THE CABINET

STATE OF FLORIDA

Representing:

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND

STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

The above agencies came to be heard before THE FLORIDA CABINET, Honorable Governor Crist presiding, in the Cabinet Meeting Room, LL-03, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida, on Tuesday, October 27, 2009, commencing at 9:10 a.m.

> Reported by: JO LANGSTON Registered Professional Reporter

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CHARLES H. BRONSON Commissioner of Agriculture

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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	* * *
3	(Commenced at 9:50 a.m.)
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: Each office has reviewed next
5	year's Cabinet schedule. Is there a motion to
б	approve the 2010 Cabinet calendar?
7	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: So moved.
8	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
9	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
10	approved without objection.
11	Our next Cabinet meeting will be Tuesday,
12	November the 17th.
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1 GOVERNOR CRIST: Department of Revenue. Lisa 2 Echeverri. Hi, Lisa. 3 MS. ECHEVERRI: Good morning. 4 GOVERNOR CRIST: Good morning. MS. ECHEVERRI: We have three items on our 5 agenda. Item 1 is approval of the minutes from the б 7 September 29th meeting. Recommend approval. ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move approval. 8 9 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second. GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. 10 Show the 11 minutes approved without objection. MS. ECHEVERRI: Item 2 requests approval to 12 adopt and file Rule 12A-19.080. This rule 13 14 establishes procedures for adjusting communication services tax distributions to local governments. 15 16 This is necessary in order to coordinate with local 17 governments to minimize disruptions to their local budgeting process in making those adjustments. 18 19 Recommend approval. 20 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: So moved. 21 CFO SINK: Second. GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. 22 Show it 23 approved without objection. MS. ECHEVERRI: Item 3 is an issue for 24 discussion only. It is not for voting on today. 25

1 This item was placed on the agenda at the request of 2 CFO Sink. It is related to the taxation of 3 transient rentals. This issue has been around for 4 quite some time, and we have had many discussions 5 with both CFO Sink's office and General McCollum's 6 office in recent months to discuss how the State 7 should move forward on this issue.

8 I want to just give you a little history and 9 maybe some numbers. Florida collects about \$632 10 million annually on the taxation of transient 11 rentals in the state of Florida. Local governments 12 receive an additional 513 million annually.

13 GOVERNOR CRIST: I have a question. What's a 14 transient rental? Is that like a hotel? 15 MS. ECHEVERRI: A transient rental is a -- it's 16 a hotel room. It could be a condominium. It's any 17 rental of a residential unit for less than six 18 months.

19 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you. Sorry.

20 MS. ECHEVERRI: In 2001 and 2003, the state and 21 local governments nationally started to notice a new 22 trend in the way that transient rentals or hotel 23 rooms were sold. It came with the development and 24 burgeoning industry on the Internet, and it was 25 known as the online travel company model.

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In this model about, today, about 30 percent of hotel rooms are sold by brand name online sites -that would be like your typical hotel having its own online site -- and another 15 percent through online travel intermediaries or companies.

There are a couple of models that travel б 7 intermediaries use. One is known as the agent 8 model. This typically is in coordination with a hotel where the travel agent sells the room. 9 10 Payment goes to the hotel, and a commission is paid 11 to that agency. That has been sort of the traditional travel agent model and subject to 12 13 taxation on the full amount charged for the room.

14 Online travel companies also have developed another model for selling hotel rooms called the 15 merchant model. In this model, typically there is 16 17 some relationship between the hotel and the online 18 company through contracts. The online company 19 offers rooms on the Internet. When it secures a 20 buyer for that room, it either has purchased rooms 21 in advance or it will purchase rooms from the hotel 22 at that point at a discounted amount. They sell them to the end consumer at a marked-up amount, and 23 they pay the hotel for the amount of the hotel room 24 at that discounted amount, and they pay tax on that 25

amount.

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2 The issue in question is whether tax should 3 also be collected on the markup amount. And I'll 4 just give you a quick example. In some cases maybe 5 the arrangement is that they can buy the hotel room from the hotel for \$80. They would turn around and б 7 offer that on their Internet site to consumers for 8 \$100. They would collect tax, the hotel would 9 collect tax on the \$80 when it bills the online 10 company.

11 The online companies take the position that 12 their markup is a service charge for the reservation 13 service and not subject to tax. This issue caught 14 the attention of both state and local governments 15 early in 2001, 2003. A number of local governments 16 in Florida and across the country have filed 17 lawsuits, many of which are still pending.

The Department, when it looked at this issue, 18 because the statutes were written back in 1949, 19 20 started to look at whether imposition should be made 21 on that marked-up amount and determined that, like 22 other significant policy issues, we should place the issue back before the Legislature to determine what 23 24 the legislative intent was with respect to this 25 transaction.

Legislation has been filed or introduced in 2 2005, 2006, 2008 and 2009 with no result. With the 3 exception of 2008, the legislation that's been filed 4 has been to tax the increased portion, the marked-up 5 amount. In 2008 it was to clarify that it was not 6 taxable.

As I mentioned, there have also been a number 7 8 of lawsuits. The decision was made to try and get legislative clarification for two reasons. That way 9 10 the determination could be prospective in nature and 11 there would -- it would allow for certainty. It's pretty clear, at least from the local government 12 13 lawsuits, that taking the position that it's taxable 14 will be challenged in courts and the outcome will be determined through the court system. 15

During this same time frame that I mentioned, 16 17 the counties in Florida that have filed lawsuits are Orange County, Leon County -- that case has been 18 dismissed, it was in federal court -- the City of 19 20 Jacksonville, Duval County and Broward County. Many 21 of those actions were for declaratory relief. The 22 Broward County action is actually based on audits 23 done by Broward County.

24 More recently the online travel companies have 25 gone to the federal government, to Congress, and

1 attempted to get amendments to legislation known as 2 the, I'm sorry, as the Federal Travel Promotion Act 3 of 2009, to get an exemption at the federal level or 4 a ban on states from taxing the sale of hotel rooms 5 through the Internet.

6 My understanding is the original intent was to 7 ban the taxation of just the markup amount, but the 8 language was written very broadly, and a number of 9 states became concerned that any sale of a hotel 10 room across the Internet would be completely exempt, 11 having a large fiscal impact on states.

12 The markup on the hotel rooms ranges, from what 13 we can tell, anywhere from about 25 to 45 percent. 14 And an additional issue worth noting -- I went back and listened to a lot of the committee hearings that 15 we had here in Florida in the Legislature. And one 16 17 of the major concerns has been how the amounts are portrayed on the invoices that are provided to 18 consumers. As we mentioned, there's an \$80 charge 19 20 from the hotel to the online intermediary. Assume 21 that the markup was \$20. What the end consumer sees 22 is a charge for the room for booking of \$100.

The online companies typically then show an item called taxes and fees that if you click on that or usually if you click on some icon near the taxes

and fees figure, what you get is an explanation that that is really reimbursement for taxes that they will pay to the hotels and additional fees that they charge.

5 So there is some concern that consumers are not б seeing the actual amount of taxes that are being 7 charged on the rooms and that they may believe that 8 taxes and fees are actually government impositions, 9 not as it's characterized when you read the 10 additional information, that it's reimbursement of taxes and additional amounts. I know this is 11 something that General McCollum has been concerned 12 13 about from a consumer protection aspect.

14 We have a number of people who are here to 15 speak. We have two people representing the Internet online companies and someone from the Florida 16 17 Association of Counties. All right. I'll go ahead and introduce them. Our first speaker is Paul 18 19 Chronis from Duane Morris, or is our first speaker 20 Richard Leavy? Our first speaker is going to be 21 Richard Leavy from Mayer Brown. They represent 22 Orbitz as tax counsel.

23 MR. LEAVY: Thank you very much, Governor,
24 Cabinet. I'm going to try and limit my remarks to
25 the tax issues implicated. I'm a state and local

tax attorney. I spend a lot of time looking at
 sales and use tax laws as well as income tax nexus
 issues and all kinds of local distribution issues
 having to do with revenue brought in.

5 Before I address the Florida-specific statute 6 and its application to this business model, what I'd 7 like to do is touch very briefly upon the nature of 8 the business model. What we have here is really not 9 so much the purchase and resale of a room. The 10 online travel companies as a general proposition 11 don't have any inventory risk.

12 They don't own hotels. They don't manage 13 hotels. They don't have the ability to hand over 14 keys to a particular room. They're not in charge of 15 running the property, and they don't make any 16 decision whether or not the room reservation is 17 accepted or rejected.

18 In fact, there are many instances in which a 19 consumer or guest would like to stay in a room and 20 it's not available, not because the OTC doesn't 21 accept the reservation but because once that 22 reservation is forwarded on to the hotel and payment 23 is made available, the hotel says either we don't 24 have that room available or there's some other issue 25 that would cause them not to accept the booking.

1 If you look at what the OTC does in the market, 2 it's really a consumer resource. The OTC is a 3 provider of comparison shopping and search type 4 services. Comparing it to pre-Internet days, what 5 they're really doing is providing a resource to say 6 these are the available options.

7 If a consumer is sitting in Pennsylvania or 8 Illinois or California and decides that he or she would like to go and stay in a nice warm and sunny 9 10 place and go to the beach, then that person in the 11 old days would have asked a local travel agent or a personal secretary or someone to research what was 12 13 available, find out what the prices are, the 14 availability and make the arrangements, not actually accept the reservation but prepare correspondence 15 and send that forward to the appropriate hotel with 16 17 a request for the reservation.

That's exactly the role that the OTC takes. 18 The OTC acts as an intermediary. To the extent that 19 20 someone wants to stay in a hotel in Tallahassee or Miami or Fort Lauderdale, that person is asking the 21 22 OTC to make the reservation for him or her. And 23 that reservation is then forwarded on to the hotel, 24 who decides to accept or not accept that reservation 25 booking.

1 Shifting to the statute, the nature of the 2 Florida statute on transient occupancies is a 3 privilege tax. It's a tax on the occupation of 4 running a hotel, of running a condominium that is 5 open for, as was pointed out earlier, transient 6 occupancies, someone who is staying for less than 7 six months.

8 To be subject to the tax and to have your 9 revenue subject to the tax, you need to be the party 10 which is actually operating the hotel or condominium 11 or campground or whatever it happens to be or someone who is acting as agent on behalf of that 12 13 operator. So there have been a number of rulings in 14 prior years that say it's not just a question of whether or not you're an operator, but are you 15 acting as agent, are you accepting revenue which is 16 17 going to be attributed to the hotel.

And the Department of Revenue has regularly 18 19 looked at these issues and said, in appropriate 20 circumstances, to the extent that a hotel is 21 accepting revenue, that will be subject to tax. То 22 the extent that someone, such as a travel agent, is 23 accepting revenue on behalf of a hotel, that will 24 also be subject to tax. The difference here is that 25 the OTCs are not acting as agent on behalf of the

1 hotel or the campground or whatever the facility 2 happens to be. The OTCs are acting as an independent service provider who is ultimately 3 4 engaged and paid by the consumer. They are a 5 resource to the consumer. They are providing the б consumer with options to select facilities, to make 7 comparison pricing evaluations, to see what's 8 available and to make decisions based on that 9 information.

10 And while the economic model is such that there 11 is a total purchase price paid to the hotel, there is an additional amount of money which goes to the 12 online travel company, and the online travel 13 14 company, as this independent actor, is not responsible to report that amount to the hotel and 15 the hotel has no claim to it, and the hotel can't 16 17 demand services and has no right to an accounting. 18 It's just an independent market actor. And the 19 independent market actor is being paid for its 20 services.

21 Now, we're not saying that these services 22 couldn't be taxable, but if they're going to be 23 taxable, they should be taxable for what they are, 24 and that's a service. I know that there is a 25 history of attempts to tax services in Florida as

there have been in many jurisdictions. But if you evaluate what the transaction is, if you look at the contracts, if you look at the arrangement which is entered into by the consumer and the OTC and the hotel, it's clear that this is a service.

6 And while Florida generally doesn't tax 7 services, it could, so long as the services are 8 appropriately taxed to the right jurisdiction, 9 meaning the consumer is properly located and meaning 10 that there is jurisdiction to tax that particular 11 transaction.

But what we have in a number of jurisdictions which are trying to impose their occupancy taxes, their privilege taxes on this model, is looking to the wrong party. So, for example, you've got some jurisdictions which are amending their statutes to try and encompass these types of transactions.

And, again, we're not saying that that couldn't 18 be done. But the statute in Florida as written is a 19 20 privilege tax. It's a tax on the privilege of 21 running a business which provides transient 22 occupancies. And that's not what the OTCs do. The OTCs are generally online companies that have 23 offices in places other than Florida. It's a bunch 24 25 of people sitting behind computer screens. They

don't run hotels. They don't provide housekeeping.
 They don't hand over the keys. They are not the
 ones who make the decision as to whether or not
 there is going to be a rental.

5 And as long as those distinctions and those 6 facts are recognized, I think it's clear under the 7 Florida statute that the tax as it currently exists 8 can and should not be imposed, not that it couldn't 9 be amended, but as it exists, it shouldn't be 10 imposed. Thank you.

11 MR. CHRONIS: Good morning. Thank you for 12 allowing me some brief time to speak. My name is 13 Paul Chronis, and I'm with Duane Morris. And while 14 I'm here on behalf of Orbitz Worldwide, I wanted to 15 talk about --

16 CFO SINK: Excuse me. I couldn't -- would you 17 repeat your name and your affiliation, please.

18 MR. CHRONIS: I sure will. It's Paul Chronis.
19 My last name is spelled C-H-R-O-N-I-S, and I'm with
20 the law firm of Duane Morris.

21 CFO SINK: And who are you representing,

22 please?

23 MR. CHRONIS: Orbitz Worldwide.

24 CFO SINK: Excuse me. I thought the previous25 speaker was representing Orbitz.

1 MR. CHRONIS: As well. 2 CFO SINK: So what's the difference between the two of you? 3 MR. CHRONIS: An interesting question that I 4 could give you a lot of answers. Specifically to 5 this, though -б 7 CFO SINK: Just give me the right answer. 8 MR. CHRONIS: The right answer is that I wanted 9 to talk more about the occupancy tax issues 10 generally. Richard focused more on the specific tax 11 and how the tax might apply. I want to talk a little bit more about the background of the issue 12 13 and what it is that the online travel companies do. 14 CFO SINK: Okay. MR. CHRONIS: And the reason that I want to do 15 that, the reason why Orbitz wants to do that is 16 17 because, you know, these companies know and care about tourism, and there's no question that you know 18 and care about tourism. And it's important to 19 20 understand what they do in terms of generating tax dollars for the State of Florida. 21 22 So they do two good things. They stimulate 23 travel. They generate tax revenues. And they do it 24 for all shapes and sizes of hotels and motels. They do it for the large chains. They do it for the 25

1 smaller businesses. Read that as the mom and pop 2 operations. As a fundamental proposition, what the 3 online travel companies do is they put heads in 4 beds. They bring people to the state of Florida 5 that otherwise might not have come if they couldn't 6 get the value that they got through the online 7 travel companies.

And there's a big benefit there. And it's not 8 9 just the generation of whatever occupancy taxes 10 might apply. When they get here, they go to 11 restaurants. When they get here, they go shopping. When they get here, they go to shows. They do all 12 13 of that tax-generating activity that's important. 14 And it multiplies. It's not just a matter of the occupation tax. It's all of those other collateral 15 taxes that will get paid when someone comes to visit 16 17 Florida. A simple proposition, it's self-evident, but if they don't come, none of those other taxes 18 19 get paid.

How do they do that? How are they putting heads in beds? Well, the online travel companies spend a lot of money putting together some very user-friendly, consumer-friendly websites. And on those websites they advertise. They advertise jurisdictions like Florida. And they do it in a way

that is very easy for the consumers to use.

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2 My father is 85 years old. He's never met a computer that he likes, ever. But, but he likes 3 4 coming to Florida more. I'm from Chicago. He likes 5 coming to Florida more than he hates computers. And even more than coming to Florida, he likes a good б value. And so he is, at 85 and a hater of 7 8 computers, a sophisticated user of online travel 9 company services.

10 I call my dad out only because it's a good 11 example of how broad, widespread the use of these online travel companies are. And as I travel and 12 talk about these issues, I'm not surprised at all 13 14 when, even when someone might be an adversary, will say, oh, sure, I use your company or one of the 15 others. And they do because they are a good value 16 17 and they are easy to use.

I mentioned before the mom and pop operations, the smaller hotels. How exactly are the online travel companies helping them? Well, if you are a major hotel chain, your name is out there. Advertising helps, but people already know who you are.

24 If you're a mom and pop operation, you can go 25 on Orbitz, for example, or one of the other online

travel companies and get national exposure. You can bring in people to the state of Florida from all around the country simply by putting your rooms, making them available for a reservation on these websites.

6 And so that is yet another way that the online 7 travel companies are bringing people into the state 8 of Florida so they can spend their hard-earned 9 dollars here.

10 A couple of other points just very briefly before I conclude. There's been a lot of 11 misinformation out there about what the online 12 13 travel companies do and what they don't do. What's 14 absolutely clear is that they generate tax revenues. What's absolutely clear is that they are good for 15 consumers because they do provide a very good value 16 17 or they wouldn't be used as much as they are.

What's not so clear is some of the things that 18 have been said about their business model and how 19 20 the business model operates. And I've heard 21 firsthand what they have -- what people have been 22 told about the workings of the business model. I won't get into the details, but I can tell you that 23 24 what's been said is not always accurate. In fact, 25 many times it's quite far from being accurate.

1 The last point that I would make is there are a 2 lot of jurisdictions that have looked at this issue. 3 When I say this issue, I'm referring to the 4 occupancy tax issue generally, should that markup or 5 service fee that the online travel companies charge 6 actually be subject to tax.

7 And a lot of those jurisdictions have pulled 8 out their ordinances, have analyzed them, have 9 looked at them and said, you know what? It doesn't 10 apply. And, frankly, while we would like to try to 11 get tourist revenues, we can't even push this act, 12 what the online travel companies do, to fit within 13 the confines of that occupancy tax ordinance.

So there was a mention of the fact that there are suits out there. There are. But there's a lot of cities, municipalities, counties and others that have occupancy taxes that have chosen not to pursue this because they know that the occupancy tax does not apply to them.

20 My final point is I'd like to reserve, if I 21 could, to respond to anyone else who might address 22 these issues. Thank you.

MS. ECHEVERRI: The next speaker is Sarah
Blakely, representing the Florida Association of
Counties.

1 MS. BLAKELY: Thank you, Governor, Cabinet. 2 I'm Sarah Blakely, representing the Florida 3 Association of Counties, whom I serve as special tax 4 counsel. We've been interested in this issue for 5 almost a decade now because it's very important to 6 Florida's counties.

7 Florida's counties get sales tax revenue from 8 hotel occupancy, the transient rental tax, both through revenue-sharing dollars from the State, from 9 10 local option sales taxes that are imposed by the 11 voters in counties throughout the state, as well as the tourist development tax, which in and of itself 12 13 applies only to these transient rentals, these hotel 14 rentals.

Listening to the last two speakers, my head is 15 kind of spinning about what the law is. Let me 16 17 assure you that from our standpoint, what the tourist development tax says and what the state tax 18 19 says is that the tax is due on the total 20 consideration paid. The total consideration paid, 21 in the instance of every one of those taxes, is the 22 amount that the consumer pays for the hotel room. 23 And that is the so-called marked-up rate. 24 Now, there are probably lots of different

25 business models that the various online travel

companies have. But the bottom line is, when the consumer pays that hundred dollars plus their markup, the service charges and fees and taxes that the online travel companies also charge, the amount of tax is due on the total amount and not the amount that the online travel companies pay to the hotels.

7 It's a legal argument, to be sure, but it is 8 one that's very important. It's a legal argument 9 that's being made throughout this state. Orange 10 County has a lawsuit. They filed a declaratory 11 action against some of the online travel companies. The trial court dismissed the action as a 12 13 declaratory action. They appealed to the Fifth 14 District Court of Appeal.

The Fifth District Court of Appeal said that a 15 declaratory action is an appropriate mechanism to 16 17 determine what is and what is not taxable. Broward County, on the other hand, filed an audit and 18 audited the companies first. And after the audit 19 20 was completed, the online travel companies said, 21 doesn't matter what the audit says, it's not 22 taxable, and they filed a suit here in Leon County 23 circuit court.

An additional lawsuit has recently been filedin the Southern District federal court in Florida by

1 Monroe County. So there's a lot of action going on 2 in the courts because it is a legal issue. In 3 addition to that, I think that there are five or six 4 counties that are going to file a lawsuit in Leon 5 County Circuit Court coming up this week.

б So it's an important issue. We've been 7 following it and pushing the issue not only in the 8 legislative process over the years but also in the judicial process. From our standpoint, it's not 9 10 only a revenue issue, although that is very 11 important to us because, as they have pointed out, the tourist development tax anyway is a tax that is 12 13 imposed and designed to encourage tourism as a big 14 part of our economic engine, both locally and statewide. 15

16 It's also important because of the unfair 17 disadvantage suffered by our main street hoteliers. 18 The ones that don't advertise on these companies 19 pay -- their customers pay a higher tax right now 20 than those that do advertise. That's an unfair 21 disadvantage to our mom and pop hotels.

In addition to that, it's very deceptive what the online travel companies do in not separately stating the taxes that they pay and that are owed in Florida. But the law is very clear. I think the

1 memo that the Department of Revenue circulated on 2 the issue is very clear that in order to inform the consumer what the tax is owed, you have to -- every 3 4 dealer, every sales tax dealer, every collector of 5 sales tax has to separately state those taxes so that the consumer will know what the State is б 7 charging and what the hotel is charging. So that is 8 a very important issue. And the way they do it now 9 seems to me deceptive.

10 We would urge you to take some action here. We've tried legislatively. We've got stuff going in 11 the judicial branch. At this point you all have 12 13 several options before you. We would urge you to 14 consider and -- consider filing a dec action, a declaratory action and getting the judicial branch 15 to determine what's taxable and what's not, or to do 16 17 an audit and then file a lawsuit.

We would encourage you, at this point, so much money is at stake, it's been unresolved for so long, it would be nice now for you all to take a leadership role and make a determination that this is an important issue and have it resolved. I'll be glad to answer any questions.

24 GOVERNOR CRIST: CFO?

25 CFO SINK: Thank you, Governor. I don't have a

question for you. I just want to make some general
 comments. Thank you, Lisa.

3 Governor, the reason I asked the Department of Revenue and Lisa to bring this up is because over 4 5 the course of the past year or so numerous private б law firms actually have come. Some of them are 7 in state, some are out of state, but they're 8 reputable law firms who have come and said that there's a strong belief that these companies have, 9 10 in fact -- in the example that was given before, you 11 go online, you get a -- you, the consumer, get a hotel room for \$100, but the online provider has 12 13 been only remitting to the state or the local 14 government the tax on the \$80 and that, in effect, that they have been pocketing the difference between 15 the sales tax collected from the consumer and from 16 17 what they have been remitting on their wholesale -on their wholesale value. 18

And, in fact, there are numerous lawsuits that have been filed all around the country. And as we've seen here, even Florida local governments believe, in fact, that these companies have been underreporting the dollars that are owed to the State. And, in fact, some of the companies have in fact disclosed this on their financial statements

and have set up reserves of tens if not hundreds of
 millions of dollars potentially.

3 So it certainly got the attention of me and the 4 lawyers in my department. And so we have been 5 working with Lisa and the Department of Revenue. 6 And the bottom line is that we've been in limbo, and 7 we've been in limbo for years and years and years 8 and years, and there have been various legislation 9 passed or not passed.

Well, now we're at a point where the local governments have taken their own -- are taking their own action, as we heard. The State could potentially just join in one of their suits. We could continue to do nothing and be in limbo. We could probably do our own audit.

And I just wanted to bring it because I think 16 17 that we ought to do something. And I'm going to --I'm not the lawyer in the crowd here. And I know, 18 General McCollum, that our staffs have been meeting, 19 20 and this is something that your legal staff has been 21 aware of for two or three years now. And I just 22 hope that our lawyers might get together and resolve some action as opposed to just being in limbo and 23 24 guessing.

And, in fact, you know, we're in such dire

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straits here, this is obviously big money, over a
 billion dollars collected in this kind of tax,
 between the local governments and the state
 government, and I'm just interested in fairness.
 And I certainly am not interested in seeing the
 online companies pocket our money, if that's the
 case to be made.

8 So I just wanted, by way of explanation, to say 9 why I was interested in bringing it up to the 10 Cabinet, because Revenue is a Cabinet agency, and I 11 do believe that our lawyers ought to figure out a 12 plan of action.

13 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you. General. 14 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you very much, Governor. Our team has been working with the 15 CFO's attorneys. We appreciate that cooperation. 16 17 We've spent quite a bit of time, as Lisa knows, exploring this issue. We have actually had an 18 investigation of several of these companies ongoing 19 20 for some time now.

21 Could you explain to us, Lisa, what would be 22 involved if we went the audit trail? That is a 23 concern to some of the legal experts involved in 24 this, because of the potential delays, 25 administrative proceedings, et cetera, that are

involved in your undertaking what is loosely termed
 an audit. Could you explain that, as opposed to a
 declaratory judgment action, which some of the
 counties have been doing.

5 MS. ECHEVERRI: I guess the typical process for 6 an audit is we would notice taxpayers that we were 7 going to come in to audit. We have to give them 60 8 days to get their books and records in order. 9 Typically, we go in and, depending on the issues, an 10 audit can take anywhere from several weeks, months, 11 to much longer.

12 Once we go through the audit process, we issue 13 a notice of intent. They have some informal rights 14 to have informal conferences with us at that point. 15 Eventually it gets to the point where we've issued a 16 notice of assessment. Then they have 60 days to 17 file for an informal conference in our technical 18 section.

Once we've issued a notice of decision from our technical section, they have an additional 60 days to file in circuit court. That's the time line for that process.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: The discussion that
Lisa and I have had, that we've had with the
Department, just so everybody knows, is about the

various possibilities that are out there to explore how to resolve this. Obviously, the Legislature has not done so. That's been what you've described, the preferred course the Department has had in the past.

5 The second thing would be for your department to do that audit. And then if you choose or I guess б 7 we choose, or the body, either the Attorney 8 General's Office or some outside counsel could be 9 engaged to pursue litigation to collect presumably 10 what would be determined to be back revenues that 11 are not paid, assuming the statute were in fact 12 correct.

13 The third method would be what some of the 14 counties have done, and that would be for our office 15 or presumably the Department to file for a 16 declaratory judgment by a court to determine what 17 the law is, which of course is the least expensive 18 of these. What you're describing, I assume, would 19 incur considerable expense.

20 And if a lawsuit were filed in the interim 21 before the audit was completed or in other cases 22 maybe even with the pending lawsuits these counties 23 have, there could be an argument, my lawyers tell 24 me, that we would have not exhausted our 25 administrative remedies, or that they wouldn't have

been exhausted, which is the legal term for saying
 the judge couldn't make a decision, the cases would
 be stayed.

4 And what's happening in a lot of the other 5 states, why the litigation has gone on so long is б there are those claims. And the travel services 7 that we've heard from this morning have very good 8 lawyers, two of whom are here this morning, and they 9 have delayed the decision-making in most of those states for a long time, and they've been very 10 11 expensive lawsuits.

So I think that's the reason, if that explains 12 13 it for you, Governor and CFO Sink and Mr. Bronson, 14 why this has taken us a while to deliberate it. But we have been spending a good deal of time with it 15 with Lisa, and we want to do what's right. And we 16 17 will -- we would all like to see the law clarified, I think, in this process. And I'm sure that you're 18 19 going to see some more activity, as the counties 20 mentioned here and in the very, very near future, 21 several of them have joined together. I don't know 22 if I'm at liberty to talk about all of that. But 23 they will be filing, I think, another major lawsuit 24 very shortly, is my understanding.

25 Anyway, I wanted to clarify that as well.

We're very engaged on the subject. And if the other
 members of the Cabinet wish to engage in a
 discussion this morning, that would be helpful, and
 we would welcome it.

5 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you. Commissioner. 6 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Thank you, Governor. 7 This discussion is going to have a pretty good bit 8 of impact on my consumer services division of the 9 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service, 10 since we regulate sellers of travel in the state of 11 Florida.

I know that's going to shock a lot of people because most people don't know that. But the point is, the impact that's going to take place, whether it becomes a lawsuit as to what the law really says and what -- the availability of collecting that tax. I know the counties are feeling a pinch right now for a number of reasons.

I also am concerned that we get it right, whatever that right is going to be. And it may take a court to decide that. And I think the audit is going to show how many nights have been sold in Florida and what that difference is going to be certainly and, in money, whether that money was a true service or whether there was somehow a

1 delineation of tax dollars that was held off.

And I also -- it looks to me like -- and I'm not an attorney, but the decision as to whether that person paid \$100 to the person giving the service or paid their hotel bill at \$80 and that's what was taxed, it seems to me that's what the real issue is going to come down to.

8 I'm also concerned from another angle. Right 9 now we're in economic tough times. People will 10 travel or not travel depending on how much money 11 they've got to spend to go where they're wanting to 12 go. And we collect taxes on car rentals and we 13 collect taxes at both the local and state level 14 whenever you check into a hotel.

And I remember when the tax came in that said if you live within the state, that we won't collect this tax from you, but they always did collect that tax. When you were in Miami and came to Tallahassee or Jacksonville or wherever, that tax was collected anyway. So those are all issues that I think some of this may delineate over time.

It appears to me this thing is going to have to go to a court as to what the real issue is and then give us some idea of where we're going to have to go.

1 I certainly am not willing to take a vote today 2 on anything until I get a better picture of what we've got here concerning this issue. If people are 3 4 selling travel to Florida and they can get people to 5 come down by doing ads that get people to come to б Florida, then more power to them, because we 7 certainly need the people here to help build our 8 economy up. 9 But as a statement to this Cabinet and the 10 Governor, I just wouldn't feel right making any kind 11 of vote today on this issue until we get a real definition from a court or somebody as to what we're 12 13 dealing with here. 14 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Commissioner. CFO SINK: Governor --15 16 GOVERNOR CRIST: CFO. I think your microphone 17 is not on. CFO SINK: Sorry. I think this was brought as 18 a discussion item at any rate. I'm just curious to 19 20 know, I'm just interested in knowing where we go from here. What is the -- I think it obviously 21 22 should be in your court, General McCollum. Is this something that you're going to come back in a month 23 24 or six months or a year or -- it's been in limbo for years now, almost a decade. 25

1 GOVERNOR CRIST: Excuse me. I just had a 2 couple of questions, if I might. Lisa, I think you 3 mentioned during your opening discussion that in 4 2008 there was a ruling or something that it was not 5 taxable? Is that what you said? MS. ECHEVERRI: For a number of years -б 7 GOVERNOR CRIST: A declaration or something? 8 MS. ECHEVERRI: For a number of years we have 9 sort of stood on the sidelines trying to get 10 legislative clarification of the issue, since it is 11 such a significant issue, similar to how we did with Internet access and substitute systems for 12 communications services tax. And for a number of 13 14 years legislation has either been attempted or amendments have been worked on. 15 Those years are 2005, 2006, 2008 and 2009. 16 17 2008 is significant in that that is the year that the clarification that was filed in legislation was 18 19 to clarify that it was not taxable, that the markup 20 was not taxable. None of that legislation that's 21 been proposed or worked on has passed the 22 Legislature.

GOVERNOR CRIST: I see, okay. I appreciate
that. There's many ways of looking at this. And,
you know, I had some reputable law firms come to the

1 Governor's Office with this issue, too. And my 2 feeling is, I guess, similar to the Commissioner's, 3 that to have an opportunity for more people to come 4 and visit our state and, as one of the presenters 5 mentioned, go to our restaurants and go to theme б parks perhaps in Central Florida, what have you, I 7 think it's a good thing. And it would concern me if 8 this panel moves in a direction of trying to add an additional burden or tax on those who want to travel 9 10 to the Sunshine State and help provide jobs to 11 people throughout Florida.

And I heard the representative from the 12 13 Association of Counties, but I can tell you, there 14 are people in those counties who are a little frustrated with the county governments. And, you 15 know, we have tried to reduce the property tax 16 17 burden on the people of Florida. And regrettably some, not all, but some counties have then turned 18 19 around and raised the millage on the backs of those 20 people in the face of that. And it frustrates the 21 people, the home owners of our state.

22 And so to discuss another possible additional 23 revenue source for counties, instead of trying to 24 reduce the burden of taxation, I can't go along with 25 it.

1 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Governor, may I

2 make a clarification?

3 GOVERNOR CRIST: Of course, please.

4 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I think it's 5 important, and Lisa can comment on this, but it's my understanding, because we've looked at this so long, б 7 that we're not talking here about whether there's a 8 new revenue source. The online services, these 9 Orbitz and Travelocity and those folks, collect 10 roughly the same amount from the consumer with or 11 without submitting a tax.

The question is whether they're collecting a 12 13 tax already and then keeping it. That's the issue. 14 If they are -- if we were going to add a tax, I would be very much against it altogether, too. And 15 yet the question, I believe I'm right, is whether or 16 17 not we have them collecting and pocketing a tax or are they collecting and pocketing what they say they 18 are, which is a service that isn't a tax. In other 19 20 words, are they collecting something that's already 21 owed to us, that if you bought that service directly 22 from the hotel, you would be paying, which the mom 23 and pops do pay. But that doesn't mean there would 24 be any additional cost.

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I remember when Reubin Askew ran for governor a

1 few years ago, remember when he had the shirt from 2 Georgia and the shirt from Florida and he bought it at J.C. Penney's? I guess Governor Askew may be 3 4 watching this. He watches a lot of these. But I 5 remember this really well because his argument about б the sales tax on the shirts was, we didn't have one at the time in Florida, and the price of the shirts 7 8 were exactly the same.

9 And I think that's what we have here. In his 10 case he actually was proposing a new tax. In our 11 case -- I believe I'm right, and I'd like Lisa to 12 clarify that -- the issue is whether they are not 13 paying a tax that's already owed, not a question of 14 an additional tax. Could you explain that? Am I 15 right?

MS. ECHEVERRI: Clearly tax on transient rentals is not a new tax. I mean, it's been in the law since 1949. It's an existing tax. The question that's been raised is, you know, what is the tax base, does it include the amounts of this markup.

21 One of the issues that I think has been of 22 great concern, both when I went back and listened to 23 the legislative committee meetings and talked to 24 both CFO Sink's office and your office, General 25 McCollum, is that the way that the online companies

portray their charges on their websites is they show a room rate. I'm just using that example that we used earlier. Even though they may be paying \$80 to the hotel for that room, they show the room rate as \$100.

Then they have a separate line item that is б 7 called taxes and fees. That amount typically is --8 replicates about what the tax would be usually, a little more. There's usually an icon next to it 9 10 where the words "taxes and fees" are highlighted. 11 If a consumer were inclined to click on that, they would get a three- to six-page explanation that what 12 13 that taxes and fees charge really is is 14 reimbursement of taxes that the online company will pay to the hotel on that room rate, the \$80, 15 although it never tells you the room rate, and 16 17 additional service fees.

18 The online company's position is that that 19 markup amount is a service charge, not the 20 collection of rental for the room. So I think there is -- there has been a lot of concern that the way 21 22 that it's portrayed, it gives the impression that that is a government imposition of taxes in that 23 amount and that when you're booking that room, 24 you're paying \$100 plus taxes, even though there is 25

1 further explanation on the websites.

2 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you. I appreciate that. I just wanted to clarify it, 3 4 Governor, because I think that is a concern we all 5 have that you've expressed. We don't want -- I don't want to see new taxes, and I certainly don't б 7 want -- I don't think any of us want to see a 8 discouragement of a policy, a company like online 9 travel services being able to do something like 10 this.

11 The question is, are they living up to our law. 12 I think that's really the issue, are they paying the 13 taxes they should or are they pocketing something 14 they shouldn't.

15 GOVERNOR CRIST: Lisa, did you say that there 16 are several lawsuits that are pending already from 17 different municipalities, counties, Orange County 18 among them?

MS. ECHEVERRI: Orange County has a lawsuit pending, City of Jacksonville, Duval County. Broward County has a lawsuit pending that's actually based on audits that they performed, and I think I heard an additional one this morning, Monroe County, that I hadn't heard, that I didn't have in my list, so --

1 GOVERNOR CRIST: Is it fair or unfair to say 2 that those lawsuits or that litigation will have a 3 conclusion at some time that we might be able to 4 learn from, instead of spending more money to pursue 5 additional litigation?

MS. ECHEVERRI: Certainly the position the б 7 Department has taken is to wait for guidance from 8 the courts through the decision in those lawsuits or 9 through legislation. The one thing that you should 10 be aware of is that there are different statutes 11 that we are talking about here. The state statute that imposes tax on transient rentals uses the 12 13 phrase "total rental charged."

14 I think the local government statutes that impose tax on the same tax base use the phrase 15 16 "total consideration charged." Those local 17 government statutes were enacted later, so there could be an implication that those were a later 18 19 expression of the Legislature and that the terms 20 used were a little broader in terms of total consideration charged. So we were looking to those 21 lawsuits for guidance, once decided, on this issue. 22 23 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: And that

24 distinction or other distinctions have been why 25 we've been in such lengthy discussions with the

1	Department over what the right course for the State
2	would be, Governor.
3	GOVERNOR CRIST: Any other comments or
4	discussion? Thank you, Lisa.
5	MS. ECHEVERRI: Thank you.
6	GOVERNOR CRIST: It's a good discussion.
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1 GOVERNOR CRIST: Board of Trustees, Secretary 2 Sole. MR. SOLE: Good morning, Governor, Cabinet 3 4 members. Item Number 1 is submittal of the minutes for the September 15th, 2009 Cabinet meeting. 5 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion to accept. б 7 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second. GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. 8 Show the 9 minutes approved without objection. 10 MR. SOLE: Thank you. Item Number 2, this is 11 request approval for -- to publish proposed revisions to Rule Chapter 18-24, Florida 12 Administrative Code. This is the Acquisition and 13 Restoration Council's Florida Forever land 14 acquisition and management rule. 15 16 As the Board may recall, in 2008 the 17 Legislature passed Senate Bill 542. This bill not only extended the Florida Forever program for ten 18 years, it also provided some direction to the 19 20 Acquisition and Restoration Council to revise its 21 rule to better establish criteria for selection and 22 ranking of the Florida Forever projects. 23 The Board of Trustees probably recalls that 24 currently, when we present the Florida Forever list

25 to the Board, there is an A List, a B List, and

within the A List a top 21. What the rule primarily does -- and it reflects the statutory changes, but one of the more substantive changes that the rule goes into is it changes the Acquisition and Restoration Council's prioritization protocols and process.

And what we do now or what, if this rule is
passed, what you would see is Florida Forever
projects categorized into five different categories.
And those categories include critical natural lands,
partnerships or regional incentives, substantially
complete projects, climate change and less than fee.

13 So if this rule is approved, what would be 14 brought back to the Board of Trustees for final 15 consideration would be a Florida Forever list that 16 has projects ranked within these five categories.

I will tell you that the rule-making process
has been very robust. We've had some 11 days of
individual actual workshops. Input has been
tremendous from stakeholders, the Acquisition and
Restoration Council itself, individuals, program
managers within the Division of Forestry.

And at this time what we're again requesting is permission to go ahead and publish this proposed rule. If approved, we would then publish it within

the Florida Administrative Weekly. It would give the opportunity for additional public input. If a hearing is requested, we would have a hearing. It also will start the process working with the Joint Administrative Procedures Committee to have them begin to review the rule.

7 If all goes well and we get good feedback, we 8 would then come back to the Board of Trustees for final approval of the rule by the Board. The goal 9 10 of this effort is, we also want to present this rule 11 to the Legislature and, by law, need to present this rule to the Legislature by basically February of 12 2010. And with that, I'd be glad to answer any 13 14 questions on the rule.

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15 GOVERNOR CRIST: General.
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16 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I just want a 17 clarification, Mike. Why do you feel it's important 18 to make the change? Why do we need the new 19 categories? I mean, Florida Forever has been there 20 and doing well. Why do we need to do this?

21 MR. SOLE: I think there's merit, General, in 22 looking at some of these categories that the 23 Legislature identified. It provides us a little 24 simplicity in what we're trying to target. When you 25 think of challenges that we have today, you have a

list of 109 projects going 1 through 109 are on the
 A List or B List.

3 Here you'll be able to see projects that are, 4 something that Commissioner Bronson likes to bring 5 up, less than fee. Here is a grouping of less than б fee projects that we want to prioritize. And you'll 7 see a priority in that less than fee. So it gives 8 better direction in these categories of where the agency and the Division of State Lands and the Board 9 10 of Trustees can pursue some of the priorities that 11 we're trying to accomplish in Florida Forever.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you.
 Commissioner Bronson.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: I realize that this is 14 part of the makeup, I guess based on how the law was 15 passed on these issues, but I'm kind of concerned 16 17 about what does climate change, as a category, if you -- it's like doctors and lawyers. You throw 18 19 them all in the same room and they're going to have 20 differences of opinion as to what any certain one 21 issue means. We just heard that.

I'm a little concerned about what implication climate change has on the issue of acquisition. Do you have any solid leads on this one?

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MR. SOLE: I do, Commissioner. I think there's

two scenarios in which -- that come to mind right away. We may be looking at -- we talked previously about carbon sequestration and how public lands themselves present a beneficial carbon sequestration opportunity to address climate change. So you may see projects that are there to further expand that carbon sequestration potential on public lands.

8 You also may see projects that relate to 9 adaptation and the changing landscape as a result of 10 climate change. If we have sea level rise and we 11 want to preserve certain critical habitats and allow some adaptation to those habitats, it may be 12 13 worthwhile to buy some property which, I like to 14 call, is a little uphill, because uphill is sooner or later going to get potentially wetter. 15

So we may begin to look in that forethought process of what lands in the future do we need to acquire to deal with adaptation associated with climate change and whether it's increased range of species that we're trying to protect or whether it's dealing with sea level rise and other challenges of climate change.

23 So I think it's a reasonable category. It will 24 be -- I will tell you unquestionably it will be 25 interesting in placing any individual Florida

Forever project into one of these categories because
 they all have -- or a lot of projects have multiple
 benefits.

4 But I think that's something that will be done 5 very publicly. We will be working with the б Acquisition and Restoration Council. And as you 7 know, that will also come before the Board of Trustees. So I expect there will be a little bit 8 more dialogue on why is this Florida Forever project 9 10 in this category versus this other. So I think it 11 will be a worthwhile process.

12 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: One more question, and 13 that question goes back to a question I asked quite 14 a few meetings ago. Do we have any figure on how 15 much land Florida needs to complete their Florida 16 Forever P2000 -- how much land that number is going 17 to be?

I'm still concerned that we're taking such large amounts off, with no taxes being paid to the local or anybody else, and the jobs and all of that that goes with it and the gross domestic product that we're not producing there anymore. And I realize that doesn't bother a lot of people as much as it bothers me.

But when I look at the economy of the state of

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1 Florida and how much land is off the tax roll, which 2 is substantial in this state, substantially more than some people will give it credit, that it is 3 4 having an economic impact on the state as well. And 5 we've still got to keep it up. So we still have to protect against invasive species of different types б 7 and protect our own natural environment and our own 8 plant and animal species that are native to Florida.

9 And all of this is having quite an impact on 10 the total amount of money we're having to spend on 11 these issues and the total amount of tax dollars no 12 longer coming to local communities and the State of 13 Florida as well.

So I still need to know, does anybody have any idea what that number is yet? We're over -- a third or more of the state is in state and federal environmentally protected lands, and that doesn't count any of the other properties that are off the tax roll. That's just those properties off the tax roll.

21 So as we ask people to pay higher taxes at the 22 local level to make up for the taxes that we're not 23 collecting, that might have some emphasis on why 24 we're being asked to pay more money at the local 25 level, because they're losing. And that does have

-- and I don't want people to take this lightly, and
 I don't take it lightly.

3 It's not a matter of not wanting to protect 4 natural resources, because I love natural resources. 5 But there is going to be a break point as to the economic viability of this state and each county in б this state based on some of these issues that 7 we're -- we all as voters of the state have voted to 8 do this, but we certainly need to know what that 9 10 number is before we get into a real economic problem 11 in this state. I'm hoping to hear that number at 12 some point in time.

13 MR. SOLE: I don't have a number.

14 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: I love -- he and I have 15 talked about this before. He knows this is one of 16 my hot button issues.

17 MR. SOLE: Let me tell you, Commissioner, this is the good news. When you look at the changes that 18 19 were created in the statute and obviously that are 20 now implemented through this rule, it actually tries 21 to get at some of what you're talking about. For 22 example, this category of projects, by saying what are the critical natural lands, there's this 23 category that says critical natural lands, these are 24 25 lands that currently do not have significant

1 conservation acquisition, either from state, federal 2 or local government, and these are habitats that unless we move forward, they truly could be lost. 3 4 So we have that category saying these are 5 really important habitats that we're under -- basically we haven't established adequate б 7 protections and we may be in fear of losing them 8 forever for the future of Florida. We then have a partnership or regional 9 10 incentive. A lot of these are going to be our 11 military buffering projects. Clearly we've had a great relationship with our Department of Defense 12 13 units here in the state of Florida in trying to 14 establish adequate military buffering but also conservation lands, the greenway that goes in the 15 Panhandle of the state of Florida that allows for 16 17 continued basically air exercises in that region.

Substantially complete, these are projects that 18 we've started, that are almost complete, shouldn't 19 20 we finish them off. These are great goals to have, 21 to try to get to where we need to end up with. So I 22 think that largely the legislation and this rule is trying to get at some of the issues that you're 23 raising. We're not just running out and throwing 24 projects on the list, because we're trying to focus 25

1	our efforts, through the Florida Forever program, to
2	make sure we get those most critical lands in the
3	next ten years. And I think we're trying to look at
4	it in that light, too. But I don't have a single
5	number for you.
6	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 2?
7	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: So moved.
8	CFO SINK: Second.
9	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
10	approved without objection.
11	MR. SOLE: Thank you.
12	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Secretary.
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1 GOVERNOR CRIST: State Board of Administration, 2 Ash Williams. Morning, Ash. MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning, Governor, 3 4 Trustees. Item 1, request approval of the minutes of September 29. 5 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: So moved. б 7 CFO SINK: Second. GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. 8 Show the 9 minutes approved without objection. MR. WILLIAMS: Item 2 has been withdrawn. 10 Item 11 3 is the quarterly report of the Protecting Florida's Investments Act. We report two companies 12 being removed from the Sudan scrutinized list, three 13 companies being added to the Sudan scrutinized list 14 and two companies being added to the Iran 15 scrutinized list. 16 17 I would also report that over the course of the period, we did find two holdings through our 18 controls that should not have been in the portfolio 19 20 were added to the portfolio. They've since been exited and fortunately, if not coincidentally, at a 21 22 profit. But I did want to make that known to you. 23 So we request action on that item. ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I would move Item 24 25 3.

1 CFO SINK: Second. 2 GOVERNOR CRIST: Show it approved without objection. 3 4 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: May I interrupt, Governor? I believe that we have to have a motion 5 on withdrawal. Even though you have said that you б 7 are withdrawing it, Ash, I think we have to do that. So I would move Item 2 be withdrawn. 8 9 GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a second? 10 CFO SINK: Second. GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. 11 Show it withdrawn. 12 MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Item 4, request 13 approval of a draft letter to the Joint Legislative 14 15 Auditing Committee, affirming that the trustees have 16 reviewed and approved the monthly Local Government 17 Investment Pool/Florida Prime summary reports. And I would note that there are no material issues on 18 19 any front relating to the Local Government Pool.

20 GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 4? 21 CFO SINK: Move it.

22 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.

23 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it24 approved without objection.

25 CFO SINK: Governor, I have some comments, if

1 you don't mind.

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CFO SINK: A couple of things, Ash. One is 3 4 that my staff brought to my attention that the -- on 5 the liability side of the funding ratio for the retirement system, which is -- the liability side б 7 meaning the consideration of the future payments 8 that are going to have to be made by the State to the people who benefit from the retirement system, 9 10 that they have come back and, I guess, noticed us or notified us that because of the impact of increasing 11 salaries, particularly in the local governments, 12 13 because life expectancies are increasing and because 14 of the impact of DROP, that our funding position is not as good as we thought it had been, where it had 15 originally been reported. 16

GOVERNOR CRIST: CFO, of course.

17 And I think, if I'm right, as of December the 30th, we thought we were at about 93 percent 18 19 funding, and instead that projection has been 20 reduced to about 87 percent funding. So I don't 21 know if you have a sense of -- obviously, since June 22 the 30th, the market has improved, and you reported at one of our last meetings that we thought we were 23 at 104 percent funding. But if you take into 24 25 account these projections of increased liabilities,

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1 then we're probably somewhat less than that.

Do you have a sense of where we might be right
now? I know it's a guesstimate.

4 MR. WILLIAMS: Yes. I think the correct 5 assessment is that this is in process. The numbers 6 that I report in my memo to the trustees of, I guess 7 it was, 16 October noted that these were the 8 preliminary findings of the annual actuarial 9 assumption estimating conference. Those are in 10 process. We're following them.

11 And you are quite correct. The analysis that we did looked at the assets and held the liability 12 13 side constant. We made that clear at the time. And 14 the findings in Division of Retirement and through the outside actuaries are exactly along the three 15 lines you've touched on. People are living longer. 16 17 DROP is costing a little bit more than people 18 thought.

And the way actuarial science commonly works is one looks in the rearview mirror for a period of years, takes that trend and projects it forward. And coincidentally, if you look at the most recent period of years, going back about five years, it happens to capture the real estate bubble. And that was a time of plentiful revenues at the local level,

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    et cetera. I think it may have affected some
    economic behavior at that level.
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Again, the whole thing is preliminary at this point. I spoke with the Division of Retirement earlier today. There are a number of things that are in flux. We've also been in touch with legislative staff on this. I think it's a little premature to say just where it ends up.

9 But I think it is safe to say that the funding 10 is not as strong as what our earlier estimates would 11 have led us to believe, and I think we probably will 12 end up, as of June 30, depending on what assumptions 13 are used and where this whole process works out, 14 somewhere from the high eighties to low to mid 15 nineties. And that would be as of June 30.

So, again, we're up a bit since then. Year to date, the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund, through last night's close, is up about 17.2 percent year to date. That's around 40 basis points ahead of target, leaves us just north of \$111.1 billion. So we're in substantially better shape than we were in at June 30.

But it remains to be seen. I think it's
something that bears watching. And this is the sort
of process that's complex. There are many

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assumptions, many time periods, et cetera. But the
 general conclusion is that we are slightly less well
 off than we perceived we could have been.

CFO SINK: Well, thank you. And I think this 4 5 is -- I'd like to request that this is something б that be put on the agenda of our quarterly board 7 meeting when we have a little bit more time perhaps 8 to bring in either the consultant or the people from the DMS to kind of educate us a little bit more 9 10 about how the liability side of the calculations 11 work or, more importantly, from a bigger picture, do we need to -- what do we see going forward over the 12 13 horizon in the next five to ten years in terms of 14 the impact of increased -- further increases in life expectancies. We can't do anything about that. 15

But certainly the increases in the salaries that we've seen at the local government level and also the impact of the DROP program, how that program is impacting our responsibilities and the potential burden on the pension fund I think would be helpful.

22 MR. WILLIAMS: Certainly.

23 CFO SINK: And, Governor, I just do have one
24 other comment to make. You know, there's been
25 continued writing. Here is a Wall Street Journal

that says, "CalPERS Rocked by Pay to Play." And Ash
 has been before us before to assure us that the
 State Board has not previously engaged in pay to
 play type of activity.

5 But I became aware -- and, Ash, I'm very glad 6 that you instituted a study by your inspector 7 general, is that correct, to look at all sorts of 8 ethics and pay to play and what's going on in other 9 states?

10 MR. WILLIAMS: What we did was when this item 11 first came up and the issue developed a profile 12 earlier this year when, I guess, the state of New 13 York had some issues there, we convened our staff 14 and began work on putting together a more clear 15 policy of our own on the pay to play subject.

You'll recall that I reported to you, when General McCollum questioned me about it at the time, that we have, between our side letters, our investor protection principles and other documents that our outside managers and service providers execute, that we have a range of protections against pay to play. And I don't perceive that we have any problem there.

However, we thought the better way to approach
that might be to consolidate those various
protections into a single, concise policy document.

We were well down the path of drafting that document when the SEC proposed an outright ban on third party capital raising entities and effectively would have mooted the value of any such policy. So we've suspended our policy work pending an outcome on the SEC rule.

7 They've been through the comment period, and 8 every indication is that the issue has been thoroughly vetted. I think we'd like to see where 9 10 the SEC comes out on this. I'm not sure where that 11 will be at this point. But I am very comfortable that we don't have any problem with pay to play. 12 13 And I'm glad you brought it up because I just can't 14 emphasize too strongly how important the right ethical standards are in the exercise of 15 responsibility in an area like management of a large 16 17 public pension plan.

There is absolutely no room for that kind of 18 19 interference in our process. I'm proud to say that 20 not only in the current tour of duty I've had as executive director of the State Board but during the 21 22 six years I was there during the nineties, I was never once asked a question that would have in any 23 way compromised me, the State Board or any trustee 24 25 or representative of any trustee in a way that would

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have even remotely related to pay to play. That's
 just not something we've had issues with.

3 GOVERNOR CRIST: General.

4 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Ash, am I not correct that New York, which has had a lot of this 5 б bad publicity, has a very different system in terms 7 of having some intermediaries and they've had the 8 questions about pay to play, if you will, related largely to those folks and certain players that were 9 10 influencing them? We don't have that system. Am I 11 right?

MR. WILLIAMS: That is correct. There have 12 13 been pay to play problems in a range of systems. 14 When I first moved to Connecticut, there was a major pay to play scandal there that led to turnover in a 15 senior elected state official, led to a prison term 16 17 for a third party capital raiser. There are some issues in California right now. There have been 18 problems, I believe, in New Mexico. 19

The truth of it is, it all comes down to the standards of the people who are involved. And if you have a great system with bad people in it, you can have bad outcomes. And if you have a system that's arguably on its surface less robust and well considered but you have really strong people in it,

1 it can work amazingly well.

2 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well, I wouldn't want to suggest you couldn't have bad people at any 3 4 level. But in New York in particular, which has gotten the most attention, and CalPERS has gotten 5 some in California, at least in New York I know they б 7 have a system, you and I have talked about, that is 8 under scrutiny that has caused all kinds of problems 9 that Florida doesn't have. 10 MR. WILLIAMS: Right. The sole trustee 11 approach. ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Right. 12 CFO SINK: Governor. 13 GOVERNOR CRIST: CFO. 14 CFO SINK: I'd like to have the inspector 15 16 general, our inspector general come and do a 17 presentation and share with us what the findings were of the committee that you all put together, and 18 also before the -- before our board meeting in 19 20 December, if he could share with us any draft 21 working papers --22 MR. WILLIAMS: Sure, happy to do that. 23 CFO SINK: -- or materials with our staff, I 24 think that would be helpful. It would enable us as 25 the trustees to have a more engaged conversation

about the ethical issues, because as you say -- and I agree with you -- we have the care of almost a million beneficiaries looking at how we're managing our retirement system, and the three of us have a lot of fiduciary responsibility, and I'd just like to hear directly from our inspector general as an independent voice.

8 MR. WILLIAMS: Certainly. I think that's a good idea, and I'll tell you now the approach that 9 10 we took on this was that, to borrow a phrase from 11 General Milligan, sunshine definitely is the best disinfectant. And the approach that we took was to 12 13 have a very strong disclosure, set of disclosure 14 requirements to ensure, A, people know who is involved in what and, B, that the State Board is not 15 paying any sort of placement agent fees. 16

17 There is a legitimate place, I believe, in the industry for third party investor relations and 18 19 third party capital raising firms. They play a very 20 legitimate role, particularly as service providers 21 to smaller investment managers. They make it 22 possible for people to enter the industry who 23 couldn't otherwise do so. But they have to conduct 24 themselves in an ethical manner. So we don't have a 25 problem with people using them. We just don't want

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1 to pay for them.

2 CFO SINK: And we should also probably include 3 whatever disclosure requirements we require of the 4 members of the Investment Advisory Committee, since 5 they're more closely associated, I presume, with the 6 oversight and the selection of the investment 7 advisers as well.

8 MR. WILLIAMS: Well, they're really more of a 9 strategy level body. They don't really get into the 10 selection of individual managers, so I don't know 11 that there would be an issue there.

12 CFO SINK: We should have that clarified in13 writing then. It may already be.

14 MR. WILLIAMS: Sure. Thank you. One other 15 thing I wanted to mention. The Florida Hurricane 16 Catastrophe Advisory Council met last week and 17 revised upward, on the strength of analysis done 18 with our financial services team, our debt issuance 19 capacity.

20 So it's moved up again from \$8 billion, by 3 21 billion, to 11 billion. This puts the Cat Fund's 22 capacity at \$19 billion. And keep in mind that 23 would be over and above the risk that the insurance 24 industry would retain. So this would position us to 25 basically cover a ground-up event of some \$27

1 billion in magnitude. So I wanted to share that 2 progress with you. ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Question, Ash. 3 4 Then that leaves us with unfunded liability potentials of how much? 5 MR. WILLIAMS: In the Cat Fund. б 7 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Right. MR. WILLIAMS: Well, coming into next year, 8 9 that would essentially cover the entire mandatory 10 layer. Where you would still potentially have a gap 11 would be in the so-called temporary increase in coverage, or TICL, layer. Keep in mind, with the 12 13 legislation that was adopted last year, the TICL 14 layer is decreasing in size at a rate of \$2 billion each year, and the cost of it is doubling each year, 15 16 or increasing dramatically each year. 17 We saw the impact of that in part this year by the fact that the industry chose to take 18 substantially less of the TICL layer that was 19 20 available than they could have, which the available layer was \$10 billion. I believe what the industry 21 22 actually took was 5.6, which was a reduction in our 23 liability exposure because people didn't buy the 24 coverage.

I would anticipate over time that as the amount

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of available TICL continues to trail off and the price of it goes up, that phenomenon will likely continue, which should speed us on the track to the Cat Fund having full funding for the liabilities that it holds. I think the real issues going forward will be in that TICL layer.

7 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Will we get to that 8 next year or not? I guess you don't have any way of 9 knowing, do you? It's 5 billion roughly now. It 10 depends on what they --

11 MR. WILLIAMS: If it drops by another 2 billion and you assume people buy all that's available, no, 12 13 we would not get there next year. But if people buy 14 substantially less and we get through the remainder of the current season -- keep in mind we took in a 15 billion and a half dollars premium. That money is 16 17 invested and compounding tax-free for us. So we will actually come into the next season with more 18 19 cash than the Cat Fund has ever had and hopefully 20 continue to strengthen.

21 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you.

22 MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you very much.

23 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Ash.

24 (Whereupon, the meeting was concluded at 10:45

25 a.m.)

1 2 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 3 4 STATE OF FLORIDA) 5 COUNTY OF LEON) б 7 I, Jo Langston, Registered Professional Reporter, 8 do hereby certify that the foregoing pages 4 through 67, 9 both inclusive, comprise a true and correct transcript of 10 the proceeding; that said proceeding was taken by me 11 stenographically and transcribed by me as it now appears; 12 that I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of the parties, or a relative or employee of such attorney 13 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 15th day of November 2009. 18 19 20 21 22 JO LANGSTON Registered Professional Reporter 23 24