

BROWN & BROWN INC
Form 10-K
February 29, 2008

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-13619

BROWN & BROWN, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation
or organization)
**220 South Ridgewood Avenue, Daytona
Beach, FL**
(Address of principal executive offices)

59-0864469
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
32114
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (386) 252-9601
Registrant's Website: www.bbinsurance.com

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Title of each class
COMMON STOCK, \$0.10 PAR VALUE

Name of each exchange on which registered
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

NOTE: Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer, and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting
company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.): Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, computed by reference to the last reported price at which the stock was sold on June 30, 2007 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter) was \$2,810,919,399.

The number of outstanding shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$.10 par value, outstanding as of February 26, 2008 was 140,726,472.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of Brown & Brown, Inc.'s Proxy Statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report.

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

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PART I

ITEM 1. Business.**Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements**

Brown & Brown, Inc., together with its subsidiaries (collectively, we, Brown & Brown or the Company), make forward-looking statements within the safe harbor provision of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended, throughout this report and in the documents we incorporate by reference into this report. You can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as may, will, expect, anticipate, believe, estimate, plan and continue or similar words. We have based these statements on our current expectations about future events. Although we believe the expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements included in this Form 10-K and those reports, statements, information and announcements are based on reasonable assumptions within the bounds of our knowledge of our business, a number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements, whether oral or written, made by us or on our behalf. Many of these factors have previously been identified in filings or statements made by us or on our behalf. Important factors which could cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements in this report include the following items, in addition to those matters described in Item 1A Risk Factors :

material adverse changes in economic conditions in the markets we serve;

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future regulatory actions and conditions in the states in which we conduct our business;

competition from others in the insurance agency, wholesale brokerage, insurance programs and service business;

a significant portion of business written by Brown & Brown is for customers located in California, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington. Accordingly, the occurrence of adverse economic conditions, an adverse regulatory climate, or a disaster in any of these states could have a material adverse effect on our business, although no such conditions have been encountered in the past;

the integration of our operations with those of businesses or assets we have acquired or may acquire in the future and the failure to realize the expected benefits of such integration; and

other risks and uncertainties as may be detailed from time to time in our public announcements and Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) filings.

Forward-looking statements that we make or that are made by others on our behalf are based on a knowledge of our business and the environment in which we operate, but because of the factors listed above, actual results may differ from those in the forward-looking statements. Consequently, these cautionary statements qualify all of the forward-looking statements we make herein. We cannot assure you that the results or developments anticipated by us will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that those results or developments will result in the expected consequences for us or affect us, our business or our operations in the way we expect. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their dates. We assume no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements.

General

We are a diversified insurance agency, wholesale brokerage, insurance programs and service organization with origins dating from 1939, headquartered in Daytona Beach and Tampa, Florida. We market and sell to our customers insurance products and services, primarily in the property, casualty and employee benefits areas. As an agent and broker, we do not assume underwriting risks. Instead, we provide our customers with quality, non-investment insurance contracts, as well as other targeted, customized risk management products and services.

We are compensated for our services primarily by commissions paid by insurance companies and by fees paid by customers for certain services. The commission is usually a percentage of the premium paid by the insured. Commission rates generally depend upon the type of insurance, the particular insurance company and the nature

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of the services provided by us. In some cases, a commission is shared with other agents or brokers who have acted jointly with us in a transaction. We may also receive from an insurance company a profit-sharing contingent commission, which is a profit-sharing commission based primarily on underwriting results, but may also contain considerations for volume, growth and/or retention. Fee revenues are generated primarily by: (1) our Services Division, which provides insurance-related services, including third-party claims administration and comprehensive medical utilization management services in both the workers' compensation and all-lines liability arenas, as well as Medicare set-aside services, and (2) our Wholesale Brokerage and National Program Divisions which earn fees primarily for the issuing of insurance policies on behalf of insurance carriers. The amount of our revenue from commissions and fees is a function of, among other factors, continued new business production, retention of existing customers, acquisitions and fluctuations in insurance premium rates and insurable exposure units.

As of December 31, 2007, our activities were conducted in 198 locations in 38 states as follows:

Florida	38	Minnesota	3
New York	14	Nevada	3
New Jersey	11	North Carolina	3
Texas	11	South Carolina	3
California	10	Wisconsin	3

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Georgia	8	Connecticut	2
Colorado	7	Massachusetts	2
Illinois	7	Missouri	2
Pennsylvania	7	Montana	2
Virginia	7	New Hampshire	2
Washington	7	Alabama	1
Louisiana	6	Delaware	1
Arizona	5	Hawaii	1
Michigan	5	Kansas	1
Oklahoma	5	Nebraska	1
Arkansas	4	Ohio	1
Indiana	4	Oregon	1
Kentucky	4	Tennessee	1
New Mexico	4	West Virginia	1

Industry Overview

Premium pricing within the property and casualty insurance underwriting (risk-bearing) industry has historically been cyclical, displaying a high degree of volatility based on prevailing economic and competitive conditions. From the mid-1980s through 1999, the property and casualty insurance industry experienced a soft market during which the underwriting capacity of insurance companies expanded, stimulating an increase in competition and a decrease in premium rates and related commissions. The effect of this softness in rates on our revenues was somewhat offset by our acquisitions and new business production. As a result of increasing loss ratios (the comparison of incurred losses plus adjustment expenses against earned premiums) of insurance companies through 1999, there was a general increase in premium rates beginning in the first quarter of 2000 and continuing into 2003. During 2003, the increases in premium rates began to moderate and, in certain lines of insurance, the premium rates decreased. In 2004, as general premium rates continued to moderate, the insurance industry experienced the worst hurricane season since 1992 (when Hurricane Andrew hit south Florida). The insured losses from the 2004 hurricane season were absorbed relatively easily by the insurance industry and the general insurance premium rates continued to soften during 2005. During the third quarter of 2005, the insurance industry experienced the worst hurricane season ever recorded. As a result of the significant losses incurred by the insurance companies from these hurricanes, the insurance premium rates in 2006 increased on coastal property, primarily in the southeastern region of the United States. In the other regions of the United States, the insurance premium rates, in general, declined during 2006. In addition to significant insurance pricing declines in the State of Florida, as discussed below, the insurance premium rates continued a gradual decline during 2007 in most of the other regions of the United States. One industry segment that was especially hit hard during 2007 was the home-building industry in southern California, and to a lesser extent Nevada, Arizona and Florida. We have a wholesale brokerage operation

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that focuses on placing property and casualty insurance products for that home-building segment and a program operation that places errors and omissions professional liability coverages for title agents. Both of these operations' revenues were significantly impacted by these national economic trends.

Florida Insurance Overview

Many states have established Residual Markets, which are governmental or quasi-governmental insurance facilities that provide coverage to individuals and/or businesses which cannot buy insurance in the private marketplace, i.e., insurers of last resort. These facilities can be for any type of risk or exposure; however, the most common are usually automobile or high-risk property coverage. Residual Markets can also be referred to as: FAIR Plans, Windstorm Pools, Joint Underwriting Associations, or may even be given names styled after the private sector like Citizens Property Insurance Corporation.

In August 2002, the Florida Legislature created Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (Citizens), to be the insurer of last resort in Florida and therefore charged insurance rates that were higher than the general private insurance marketplace. In each of 2004 and 2005, four major hurricanes made landfall in Florida, and as a result of the significant insurance property losses, the insurance rates increased in 2006. To counter the increased property insurance rates, the State of Florida instructed Citizens to essentially cut their property insurance rates in half beginning in

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January 2007. By state law, Citizens has guaranteed their rates through January 1, 2009. Therefore, Citizens became the most competitive risk-bearer on commercial habitational coastal property exposures, such as condominiums, apartments, and certain assisted living facilities. Additionally, Citizens became the only insurance market for certain homeowner policies throughout Florida. By the end of 2007, Citizens was the largest single underwriter of coastal property in Florida.

Since Citizens became the main direct competitor against the risk-bearer of our Florida Intercoastal Underwriters (FIU) condominium program and the excess and surplus lines insurers represented by our wholesale brokerage segment such as our Hull & Company subsidiary, these programs suffered the largest amount of revenue loss to Citizens during 2007. Citizens' impact on our Florida Retail Division was less than on our National Program and Wholesale Brokerage Divisions, because to our Retail Offices, Citizens was now simply another risk-bearer with which to write business, although at slightly lower commission rates and a greater difficulty in placing coverage. For 2008, the insurance rates charged by Citizens are expected to be similar to their 2007 rates and therefore, the sequential year impact of Citizens' rates may not be as significant as they were on our 2007 results.

In the second half of 2007, the standard insurance companies started to become more competitive in the casualty (liability) business, including workers' compensation business. The rates in the Florida casualty business began to reduce as much as 20%-25% compared with 2006 rates. These competitive rates are likely to continue for at least the first half of 2008.

Current Year Company Overview

For us, 2007 was a year unlike any previous ones. For the first time since we began tracking internal revenue growth rates in 1997, we completed the year with a negative internal growth rate. Last year also consisted of four straight quarters of negative internal growth. Our total commissions and fees decreased \$27.9 million or (3.4)% in 2007 and this decrease is primarily attributed to the continued soft insurance marketplace in the United States, the governmental involvement in the Florida insurance marketplace and the negative impact of the economy on the home-building industry. Offsetting the negative internal revenue growth was a very successful year of 41 acquisitions (including books of business) with estimated annual revenues of \$108.3 million, of which \$67.7 million is reflected in our 2007 revenues.

During 2007, we also recorded an \$18.7 million gain on the sale of our investment in Rock-Tenn Company, which we owned for over 25 years. Additionally, during the year we recognized \$13.5 million in gains on the sale of various books of business (customer accounts). The sales of these accounts were related to individual circumstances in various offices and are not indicative of any expected trends. Finally, we settled an ongoing Internal Revenue Service (IRS) examination of our tax years 2004-2006 for the payment of \$1.1 million in interest.

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Business Combinations

Beginning in 1993 through 2007, we acquired 278 insurance intermediary operations, including acquired books of business (customer accounts), that had aggregate estimated annual revenues of \$742.3 million for the 12 calendar months immediately preceding the dates of acquisition. Of these, 41 operations were acquired during 2007, with aggregate estimated annual revenues of \$108.3 million for the 12 calendar months immediately preceding the dates of acquisitions and 32 operations were acquired during 2006, with aggregate estimated annual revenues of \$56.4 million for the 12 calendar months immediately preceding the dates of acquisition. During 2005, 32 operations were acquired with aggregate estimated annual revenues of \$125.9 million for the 12 calendar months immediately preceding the dates of acquisition.

See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a summary of our 2007 and 2006 acquisitions.

From January 1, 2008 through February 29, 2008, Brown & Brown acquired the assets and assumed certain liabilities of seven insurance intermediaries, two books of business (customer accounts) and the outstanding stock of one general insurance agency. The aggregate purchase price of these acquisitions was \$71,080,000, including \$65,918,000 of net cash payments, the issuance of \$185,000 in notes payable and the assumption of \$4,977,000 of liabilities. See Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a summary of our 2008 acquisitions.

SEGMENT INFORMATION

Our business is divided into four reportable operating segments: (1) the Retail Division; (2) the Wholesale Brokerage Division; (3) the National Programs Division; and (4) the Services Division. The Retail Division provides a broad range of insurance products and services to commercial, public entity, professional and individual customers. The Wholesale Brokerage Division markets and sells excess and surplus commercial and personal insurance, and reinsurance, primarily through independent agents and brokers. The National Programs Division is comprised of two units: Professional Programs, which provides professional liability and related package products for certain professionals; and Special Programs, which markets targeted products and services designated for specific industries, trade groups, public entities, and market niches. The Services

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Division provides clients with third-party claims administration, consulting for the workers' compensation insurance market, comprehensive medical utilization management services in both workers' compensation and all-lines liability arenas, and Medicare Secondary Payer statute compliance-related services.

The following table sets forth a summary of (1) the commissions and fees revenue generated by each of our reportable operating segments for 2007, 2006 and 2005, and (2) the percentage of our total commissions and fees revenue represented by each segment for each such period:

<i>(in thousands, except percentages)</i>	2007	%	2006	%	2005	%
Retail Division	\$548,038	59.9%	\$516,489	59.7%	\$489,566	63.1%
Wholesale Brokerage Division	175,289	19.1	159,268	18.4	125,537	16.2
National Programs Division	157,008	17.2	156,996	18.2	133,147	17.2
Services Division	35,505	3.9	32,561	3.8	26,565	3.4
Other	(1,190)	(0.1)	(651)	(0.1)	728	0.1
Total	\$914,650	100.0%	\$864,663	100.0%	\$775,543	100.0%

See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional segment financial data relating to our business.

Retail Division

As of December 31, 2007, our Retail Division employed 2,926 persons. Our retail insurance agency business provides a broad range of insurance products and services to commercial, public and quasi-public entity, professional and individual customers. The categories of insurance principally sold by us include: property

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insurance relating to physical damage to property and resultant interruption of business or extra expense caused by fire, windstorm or other perils; casualty insurance relating to legal liabilities, workers' compensation, commercial and private passenger automobile coverages; and fidelity and surety bonds. We also sell and service group and individual life, accident, disability, health, hospitalization, medical and dental insurance.

No material part of our retail business is attributable to a single customer or a few customers. During 2007, commissions and fees from our largest single Retail Division customer represented less than one percent of the Retail Division's total commissions and fees revenue.

In connection with the selling and marketing of insurance coverages, we provide a broad range of related services to our customers, such as risk management and loss control surveys and analysis, consultation in connection with placing insurance coverages and claims processing. We believe these services are important factors in securing and retaining customers.

Wholesale Brokerage Division

At December 31, 2007, the Wholesale Brokerage Division employed 1,071 persons. The Wholesale Brokerage Division markets excess and surplus commercial insurance products and services to retail insurance agencies (including our retail offices), and reinsurance products and services to insurance companies throughout the United States. Wholesale Brokerage Division offices represent various U.S. and U.K. surplus lines insurance companies and certain offices are also Lloyd's of London correspondents. The Wholesale Brokerage Division also represents admitted insurance companies for smaller agencies that do not have access to large insurance company representation. Excess and surplus insurance products include many insurance coverages, including personal lines homeowners, yachts, jewelry, commercial property and casualty, commercial automobile, garage, restaurant, builder's risk and inland marine lines. Difficult-to-insure general liability and products liability coverages are a specialty, as is excess workers' compensation coverage. Retail insurance agency business is solicited through mailings and direct contact with retail agency representatives.

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In March 2005, we acquired the assets of Hull & Company, Inc. and certain affiliated companies (Hull) with estimated annualized revenues of \$63.0 million which along with acquisitions of several other larger wholesale brokerage operations, which essentially tripled the Wholesale Brokerage Division's 2006 and 2005 revenues over its 2004 revenues.

On January 1, 2006, we acquired the assets of Axiom Intermediaries, LLC. (Axiom), which specializes in treaty and facultative reinsurance brokerage services. Axiom's total revenues in 2006 were \$11.5 million.

In September 2006, we acquired the assets of Delaware Valley Underwriting Agency, Inc. and certain affiliated companies with estimated annualized revenues of \$15.0 million.

In August 2007, we acquired the assets and assumed certain liabilities of The Combined Group, Inc. and certain affiliated companies with estimated annualized revenues of \$12.6 million.

National Programs Division

As of December 31, 2007, our National Programs Division employed 661 persons. Our National Programs Division consists of two units: Professional Programs and Special Programs.

Professional Programs. Professional Programs provides professional liability and related package insurance products for certain professionals. Professional Programs tailors insurance products to the needs of a particular professional group; negotiates policy forms, coverages and commission rates with an insurance company; and, in certain cases, secures the formal or informal endorsement of the product by a professional association or sponsoring company. The professional groups serviced by the Professional Programs include dentists, lawyers, optometrists, opticians, insurance agents, financial service representatives, benefit administrators, real estate title agents and escrow agents. The Professional Protector Plan® for Dentists and the Lawyer's Protector Plan® are marketed and sold primarily through a national network of independent agencies including certain of our retail offices, while certain of the professional liability programs of our CalSurance® and TitlePac® operations are principally marketed and sold directly to our insured customers. Under our agency agreements with the insurance companies that

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underwrite these programs, we often have authority to bind coverages (subject to established guidelines), to bill and collect premiums and, in some cases, to adjust claims. For the programs that we market through independent agencies, we receive a wholesale commission or override, which is then shared with these independent agencies.

Below are brief descriptions of the programs offered to professional groups by the Professional Programs unit of the National Programs Division.

Dentists: The Professional Protector Plan® for Dentists offers comprehensive coverage for dentists, oral surgeons, dental schools and dental students, including practice protection and professional liability. This program, initiated in 1969, is endorsed by a number of state and local dental societies and is offered in 49 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

Lawyers: The Lawyer's Protector Plan® (LPP®) was introduced in 1983, 10 years after we began marketing lawyers' professional liability insurance. This program is presently offered in 43 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Optometrists and Opticians: The Optometric Protector Plan® (OPP®) and the Optical Services Protector Plan® (OSPP®) were created in 1973 and 1987, respectively, to provide professional liability, package and workers' compensation coverages exclusively for optometrists and opticians. These programs insure optometrists and opticians nationwide.

CalSurance®: CalSurance® offers professional liability programs designed for insurance agents, financial advisors, registered representatives, securities broker-dealers, benefit administrators, real estate brokers and real estate title agents. CalSurance® also sells commercial insurance packages directly to customers in certain industry niches including destination resort and luxury hotels, independent pizza restaurants, and others. An important aspect of CalSurance® is Lancer Claims Services, which provides specialty claims administration for insurance companies underwriting CalSurance® product lines.

TitlePac®: TitlePac® provides professional liability products and services designed for real estate title agents and escrow agents in 47 states and the District of Columbia.

Special Programs. Special Programs markets targeted products and services to specific industries, trade groups, public and quasi-public entities, and market niches. All of the Special Programs, except for Parcel Insurance Plan® (PIP®), are marketed and sold primarily through independent agents, including certain of our retail offices. Parcel Insurance Plan® markets and sells its insurance product directly to insured customers. Under agency agreements with the insurance companies that underwrite these programs, we often have authority to bind coverages (subject to established guidelines), to bill and collect premiums and, in some cases, to adjust claims.

Below are brief descriptions of the Special Programs:

Florida Intracoastal Underwriters, Limited Company (FIU) is a managing general agency that specializes in providing insurance coverage for coastal and inland high-value condominiums and apartments. FIU has developed a specialty reinsurance facility to support the underwriting activities associated with these risks.

Public Risk Underwriters®, along with our similar offices in Florida and other states, are program administrators offering tailored property and casualty insurance products, risk management consulting, third-party administration and related services designed for municipalities, schools, fire districts, and other public entities.

Proctor Financial, Inc. (Proctor) provides insurance programs and compliance solutions for financial institutions that service mortgage loans. Proctor's products include lender-placed fire and flood insurance, full insurance outsourcing, mortgage impairment, and blanket equity insurance. Proctor also writes surplus lines property business for its financial institutions clients and acts as a wholesaler for this line of business.

American Specialty Insurance & Risk Services, Inc. provides insurance and risk management services for clients in professional sports, motor sports, amateur sports, and the entertainment industry.

Parcel Insurance Plan® (PIP®) is a specialty insurance agency providing insurance coverage to commercial and private shippers for small packages and parcels with insured values of less than \$25,000 each.

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Professional Risk Specialty Group is a specialty insurance agency providing liability insurance products to various professional groups.

AFC Insurance, Inc. (AFC) is a managing general underwriter, specializing in tailored insurance products for the health and human services industry. AFC works with retail agents in all states and targets home healthcare, group homes for the mentally and physically challenged, and drug and alcohol facilities and programs for the developmentally disabled.

Acumen Re Management Corporation is a reinsurance underwriting management organization, primarily acting as an outsourced specific excess workers' compensation facultative reinsurance underwriting facility.

Commercial Programs serves the insurance needs of certain specialty trade/industry groups. Programs offered include:

Wholesalers & Distributors Preferred Program®. Introduced in 1997, this program provides property and casualty protection for businesses principally engaged in the wholesale-distribution industry.

Railroad Protector Plan®. Also introduced in 1997, this program is designed for contractors, manufacturers and other entities that service the needs of the railroad industry.

Environmental Protector Plan®. Introduced in 1998, this program provides a variety of specialized coverages, primarily to municipal mosquito control districts.

*Food Processors Preferred Program*SM. This program, introduced in 1998, provides property and casualty insurance protection for businesses involved in the handling and processing of various foods.

Services Division

At December 31, 2007, our Services Division employed 266 persons and provided the following services: (1) insurance-related services, including comprehensive risk management and third-party administration (TPA) services for insurance entities and self-funded or fully-insured workers' compensation and liability plans; (2) comprehensive medical utilization management services for both workers' compensation and all-lines liability insurance plans; and (3) Medicare Secondary Payer statute compliance-related services.

The Services Division's workers' compensation and liability plan TPA services include claims administration, access to major reinsurance markets, cost containment consulting, services for secondary disability, and subrogation recoveries and risk management services such as loss control. In 2007, our three largest workers' compensation contracts represented approximately 31.5% of our Services Division's fees revenue, or approximately 1.2% of our total consolidated commissions and fees revenue. In addition, the Services Division provides managed care services, including medical networks, case management and utilization review services, certified by the American Accreditation Health Care Commission.

Employees

At December 31, 2007, we had 5,047 full-time equivalent employees. We have agreements with our sales employees and certain other employees that include provisions restricting their right to solicit our insured customers and employees after separation from employment with us. The enforceability of such agreements varies from state to state depending upon state statutes, judicial decisions and factual circumstances. The majority of these agreements are at-will and terminable by either party; however, the covenants not to solicit our insured customers and employees generally extend for a period of two years after cessation of employment.

None of our employees is represented by a labor union, and we consider our relations with our employees to be satisfactory.

Competition

The insurance intermediary business is highly competitive, and numerous firms actively compete with us for customers and insurance markets. Competition in the insurance business is largely based on innovation, quality of service and price. There are a number of firms and banks with substantially greater resources and market presence that compete with us in the southeastern United States and elsewhere. This situation is particularly pronounced outside of Florida.

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A number of insurance companies are engaged in the direct sale of insurance, primarily to individuals, and do not pay commissions to third-party agents and brokers. In addition, the Internet continues to be a source for direct placement of personal lines business. To date, such direct writing has had little effect on our operations, primarily because our Retail Division is commercially, rather than individually, oriented.

In addition, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999 and regulations enacted thereunder permit banks, securities firms and insurance companies to affiliate. As a result, the financial services industry has experienced and may experience further consolidation, which in turn has resulted and could further result in increased competition from diversified financial institutions, including competition for acquisition prospects.

Regulation, Licensing and Agency Contracts

We and/or our designated employees must be licensed to act as agents, brokers or third-party administrators by state regulatory authorities in the states in which we conduct business. Regulations and licensing laws vary by individual state and are often complex.

The applicable licensing laws and regulations in all states are subject to amendment or reinterpretation by state regulatory authorities, and such authorities are vested in most cases with relatively broad discretion as to the granting, revocation, suspension and renewal of licenses. The possibility exists that we and/or our employees could be excluded or temporarily suspended from carrying on some or all of our activities in, or otherwise subjected to penalties by, a particular state.

Available Information

We are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and its rules and regulations. The Exchange Act requires us to file reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). We make available free of charge

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on our website, at www.bbinsurance.com, our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) and the rules promulgated thereunder, as soon as reasonably practicable after electronically filing or furnishing such material to the SEC. These documents are posted on our Web site at www.bbinsurance.com select the Investor Relations link and then the Publications & Filings link.

Copies of these reports, proxy statements and other information can be read and copied at:

SEC Public Reference Room
100 F Street NE
Washington, D.C. 20549

Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Also the SEC maintains a Web site that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. These materials may be obtained electronically by accessing the SEC's Web site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

The charters of the Audit, Compensation and Nominating/Governance Committees of our Board of Directors as well as our Corporate Governance Principles, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Code of Ethics CEO and Senior Financial Officers (including any amendments to, or waiver from, a provision of any of these charters, principles or codes) are also available on our website or upon request. Requests for copies of any of these documents should be directed in writing to Corporate Secretary, Brown & Brown, Inc., 3101 West Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Suite 400, Tampa, Florida 33607, or by telephone to (813) 222-4277.

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ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

As referenced, this Annual Report on Form 10-K includes certain forward-looking statements regarding various matters. The ultimate correctness of those forward-looking statements is dependent upon a number of known and unknown risks and events, and is subject to various uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be different from those expressed or implied by those statements. Undue reliance should not be placed on those forward-looking statements. The following important factors, among others, as well as those factors set forth in our other SEC filings from time to time, could affect future results and events, causing results and events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in our forward-looking statements. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing Brown & Brown, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Additional risks and uncertainties, not presently known to us or otherwise, may also impair our business operations.

WE CANNOT ACCURATELY FORECAST OUR COMMISSION REVENUES BECAUSE OUR COMMISSIONS DEPEND ON PREMIUM RATES CHARGED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES, WHICH HISTORICALLY HAVE VARIED AND, AS A RESULT, HAVE BEEN DIFFICULT TO PREDICT.

We are primarily engaged in insurance agency and wholesale brokerage activities and derive revenues principally from commissions paid by insurance companies. Commissions are based upon a percentage of premiums paid by customers for insurance products. The amount of such commissions is therefore highly dependent on premium rates charged by insurance companies. We do not determine insurance premiums. Premium rates are determined by insurance companies based on a fluctuating market. Historically, property and casualty premiums have been cyclical in nature and have varied widely based on market conditions. From the mid-1980s through 1999, general premium levels were depressed as a result of the expanded underwriting capacity of insurance companies and increased competition. In many cases, insurance companies lowered commission rates and increased volume requirements. Significant reductions in premium rates occurred during the years 1986 through 1999. As a result of increasing loss ratios (the comparison of incurred losses plus loss adjustment expenses against earned premiums) experience by insurance companies through 1999, there was a general increase in premium rates beginning in the first quarter of 2000 and continuing into 2003. During 2004, there was a rapid transition as previously stable or increasing rates fell in most markets. These rate declines were most pronounced in the property and casualty market, with rates falling between 10% and 30% by year-end. Rate declines continued on a moderated basis through 2006, with the exception of premium rates on coastal property, which increased. In addition to significant insurance pricing declines in the State of Florida, the insurance premium rates continued a gradual decline during 2007 in most of the other regions of the United States. One industry segment that was especially hit hard during 2007 was the home-building industry in southern California, and to a lesser extent Nevada, Arizona and Florida. We have a wholesale brokerage operation that focuses on placing property and casualty insurance products for that home-building segment and a program operation that places errors and omissions professional liability coverages for title agents. Both of these operations' revenues were significantly impacted by these national economic trends.

As traditional risk-bearing insurance companies continue to outsource the production of premium revenue to non-affiliated brokers or agents such as us, those insurance companies may seek to reduce further their expenses by reducing the commission rates payable to those insurance agents or brokers. The reduction of these commission rates, along with general volatility and/or declines in premiums, may significantly affect our profitability. Because we do not determine the timing or extent of premium pricing changes, we cannot accurately forecast our commission revenues, including whether they will significantly decline. As a result, our budgets for future acquisitions, capital expenditures, dividend payments, loan repayments and other expenditures may have to be adjusted to account for unexpected changes in revenues, and any decreases in premium rates may adversely affect the results of our operations.

OUR BUSINESS PRACTICES AND COMPENSATION ARRANGEMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO UNCERTAINTY DUE TO INVESTIGATIONS BY GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES AND POTENTIAL RELATED PRIVATE LITIGATION.

The business practices and compensation arrangements of the insurance intermediary industry, including our practices and arrangements, are subject to uncertainty due to investigations by various governmental authorities and a related derivative demand from counsel for a purported shareholder which could result in a purported derivative action based on claimed improprieties in the manner in which we are compensated by insurance companies. The legislatures of various states may adopt new laws addressing contingent commission arrangements, including laws prohibiting such arrangements, and addressing disclosure of such arrangements to insureds. Various state departments of insurance may also adopt new regulations addressing these matters. While it is not possible to predict the outcome of the governmental inquiries and investigations into the insurance industry's commission payment practices, the derivative demand or the responses by the market and government regulators, any unfavorable resolution of these matters could adversely affect our results of operations, and if such resolution included a material decrease in our profit-sharing contingent commissions, it would be likely to have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

OUR BUSINESS, RESULTS OF OPERATIONS, FINANCIAL CONDITION OR LIQUIDITY MAY BE MATERIALLY ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY ERRORS AND OMISSIONS AND THE OUTCOME OF CERTAIN ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL CLAIMS, LAWSUITS AND PROCEEDINGS.

We may be subject to various actual and potential claims, lawsuits and other proceedings relating principally to alleged errors and omissions in connection with the placement of insurance in the ordinary course of business. Because we often assist clients with matters involving substantial amounts of money, including the placement of insurance and the handling of related claims, errors and omissions claims against us may arise which allege potential liability for all or part of the amounts in question. Claimants may seek large damage awards and these claims may involve potentially significant legal costs. Such claims, lawsuits and other proceedings could, for example, include claims for damages based on allegations that our employees or sub-agents improperly failed to procure coverage, report claims on behalf of clients, provide insurance companies with complete and accurate information relating to the risks being insured or appropriately apply funds that we hold for our clients on a fiduciary basis. We have established provisions against these potential matters which we believe to be adequate in the light of current information and legal advice, and we adjust such provisions from time to time according to developments.

While most of the errors and omissions claims made against us have, subject to our self-insured deductibles, been covered by our professional indemnity insurance, our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity may be adversely affected if, in the future, our insurance coverage proves to be inadequate or unavailable or there is an increase in liabilities for which we self-insure. Our ability to obtain professional indemnity insurance in the amounts and with the deductibles we desire in the future may be adversely impacted by general developments in the market for such insurance or our own claims experience. In addition, claims, lawsuits and other proceedings may harm our reputation or divert management resources away from operating our business.

WE DERIVE A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF OUR COMMISSION REVENUES FROM TWO INSURANCE COMPANIES, THE LOSS OF WHICH COULD RESULT IN ADDITIONAL EXPENSE AND LOSS OF MARKET SHARE.

For the year ended December 31, 2007, approximately 5.3% and 5.3%, respectively, of our total revenues were derived from insurance policies underwritten by two separate insurance companies, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2006, approximately 5.3% and 4.9%, respectively, of our total revenues were derived from insurance

policies underwritten by two separate insurance companies, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2005, approximately 8.0% and 5.4%, respectively, of our total revenues were derived from insurance policies underwritten by two separate insurance companies, respectively. Should either of these insurance companies seek to terminate their arrangements with us, we believe that other insurance companies are available to underwrite the business, although some additional expense and loss of market share could possibly result. No other insurance company accounts for 5% or more of our total revenues.

BECAUSE OUR BUSINESS IS HIGHLY CONCENTRATED IN CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, MICHIGAN, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, TEXAS AND WASHINGTON, ADVERSE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OR REGULATORY CHANGES IN THESE STATES COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

A significant portion of our business is concentrated in California, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and Washington. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and December 31, 2005, we derived \$677.4 million or 74.1%, \$640.0 million, or 74.0%, and \$589.7 million, or 76.0%, of our commissions and fees from our operations located in these states, respectively. We believe that these revenues are attributable predominately to clients in these states. We believe the regulatory environment for insurance intermediaries in these states currently is no more restrictive than in other states. The insurance business is a state-regulated industry, and therefore, state legislatures may enact laws that adversely affect the insurance industry. Because our business is concentrated in a few states, we face greater exposure to unfavorable changes in regulatory conditions in those states than insurance intermediaries whose operations are more diversified through a greater number of states. In addition, the occurrence of adverse economic conditions, natural or other disasters, or other circumstances specific to or otherwise significantly impacting these states could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

OUR GROWTH STRATEGY DEPENDS IN PART ON THE ACQUISITION OF OTHER INSURANCE INTERMEDIARIES, WHICH MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE ON ACCEPTABLE TERMS IN THE FUTURE AND WHICH, IF CONSUMMATED, MAY NOT BE ADVANTAGEOUS TO US.

Our growth strategy includes the acquisition of insurance agencies, brokers and other intermediaries. Our ability to successfully identify suitable acquisition candidates, complete acquisitions, integrate acquired businesses into our operations, and expand into new markets will require us to continue to implement and improve our operations, financial, and management information systems. Integrated, acquired businesses may not achieve levels of revenue, profitability, or productivity comparable to our existing operations, or otherwise perform as expected. In addition, we compete for acquisition and expansion opportunities with entities that have substantially greater resources than we do. Acquisitions also involve a number of special risks, such as: diversion of management's attention; difficulties in the integration of acquired operations and retention of personnel; entry into unfamiliar markets; unanticipated problems or legal liabilities; and tax and accounting issues, some or all of which could have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, our financial condition and cash flows.

WE ARE EXPANDING OUR OPERATIONS INTERNATIONALLY, WHICH MAY RESULT IN A NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL RISKS AND REQUIRE MORE MANAGEMENT TIME AND EXPENSE THAN OUR DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TO ACHIEVE PROFITABILITY.

We are planning to expand our operations to the United Kingdom, which will be the first time we've operated outside the United States. In addition, we intend to continue to consider additional international expansion opportunities. Our international operations may be subject to a number of risks, including:

difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;

less flexible employee relationships, which limit our ability to prohibit employees from competing with us after their employment, and may make it difficult and expensive to terminate their employment;

political and economic instability (including acts of terrorism and outbreaks of war);

coordinating our communications and logistics across geographic distances and multiple time zones;

unexpected changes in regulatory requirements and laws;

adverse trade policies, and adverse changes to any of the policies of either the U.S. or any of the foreign jurisdictions in which we operate;

adverse changes in tax rates;

legal or political constraints on our ability to maintain or increase prices;

governmental restrictions on the transfer of funds to us from our operations outside the United States; and

burdens of complying with a wide variety of labor practices and foreign laws, including those relating to export and import duties, environmental policies and privacy issues.

OUR CURRENT MARKET SHARE MAY DECREASE AS A RESULT OF INCREASED COMPETITION FROM INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THE FINANCIAL SERVICES INDUSTRY.

The insurance intermediaries business is highly competitive and we actively compete with numerous firms for clients and insurance companies, many of which have relationships with insurance companies or have a significant presence in niche insurance markets that may give them an advantage over us. Because relationships between insurance intermediaries and insurance companies or clients are often local or regional in nature, this potential competitive disadvantage is particularly pronounced outside of Florida. A number of insurance companies are engaged in the direct sale of insurance, primarily to individuals, and do not pay commissions to agents and brokers. In addition, as and to the extent that banks, securities firms and insurance companies affiliate, the financial services industry may experience further consolidation, and we therefore may experience increased competition from insurance companies and the financial services industry, as a growing number of larger financial institutions increasingly, and aggressively, offer a wider variety of financial services, including insurance, than we currently offer.

PROPOSED TORT REFORM LEGISLATION, IF ENACTED, COULD DECREASE DEMAND FOR LIABILITY INSURANCE, THEREBY REDUCING OUR COMMISSION REVENUES.

Legislation concerning tort reform has been considered, from time to time, in the United States Congress and in several states legislatures. Among the provisions considered for inclusion in such legislation have been limitations on damage awards, including punitive damages, and various restrictions applicable to class action lawsuits. Enactment of these or similar provisions by Congress, or by states in which we sell insurance, could result in a reduction in the demand for liability insurance policies or a decrease in policy limits of such policies sold, thereby reducing our commission revenues.

WE COMPETE IN A HIGHLY-REGULATED INDUSTRY, WHICH MAY RESULT IN INCREASED EXPENSES OR RESTRICTIONS ON OUR OPERATIONS.

We conduct business in most states and are subject to comprehensive regulation and supervision by government agencies in the states in which we do business. The primary purpose of such regulation and supervision is to provide safeguards for policyholders rather than to protect the interests of our stockholders. The laws of the various state jurisdictions establish supervisory agencies with broad administrative powers with respect to, among other things, licensing of entities to transact business, licensing of agents, admittance of assets, regulating premium rates, approving policy forms, regulating unfair trade and claims practices, establishing reserve requirements and solvency standards, requiring participation in guarantee funds and shared market mechanisms, and restricting payment of dividends. Also, in response to perceived excessive cost or inadequacy of available insurance, states have from time to time created state insurance funds and assigned risk pools, which compete directly, on a subsidized basis, with private insurance providers. We act as agents and brokers for such state insurance funds and assigned risk pools in California and certain other states. These state funds and pools could choose to reduce the sales or brokerage commissions we receive. Any such reductions, in a state in which we have substantial operations, such as Florida, California or New York, could substantially affect the profitability of our operations in such state, or cause us to change our marketing focus. Further, state insurance regulators and the National Association of Insurance Commissioners continually re-examine existing laws and regulations, and such re-examination may result in the

enactment of insurance-related laws and regulations, or the issuance of interpretations thereof, that adversely affect our business. Although we believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with applicable local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations, there can be no assurance that more restrictive laws, rules or regulations will not be adopted in the future that could make compliance more difficult or

expensive. Specifically, recently adopted federal financial services modernization legislation could lead to additional federal regulation of the insurance industry in the coming years, which could result in increased expenses or restrictions on our operations.

PROFIT-SHARING CONTINGENT COMMISSIONS AND OVERRIDE COMMISSIONS PAID BY INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE LESS PREDICTABLE THAN USUAL, WHICH IMPAIRS OUR ABILITY TO PREDICT THE AMOUNT OF SUCH COMMISSIONS THAT WE WILL RECEIVE.

We derive a portion of our revenues from profit-sharing contingent commissions and override commissions paid by insurance companies. Profit-sharing contingent commissions are special revenue-sharing commissions paid by insurance companies based upon the profitability, volume and/or growth of the business placed with such companies during the prior year. We primarily receive these commissions in the first and second quarters of each year. The aggregate of these commissions generally have accounted for 5.2% to 6.6% of the previous year's total annual revenues over the last three years. Due to the inherent uncertainty of loss in our industry and changes in underwriting criteria due in part to the high loss ratios experienced by insurance companies, we cannot predict the payment of these profit-sharing contingent commissions. Further, we have no control over the ability of insurance companies to estimate loss reserves, which affects our ability to make profit-sharing calculations. Override commissions are paid by insurance companies based on the volume of business that we place with them and are generally paid over the course of the year. Because profit-sharing contingent commissions and override commissions affect our revenues, any decrease in their payment to us could adversely affect the results of our operations and our financial condition.

WE HAVE NOT DETERMINED THE AMOUNT OF RESOURCES AND THE TIME THAT WILL BE NECESSARY TO ADEQUATELY RESPOND TO RAPID TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE IN OUR INDUSTRY, WHICH MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS AND OPERATING RESULTS.

Frequent technological changes, new products and services and evolving industry standards are all influencing the insurance business. The Internet, for example, is increasingly used to securely transmit benefits and related information to clients and to facilitate business-to-business information exchange and transactions. We believe that the development and implementation of new technologies will require additional investment of our capital resources in the future. We have not determined, however, the amount of resources and the time that this development and implementation may require, which may result in short-term, unexpected interruptions to our business, or may result in a competitive disadvantage in price and/or efficiency, as we endeavor to develop or implement new technologies.

QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL VARIATIONS IN OUR COMMISSIONS THAT RESULT FROM THE TIMING OF POLICY RENEWALS AND THE NET EFFECT OF NEW AND LOST BUSINESS PRODUCTION MAY HAVE UNEXPECTED EFFECTS ON OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Our commission income (including profit-sharing contingent commissions and override commissions but excluding fees), can vary quarterly or annually due to the timing of policy renewals and the net effect of new and lost business production. The factors that cause these variations are not within our control. Specifically, customers' demand for insurance products can influence the timing of renewals, new business and lost business (which includes policies that are not renewed), and cancellations. In addition, as discussed, we rely on insurance companies for the payment of certain commissions. Because these payments are processed internally by these insurance companies, we may not receive a payment that is otherwise expected from a particular insurance company in one of our quarters or years until after the end of that period, which can adversely affect our ability to budget for significant future expenditures. Quarterly and annual fluctuations in revenues based on increases and decreases associated with the timing of policy renewals may have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

WE MAY EXPERIENCE VOLATILITY IN OUR STOCK PRICE THAT COULD AFFECT YOUR INVESTMENT.

The market price of our common stock may be subject to significant fluctuations in response to various factors, including: quarterly fluctuations in our operating results; changes in securities analysts' estimates of our future earnings; and our loss of significant customers or significant business developments relating to us or our competitors. Our common stock's market price also may be affected by our ability to meet stock analysts' earnings and other expectations and any failure to meet such expectations, even if minor, could cause the market price of our common stock to decline. In addition, stock markets have generally experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of equity securities of many listed companies have experienced wide price fluctuations not necessarily related to the operating performance of such companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect our common stock's market price. In the past, securities class action lawsuits frequently have been instituted against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of such companies' securities. If any such litigation is instigated against us, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

THE LOSS OF ANY MEMBER OF OUR SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM, PARTICULARLY OUR CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, J. HYATT BROWN, COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION AND FUTURE OPERATING RESULTS.

We believe that our future success partly depends on our ability to attract and retain experienced personnel, including senior management, brokers and other key personnel. The loss of any of our senior managers or other key personnel, or our inability to identify, recruit and retain such personnel, could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. Although we operate with a decentralized management system, the loss of the services of J. Hyatt Brown, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, who beneficially owned approximately 15.3% of our outstanding common stock as of February 23, 2008, and is key to the development and implementation of our business strategy, could adversely affect our financial condition and future operating results. We maintain a \$5 million key man life insurance policy with respect to Mr. Brown. We also maintain a \$20 million insurance policy on the lives of Mr. Brown and his wife. Under the terms of an agreement with Mr. and Mrs. Brown, at the option of the Brown estate, we will purchase, upon the death of the later to die of Mr. Brown or his wife, shares of our common stock owned by Mr. and Mrs. Brown up to the maximum number that would exhaust the proceeds of the policy.

CERTAIN OF OUR EXISTING STOCKHOLDERS HAVE SIGNIFICANT CONTROL OF THE COMPANY.

At February 23, 2008, our executive officers, directors and certain of their family members collectively beneficially owned approximately 20.5% of our outstanding common stock, of which J. Hyatt Brown, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and his family members, which include his sons Powell Brown, our President, and Barrett Brown, also an employee of the Company, beneficially owned approximately 17%. As a result, our executive officers, directors and certain of their family members have significant influence over (1) the election of our Board of Directors, (2) the approval or disapproval of any other matters requiring stockholder approval, and (3) the affairs and policies of Brown & Brown.

CHANGES IN THE SECURITIES LAWS AND REGULATIONS HAVE INCREASED AND MAY CONTINUE TO INCREASE OUR COSTS.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has required changes in some of our corporate governance, securities disclosure and compliance practices. In response to the requirements of that Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the New York Stock Exchange have promulgated new rules on a variety of subjects. Compliance with these new rules has increased our legal and financial and accounting costs, and we expect these increased costs to continue for the foreseeable future. These developments may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage. Likewise, these developments may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our Board of Directors or qualified executive officers.

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DUE TO INHERENT LIMITATIONS, THERE CAN BE NO ASSURANCE THAT OUR SYSTEM OF DISCLOSURE AND INTERNAL CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES WILL BE SUCCESSFUL IN PREVENTING ALL ERRORS OR FRAUD, OR IN INFORMING MANAGEMENT OF ALL MATERIAL INFORMATION IN A TIMELY MANNER.

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and internal controls and procedures will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system reflects that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur simply because of error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of a control.

The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, a control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and may not be detected.

IF WE RECEIVE OTHER THAN AN UNQUALIFIED OPINION ON THE ADEQUACY OF OUR INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND FUTURE YEAR-ENDS AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 404 OF THE

SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002, INVESTORS COULD LOSE CONFIDENCE IN THE RELIABILITY OF OUR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, WHICH COULD RESULT IN A DECREASE IN THE VALUE OF YOUR SHARES.

As directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the SEC adopted rules requiring public companies to include an annual report on internal control over financial reporting on Form 10-K that contains an assessment by management of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. While we continuously conduct a rigorous review of our internal control over financial reporting in order to assure compliance with the Section 404 requirements, if our independent auditors interpret the Section 404 requirements and the related rules and regulations differently than we do or if our independent auditors are not satisfied with our internal control over financial reporting or with the level at which it is documented, operated or reviewed, they may issue a report other than an unqualified opinion. A report other than an unqualified opinion could result in an adverse reaction in the financial markets due to a loss of confidence in the reliability of our financial statements.

THERE ARE INHERENT UNCERTAINTIES INVOLVED IN ESTIMATES, JUDGMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAAP IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ANY CHANGES IN ESTIMATES, JUDGMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS COULD HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON OUR BUSINESS, FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The consolidated and condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in the periodic reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP involves making estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets (including intangible assets), liabilities and related reserves, revenues, expenses and income. Estimates, judgments and assumptions are inherently subject to change in the future, and any such changes could result in corresponding changes to the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and income, and could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

ITEM 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments.*

None.

ITEM 2. *Properties.*

We lease our executive offices, which are located at 220 South Ridgewood Avenue, Daytona Beach, Florida 32114, and 3101 West Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard., Suite 400, Tampa, Florida 33607. We lease offices at each of our 198 locations with the exception of Dansville and Jamestown, New York where we own the buildings in which our offices are located. In addition, we own a building in Loreauville, Louisiana where we no longer have an office, as well as a parcel of undeveloped property outside of Lafayette, Louisiana. There are no outstanding mortgages on our owned properties. Our operating leases expire on various dates. These leases generally contain renewal options and rent escalation clauses based on increases in the lessors' operating expenses and other charges. We expect that most leases will be renewed or replaced upon expiration. We believe that our facilities are suitable and adequate for present purposes, and that the productive capacity in such facilities is substantially being utilized. From time to time, we may have unused space and seek to sublet such space to third parties, depending on the demand for office space in the locations involved. In the future, we may need to purchase, build or lease additional facilities to meet the requirements projected in our long-term business plan. See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on our lease commitments.

ITEM 3. *Legal Proceedings.*

See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding our legal proceedings.

ITEM 4. *Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.*

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during our fourth quarter ended December 31, 2007.

PART II

ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol BRO . The table below sets forth, for the quarterly periods indicated, the intra-day high and low sales prices for our common stock as reported on the NYSE Composite Tape and dividends declared on our common stock. All per-share amounts have been restated to give effect to the two-for-one common stock split effected on November 28, 2005.

	High	Low	Cash Dividends Per Common Share
2006			
First Quarter	\$ 33.23	\$ 27.86	\$ 0.050
Second Quarter	\$ 35.25	\$ 28.15	\$ 0.050
Third Quarter	\$ 32.50	\$ 27.06	\$ 0.050
Fourth Quarter	\$ 30.77	\$ 28.00	\$ 0.060
2007			
First Quarter	\$ 29.02	\$ 26.72	\$ 0.060
Second Quarter	\$ 28.59	\$ 25.03	\$ 0.060
Third Quarter	\$ 29.15	\$ 24.65	\$ 0.060
Fourth Quarter	\$ 27.71	\$ 23.10	\$ 0.070

On February 15, 2008, there were 140,726,472 shares of our common stock outstanding, held by approximately 1,121 shareholders of record.

We intend to continue to pay quarterly dividends, subject to continued capital availability and determination by our Board of Directors that cash dividends continue to be in the best interests of our stockholders. Our dividend policy may be affected by, among other items, our views on potential future capital requirements, including those relating to creation and expansion of sales distribution channels and investments and acquisitions, legal risks, stock repurchase programs and challenges to our business model.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2007, with respect to compensation plans under which the Company's equity securities are authorized for issuance:

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders	1,253,468	\$ 12.49	14,333,146
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders			
Total	1,253,468	\$ 12.49	14,333,146

Sales of Unregistered Securities

We made no sales of unregistered securities during 2007.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We did not purchase any shares of Brown & Brown, Inc. common stock during the fourth quarter of 2007.

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PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following graph is a comparison of five-year cumulative total stockholder returns for our common stock as compared with the cumulative total stockholder return for the Standard & Poor's 500 Index, and a group of peer insurance broker and agency companies (Aon Corporation, Arthur J. Gallagher & Co, Hilb, Rogal and Hobbs Company, and Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.). The returns of each company have been weighted according to such companies' respective stock market capitalizations as of December 31, 2002 for the purposes of arriving at a peer group average. The total return calculations are based upon an assumed \$100 investment on December 31, 2002, with all dividends reinvested.

COMPANY/INDEX/MARKET	FISCAL YEAR ENDING					
	12/31/2002	12/31/2003	12/31/2004	12/30/2005	12/29/2006	12/31/2007
Brown & Brown Inc	100.00	101.68	136.78	193.26	179.78	151.19
Customer Selected Stock List	100.00	110.96	94.31	101.93	103.31	106.16
NYSE Market Index	100.00	129.55	146.29	158.37	185.55	195.46

We caution that the stock price performance shown in the graph should not be considered indicative of potential future stock price performance.

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ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following selected Consolidated Financial Data for each of the five fiscal years in the period ended December 31, 2007 have been derived from our Consolidated Financial Statements. Such data should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7 of Part II of this Annual Report and with our Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes thereto in Item 8 of Part II of this Annual Report.

(in thousands, except per share data, number of employees and percentages) ⁽¹⁾

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
REVENUES					
Commissions & fees ⁽²⁾	\$ 914,650	\$ 864,663	\$ 775,543	\$ 638,267	\$ 545,287
Investment income	30,494	11,479	6,578	2,715	1,428
Other income, net	14,523	1,862	3,686	5,952	4,325
Total revenues	959,667	878,004	785,807	646,934	551,040
EXPENSES					
Employee compensation and benefits	444,101	404,891	374,943	314,221	268,372
Non-cash stock-based compensation	5,667	5,416	3,337	2,625	2,272
Other operating expenses	131,371	126,492	105,622	84,927	74,617
Amortization	40,436	36,498	33,245	22,146	17,470

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<i>(in thousands, except per share data, number of employees and percentages) ⁽¹⁾</i>	Year Ended December 31,				
Depreciation	12,763	11,309	10,061	8,910	8,203
Interest	13,802	13,357	14,469	7,156	3,624
Total expenses	648,140	597,963	541,677	439,985	374,558
Income before income taxes	311,527	280,041	244,130	206,949	176,482
Income taxes	120,568	107,691	93,579	78,106	66,160
Net income	\$ 190,959	\$ 172,350	\$ 150,551	\$ 128,843	\$ 110,322

EARNINGS PER SHARE INFORMATION

Net income per share diluted	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.08	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.80
Weighted average number of shares outstanding diluted	141,257	141,020	139,776	138,888	137,794
Dividends declared per share	\$ 0.2500	\$ 0.2100	\$ 0.1700	\$ 0.1450	\$ 0.1213

YEAR-END FINANCIAL POSITION

Total assets	\$ 1,960,659	\$ 1,807,952	\$ 1,608,660	\$ 1,249,517	\$ 865,854
Long-term debt	\$ 227,707	\$ 226,252	\$ 214,179	\$ 227,063	\$ 41,107
Shareholders' equity ⁽³⁾	\$ 1,097,458	\$ 929,345	\$ 764,344	\$ 624,325	\$ 498,035
Total shares outstanding	140,673	140,016	139,383	138,318	137,122

OTHER INFORMATION

Number of full-time equivalent employees	5,047	4,733	4,540	3,960	3,517
Revenue per average number of employees	\$ 196,251	\$ 189,368	\$ 184,896	\$ 173,046	\$ 159,699
Book value per share at year-end	\$ 7.80	\$ 6.64	\$ 5.48	\$ 4.51	\$ 3.63
Stock price at year-end	\$ 23.50	\$ 28.21	\$ 30.54	\$ 21.78	\$ 16.31
Stock price earnings multiple at year-end	17.41	23.12	28.35	23.41	20.38
Return on beginning shareholders' equity	21%	23%	24%	26%	28%

- (1) All share and per share information has been restated to give effect to a two-for-one common stock split that became effective November 28, 2005.
- (2) See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding business combination transactions which impact the comparability of this information.
- (3) Shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 included net increases of \$13,000, \$9,144,000, \$4,446,000, \$4,467,000 and \$4,227,000, respectively, as a result of the Company's applications of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities, and SFAS 133, Accounting for Derivatives Instruments and Hedging Activities.

ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

General

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the related Notes to those Consolidated Financial Statements, included elsewhere in this Annual Report. All share and per share information has been restated to give effect to a two-for-one common stock split that became effective November 28, 2005.

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We are a diversified insurance agency, wholesale brokerage and services organization headquartered in Daytona Beach and Tampa, Florida. Since 1993, our stated corporate objective has been to increase our net income per share by at least 15% every year. We have increased revenues from \$95.6 million in 1993 (as originally stated, without giving effect to any subsequent acquisitions accounted for under the pooling-of-interests method of accounting) to \$959.7 million in 2007, a compound annual growth rate of 17.9%. In the same period, we increased net income from \$8.0 million (as originally stated, without giving effect to any subsequent acquisitions accounted for under the pooling-of-interests method of accounting) to \$191.0 million in 2007, a compound annual growth rate of 25.4%. Since 1993, excluding the historical impact of poolings, our pre-tax margins (income before income taxes and minority interest divided by total revenues) improved in all but one year, and in that year, the pre-tax margin was essentially flat. These improvements have resulted primarily from net new business growth (new business production offset by lost business), revenues generated by acquisitions, continued operating efficiencies and for 2007, the sale of our investment in Rock-Tenn Company. Unlike our prior year's results, our revenue growth in 2007 was driven primarily by the acquisition of 41 agency entities and several books of business (customer accounts) generating total annualized revenues of approximately \$108.3 million.

Our commissions and fees revenue is comprised of commissions paid by insurance companies and fees paid directly by customers. Commission revenues generally represent a percentage of the premium paid by the insured and are materially affected by fluctuations in both premium rate levels charged by insurance companies and the insureds' underlying insurable exposure units, which are units that insurance companies use to measure or express insurance exposed to risk (such as property values, sales and payroll levels) so as to determine what premium to charge the insured. These premium rates are established by insurance companies based upon many factors, including reinsurance rates paid by insurance carriers, none of which we control.

Beginning in 1986 and continuing through 1999, commission revenues were adversely influenced by a consistent decline in premium rates resulting from intense competition among property and casualty insurance companies for market share. This condition of a prevailing decline in premium rates, commonly referred to as a soft market, generally resulted in flat to reduced commissions on renewal business. The effect of this softness in rates on our commission revenues was somewhat offset by our acquisitions and net new business production. As a result of increasing loss ratios (the comparison of incurred losses plus adjustment expenses against earned premiums) of insurance companies through 1999, there was a general increase in premium rates beginning in the first quarter of 2000 and continuing into 2003. During 2003, the increases in premium rates began to decline, and in certain lines of insurance, premium rates decreased.

In 2004, as general premium rates continued to moderate, the insurance industry experienced the worst hurricane season since 1992 (when Hurricane Andrew hit south Florida). The insured losses from the 2004 hurricane season were absorbed relatively easily by the insurance industry and the general insurance premium rates continued to soften during 2005. During the third quarter of 2005, the insurance industry experienced the worst hurricane season ever recorded. As a result of the significant losses incurred by the insurance carriers as the result of these hurricanes, the insurance premium rates in 2006 increased on coastal property, primarily in the southeastern region of the United States. In the other regions of the United States, the insurance premium rates, in general, declined during 2006.

In addition to significant insurance pricing declines in the State of Florida, as previously discussed, the insurance premium rates continued a gradual decline during 2007 in most of the other regions of the United States. One industry segment that was especially hit hard during 2007 was the home building industry in Southern California, and to a lesser extent Nevada, Arizona and Florida. We have a wholesale brokerage operation that focus on placing property and casualty insurance products for that home building segment and a program operation that places errors and omissions professional liability coverages for title agents. Both of these operations' revenues were negatively impacted by these national economic trends.

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The volume of business from new and existing insured customers, fluctuations in insurable exposure units and changes in general economic and competitive conditions further impact our revenues. For example, the increasing costs of litigation settlements and awards have caused some customers to seek higher levels of insurance coverage. Conversely, level rates of inflation or general declines in economic activity could limit increases in the values of insurable exposure units. Historically, our revenues have continued to grow as a result of an intense focus on net new business growth and acquisitions, however 2007 was highlighted by very substantial governmental involvement in the Florida insurance marketplace that resulted in a substantial loss of revenues (see the Business section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further discussion of Citizens and its effect on our results of operations). We anticipate that results of operations will continue to be influenced by these competitive and economic conditions in 2007.

We also earn profit-sharing contingent commissions, which are profit-sharing commissions based primarily on underwriting results, but may also reflect considerations for volume, growth and/or retention. These commissions are primarily received in the first and second quarters of each year, based on underwriting results and other aforementioned considerations for the prior year(s). Over the last three years profit-sharing contingent commissions have averaged approximately 5.8% of the previous year's total commissions and fees revenue. Profit-sharing contingent commissions are primarily included in our total commissions and fees in the Consolidated Statements of Income in the year received. The term core commissions and fees excludes profit-sharing contingent commissions and therefore represents the revenues earned directly from specific

insurance policies sold, and specific fee-based services rendered. Recently, three national insurance companies announced the replacement of the current loss-ratio based profit-sharing contingent commission calculation with a more guaranteed fixed-based methodology, referred to as Guaranteed Supplemental Commissions (GSC). Since these new GSC are not subject to the uncertainty of loss-ratios, they are accrued throughout the year based on actual premiums written. As of December 31, 2007, \$6.6 million was accrued for GSC earned during 2007, but which will not be collected until the first quarter of 2008.

Fee revenues are generated primarily by: (1) our Services Division, which provides insurance-related services, including third-party claims administration and comprehensive medical utilization management services in both the workers' compensation and all-lines liability arenas, as well as Medicare set-aside services, and (2) our Wholesale Brokerage and National Program Divisions which earn fees primarily for the issuing of insurance policies on behalf of insurance carriers. In each of the past three years, fee revenues have increased as a percentage of our total commissions and fees, from 13.6% in 2005 to 14.3% in 2007.

Investment income, historically, consists primarily of interest earnings on premiums and advance premiums collected and held in a fiduciary capacity before being remitted to insurance companies. Our policy is to invest available funds in high-quality, short-term fixed income investment securities. Investment income also includes gains and losses realized from the sale of investments. In 2007, we sold our investment in Rock-Tenn Company which we have owned for over 25 years, for a net gain of \$18.7 million.

Acquisitions

During 2007, we acquired the assets and assumed certain liabilities of 38 insurance intermediary operations, the stock of three insurance intermediaries and several books of business (customer accounts). The aggregate purchase price was \$241.4 million, including \$207.9 million of net cash payments, the issuance of \$13.0 million in notes payable and the assumption of \$20.5 million of liabilities. These acquisitions had estimated aggregate annualized revenues of \$108.3 million.

During 2006, we acquired the assets and assumed certain liabilities of 32 insurance intermediary operations and several books of business (customer accounts). The aggregate purchase price was \$155.9 million, including \$138.7 million of net cash payments, the issuance of \$3.7 million in notes payable and the assumption of \$13.5 million of liabilities. These acquisitions had estimated aggregate annualized revenues of \$56.4 million.

During 2005, we acquired the assets and assumed certain liabilities of 32 insurance intermediary operations and several books of business (customer accounts). The aggregate purchase price was \$288.6 million, including \$244.0 million of net cash payments, the issuance of \$38.1 million in notes payable and the assumption of \$6.5 million of liabilities. These acquisitions had estimated aggregate annualized revenues of \$125.9 million.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. We continually evaluate our estimates, which are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates form the basis for our judgments about the carrying values of our assets and liabilities, which values are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe that, of our significant accounting policies (see Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements), the following critical accounting policies may involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity.

Revenue Recognition

Commission revenues are recognized as of the effective date of the insurance policy or the date on which the policy premium is billed to the customer, whichever is later. At that date, the earnings process has been completed, and we can reliably estimate the impact of policy cancellations for refunds and establish reserves accordingly. Management determines the policy cancellation reserve based upon historical cancellation experience adjusted by known circumstances. Subsequent commission adjustments are recognized upon notification from the insurance companies. Profit-sharing contingent commissions from insurance companies are recognized when determinable, which is when such commissions are received, or when officially notified. Fee revenues are recognized as services are rendered.

Business Combinations and Purchase Price Allocations

We have significant intangible assets that were acquired through business acquisitions. These assets consist of purchased customer accounts, noncompete agreements, and the excess of costs over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired (goodwill). The determination of estimated useful lives and the allocation of the purchase price to the intangible assets requires significant judgment and affects the amount of future amortization and possible impairment charges.

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, Business Combinations, all of our business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 have been accounted for using the purchase method. In connection with these acquisitions, we record the estimated value of the net tangible assets purchased and the value of the identifiable intangible assets purchased, which typically consist of purchased customer accounts and noncompete agreements. Purchased customer accounts partially include the physical records and files obtained from acquired businesses that contain information about insurance policies, customers and other matters essential to policy renewals. However, they primarily represent the present value of the underlying cash flows expected to be received over the estimated future renewal periods of the insurance policies comprising those purchased customer accounts. The valuation of purchased customer accounts involves significant estimates and assumptions concerning matters such as cancellation frequency, expenses and discount rates. Any change in these assumptions could affect the carrying value of purchased customer accounts. Noncompete agreements are valued based on the duration and any unique features of each specific agreement. Purchased customer accounts and noncompete agreements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the related estimated lives and contract periods, which range from five to 15 years. The excess of the purchase price of an acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable tangible and intangible assets is assigned to goodwill and is no longer amortized, in accordance with SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS No. 142).

Intangible Assets Impairment

Effective January 1, 2002, we adopted SFAS No. 142, which requires that goodwill be subject to at least an annual assessment for impairment by applying a fair-value based test. Amortizable intangible assets are amortized over their useful lives and are subject to lower-of-cost-or-market impairment testing. SFAS No. 142 requires us to compare the fair value of each reporting unit with its carrying value to determine if there is potential impairment

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of goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss would be recorded to the extent that the fair value of the goodwill within the reporting unit is less than its carrying value. Fair value is estimated based on multiples of revenues, and earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA).

Management assesses the recoverability of our goodwill on an annual basis, and of our amortizable intangibles and other long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The following factors, if present, may trigger an impairment review: (i) significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results; (ii) significant negative industry or economic trends; (iii) significant decline in our stock price for a sustained period; and (iv) significant decline in our market capitalization. If the recoverability of these assets is unlikely because of the existence of one or more of the above-referenced factors, an impairment analysis is performed. Management must make assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows and other factors to determine the fair value of these assets. If these estimates or related assumptions change in the future, we may be required to revise the assessment and, if appropriate, record an impairment charge. We completed our most recent evaluation of impairment for goodwill as of November 30, 2007 and identified no impairment as a result of the evaluation.

Non-Cash Stock-Based Compensation

The Company grants stock options and non-vested stock awards (previously referred to as restricted stock) to its employees, officers and directors. Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123R, Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123R), for its stock-based compensation plans. Among other things, SFAS 123R requires that compensation expense for all share-based awards be recognized in the financial statements based upon the grant-date fair value of those awards.

Reserves for Litigation

We are subject to numerous litigation claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. In accordance with SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, if it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss is estimable, an accrual for the costs to resolve these claims is recorded in accrued expenses in the accompanying

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Consolidated Balance Sheets. Professional fees related to these claims are included in other operating expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. Management, with the assistance of inside and outside counsel, determines whether it is probable that a liability has been incurred and estimates the amount of loss based upon analysis of individual issues. New developments or changes in settlement strategy in dealing with these matters may significantly affect the required reserves and impact our net income.

Derivative Instruments

In 2002, we entered into one derivative financial instrument an interest rate exchange agreement, or swap to manage the exposure to fluctuations in interest rates on our \$90 million variable rate debt. As of December 31, 2006, we maintained this swap agreement, whereby we pay a fixed rate on the notional amount to a bank and the bank pays us a variable rate on the notional amount equal to a base London InterBank Offering Rate (LIBOR). We have assessed this derivative as a highly effective cash flow hedge, and accordingly, changes in the fair market value of the swap are reflected in other comprehensive income. The fair market value of this instrument is determined by quotes obtained from the related counter-parties in combination with a valuation model utilizing discounted cash flows. The valuation of this derivative instrument is a significant estimate that is largely affected by changes in interest rates. As of December 31, 2007 this interest rate swap agreement expired in conjunction with the final payment on the related \$90 million variable rate debt.

New Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the effects of the adoption of new accounting standards.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007, 2006 AND 2005

The following discussion and analysis regarding results of operations and liquidity and capital resources should be considered in conjunction with the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes.

Financial information relating to our Consolidated Financial Results is as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

	2007	Percent Change	2006	Percent Change	2005
REVENUES					
Commissions and fees	\$ 857,027	4.1%	\$ 823,615	11.2%	\$ 740,567
Profit-sharing contingent commissions	57,623	40.4%	41,048	17.4%	34,976
Investment income	30,494	165.7%	11,479	74.5%	6,578
Other income, net	14,523	680.0%	1,862	(49.5)%	3,686
Total revenues	959,667	9.3%	878,004	11.7%	785,807
EXPENSES					
Employee compensation and benefits	444,101	9.7%	404,891	8.0%	374,943
Non-cash stock-based compensation	5,667	4.6%	5,416	62.3%	3,337
Other operating expenses	131,371	3.9%	126,492	19.8%	105,622
Amortization	40,436	10.8%	36,498	9.8%	33,245
Depreciation	12,763	12.9%	11,309	12.4%	10,061
Interest	13,802	3.3%	13,357	(7.7)%	14,469
Total expenses	648,140	8.4%	597,963	10.4%	541,677
Income before income taxes	\$ 311,527	11.2%	\$ 280,041	14.7%	\$ 244,130
Net internal growth rate core commissions and fees	(3.4)%		4.0%		3.1%
Employee compensation and benefits ratio	46.3%		46.1%		47.7%
Other operating expenses ratio	13.7%		14.4%		13.4%
Capital expenditures	\$ 30,643		\$ 14,979		\$ 13,426

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	2007	Percent Change	2006	Percent Change	2005
Total assets at December 31	\$ 1,960,659		\$ 1,807,952		\$ 1,608,660

Commissions and Fees

Commissions and fees revenue, including profit-sharing contingent commissions, increased 5.8% in 2007, 11.5% in 2006 and 21.5% in 2005. Profit-sharing contingent commissions increased \$16.6 million to \$57.6 million in 2007 and \$6.1 million to \$41.0 million in 2006, primarily as a result of a better than average year for insurance companies' loss ratios. Core commissions and fees revenue decreased (3.4%) in 2007 and increased 4.0% in 2006 and 3.1% in 2005, when excluding commissions and fees revenue generated from acquired operations and also from divested operations. The 2007 decrease of 3.4% represents \$27.9 million of net lost core commission and fees revenue, of which \$23.0 million is related to our various operations impacted by the Florida insurance marketplace, \$6.2 million is related to our operation that serves the home-building industry in southern California, with our remaining operations at a minimal aggregate revenue growth.

Investment Income

Investment income increased to \$30.5 million in 2007, compared with \$11.5 million in 2006 and \$6.6 million in 2005. The increase in 2007 over 2006 of \$19.0 million was primarily due to the sale of our investment in Rock-Tenn Company which we owned for over 25 years, for a net gain of \$18.7 million. The increase in 2006 over 2005 was primarily the result of higher investment yields earned with higher average available cash balances.

Other Income, net

Other income consists primarily of gains and losses from the sale and disposition of assets. In 2007, gains of \$13.7 million were recognized from the sale of books of business (customer accounts) as compared with \$1.1 million and \$2.7 million in 2006 and 2005, respectively. Although we are not in the business of selling books of businesses (customer accounts), we periodically will sell an office or a book of business (one or more customer accounts) that does not produce reasonable margins or demonstrate a potential for growth. Even though the sales of customer accounts were unusually high during 2007, we do not believe that it is indicative of a future trend.

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Employee Compensation and Benefits

Employee compensation and benefits increased approximately 9.7% or \$39.2 million in 2007, of which \$33.5 million was related to acquisitions that were stand-alone offices. Of the remaining \$5.7 million, the majority related to the average annual 3.5% salary increase given to non-producer employees. Additionally, during 2007, \$1.6 million of the increase related to a funding true-up to the 2006 employee profit-sharing contribution. Employee compensation and benefits increased approximately 8.0% in 2006 and 19.3% in 2005, primarily as a result of acquisitions and an increase in commissions paid on net new business. Employee compensation and benefits as a percentage of total revenues were 46.1% in 2006 and 47.7% in 2005, reflecting a gradual improvement in personnel efficiencies as revenues grow. We had 5,047 full-time equivalent employees at December 31, 2007, compared with 4,733 at December 31, 2006 and 4,540 at December 31, 2005. Of the 314 net increase in full-time equivalent employees at December 31, 2007 over the prior year-end, 508 were from the acquisitions that were stand-alone offices, thus resulting in a net reduction of 194 employees in the offices existing at both year-ends.

Non-Cash Stock-Based Compensation

The Company grants stock options and non-vested stock awards to its employees, officers and directors. Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123R, Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123R), for its stock-based compensation plans. Among other things, SFAS 123R requires that compensation expense for all share-based awards be recognized in the financial statements based upon the grant-date fair value of those awards.

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for stock-based compensation using the recognition and measurement provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB No. 25), and related interpretations, and disclosure requirements established by SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123), as amended by SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transitions and Disclosures (SFAS 148). Under APB No. 25, no compensation expense was

recognized for either stock options issued under the Company's stock compensation plans or for stock purchased under the Company's 1990 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). The pro forma effects on net income and earnings per share for stock options and ESPP awards were instead disclosed in a footnote to the financial statements. Compensation expense was previously recognized for awards of non-vested stock, based upon the market value of the common stock on the date of award, on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period with the effect of forfeitures recognized as they occurred. As such the 2005 non-cash stock-based compensation expense of \$3.3 million was solely related to the Performance Stock Plan (PSP) grants under APB 25.

For 2007 and 2006, the non-cash stock-based compensation under SFAS 123R incorporates costs related to each of our three stock-based plans as explained in Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements.

Since the last significant company-wide grants of PSP shares occurred in January 2003 and that the five-year period for the related shares to become awarded expired in January 2008 as did the unawarded shares, we expect to grant new PSP shares to deserving office leaders and producers in February 2008. Additionally, we may issue incentive stock options (ISO) to certain corporate leaders. The expected annual cost of these additional PSP and ISO grants is expected to be between \$1.5 million and \$2.5 million.

Other Operating Expenses

As a percentage of total revenues, other operating expenses was 13.7% in 2007, 14.4% in 2006 and 13.4% in 2005. Other operating expenses in 2007 increased \$4.9 million over the 2006 amount which also included a one-time \$5.8 million payment to the State of Florida described below, therefore having an effective increase in cost of \$10.7 million. The intermediaries acquired in 2007 that were not combined with existing company offices and became stand-alone offices, accounted for \$11.1 million of the \$10.7 million net increase. Thus, excluding the effects of acquisitions, the 2007 Other Operating expenses were slightly less than 2006.

For 2006, legal and professional fee expenses increased \$1.7 million over the amount expended in 2005. The increase in legal and professional fee expenses was primarily the result of the various ongoing investigations and

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litigation relating to agent and broker compensation, including profit-sharing contingent commissions, by state regulators and, to a lesser extent, by the requirements of compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Additionally, in 2006 a total of \$5.8 million was paid to State of Florida regulatory authorities and other parties, which concluded the State of Florida's investigation of compensation paid to us (See Note 13). Excluding the impact of these increased legal and professional fee expenses and settlement payments, other operating expenses declined as a percentage of total revenues each year from 2005 to 2006, which is attributable to the effective cost containment measures brought about by our initiative designed to identify areas of excess expense. This decrease is also due to the fact that, in a net internal revenue growth environment, certain significant other operating expenses such as office rent, office supplies, data processing, and telephone costs, increase at a slower rate than commissions and fees revenue during the same period.

Amortization

Amortization expense increased \$3.9 million, or 10.8% in 2007, \$3.3 million, or 9.8% in 2006, and \$11.1 million, or 50.1% in 2005. The increases in 2007 and 2006 were due to the amortization of additional intangible assets as a result of acquisitions completed in those years.

Depreciation

Depreciation increased 12.9% in 2007, 12.4% in 2007 and 12.9% in 2005. These increases were primarily due to the purchase of new computers, related equipment and software, corporate aircraft and the depreciation of fixed assets associated with acquisitions completed in those years.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased \$0.4 million or 3.3%, in 2007 over 2006 primarily as a result of the additional \$25.0 million that was borrowed in December 2006 but which was partially offset by the \$12.9 reduction in the term loan balance due to the normal quarterly principal payments. Interest expense decreased \$1.1 million, or 7.7%, in 2006 over 2005 as a result of lower average debt balances due to the normal quarterly principal payments.

Income Taxes

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The effective tax rate on income from operations was 38.7% in 2007, 38.5% in 2006 and 38.3% in 2005. The higher effective tax rate in 2007 and 2006, compared with 2005, was primarily the result of increased amounts of business conducted in states having higher state tax rates and a \$1.1 million settlement payment to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in 2007. During 2007, the IRS concluded their audit of our 2004-2006 tax years in which they disputed our method of recognizing profit-sharing contingent commissions for tax purposes. We recognize profit-sharing contingent commissions when determinable, which is when such commissions are received, however, the IRS believes that we should estimate those monies as of each December 31. We agreed to resolve this dispute for a \$1.1 million payment of interest and our agreement to accrue at each December 31, for tax purposes only, a known amount of profit-sharing contingent commissions represented by the actual amount of profit-sharing contingent commissions received in the first quarter of the related year, with a true-up adjustment to the actual amount received by the end of the following March 31. Since this method for tax purposes differs from the method used for book purposes, it will result in a current deferred tax asset as of December 31 each year with that balance reversing by the following March 31 when the related profit-sharing contingent commissions are recognized for financial accounting purposes.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS SEGMENT INFORMATION

As discussed in Note 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, we operate in four reportable segments: the Retail, Wholesale Brokerage, National Programs and Services Divisions. On a divisional basis, increases in amortization, depreciation and interest expenses are the result of acquisitions within a given division in a particular year. Likewise, other income in each division primarily reflects net gains on sales of customer accounts and fixed assets. As such, in evaluating the operational efficiency of a division, management places emphasis on the net internal growth rate of core commissions and fees revenue, the gradual improvement of the ratio of total employee compensation and benefits to total revenues, and the gradual improvement of the ratio of other operating expenses to total revenues.

The internal growth rates for our core commissions and fees for the three years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, by divisional units are as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

2007	For the years ended December 31,					
	2007	2006	Total Net Change	Total Net Growth %	Less Acquisition Revenues	Internal Net Growth \$ %
Florida Retail	\$ 175,330	\$ 175,205	\$ 125	0.1%	\$ 3,108	\$ (2,983) (1.7)%
National Retail	242,762	202,763	39,999	19.7%	40,808	(809) (0.4)%
Western Retail	95,357	101,386	(6,029)	(5.9)%	436	(6,465) (6.4)%
Total Retail⁽¹⁾	513,449	479,354	34,095	7.1%	44,352	(10,257) (2.1)%
Wholesale Brokerage	156,978	151,278	5,700	3.8%	15,221	(9,521) (6.3)%
Professional Programs	42,348	40,867	1,481	3.6%	423	1,058 2.6%
Special Programs	108,747	113,141	(4,394)	(3.9)%	5,357	(9,751) (8.6)%
Total National Programs	151,095	154,008	(2,913)	(1.9)%	5,780	(8,693) (5.6)%
Services	35,505	32,561	2,944	9.0%	2,328	616 1.9%
Total Core Commissions and Fees	\$ 857,027	\$ 817,201	\$ 39,826	4.9%	\$ 67,681	\$ (27,855) (3.4)%

The reconciliation of the above internal growth schedule to the total Commissions and Fees included in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December, 2007 and 2006 is as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

For the years
ended December 31,

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	For the years ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
Total core commissions and fees	\$857,027	\$817,201
Profit-sharing contingent commissions	57,623	41,048
Divested business		6,414
Total commission & fees	\$914,650	\$864,663

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2006	For the years ended December 31,		Total Net Change	Total Net Growth %	Less Acquisition Revenues	Internal Net Growth \$	Internal Net Growth %
	2006	2005					
Florida Retail	\$175,885	\$155,741	\$20,144	12.9%	\$ 493	\$19,651	12.6%
National Retail	206,661	198,033	8,628	4.4%	11,417	(2,789)	(1.4)%
Western Retail	103,222	103,951	(729)	(0.7)%	4,760	(5,489)	(5.3)%
Total Retail⁽¹⁾	485,768	457,725	28,043	6.1%	16,670	11,373	2.5%
Wholesale Brokerage	151,278	120,889	30,389	25.1%	25,616	4,773	3.9%
Professional Programs	40,867	41,930	(1,063)	(2.5)%	43	(1,106)	(2.6)%
Special Programs	113,141	90,933	22,208	24.4%	9,255	12,953	14.2%
Total National Programs	154,008	132,863	21,145	15.9%	9,298	11,847	8.9%
Services	32,561	26,565	5,996	22.6%	4,496	1,500	5.6%
Total Core Commissions and Fees	\$823,615	\$738,042	\$85,573	11.6%	\$56,080	\$29,493	4.0%

The reconciliation of the above internal growth schedule to the total Commissions and Fees included in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December, 2006 and 2005 is as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
Total core commissions and fees	\$823,615	\$738,042
Profit-sharing contingent commissions	41,048	34,976
Divested business		2,525
Total commission & fees	\$864,663	\$775,543

2005

For the years
ended December 31,

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2005	For the years ended December 31,						
	2005	2004	Total Net Change	Total Net Growth %	Less Acquisition Revenues	Internal Net Growth \$	Internal Net Growth %
Florida Retail	\$ 155,973	\$ 140,895	\$ 15,078	10.7%	\$ 5,694	\$ 9,384	6.7%
National Retail	201,112	182,098	19,014	10.4%	20,540	(1,526)	(0.8)%
Western Retail	104,879	107,529	(2,650)	(2.5)%	2,699	(5,349)	(5.0)%
Total Retail⁽¹⁾	461,964	430,522	31,442	7.3%	28,933	2,509	0.6%
Wholesale Brokerage	120,889	38,080	82,809	217.5%	73,317	9,492	24.9%
Professional Programs	41,861	42,463	(602)	(1.4)%	715	(1,317)	(3.1)%
Special Programs	89,288	66,601	22,687	34.1%	17,155	5,532	8.3%
Total National Programs	131,149	109,064	22,085	20.2%	17,870	4,215	3.9%
Services	26,565	24,334	2,231	9.2%		2,231	9.2%
Total Core Commissions and Fees	\$ 740,567	\$ 602,000	\$ 138,567	23.0%	\$ 120,120	\$ 18,447	3.1%

The reconciliation of the above internal growth schedule to the total Commissions and Fees included in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December, 2005 and 2004 is as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

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	For the years ended December 31,	
	2005	2004
Total core commissions and fees	\$ 740,567	\$ 602,000
Profit-sharing contingent commissions	34,976	30,652
Divested business		5,615
Total commission & fees	\$ 775,543	\$ 638,267

(1) The Retail segment includes commissions and fees reported in the Other column of the Segment Information in Note 16 which includes corporate and consolidation items.

Retail Division

The Retail Division provides a broad range of insurance products and services to commercial, public and quasi-public, professional and individual insured customers. More than 96.1% of the Retail Division's commissions and fees revenue are commission-based. Since the majority of our other operating expenses do not change as premiums fluctuate, we believe that most of any fluctuation in the commissions that we receive will be reflected in our pre-tax income. The Retail Division's commissions and fees revenue accounted for 63.1% of our total consolidated commissions and fees revenue in 2005 but declined to 59.9% in 2007, mainly due to continued acquisitions in the National Programs and Wholesale Brokerage Divisions.

Financial information relating to Brown & Brown's Retail Division is as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

2007

2006

2005

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		Percent Change		Percent Change	
REVENUES					
Commissions and fees	\$ 514,639	5.8%	\$ 486,419	5.5%	\$ 461,236
Profit-sharing contingent commissions	33,399	11.1%	30,070	6.1%	28,330
Investment income	260	87.1%	139	(12.6)%	159
Other income, net	14,140	NMF%	1,361	(7.9)%	1,477
Total revenues	562,438	8.6%	517,989	5.5%	491,202
EXPENSES					
Employee compensation and benefits	263,056	8.5%	242,469	4.0%	233,124
Non-cash stock-based compensation	3,243	9.0%	2,976	35.4%	2,198
Other operating expenses	88,359	6.5%	82,966	2.3%	81,063
Amortization	21,659	12.2%	19,305	(0.3)%	19,368
Depreciation	5,723	1.8%	5,621	(0.4)%	5,641
Interest	21,094	11.6%	18,903	(9.7)%	20,927
Total expenses	403,134	8.3%	372,240	2.7%	362,321
Income before income taxes	\$ 159,304	9.3%	\$ 145,749	13.1%	\$ 128,881
Net internal growth rate – core commissions and fees	(2.1)%		2.5%		0.6%
Employee compensation and benefits ratio	46.8%		46.8%		47.5%
Other operating expenses ratio	15.7%		16.0%		16.5%
Capital expenditures	\$ 5,816		\$ 5,952		\$ 6,186
Total assets at December 31	\$ 1,356,772		\$ 1,103,107		\$ 1,002,781

The Retail Division's total revenues in 2007 increased \$44.4 million to \$562.4 million, a 8.6% increase over 2006. Of this increase, approximately \$34.1 million was the net growth in core commissions and fees, however, \$44.4 million was from acquisitions for which there were no comparable revenues in 2006; and therefore, \$10.3 million was lost on a same-store sales basis resulting in a negative internal growth rate of 2.1%. The majority of the negative internal growth resulted from continued competitive insurance pricing in the western United States. However, the most competitive pricing in the second half of the 2007 year occurred in Florida, and this insurance pricing environment is likely to continue for at least the first half of 2008.

Income before income taxes in 2007 increased \$13.6 million from 2006, of which \$13.7 million was from an historically high amount of gains from the sales of books of business (customer accounts). Even though the sales of customer accounts were higher than normal during 2007, we do not believe that it is indicative of a future trend. The remaining decrease was due the reduced earnings from the negative growth in core commissions and fees, but offset by earnings from acquisitions.

The Retail Division's total revenues in 2006 increased \$26.8 million to \$518.0 million, a 5.5% increase over 2005. Of this increase, approximately \$16.7 million related to core commissions and fees revenue from acquisitions for which there were no comparable revenues in 2005. The remaining increase was primarily due to net new business growth. The Retail Division's net internal growth rate in core commissions and fees revenue was 2.5% in 2006, excluding revenues recognized in 2006 from new acquisitions and the 2005 commissions and fees revenue from divested business. The net internal growth rate of core commissions and fees revenue for the Retail Division in 2005 was 0.6%. The increase in the net internal growth rate from core commission and fees from 2005 to 2006 primarily reflects increased premium rates for coastal property in the southeastern part of the United States, but offset by lower insurance premium rates in most other parts of the country.

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Income before income taxes in 2006 increased \$16.9 million to \$145.7 million, a 13.1% increase over 2005. This increase was due to revenues from acquisitions, a positive net internal growth rate and the continued focus on holding our general expense growth rate to a lower percentage than our revenue growth rate.

Wholesale Brokerage Division

The Wholesale Brokerage Division markets and sells excess and surplus commercial and personal lines insurance and reinsurance, primarily through independent agents and brokers. Like the Retail and National Programs Divisions, the Wholesale Brokerage Division's revenues are primarily commission-based.

Financial information relating to our Wholesale Brokerage Division is as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

	2007	Percent Change	2006	Percent Change	2005
REVENUES					
Commissions and fees	\$ 156,978	3.8%	\$ 151,278	25.1%	\$ 120,889
Profit-sharing contingent commissions	18,311	129.2%	7,990	71.9%	4,648
Investment income	2,927	(27.1)%	4,017	151.2%	1,599
Other income (loss), net	726	NMF%	61	(365.2)%	(23)
Total revenues	178,942	9.5%	163,346	28.5%	127,113
EXPENSES					
Employee compensation and benefits	87,500	11.5%	78,459	32.0%	59,432
Non-cash stock-based compensation	791	52.4%	519	216.5%	164
Other operating expenses	31,522	10.3%	28,582	44.3%	19,808
Amortization	9,237	14.2%	8,087	42.6%	5,672
Depreciation	2,715	30.8%	2,075	61.5%	1,285
Interest	19,188	2.3%	18,759	50.7%	12,446
Total expenses	150,953	10.6%	136,481	38.1%	98,807
Income before income taxes	\$ 27,989	4.2%	\$ 26,865	(5.1)%	\$ 28,306
Net internal growth rate – core commissions and fees	(6.3)%		3.9%		24.9%
Employee compensation and benefits ratio	48.9%		48.0%		46.8%
Other operating expenses ratio	17.6%		17.5%		15.6%
Capital expenditures	\$ 2,835		\$ 2,085		\$ 1,969
Total assets at December 31	\$ 640,931		\$ 618,374		\$ 476,653

Total revenues in 2007 increased \$15.6 million over 2006, of which \$10.3 million was from increased profit-sharing contingent commissions and \$5.7 million from core commissions and fees. Profit-sharing contingent commissions increased as a result of higher insurance company profitability resulting from the increased premium rates during 2006 as well as new profit-sharing contingent commissions from operations acquired in 2006. Of the net increase in core commissions and fees of \$5.7 million, approximately \$15.2 million related to core commissions and fees revenue from acquisitions for which there were no comparable revenues in 2006. The Wholesale Brokerage Division's net internal growth rate for core commissions and fees revenue in 2007 was (6.3)% or \$9.5 million less revenues than in 2006, excluding core commissions and fees revenue recognized in 2007 from new acquisitions. The negative internal growth rate for the Wholesale Brokerage Division was primarily the result of the continuation of lost revenues from the same wholesale operations that had the most significant loss of revenues in 2006. One of

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those operations, which focuses on home-building construction accounts in the western region of the United States, lost \$6.2 million as a result of the continued slow-down in economic activity in that region during the year as well as lower insurance premium rates. The other significantly affected operation was the Florida-based wholesale brokerage operations of Hull & Company, which lost \$5.8 million of revenues in 2007 as a result of the competitive rate environment created by Citizens. Offsetting some of the lost business in Florida due to Citizens, we did have revenue growth in our binding authority operations and our reinsurance intermediary, Axiom Re.

Income before income taxes in 2007 increased \$1.1 million to \$28.0 million, a 4.2% increase over 2006. This increase is attributable in part to the fact that the 2007 loss from our reinsurance intermediary was \$2.1 million less than in 2006, and higher earnings from our binding authority operations mainly driven by higher profit-sharing contingent commissions. Offsetting these increases, our operation that focuses on home building construction accounts in the western region of the United States had \$2.9 million less income before income taxes than it earned in 2006, due to the reduction of revenues mentioned above.

Total revenues in 2006 increased \$36.2 million to \$163.3 million, a 28.5% increase over 2005. Of this increase, approximately \$25.6 million related to core commissions and fees revenue from acquisitions for which there were no comparable revenues in 2005. The Wholesale Brokerage Division's net internal growth rate for core commissions and fees revenue in 2006 was 3.9%, excluding core commissions and fees revenue recognized in 2006 from new acquisitions. The weaker internal growth rate than in recent years for the Wholesale Brokerage Division was primarily the result of lower revenues from two of our operations. One of those operations, which focuses on home-building construction accounts in the western region of the United States, experienced a slow-down in economic activity during the year as well as lower insurance premium rates. The second operation was the personal lines wholesale brokerage arm of Hull & Company which had significant premium capacity restrictions on placing coastal property coverage with their insurance carriers, which was not the case in 2005.

Income before income taxes in 2006 decreased \$1.4 million to \$26.9 million, a 5.1% decrease over 2005. This decrease is attributable in part to Axiom Re and Delaware Valley Underwriting Agency operations acquired in 2006, which had an aggregate loss before income taxes of \$4.0 million as a result of initial transitional issues and net lost business. Additionally, our operation that focuses on home-building construction accounts in the western region of the United States had income before income taxes of \$3.0 million less than it earned in 2005, due to the reduction of revenues mentioned above. Offsetting these losses were net increases in income before income taxes from our other wholesale brokerage operations.

National Programs Division

The National Programs Division is comprised of two units: Professional Programs, which provides professional liability and related package products for certain professionals delivered through nationwide networks of independent agents; and Special Programs, which markets targeted products and services designated for specific industries, trade groups, public and quasi-public entities and market niches. Like the Retail Division, the National Programs Division's revenues are primarily commission-based.

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Financial information relating to our National Programs Division is as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

	2007	Percent Change	2006	Percent Change	2005
REVENUES					
Commissions and fees	\$ 151,095	(1.9)%	\$ 154,008	17.4%	\$ 131,149
Profit-sharing contingent commissions	5,913	97.9%	2,988	49.5%	1,998
Investment income	513	18.8%	432	17.7%	367
Other income, net	27	35.0%	20	(95.2)%	416
Total revenues	157,548	0.1%	157,448	17.6%	133,930
EXPENSES					
Employee compensation and benefits	62,755	3.4%	60,692	11.9%	54,238
Non-cash stock-based compensation	801	53.2%	523	45.7%	359
Other operating expenses	25,084	(3.6)%	26,014	27.4%	20,414
Amortization	9,039	3.7%	8,718	7.6%	8,103
Depreciation	2,757	15.5%	2,387	19.5%	1,998

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	2007	Percent Change	2006	Percent Change	2005
Interest	9,977	(5.5)%	10,554	1.2%	10,433
Total expenses	110,413	1.4%	108,888	14.0%	95,545
Income before income taxes	\$ 47,135	(2.9)%	\$ 48,560	26.5%	\$ 38,385
Net internal growth rate – core commissions and fees	(5.6)%		8.9%		3.9%
Employee compensation and benefits ratio	39.8%		38.5%		40.5%
Other operating expenses ratio	15.9%		16.5%		15.2%
Capital expenditures	\$ 1,831		\$ 3,750		\$ 3,067
Total assets at December 31	\$570,295		\$544,272		\$445,146

Total revenues in 2007 were essentially flat compared with 2006 due to the netting of different programs, some of which had very good growth and another of which lost nearly half of its revenues in 2007. Approximately \$5.8 million related to core commissions and fees revenue from acquisitions for which there were no comparable revenues in 2006. The National Program Division's net internal growth rate for core commissions and fees revenue was (5.6)% representing \$8.7 million of lost revenues, excluding core commissions and fees revenue recognized in 2007 from new acquisitions. As previously discussed, when Citizens began to compete aggressively in Florida on January 1, 2007, it had the greatest impact on our condominium program at our Florida Intracoastal Underwriters (FIU) profit center. In 2007, FIU lost \$13.4 million of core commissions and fees of the \$27.2 million of total core commissions and fees that it had earned in 2006. Most of our other programs, including our lawyers and dentist professional liability programs, our public entity business, our sports and entertainment programs and our Proctor Financial operation, all had positive internal growth. Since Citizen's impact on the insurance rates in Florida and on FIU has completed a full twelve-month period, and that Citizens' 2007 insurance rates are guaranteed through January 1, 2009, we do not believe that the Citizens impact in 2008 will be as significant to FIU as it was in 2007.

Income before income taxes in 2007 decreased only \$1.4 million from 2006. However, excluding the \$3.0 million paid to the State of Florida regulatory authorities and other parties in 2006 that was allocated to National Programs, the net decrease was \$4.4 million. Of that decrease, \$10.7 million was attributable to FIU, which was offset by increased earnings from the 2007 acquisitions and the programs that had positive internal growth.

Total revenues in 2006 increased \$23.5 million to \$157.5 million, a 17.6% increase over 2005. Of this increase, approximately \$9.3 million related to core commissions and fees revenue from acquisitions for which there were no comparable revenues in 2005. The National Program Division's net internal growth rate for core commissions and fees revenue was 8.9%, excluding core commissions and fees revenue recognized in 2006 from new acquisitions. The majority of the internally generated growth in the 2006 core commissions and fees revenue was primarily related to increasing insurance premium rates in our condominium program at FIU profit center that occurred as a result of the 2005 and 2004 hurricane seasons as well as strong growth in the public entity business and the Proctor Financial operation.

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Income before income taxes in 2006 increased \$10.2 million to \$48.6 million, a 26.5% increase over 2005, of which the majority related to the revenues derived from acquisitions completed in 2006 and the increased earnings at FIU. Additionally, in 2006 a total of \$5.8 million was paid to State of Florida regulatory authorities and other parties, which concluded the State of Florida's investigation of compensation paid to us (See Note 13). Of the \$5.8 million, \$3.0 million was allocated to other operating expenses in National Programs.

Services Division

The Services Division provides insurance-related services, including third-party claims administration (TPA) and comprehensive medical utilization management services in both the workers' compensation and all-lines liability arenas, as well as Medicare set-aside services. Unlike our other segments, approximately 98.6% of the Services Division's 2007 commissions and fees revenue is generated from fees, which are not significantly affected by fluctuations in general insurance premiums.

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Financial information relating to our Services Division is as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

	2007	Percent Change	2006	Percent Change	2005
REVENUES					
Commissions and fees	\$35,505	9.0%	\$32,561	22.6%	\$26,565
Profit-sharing contingent commissions					
Investment income	31	(31.1)%	45		
Other (loss) income net	(144)	(100.0)%		(100.0)%	952
Total revenues	35,392	8.5%	32,606	18.5%	27,517
EXPENSES					
Employee compensation and benefits	19,416	7.0%	18,147	16.5%	15,582
Non-cash stock-based compensation	139	17.8%	118	(3.3)%	122
Other operating expenses	5,467	8.0%	5,062	16.7%	4,339
Amortization	462	34.7%	343	697.7%	43
Depreciation	534	0.2%	533	22.5%	435
Interest	719	63.4%	440	NMF%	4
Total expenses	26,737	8.5%	24,643	20.1%	20,525
Income before income taxes	\$ 8,655	8.7%	\$ 7,963	13.9%	\$ 6,992
Net internal growth rate – core commissions and fees	1.9%		5.6%		9.2%
Employee compensation and benefits ratio	54.9%		55.7%		56.6%
Other operating expenses ratio	15.4%		15.5%		15.8%
Capital expenditures	\$ 318		\$ 588		\$ 350
Total assets at December 31	\$41,233		\$32,554		\$18,766

Total revenues in 2007 increased \$2.8 million over 2006, of which approximately \$2.3 million related to core commissions and fees revenue from an acquisition for which there was no comparable revenues in 2006. The Services Division's net internal growth rate for core commissions and fees revenue was 1.9% in 2007, excluding the 2006 core commissions and fees revenue from acquisitions and divested business. The positive net internal growth rates from core commissions and fees revenue primarily reflect the net new business growth from our Medicare secondary payer statute compliance-related services. The commissions and fees from our workers' compensation and public and quasi-public entity TPA business was essentially flat in 2007 compared with 2006; however, in September 2007, one of our largest clients took the majority of its claims-paying services in-house, which will result in approximately \$400,000 less revenues per month through August 2008.

Income before income taxes in 2007 increased \$0.7 million over 2006, primarily due to strong net new business growth in our Medicare secondary payer statute compliance-related services.

Total revenues in 2006 increased \$5.1 million to \$32.6 million, a 18.5% increase over 2005. Of this increase, approximately \$4.5 million related to core commissions and fees revenue from acquisitions for which there were

no comparable revenues in 2005. In 2006, other income was \$0 compared with the 2005 other income of \$1.0 million which was due to the sale of a medical TPA operation in 2004. The Services Division's net internal growth rate for core commissions and fees revenue was 5.6% in 2006, excluding the 2005 core commissions and fees revenue from acquisitions and divested business. The positive net internal growth rates from core commissions and fees revenue primarily reflect the strong net new business growth from our workers' compensation claims and public and

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quasi-public entity TPA businesses.

Income before income taxes in 2006 increased \$1.0 million to \$8.0 million, a 13.9% increase over 2005, primarily due to strong net new business growth and the acquisitions of an operation in the Medicare secondary payer statute compliance-related services.

Other

As discussed in Note 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, the Other column in the Segment Information table includes any income and expenses not allocated to reportable segments, and corporate-related items, including the inter-company interest expense charge to the reporting segment. During 2007 we sold all of our shares of The Rock-Tenn Company and recorded a total gain of \$18.7 million.

Quarterly Operating Results

The following table sets forth our quarterly results for 2007 and 2006:

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
(in thousands, except per share data)				
2007				
Total revenues	\$ 258,513	\$ 246,644	\$ 237,284	\$ 217,226
Income before income taxes	\$ 98,102	\$ 84,496	\$ 75,435	\$ 53,494
Net income	\$ 59,727	\$ 52,012	\$ 46,216	\$ 33,004
Net income per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.23
Diluted	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.23
2006				
Total revenues	\$ 230,582	\$ 220,807	\$ 211,965	\$ 214,650
Income before income taxes	\$ 81,436	\$ 70,967	\$ 65,565	\$ 62,073
Net income	\$ 50,026	\$ 44,431	\$ 40,270	\$ 37,623
Net income per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.27
Diluted	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.27

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our cash and cash equivalents of \$38.2 million at December 31, 2007 reflected a decrease of \$50.2 million from the \$88.5 million balance at December 31, 2006. During 2007, \$215.3 million of cash was provided from operating activities. Also during this period, \$212.3 million of cash was used for acquisitions, \$30.6 million was used for additions to fixed assets, \$29.1 million was used for payments on long-term debt and \$35.1 million was used for payment of dividends.

Our cash and cash equivalents of \$88.5 million at December 31, 2006 reflected a decrease of \$12.1 million from the \$100.6 million balance at December 31, 2005. During 2006, \$225.2 million of cash was provided from operating activities. Also during this period, \$143.7 million of cash was used for acquisitions, \$15.0 million was used for additions to fixed assets, \$87.4 million was used for payments on long-term debt and \$29.3 million was used for payment of dividends.

Our cash and cash equivalents of \$100.6 million at December 31, 2005 reflected a decrease of \$87.5 million from the \$188.1 million balance at December 31, 2004. During 2005, \$215.1 million of cash was provided from operating activities. Also during this period, \$262.2 million of cash was used for acquisitions, \$13.4 million was used for additions to fixed assets, \$16.1 million was used for payments on long-term debt and \$23.6 million was used for payment of dividends.

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Our ratio of current assets to current liabilities (the current ratio) was 1.06 and 1.10 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

As of December 31, 2007, our contractual cash obligations were as follows:

Contractual Cash Obligations

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Less Than 1 Year</u>	<u>1-3 Years</u>	<u>4-5 Years</u>	<u>After 5 Years</u>
Long-term debt	\$ 239,147	\$ 11,443	\$ 2,645	\$ 100,059	\$ 125,000
Capital lease obligations	79	76	3		
Other long-term liabilities	13,635	11,229	320	428	1,658
Operating leases	95,055	24,553	38,242	19,298	12,962
Interest obligations	73,214	13,123	26,156	18,936	14,999
Unrecognized tax benefits	507		507		
Maximum future acquisition contingency payments	226,206	120,985	68,332	36,889	
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 647,843	\$ 181,409	\$ 136,205	\$ 175,610	\$ 154,619

In July 2004, we completed a private placement of \$200.0 million of unsecured senior notes (the Notes). The \$200.0 million is divided into two series: Series A, for \$100.0 million due in 2011 and bearing interest at 5.57% per year; and Series B, for \$100.0 million due in 2014 and bearing interest at 6.08% per year. The closing on the Series B Notes occurred on July 15, 2004. The closing on the Series A Notes occurred on September 15, 2004. We have used the proceeds from the Notes for general corporate purposes, including acquisitions and repayment of existing debt. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006 there was an outstanding balance of \$200.0 million on the Notes.

On December 22, 2006, we entered into a Master Shelf and Note Purchase Agreement (the Master Agreement) with a national insurance company (the Purchaser). The Purchaser purchased Notes issued by the company in 2004. The Master Agreement provides for a \$200.0 million private uncommitted shelf facility for the issuance of senior unsecured notes over a three-year period, with interest rates that may be fixed or floating and with such maturity dates, not to exceed ten (10) years, as the parties may determine. The Master Agreement includes various covenants, limitations and events of default currently customary for similar facilities for similar borrowers. The initial issuance of notes under the Master Facility occurred on December 22, 2006, through the issuance of \$25.0 million in Series C Senior Notes due December 22, 2016, with a fixed interest rate of 5.66% per annum. On February 1, 2008 we issued \$25 million in Series D Senior Notes due January 15, 2015 with a fixed interest rate of 5.37% per annum.

Also on December 22, 2006, we entered into a Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Revolving and Term Loan Agreement (the Second Term Amendment) and a Third Amendment to Revolving Loan Agreement (the Third Revolving Amendment) with a national banking institution, amending the existing Amended and Restated Revolving and Term Loan Agreement dated January 3, 2001 (the Term Agreement) and the existing Revolving Loan Agreement dated September 29, 2003, as amended (the Revolving Agreement), respectively. The amendments provide covenant exceptions for the Notes issued or to be issued under the Master Agreement, and relaxed or deleted certain other covenants. In the case of the Third Amendment to Revolving Loan Agreement, the lending commitment was reduced from \$75.0 million to \$20.0 million, the maturity date was extended from September 30, 2008 to December 20, 2011, and the applicable margins for advances and the availability fee were reduced. Based on the Company's funded debt to EBITDA ratio, the applicable margin for Eurodollar advances changed from a range of LIBOR plus 0.625% to 1.625% to a range of LIBOR plus 0.450% to 0.875%. The applicable margin for base rate advances changed from a range of LIBOR plus 0.00% to 0.125% to the Prime Rate less 1.000%. The availability fee changed from a range of 0.175% to 0.250% to a range of 0.100% to 0.200%. The 90-day LIBOR was 4.70% and 5.36% as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The prime rate was 7.25% and 8.25% as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. There were no borrowings against this facility at December 31, 2007 or 2006.

In January 2001, we entered into a \$90.0 million unsecured seven-year term loan agreement with a national banking institution, bearing an interest rate based upon the 30-, 60- or 90-day LIBOR plus 0.50% to 1.00%, depending upon Brown & Brown's quarterly ratio of funded debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation,

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amortization and non-cash stock grant compensation. The 90-day LIBOR was 4.70% and 5.36% as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The loan was fully funded on January 3, 2001 and was to be repaid in equal quarterly installments of \$3,200,000 through December 2007. As of December 31, 2007 the outstanding balance had been paid in full.

All four of these credit agreements require that we maintain certain financial ratios and comply with certain other covenants. We were in compliance with all such covenants as of December 31, 2007 and 2006.

Neither we nor our subsidiaries has ever incurred off-balance sheet obligations through the use of, or investment in, off-balance sheet derivative financial instruments or structured finance or special purpose entities organized as corporations, partnerships or limited liability companies or trusts.

We believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents, short-term investment portfolio and funds generated from operations, together with our Master Agreement and the Revolving Agreement described above, will be sufficient to satisfy our normal liquidity needs through at least the end of 2008. Additionally, we believe that funds generated from future operations will be sufficient to satisfy our normal liquidity needs, including the required annual principal payments on our long-term debt.

Historically, much of our cash has been used for acquisitions. If additional acquisition opportunities should become available that exceed our current cash flow, we believe that given our relatively low debt-to-total capitalization ratio, we would have the ability to raise additional capital through either the private or public debt markets.

In December 2001, a universal shelf registration statement that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) covering the public offering and sale, from time to time, of an aggregate of up to \$250 million of debt and/or equity securities, was declared effective. The net proceeds from the sale of such securities could be used to fund acquisitions and for general corporate purposes, including capital expenditures, and to meet working capital needs. A common stock follow-on offering of 5,000,000 shares in March 2002 was made pursuant to this shelf registration statement. As of December 31, 2007, approximately \$90.0 million of the universal shelf registration remains available. If we needed to publicly raise additional funds, we may need to register additional securities with the SEC.

ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates and equity prices. We are exposed to market risk through our investments, revolving credit line and term loan agreements.

Our invested assets are held as cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and investments, available-for-sale marketable equity securities, non-marketable equity securities and certificates of deposit. These investments are subject to interest rate risk and equity price risk. The fair values of our cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and investments, and certificates of deposit at December 31, 2007 and 2006 approximated their respective carrying values due to their short-term duration and therefore such market risk is not considered to be material.

We do not actively invest or trade in equity securities. In addition, we generally dispose of any significant equity securities received in conjunction with an acquisition shortly after the acquisition date. As of December 31, 2006, our largest security investment was 559,970 common stock shares of Rock-Tenn Company, a New York Stock Exchange listed company, which we owned for more than 25 years. Our investment in Rock-Tenn Company accounted for 81% of the total value of available-for-sale marketable equity securities, non-marketable equity securities and certificates of deposit as of December 31, 2006. In 2007, we sold our investment in Rock-Tenn Company for a net gain of \$18.7 million. As of December 31, 2007, we have no remaining shares of Rock-Tenn Company and thus have no current exposure to equity price risk relating to the common stock of Rock-Tenn Company.

To hedge the risk of increasing interest rates from January 2, 2002 through the remaining six years of our seven-year \$90 million term loan, on December 5, 2001 we entered into an interest rate exchange, or swap, agreement

that effectively converted the floating rate interest payments based on LIBOR to fixed interest rate payments at 4.53%. This agreement did not impact or change the required 0.50% to 1.00% credit risk spread portion of the term loan. We do not otherwise enter into derivatives, swaps or other similar financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. As of December 31, 2007, the interest rate swap agreement expired in conjunction with final principal payment on the term loan.

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.**Index to Consolidated Financial Statements**

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**BROWN & BROWN, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
INCOME**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
<i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>			
REVENUES			
Commissions and fees	\$914,650	\$864,663	\$775,543
Investment income	30,494	11,479	6,578

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	Year Ended December 31,		
Other income, net	14,523	1,862	3,686
Total revenues	959,667	878,004	785,807
EXPENSES			
Employee compensation and benefits	444,101	404,891	374,943
Non-cash stock-based compensation	5,667	5,416	3,337
Other operating expenses	131,371	126,492	105,622
Amortization	40,436	36,498	33,245
Depreciation	12,763	11,309	10,061
Interest	13,802	13,357	14,469
Total expenses	648,140	597,963	541,677
Income before income taxes	311,527	280,041	244,130
Income taxes	120,568	107,691	93,579
Net income	\$ 190,959	\$ 172,350	\$ 150,551
Net income per share:			
Basic	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.09
Diluted	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.08
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:			
Basic	140,476	139,634	138,563
Diluted	141,257	141,020	139,776
Dividends declared per share	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.17

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**BROWN & BROWN, INC.
CONSOLIDATED
BALANCE SHEETS**

	At December 31,	
	2007	2006
<i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>		
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 38,234	\$ 88,490
Restricted cash and investments	254,404	242,187
Short-term investments	2,892	2,909
Premiums, commissions and fees receivable	240,680	282,440
Deferred income taxes	17,208	
Other current assets	33,964	32,180
Total current assets	587,382	648,206
Fixed assets, net	62,327	44,170
Goodwill	846,433	684,521
Amortizable intangible assets, net	443,224	396,069
Investments	355	15,826
Other assets	20,938	19,160

At December 31,

Total assets	\$ 1,960,659	\$ 1,807,952
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Premiums payable to insurance companies	\$ 394,034	\$ 435,449
Premium deposits and credits due customers	41,211	33,273
Accounts payable	18,760	17,854
Accrued expenses	90,599	86,009
Current portion of long-term debt	11,519	18,082
Total current liabilities	556,123	590,667
Long-term debt	227,707	226,252
Deferred income taxes, net	65,736	49,721
Other liabilities	13,635	11,967
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common stock, par value \$0.10 per share; authorized 280,000 shares; issued and outstanding 140,673 at 2007 and 140,016 at 2006	14,067	14,002
Additional paid-in capital	231,888	210,543
Retained earnings	851,490	695,656
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of related income tax effect of \$8 at 2007 and \$5,359 at 2006	13	9,144
Total shareholders' equity	1,097,458	929,345
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,960,659	\$ 1,807,952

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

BROWN & BROWN, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Common Stock			Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Shares Outstanding	Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital			
<i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>						
Balance at January 1, 2005	138,318	\$ 13,832	\$ 180,364	\$ 425,662	\$ 4,467	\$ 624,325
Net income				150,551		150,551
Net unrealized holding loss on available-for-sale securities					(512)	(512)
Net gain on cash-flow hedging derivative					491	491
Comprehensive income						150,530
Common stock issued for employee stock benefit plans	1,057	105	12,769			12,874
Common stock issued to directors	8	1	180			181
Cash dividends paid (\$0.17 per share)				(23,566)		(23,566)
Balance at December 31, 2005	139,383	13,938	193,313	552,647	4,446	764,344

Common Stock

Net income				172,350		172,350
Net unrealized holding gain on available-for-sale securities					4,697	4,697
Net gain on cash-flow hedging derivative					1	1
Comprehensive income						177,048
Common stock issued for employee stock benefit plans	624	62	16,372			16,434
Income tax benefit from exercise of stock options			604			604
Common stock issued to directors	9	2	254			256
Cash dividends paid (\$0.21 per share)				(29,341)		(29,341)
Balance at December 31, 2006	140,016	14,002	210,543	695,656	9,144	929,345
Net income				190,959		190,959
Net unrealized holding gain on available-for-sale securities less amounts realized from sales in the current year					(9,093)	(9,093)
Net loss on cash-flow hedging derivative					(38)	(38)
Comprehensive income						181,828
Common stock issued for employee stock benefit plans	647	64	16,495			16,559
Income tax benefit from exercise of stock options			4,564			4,564
Common stock issued to directors	10	1	286			287
Cash dividends paid (\$0.25 per share)				(35,125)		(35,125)
Balance at December 31, 2007	140,673	\$14,067	\$231,888	\$851,490	\$ 13	\$1,097,458

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**BROWN & BROWN, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 190,959	\$ 172,350	\$ 150,551
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Amortization	40,436	36,498	33,245
Depreciation	12,763	11,309	10,061
Non-cash stock-based compensation	5,667	5,416	3,337
Deferred income taxes	325	11,480	10,642
Net gain on sales of investments, fixed assets and customer accounts	(30,944)	(781)	(2,478)

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Year Ended December 31,

Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect from acquisitions and divestitures:			
Restricted cash and investments (increase)	(12,217)	(12,315)	(82,389)
Premiums, commissions and fees receivable decrease (increase)	45,059	(23,564)	(84,058)
Other assets decrease (increase)	6,357	(6,301)	1,072
Premiums payable to insurance companies (decrease) increase	(53,119)	27,314	153,032
Premium deposits and credits due customers increase (decrease)	6,723	(754)	1,754
Accounts payable increase (decrease)	533	(3,561)	4,377
Accrued expenses increase	2,913	8,441	14,854
Other liabilities (decrease) increase	(115)	(318)	1,088
Net cash provided by operating activities	215,340	225,214	215,088
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Additions to fixed assets	(30,643)	(14,979)	(13,426)
Payments for businesses acquired, net of cash acquired	(212,303)	(143,737)	(262,181)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets and customer accounts	6,713	1,399	2,362
Purchases of investments	(2,695)	(211)	(299)
Proceeds from sales of investments	21,715	119	896
Net cash used in investing activities	(217,213)	(157,409)	(272,648)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from long-term debt		25,000	
Payments on long-term debt	(29,142)	(87,432)	(16,117)
Borrowings on revolving credit facility	26,320	40,000	50,000
Payments on revolving credit facility	(26,320)	(40,000)	(50,000)
Income tax benefit from exercise of stock options	4,564	604	
Issuances of common stock for employee stock benefit plans	11,320	11,274	9,717
Cash dividends paid	(35,125)	(29,341)	(23,566)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(48,383)	(79,895)	(29,966)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(50,256)	(12,090)	(87,526)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	88,490	100,580	188,106
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 38,234	\$ 88,490	\$ 100,580

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

Brown & Brown, Inc., a Florida corporation, and its subsidiaries (collectively, Brown & Brown or the Company) is a diversified insurance agency, wholesale brokerage, insurance programs and services organization that markets and sells to its customers insurance products and services, primarily in the property and casualty area. Brown & Brown's business is divided into four reportable segments: the Retail Division, which provides a broad range of insurance products and services to commercial, public entity, professional and individual customers; the Wholesale Brokerage Division, which markets and sells excess and surplus commercial insurance and reinsurance, primarily through independent agents and brokers; the National Programs Division, which is comprised of two units Professional Programs, which provides professional liability and related package products for certain professionals delivered through nationwide networks of independent agents, and

Special Programs, which markets targeted products and services designated for specific industries, trade groups, governmental entities and market niches; and the Services Division, which provides insurance-related services, including third-party claims administration and comprehensive medical utilization management services in both the workers' compensation and all-lines liability arenas, as well as Medicare set-aside services.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Brown & Brown, Inc. and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany account balances and transactions have been eliminated in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue Recognition

Commission revenue is recognized as of the effective date of the insurance policy or the date on which the policy premium is billed to the customer, whichever is later. At that date, the earnings process has been completed and Brown & Brown can reliably estimate the impact of policy cancellations for refunds and establish reserves accordingly. The reserve for policy cancellations is based upon historical cancellation experience adjusted by known circumstances. The policy cancellation reserve was \$8,339,000 and \$7,432,000 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and is periodically evaluated and adjusted as necessary. Subsequent commission adjustments are recognized upon notification from the insurance companies. Commission revenues are reported net of commissions paid to sub-brokers or co-brokers. Profit-sharing contingent commissions from insurance companies are recognized when determinable, which is when such commissions are received, or when officially notified. Fee income is recognized as services are rendered.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents principally consist of demand deposits with financial institutions and highly liquid investments having maturities of three months or less when purchased.

Restricted Cash and Investments, and Premiums, Commissions and Fees Receivable

In its capacity as an insurance agent or broker, Brown & Brown typically collects premiums from insureds and, after deducting its authorized commissions, remits the net premiums to the appropriate insurance companies. Accordingly, as reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, premiums are receivable from insureds. Unremitted

net insurance premiums are held in a fiduciary capacity until disbursed by Brown & Brown. Brown & Brown invests these unremitted funds only in cash, money market accounts, tax-free variable-rate demand bonds and commercial paper held for a short term, and reports such amounts as restricted cash on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. In certain states where Brown & Brown operates, the use and investment alternatives for these funds are regulated by various state agencies. The interest income earned on these unremitted funds is reported as investment income in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

In other circumstances, the insurance companies collect the premiums directly from the insureds and remit the applicable commissions to Brown & Brown. Accordingly, as reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, commissions are receivable from insurance companies. Fees are primarily receivables due from customers.

Investments

Marketable equity securities held by Brown & Brown have been classified as available-for-sale and are reported at estimated fair value, with the accumulated other comprehensive income (unrealized gains and losses), net of related income tax effect, reported as a separate component of

shareholders' equity. Realized gains and losses and declines in value below cost that are judged to be other-than-temporary on available-for-sale securities are reflected in investment income. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Interest and dividends on securities classified as available-for-sale are included in investment income in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

As of December 31, 2006, Brown & Brown's marketable equity securities principally represented a long-term investment of 559,970 shares of common stock in Rock-Tenn Company. Brown & Brown's Chief Executive Officer serves on the board of directors of Rock-Tenn Company. During 2007, Brown & Brown sold its investment in Rock-Tenn for an \$18,664,000 million gain in excess of our original cost basis. As of December 31, 2007, Brown & Brown's remaining marketable equity securities were valued at less than \$50,000.

Non-marketable equity securities and certificates of deposit having maturities of more than three months when purchased are reported at cost and are adjusted for other-than-temporary market value declines.

Net unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities included in accumulated other comprehensive income reported in shareholders' equity were \$13,000 at December 31, 2007 and \$9,106,000 at December 31, 2006, net of deferred income taxes of \$8,000 and \$5,337,000, respectively.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets including leasehold improvements are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Expenditures for improvements are capitalized, and expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed to operations as incurred. Upon sale or retirement, the cost and related accumulated depreciation and amortization are removed from the accounts and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is reflected in other income. Depreciation has been determined using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, which range from three to 15 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized on the straight-line method over the term of the related lease.

Goodwill and Amortizable Intangible Assets

The excess of the purchase price of an acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable tangible and amortizable intangible assets is assigned to goodwill. While goodwill is not amortizable, it is now subject to at least an annual assessment for impairment by applying a fair-value based test. Amortizable intangible assets are amortized over their economic lives and are subject to lower-of-cost-or-market impairment testing. The Company compares the fair value of each reporting unit with its carrying amount to determine if there is potential impairment of goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss would be recorded to the extent that the fair value of the goodwill within the reporting unit is less than its carrying value. Fair value is estimated based on multiples of revenues and earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA). Brown & Brown completed its most recent annual assessment as of November 30, 2007 and identified no impairment as a result of the evaluation.

Amortizable intangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated amortization, and consist of purchased customer accounts and noncompete agreements. Purchased customer accounts and noncompete agreements are

being amortized on a straight-line basis over the related estimated lives and contract periods, which range from five to 15 years. Purchased customer accounts primarily consist of records and files that contain information about insurance policies and the related insured parties that are essential to policy renewals.

The carrying value of intangibles attributable to each division comprising Brown & Brown is periodically reviewed by management to determine if the facts and circumstances suggest that they may be impaired. In the insurance agency and wholesale brokerage industry, it is common for agencies or customer accounts to be acquired at a price determined as a multiple of either their corresponding revenues or EBITDA. Accordingly, Brown & Brown assesses the carrying value of its intangible assets by comparison of a reasonable multiple applied to either corresponding revenues or EBITDA, as well as considering the estimated future cash flows generated by the corresponding division. Any impairment identified through this assessment may require that the carrying value of related intangible assets be adjusted; however, no impairments have been recorded for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006.

Derivatives

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Until December 2007, Brown & Brown utilized a derivative financial instrument to reduce interest rate risk. Brown & Brown does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS No. 133), which was subsequently amended by SFAS Nos. 137, 138 and 149. SFAS No. 133, as amended, establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and hedging activities. These standards require that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in its balance sheet and measure those instruments at fair value. Changes in the fair value of those instruments will be reported in earnings or other comprehensive income, depending on the use of the derivative and whether it qualifies for hedge accounting. The accounting for gains and losses associated with changes in the fair value of the derivative, and the resulting effect on the consolidated financial statements, will depend on the derivative's hedge designation and whether the hedge is highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in the fair value of cash flows as compared to changes in the fair value of the liability being hedged. As of December 31, 2007, the interest rate exchange, or swap, agreement expired in conjunction with the final payment of the related term loan agreement.

Income Taxes

Brown & Brown records income tax expense using the asset and liability method of accounting for deferred income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying values and the income tax bases of Brown & Brown's assets and liabilities.

Brown & Brown files a consolidated federal income tax return and has elected to file consolidated returns in certain states. Deferred income taxes are provided for in the Consolidated Financial Statements and relate principally to expenses charged to income for financial reporting purposes in one period and deducted for income tax purposes in other periods.

Net Income Per Share

Basic net income per share for a given period is computed by dividing net income available to shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period. Basic net income per share excludes dilution. Diluted net income per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if stock options or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted to common stock.

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The following table sets forth the computation of basic net income per share and diluted net income per share:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
<i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>			
Net income	\$ 190,959	\$ 172,350	\$ 150,551
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	140,476	139,634	138,563
Dilutive effect of stock options using the treasury stock method	781	1,386	1,213
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	141,257	141,020	139,776
Net income per share:			
Basic	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.09
Diluted	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.22	\$ 1.08

All share and per share amounts in the consolidated financial statements have been restated to give effect to the two-for-one common stock split effected by Brown & Brown on November 28, 2005. The stock split was effected as a stock dividend.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of Brown & Brown's financial assets and liabilities, including cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and investments, investments, premiums, commissions and fees receivable, premiums payable to insurance companies, premium deposits and credits due

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customers and accounts payable, at December 31, 2007 and 2006, approximate fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. The carrying amount of Brown & Brown's long-term debt approximates fair value at December 31, 2007 and 2006 since the related coupon rate approximates the current market rate. Brown & Brown's one interest rate swap agreement is reported at its fair value as of December 31, 2006. As of December 31, 2007, this interest rate swap agreement expired at the time the related term loan agreement was paid off.

New Accounting Pronouncement

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes An interpretation of FASB Statement 109 (FIN 48). FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold of more-likely-than-not, and a measurement attribute for all tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return, in order for those tax positions to be recognized in the financial statements. Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 and there was no significant effect on the financial statements.

As of January 1, 2007, the Company provided a liability in the amount of \$591,022 of unrecognized tax benefits related to various federal and state income tax matters. Of this amount, \$591,022 would impact the Company's effective tax rate if recognized. The Company does not expect that the amounts of unrecognized tax benefits will change significantly within the next 12 months.

The Company is no longer subject to US Federal Income Tax examination by tax authorities for the years before 2004. The Company and its subsidiaries' state income tax returns are open to audit under the statute of limitations for the years ended December 31, 2002 through 2006. During the fourth quarter of 2007, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) completed the examination of the Company's US Federal Income Tax Return for 2004, 2005 and 2006. In addition, in the fourth quarter, the Department of Revenue for the State of Florida completed an examination of for the tax years ended December 31, 2003 through 2005.

The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in federal and state

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income tax expense. During 2007, the Company accrued and paid \$1,386,000 of interest and penalties related to the settlement of the Company's 2004, 2005 and 2006 federal income tax audit. This amount includes \$65,600 in interest and penalties related to the adoption of FIN 48 in the first quarter of 2007.

Fair Value Measurements In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 establishes a framework for the measurement of assets and liabilities that uses fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 will apply whenever another GAAP standard requires (or permits) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value but does not expand the use of fair value to any new circumstances. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and for all interim periods within those fiscal years. Accordingly, the Company will be required to adopt SFAS 157 in the first quarter of 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS 157 will have, if any, on its consolidated financial statements and notes thereto.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 (SFAS 159). SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are reported in earnings. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact this standard may have on its financial position and results of operations.

Business Combinations In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), Business Combinations (SFAS 141R). SFAS 141R requires that upon initially obtaining control, an acquirer will recognize 100% of the fair values of acquired assets, including goodwill, and assumed liabilities, with only limited exceptions, even if the acquirer has not acquired 100% of its target. Additionally, contingent consideration arrangements will be fair valued at the acquisition date and included on that basis in the purchase price consideration. Transaction costs will be expensed as incurred. SFAS 141R also modifies the recognition for preacquisition contingencies, such as environmental or legal issues, restructuring plans and acquired research and development value in purchase accounting. SFAS 141R amends SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, to require the acquirer to recognize changes in the amount of its deferred tax benefits that are recognizable because of a business combination, either in income from continuing operations in the period of the combination or directly in contributed capital, depending on the circumstances. SFAS 141R is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. Adoption is prospective and early adoption is not permitted. The Company expects to adopt SFAS 141R on January 1, 2009 and is currently assessing the potential impact that the adoption could have on the Company's financial statements.

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Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements (SFAS 160), an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 51 (ARB 51). SFAS 160 clarifies the classification of noncontrolling interests in consolidated statements of financial position and the accounting for, and reporting of, transactions between the reporting entity and holders of such noncontrolling interests. Under SFAS 160, noncontrolling interests are considered equity and should be reported as an element of consolidated equity. Net income will encompass the total income of all consolidated subsidiaries and there will be separate disclosure on the face of the income statement of the attribution of that income between the controlling and noncontrolling interests; increases and decreases in the noncontrolling ownership interest amount will be accounted for as equity transactions. SFAS 160 is effective for the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and earlier application is prohibited. SFAS 160 is required to be adopted prospectively, except for reclassify noncontrolling interests to equity, separate from the parent's shareholders' equity, in the consolidated statement of financial position and recasting consolidated net income (loss) to include net income (loss) attributable to both the controlling and noncontrolling interests, both of which are required to be adopted retrospectively. Since all of our subsidiaries are 100% owned, we do not expect the adoption of SFAS 160 will have a significant impact to our financial statements.

Stock-Based Compensation The Company grants stock options and non-vested stock awards (previously referred to as restricted stock) to its employees, officers and directors. Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123R, Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123R), for its stock-based compensation plans. Among other things, SFAS 123R requires that compensation expense for all share-based awards be recognized in the financial statements based upon the grant-date fair value of those awards over the vesting period.

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Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for stock-based compensation using the recognition and measurement provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB No. 25), and related interpretations, and disclosure requirements established by SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123), as amended by SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transitions and Disclosures (SFAS 148).

Under APB No. 25, no compensation expense was recognized for either stock options issued under the Company's stock compensation plans or for stock purchased under the Company's 1990 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). The pro forma effects on net income and earnings per share for stock options and ESPP stock purchases were instead disclosed in a footnote to the financial statements. Compensation expense was previously recognized for awards of non-vested stock, based upon the market value of the common stock on the date of award, on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period with the effect of forfeitures recognized as they occurred.

The following table represents the pro forma information for the years ended December 31, 2005 (as previously disclosed) under the Company's stock compensation plans had the compensation cost for the stock options and common stock purchased under the ESPP been determined based on the fair value at the grant-date consistent with the method prescribed by SFAS No. 123R:

	Year Ended December 31, 2005
<i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>	
Net income as reported	\$ 150,551
Total stock-based employee compensation cost included in the determination of net income, net of related income tax effects	2,061
Total stock-based employee compensation cost determined under fair value method for all awards, net of related income tax effects	(5,069)
Pro forma net income	\$ 147,543
Net income per share:	
Basic, as reported	\$ 1.09
Basic, pro forma	\$ 1.06
Diluted, as reported	\$ 1.08
Diluted, pro forma	\$ 1.06

The Company has adopted SFAS 123R using the modified-prospective transition method. Under this transition method, compensation cost recognized for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 includes:

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Compensation cost for all share-based awards (expected to vest) granted prior to, but not yet vested as of, January 1, 2006, based upon grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123; and

Compensation cost for all share-based awards (expected to vest) granted during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, based upon grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123R.

Results for prior periods have not been restated.

Upon adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company continued to use the Black-Scholes valuation model for valuing all stock options and shares purchased under the ESPP. Compensation for non-vested stock awards is measured at fair value on the grant-date based upon the number of shares expected to vest. Compensation cost for all awards will be recognized in earnings, net of estimated forfeitures, on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. The cumulative effect of changing from recognizing compensation expense for non-vested stock awards as forfeitures occurred to recognizing compensation expense for non-vested awards net of estimated forfeitures was not material.

The adoption of SFAS 123R had the following effect on the Company for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006:

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<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
Non-cash stock-based compensation	\$ 17	\$(564)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Provisions for income taxes	7	(217)
Net income	\$ 10	\$(347)
Basic earnings per share	\$	\$
Diluted earnings per share	\$	\$
Deferred tax liability (asset)	\$ 7	\$(217)

In addition, prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company presented tax benefits resulting from the exercise of stock options as operating cash flows in the statement of cash flows. SFAS 123R requires that tax benefits associated with share-based payments be classified under financing activities in the statement of cash flows. This change in presentation in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows has reduced net operating cash flows and increased net financing cash flows by \$4,564,000 and \$604,000 for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

See Note 11 for additional information regarding the Company's stock-based compensation plans and the assumptions used to calculate the fair value of stock-based awards.

NOTE 2 Business Combinations

Acquisitions in 2007

During 2007, Brown & Brown acquired the assets and assumed certain liabilities of 38 insurance intermediaries, the stock of three insurance intermediaries and several books of business (customer accounts). The aggregate purchase price of these acquisitions was \$241,437,000, including \$207,934,000 of net cash payments, the issuance of \$13,001,000 in notes payable and the assumption of \$20,502,000 of liabilities. Substantially all of these acquisitions were acquired primarily to expand Brown & Brown's core businesses and to attract and obtain the services of quality individuals. Acquisition purchase prices are typically based on a multiple of average annual operating profits earned over a one- to three-year period within a minimum and maximum price range. The initial asset allocation of an acquisition is based on the minimum purchase price, and any subsequent earn-out payment is allocated to intangible assets. Acquisitions are initially recorded at preliminary fair values. Subsequently, the Company completes the final fair value allocations and any adjustments to assets or liabilities acquired are recorded in the current period.

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All of these acquisitions have been accounted for as business combinations and are as follows:

(in thousands)

Name	Business Segment	2007 Date of Acquisition	Net Cash Paid	Notes Payable	Recorded Purchase Price
ALCOS, Inc	Retail	March 1	\$ 30,916	\$ 3,563	\$ 34,479
Grinspec, Inc.	Retail	April 1	31,952		31,952
Sobel Affiliates Inc.	Retail	April 1	33,057		33,057
The Combined Group, Inc, et al	Wholesale Brokerage	August 1	24,059		24,059
Evergreen Re, Incorporated.	Wholesale Brokerage	December 1	11,021	2,000	13,021
Other	Various	Various	76,929	7,438	84,367
Total			\$207,934	\$13,001	\$220,935

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The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the aggregate assets and liabilities acquired as of the date of each acquisition:

(in thousands)	ALCOS	Grinspec	Sobel	Combined	Evergreen	Other	Total
Fiduciary cash	\$ 627	\$	\$	\$ 2,686	\$	\$ 716	\$ 4,029
Other current assets	1,224	669	286			1,310	3,489
Fixed assets	720		50	212	40	649	1,671
Goodwill	26,873	19,248	19,663	12,730	8,456	56,336	143,306
Purchased customer accounts	10,046	12,498	13,129	11,051	4,494	36,882	88,100
Noncompete agreements	130		31	66	31	459	717
Other Assets	115					10	125
Total assets acquired	39,735	32,415	33,159	26,745	13,021	96,362	241,437
Other current liabilities	(2,173)	(463)	(102)	(1,383)		(11,246)	(15,367)
Deferred income taxes	(3,083)					(749)	(3,832)
Other liabilities				(1,303)			(1,303)
Total liabilities assumed	(5,256)	(463)	(102)	(2,686)		(11,995)	(20,502)
Net assets acquired	\$34,479	\$31,952	\$33,057	\$24,059	\$13,021	\$84,367	\$220,935

The weighted average useful lives for the above acquired amortizable intangible assets are as follows: purchased customer accounts, 15.0 years; and noncompete agreements, 4.8 years.

Goodwill of \$143,306,000, of which \$113,462,000 is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes, was assigned to the Retail, Wholesale Brokerage, National Programs and Service Divisions in the amounts of \$116,566,000, \$25,810,000, \$483,000 and \$447,000, respectively.

The results of operations for the acquisitions completed during 2007 have been combined with those of the Company since their respective acquisitions dates. If the acquisitions had occurred as of January 1, the Company's results of operations would be as shown in the following table. These unaudited pro forma results are not necessarily indicative of the actual results of operations that would have occurred had the acquisitions actually been made at the beginning of the respective periods:

Year Ended December 31,

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	Year Ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
<i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>		
(UNAUDITED)		
Total revenues	\$ 1,017,711	\$ 991,673
Income before income taxes	\$ 330,525	\$ 315,223
Net income	\$ 202,605	\$ 194,001
Net income per share:		
Basic	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.39
Diluted	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.38
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:		
Basic	140,476	139,634
Diluted	141,257	141,020

Additional consideration paid to sellers as a result of purchase price earn-out provisions are recorded as adjustments to intangible assets when the contingencies are settled. The net additional consideration paid by the Company in 2007 as a result of these adjustments totaled \$18,995,000, of which \$18,947,000 was allocated to goodwill and \$48,000 to noncompete agreements. Of the \$18,995,000 net additional consideration paid, \$8,397,000 was paid in cash, \$10,896,000 was issued in notes payable and \$298,000 of net liabilities was forgiven. As of December 31, 2007, the maximum future contingency payments related to acquisitions totaled \$226,206,000.

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Acquisitions in 2006

During 2006, Brown & Brown acquired the assets and assumed certain liabilities of 32 entities. The aggregate purchase price of these acquisitions was \$155,869,000, including \$138,695,000 of net cash payments, the issuance of \$3,696,000 in notes payable and the assumption of \$13,478,000 of liabilities. Substantially all of these acquisitions were acquired primarily to expand Brown & Brown's core businesses and to attract and obtain the services of quality individuals. Acquisition purchase prices are based primarily on a multiple of average annual operating profits earned over a one- to three-year period within a minimum and maximum price range. The initial asset allocation of an acquisition is based on the minimum purchase price, and any subsequent earn-out payment is allocated to goodwill.

All of these acquisitions have been accounted for as business combinations and are as follows:

(in thousands)

Name	Business Segment	2006 Date of Acquisition	Net Cash Paid	Notes Payable	Recorded Purchase Price
Axiom Intermediaries, LLC	Wholesale Brokerage	January 1	\$ 60,333	\$	\$ 60,333
Delaware Valley Underwriting Agency, Inc., et al (DVUA)	Wholesale Brokerage/ National Programs	September 30	46,333		46,333
Other	Various	Various	32,029	3,696	35,725
Total			\$ 138,695	\$ 3,696	\$ 142,391

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the aggregate assets and liabilities acquired as of the date of each acquisition:

	Axiom	DVUA	Other	Total
<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Fiduciary cash	\$ 9,598	\$	\$	\$ 9,598

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<i>(in thousands)</i>	<u>Axiom</u>	<u>DVUA</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Other current assets	445	7	567	1,019
Fixed assets	435	648	476	1,559
Purchased customer accounts	14,022	22,667	18,682	55,371
Noncompete agreements	31	52	581	664
Goodwill	45,600	24,942	17,107	87,649
Other assets		9		9
Total assets acquired	70,131	48,325	37,413	155,869
Other current liabilities	(9,798)	(1,843)	(1,496)	(13,137)
Other liabilities		(149)	(192)	(341)
Total liabilities assumed	(9,798)	(1,992)	(1,688)	(13,478)
Net assets acquired	\$60,333	\$46,333	\$35,725	\$142,391

The weighted average useful lives for the above acquired amortizable intangible assets are as follows: purchased customer accounts, 15.0 years; and noncompete agreements, 4.8 years.

Goodwill of \$87,649,000, all of which is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes, was assigned to the Retail, Wholesale Brokerage, National Programs and Service Divisions in the amounts of \$6,337,000, \$67,984,000, \$10,561,000 and \$2,767,000, respectively.

The results of operations for the acquisitions completed during 2006 have been combined with those of the Company since their respective acquisitions dates. If the acquisitions had occurred as of January 1, the Company's results of operations would be as shown in the following table. These unaudited pro forma results are not necessarily indicative of the actual results of operations that would have occurred had the acquisitions actually been made at the beginning of the respective periods:

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<i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
(UNAUDITED)		
Total revenues	\$902,345	\$842,698
Income before income taxes	\$288,643	\$263,326
Net income	\$177,644	\$162,389
Net income per share:		
Basic	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.17
Diluted	\$ 1.26	\$ 1.16
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:		
Basic	139,634	138,563
Diluted	141,020	139,776

Additional consideration paid to sellers as a result of purchase price earn-out provisions are recorded as adjustments to intangible assets when the contingencies are settled. The net additional consideration paid by the Company in 2006 as a result of these adjustments totaled \$48,824,000, of which \$49,221,000 was allocated to goodwill and \$397,000 was a reduction of current assets. Of the \$48,824,000 net additional consideration paid, \$14,640,000 was paid in cash, \$33,261,000 was issued in notes payable and \$923,000 was assumed as net liabilities. As of December 31, 2006, the maximum future contingency payments related to acquisitions totaled \$169,947,000.

NOTE 3 Goodwill

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The changes in goodwill for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<u>Retail</u>	<u>Wholesale Brokerage</u>	<u>National Programs</u>	<u>Service</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2006	\$ 292,212	\$ 137,750	\$ 119,022	\$ 56	\$ 549,040
Goodwill of acquired businesses	38,681	72,115	23,307	2,767	136,870
Goodwill disposed of relating to sales of businesses	(1,389)				(1,389)
Balance as of December 31, 2006	329,504	209,865	142,329	2,823	684,521
Goodwill of acquired businesses	124,322	32,865	4,619	447	162,253
Goodwill disposed of relating to sales of businesses	(341)				(341)
Balance as of December 31, 2007	\$ 453,485	\$ 242,730	\$ 146,948	\$ 3,270	\$ 846,433

NOTE 4 Amortizable Intangible Assets

Amortizable intangible assets at December 31 consisted of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<u>2007</u>				<u>2006</u>			
	<u>Gross Carrying Value</u>	<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>	<u>Net Carrying Value</u>	<u>Weighted Average Life (years)</u>	<u>Gross Carrying Value</u>	<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>	<u>Net Carrying Value</u>	<u>Weighted Average Life (years)</u>
Purchased customer accounts	\$ 628,123	\$ (187,543)	\$ 440,580	14.9	\$ 541,967	\$ (149,764)	\$ 392,203	14.9
Noncompete agreements	25,858	(23,214)	2,644	7.7	25,589	(21,723)	3,866	7.7
Total	\$ 653,981	\$ (210,757)	\$ 443,224		\$ 567,556	\$ (171,487)	\$ 396,069	

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Amortization expense recorded for other amortizable intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$40,436,000, \$36,498,000 and \$33,245,000, respectively.

Amortization expense for other amortizable intangible assets for the years ending December 31, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 is estimated to be \$42,505,000, \$42,037,000, \$41,358,000, \$39,936,000, and \$39,320,000, respectively.

NOTE 5 Investments

Investments at December 31 consisted of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<u>2007</u>		<u>2006</u>	
	<u>Carrying Value</u>		<u>Carrying Value</u>	
	<u>Current</u>	<u>Non-Current</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Non-Current</u>
Available-for-sale marketable equity securities	\$ 46	\$	\$ 240	\$ 15,181

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	2007		2006	
Non-marketable equity securities and certificates of deposit	2,846	355	2,669	645
Total investments	\$2,892	\$355	\$2,909	\$15,826

The following table summarizes available-for-sale securities at December 31:

	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Marketable equity securities:				
2007	\$ 25	\$ 21	\$	\$ 46
2006	\$550	\$14,871	\$	\$15,421

The following table summarizes the proceeds and realized gains/(losses) on non-marketable equity securities and certificates of deposit for the years ended December 31:

	Proceeds	Gross Realized Gains	Gross Realized Losses
<i>(in thousands)</i>			
2007	\$21,715	\$18,733	\$(780)
2006	\$ 119	\$ 25	\$
2005	\$ 896	\$ 87	\$

As of December 31, 2006, the Company's largest security investment was 559,970 common stock shares of Rock-Tenn Company, a New York Stock Exchange listed company, which the Company owned for more than 25 years. The Company's investment in Rock-Tenn Company accounted for 81% of the total value of available-for-sale marketable equity securities, non-marketable equity securities and certificates of deposit as of December 31, 2006. During 2007, the Board of Directors authorized the sale of the Company's investment in Rock-Tenn Company, and the Company realized a gain in excess of the Company's original cost basis of \$18,664,000. As of December 31, 2007, Brown & Brown has no remaining shares of Rock-Tenn Company.

NOTE 6 Fixed Assets

Fixed assets at December 31 consisted of the following:

	2007	2006
<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	\$112,413	\$ 90,146
Leasehold improvements	12,393	10,590
Land, buildings and improvements	491	487
Total cost	125,297	101,223
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(62,970)	(57,053)
Total	\$ 62,327	\$ 44,170

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Depreciation and amortization expense amounted to \$12,763,000 in 2007, \$11,309,000 in 2006 and \$10,061,000 in 2005.

NOTE 7 Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses at December 31 consisted of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	2007	2006
Accrued bonuses	\$41,182	\$42,426
Accrued compensation and benefits	19,702	16,213
Reserve for policy cancellations	8,339	7,432
Accrued rent and vendor expenses	8,302	7,937
Accrued interest	4,488	4,524
Other	8,586	7,477
Total	\$90,599	\$86,009

NOTE 8 Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt at December 31 consisted of the following:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	2007	2006
Unsecured Senior Notes	\$225,000	\$225,000
Acquisition notes payable	14,025	6,310
Revolving credit facility		
Term loan agreements		12,857
Other notes payable	201	167
Total debt	239,226	244,334
Less current portion	(11,519)	(18,082)
Long-term debt	\$227,707	\$226,252

In July 2004, the Company completed a private placement of \$200.0 million of unsecured senior notes (the Notes). The \$200.0 million is divided into two series: Series A, for \$100.0 million due in 2011 and bearing interest at 5.57% per year; and Series B, for \$100.0 million due in 2014 and bearing interest at 6.08% per year. The closing on the Series B Notes occurred on July 15, 2004. The closing on the Series A Notes occurred on September 15, 2004. Brown & Brown has used the proceeds from the Notes for general corporate purposes, including acquisitions and repayment of existing debt. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, there was an outstanding balance of \$200.0 million on the Notes.

On December 22, 2006, the Company entered into a Master Shelf and Note Purchase Agreement (the Master Agreement) with a national insurance company (the Purchaser). The Purchaser also purchased Notes issued by the Company in 2004. The Master Agreement provides for a \$200.0 million private uncommitted shelf facility for the issuance of senior unsecured notes over a three-year period, with interest rates that may be fixed or floating and with such maturity dates, not to exceed ten (10) years, as the parties may determine. The Master Agreement includes various covenants, limitations and events of default similar to the Notes issued in 2004. The initial issuance of notes under the Master Agreement occurred on December 22, 2006, through the issuance of \$25.0 million in Series C Senior Notes due December 22, 2016, with a fixed interest rate of 5.66% per annum.

Also on December 22, 2006, the Company entered into a Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Revolving and Term Loan Agreement (the Second Term Amendment) and a Third Amendment to Revolving Loan Agreement (the Third Revolving Amendment) with a national banking institution, amending the existing Amended and Restated Revolving and Term Loan Agreement dated January 3, 2001 (the Term Agreement) and the existing Revolving Loan Agreement dated September 29, 2003, as amended (the Revolving Agreement), respectively. The

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amendments provided covenant exceptions for the notes issued or to be issued under the Master Agreement, and relaxed or deleted certain other covenants. In the case of the Third Revolving Amendment, the lending commitment was reduced from \$75.0 million to \$20.0 million, the maturity date was extended from September 30, 2008 to December 20, 2011, and the applicable margins for advances and the availability fee were reduced. Based on the Company's funded debt to EBITDA ratio, the applicable margin for Eurodollar advances changed from a range of London Interbank Offering Rate (LIBOR) LIBOR plus 0.625% to 0.125% to a range of LIBOR plus 0.450% to 0.875%. The applicable margin for base rate advances changed from a range of LIBOR plus 0.00% to 0.125% to the Prime Rate less 1.000%. The availability fee changed from a range of 0.175% to 0.250% to a range of 0.100% to 0.200%. The 90-day LIBOR was 4.70% and 5.36% as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The prime rate was 7.5% and 8.25% as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. There were no borrowings against this facility at December 31, 2007 or 2006.

In January 2001, Brown & Brown entered into a \$90.0 million unsecured seven-year Term Agreement with a national banking institution, bearing an interest rate based upon the 30-, 60- or 90-day LIBOR plus 0.50% to 1.00%, depending upon Brown & Brown's quarterly ratio of funded debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and non-cash stock grant compensation. The 90-day LIBOR was 4.70% and 5.36% as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The loan was fully funded on January 3, 2001 and was to be repaid in equal quarterly installments of \$3,200,000 through December 2007. As of December 31, 2007 the outstanding balance had been paid in full.

All four of these credit agreements require Brown & Brown to maintain certain financial ratios and comply with certain other covenants. Brown & Brown was in compliance with all such covenants as of December 31, 2007 and 2006.

To hedge the risk of increasing interest rates from January 2, 2002 through the remaining six years of its seven-year \$90 million term loan, Brown & Brown entered into an interest rate swap agreement that effectively converted the floating rate LIBOR-based interest payments to fixed interest rate payments at 4.53%. This agreement did not affect the required 0.50% to 1.00% credit risk spread portion of the term loan. In accordance with SFAS No. 133, as amended, the fair value of the interest rate swap of approximately \$37,000, net of related income taxes of approximately \$22,000, was recorded in other assets as of December 31, 2006, with the related change in fair value reflected as other comprehensive income. Brown & Brown has designated and assessed the derivative as a highly effective cash flow hedge. As of December 31, 2007 the interest rate swap agreement expired in conjunction with the final payment on the related Term Agreement.

Acquisition notes payable represent debt incurred to former owners of certain insurance operations acquired by Brown & Brown. These notes and future contingent payments are payable in monthly, quarterly and annual installments through April 2011, including interest in the range from 0.0% to 9.0%.

Interest paid in 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$13,838,000, \$14,136,000 and \$13,726,000, respectively.

At December 31, 2007, maturities of long-term debt were \$11,519,000 in 2008, \$491,000 in 2009, \$2,157,000 in 2010, \$100,059,000 in 2011, \$0 in 2012 and \$125,000,000 in 2013 and beyond.

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NOTE 9 Income Taxes

Significant components of the provision (benefit) for income taxes for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2007	2006	2005
<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Current:			
Federal	\$ 105,534	\$ 83,792	\$ 72,550
State	14,709	12,419	10,387
Total current provision	120,243	96,211	82,937
Deferred:			
Federal	(168)	9,139	8,547
State	493	2,341	2,095
Total deferred provision	325	11,480	10,642

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Total tax provision	\$ 120,568	\$ 107,691	\$ 93,579
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A reconciliation of the differences between the effective tax rate and the federal statutory tax rate for the years ended December 31 is as follows:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Federal statutory tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	3.2	3.4	3.3
Non-deductible employee stock purchase plan expense	0.4	0.4	
Interest exempt from taxation and dividend exclusion	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.2)
Other, net	0.6		0.2
Effective tax rate	38.7%	38.5%	38.3%

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for income tax reporting purposes.

Significant components of Brown & Brown's current and non-current deferred tax liabilities and assets as of December 31 are as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Current:		
Current deferred tax assets:		
Deferred contingent revenue	\$ 17,208	\$
Total current deferred tax assets	\$ 17,208	\$

<i>(in thousands)</i>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Non-current:		
Non-current deferred tax liabilities:		
Fixed assets	\$ 3,783	\$ 3,051
Net unrealized holding gain of available-for-sale securities	8	5,337
Prepaid insurance and pension	2,522	2,516
Net gain on cash-flow hedging derivative		22
Intangible assets	72,943	51,127
Total non-current deferred tax liabilities	79,256	62,053
Non current deferred tax assets:		
Deferred compensation	6,040	5,886
Accruals and reserves	6,881	6,310
Net operating loss carryforwards	829	634
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(230)	(498)
Total non-current deferred tax assets	13,520	12,332
Net non-current deferred tax liability	\$ 65,736	\$ 49,721

Income taxes paid in 2007, 2006 and 2005 were \$114,380,000, \$102,761,000, and \$77,143,000, respectively.

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At December 31, 2007, Brown & Brown had net operating loss carryforwards of \$406,000 and \$21,807,000 for federal and state income tax reporting purposes, respectively, portions of which expire in the years 2008 through 2022. The federal carryforward was derived from insurance operations acquired by Brown & Brown in 2001. The state carryforward is derived from the operating results of certain subsidiaries.

We adopted the provision of Financial Standards Accounting Board Interpretation No. 48 Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48) an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 on January 1, 2007. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, we recognized no material adjustment in the liability for unrecognized income tax benefits.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits for 2007 is as follows:

(in thousands)

Unrecognized tax benefits balance at January 1, 2007	\$ 591
Gross increases for tax positions of prior years	15,805
Gross decreases for tax positions of prior years	
Settlements	(15,772)
Lapse of statute of limitations	(117)
Unrecognized tax benefits balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 507

We recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. As of January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2007, we had approximately \$157,000 and \$128,000 of accrued interest related to uncertain tax positions, respectively.

Total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that would affect our effective tax rate if recognized is \$507,000 as of December 31, 2007 and \$591,000 as of January 1, 2007. We do not expect our unrecognized tax benefits to change significantly over the next 12 months.

During 2007, the IRS concluded their audit of our 2004-2006 tax years in which they disputed our method of recognizing profit-sharing contingent commissions for tax purposes. We recognize profit-sharing contingent commissions when determinable, which is when such commissions are received, however, the IRS believes that we should estimate those monies as of each December 31. We agreed to resolve this dispute for a \$1.1 million payment of interest and our agreement to accrue at each December 31, for tax purposes only, a known amount of profit-sharing contingent commissions represented by the actual amount of profit-sharing contingent commissions received in the first quarter of the related year, with a true-up adjustment to the actual amount received by the end of the following March 31. Since this method for tax purposes differs from the method used for book purposes, it will result in a current deferred tax asset as of December 31 each year with that balance reversing by the following March 31 when the related profit-sharing contingent commissions are recognized for financial accounting purposes.

NOTE 10 Employee Savings Plan

Brown & Brown has an Employee Savings Plan (401(k)) under which substantially all employees with more than 30 days of service are eligible to participate. Under this plan, Brown & Brown makes matching contributions, subject to a maximum of 2.5% of each participant's salary. Further, Brown & Brown provides for a discretionary profit-sharing contribution of 1.5% of the employee's salary for all eligible employees. Brown & Brown's contributions to the plan totaled \$10,699,000 in 2007, \$7,585,000 in 2006 and \$7,762,000 in 2005.

NOTE 11 Stock-Based Compensation

Performance Stock Plan

Brown & Brown has adopted and the shareholders have approved a performance stock plan, under which up to 14,400,000 shares of Brown & Brown's stock (Performance Stock, also referred to as PSP) may be granted to key employees contingent on the employees' future years of service with Brown & Brown and other criteria established by the Compensation Committee of Brown & Brown's Board of Directors. Before participants take full title to Performance Stock, two vesting conditions must be met. Of the grants currently outstanding, specified portions will satisfy the first condition for vesting based on 20% incremental increases in the 20-trading-day average

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stock price of Brown & Brown's common stock from the initial grant price specified by Brown & Brown. Performance Stock that has satisfied the first vesting condition is considered to be awarded shares. Awarded shares are included as issued and outstanding common stock shares and are included in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share. Dividends are paid on awarded shares and participants may exercise voting privileges on such shares. Awarded shares satisfy the second condition for vesting on the earlier of: (i) 15 years of continuous employment with Brown & Brown from the date shares are granted to the participants; (ii) attainment of age 64; or (iii) death or disability of the participant. At December 31, 2007, 6,149,820 shares had been granted under the plan at initial stock prices ranging from \$1.90 to \$30.55. As of December 31, 2007, 4,686,732 shares had met the first condition for vesting and had been awarded, and 574,864 shares had satisfied both conditions for vesting and had been distributed to the participants.

The Company uses a path-dependent lattice model to estimate the fair value of PSP grants on the grant-date under SFAS 123R. A summary of PSP activity for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value	Granted Shares	Awarded Shares	Shares Not Yet Awarded
Outstanding at January 1, 2006	\$ 5.21	5,851,682	5,125,304	726,378
Granted	\$ 18.48	262,260	868	261,392
Awarded	\$ 11.99		291,035	(291,035)
Vested	\$ 6.43	(28,696)	(28,696)	
Forfeited	\$ 5.93	(393,728)	(352,341)	(41,387)
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	\$ 5.92	5,691,518	5,036,170	655,348
Granted	\$ 15.74	323,495		323,495
Awarded	\$			
Vested	\$ 5.33	(48,552)	(48,552)	
Forfeited	\$ 8.95	(391,505)	(300,886)	(90,619)
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	\$ 6.38	5,574,956	4,686,732	888,224

The weighted average grant-date fair value of PSP grants for years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$15.74, \$18.48 and \$14.39, respectively. The total fair market value of PSP grants that vested during each of the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$1,314,000, \$862,000 and \$1,581,000, respectively.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company has a shareholder-approved Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) with a total of 12,000,000 authorized shares and 4,536,970 available for future subscriptions. Employees of the Company who regularly work more than 20 hours per week are eligible to participate in the plan. Participants, through payroll deductions, may subscribe to purchase Company stock up to 10% of their compensation, to a maximum of \$25,000, during each annual subscription period (August 1st to the following July 31st) at a cost of 85% of the lower of the stock price as of the beginning or ending of the stock subscription period.

For the plan year ended July 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the Company issued 490,213, 571,601 and 521,948 shares of common stock in the month of August 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. These shares were issued at an aggregate purchase price of \$10,711,000 or \$21.85 per share in 2007, \$10,557,000 or \$18.47 per share in 2006, and \$9,208,000 or \$17.64 per share in 2005.

For the five months ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 of the 2007-2008, 2006-2007 and 2005-2006 plan years, 233,427, 191,140 and 241,668 shares of common stock (from authorized but unissued shares), respectively, were subscribed to by participants for proceeds of approximately \$4,664,000, \$4,817,000 and \$4,464,000, respectively.

Incentive Stock Option Plan

On April 21, 2000, Brown & Brown adopted and the shareholders approved a qualified incentive stock option plan that provides for the granting of stock options to certain key employees for up to 4,800,000 shares of common

stock. The objective of this plan is to provide additional performance incentives to grow Brown & Brown's pre-tax income in excess of 15% annually. The options are granted at the most recent trading day's closing market price, and vest over a one-to-10-year period, with a potential acceleration of the vesting period to three to six years based upon achievement of certain performance goals. All of the options expire 10 years after the grant date.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of stock options on the grant-date under SFAS 123R, which is the same valuation technique previously used for pro forma disclosures under SFAS 123. The Company did not grant any options during the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, but did grant 12,000 shares during the year ended December 31, 2005. The weighted average fair value of the incentive stock options granted during 2005 estimated on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, was \$8.51 per share. The fair value of these options granted was estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0.86%; expected volatility of 35.0%; risk-free interest rate of 4.5%; and an expected life of 6 years.

The risk-free interest rate is based upon the U.S. Treasury yield curve on the date of grant with a remaining term approximating the expected term of the option granted. The expected term of the options granted is derived from historical data; grantees are divided into two groups based upon expected exercise behavior and are considered separately for valuation purposes. The expected volatility is based upon the historical volatility of the Company's common stock over the period of time equivalent to the expected term of the options granted. The dividend yield is based upon the Company's best estimate of future dividend yield.

A summary of stock option activity for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 is as follows:

Stock Options	Shares Under Option	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at January 1, 2005	2,073,028	\$ 10.56	6.9	36,580
Granted	12,000	\$ 22.06		
Exercised	(68,040)	\$ 4.84		
Forfeited		\$		
Expired		\$		
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	2,016,988	\$ 10.83	5.9	\$ 35,064
Granted		\$		
Exercised	(123,213)	\$ 6.11		
Forfeited	(8,000)	\$ 15.78		
Expired		\$		
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	1,885,775	\$ 11.11	4.9	\$ 32,241
Granted		\$		
Exercised	(632,307)	\$ 8.38		
Forfeited		\$		
Expired		\$		
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	1,253,468	\$ 12.49	4.3	\$ 22,679
Ending vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2007	1,253,468	\$ 12.49	4.3	\$ 22,679
Exercisable at December 31, 2007	590,776	\$ 8.68	3.3	\$ 8,757
Exercisable at December 31, 2006	1,185,067	\$ 8.29	4.2	\$ 23,607
Exercisable at December 31, 2005	783,672	\$ 4.88	5.2	\$ 18,281

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The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2007:

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Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable
Exercise Price	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	