO SINK: It surrounds the take-out companies.
14	I think that this capital build-up, capital note
15	program that we have clearly, in my opinion, has
16	been highly successful. We put up \$250 million and
17	brought in more capital into the state. And, of
18	course, one of the requirements is that the
19	companies write a certain number of policies. So
20	many of them, in order their business plan has
21	been to go and take out policies from Citizens.
22	But I guess one of my concerns has been is that
23	it's widely acknowledged that the Citizens policies
24	are not written at actuarially sound rates. So in

the back of my mind, if these companies are taking

1	policies out of Citizens, then are they in fact
2	taking on and they're required not to increase
3	the rates, then are we looking at companies that are
4	at risk because they built up their business with
5	policies that are not actually actuarially sound?
6	MR. McCARTY: Well, it's difficult to say. An
7	awful lot of policies we can put them in
8	different tranches. There are policies in Citizens
9	that are high-risk policies and probably
10	under-rated. There are probably policies that are
11	put into Citizens by captive agents just because
12	they don't have any market in State Farm, and you go
13	to your State Farm agent because you read the State
14	Farm ad on TV, and you probably have a very well
15	built home and you probably could do better, at a
16	cheaper rate.
17	So it's hard to put them all in one category.
18	Certainly there are some. But the companies have
19	underwriting standards. Citizens really doesn't.
20	They have underwriting, but I mean they have to take
21	all comers. Companies can have them. So they'll
22	get a group of 20,000 policies. They may only take
23	8,000 of those policies that meet their underwriting
24	standards.

In addition to that, Madam CFO, we ensure that

1	they are not only following their underwriting
2	guidelines but that they have the sufficient
3	reinsurance to take on that risk. And, again,
4	because they individually underwrite those policies
5	they have a better selection in terms of risk
6	profile than they would in Citizens.

CFO SINK: Governor, let me just thank Kevin for coming and doing this presentation because when I'm out and about, people are constantly making these comments about the soundness of the Florida domestics. And my response is always that we have an insurance commissioner whose responsibility it is to ensure that the companies operating here are financially sound and have the ability to pay claims when events occur.

And when we have the next hurricanes, which we will, I don't think the four of us want to be sitting here looking at a number of failures of companies because we've permitted companies to operate here in a financially unsound way. And none of us have the expertise or the staff or the time to be reviewing all these financial statements. That's why we have an Office of Insurance Regulator and insurance commissioner.

And I feel certainly much more confident after

1	your presentation. I just want to thank you for
2	sharing with your board members exactly how you go
3	about evaluating the financial health of the
4	companies operating in Florida who have a commitment
5	to pay claims of their policyholders.
6	MR. McCARTY: I appreciate that opportunity.
7	Thank you.
8	GOVERNOR CRIST: I'd like to echo those
9	comments, CFO. I think that clearly our insurance
10	commissioner has done an extraordinary job, and
11	we're very, very grateful for your monitoring of the
12	industry in the Sunshine State. And sometimes as we
13	are, as the CFO, out and about, and we hear
14	different things about different companies, we may
15	be hearing from the competitors who don't like the
16	competition so much, too.
17	So I think we factor that in and realize that
18	your duties and your responsibilities are awfully
19	important to the people of Florida, and we know that
20	you take it very seriously and we're tremendously
21	grateful for it.
22	MR. McCARTY: Thank you very much for those
23	kind words. I appreciate it.
24	CFO SINK: Governor, before we adjourn, can

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               GOVERNOR CRIST: We have a couple of items, but
 2
         you can do it now or later, whenever you want.
               CFO SINK: No. I have kind of just an
 3
 4
          off-agenda comment that I'd like to make after we
         finish our other business.
 5
               GOVERNOR CRIST: Sure. Minutes, Commissioner?
 6
 7
               MR. McCARTY: Yes. Agenda Item Number 1, thank
 8
         you, Governor --
 9
               GOVERNOR CRIST: Certainly.
10
               MR. McCARTY: -- is the minutes of the
         Financial Services Commission of October 28th and
11
         November 20th of 2008.
12
               COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion to accept the
13
14
         minutes.
15
               CFO SINK: Second.
               GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the
16
17
         minutes approved without objection. Item 2.
               MR. McCARTY: Item 2 is request for approval
18
          for adoption of amendment to Proposed Rule
19
          690-204.010, .020, .030, .040, .050, Viatical
20
21
         Settlement Providers. Florida law gives the
22
         Financial Services Commission the authority to adopt
23
         rules to administer the Viatical Settlement Act.
24
         These proposed rules define terms not defined in
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statute and adopt two reporting forms.

25

The first reporting form is the annual report.
As I mentioned before, an annual report is a very
valuable tool for us to be able to evaluate company
behavior and performance. Section 626.9913 requires
a viatical settlement company to annually provide
the Office with a statement containing information
required by the FSC, and the authority in the
statute is whatever the FSC wants to require.

That information is set out in the annual report form. This form is modeled after the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' model form.

The second form is a Notice of Intent to use a Related Provider Trust. Florida Law requires any viatical settlement provider that elects to use a related provider trust to notify the Office of Insurance of that election. This form provides for that notification.

The rule also prohibits a viatical settlement provider from paying fees to a viatical settlement broker if that broker and provider are affiliated. This prevents a provider from collecting double fees in viatical settlement transactions and ensures that viatical settlement brokers maintain their fiduciary responsibility. The statute mentions two times the

Τ	fiduciary responsibility of the broker to the
2	viator. It prevents that conflict of interest, and
3	that might entice them to not shop that policy,
4	which we've seen in the past.
5	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion? Go ahead.
6	I'm sorry.
7	MR. McCARTY: Finally, the rule requires the
8	adoption of an anti-fraud plan, which has been a
9	pervasive problem in this industry. There are
10	speakers on this, by the way. This is not without
11	controversy.
12	GOVERNOR CRIST: Would anyone like to speak?
13	MR. SANTRY: Yes, please.
14	GOVERNOR CRIST: Good morning. If you could
15	just state your name and where you're from when you
16	speak, please.
17	MR. SANTRY: Good morning, Governor Crist,
18	members of the Cabinet. My name is Frank Santry.
19	represent Coventry First, which is a viatical
20	service provider licensed in Florida and many other
21	states. I'd like to take just a few brief moments
22	this morning. I know this is a difficult forum to
23	take up this kind of issue, but I'd like to just
24	take a few minutes and outline a narrow group of

concerns and objections that Coventry has to this.

1	I'm also authorized Kelly Horton, who represents
2	Coventry, and Jonathan Tillman, for the Life
3	Insurance Settlement Association, are also here and
4	they've authorized me to make these comments on

5 their behalf as well.

After actually over a decade of participation in rule-making development in this area, this is the first set of rules to come through on a statute that was passed 12 years ago. And we've really been working that long on this process. And we've had three consistent areas of concern as the regulated industry here, one of which has been largely resolved but two of which remain, in part, not with respect to the language of the proposed rules themselves but rather the annual reporting form, which is incorporated by reference and adopted by the rules.

And those two limited areas have been concern about exposure of industry trade secrets to public records scrutiny and the difficulties that arise as a result of that. And the second is an attempt by Florida regulators to mine industry data regarding transactions governed by states other than Florida; that is to say to require reports with respect to viatical settlement providers with regard to

transactions occurring and governed by the laws of
states other than Florida.

And that second one is particularly troubling by reason of some of the disclosure requirements included in this proposed annual report requirement. More specifically, those annual report requirements which include extraterritorial data are not included in the model act for viatical settlement providers, and they are not included in the NAIC model report for viatical settlement providers. This is a specific requirement that Florida is attempting to enact that is not supported by those models.

The Office of Insurance Regulation has contended that it has the necessary legislative authority to implement these rules by reason of 626.9913(2) of the Florida Statutes. But I feel compelled to point out that last year, in its 2008 legislative issue forum, the Office of Insurance Regulation noted, in a consideration of a proposal to amend that very section of statute, that it was necessary to, quote, add for authority to collect information on non-Florida transactions in annual reports. And it cites the very section of the statute that the Office of Insurance Regulation is saying gives them that authority.

1	In 2008 they were contending they didn't have
2	that authority. And without any legislative change,
3	they're now saying they do have the legislative
4	authority. Respectfully, we believe they do not.
5	And it's not sufficient under the Florida
6	Administrative Procedures Act for a company to
7	simply have authority to make regulations. They
8	have to be implementing a specific provision of the
9	statute or the regulation is considered to exceed
10	delegated legislative authority.
11	Those are the bases of our concerns. We have
12	proposed and I think all of you through your staffs
13	have been given a red-line copy of the changes that
14	we would request in that report. And we would
15	appreciate your consideration in making those
16	changes in advance of the adoption of this form.
17	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, sir. General?
18	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: What is the
19	extraterritorial data that you're concerned about?
20	What is it they're asking you to provide from other
21	states?
22	MR. SANTRY: They're asking specifically for
23	transactional information state by state that
24	includes the total numbers of policies purchased,
25	the total gross amounts paid for policies purchased,

Τ	total commissions and compensation paid for policies
2	purchased and the total face value of policies
3	purchased in every state in the union.
4	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: They want to see
5	how yours ours compares to other states in the
6	gross sense, but they're not asking you the details
7	of individual policies.
8	MR. SANTRY: They're not asking for in this
9	set of rules they are not asking for details of
10	individual policies. They're asking for aggregate
11	state-by-state data. This is significant, though,
12	General McCollum, because it's rather sensitive
13	information with respect to these companies in terms
14	of how their businesses are developing and
15	expanding.
16	And, frankly, the members of the industry make
17	public record requests for these reports for the
18	specific purpose of mining data about where these
19	companies are moving and how they're doing.
20	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: How often is this
21	data being requested of you under the new
22	MR. SANTRY: Annually.
23	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Annually?
24	MR. SANTRY: Yes, sir.
25	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: And you'd have to

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1 report that like in March, as we were just talking
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- 2 about --
- 3 MR. SANTRY: Yes, sir, it's the same schedule.
- 4 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: For the previous
- 5 calendar year?
- 6 MR. SANTRY: Yes, sir.
- 7 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you.
- 8 MR. SANTRY: You're welcome. Any other
- 9 questions?
- 10 GOVERNOR CRIST: CFO?
- 11 CFO SINK: Well, I have a question for the OIR.
- 12 I want to know what the purpose of including
- 13 Schedule C is.
- MR. SANTRY: Thank you.
- 15 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, sir. Anybody else
- 16 wish to speak?
- 17 CFO SINK: Kevin, did you hear my question?
- MR. McCARTY: Ma'am?
- 19 GOVERNOR CRIST: The rationale.
- 20 CFO SINK: Yeah, what's important about this
- 21 schedule? The controversy is all around the
- 22 Schedule C; is that correct?
- 23 MR. McCARTY: I go back to my presentation, how
- 24 important it is for us to be able to evaluate. If
- you look at the last five years, the number of

1	prosecutions that have occurred in this state for
2	defrauding seniors in particular out of money
3	because of viatical settlement companies, where
4	people we most recently heard about the
5	indictments with Mutual Benefits.
6	These are very complicated transactions where
7	money and trusts are in different states and
8	different places. We need all the tools available
9	to us to be able to protect consumers. I'd be happy
10	to provide you with a report of that information.
11	Getting aggregate information and understanding how
12	that fits into it is one of the pieces of the puzzle
13	that we need.
14	And I can't emphasize enough to you how
15	important it is for us to have all the tools we need
16	to protect the people in Florida because we have
17	been bilked out of billions of dollars.
18	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Question, Kevin.
19	GOVERNOR CRIST: General.
20	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I guess it would
21	take a statutory change, but that data that they
22	would be supplying you would be subject to a public
23	records act and, therefore, available to the general
24	public; is that correct?

MR. McCARTY: That is correct. Trade secret

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1
          information, however --
 2
               GOVERNOR CRIST: The very public they're trying
          to sell to.
 3
               ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well, it is, true.
 5
          But I just want to make sure that we are talking
 6
          about -- the concern they expressed about trade
          information and volume information and all that
 7
 8
          they're worried about their competitors seeing, I
 9
          guess that's really the group they're worried about
10
          seeing this information.
11
               MR. McCARTY: We will not release any
          information. Florida has a trade secret protection
12
13
          law. If they want to assert that that information
14
          is a trade secret, we may disagree, but the courts
          could determine whether or not it is a trade secret.
15
               ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well, is any of the
16
17
          information that was outlined by the previous
18
          speaker as the data that they're concerned about,
          would any of that be considered by you to be a trade
19
20
          secret?
21
               MR. McCARTY: No. But we would certainly avail
22
          them the opportunity to go to circuit court, assert
23
          that, and have that protection.
24
               ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I understand that.
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I just was thinking in terms of the concern

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1
          expressed was over the concern that competitors
 2
         would gain that knowledge they wouldn't otherwise be
         able to have. I guess that is a business concern of
 3
         theirs that may be outweighed and we may outweigh it
         by our public concern. But I wanted to be sure I
 5
 6
         understood it.
 7
               MR. McCARTY: Which is the information that's
 8
          on the annual statements of every other entity that
 9
         we regulate, the business of their -- their growth
10
         in business in other states, the number of policies
          in other states. That's in an insurance company's
11
          annual statement as well.
12
13
               ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I'd move Item 2.
               GOVERNOR CRIST: The item is moved. Is there a
14
15
          second?
16
               MR. SANTRY: Governor, may I speak briefly in
17
         response?
               GOVERNOR CRIST: What's that?
18
               MR. SANTRY: May I speak very briefly in
19
20
         response?
21
               GOVERNOR CRIST: Sure you can.
22
               MR. SANTRY: Thank you.
23
               GOVERNOR CRIST: You're welcome.
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MR. SANTRY: Just to point out a couple of

things in response to Mr. McCollum's comment. Yes,

24

1	we believe these are trade secrets. Yes, we
2	routinely document them as trade secrets. And I
3	will tell you that this has provided the highest
4	volume of trade secret litigation, public records
5	litigation with the Office of Insurance Regulation
6	in this industry, more than all other factors
7	combined over the course of the last year.
8	I can tell you that my client has spent
9	hundreds of thousands of dollars in court actions in
10	Florida. We have secured four temporary injunctions
11	to prevent this material from being released. It is
12	a consistent and recurring problem, and it's costing
13	these companies hundreds of thousands of dollars
14	because the Office of Insurance Regulation will not
15	acknowledge that these are trade secrets, even
16	though they, in my view, clearly come under the
17	Uniform Trade Secrets Act.
18	And we've been required consistently to go to
19	court to get this protection and adjudicate this
20	matter over and over again.
21	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: May I ask you if
22	any of those cases have been appealed or is this
23	just circuit court judges?
24	MR. SANTRY: The final hearing in the
25	consolidated case on this matter was heard in

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1
          October of last year, and we're awaiting final trial
 2
          court determination on the issue.
               ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you.
 3
 4
               MR. SANTRY: You're welcome.
 5
               COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Governor, if I might.
               GOVERNOR CRIST: Yeah, sure.
 6
 7
               COMMISSIONER BRONSON: I guess my question
          would be more in line of -- and, Kevin, I think
 8
          you're going to have to also be a part of this.
 9
10
          Assuming that, let's say, that the courts rule in
          favor of the fact that some of this information may
11
          be trade secret information that could affect the
12
13
          companies involved, is there also a way for us,
14
          without having to make it totally available to every
          single person in the state that wants to, under the
15
          freedom -- open records act, to gain that
16
17
          information, for whatever purpose, to still be able
          to -- for us to receive it so that we know that
18
19
          we're protecting the consumers of this state without
20
          having to make it totally available to anybody who
21
          wants to use it, both as a competitive situation
22
          from company to company or for some other reason?
          Is there a way for us to get that done so that we
23
24
          know the consumers are still protected even though
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we can't release it openly?

1	MR. McCARTY: Certainly, I understand the
2	question. There's a strong tension in our state.
3	We certainly want to protect trade secrets because
4	it's very important for the business operation of
5	companies. We also have a very strong public
6	records law in our state. And those too often come
7	into tension.
8	We are in the process of trying to make that
9	determination. We have not released the
10	information. We have given the opportunity to go to
11	court. They are temporary injunctions, to
12	adjudicate whether or not this is an important
13	public policy determination, whether or not this
14	information is in fact a public record or a
15	protected trade secret.
16	If the courts determine it's protected trade
17	secret, we would continue to collect that
18	information, as we do for information on insurance
19	companies and the thousands of other entities we
20	collect trade secret information every day, and that
21	would remain protected.
22	GOVERNOR CRIST: CFO.
23	CFO SINK: So we have a motion on the table.
24	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I moved it.

GOVERNOR CRIST: We have a motion. I think we

1	need a second. Is there a second?
2	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Well, Governor
3	CFO SINK: I would amend the motion. Go ahead.
4	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: You know, since this has
5	been brought up and I certainly believe the
6	consumers of this state deserve full protection
7	under the laws of the state and what we can do to
8	protect them against those who would take advantage,
9	especially of the elderly.
10	But I'm also concerned, we have a court issue
11	that's out there, and I don't know what that's going
12	to do because we haven't heard that yet. However,
13	I'd like to reserve the fact that should they win in
14	this case and we don't know that that's a fact
15	that even if we pass it as it stands today, that we
16	immediately rescind, should it pass, so that we do
17	protect, for business reasons.
18	And the reason why I'm saying that is our issue
19	right now today is to bring in companies and
20	business and create jobs in this state so we can get
21	our economy back on track, which is going to be
22	severely hurt, probably more than we even can
23	imagine before regular session even takes place in a
24	couple of months for the Legislature.

And I certainly want to make sure we get the

1	kind of coverages from insurance companies and so
2	forth that we need as well. And I don't want to
3	drive a wedge in that, when we could be hurting
4	ourselves.
5	So if it's truly information that a company
6	feels gives their competition advantage by them
7	of course, if everybody is releasing it, then
8	everybody knows what everybody else's business is.
9	So, I mean, I would second that today based on
10	protecting the consumers, but with the idea that we
11	may have to revert back to finding a way to get this
12	done to protect the consumers without having to
13	release everybody's information, for protection of
14	their business purposes.
15	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Could I ask a
16	clarification, Governor?
17	GOVERNOR CRIST: Yeah, in a second. I'd like
18	to weigh in. Pardon me. But I think that what
19	we're talking about here, the controversy of
20	Schedule C or not and whether or not businesses who
21	want to do business in the state of Florida would be
22	required to give information about how they're doing
23	in other states seems to be what it's sort of
24	boiling down to.

And I want to promote business as much as

1	anybody. We try to do it every single day, and I
2	think that's a very important point, Commissioner.
3	But I also want to make sure that the businesses
4	that we allow to do business in Florida are doing it
5	on an equitable basis and in the best interest of
6	the people that we work for and that they're not
7	taken advantage of.

The commissioner indicated that in the past, billions have been taken from people because of bad policies or policies not being recognized or people just being taken advantage of, particularly senior citizens.

And so I don't really understand why there is some business disadvantage to providing the insurance commissioner's office an opportunity to review past performance of any business that wants to come into the state of Florida, what they're doing in other states, and if they're doing a good job, why they're reluctant to give it up anyhow. It doesn't make sense to me. And as you well point out, Commissioner, if all companies are required to do it, what's the disadvantage anyhow?

So it would seem to me that the regulation that the commissioner is asking us to adopt today, whether it's from a bill from last year or 12 years

1	ago doesn't really concern me, I think what he's
2	trying to do is simply be vigilant and protect the
3	people of the state and look out for the consumers
4	of Florida and make sure that, you know, if these
5	businesses that want to do business here are good
6	businesses, they'll be granted that opportunity. If
7	the court says that it's a trade secret, of course
8	we'll recognize that. You know, that's why we have
9	three branches.
10	And so I would encourage a positive vote on
11	this. It's been moved and seconded. I just wanted
12	to weigh in.
13	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I'd just like a
14	clarification.
15	GOVERNOR CRIST: Of course, General.
16	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Kevin, if I
17	understood correctly, because I listened to what
18	Commissioner Bronson's concern was just then, if
19	this is ultimately ruled to be a trade secret by our
20	courts, the material, data we're talking about, you
21	indicated a minute ago, if I heard you right, that
22	we would continue to collect it. It just wouldn't
23	be made available to the public. Is that not true?
24	MR. McCARTY: That's correct.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: So there wouldn't

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1
         be a need, I don't believe, for us to rescind
 2
         anything at that point because it wouldn't be public
         information. So I think we're safe on either count,
 3
         and I would continue my motion. I think you
         seconded it, right?
 5
               COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
 6
 7
               GOVERNOR CRIST: He did. Any further
         discussion? All in favor say aye.
 8
 9
               ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Aye.
               GOVERNOR CRIST: Aye.
10
              COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Aye.
11
               CFO SINK: Aye.
12
13
               GOVERNOR CRIST: Opposed like sign. Motion
          carries.
14
               MR. McCARTY: Agenda Item Number 3 is request
15
          for approval for adopt Proposed Rule 690-197.006,
16
17
         Insurance Administrator Annual Report Form.
         Pursuant to Florida law, each insurance
18
         administrator must annually file with the Office of
19
20
          Insurance Regulation a true statement of their
21
         financial condition. This rule adopts the form used
         by administrators in filing these reports.
22
23
               GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 3?
24
               CFO SINK: Move it.
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COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.

1	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and Seconded. General,
2	did you have a point?
3	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: No.
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
5	approved without objection.
6	MR. McCARTY: Agenda Item Number 4 is request
7	for approval to adopt Proposed Rule 690-137, Annual
8	and Quarterly Reporting Requirements. Florida law
9	624 requires each insurer to file with the Office an
10	annual and quarterly financial statement. This
11	simply adopts the newest form from the NAIC.
12	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion on Item 4.
13	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
14	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
15	approved without objection.
16	MR. McCARTY: Agenda Item Number 5 is request
17	for approval for the adoption of Proposed Rule
18	690-138.001, the NAIC Financial Condition Examiners
19	Handbook. Again, this is the latest iteration
20	adopted by the National Association of Insurance
21	Commissioners.
22	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion on Item 5.
23	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
24	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
25	approved without objection.

	MR. MCCARII: And Agenda Item Number 6 IS
	request for approval for publication of Proposed
	Rule 690-175.008, Unfair Discrimination in Private
	Passenger Automobile Insurance Rates. Florida law
	provides that an insurer may not impose an
	additional premium on a motor vehicle policy because
1	the insured was in a collision for which the person
	was not at fault. This rule clarifies that this
!	statute would apply to existing customers as well as
1	new customers.
1	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 6.
1	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
1	MR. McCARTY: We do have people speaking in
1	opposition.
1	GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. Anyone wish to speak on
1	Item 6?
1	MR. McCARTY: I do want to point out this is a
1	proposed rule. We'll be able to hear the opposition
1	in a hearing process before we bring it before you,
2	but there is someone here to speak in opposition.
2	GOVERNOR CRIST: Sure. Good morning.
2	MR. MARVIN: Good morning. My name is Guy
2	Marvin. I'm president of the Florida Insurance
2	Council. As the commissioner properly points out,
2	we will have an opportunity to take testimony in a

1	subsequent hearing, but we respectfully disagree
2	with the interpretation which the Office of
3	Insurance Regulation is applying to this section of
4	the statute. We believe that it does not apply to
5	initial issues.
6	And the reason we believe that is that if a
7	person has several accidents on their record, when
8	they file their application, it's very simple for
9	the company just simply not to issue the policy. So
10	we believe that this statute was intended to apply
11	to in-force business, so that if you have an
12	accident for which you are not at fault, you cannot
13	have an additional premium applied to your in-force
14	policy and you cannot be denied renewal, unless
15	there is substantial evidence in the insurance
16	company's file that you were at fault in that
17	accident. Thank you.
18	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Can I ask a question?
19	GOVERNOR CRIST: Sure, Commissioner.
20	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Well, I can see and I'v
21	been told many times before about the potential for
22	people who have been in accidents to reoccurring
23	accidents, which is kind of like saying if you're
24	going to pull Lottery numbers, your chances, no
25	matter which numbers you pick, ought to be pretty

much the same for everybody, no matter what, and
especially if you weren't at fault. Somebody runs
through a red light and hits your car, it doesn't
seem very fair that if you've been paying your
premium all these years and never made a claim, that
your premium should go up because somebody ran
through a red light and hit your car.

That's kind of like holding both people at fault even though one is not at fault and clearly the other one was. And it just seems to be patently unfair that you would consider that against a person who was not the reason for the accident to start with.

Everybody -- I mean, we see people on the Clemency Board who happened to be drinking and somebody else ran a red light and hit them. It wasn't their fault they got hit, but because they were drinking, they went to prison, especially if a life is lost in that accident, whether it was their fault or not.

So there are extenuating circumstances to all this under the law. But it just doesn't seem very fair to me that you could -- your premium would go up because of somebody else's action and you were not at fault in any way, shape or form, other than

1	the	fact	you	happened	to	be	in	that	exact	place	at
2	+ha+	+ime	for	c the acc	idar	n <del>L</del>					

MR. MARVIN: Commissioner, you make a very good point. But when people have a number of accidents, it does raise the question of whether or not they are driving defensively, whether they drive well, whether they're careless.

There are also obviously situations in those accident reports where the officer can't really make a determination. So we believe that that is something that is -- that should be looked at and evaluated in trying to assess risk.

Now, once you take the -- once you accept the risk and the policy is in force, the law is very clear, in our opinion, that you may not surcharge that policy or refuse to renew that policy unless you have in your file substantial evidence that the driver was at fault and you exercise that judgment in good faith. That's what the statute says.

We simply just don't -- we don't believe that applies or was intended to apply at the time of issue, because obviously if you have a concern at the time of issue, you simply don't accept the application. And as I said, we will have a chance

25 to --

Ţ	ATTORNEY GENERAL MCCOLLUM: Well, let me ask
2	one other question then. If you don't have to
3	accept the application, what difference does this
4	make?
5	MR. MARVIN: Well, that probably goes to the
6	question of what was the statute intended to mean.
7	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: But let's say, for
8	example, I'm insurance company X and I issue
9	automobile policies in Florida and somebody applies
10	that has five previous accidents, none of which they
11	were at fault for. You look at that and you say,
12	well, I don't have to accept this. If this rule is
13	adopted ultimately, you've got to have some other
14	excuse not to grant them
15	MR. MARVIN: No, General, you don't have to
16	have some other excuse. You simply don't issue the
17	policy
18	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Right.
19	MR. MARVIN: if you feel uncomfortable about
20	it. And that, you see, I think, goes to the
21	question of what was the statute intended to say.
22	It doesn't make sense to
23	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I understand that.
24	But what difference is this rule going to make as a
25	practical matter then? Maybe I'm missing something

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here, probably am.
 1
 2
               MR. MARVIN: General, I think the difference it
          will make is that --
 3
               CFO SINK: Higher premium.
 4
 5
               MR. MARVIN: -- at some point you will have
 6
          access to coverage, albeit, as the CFO has just
 7
          said, it may be at a slightly --
               ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: It would be a
 8
 9
          higher premium.
10
               MR. MARVIN: Yes.
               ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: That's the
11
          difference that the policy --
12
13
               MR. MARVIN: Yes, sir.
               ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: -- the rule is
14
          going to make, is a higher premium, it will allow
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16
          you to charge a higher premium, or prohibiting you
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          from charging it.
               MR. MARVIN: The marketplace, the automobile
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          marketplace is probably the most healthy market we
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          have right now. We have virtually no automobile
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          coverage in our residual market. We simply are
22
          suggesting to you that we think that this should not
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          apply at the time of issue.
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ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Okay, I got it.

And I'd just make one comment that I can see here.

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1	Since you have the right to which is why I was
2	working all through that. If you have the right to
3	not accept the application, then there's no harm
4	done to any insurer. It may make the availability
5	of policies to some people more difficult. They may
6	find that 30 insurers won't accept them but that at
7	least when they do get accepted, they won't have to
8	pay the higher premium. So I'm not so sure it
9	really matters. That's my comment, and I
10	MR. MARVIN: Thank you, General. And I think
11	you see it accurately, as a matter of fact.
12	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well, I'm still
13	supportive of this proposal.
14	MR. MARVIN: Thank you.
15	GOVERNOR CRIST: It has been moved and
16	seconded. Are there any objections? Show it
17	approved without objection.
18	MR. McCARTY: Thank you, Governor.
19	GOVERNOR CRIST: Commissioner, thank you very
20	much.
21	MR. McCARTY: Appreciate very much giving the
22	extended time today.
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Т	CFO SINK: Governor, can I
2	GOVERNOR CRIST: CFO, yes. Forgive me. I'm
3	sorry.
4	CFO SINK: I just wanted to bring up something
5	that came to my attention earlier this week.
6	Obviously, the Legislature is up there making a lot
7	of difficult decisions. And one of the decisions
8	they made was to suspend the Florida Forever Program
9	for the rest of the year. And, of course, all of us
10	as Floridians are disappointed, but those are the
11	tough decisions that are being made.
12	However and I can certainly understand not
13	making further commitments. But there were the
14	last two projects that came before the Cabinet that
15	we approved, which is theoretically the last stop in
16	the process, were have been removed by the
17	Legislature, although the bonding actually had been
18	done and there's there is \$50 million sitting in
19	the bonding account ready, ready to go. We've
20	already issued those bonds.
21	But these two projects, the Rakestraw project
22	and then the other one in Central Florida, that add
23	up to about \$10 million have been excluded. And I
24	just think that's not good business practice, to
25	enter into an agreement and have the sellers think

1	that that was the last stop, and the transaction was
2	ready to be consummated, and have this taken off the
3	table.
4	So I know DEP is not here today, but I would
5	like to ask you to ask DEP to come back to our next
6	meeting and review what the options are. Perhaps we
7	can do we have the ability to decide that the
8	first two projects in the next fiscal year will be
9	these two projects that we had already committed to,
10	or there may be some other options or opportunities.
11	But it's just distressing that we enter into an
12	agreement with sellers and then have to take it back
13	off the table, when we do in fact have the money
14	already there sitting ready to go.
15	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Governor, may I
16	GOVERNOR CRIST: Certainly.
17	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: concur in that?
18	I think that CFO Sink has made a very valid point.
19	We have made obligated decisions here. Obviously,
20	the Legislature can change the funding ground rules
21	anytime they want to do it. If we don't have the
22	money, we don't have the money.
23	On the other hand, it is these projects were
24	important. We wouldn't have made those decisions if

it wasn't. And I would certainly like to think we

1	could reassure those who are involved that we are
2	going to fulfill that commitment at the earliest
3	date possible.
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: I think that's a great
5	suggestion. I will certainly talk with Secretary
6	Sole about that and see what we can do. Given that
7	we are adjourned. Thank you.
8	(Whereupon, the meeting was concluded at 10:45
9	a.m.)
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	1						
	2	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER					
	3						
	4	STATE OF FLORIDA )					
	5	COUNTY OF LEON )					
	6						
Reporter,	7	I, Jo Langston, Registered Professional					
	8	do hereby certify that the foregoing pages 4 through 80,					
	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;					
counsel	12	that I am not a relative or employee or attorney or					
	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 January 2009.					
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	21						
	22	JO LANGSTON					
	23	Registered Professional Reporter					
	24						