

**STATE OF FLORIDA**  
**STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION**  
**LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURPLUS**  
**FUNDS TRUST FUND (AN EXTERNAL**  
**INVESTMENT POOL)**

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**Financial Audit**

For the Fiscal Years Ended  
June 30, 2011 and 2010



## STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

The State Board of Administration's Board of Trustees is composed of the Governor, as Chairman, the Chief Financial Officer, as Treasurer, and the Attorney General, as Secretary. The Trustees delegate administrative and investment authority to an appointed Executive Director. Mr. Ashbel Williams served as Executive Director during the audit period.

The Auditor General conducts audits of governmental entities to provide the Legislature, Florida's citizens, public entity management, and other stakeholders unbiased, timely, and relevant information for use in promoting government accountability and stewardship and improving government operations.

The audit team leader was Allen G. Weiner, CPA, and the audit was supervised by Kathryn D. Walker, CPA. Please address inquiries regarding this report to Kathryn D. Walker, CPA, Audit Manager, by e-mail at [kathrynwalker@aud.state.fl.us](mailto:kathrynwalker@aud.state.fl.us) or by telephone at (850) 487-9085.

This report and other reports prepared by the Auditor General can be obtained on our Web site at [www.myflorida.com/audgen](http://www.myflorida.com/audgen); by telephone at (850) 487-9175; or by mail at G74 Claude Pepper Building, 111 West Madison Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1450.

STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURPLUS FUNDS TRUST FUND (FLORIDA PRIME)  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### Summary of Report on Financial Statements

Our audit disclosed that the financial statements prepared by the State Board of Administration (SBA) present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets of the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund (Florida PRIME) and the changes in net assets thereof in accordance with prescribed financial reporting standards.

### Summary of Report on Internal Control and Compliance

Our audit did not disclose any deficiencies in internal control over Florida PRIME's financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses.

The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

### Audit Objectives and Scope

Our audit objectives were to determine whether the SBA had:

- Presented Florida PRIME's basic financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
- Established and implemented internal control over financial reporting and compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements;
- Complied with the various provisions of laws, rules, regulations, and contracts that are material to the financial statements;

The scope of this audit included an examination of Florida PRIME's basic financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011, and 2010. We obtained an understanding of SBA's environment, including its internal control, and assessed the risk of material misstatement necessary to plan the audit of the basic financial statements. We also examined various transactions to determine whether they were executed, both in manner and substance, in accordance with governing provisions of laws, rules, regulations, contracts, and Florida PRIME's investment policy.

### Audit Methodology

The methodology used in this report included the examination of pertinent SBA records in connection with the application of procedures required by auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and applicable standards contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.



DAVID W. MARTIN, CPA  
AUDITOR GENERAL

# AUDITOR GENERAL STATE OF FLORIDA

G74 Claude Pepper Building  
111 West Madison Street  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1450



PHONE: 850-488-5534  
FAX: 850-488-6975

The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the  
House of Representatives, and the  
Legislative Auditing Committee

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the State Board of Administration's (SBA) Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund (Florida PRIME), as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011, and 2010, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of SBA's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the net assets and changes in net assets of Florida PRIME and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the operations of the State of Florida as of June 30, 2011, and 2010, and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets of Florida PRIME as of June 30, 2011, and 2010, and the changes in its net assets for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report on our consideration of SBA's internal control over financial reporting relating to Florida PRIME and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, rules, regulations, contracts, and other matters included under the heading **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS***.

The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS** on pages 3 through 5 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a required part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Respectfully submitted,



David W. Martin, CPA  
December 21, 2011

**MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

**FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2011, AND JUNE 30, 2010**

The State Board of Administration (SBA) is responsible for the management of the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund (Florida PRIME).<sup>1</sup> The SBA was established on June 21, 1929, pursuant to Chapter 14486, Laws of Florida (1929). The SBA was subsequently created as a constitutional body corporate on January 1, 1943, by Article IX, Section 16 of the State Constitution of 1885, as amended. The SBA was subsequently continued as a body corporate by Article IV, Section 4(e) of the State Constitution (1968), as amended. The SBA is composed of the Governor, as Chairman, the Chief Financial Officer, as Treasurer, and the Attorney General, as Secretary.

As management of the SBA, we offer readers of Florida PRIME’s financial statements this overview and analysis of Florida PRIME’s financial results and position for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the financial statements and notes to the financial statements, which begin on page 6.

**OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements provide financial information about Florida PRIME as an investment trust fund, a fiduciary fund type. Investment trust funds are accounted for using an economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Earnings on investments are recognized as revenue when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred.

Florida PRIME presents the following basic financial statements: a Statement of Net Assets and a Statement of Changes in Net Assets. The Statement of Net Assets presents all Florida PRIME’s assets and liabilities with the difference reported as net assets. The Statement of Changes in Net Assets shows the increase or decrease in net assets during the year as a result of investment activities and participant contributions and withdrawals.

**FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

A summary comparison of Florida PRIME’s Statement of Net Assets at June 30, 2011, and the prior fiscal years at June 30, 2010, and 2009, is presented below (in thousands):

	<b>At June 30,</b>		
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Total assets	\$ 6,824,328	\$ 5,483,034	\$ 5,997,756
Total liabilities	406	2,098	13,462
Net assets held in trust for pool participants	<u>\$ 6,823,922</u>	<u>\$ 5,480,936</u>	<u>\$ 5,984,294</u>

<sup>1</sup> As of August 3, 2009, SBA began using the name “Florida PRIME” when referring to the Local Government Surplus Fund Trust Fund.

A summary comparison of Florida PRIME's Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the current fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, and the prior fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, and 2009, is presented below (in thousands):

	<b>Year Ended June 30,</b>		
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Increase (decrease) in net assets:			
Net income from investing activity	\$ 17,771	\$ 16,269	\$ 88,429
Redemption fees	.....	.....	1
Distributions paid and payable	(17,771)	(16,269)	(88,429)
Participant contributions	15,223,064	12,653,338	9,363,390
Participant withdrawals	(13,968,553)	(13,278,921)	(10,581,058)
Investment transfer from Fund B	<u>88,475</u>	<u>122,225</u>	<u>138,150</u>
Total increase (decrease) in net assets	<u>1,342,986</u>	<u>(503,358)</u>	<u>(1,079,517)</u>
Net assets, July 1	<u>5,480,936</u>	<u>5,984,294</u>	<u>7,063,811</u>
Net assets, June 30	<u>\$ 6,823,922</u>	<u>\$ 5,480,936</u>	<u>\$ 5,984,294</u>

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

### Assets

Total assets increased by \$1.3 billion from \$5.5 billion at June 30, 2010, to \$6.8 billion at June 30, 2011. At the end of fiscal year 2010, total assets were \$500 million less than the \$6 billion at the end of fiscal year 2009. The increase in total assets in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, was due primarily to the fact that participant contributions exceeded participant withdrawals. The decrease in total assets during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, was mainly the result of participant withdrawals exceeding participant contributions.

### Liabilities

Total liabilities at June 30, 2011, were \$400 thousand, which was \$1.7 million lower than the total liabilities of \$2.1 million at June 30, 2010. The total liabilities at June 30, 2010, were \$11.4 million lower than the June 30, 2009, amount of \$13.5 million. The main reason for the decrease in the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2010, was a decrease in "Due to local governments" due to a decline in unregistered deposits (deposits sent without prior notification to the SBA). Deposits sent in without being registered by participants are recorded as liabilities until the depositor is identified and credit is awarded to the participant.

### Change in Net Assets

Net assets increased by \$1.3 billion from June 30, 2010, to June 30, 2011. Net assets at June 30, 2011, 2010, and 2009 were \$6.8 billion, \$5.5 billion, and \$5.98 billion, respectively. The main reasons for the increase (in the fiscal year ended 2011) and decrease (in the fiscal year ended 2010) in net assets were participant contributions and withdrawals.

Net income from investing activity for the current fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, was \$1.5 million higher than the \$16.3 million reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010. Most of the increase in the current fiscal year was the result of higher average participant balances during the period. Net income from investing activity for the fiscal year

ended June 30, 2010, was \$72.1 million lower than the \$88.4 million reported for fiscal year 2009 because of diminished average participant balances and depressed yields on short-term fixed income investments. The Federal Reserve continued a monetary policy stance (that began in the latter part of the 2009 fiscal year) to keep overnight interest rates to nearly zero in an effort to help stabilize global financial markets. As a result of this policy, other Federal government economic stimulus measures, and slow economic growth, short-term interest rates remained low.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The purpose of Chapter 218, Part IV, Florida Statutes, is to promote, through State assistance, the maximization of net interest earnings on invested surplus funds of units of local government, based on the principles of investor protection, mandated transparency, and proper governance, with the goal of reducing the need for imposing additional taxes. The primary investment objectives, in priority order, are safety, liquidity, and competitive returns with minimization of risks.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011:

- Participant contributions increased 20 percent over the prior fiscal year, while participant withdrawals increased only 5 percent, resulting in net participant contributions of \$1.25 billion.
- Net income from investing activity increased \$1.5 million over the prior fiscal year; however, the average participant yield for the fiscal year was .29 percent, the same average yield as the prior fiscal year. The increase in net income from investing activity is due to the higher average participant balances, as interest rates stayed at historic lows during the fiscal year.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010:

- Participant withdrawals increased 25 percent (to \$13.3 billion) over the prior fiscal year, while participant contributions increased 35 percent (to \$12.7 billion), resulting in net participant withdrawals of \$626 million.
- Net income from investing activity decreased \$72 million over the prior fiscal year because of diminished average participant balances and depressed yields on short-term fixed income investments.

## CONTACT INFORMATION

These financial statements reflect only the transactions and balances for Florida PRIME. For additional information on this fund, please contact the State Board of Administration, Chief Operating & Financial Officer, 1801 Hermitage Boulevard, Suite 100, Tallahassee, Florida 32308 or visit SBA's website at <https://www.sbafla.com/prime/>.

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**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**


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**STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURPLUS FUNDS TRUST FUND (FLORIDA PRIME)  
STATEMENTS OF NET ASSETS**

**As of June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2010  
(In Thousands)**

	<u>June 30, 2011</u>	<u>June 30, 2010</u>
<b><u>Assets</u></b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 215	\$ 1,945
Investments:		
Certificates of deposit, negotiable	2,732,517	1,425,500
Commercial paper	1,977,209	1,888,948
Money market funds	530,210	512,266
Domestic corporate bonds and notes	23,295	187,773
Municipal bonds and notes	12,700	.....
Foreign corporate note	45,000	75,000
Federal agencies	.....	444,994
U.S. Treasury notes	30,056	.....
Repurchase agreements	<u>1,470,000</u>	<u>945,000</u>
Total investments	<u>6,820,987</u>	<u>5,479,481</u>
Interest receivable	3,106	1,588
Prepaid fees	19	19
Undistributed expenses	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>6,824,328</u>	<u>5,483,034</u>
<b><u>Liabilities</u></b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	136	102
Distributions payable	55	51
Due to local governments	<u>215</u>	<u>1,945</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>406</u>	<u>2,098</u>
<b><u>Net Assets</u></b>		
Held in trust for pool participants	<u>\$ 6,823,922</u>	<u>\$ 5,480,936</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURPLUS FUNDS TRUST FUND (FLORIDA PRIME)  
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**

**Fiscal years ended June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2010  
(In Thousands)**

	<u>June 30, 2011</u>	<u>June 30, 2010</u>
<b><u>Additions</u></b>		
Investment operations:		
Income from investing activity:		
Interest income	\$ 19,314	\$ 17,768
Bank fees	(63)	(58)
Compliance review fees	(62)	(39)
Standard and Poor's rating maintenance fees	(38)	(19)
Investment management fees	(1,002)	(1,038)
Administrative service charges	(378)	(345)
Net income from investing activity	<u>17,771</u>	<u>16,269</u>
<b>Total Additions</b>	<u>17,771</u>	<u>16,269</u>
 <b><u>Deductions</u></b>		
Distributions paid and payable	<u>17,771</u>	<u>16,269</u>
<b>Total Deductions</b>	<u>17,771</u>	<u>16,269</u>
 <b><u>Share Transactions</u></b>		
Participant contributions	15,223,064	12,653,338
Participant withdrawals	(13,968,553)	(13,278,921)
Transfer from Fund B	88,475	122,225
<b>Net Increase (Decrease) Resulting from Share Transactions</b>	<u>1,342,986</u>	<u>(503,358)</u>
Total increase (decrease) in net assets	<u>1,342,986</u>	<u>(503,358)</u>
Net assets, beginning of year	<u>5,480,936</u>	<u>5,984,294</u>
Net assets, end of year	<u>\$ 6,823,922</u>	<u>\$ 5,480,936</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURPLUS FUNDS TRUST FUND (FLORIDA PRIME)  
Fiscal years ended June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2010**

**1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The following summary of the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund's (Florida PRIME's) significant accounting policies is presented to assist the reader in interpreting the financial statements. These policies should be viewed as an integral part of the accompanying financial statements.

**a. Reporting Entity**

The State Board of Administration (SBA) is responsible for the management of Florida PRIME. The SBA was established on June 21, 1929, pursuant to Chapter 14486, Laws of Florida (1929). The SBA was subsequently created as a constitutional body corporate on January 1, 1943, by Article IX, Section 16 of the State Constitution of 1885, as amended. The SBA was subsequently continued as a body corporate by Article IV, Section 4(e) of the State Constitution (1968), as amended. The SBA is composed of the Governor, as Chairman, the Chief Financial Officer, as Treasurer, and the Attorney General, as Secretary.

The Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund was created by act of Florida Legislature effective October 1, 1977, (Chapter 218, Part IV, Florida Statutes). The law allowed SBA to manage investments on an individual basis or to establish a pooled account. The funds were managed on an individual basis until January 1, 1982. On August 3, 2009, the SBA began using "Florida PRIME" when referring to the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund.

Sections 218.40 through 218.415, Florida Statutes, and State Board of Administration Rules 19-7.001 through 19-7.017, Florida Administrative Code, promulgated pursuant to Section 218.405(4), Florida Statutes, govern the operation of Florida PRIME.

The assets and liabilities of Florida PRIME are included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the State of Florida. However, the accompanying financial statements present only Florida PRIME and are not intended to present fairly the financial position of the State of Florida and the results of its operations in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

**b. Regulatory Oversight**

Florida PRIME is not a registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC); however, SBA has adopted operating procedures consistent with those required of an SEC 2a-7-like fund. A 2a-7-like external investment pool is one that is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but

nevertheless has a policy that it will, and does, operate in a manner consistent with SEC Rule 2a-7, which governs the operation of SEC regulated money market funds.

**c. *Basis of Presentation***

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and reporting principles.

Florida PRIME is reported as an investment trust fund, a fiduciary fund type.

**d. *Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting***

Basis of accounting refers to when the recognition of revenues and expenses and the related assets and liabilities are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied. The accompanying financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with GAAP. Under this method, earnings on investments, including interest income, are recognized as revenue when earned, and expenses are recognized when a liability is incurred.

**e. *Cash and Cash Equivalents***

Florida PRIME reports as “Cash and cash equivalents” all cash on hand and on deposit in banks, including demand deposits, time deposits, and non-negotiable certificates of deposit.

**f. *Investments***

Florida PRIME’s investments are recorded at amortized cost, consistent with GASB Statement Number 31. Fair values, for note disclosures, are calculated using quoted market prices. If quoted market prices are not available, the discounted cash flow model and broker quotes are used to price securities.

**g. *Method Used to Determine Participants’ Shares Sold and Redeemed***

In a manner similar to that used for SEC Rule 2a-7 money market funds, participants’ shares are sold and redeemed in Florida PRIME using the amortized cost method, which is consistent with the method used to report Florida PRIME’s investments. The amortized cost method calculates an investment’s value by adjusting its acquisition cost for the accretion of discount or amortization of premium over the period from purchase to maturity.

***h. Legally Binding Guarantees***

The SBA has not provided or obtained any legally binding guarantees during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2010, for Florida PRIME.

***i. Involuntary Participation***

There is no requirement under Florida Statutes for any local government or state agency to participate in Florida PRIME.

***j. Frequency of Determining Fair Value of Shares***

The fair value of the investments of Florida PRIME is determined on a daily basis. SEC Rule 2a-7 requires that a periodic comparison be made between amortized cost and market value and that specific actions be taken if the two values differ by more than .50 percent. As of June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2010, the ratios of fair value to amortized cost were 100.01 percent and 99.994 percent, respectively.

***k. Fees and Administrative Service Charges***

Federated Investment Counseling (Federated) is the investment manager for Florida PRIME. Federated charges an annual investment management fee based on the average daily net assets (i.e., average daily amortized cost) of Florida PRIME (excluding Federated money market fund balances), as follows:

First \$1 billion in Account Assets	3.5 basis points
Next \$1.5 billion in Account Assets	3.0 basis points
Next \$2.5 billion in Account Assets	2.5 basis points
Balance of Account Assets over \$5 billion	2.0 basis points

This fee is taken out of monthly earnings prior to the allocation of net earnings to participant balances. Total investment management fees incurred by Florida PRIME in the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2010, were \$1,002,239 and \$1,038,212, respectively.

In addition, SBA charges a .6 basis point charge (.00006) on total Florida PRIME assets to cover the SBA's administrative costs of the fund. These charges are taken out of the monthly earnings prior to the distribution of net earnings to participant balances each month. Total administrative service charges incurred by Florida PRIME for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, were \$377,879 and for June 30, 2010, were \$344,852.

Various bank fees, including transaction charges, custody fees, and performance analytics fees are incurred by Florida PRIME. These fees are taken out of the monthly earnings prior to the distribution of net earnings to participant balances each month. The total bank fees incurred by Florida Prime for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011 were \$62,541 and for June 30, 2010 were \$58,321. Standard and

Poor's (S&P) rating maintenance fees were \$38,000 and \$18,844 for fiscal years ending June 30, 2011, and 2010, respectively. Compliance review fees were \$62,181 and \$38,694 for those same years. The compliance review service fees resulted from the provisions of Section 218.405(3), Florida Statutes, which require that the trustees annually certify to the Joint Legislative Auditing Committee that Florida PRIME is in compliance with Florida law.

### ***I. Fund B Surplus Funds Trust Fund***

Pursuant to Section 218.417, Florida Statutes, the Fund B Surplus Funds Trust Fund (Fund B) was created in May 2008. Amounts credited to Fund B consist of the investments, interest earned, and reserve in Fund B of Florida PRIME. Fund B of Florida PRIME was originally formed as part of a restructuring of the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund in December 2007 to hold certain securities with limited liquidity.

Fund B is administered by SBA and SBA distributes cash holdings to Florida PRIME as they become available from maturities, sales, investment interest, and other income received from assets in Fund B. These distributions are recorded on the Statement of Changes in Net Assets as a Transfer from Fund B.

## **2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

### ***a. Deposits***

Cash is held in demand deposits at various financial institutions. These deposits totaled \$215,499 at June 30, 2011, and \$1,945,336 at June 30, 2010. All deposits in Florida PRIME were covered by Federal insurance or the State's collateral pool pursuant to Chapter 280, Florida Statutes. Chapter 280, Florida Statutes, generally requires public funds to be deposited in a bank or savings association designated by the State of Florida Chief Financial Officer (State CFO) as authorized to receive deposits in the State and that meets the collateral requirements as set forth in Chapter 280, Florida Statutes.

The State CFO determines the collateral requirements and collateral pledging level for each Qualified Public Depository following guidelines outlined in Department of Financial Services Rules, Chapter 69C-2, Florida Administrative Code, and Section 280.04, Florida Statutes. Eligible collateral includes Federal, federally-guaranteed, state and local government obligations; corporate bonds; and letters of credit issued by a Federal Home Loan Bank. Other collateral may be eligible, with the State CFO's permission.

### ***b. Investment Authority and Compliance***

The SBA has the authority to administer and invest the funds of Florida PRIME in accordance with Chapter 218, Part IV, Florida Statutes. The statute states SBA shall invest the moneys of Florida

PRIME in the same manner and subject to the same restrictions as are set forth in Section 215.47, Florida Statutes, which identifies all authorized securities.

Section 215.47, Florida Statutes, includes a broad range of instruments to enable SBA to administer its varied investment responsibilities. The Investment Policy Statement for Florida PRIME lists the following principal investments:

1. United States (U.S.) Treasury obligations.
2. U.S. Government Agency obligations.
3. Government securities,<sup>2</sup> which are defined as any security issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States, or by a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an instrumentality of the Government of the United States pursuant to authority granted by the Congress of the United States; or any certificate of deposit for any of the foregoing.
4. Insurance contracts, including guaranteed investment contracts, funding agreements, and annuities.
5. Corporate debt securities, such as notes, bonds, debentures, commercial paper, interests in bank loans to companies, and demand instruments.
6. Bank instruments (including Yankee and Eurodollar), such as bank accounts, time deposits, certificates of deposit, and bankers' acceptances. Yankee instruments are denominated in U.S. dollars and issued by U.S. branches of foreign banks. Eurodollar instruments are denominated in U.S. dollars and issued by non-U.S. branches of U.S. or foreign banks.
7. Asset-backed securities, which may be in the form of commercial paper, notes, or pass-thru certificates.
8. Municipal securities issued by states, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions and authorities.
9. Foreign securities (i.e., U.S. dollar-denominated securities of issuers based outside the United States).
10. Mortgage-backed securities representing interests in pools of mortgages. Mortgages may have fixed or adjustable interest rates.
11. Rule 144A securities – The SBA has determined that Florida PRIME constitutes (i) an “accredited investor” as defined in Rule 501(a)(7) promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), as long as Florida PRIME has total assets in excess of \$5,000,000 and (ii) a “qualified purchaser” as defined in Section 2(a)(51)(A)(iv) of the 1940 Act, as long as Florida PRIME in the aggregate owns and invests on a discretionary basis not less than \$25,000,000 in investments, but does not constitute a “qualified institutional buyer” as defined in Rule 144A(a)(1) promulgated under the Securities Act. Florida PRIME is restricted from purchasing or acquiring securities or investments that would require Florida PRIME to represent in connection with such purchase or acquisition that it is a “qualified institutional buyer” as defined in Rule 144A(a)(1) promulgated under the Securities Act.

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<sup>2</sup> Added in the Investment Policy Statement effective July 1, 2010, and replaces the Investment Policy Statement that was effective July 1, 2009.

12. Shares of registered investment companies that are money market mutual funds, including those that are affiliated with Federated (Investment Manager).
13. Special transactions, including repurchase agreements and delayed delivery transactions. Repurchase agreements involve transactions in which Florida PRIME buys a security from a dealer or bank and agrees to sell the security back at a mutually agreed-upon time and price. Delayed delivery transactions, including when-issued transactions, are arrangements in which Florida PRIME buys securities for a set price, with payment and delivery of the securities scheduled for a future time but no later than seven days in the future.

The primary investment objectives for Florida PRIME, in priority order, are safety, liquidity, and competitive returns with minimization of risks. This is accomplished by structuring the portfolio consistent with Part 270 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (17 CFR 270.2a-7, Money Market Funds). In buying and selling portfolio securities for Florida PRIME, the Investment Manager will comply with the diversification, maturity, and credit quality conditions imposed by Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act; with the requirements imposed by any nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) that rates Florida PRIME to ensure that it maintains a AAAM rating (or the equivalent); and with the investment limitations imposed by Section 215.47, Florida Statutes.

When the deviation between the market value and amortized cost of Florida PRIME exceeds 0.25 percent, the Investment Policy Statement requires that the Investment Manager establish a formal action plan. The Investment Policy Statement also requires that the Investment Oversight Group review the formal action plan and prepare a recommendation for the Executive Director's consideration.

When the deviation between the market value and amortized cost of Florida PRIME exceeds 0.50 percent, the Investment Policy Statement requires that the Executive Director promptly consider what action, if any, would be initiated. Where the Executive Director believes the extent of any deviation from Florida PRIME's amortized cost price per share may result in material dilution or other unfair results to investors or existing shareholders, he will cause Florida PRIME to take such action as he deems appropriate to eliminate or reduce to the extent reasonably practicable such dilution or unfair results.

**c. *Summary of Investment Holdings***

The following tables provide a summary of the par value or share amount, carrying amount, fair value, ranges of interest rates, and range of maturity dates for each major investment classification as of June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2010, (expressed in thousands):

<b>As of June 30, 2011</b>					
Investment Type	Par	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Range of Interest Rates <sup>1</sup>	Range of Maturity Dates
Certificates of deposit	\$ 2,732,500	\$ 2,732,517	\$ 2,732,995	.18%-.61%	7/1/11-3/8/13
Commercial paper	1,977,769	1,977,209	1,977,377	.09%-.51%	7/5/11-12/8/11
Money market funds	530,210	530,210	530,210	.00%-.10%	N/A <sup>2</sup>
Domestic corporate bonds & notes	23,295	23,295	23,295	.18%-.19%	1/1/28-7/1/29 <sup>3</sup>
Municipal bonds	12,700	12,700	12,700	.08%-.09%	8/15/25-8/1/31 <sup>3</sup>
Foreign corporate note (\$ denom)	45,000	45,000	45,014	0.31%	7/17/12 <sup>4</sup>
U.S. Treasury note	30,000	30,056	30,081	0.75%	11/30/11
Repurchase agreements	1,470,000	1,470,000	1,470,000	.05%-.06%	7/1/11
Totals	<u>\$ 6,821,474</u>	<u>\$ 6,820,987</u>	<u>\$ 6,821,672</u>		

<sup>1</sup> The coupon rate in effect at June 30, 2011, is reported. If a security is discounted, the purchase yield is reported. The 7 day yield as of June 30, 2011, is reported for the money market funds. The yields fluctuate daily.

<sup>2</sup> Money market funds do not have a specified maturity date.

<sup>3</sup> Florida PRIME may tender these bonds and notes for 100 percent of the principal amount, plus accrued interest (if tendered between interest payment dates) with a minimum of 7 days prior notification to the trustee of the bonds or notes.

<sup>4</sup> Florida PRIME has the option to extend this maturity date on a monthly basis until the final maturity date of March 17, 2017. The maturity date as of June 30, 2011, is July 17, 2012.

As of June 30, 2010					
Investment Type	Par	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Range of Interest Rates <sup>1</sup>	Range of Maturity Dates <sup>2</sup>
Certificates of deposit	\$ 1,425,500	\$ 1,425,500	\$ 1,425,206	.32%-.71%	7/16/10-6/27/11
Commercial paper	1,889,993	1,888,948	1,889,082	.25%-.61%	7/1/10-1/28/11
Money market funds	512,266	512,266	512,266	.03%-.22%	N/A
Domestic corporate bonds & notes	186,745	187,773	187,616	.33%-5.0%	7/27/10-8/1/37
Foreign corporate note (\$ denom)	75,000	75,000	74,982	0.40%	12/11/10
Federal agencies	445,000	444,994	445,015	.40%-.65%	8/4/10-5/25/11
Repurchase agreements	945,000	945,000	945,000	.03%-.04%	7/1/10
Totals	<u>\$ 5,479,504</u>	<u>\$ 5,479,481</u>	<u>\$ 5,479,167</u>		

<sup>1</sup> The coupon rate in effect at June 30, 2010, is reported. If a security is discounted, the purchase yield is reported. The 7 day yield as of June 30, 2010, is reported for the money market funds. The yields fluctuate daily.

<sup>2</sup> Money market funds do not have a specified maturity date.

#### **d. Investment Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk of Debt Securities**

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the investment in a single issuer.

Pursuant to the Investment Policy Statement, investment credit risk and concentration of credit risk of debt securities will be managed as follows:

1. The Investment Manager will purchase short-term, high-quality fixed income securities. To be considered high-quality, a security must be rated in the highest short-term rating category by one or more NRSROs, or be deemed to be of comparable quality thereto by the Investment Manager, subject to Section 215.47(1)(j), Florida Statutes.
2. The Investment Manager will perform a credit analysis to develop a database of issuers and securities that meet the Investment Manager's standard for minimal credit risk. The Investment Manager will monitor the credit risks of all Florida PRIME's portfolio securities on an ongoing basis by reviewing the financial data, issuer news and developments, and ratings of designated NRSROs.
3. The Investment Manager generally will comply with the following diversification limitations that are additional to those set forth in Rule 2a-7. First, at least 50 percent of Florida PRIME assets will be invested in securities rated "A-1+" or those deemed to be of comparable credit quality thereto by the Investment Manager (i.e., so long as such deeming is consistent with the requirements of the NRSRO's AAAM (or equivalent) rating criteria), subject to Section

215.47(1)(j), Florida Statutes. Second, exposure to any single non-governmental issuer will not exceed 5 percent (at the time a security is purchased) and exposure to any single money market mutual fund will not exceed 10 percent of Florida PRIME assets.

In the event that a security receives a credit rating downgrade and ceases to be in the highest rating category, or the Investment Manager determines that the security is no longer of comparable quality to the highest short-term rating category (in either case, a “downgrade”), the Investment Manager will reassess whether the security continues to present minimal credit risk and will cause Florida PRIME to take any actions determined by the Investment Manager to be in the best interest of Florida PRIME. The Investment Manager will not be required to make reassessments if Florida PRIME disposes of the security (or the security matures) within five business days of the downgrade.

In the event that a security no longer meets the criteria for purchase due to default, event of insolvency, a determination that the security no longer presents minimal credit risks, or other material event (affected security), the Investment Manager must dispose of the security as soon as practical consistent with achieving an orderly disposition of the affected security, by sale, exercise of a demand feature or otherwise. An affected security may be held only if the Executive Director has determined, based upon a recommendation from the Investment Manager and the Investment Oversight Group, that it would not be in the best interest of Florida PRIME to dispose of the security taking into account market conditions that may affect an orderly disposition.

Florida PRIME’s credit quality ratings were as follows at June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2010 (expressed in thousands):

Fair Value of Florida PRIME Investments as of June 30, 2011						Ratings <sup>1</sup>	
Certificates of Deposit	Commercial Paper	Money Market Funds	Domestic Bonds & Notes	Foreign Corporate Note (\$ denom)	Total	S&P	Moody's
\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 530,210	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 530,210	AAAm	
.....	.....	.....	7,700	.....	7,700	AAA	
.....	.....	.....	9,795	45,014	54,809	AA	
.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	5,000	Not rated <sup>1</sup>	Aa
.....	1,977,377	.....	13,500	.....	1,990,877	A-1	
2,732,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,732,995	Not rated <sup>1</sup>	Not rated <sup>1</sup>
<b>\$ 2,732,995</b>	<b>\$ 1,977,377</b>	<b>\$ 530,210</b>	<b>\$ 35,995</b>	<b>\$ 45,014</b>	<b>\$ 5,321,591</b>		
				Repurchase agreements	1,470,000	Not rated <sup>2</sup>	Not rated <sup>2</sup>
				U.S. Treasury notes	30,081	Not rated <sup>3</sup>	Not rated <sup>3</sup>
				<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 6,821,672</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Ratings for investments are presented using S&P credit ratings. If S&P did not rate a security, then Moody's ratings are presented. All of the investments presented as "Not rated" had short-term issuer credit ratings that met Florida PRIME's investment and SEC Rule 2a-7 guidelines.

<sup>2</sup> Repurchase agreements are not negotiable instruments and do not carry individual security ratings.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Treasury obligations do not carry individual security ratings, but carried overall ratings of AAA by S&P, Aaa by Moody's and AAA by Fitch as of June 30, 2011. In August 2011, the S&P downgraded U.S. obligations to a AA+ rating. Moody's and Fitch ratings on U.S. debt obligations remain unchanged.

Fair Value of Florida PRIME Investments as of June 30, 2010							Ratings <sup>1</sup>	
Certificates of Deposit	Commercial Paper	Money Market Funds	Domestic Corporate Bonds & Notes	Foreign Corporate Note (\$ denom)	Federal Agencies	Total	S&P	Moody's
\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 512,266	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 512,266	AAAm	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445,015	445,015	AAA	
.....	.....	.....	68,129	.....	.....	68,129	AA	
.....	.....	.....	113,487	.....	.....	113,487	A	
.....	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	6,000	Not rated <sup>1</sup>	Aa
.....	1,889,082	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,889,082	A-1	
1,425,206	.....	.....	.....	74,982	.....	1,500,188	Not rated <sup>2</sup>	Not rated <sup>2</sup>
\$ 1,425,206	\$ 1,889,082	\$ 512,266	\$ 187,616	\$ 74,982	\$ 445,015	\$ 4,534,167		
				Repurchase agreements		945,000	Not rated <sup>3</sup>	Not rated <sup>3</sup>
				Total		<u>\$ 5,479,167</u>		

<sup>1</sup> Ratings for investments are presented using S&P credit ratings. If S&P did not rate a security, then Moody's ratings are presented. All of the investments presented as "Not rated" had short-term issuer credit ratings that met the Florida PRIME investment and SEC Rule 2a-7 guidelines.

<sup>2</sup> S&P and Moody's did not report a credit rating for the foreign corporate note, but Fitch did rate this security as AA.

<sup>3</sup> Repurchase agreements are not negotiable instruments and do not carry individual security ratings.

With respect to the concentration of credit risk, at June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2010, Florida PRIME had exposure of 5 percent or more to each of the following issuers (expressed in thousands):

## As of June 30, 2011

Issuer Name	Carrying Value	Percent of Portfolio Carrying Value	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio Fair Value
Bank of America - Commercial paper <sup>1</sup>	\$ 199,956	2.93%	\$ 199,975	2.93%
Bank of America - Repurchase agreements <sup>2</sup>	1,070,000	15.69%	1,070,000	15.69%
Bank of America Total	<u>\$ 1,269,956</u>	<u>18.62%</u>	<u>1,269,975</u>	<u>18.62%</u>
BNP Paribas - Commercial paper	\$ 38,950	0.57%	\$ 38,970	0.57%
BNP Paribas - Certificates of deposit	315,000	4.62%	315,173	4.62%
BNP Paribas Total <sup>3</sup>	<u>\$ 353,950</u>	<u>5.19%</u>	<u>354,143</u>	<u>5.19%</u>
Credit Agricole - Commercial paper	\$ 108,342	1.59%	\$ 108,360	1.59%
Credit Agricole - Certificates of deposit	236,000	3.46%	236,069	3.46%
Credit Agricole Total <sup>3</sup>	<u>\$ 344,342</u>	<u>5.05%</u>	<u>344,429</u>	<u>5.05%</u>
Morgan Stanley <sup>3</sup>	<u>\$ 400,000</u>	<u>5.86%</u>	<u>\$ 400,000</u>	<u>5.86%</u>
Societe Generale - Commercial paper	\$ 224,887	3.30%	\$ 224,951	3.30%
Societe Generale - Certificates of deposit	130,000	1.90%	130,019	1.90%
Societe Generale Total <sup>3</sup>	<u>\$ 354,887</u>	<u>5.20%</u>	<u>354,970</u>	<u>5.20%</u>

<sup>1</sup> For purposes of the SEC Rule 2a-7 exposure restriction calculations, the Bank of America commercial paper is considered a separate issuer position from the Bank of America collateralized repurchase agreements.

<sup>2</sup> For purposes of SEC Rule 2a-7 exposure restriction calculations, acquisitions of repurchase agreements may be deemed to be acquisitions of the underlying securities, provided the obligation of the seller is fully collateralized. These agreements are fully collateralized. Consequently, they are not subject to SEC Rule 2a-7 issuer exposure restrictions.

<sup>3</sup> Under SEC Rule 2a-7, liquidations are not required for exposures over 5 percent if the overage is caused by participant account movements (i.e. withdrawals). The excess exposure to BNP Paribas, Credit Agricole, and Societe Generale were caused by participant account movements.

## As of June 30, 2010

Issuer Name <sup>1</sup>	Carrying Value	Portfolio Carrying Value	Fair Value	Percent of Portfolio Fair Value
Bank of America - Short-term bank notes	\$ 100,000	1.82%	\$ 99,987	1.82%
Bank of America - Repurchase agreements	510,000	9.31%	510,000	9.31%
Bank of America Total	<u>\$ 610,000</u>	<u>11.13%</u>	<u>609,987</u>	<u>11.13%</u>
Federal Home Loan Banks - Unsecured bonds	\$ 444,994	8.12%	\$ 445,015	8.12%
Morgan Stanley - Repurchase agreements	\$ 435,000	7.94%	\$ 435,000	7.94%

<sup>1</sup>For purposes of SEC Rule 2a-7 exposure restriction calculations, acquisitions of repurchase agreements may be deemed to be acquisitions of the underlying securities, provided the obligation of the seller is fully collateralized. These agreements are fully collateralized. Consequently, they are not subject to SEC Rule 2a-7 issuer exposure restrictions. The Federal Home Loan Banks holdings are federal agency debt securities; therefore, under SEC Rule 2a-7 the Investment Manager is not prohibited from purchasing a concentration greater than 5 percent.

**e. Investments, Custodial Credit Risk**

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, SBA will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

The SBA's policy is that custodial credit risk will be minimized through the use of trust accounts maintained at top tier third party custodian banks. To the extent possible, negotiated trust and custody contracts shall require that all deposits, investments, and collateral be held in accounts in the SBA's name, separate and apart from the assets of the custodian banks.

The SBA engaged BNY Mellon (Custodian) to provide asset safekeeping, custody, fund accounting, and performance measurement services to Florida PRIME. At June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2010, all investments, except those in money market funds which are not exposed to custodial credit risk, were held in SBA's name by SBA's custodial bank.

**f. Investments, Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of investments. Pursuant to the Investment Policy Statement, the Investment Manager will target a dollar-weighted average maturity (DWAM) range for Florida PRIME based on its interest rate outlook. The Investment Manager will formulate its interest rate outlook by analyzing a variety of factors, such as current and expected U.S. economic growth; current and expected interest rates and inflation; and the Federal Reserve Board's monetary policy. The Investment Manager will generally shorten Florida PRIME's DWAM when it expects interest rates to rise and extend Florida PRIME's DWAM when it expects interest rates to fall. The Investment Manager will exercise reasonable care to maintain a DWAM of 60 days or less for Florida PRIME. For purposes of calculating DWAM, the maturity of an adjustable rate security generally will be the period remaining until its next interest rate reset date.

Presented below are the investments held in Florida PRIME at June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2010, at fair value (expressed in thousands), with the DWAM for each security type:

## As of June 30, 2011

Investment Type	Fair Value	Dollar Weighted Average Days to Maturity <sup>1</sup>
Certificates of deposit <sup>2</sup>	\$ 2,732,995	45
Commercial paper <sup>2</sup>	1,977,377	42
Money market funds <sup>3</sup>	530,210	1
Domestic corporate bonds & notes	23,295	7
Municipal bonds & notes	12,700	7
Foreign corporate note (\$ denom)	45,014	48
U.S. Treasury notes	30,081	153
Repurchase agreements	1,470,000	1
Total	<u>\$ 6,821,672</u>	
<b>Portfolio dollar-weighted average maturity</b>		<b>31</b>

<sup>1</sup> Interest rate reset dates are used in the calculation of the dollar-weighted average days to maturity.

<sup>2</sup> Certificates of deposit and commercial paper include domestic and U.S. dollar-denominated foreign issues.

<sup>3</sup> The weighted average days to maturity of the underlying securities in the three money market funds at June 30, 2011, ranged from 40 to 53 days. However, the money market funds provided daily liquidity.

## As of June 30, 2010

Investment Type	Fair Value	Dollar Weighted Average Days to Maturity <sup>1</sup>
Certificates of deposit <sup>2</sup>	\$ 1,425,206	48
Commercial paper <sup>2</sup>	1,889,082	41
Money market funds <sup>3</sup>	512,266	1
Domestic corporate bonds & notes	187,616	61
Foreign corporate note (\$ denom)	74,982	12
Federal agencies	445,015	206
Repurchase agreements	945,000	1
Total	<u>\$ 5,479,167</u>	
<b>Portfolio dollar-weighted average maturity</b>		<b>46</b>

<sup>1</sup> Interest rate reset dates were used in the calculation of the dollar-weighted average days to maturity.

<sup>2</sup> Certificates of deposit and commercial paper include domestic and U.S. dollar-denominated foreign issues.

<sup>3</sup> The weighted average days to maturity of the underlying securities in the three money market funds at June 30, 2010, ranged from 32 to 51 days. However, the money market funds provided daily liquidity.

**g. Investments, Foreign Currency Risk**

Florida PRIME may purchase only U.S. dollar-denominated securities, and was not exposed to foreign currency risk during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011, and June 30, 2010. All investments were denominated in U.S. dollars.

**3. PENDING MATTERS - CLOSED**

On March 3, 2010, the SEC completed its investigation relating to the purchase and sale of secured notes issued by KKR Atlantic, KKR Pacific, Ottimo, and Axon (among others) to the SBA on behalf of the LGIP (Florida PRIME) and other funds by various broker-dealers and did not recommend any enforcement action by the Commission.



DAVID W. MARTIN, CPA  
AUDITOR GENERAL

# AUDITOR GENERAL STATE OF FLORIDA

G74 Claude Pepper Building  
111 West Madison Street  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1450



PHONE: 850-488-5534  
FAX: 850-488-6975

The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the  
House of Representatives, and the  
Legislative Auditing Committee

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

We have audited the financial statements of the State Board of Administration's (SBA) Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund (Florida PRIME), as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, and have issued our report thereon included under the heading **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

### Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered SBA's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of SBA's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of SBA's internal control over financial reporting.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be deficiencies,

significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Florida PRIME's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of SBA's compliance with certain provisions of laws, rules, regulations, contracts, and policies, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Pursuant to Section 11.45(4), Florida Statutes, this report is a public record and its distribution is not limited. Auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America require us to indicate that this report is intended solely for the information and use of the Legislative Auditing Committee, members of the Florida Senate and the Florida House of Representatives, and applicable management and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than those specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,



David W. Martin, CPA  
December 21, 2011