IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

CASE NO: 2019 CA 002328

IN RE: The Receivership of

Florida Specialty Insurance Company,

a Florida corporation.

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TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING PROCEEDINGS

PAGES 1 - 30

DATE TAKEN: Wednesday, October 23, 2019

TIME: 10:04 a.m. - 10:36 a.m.

PLACE: Leon County Courthouse

301 S. Monroe Street, 365-B

Tallahassee, FL 32301

BEFORE: HONORABLE RONALD FLURY, CIRCUIT JUDGE

This cause came on to be heard at the time and place aforesaid, when and where the following proceedings were stenographically reported by: Stephanie Nargiz, FPR

APPEARANCES:

ON BEHALF OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES:

AND

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
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ON BEHALF OF THE FLORIDA SPECIALTY INSURANCE COMPANY:

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ALSO PRESENT:

KEN LAVIN

BELINDA MILLER - CITIZENS

KEN TINKHAM - CITIZENS

TOM STREUKENS, FIGA

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1 | Thereupon, the following proceedings began at 10:04 a.m.:

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THE COURT: Good morning. We're here on 2019 CA 2328, In Re: of Receivership of Florida Specialty Insurance Company. I know we have a bunch of people on the phone. Rather than, I think everybody did a notice of appearance for you, right, Madam Court Reporter?

THE STENOGRAPHER: I've got all of the appearances, thank you.

THE COURT: Let me just see if there's anybody on the phone that's actually going to participate in this hearing? Don't all speak at once. Can everyone hear me okay?

MS. BENITEZ-TORVISO: Yes. Good morning, your Honor. I may participate. My name is Yamile Benitez-Torviso, and I'm the attorney for the Florida

Department of Financial Services. I'm currently on site at a conference.

THE COURT: Good morning. Very good. Anybody else who may want to participate? All right. Hearing nothing, I suppose not.

All right. I reviewed several motions that were filed. It looks like the notice of hearing for this morning was on a motion for reconsideration. Are we hearing anything else this morning?

1 MR. CRISCUOLO: No, Judge. 2 MS. VICTORIAN: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Criscuolo? 3 MR. CRISCUOLO: Criscuolo. 4 5 THE COURT: I might have to be corrected. MR. CRISCUOLO: No. 6 7 THE COURT: Are you ready to proceed on your 8 motion? 9 MR. CRISCUOLO: I am, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Ms. Victorian, are you ready to 11 proceed? 12 MS. VICTORIAN: Yes, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Go ahead. 14 MR. CRISCUOLO: Good morning, your Honor. 15 Today's motion and the dispute before the Court is 16 about the proper process to be used and to be followed 17 to institute a delinquency proceeding for an insurer. The focus of the papers are on the consent that was 18 19 procured from Florida Specialty Insurance Company 20 signed on September 12th, 2019. We are not here today to challenge that consent. We are not here to 2.1 22 challenge the validity of that consent. The consent 23 on its face simply allows for the initiation of a 24 delinquency proceeding and for the appointment of a

receiver for the purposes of either rehab -- for

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rehabilitation or liquidation. It's important to note there are no facts in the consent. No facts were consented to by operation of the consent.

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We are not challenging the initiation of the delinquency proceedings that DFS filed on September 30th. The petition, which the response describes as a consent petition, is by no means a consent petition.

None of the facts were shared with us prior to its finding. None of the facts were shared from the OIR's affidavit that support the, quote, unquote, consent petition. Nothing about the petition was consented to other than to allow it to be a vehicle to come into this court, initiate the process and have the receiver appointed.

Within hours after the petition was filed, 46 hours, my understanding we found about this after the fact. There was certainly no hearing before your Honor, there was certainly no evidence considered beyond what was just filed. There was no testimony taken, again, beyond what was filed. 46 hours later a, quote, unquote, consent order was entered by your Honor on October 2nd, 2019. That order made specific factual findings based on again, the quote, unquote consent petition in the OIR's affidavit that underlie it without any due process afforded to my client.

Those determination have very wide ranging implications, including criminal implications. Part of those findings relate to alleged willful violations of the Florida Insurance Code by the Board of Directors for the company. Again, none of the facts were revealed, provided today, allowed to be responded to prior to your Honor's entry.

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Second, also in the order your Honor made findings relating to insolvency. None of the facts again in the petition or in the OIR's affidavit relating to insolvency were shared with my client. My client did not have an opportunity to respond -- or the company, rather, did not have an opportunity to respond to those allegations. None of the facts in the petition, the OIR affidavit, or liquidation order were consented to.

THE COURT: Let me interrupt you just for a second. I'm going to kind of treat this like an appellate argument, fire some questions at you and give you both an opportunity to respond. And I have reviewed everything that's been filed in this case, all of the exhibits, all of the motions.

At any time -- and I didn't see anything that I reviewed -- is it Ms. Patschak, is that the correct pronunciation?

MR. CRISCUOLO: Yes, Judge.

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THE COURT: -- consent in writing any of the consent orders or any of the agreements that there was a willful law violation as best I can see.

MR. CRISCUOLO: No, Judge.

THE COURT: Did anywhere, did Ms. Patschak at any time acknowledge the insolvency?

MR. CRISCUOLO: No, Judge.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. CRISCUOLO: And that's a great segue into my next point, which was the consent that was given and that was provided to the department, or rather to the OIR was, again, no facts, it was just to start the The consent cannot be used, essentially, as process. a blank check by DFS to then back fill in facts in their petition or in the Court's order that was entered pursuant to that petition. We're not saying that we somehow controlled their pleadings or that we somehow can be a roadblock to them initiating the process or to putting in whatever they want in their petition or whatever facts they want to allege. all means, we understand that's their prerogative and if the DFS and the OIR want to allege certain facts beyond the consent, all we're asking for is due process. All we're asking for is the evidentiary

process that's provided for under 631.

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An order to show cause should be entered by this Court, due process should be afforded to the company to respond to those specific allegations, and then the Court can hold an evidentiary hearing to actually make the factual findings as to whether or not there were willful violations, as to whether or not the company is insolvent, as to whether or not cancellation, a very drastic remedy of last resort, cancellation -immediate cancellation of all of the policies for the company within 30 days in the middle of hurricane season is the best course of action. None of that process was followed here. The Court was given the petition, given the OIR's affidavit, asked to sign off on a, again, quote, unquote consent order that was never reviewed by the company, certainly not consented to by the company.

The notion that that consent that was given on September 12th can somehow be a blank check to allow for those facts to be made, findings and determinations, again, criminal implications for the board members, cannot be allowed to stand. The remedy being sought and the response makes, in two places, incorrectly argues that we're somehow objecting to now the consent that was given in September after entry of

the liquidation order. No, your Honor. I want to be clear, we're not objecting to that consent. And that's at paragraph 18 of the response.

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Paragraph 19 of the response goes on to incorrectly argue that we are somehow circumventing evidentiary process provided for in Chapter 631.

Again, no, your Honor, we are asking for that exact process to be implemented. We're asking for due process, asking for the order to show cause, evidentiary hearing, full opportunity to actually adjudicate these facts instead of having them being perceived as consent facts.

THE COURT: I'm going to interrupt you again.

MR. CRISCUOLO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Would your position be any different if they had not alleged or I had not signed a consent order of findings of fact that alleged FSIC was insolvent, and that FSIC willfully violated the law?

MR. CRISCUOLO: I want to make sure I understand your question.

THE COURT: If that wasn't in there, would we be here right now?

MR. CRISCUOLO: I don't think so. No.

It was correct for the process to be followed on the bare bones consent for the petition to be filed,

to have the process initiated. Again, without any process to us, because that's what the consent provides for, and having an order entered appointing DFS as a receiver, again without any notice or process afforded to us. But with the specific facts that are made findings by your Honor, and then have criminal implications and implication beyond with the insolvency finding, having FIGA brought in, having the policies being cancelled immediately, those facts cannot stand without due process.

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Today we would ask that your Honor reconsider those facts, reconsider the liquidation order, the quote, unquote, consent order as drafted. Candidly, I would think that the easiest way to go forward would be to vacate that order, allow for the process to proceed as contemplated by the statutory scheme. To the extent there needs to be an order entered just on the consent, as your Honor, I think contemplates, just on the consent again starting the process, getting DFS appointed as a receiver, giving the powers that they're entitled to as a receiver, but no facts, no factual determinations by the Court as to insolvency, as to willful findings -- or willful violations under the statute, or as to cancellations of the policies, immediate cancellations of the policies in the middle

of hurricane season when there's absolutely no need or predicate for that.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. CRISCUOLO: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Ms. Victorian?

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MS. VICTORIAN: Thank you, your Honor. As we've stated in our response, the department takes the referral package in the consent as it is given to it by OIR. And we've noted to you in our response that the insurance company signed multiple consents while they were in administrative supervision. Two, in fact. And they're a sophisticated entity. And in the supervision consents, they knew OIR could refer them to DFS at any time, and DFS at its sole discretion could have determined which course of action to take.

Exhibit 10, which they're referring to, which was the consent of the company sent to OIR by Mr. Lavin was unequivocal and not limited to rehabilitation.

They agreed not to contest, they agreed no hearing was necessary, and to this day it's not been revoked.

Basically, I think there's a misapprehension of how the process works generally with the department in that once consent is given the department files a consent petition and order based on referral package from OIR. Our statute doesn't require us to negotiate

consent petitions in orders, and it's only if there's no consent if the department files a show cause application under that statute and there's an evidentiary hearing.

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Our argument here today is that the holding company is attempting to impermissibly collapse the show cause hearing in the consent petition into the same type of process. Now, one of the things that I believe the holding company has argued here today is that they believe the basic requested relief should be for this company to be in rehabilitation and runoff. The OIR affidavit does indicate that they tried on multiple occasions to sell the book of business without success during the six months of administrative supervision.

The department has asked the Court to take judicial notice of certain statutes, and I'm going to refer to those statutes now. Chapter 631, part one, requires the department to give the Court periodic status reports on any company in receivership. As it stands now, you have appointed us as receiver of this company. As of last night, the department has information to report to the Court that may be relevant to its decision on this motion today. Due to time constraints we could not file a written status

report and share it with the opposing side, but I'd like to give the Court this information, because we're required by the statute to do that.

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THE COURT: I'll be happy to hear from you.

MR. CRISCUOLO: I was going to say, Judge --

THE COURT: I'm happy to hear -- I may be prejudiced, but go ahead and tell me what the report is.

MS. VICTORIAN: Basically, we've been on site since October 3rd, internal and forensic accountants have been reviewing the company's books. personnel have been handling other functions. accounting personnel have preliminarily determined that the insurance company lost 5 million dollars from July 1st to September 30th of 2019 when we filed the consent petition. This means that the insurance company's surplus has been depleted by that amount during the time frame, and the downward trend continues. As we've stated in our response, Florida law requires that is the insurance company have 10 million dollars in surplus. So what we know now is, and what was alleged in the consent petition, the company does not now have and did not have the required statutory surplus on September 30th, 2019, when we filed the consent petition.

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Now, the department looks to a different definition to determine insolvency as compared to the Office of Insurance Regulation. And Section 14 is particularly pertinent here, and that definition says insolvency means that all assets of the insurer if made immediately available would not be sufficient to discharge all of its liabilities, or that the insurer is unable to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business. When the context of any provision of this code so indicates, insolvency also means and includes an impairment of surplus or an impairment of capital. And subsections (12) and (13) of our statute refer to Florida Statute 624.408, which requires them to have 10 million dollars in surplus. So as of September 30th, when the consent petition was filed, the insurance company was insolvent by our definition.

As a side note, I would also mention to the Court that the FIGA Statute 631.55 would require the insurance company to reimburse the Insurance Guaranty Association for any monies it pays out on its behalf should it successfully exit out of rehabilitation.

Bottom line, we do not -- the department does not believe that rehabilitation is appropriate here and that liquidation is the only option. So I'd also like

to report to the Court that prior to receivership there were 2,394. As of yesterday, there are 321 new or reopened claims. 72 of them have been classified as hardships. 70 claims have come in at least from Tropical Storm Nestor. And we have also been informed that over 8,800 policyholders have already obtained coverage with other insurance companies. So at this point in time, the department would argue that trying to turn back the clock in some way and say that needs go to rehabilitation, and that this company is not insolvent, and let's have an evidentiary hearing is just going to result in a finding that the company needs to be liquidated because it is insolvent. we basically -- we being the department, basically take what is provided to us by the office, and based on what was provided to us we believe that the company had consented to the initiation of these proceedings, and so we went forth on that basis.

THE COURT: Well, since I've peppered him with questions, I'll pepper you with questions.

MS. VICTORIAN: Certainly.

THE COURT: Was it required in the order that was presented to me any findings of fact regarding insolvency or willful violation of the law?

MS. VICTORIAN: The finding of insolvency would

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be required for liquidation order. And that is so, your Honor, that the Florida Insurance Guaranty

Association can be triggered, and that they can take care of the policyholders.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. CRISCUOLO: Judge, we disagree on that point.

THE COURT: I'm going to give you an opportunity.

It's your motion. Go ahead and rebut.

MR. CRISCUOLO: Oh, sorry. So the prejudice is obvious to which has happened, Judge. I had no notice of any of which was just discussed.

THE COURT: I agree with you.

MR. CRISCUOLO: I don't understand why it was done. It's essentially the same wrong again.

THE COURT: There's nothing wrong with her giving me a heads up. I can consider it or not consider it.

MR. CRISCUOLO: I agree.

My primary gripe with that is, among other things, it's essentially the same behavior of results first, fill in the facts second. And it's the same way the petition was brokered, it's the same way the Court's order on October 2nd was brokered, quite frankly. I mean, you're justifying something that happened September 30th, or findings on September 30th by facts that developed, admittedly, after September

30th. I mean, how can that be the way to operate?

How can that be the way to go through proper process?

Again, over a delinquency proceeding. We continue to look to the consent and focus on the very narrow consent that was given, because it has no facts, it has no findings. We completely agree and acknowledge that we should be here, that we should be in this court at a delinquency proceeding, that DFS should be a receiver and that the process should be followed.

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Your Honor asked a great question at the end of counsel's argument with respect to whether or not findings were needed. They were not. The statute provides for 15 bases for how a DFS position can be filed, one of them is through consent. It's disjunctive. It's an order -- nothing else is needed other than the consent. If the consent is filed, you can get into court and have a receiver appointed.

THE COURT: Then why do we need the jump to the show cause?

MR. CRISCUOLO: Because they injected facts.

THE COURT: I'm going to fix that.

MR. CRISCUOLO: Very good. If the DFS decides to go beyond the consent, which they are free to do, we acknowledge -- if DFS as the government agency chooses, based on the OIR's recommendations, to go

beyond the consent that was given, we just ask for due process.

THE COURT: And that's exactly what my issue is here. I'm not disputing anything about the statutes, I'm not doing anything outside what the statutes dictate, but my problem is the manner and modem in which we got here. I'm going to start with this premise. I signed this consent order with the understanding it was an agreed order obviating a need for a show cause order. Parts of the order I signed were obviously not agreed to. Most importantly, findings of fact.

MR. CRISCUOLO: Yes, Judge.

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THE COURT: A consent order is just that. I'm being asked to sign off of findings of fact that weren't agreed to.

MR. CRISCUOLO: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: That's not appropriate under any circumstance. So I believe the proper remedy here is not to start all over again, but to simply either -- probably the cleanest way to do it is to do an amended order removing the findings of fact with respect to insolvency and willful violation of the law and let it run its course. I don't think it was needed to be in there for me to sign it. It's tantamount to -- not

that it was intentional, but it's tantamount to a bait and switch. You're asked to be bound by something that you had no knowledge of.

MR. CRISCUOLO: Absolutely.

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THE COURT: What's right is right. And I think this is the way to fix it. I think it's the way to fairly fix it. Let it run its course. Because you've already told me had that language not been in there, those findings, we wouldn't be here right now.

MR. CRISCUOLO: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. CRISCUOLO: And I think Ms. Patschak makes it clear too, to the extent you need findings or you need facts, if you will.

The only thing I could add, Judge, is no insolvency findings, no willfulness findings. Related to certainly the insolvency findings that were in the October 2nd order is this notion that all of the policies were immediately cancelled or that the cancellation notices were out. Now, I understand DFS's position as well, it's too difficult to undo that, that's not the case. Those notices went out --

THE COURT: But whatever they have the authority to do, they can do. What I'm trying to do is put us back on fair ground with respect to those findings of

If they believe liquidation is the proper 1 2 course, they have that prerogative. MR. CRISCUOLO: If they petition for it, and we 3 can have an order to show cause, and we can figure out 4 what those factual determinations will be after due 5 process and evidence. What I propose is that the 6 7 cancellation notices that went out were essentially 8 rescinded. That's why we're here today, that's why we 9 worked so diligently to get to court before November 10 1st. Just as those notices went out very quickly on October 3rd, and they were certainly given to agents 11 12 that underlie the policy orders in the policy orders 13 themselves, so too can this rescission notice go back. 14 And as counsel for DFS just pointed out, 85,000 15 policyholders, apparently, or approximately --16 MS. VICTORIAN: No, 8,800. 17 MR. CRISCUOLO: Right. Less 92,000, which is where we started. 18 19 MS. VICTORIAN: No. 20 MR. CRISCUOLO: So 85,000 still remain with the That means that the agency's --2.1 company. 2.2 MS. VICTORIAN: No. 23 MR. CRISCUOLO: Forgive me.

No, go ahead.

What I understood counsel to say,

MS. VICTORIAN:

MR. CRISCUOLO:

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and regardless, what my client confirmed for me yesterday was that 85,000 policyholders remain with the company, remain under the company's risk. The agents can't remove the risk, the risk remains. On November 1st, if that's still the case, all of those policies will then be cancelled. Where are they going to go? To the insurer of last resort. Citizens is going to be saddled with all of that risk for no reason. They can stay with the company, they can stay just as they are now. Clearly the agents, even with the improper vehicle of the liquidation order giving that cancellation notice, haven't been able to remove any of that risk, or materially been able to remove any of that risk.

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So again, we would argue that certainly as part of this amended order those cancellation notices, which clearly the department has the ability to do, which your Honor pointed out, be rescinded -- I mean, be put back on fair footing as your Honor pointed out.

MS. VICTORIAN: Your Honor, if I may. The over 8,800 policies happened to be policies that went to Citizens. We have no idea how many policyholders have gone elsewhere. And secondarily, if there's no finding of insolvency, then the company will have to pay out claims, and the department does not believe

that the company has the money to do that. So if the Court were to enter an order which said that there's no finding of insolvency, the department would have to immediately file an application for show cause and have an evidentiary hearing on the insolvency issue.

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THE COURT: And that should have happened, because you asked me to sign a consent order that said they consent they were insolvent. I don't care which area of the law is, when a judge gets a consent order, that judge believes it's an agreed order. Under any area of the law. I would never have signed it. It's that simple.

MR. CRISCUOLO: To be clear, if I understood what the department's counsel just said, if there's no insolvency finding, there's no need to cancel the policies, so the policy cancellation should be rescinded. So as part of the amended order, I want to make it clear for the record and for whatever order we're contemplating, that tomorrow rescission notices go out to policyholders and agents so that we don't have this problem in the market.

THE COURT: If the only basis to rescind those policies was based on the order that I signed --

MR. CRISCUOLO: It was, Judge. Absolutely.

THE COURT: -- I wouldn't have signed it.

1 MR. CRISCUOLO: Very good. 2 THE COURT: It's that simple. Let's not make it more complicated than it needs to be. Do you want to 3 get me a proposed order? 4 5 MR. CRISCUOLO: Yes. We will work together on what the transcript provides. And I just want to for 6 7 the record, just three points: No insolvency finding, 8 no willfulness findings, and the rescission of the 9 cancellation notices. 10 THE COURT: And that's only because you had me 11 make a finding on something that wasn't agreed to. 12 MR. CRISCUOLO: Very good. Thank you, your 13 Honor. 14 MS. VICTORIAN: Your Honor? 15 THE COURT: Go ahead. 16 MS. VICTORIAN: I would just like to note for the 17 record that the rescission will be an extremely difficult thing to do. I understand why the Court 18 19 wants to enter the order as it wants to do, but --20 THE COURT: It's not that it wants to, it's the 2.1 right thing to do. 2.2 MS. VICTORIAN: I understand. I understand, your 23 Honor. Also, we'll work with opposing counsel on the 24

order, and I think that if the department is still

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going to be appointed as the receiver, we can get with opposing counsel and file the appropriate motion.

THE COURT: This is what makes a struggle. You can't back out of what you consented to.

MR. CRISCUOLO: Absolutely.

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THE COURT: Just like they can't add something on after the fact.

MR. CRISCUOLO: Absolutely, Judge. I wish I thought of that before, because I would have led with that.

THE COURT: I mean, that's problem here -- just going ahead and saying you agreed to some criminal act.

MS. VICTORIAN: Your Honor, I know the Court has made its ruling, I just want to point out in the consent they did consent to liquidation as well as rehabilitation. And I just want to make sure.

THE COURT: That's why I just said, is it going to make any difference if we amend the consent order to take out whether or not they were solvent, or the willful violation of the law. They can't back out of what they agreed to, and if liquidation was part of that, the bottom is they don't want to be defamed all over the world by saying they committed some criminal act.

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MS. VICTORIAN: And your Honor, I understand that, but he's asking you to make a finding that there's no insolvency, and we cannot liquidate the company without that finding.

MR. CRISCUOLO: I'm not.

Go ahead.

MR. CRISCUOLO: She's quoting me --

MS. VICTORIAN: I'm sorry if I misunderstood.

MR. CRISCUOLO: To be clear, I am not asking for your Honor to make any findings, because your Honor hasn't gone through the process. All I want is the order to be sanitized there were no findings.

All I was going to do, maybe I'm not THE COURT: being very clear here. All I was going to do is take out willful violation --

MS. VICTORIAN: That's fine, your Honor.

-- and insolvent. That's all I was taking out, because you're asking me to make a finding on a consent finding they're insolvent. We haven't If they're not agreeing to it, I had any evidence. haven't heard the evidence. I don't know why this is so complicated.

I completely agree, Judge.

And by extension again, the recission notices will go out. We can do that immediately. We don't need to know about what the order says.

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THE COURT: They can still, just like I said before, you didn't object to being liquidated.

MR. CRISCUOLO: Correct. Correct. But that's different from immediate notices of cancellation going out for the policies.

MS. VICTORIAN: Your Honor, I have the deputy receiver here. She can give you testimony today -- I know that we haven't set it up for an evidentiary hearing -- if the Court would like, to explain the difficulty with the cancellation. If you want to have it for another day, you can do it another day.

THE COURT: That's not the point of this. If it was done right to begin with, we wouldn't be in this situation. You can't give me a consent order adding facts that they didn't agree to saying they're criminals. Okay. You all work on proposed orders.

MR. CRISCUOLO: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Anything further from anybody on the phone before we hang up?

MS. MILLER: This is Belinda Miller from
Citizens. I know I said I wouldn't say anything, but
I just want to make sure you know we will then close
the process we have for policyholders to be
transferred to Citizens.

1 THE COURT: Anybody want to be heard on that?

MR. CRISCUOLO: I candidly didn't understand what she said.

THE COURT: Can you repeat it a little bit louder? I think we have kind of a bad --

MS. MILLER: Yes, your Honor. Based on the finding of insolvency, FIGA was triggered, and Citizen is taking in policies where the agent applies to Citizens. If the agent applies somewhere else, it goes somewhere else. But if it comes here, we're taking in the policies with the understanding that FIGA will pay us the under premiums for the unexpired portion of the policy. The policyholders are going to have to come out of pocket for a premium if they're going to come to Citizens without that payment. So we probably should disclose that process if we're going to have a redo.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. CRISCUOLO: It's a false premise, if I understand correctly, that the reason for why they went to Citizens is because FIGA was triggered, all because of the insolvency findings. Like poison from the tree, right? That's the idea I can think of.

THE COURT: Yeah. Okay. Do you want me to comment on that?

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MR. CRISCUOLO: I don't need a comment on it, but I don't know what -- there's no relief being asked for, just a notation for the record. THE COURT: Just making a point. Yeah. Anything further from anybody? MS. BENITEZ-TORVISO: No, your Honor. Thank you for allowing us to appear by phone. THE COURT: All right. Thank you all. Anything further from anybody here? MR. CRISCUOLO: No. Thank you, your Honor. MS. VICTORIAN: No, your Honor. (The proceedings were concluded at 10:36 a.m.)

1	COURT CERTIFICATE
2	
3	STATE OF FLORIDA)
4	
5	COUNTY OF LEON)
6	
7	I, STEPHANIE JORDAN NARGIZ, FPR, certify that I
8	was authorized to and did stenographically report the
9	foregoing proceedings and that the transcript is a true
10	and complete record of my stenographic notes.
11	DATED this 24th day of October, 2019.
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16	STEPH JORDAN NARGIZ Court Reporter, FPR
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