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A bill to be entitled An act relating to gaming; creating s. 11.93, F.S.; creating the Joint Legislative Gaming Control Nominating Committee to be governed by joint rules of the Legislature; providing for membership and organization; providing procedures for nomination of candidates for membership on the Gaming Control Commission; providing that commission members shall be appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the Senate; amending s. 20.165, F.S.; removing a provision that establishes the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering in the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; creating s. 20.222, F.S.; creating the Department of Gaming Control; providing that the commission is head of the department; providing for appointment of an executive director; authorizing the Governor to appoint an interim executive director under certain circumstances; providing for organization of the department; amending s. 110.205, F.S., relating to the career service system; exempting certain positions within the department and the commission; amending s. 120.80, F.S.; removing provisions relating to exemptions to the hearing and notice requirements for the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering in the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; providing exemptions to

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certain hearing and notice requirements for the Department of Gaming Control; directing the department to adopt rules; amending s. 285.710, F.S., relating to the Gaming Compact between the Seminole Tribe of Florida and the State of Florida; specifying the commission as the state compliance agency; amending s. 285.712, F.S.; correcting a reference; transferring the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to the Department of Gaming Control by type two transfer; transferring the Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to the Department of Gaming Control by type two transfer; transferring the specified responsibilities and functions relating to game promotions within Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to the Department of Gaming Control by type two transfer; repealing ss. 550.001-550.0235 and 550.0351-550.71, F.S., relating to pari-mutuel wagering; redesignating chapter 551, F.S., as the "Florida Gaming Control Act"; creating part I of chapter 551, F.S., entitled "Florida Gaming Control"; creating s. 551.001, F.S.; defining terms; creating s. 551.0011, F.S.; creating the Gaming Control Commission; providing for membership and organization; prohibiting lobbying by the members of the commission;

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specifying the commission as the agency head of the department; providing for an executive director of the department to be appointed by the commission; providing for financial control of department funds; directing the commission to appoint an inspector general; creating s. 551.0012, F.S.; providing powers and duties of the commission; renumbering and amending ss. 550.0251 and 551.103, F.S.; providing powers and duties of the department to implement, administer, and enforce provisions for gaming activities; directing the department to adopt rules; creating s. 551.0014, F.S.; providing for application of the code of ethics for public officers and employees under specified provisions; prohibiting certain acts and relationships; providing procedures for when a commission member or an employee or prospective employee is charged or convicted of a criminal act; creating s. 551.0016, F.S.; prohibiting ex parte communication with a commission member; providing procedures for disclosure of such communication; providing penalties and authorizing the Commission on Ethics to enforce penalties; directing the Commission on Ethics to investigate complaints and report its findings to the Governor and the nominating committee; restricting appearance before the Gaming Control Commission of a person determined to have participated

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in ex parte communication; creating s. 551.0017, F.S.; providing penalties for violations of specified provisions by commission members and department employees; creating part II of chapter 551, F.S., entitled "Pari-mutuel Wagering"; reorganizing and revising provisions for pari-mutuel wagering; removing obsolete provisions; creating s. 551.011, F.S.; providing a short title; creating s. 551.012, F.S.; providing definitions; creating s. 551.013, F.S.; authorizing pari-mutuel wagering; providing for wagering pools and distribution thereof; creating s. 551.018, F.S.; limiting taxation by counties, municipalities, and other political subdivisions; creating ss. 551.021, 551.0221, 551.0222, 551.0241, 551.0251, 551.0252, and 551.0253, F.S., relating to pari-mutuel permit application, issuance, ratification and revocation, relocation, conversion, and transfer; creating s. 551.026, F.S.; providing for nonwagering licenses; creating s. 551.029, F.S., relating to persons prohibited from holding permits; creating ss. 551.0321, 551.0322, 551.033, 551.034, and 551.035, F.S., relating to requirements for licensure of permitholders to conduct pari-mutuel operations, bond, periods of operation, inactive status, payment and disposition of fees and taxes, penalties for failure to pay, reporting, review, and auditing; creating s.

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105 551.036, F.S., relating to escheat to state of 106 abandoned interest in pari-mutuel pools; creating ss. 107 551.037 and 551.038, F.S., relating to lease of pari-108 mutuel facilities and capital improvements; creating s. 551.039, F.S., relating to charity and scholarship 109 110 days; creating ss. 551.042, 551.043, and 551.045, F.S., relating to greyhound racing operations, 111 112 operating periods, pools, purses, takeout, taxes, 113 fees, and greyhound adoptions; creating ss. 551.0511, 551.0512, 551.0521, 551.0523, 551.0524, 551.053, 114 551.0541, 551.0542, 551.0543, 551.0551, 551.0552, 115 551.0553, and 551.056, F.S., relating to horseracing 116 117 operations, thoroughbred, harness, quarter horse, and Appaloosa and Arabian horse racing, operating periods, 118 119 pools, purses, takeout, awards, horsemen's 120 associations, taxes, and fees; creating ss. 551.062, 121 551.0622, and 551.063, F.S., relating to jai alai 122 operations, operating periods, awards, taxes, and 123 fees; creating s. 551.072, F.S., relating to 124 transmission of racing and jai alai information, 125 broadcast, reception, performances, wagers, pools, 126 takeout, purses, taxes, uncashed tickets and breakage, 127 and caterers; creating ss. 551.073, 551.074, 551.075, 128 551.076, 551.077, and 551.078, F.S., relating to 129 intertrack wagering, authorization, costs, purses, 130 awards, pools, takeout, rebroadcast, broadcast rights,

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131 limited licensure, and totalisators; creating s. 132 551.082, F.S., relating to minors attending pari-133 mutuel performances; creating ss. 551.0921, 551.0922, 551.093, 551.0941, 551.0942, 551.0943, 551.0944, and 134 135 551.095, F.S., relating to prohibited acts, civil and 136 criminal penalties, penalties against occupational 137 licensees, and liability; creating part III of chapter 551, F.S., entitled "Slot Machines"; amending ss. 138 551.101, 551.102, 551.104, 551.105, 551.106, 551.108, 139 551.109, 551.111, 551.112, 551.113, 551.114, 551.116, 140 551.117, 551.118, 551.119, 551.121, 551.122, and 141 551.123, F.S.; revising provisions for slot machine 142 143 licensure and operation; revising definitions and 144 provisions relating to authorization to possess slot 145 machines and conduct slot machine gaming, licensing requirements and procedures, fees and taxes, 146 147 prohibited relationships, exclusions, persons 148 prohibited from playing, facilities, penalties, 149 compulsive gambling, caterers, prohibited acts and 150 devices, and oversight authority; providing rulemaking 151 authority; creating part IV of chapter 551, F.S., entitled "Cardrooms"; transferring, renumbering, and 152 amending s. 849.086, F.S.; revising provisions for 153 154 licensing and operation of cardrooms; creating part V 155 of chapter 551, F.S., entitled "Occupational Employees 156 and Associates"; transferring, renumbering, and

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amending s. 550.105, F.S., relating to racetrack and jai alai occupational licenses; transferring, renumbering, and amending s. 551.107, F.S., relating to occupational licenses for slot machines; repealing s. 551.1045, F.S., relating to temporary licenses; transferring, renumbering, and amending s. 849.086(6), F.S., relating to business and employee occupational licenses; transferring and renumbering ss. 550.901, 550.902, 550.903, 550.905, 550.906, 550.907, 550.908, 550.909, 550.910, 550.911, and 550.913, F.S., and transferring, renumbering, and amending ss. 550.904 and 550.912, F.S., relating to the Interstate Compact on Licensure of Participants in Pari-mutuel Wagering; conforming cross-references; creating part VI of chapter 551, F.S., entitled "Miscellaneous Gaming"; providing intent relating to changes made by the act to specified provisions; repealing s. 849.092, F.S., and transferring, renumbering, and amending s. 849.094, F.S., relating to game promotions offered by retail businesses; providing legislative findings; providing for construction; revising and consolidating provisions for prizes given away by lot for advertising or promotional purposes; providing for oversight by the commission; transferring, renumbering, and amending ss. 849.085, 849.0931, and 849.141, F.S., relating to penny-ante games, bingo,

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and bowling tournaments; making technical changes and conforming cross-references; transferring, renumbering, and amending s. 849.0935, F.S.; revising provisions for drawings by chance offered by charitable, nonprofit organizations; providing legislative findings; providing for construction; transferring, renumbering, and amending s. 849.161, F.S.; revising provisions for amusement games or machines; providing legislative intent; revising definitions; requiring registration with the department; providing for a fee; requiring the department to review the sufficiency of allowed redemption value of points or coupons awarded and provide a report to the Legislature; specifying the authority of the commission and department to enter and inspect facilities and machines; authorizing the department to adopt rules; amending s. 849.01, F.S., and repealing ss. 849.02, 849.03, 849.04, and 849.05, F.S.; revising and consolidating provisions relating to prohibited gambling operations, prohibited acts relating to such operations, prima facie evidence that a location is used for such gambling, and penalties for violations; amending s. 849.07, F.S., and repealing s. 849.08, F.S.; revising and consolidating provisions prohibiting playing certain games for money or thing of value and the penalties for violations;

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209 amending s. 849.09, F.S., and repealing s. 849.10, 210 F.S.; revising and consolidating provisions 211 prohibiting lotteries and certain actions related to 212 lotteries and the penalties for violations; amending 213 ss. 849.091 and 849.0915, F.S.; revising provisions 214 prohibiting pyramid sales schemes and referral 215 selling; amending s. 849.11, F.S., transferring and renumbering s. 849.12, F.S., and repealing s. 849.13, 216 217 F.S.; revising and consolidating provisions 218 prohibiting games of chance by lot or with other 219 gambling devices and the penalties for violations; amending s. 849.14, F.S.; revising provisions 220 221 prohibiting wagering on the result of certain types of 222 events and the penalties for violations; amending s. 223 849.15, F.S., and transferring, renumbering, and 224 amending ss. 849.16, 849.17, 849.18, 849.19, 849.20, 225 849.21, 849.22, 849.23, and 849.235, F.S.; revising 226 and consolidating provisions prohibiting manufacture, 227 possession, and distribution of slot machines or 228 devices and provisions for seizure of such devices, 229 lien on place of operations, a declaration of common 230 nuisance, injunction for restraint, enforcement fees, 231 penalties for violations, and a defense to action or 232 prosecution; amending s. 849.231, F.S., and 233 transferring, renumbering, and amending ss. 849.232 234 and 849.233, F.S.; revising and consolidating

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provisions prohibiting manufacture, possession, and 235 236 distribution of certain gambling devices and 237 provisions for seizure of such devices, application, 238 and penalties for violations; amending s. 849.25, 239 F.S.; revising provisions prohibiting bookmaking and 240 penalties for violations; amending s. 849.26, F.S., 241 and transferring, renumbering, and amending ss. 242 849.29, 849.30, 849.31, 849.32, 849.33, and 849.34, 243 F.S., relating to gambling contracts, liability, 244 recovery, losers, procedures, and judgments; amending 245 s. 849.35, F.S., and transferring, renumbering, and amending ss. 849.36, 849.37, 849.38, 849.39, 849.40, 246 247 849.41, 849.42, 849.43, 849.44, 849.45, and 849.46, F.S., relating to seizure and forfeiture of property 248 249 used in the violation of lottery and gambling prohibitions, procedures for disposition, 250 251 representation by state attorney, judgments, and fees; 252 creating s. 849.47, F.S.; providing for enforcement of 253 the chapter; directing the commission to conduct 254 studies of greyhound racing and medication in 255 horseracing and to submit reports to the Governor and 256 the Legislature; amending ss. 11.45, 72.011, 72.031, 196.183, 205.0537, 212.02, 212.031, 212.04, 212.05, 257 258 212.054, 212.12, 212.20, 267.0617, 338.234, 402.82, 259 455.116, 480.0475, 509.032, 559.801, 561.1105, 718.114, 721.111, 723.079, 772.102, 773.03, 895.02, 260

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and 921.0022, F.S.; conforming cross-references and provisions to changes made by the act; prohibiting the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation from issuing new permits authorizing pari-mutuel wagering or new licenses authorizing slot machines; directing the division to revoke certain permits; providing for transition; providing effective dates.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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- Section 1. Section 11.93, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 274 11.93 Joint Legislative Gaming Control Nominating 275 Committee.-
  - The Joint Legislative Gaming Control Nominating Committee is created, consisting of six members.
  - The committee shall be composed of three members of (a) the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Each member shall serve at the pleasure of the presiding officer who appointed the member. A committee vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.
  - (b) The President of the Senate shall appoint the chair of the committee in even-numbered years and the vice chair in odd-

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numbered years, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint the chair of the committee in odd-numbered years and the vice chair in even-numbered years, from among the committee membership.

- (c) The terms of committee members shall be for 2 years and coincide with the 2-year elected terms of members of the House of Representatives.
- (2) The committee shall be governed by joint rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives and shall convene as necessary to carry out its responsibilities under this section.
- (3) (a) The committee shall nominate to the Governor up to three persons for each of the five positions on the Gaming Control Commission and any vacancy occurring on the commission. The committee shall submit the nominations to the Governor by September 15 of those years in which the terms are to begin the following January, or within 60 days after a vacancy occurs for any reason other than expiration of the term.
- (b) A person may not be nominated to the Governor for appointment to the Gaming Control Commission until after a background investigation of the person is conducted by the Department of Law Enforcement and the committee determines that the person is qualified to hold the position. The committee may not nominate to the Governor a person who holds any office in a political party, who has been convicted of a felony, or who has been convicted of a misdemeanor related to gambling within the previous 10 years. One member of the commission must be an

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313 attorney, one member must be a certified public accountant, and 314 three members must be competent and knowledgeable in one or more 315 of the following fields: economics, economic development, public 316 health, technology, tourism, or another field substantially 317 related to the duties and functions of the commission. 318 Each appointment to the Gaming Control Commission is 319 subject to confirmation by the Senate. If the Senate refuses to 320 confirm or fails to consider the Governor's appointment at the 321 next regular session of the Legislature after the appointment is 322 made, the committee shall initiate the nominating process within 323 30 days. 324 The committee shall be staffed by legislative staff (5) 325 members as assigned by the President of the Senate and the 326 Speaker of the House of Representatives. 327 Section 2. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of section 20.165, Florida Statutes, is amended 328 329 to read: 330 20.165 Department of Business and Professional 331 Regulation.-There is created a Department of Business and 332 Professional Regulation. 333 The following divisions of the Department of Business 334 and Professional Regulation are established: 335 (g) Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering. 336 Section 3. Effective July 1, 2014, section 20.222, Florida 337 Statutes, is created to read:

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20.222 Department of Gaming Control.—The Department of

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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339	Gaming Control is created. The head of the department is the
340	Gaming Control Commission created under s. 551.0011.
341	(1) Effective October 1, 2014, the department, under the
342	Gaming Control Commission, is responsible for implementation,
343	administration, and enforcement of chapters 551 and 849 and any
344	other provisions as provided by law.
345	(2)(a) The Gaming Control Commission shall appoint an
346	executive director of the department who shall serve at the
347	pleasure of the commission. However, whenever necessary, the
348	Governor may appoint an interim executive director of the
349	department to serve until a permanent executive director is
350	appointed by the Gaming Control Commission.
351	(b) The operations of the department shall be organized
352	into six divisions as follows:
353	1. The Division of Administration.
354	2. The Division of Amusements.
355	3. The Division of Auditing and Tax Collections.
356	4. The Division of Enforcement.
357	5. The Division of Investigations.
358	6. The Division of Licensing and Permitting.
359	(c) Each division shall be headed by a director,
360	appointed by the executive director, with approval by the
361	commission.
362	(d) The Gaming Control Commission may create bureaus
363	within the divisions and allocate the various functions of the

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

department among such divisions and bureaus.

Section 4. Effective July 1, 2014, paragraph (y) is added to subsection (2) of section 110.205, Florida Statutes, to read: 110.205 Career service; exemptions.—

(2) EXEMPT POSITIONS.—The exempt positions that are not covered by this part include the following:

- directors, the general counsel, attorneys, official reporters, and division directors within the Department of Gaming Control and the Gaming Control Commission. Unless otherwise fixed by law, the salary and benefits of the executive director, deputy executive directors, general counsel, attorneys, and division directors shall be set by the department in accordance with the rules of the Senior Management Service.
- Section 5. Effective October 1, 2014, subsection (4) of section 120.80, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (19) is added to that section, to read:
  - 120.80 Exceptions and special requirements; agencies.-
  - (4) DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION.-
- (a) Business regulation.—The Division of Pari-mutuel
  Wagering is exempt from the hearing and notice requirements of
  ss. 120.569 and 120.57(1)(a), but only for stewards, judges, and
  boards of judges when the hearing is to be held for the purpose
  of the imposition of fines or suspensions as provided by rules
  of the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering, but not for
  revocations, and only upon violations of subparagraphs 1.-6. The
  Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering shall adopt rules establishing

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391	atternative procedures, including a hearing upon reasonable
392	notice, for the following violations:
393	1. Horse riding, harness riding, greyhound interference,
394	and jai alai game actions in violation of chapter 550.
395	2. Application and usage of drugs and medication to
396	horses, greyhounds, and jai alai players in violation of chapter
397	<del>550.</del>
398	3. Maintaining or possessing any device which could be
399	used for the injection or other infusion of a prohibited drug to
400	horses, greyhounds, and jai alai players in violation of chapter
401	<del>550.</del>
402	4. Suspensions under reciprocity agreements between the
403	Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering and regulatory agencies of
404	other states.
405	5. Assault or other crimes of violence on premises
406	licensed for pari-mutuel wagering.
407	6. Prearranging the outcome of any race or game.
408	(b) Professional regulation. Notwithstanding s.
409	120.57(1)(a), formal hearings may not be conducted by the
410	Secretary of Business and Professional Regulation or a board or
411	member of a board within the Department of Business and
412	Professional Regulation for matters relating to the regulation
413	of professions, as defined by chapter 455.
414	(19) DEPARTMENT OF GAMING CONTROL; PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING.
415	(a) The Department of Gaming Control is exempt from the
416	hearing and notice requirements of ss. 120.569 and 120.57(1)(a)

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as applied to stewards, judges, and boards of judges if the
hearing is to be held for the purpose of imposing a fine or
suspension as provided by rules of the Department of Gaming
Control, but not for revocations, and only to consider
violations specified under paragraph (b).

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- (b) The Department of Gaming Control shall adopt rules establishing alternative procedures, including a hearing upon reasonable notice, for the following:
- 1. Horse riding, harness riding, greyhound interference, and jai alai game actions in violation of part II of chapter 551.
- 2. Application and administration of drugs and medication to a horse, greyhound, or jai alai player in violation of part II of chapter 551.
- 3. Maintaining or possessing any device that could be used for the injection or other infusion of a prohibited drug into a horse, greyhound, or jai alai player in violation of part II of chapter 551.
- 4. Suspensions under reciprocity agreements between the department and regulatory agencies of other states.
- 5. Assault or other crimes of violence on premises licensed for pari-mutuel wagering.
  - 6. Prearranging the outcome of any race or game.

    Section 6. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraph (f) of
- Section 6. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraph (f) of subsection (1) and subsection (7) of section 285.710, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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285.710 Compact authorization.-

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (f) "State compliance agency" means the <u>Gaming Control</u>

  <u>Commission</u>, <u>Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering of the Department</u>

  <u>of Business and Professional Regulation</u> which is designated as the state agency having the authority to carry out the state's oversight responsibilities under the compact.
- (7) The <u>Gaming Control Commission</u> Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation is designated as the state compliance agency having the authority to carry out the state's oversight responsibilities under the compact authorized by this section.
- Section 7. Effective October 1, 2014, subsection (4) of section 285.712, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 285.712 Tribal-state gaming compacts.-
- (4) Upon receipt of an act ratifying a tribal-state compact, the Secretary of State shall forward a copy of the executed compact and the ratifying act to the United States Secretary of the Interior for his or her review and approval, in accordance with 25 U.S.C. s.  $2710(d)(8) \frac{1}{8}$ .
- Section 8. (1) Effective October 1, 2014, all powers, duties, functions, records, offices, property, pending issues, existing contracts, administrative authority, administrative rules, and unexpended balance of appropriations, allocations, and other funds relating to the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering within the Department of Business and Professional Regulation

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469 are transferred by a type two transfer, as defined in s. 20.06, 470 Florida Statutes, to the Department of Gaming Control. 471 Subsequent to the type two transfer, the Department of Gaming 472 Control is permitted to use the licensing system maintained by 473 the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. 474 Effective October 1, 2014, the Pari-Mutuel Wagering 475 Trust Fund within the Department of Business and Financial 476 Regulation is transferred to the Department of Gaming Control 477 and renamed the "Gaming Control Trust Fund." 478 Effective October 1, 2014, all powers, duties, (3) functions, records, offices, property, pending issues, existing 479 480 contracts, administrative authority, administrative rules, and 481 unexpended balance of appropriations, allocations, and other 482 funds relating to game promotions under ss. 849.092 and 849.094, 483 Florida Statutes, within the Department of Agriculture and 484 Consumer Services are transferred by a type two transfer, as 485 defined in s. 20.06, Florida Statutes, to the Department of 486 Gaming Control. 487 Section 9. Effective October 1, 2014, sections 550.001, 488 550.002, 550.0115, 550.01215, 550.0235, 550.0351, 550.0425, 489 550.054, 550.0555, 550.0651, 550.0745, 550.0951, 550.09511, 490 550.09512, 550.09514, 550.09515, 550.1<u>155, 550.125, 550.135,</u> 491 550.155, 550.1625, 550.1645, 550.1646, 550.1647, 550.1648, 492 550.175, 550.1815, 550.235, 550.24055, 550.2415, 550.255, 550.2614, 550.26165, 550.2625, 550.2633, 550.26352, 550.2704, 493 494 550.285, 550.334, 550.3345, 550.3355, 550.3551, 550.3615,

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495	550.375, 550.475, 550.495, 550.505, 550.5251, 550.615, 550.625,
496	550.6305, 550.6308, 550.6315, 550.6325, 550.6335, 550.6345,
497	550.70, and 550.71, Florida Statutes, are repealed.
498	Section 10. Effective July 1, 2014, chapter 551, Florida
499	Statutes, is redesignated as the "Florida Gaming Control Act."
500	Section 11. Effective July 1, 2014, part I of chapter 551,
501	Florida Statutes, consisting of ss. 551.001-551.0017, Florida
502	Statutes, is created and entitled "FLORIDA GAMING CONTROL."
503	Section 12. Effective July 1, 2014, section 551.001,
504	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
505	551.001 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
506	(1) "Chair" means the chair of the Gaming Control
507	Commission.
508	(2) "Commission" means the Gaming Control Commission.
509	(3) "Department" means the Department of Gaming Control.
510	(4) "Executive director" means the executive director of
511	the department.
512	(5) "Nominating committee" means the Joint Legislative
513	Gaming Control Nominating Committee.
514	Section 13. Effective July 1, 2014, section 551.0011,
515	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
516	551.0011 Gaming Control Commission.—
517	(1) CREATION The Gaming Control Commission is created
518	within the Department of Gaming Control. The commission's
519	headquarters shall be located in Tallahassee.
520	(2) MEMBERS The Governor shall appoint, subject to

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confirmation by the Senate, each member of the commission from a list of nominees submitted to the Governor by the nominating committee pursuant to s. 11.93. The commission shall be composed of five members who are residents of the state and who shall serve on the commission on a part-time basis.

(a) One member shall be an attorney.

- (b) One member shall be a certified public accountant.
- (c) Three members shall have experience in economics, economic development, public health, technology, tourism, or another field substantially related to the duties and functions of the commission.
- 4-year term except that, initially, to achieve staggered terms, two members shall each be appointed to a term ending December 31, 2018, and three members shall each be appointed to a term ending December 31, 2016. Before expiration of the term of a member, the Governor shall appoint a successor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, from a list of nominees submitted to the Governor by the nominating committee pursuant to s. 11.93 as provided in subsection (2). The Governor may remove a member for cause, including circumstances in which the member commits gross misconduct or malfeasance in office, substantially neglects or is unable to discharge his or her duties as a member, or is convicted of a felony or misdemeanor related to gambling. The Governor may remove a member without cause subject to approval by a majority of the nominating committee. Upon the resignation

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or removal from office of a member, the Governor shall appoint a successor pursuant to subsection (2) who, subject to confirmation by the Senate, shall serve the remainder of the unfinished term. A member may not serve more than two full 4-year terms, exclusive of service as an initial 2-year appointee or service during an unexpired portion of a term due to a vacancy.

(4) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.-

- (a) The chair and vice chair of the commission shall be elected by the commission members during the first meeting of the commission and during the first meeting on or after January 1 of each year. The chair shall set the agenda for each meeting and approve subpoenas. The chair may approve all notices and reports as required by this part. The chair shall preserve order and decorum and shall have general control of the commission meetings. The chair shall decide all questions of order. The chair may designate a member to perform the duties of the chair for a meeting if such substitution does not extend beyond that meeting.
- (b) If the chair is absent, the vice chair shall assume the duties of the chair during the chair's absence. On the death, incapacitation, or resignation of the chair, the vice chair shall perform the duties of the office until a successor is elected at the next meeting of the commission.
- (c) The administrative responsibilities of the chair are to plan, organize, and control administrative support services

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for the commission, with the assistance of the executive director.

- (5) MEETINGS.—Three members of the commission constitute a quorum. Meetings of the commission shall be held in Tallahassee unless the chair determines that special circumstances warrant meeting at another location.
- (6) LOBBYING.—A commission member may not lobby the

  Governor or any agency of the state, members or employees of the

  Legislature, or any county or municipal government or

  governmental agency except to represent the commission and

  department in his or her official capacity as a member.
- (7) AGENCY HEAD.—The commission shall serve as the agency head of the department for purposes of chapter 120.
- (8) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The commission shall appoint an executive director of the department, who shall:
  - (a) Serve at the pleasure of the commission.
- (b) Subject to appropriation, receive a salary as may be determined by the commission.
- (c) Have skills and experience in management and be responsible for administering and enforcing the provisions of law relative to the department, the commission, and each unit thereof.
  - (d) Maintain oversight of operations of the department.
- (e) Employ such personnel, consultants, agents, and advisors, including legal counsel, as necessary, subject to commission approval and appropriation.

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599	(f) Attend meetings of the commission unless excused by
600	the chair.
601	(9) FINANCIAL CONTROL.—The chief financial and accounting
602	officer shall be in charge of department funds, books of
603	account, and accounting records. Funds may not be transferred by
604	the department without the approval of the commission and the
605	signatures of the executive director and the chief financial and
606	accounting officer.
607	(10) INSPECTOR GENERAL.—The commission shall appoint an
608	inspector general pursuant to s. 20.055.
609	Section 14. Effective July 1, 2014, section 551.0012,
610	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
611	551.0012 Commission powers and duties.—
612	(1) The commission shall:
613	(a) Keep accurate and complete records of its proceedings
614	and certify records as may be appropriate.
615	(b) Adopt rules providing for the practices and procedures
616	of the commission within 180 days after the first meeting of the
617	commission.
618	(c) Review all rules for approval before adoption.
619	(d) Review all actions taken against a permit or license
620	issued by the commission with the exception of occupational
621	licenses issued by the department under part V.
622	(2) The commission may:
623	(a) Investigate applicants for a license or permit,
624	determine the applicants' eligibility, and approve or deny

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applications as provided for in this chapter.

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- Issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and subpoenas duces tecum for the production of books, records, and other pertinent documents as provided by law, and to administer oaths and affirmations to the witnesses, if, in the judgment of the commission, it is necessary to enforce this chapter or department rules. If a person fails to comply with a subpoena, the commission may petition the circuit court of the county in which the person subpoenaed resides or has his or her principal place of business for an order requiring the subpoenaed person to appear and testify and to produce books, records, and documents as specified in the subpoena. The court may grant legal, equitable, or injunctive relief, as the court deems appropriate, until the person subpoenaed has fully complied with the subpoena and the commission has completed the audit, examination, or investigation. The commission is entitled to the summary procedure provided in s. 51.011, and the court shall advance the cause on its calendar. Costs incurred by the commission to obtain an order granting, in whole or in part, such petition for enforcement of a subpoena shall be charged against the subpoenaed person.
- (c) Require or allow a person to file a statement in writing, under oath or otherwise as the commission or its designee requires, as to the facts and circumstances concerning the matter to be audited, examined, or investigated.
  - (d) Apply for injunctive or declaratory relief in a court

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of competent jurisdiction to enforce this chapter and department rules.

- (e) Establish field offices of the department, as deemed necessary by the commission.
- (f) Take any other action as may be reasonable or appropriate to enforce this chapter or department rule.

Section 15. Effective October 1, 2014, section 550.0251, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as subsection (1) of section 551.0013, Florida Statutes, and reordered and amended, and section 551.103, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as subsections (2) through (5) of section 551.0013, Florida Statutes, and amended, to read:

551.0013 550.0251 The Powers and duties of the <u>department</u>
Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering of the Department of Business
and Professional Regulation.

- (1) The department, under the supervision of the commission, division shall administer this chapter and regulate the pari-mutuel and gaming industries industry under this chapter and the rules adopted pursuant thereto. The department, and:
- (a) Shall supervise and regulate pari-mutuel and gaming activities authorized in this chapter, including:
- 1. The making of and distribution from all pari-mutuel pools.
- 675 <u>2. The conduct of horseracing, greyhound racing, and jai</u> 676 alai.

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3. The welfare of racing animals and jai alai players at pari-mutuel facilities.

- 4. The conduct of intertrack wagering, including broadcasts of pari-mutuel events.
  - 5. The conduct of authorized games at cardrooms.
  - 6. The conduct of slot machine gaming.

- 7. The conduct of miscellaneous activities authorized by part VI.
- (b)(2) The division Shall require an oath on application documents as required by rule, which oath must state that the information contained in the document is true and complete.
- (c) May require each applicant for a permit or license to produce any statements or documentation necessary to establish the integrity of all financial backers, investors, mortgagees, bondholders, and holders of indentures, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, either in effect or proposed. Any such banking or lending institution and institutional investors may be waived from qualification requirements. However, upon request by the commission, a banking or lending institution or institutional investor shall produce any document or information related to an application for a permit or license.
- (d) (8) The department May collect taxes, assessments, fees, and penalties. In addition, the department may require licensees to remit taxes and fees by electronic funds transfer if the taxes and fees amounted to \$50,000 or more in the prior reporting year.

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(e) Shall and require compliance with reporting requirements for financial information as authorized by this chapter. In addition, the secretary of the department may require permitholders conducting pari-mutuel operations within the state to remit taxes, including fees, by electronic funds transfer if the taxes and fees amounted to \$50,000 or more in the prior reporting year.

- (f) Shall require sufficient documentation from each licensee to ensure that the purses paid by each licensee on live racing and intertrack and simulcast broadcasts are in compliance with this chapter and department rule.
- (g) May monitor and ensure the proper collection of taxes and fees for cardroom operations imposed by s. 551.20.

  Permitholder internal controls are mandated to ensure state funds are not compromised. To that end, a roaming department auditor will monitor and verify the cash flow and accounting of cardroom revenue for any given operating day.
- (3) The division shall adopt reasonable rules for the control, supervision, and direction of all applicants, permittees, and licensees and for the holding, conducting, and operating of all racetracks, race meets, and races held in this state. Such rules must be uniform in their application and effect, and the duty of exercising this control and power is made mandatory upon the division.
- $\underline{\text{(h)}}$  (4) The division May take testimony concerning any matter within its jurisdiction and issue summons and subpoenas

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for any witness and subpoenas duces tecum in connection with any matter within the jurisdiction of the <u>department</u> <u>division</u> under its seal and signed by the <u>executive</u> director.

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(i) (9) Shall The division may conduct investigations necessary to fulfill its responsibilities under this chapter. in enforcing this chapter, except that All information obtained pursuant to an investigation by the department division for an alleged violation of this chapter or rules of the department division is exempt from s. 119.07(1) and from s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution until an administrative complaint is issued or the investigation is closed or ceases to be active. This paragraph subsection does not prohibit the department division from providing such information to any law enforcement agency or to any other regulatory agency. For the purposes of this paragraph subsection, an investigation is considered to be active while it is being conducted with reasonable dispatch and with a reasonable, good faith belief that it could lead to an administrative, civil, or criminal action by the department division or another administrative or law enforcement agency. Except for active criminal intelligence or criminal investigative information, as defined in s. 119.011, and any other information that, if disclosed, would jeopardize the safety of an individual, all information, records, and transcriptions become public when the investigation is closed or ceases to be active.

(j) May conduct investigations and monitor the operation

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of cardrooms and the playing of games therein.

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(k) May review the books, accounts, and records of any current or former cardroom operator.

(1) (10) The division May impose an administrative fine or civil penalty for a violation under this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter of not more than \$1,000 for each count or separate offense, except that the department may impose a fine of more than \$1,000 when as otherwise provided for in this chapter, and the department may deny, suspend, or revoke, or place conditions on a permit or, a pari-mutuel license, or an occupational license for a violation under this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter. If a permitholder or licensee fails to pay penalties imposed, the department may suspend or revoke the license of the licensee, revoke the permit of the licensee, or deny issuance of any further license or permit to the licensee. A penalty imposed under this paragraph does not exclude a prosecution for cruelty to animals or for any other criminal act. All fines and penalties imposed and collected under this paragraph shall be remitted to subsection must be deposited with the Chief Financial Officer for deposit into to the credit of the General Revenue Fund.

(m) (13) May The division shall have the authority to suspend a permitholder's permit or license, if such permitholder is operating a cardroom facility or slot machines and such permitholder's cardroom license or slot machine license has been

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suspended or revoked pursuant to s. 849.086.

- (n) Shall revoke or suspend the license of any person who is no longer qualified or who is found, after receiving a license, to have been unqualified at the time of application for the license.
- (o) (5) The division May adopt rules establishing procedures for testing occupational <u>licensees licenseholders</u> officiating at or participating in any <u>event race or game</u> at any pari-mutuel <u>or gaming</u> facility under the jurisdiction of the <u>department division</u> for a controlled substance or alcohol and may prescribe procedural matters not in conflict with s. 120.80(4)(a).
- (p) (6) In addition to the power to exclude certain persons from any pari-mutuel facility in this state, the division May exclude any person from any and all pari-mutuel or gaming facilities in this state for conduct that, if the person were a licensee, would constitute, if the person were a licensee, a violation of this chapter or the rules of the department division. The department division may exclude from any parimutuel or gaming facility within this state any person who has been ejected from a pari-mutuel or gaming facility in this state or who has been excluded from any pari-mutuel or gaming facility in another state by the governmental department, agency, commission, or authority exercising regulatory jurisdiction over pari-mutuel or gaming facilities in such other state. The department division may authorize any person who has been

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ejected or excluded from pari-mutuel <u>or gaming</u> facilities in this state or another state to attend the pari-mutuel <u>or gaming</u> facilities in this state upon a finding <u>by the commission</u> that the attendance of such person at pari-mutuel <u>or gaming</u> facilities would not be adverse to the public interest or to the integrity of the sport or industry.; however, this <u>paragraph</u> does not <u>subsection shall not be construed to</u> abrogate the common-law right of a <u>licensee or pari-mutuel</u> permitholder to exclude absolutely a patron in this state.

- (q) (1) The division Shall make an annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Such report shall include, at a minimum:
- 1. Recent events in the gaming industry, including pending litigation, pending facility license applications, and new and pending rules.
- 2. Actions of the commission and the department relative to the implementation and administration of this chapter.
- 3. The state revenues and expenses associated with each form of authorized gaming. Revenues and expenses associated with pari-mutuel wagering shall be further delineated by class of license.
- 4. The performance of each pari-mutuel wagering licensee, cardroom licensee, and slot licensee.
- 5. A summary of disciplinary actions taken by the department. Showing its own actions, receipts derived under the

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provisions of this chapter, the practical effects of the application of this chapter, and

- <u>6.</u> Any suggestions <u>to more effectively achieve</u> <u>it may</u> approve for the more effectual accomplishments of the purposes of this chapter.
- (7) The division may oversee the making of, and distribution from, all pari-mutuel pools.
- (11) The division shall supervise and regulate the welfare of racing animals at pari-mutuel facilities.
- (12) The division shall have full authority and power to make, adopt, amend, or repeal rules relating to cardroom operations, to enforce and to carry out the provisions of s. 849.086, and to regulate the authorized cardroom activities in the state.
- 551.103 Powers and duties of the division and law enforcement.
- (2) (1) The <u>department</u> division shall adopt, pursuant to the provisions of ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54, all rules necessary to implement, administer, and <u>enforce chapter 849 and regulate</u> slot machine gaming as authorized in this chapter. Such rules must include:
- (a) Procedures for applying for <u>permits and licenses</u>
  governed by this chapter and renewal of such licenses a slot
  machine license and renewal of a slot machine license.
- (b) Technical requirements and the qualifications specified <del>contained</del> in this chapter which <del>that</del> are necessary to

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receive a <u>permit, license, or slot machine license or slot</u> machine occupational license.

- (c) Procedures relating to gaming revenues, including verifying and accounting for such revenues, auditing, and collecting taxes and fees consistent with this chapter.
- (d) Procedures for requiring licensees to maintain specified records and submit any data, information, record, or report, including financial and income records, required under this chapter or determined by the department to be necessary to the proper implementation and enforcement of this chapter.
- (e) Minimum standards for security of facilities, including floor plans, security cameras, and other security equipment.
- (f) Procedures for requiring licensees to implement and establish drug-testing programs for all occupational licensees.
- (g) Procedures for the control, supervision, and direction of applicants, permitholders, and licensees and for the conduct and operation of all aspects of pari-mutuel wagering, pari-mutuel facilities, meets, live events, and broadcasts of events held in this state. Such rules shall include, but are not limited to, rules ensuring races and events are conducted consistent with traditional industry practices.
- (h) (c) Procedures to scientifically test and technically evaluate slot machines and other gaming technology for compliance with this chapter and chapter 849. The department division may contract with an independent testing laboratories

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Any The independent testing laboratory must have a national reputation as being which is demonstrably competent and qualified to scientifically test and evaluate slot machines and other gaming technology for compliance with this chapter and to otherwise perform the functions assigned to it in this chapter. An independent testing laboratory may shall not be owned or controlled by a licensee. If an independent testing laboratory is used for a purpose related to the conduct of slot machine gaming by a licensee under this chapter, such laboratory shall be selected from a list of laboratories approved by the department The use of an independent testing laboratory for any purpose related to the conduct of slot machine gaming by a licensee under this chapter approved by the department The use of an independent testing laboratory for any purpose related to the conduct of slot machine gaming by a licensee under this chapter shall be made from a list of one or more laboratories approved by the division.

(d) Procedures relating to slot machine revenues, including verifying and accounting for such revenues, auditing, and collecting taxes and fees consistent with this chapter.

(i) (e) Procedures for regulating, managing, and auditing the operation, financial data, and program information relating to slot machine gaming. Such procedures shall allow the department that allow the division and the Department of Law Enforcement to audit the operation, financial data, and program information of a slot machine licensee, as required by the department division or the Department of Law Enforcement, and provide the department division and the Department of Law

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Enforcement with the ability to monitor, at any time on a realtime basis, wagering patterns, payouts, tax collection, and compliance with any rules adopted by the department division for the regulation and control of slot machines operated under this chapter. Such continuous and complete access, at any time on a real-time basis, shall include the ability of either the department division or the Department of Law Enforcement to suspend play immediately on particular slot machines if monitoring of the facilities-based computer system indicates possible tampering with or manipulation of those slot machines or the ability to suspend play immediately of the entire operation if the tampering or manipulation is of the computer system itself is tampered with or manipulated. The department division shall notify the Department of Law Enforcement or the Department of Law Enforcement shall notify the department division, as appropriate, whenever there is a suspension of play under this paragraph. The department division and the Department of Law Enforcement shall exchange such information necessary for and cooperate in the investigation of the circumstances requiring suspension of play under this paragraph.

(j) (f) Procedures for requiring each slot machine licensee at his or her own cost and expense to supply the department division with a bond having the penal sum of \$2 million payable to the Governor and his or her successors in office for each year of the licensee's slot machine operations. A Any bond shall be issued by a surety or sureties approved by the department

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division and the Chief Financial Officer, conditioned to faithfully make the payments to the Chief Financial Officer in his or her capacity as treasurer of the <u>department</u> division. The licensee shall be required to keep its books and records and make reports as provided in this chapter and to conduct its slot machine operations in conformity with this chapter and all other provisions of law. Such bond shall be separate and distinct from the bond required in s. 551.0321 550.125.

- (g) Procedures for requiring licensees to maintain specified records and submit any data, information, record, or report, including financial and income records, required by this chapter or determined by the division to be necessary to the proper implementation and enforcement of this chapter.
- $\underline{\text{(k)}}$  (h) A requirement that the payout percentage of a slot machine be at least no less than 85 percent.
  - (1) Rules relating to cardroom operations.
- (m) Rules for the issuance of cardroom and employee licenses for cardroom operations.
- (i) Minimum standards for security of the facilities, including floor plans, security cameras, and other security equipment.
- (j) Procedures for requiring slot machine licensees to implement and establish drug-testing programs for all slot machine occupational licensees.
- (2) The division shall conduct such investigations necessary to fulfill its responsibilities under the provisions

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of this chapter.

- (3) The Department of Law Enforcement and local law enforcement agencies shall have concurrent jurisdiction to investigate criminal violations of this chapter and may investigate any other criminal violation of law occurring at the facilities of a slot machine licensee. and Such investigations may be conducted in conjunction with the appropriate state attorney.
- (4) (a) The <u>department</u> <u>division</u>, the Department of Law Enforcement, and local law enforcement agencies shall have unrestricted access to the slot machine licensee's facility at all times and shall require of each slot machine licensee strict compliance with the laws of this state relating to the transaction of such business. The <u>department</u> <u>division</u>, the Department of Law Enforcement, and local law enforcement agencies may:
- $\underline{\text{(a)}} \frac{1}{1}$ . Inspect and examine premises where slot machines are offered for play.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}}$  2. Inspect slot machines and related equipment and supplies.
  - (b) In addition, the division may:
  - 1. Collect taxes, assessments, fees, and penalties.
- 2. Deny, revoke, suspend, or place conditions on the license of a person who violates any provision of this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant thereto.
  - (5) The division shall revoke or suspend the license of

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any person who is no longer qualified or who is found, after receiving a license, to have been unqualified at the time of application for the license.

(5) (6) This section does not:

- (a) Prohibit the Department of Law Enforcement or any law enforcement authority whose jurisdiction includes a licensed facility from conducting investigations of criminal activities occurring at the facility of the slot machine licensee;
- (b) Restrict access to the slot machine licensee's facility by the Department of Law Enforcement or any local law enforcement authority whose jurisdiction includes the slot machine licensee's facility; or
- (c) Restrict access by the Department of Law Enforcement or local law enforcement authorities to information and records necessary to the investigation of criminal activity that are contained within the slot machine licensee's facility.
- Section 16. Effective July 1, 2014, section 551.0014, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 551.0014 Code of ethics.—

- department are subject to the code of ethics for public officers and employees as set forth in part III of chapter 112 and to the requirements of the public records law and public meetings law in chapters 119 and 286, respectively.
- (2) A commission member or an employee of the department or a relative living in the same household as such member or

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employee may not hold a direct or indirect interest in, be
employed by, or enter into a contract for services with an
applicant or person licensed by the commission or department
during the person's membership on the commission or employment
and for a period of 2 years after the date of termination of the
person's membership on the commission or employment.

- (3) Employees of the department must obtain prior approval from the executive director before undertaking any outside employment or other work activity. The executive director may not approve outside employment requests if the proposed employment involves working for a licensee or could otherwise create a conflict of interest with the employee's responsibilities.
- (4) A member of the commission or an employee of the department or a relative living in the same household as such member or employee may not place a wager in any facility licensed under this chapter or any facility in the state operated by an Indian tribe.
- (5) (a) The department may not hire a prospective employee if the prospective employee has been convicted of a felony; convicted of a misdemeanor within 10 years of the date of his or her application which the commission determines bears a close relationship to the duties and responsibilities of the position for which employment is sought; or dismissed from prior employment for gross misconduct or incompetence or if he or she intentionally made a false statement concerning a material fact

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in connection with his or her application to the department. If an employee of the department is charged with a felony while employed by the department, the department shall suspend the employee, with or without pay, and terminate employment with the department upon conviction. If an employee of the department is charged with a misdemeanor while employed by the department, the department shall suspend the employee, with or without pay, and may terminate employment with the department upon conviction if the commission determines that the offense for which he or she has been convicted bears a close relationship to the duties and responsibilities of the position held with the department.

- (b) A member of the commission or an employee of the department must immediately provide detailed written notice of the circumstances to the commission if the member or employee is indicted, charged with, convicted of, pleads guilty or nolo contendere to, or forfeits bail for:
- 1. A misdemeanor involving gambling, dishonesty, theft, or fraud;
- 2. A violation of any law in any state, or a law of the United States or any other jurisdiction, involving gambling, dishonesty, theft, or fraud which substantially corresponds to a misdemeanor in this state; or
- 3. A felony under the laws of this or any other state, the United States, or any other jurisdiction.
- Section 17. Effective July 1, 2014, section 551.0016, 1066 Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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communication" means any communication that: 1069 1070 If it is a written or printed communication or a 1071 communication in electronic form, is not served on all parties 1072 to a proceeding; or 1073 If it is an oral communication, is made without 1074 adequate notice to the parties and without an opportunity for 1075 the parties to be present and heard. 1076 (2) Each commissioner shall accord to every person who is legally interested in a proceeding, or the person's lawyer, full 1077 1078 right to be heard according to law, and, except as authorized by 1079 law, shall not initiate, solicit, or consider ex parte 1080 communications concerning a pending proposed agency action

(1) As used in this section, the term "ex parte

551.0016 Ex parte communication.

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- proceeding, pending application, license, or enforcement action, or a proceeding under s. 120.565, s. 120.569, or s. 120.57. An individual may not discuss ex parte with a commissioner the merits of any issue that he or she reasonably foresees will be
- 1085 <u>filed with the commission. The provisions of this subsection</u>
  1086 shall not apply to department staff.
  - (3) If a commission member knowingly receives an exparte communication prohibited by this section, he or she must place on the record of the proceeding copies of all written communication received, copies of all written responses to the communication, and a memorandum stating the substance of all oral communication received and all oral responses made, and

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shall give written notice to all parties to the communication that such matters have been placed on the record. Any party to the proceeding who desires to respond to the communication may do so. The response must be received by the commission within 10 days after receiving notice that the ex parte communication has been placed on the record. If a commission member deems it necessary to eliminate the effect of an ex parte communication received by him or her, the member may withdraw from the proceeding potentially impacted by the ex parte communication.

- (4) An individual who makes an ex parte communication prohibited by this section shall submit to the commission a written statement describing the nature of the communication, including the name of the person making the communication, the name of each commission member receiving the communication, copies of all written communication, all written responses to such communication, and a memorandum stating the substance of all oral communication received and all oral responses made. The commission shall place on the record of a proceeding all such communication.
- (5) A commission member who knowingly fails to place any ex parte communication on the record within 15 days after the date of the communication in violation of this section is subject to removal and may be assessed a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000. A person who knowingly fails to comply with subsection (3) may be assessed a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000.

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(6) The Commission on Ethics shall receive and investigate sworn complaints of violations of this section pursuant to ss. 112.321-112.3241.

- (7) If the Commission on Ethics finds that a commission member has violated this section, it shall provide the Governor and the nominating committee with a report of its findings and recommendations. The Governor may enforce the findings and recommendations of the Commission on Ethics pursuant to part III of chapter 112.
- (8) If a commission member fails or refuses to pay the Commission on Ethics any civil penalties assessed pursuant to this section, the Commission on Ethics may bring an action in any circuit court to enforce such penalty.
- (9) If, during the course of an investigation by the Commission on Ethics into an alleged violation of this section, allegations are made as to the identity of the person who participated in the ex parte communication, that person must be given notice and an opportunity to participate in the investigation and relevant proceedings to present a defense. If the Commission on Ethics determines that the person participated in the ex parte communication, the person may not appear before the commission or otherwise represent anyone before the commission for 2 years.
- Section 18. Effective July 1, 2014, section 551.0017, 1143 Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 1144 <u>551.0017</u> Penalties for misconduct by a member or

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1145	<pre>employee</pre>
1146	(1) A violation of this chapter by a commission member may
1147	constitute cause for removal by the Governor or other
1148	disciplinary action as determined by the commission.
1149	(2) A violation of this chapter by an employee of the
1150	department may constitute cause for termination of employment as
1151	determined by the executive director.
1152	Section 19. Effective October 1, 2014, part II of chapter
1153	551, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 551.011-551.095,
1154	Florida Statutes, is created and entitled "PARI-MUTUEL
1155	WAGERING."
1156	Section 20. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.011,
1157	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
1158	551.011 Short title.—This part may be cited as the
1159	"Florida Pari-mutuel Wagering Act."
1160	Section 21. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.012,
1161	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
1162	551.012 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:
1163	(1) "Breaks" means the portion of a pari-mutuel pool
1164	computed by rounding down to the nearest multiple of 10 cents
1165	which is not distributed to the contributors or withheld by the
1166	permitholder as takeout.
1167	(2) "Breeder and stallion awards" means financial
1168	incentives paid to encourage the agricultural industry of
1169	breeding racehorses in this state.
1170	(3) "Broadcast" means an electronic transmission in any
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medium or manner, including, but not limited to, community
antenna systems that receive and retransmit television or radio
signals by wire, cable, or otherwise to televisions or radios,
and cable origination networks or programmers that transmit
programming to community antenna televisions or closed-circuit
systems by wire, cable, satellite, or otherwise.

- (4) "Contributor" means a person who contributes to a pari-mutuel pool by engaging in a pari-mutuel wager.
- (5) "Current meet" or "current race meet" means the conduct of racing or games pursuant to a current year's operating license issued by the commission.
- (6) "Event" means a single greyhound race, horserace, or jai alai game within a performance.
- (7) "Exotic pools" means wagering pools into which a contributor may place a wager on more than one entry or on more than one event in the same bet, including, but not limited to, daily doubles, perfectas, quinielas, quiniela daily doubles, exactas, trifectas, and Big Q pools.
- (8) "Fronton" means a building or enclosure that contains a playing court with three walls designed and constructed for playing the sport of jai alai.
- (9) "Full schedule of live events" means the minimum number of live performances that must be conducted by a permitholder. A live performance, consisting of at least eight events, must be conducted at least three times each week during the licensed meet at the permitholder's licensed facility.

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(10) "Guest facility" means a track or fronton receiving or accepting an intertrack wager.

- (11) "Handle" means the aggregate contributions to parimutuel pools.
- (12) "Horserace" or "horseracing" means a head-to-head contest between two or more thoroughbred, quarter horse, or standardbred horses racing with each other in the same event on a flat track with banked turns and a connecting straight chute at least 440 yards in length, which does not require a horse to change its course in response to any obstacles on the racing surface, and is further defined as follows:
- (a) "Harness race" or "harness racing" means such a contest between two or more standardbred horses guided by state and U.S. Trotting Association-licensed standardbred drivers while pulling two-wheeled carts called sulkies and dispatched from a regulation moving barrier. Standardbred racing also includes monte racing, in which a state and U.S. Trotting Association-licensed standardbred monte race driver competes while astride the horse, rather than as a driver.
- (b) "Quarter horse race" or "quarter horse racing" means such a contest between two or more quarter horses registered with the American Quarter Horse Association at distances and under conditions that qualify those contests for race recognition pursuant to the Official Handbook of Rules and Regulations of the American Quarter Horse Association, in effect on January 1, 2014, dispatched from a regulation starting gate

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1223 and mounted by state licensed jockeys. "Thoroughbred race" or "thoroughbred racing" means 1224 such a contest on such a track at least seven furlongs in 1225 1226 circumference, between two or more thoroughbreds dispatched from 1227 a regulation starting gate and mounted by state licensed 1228 jockeys. 1229 1230 The term "horseracing" does not include steeplechases or hurdle races, nor does it include barrel racing, timed events, pole 1231 1232 bending, or any other rodeo or gymkhana-style events. 1233 (13)"Horseracing licensee" means: 1234 A thoroughbred racing permitholder licensed under this 1235 part to conduct pari-mutuel wagering meets of thoroughbred 1236 racing; 1237 (b) A harness racing permitholder licensed under this part 1238 to conduct pari-mutuel wagering meets of harness racing; or 1239 (C) A quarter horse racing permitholder licensed under 1240 this part to conduct pari-mutuel wagering meets of quarter horse 1241 racing. 1242 "Host facility" means a track or fronton that 1243 broadcasts a live event or rebroadcasts a simulcast event that 1244 is the subject of an intertrack wager. 1245 "Intertrack wager" means a wager accepted at a pari-1246 mutuel facility on a live event that is broadcast to the pari-1247 mutuel facility or on a simulcast event that is rebroadcast to

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the pari-mutuel facility from an in-state pari-mutuel facility.

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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1249 "Jai alai" means a ball game of Spanish origin played on a court with three walls and includes the term "pelota." 1250 1251 "Live event," "live game," "live race," or "live 1252 performance" means such event or performance conducted live at 1253 the referenced pari-mutuel facility and excludes broadcast and 1254 simulcast events. 1255 "Live handle" means the handle from wagers placed at (18)1256 a pari-mutuel facility on the live events conducted at that 1257 facility and excludes intertrack wagering. 1258 "Market area" means an area within 25 miles of a (19)1259 permitholder's track or fronton. 1260 "Meet" or "meeting" means live events for any stake, 1261 purse, prize, or premium. 1262 "Net pool pricing" means a method of calculating (21)1263 prices awarded to winning wagers relative to the contribution, 1264 net of takeouts, to a pool by each participating jurisdiction 1265 or, as applicable, each site. 1266 (22) "Operating day" means a continuous period of 24 hours 1267 which starts at the beginning of the first performance event. If

(23) "Pari-mutuel facility" means a racetrack, fronton, or other facility used by a permitholder for the conduct of parimutuel wagering.

an operating day starts during one calendar day and extends past

midnight, a greyhound race or jai alai game may not begin after

(24) "Pari-mutuel pool" means the total amount wagered on

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

1:30 a.m. on that operating day.

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1275 an event for a single possible result.

- (25) "Pari-mutuel wagering" means a system of betting on events in which the winners divide the total amount bet, after deducting management expenses and taxes, in proportion to the sums they have wagered individually and with regard to the odds assigned to particular outcomes.
- (26) "Performance" means a series of at least eight events performed consecutively as one program.
- (27) "Post time" means the time set for the arrival at the starting point of the horses or greyhounds in a race or the beginning of a game in jai alai.
- (28) "Purse" means the cash portion of the prize for which an event is contested.
- (29) "Quarter horse" means a breed of horse developed in the western United States which is capable of high speed for a short distance and used in quarter horse racing registered with the American Quarter Horse Association.
- (30) "Racing greyhound" or "greyhound" means a greyhound registered with the National Greyhound Association which is or was used, or is being bred, raised, or trained to be used, in racing at a pari-mutuel facility.
  - (31) "Same class of races, games, or permit" means:
- (a) With respect to a jai alai permitholder, jai alai games or other jai alai permitholders;
- (b) With respect to a greyhound racing permitholder, greyhound races or other greyhound racing permitholders;

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1301	(c) With respect to a thoroughbred racing permitholder,
1302	thoroughbred races or other thoroughbred racing permitholders;
1303	(d) With respect to a harness racing permitholder, harness
1304	races or other harness racing permitholders; and
1305	(e) With respect to a quarter horse racing permitholder,
1306	quarter horse races or other quarter horse racing permitholders.
1307	(32) "Simulcasting" means the live broadcast of events
1308	occurring live at an in-state location to an out-of-state
1309	location, or receiving at an in-state location a live broadcast
1310	of events occurring live at an out-of-state location.
1311	(33) "Standardbred horse" means a pacing or trotting horse
1312	used in harness racing which has been registered as a
1313	standardbred by the United States Trotting Association or by a
1314	foreign registry whose stud book is recognized by the United
1315	States Trotting Association.
1316	(34) "Takeout" means the percentage of the pari-mutuel
1317	pools deducted by the permitholder before the distribution of
1318	the pool.
1319	(35) "Thoroughbred" means a purebred horse whose ancestry
1320	can be traced back to one of three foundation sires and whose
1321	pedigree is registered in the American Stud Book or in a foreign
1322	stud book that is recognized by the Jockey Club and the
1323	International Stud Book Committee.
1324	(36) "Totalisator" means the computer system used to
1325	accumulate wagers, record sales, calculate payoffs, and display
1326	wagering data on a display device that is located at a pari-

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1327 <u>mutuel facility.</u>
1328 (37) "Ultim

who, directly or indirectly, owns or controls 5 percent or more of an ownership interest in a corporation, foreign corporation, or alien business organization, regardless of whether such person owns or controls such ownership through one or more natural persons or one or more proxies, powers of attorney, nominees, corporations, associations, partnerships, trusts, joint stock companies, or other entities or devices, or any combination thereof.

Section 22. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.013, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 551.013 Pari-mutuel wagering authorized; distribution of pool; prohibited purchase.—
- (1) Wagering on the results of a horserace or greyhound race or on the scores or points of a jai alai game and the sale of tickets or other evidences showing an interest in or a contribution to a pari-mutuel pool are allowed only within the enclosure of a pari-mutuel facility licensed and operating under this part, must be supervised by the department, are subject to such reasonable rules adopted by the commission, and are prohibited elsewhere in this state.
- (2) The permitholder's share of the takeout is that portion of the takeout that remains after the pari-mutuel tax imposed upon the contributions to the pari-mutuel pool is deducted from the takeout and paid by the permitholder. The

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takeout is deducted from all pari-mutuel pools but may be different depending on the type of pari-mutuel pool. The permitholder shall inform the patrons, either through the official program or via the posting of signs at conspicuous locations, as to the takeout currently being applied to handle at the facility.

- (3) After deducting the takeout and the breaks, a parimutuel pool must be redistributed to the contributors.
- (4) Redistribution of funds otherwise distributable to the contributors of a pari-mutuel pool must be a sum equal to the next lowest multiple of 10 on all races and games.
- (5) A distribution of a pari-mutuel pool may not be made of the breaks.
- (6) A person or corporation may not directly or indirectly purchase pari-mutuel tickets or participate in the purchase of any part of a pari-mutuel pool for another for hire or for any gratuity. A person may not purchase any part of a pari-mutuel pool through another if she or he gives or pays directly or indirectly such other person anything of value. Any person who violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- Section 23. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.018, 1375 Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 551.018 Local government taxes and fees on pari-mutuel wagering.—The tax imposed by s. 551.301 is in lieu of all license, excise, or occupational taxes to the state or any

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municipality may assess and collect an additional tax against any person conducting live events within its corporate limits, which tax may not exceed \$150 per day for horseracing or \$50 per day for greyhound racing or jai alai. Except as provided in this part, a municipality may not assess or collect any additional excise or revenue tax against any person conducting race meetings within the corporate limits of the municipality or against any patron of any such person.

Section 24. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.021, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

551.021 Application for permit to conduct pari-mutuel wagering.—

- (1) Applications for a pari-mutuel wagering permit may be made to the department in accordance with department rules.

  Applications for a pari-mutuel permit are exempt from the 90-day licensing requirement of s. 120.60. Within 120 days after receipt of a complete application, the commission shall grant or deny the permit. A completed application that is not acted upon within 120 days after receipt is deemed approved, and the commission shall grant the permit.
- (2) If the commission approves the application, it shall issue a permit to the applicant setting forth the name of the permitholder, the location of the pari-mutuel facility, the type of pari-mutuel activity desired to be conducted, and a statement showing qualifications of the applicant to conduct pari-mutuel

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performances under this part. Such permit authorizes the county in which the applicant seeks to operate to hold an election ratifying such permit pursuant to s. 551.0221 and does not authorize pari-mutuel wagering.

- (3) An application for a permit may not be considered, nor may a permit be issued by the commission or be voted upon in any county, to conduct horseraces, harness races, or greyhound races at a location within 100 miles of an existing pari-mutuel facility, or for jai alai within 50 miles of an existing pari-mutuel facility. Such distance shall be measured on a straight line from the nearest property line of one pari-mutuel facility to the nearest property line of the other facility.
- (4) The commission shall require that each applicant submit an application that includes, at a minimum:
- (a) The full name, business address, e-mail address, telephone number, social security number, and if applicable, federal tax identification number of the applicant.
- (b) If a corporation, the name of the state in which incorporated and the names and addresses of the officers, directors, and shareholders holding 5 percent or more equity or, if a business entity other than a corporation, the names and addresses of the principals, partners, or shareholders holding 5 percent or more equity.
- (c) The names and addresses of the ultimate equitable owners for a corporation or other business entity, if different from those provided under paragraph (b), unless the securities

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of the corporation or entity are registered pursuant to s. 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. ss. 78a-78kk; and if such corporation or entity files with the United States

Securities and Exchange Commission the reports required by s. 13 of that act or if the securities of the corporation or entity are regularly traded on an established securities market in the United States.

- (d) Information, documentation, and assurances concerning the applicant's financial background and resources as required to establish the financial stability, integrity, and responsibility of the applicant. This includes a statement of the assets and liabilities of the applicant, business, and personal income and disbursement schedules, tax returns, and other reports filed with governmental agencies, and business and personal accounting, check records, and ledgers. In addition, each applicant must provide written authorization for the examination of all bank accounts and records as may be deemed necessary by the commission.
- (e) For each individual listed in the application as an owner, partner, officer, or director, a complete set of fingerprints taken by an authorized law enforcement officer. The set of fingerprints must be submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for processing. An applicant who is a foreign national shall submit such documents as necessary to allow the department to conduct a criminal history records check in the applicant's home country. The applicant must pay the cost of

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processing. The department may charge a \$2 handling fee for each set of fingerprint records.

(f) The exact location where the applicant will conduct pari-mutuel performances.

- and, if leased, the name and residence of the fee owner or, if a corporation, the names and addresses of the directors and stockholders thereof. However, this part does not prevent a person from applying to the commission for a permit to conduct pari-mutuel operations, regardless of whether the pari-mutuel facility has been constructed, and having an election held in any county at the same time that elections are held for the ratification of any permit in that county.
- (h) The names and addresses of any mortgagee of any parimutuel facility and any financial agreement between the parties.

  The commission may require the names and addresses of the officers and directors of the mortgagee and of those stockholders who hold more than 10 percent of the stock of the mortgagee.
  - (i) A business plan for the first year of operation.
- (j) The type of pari-mutuel activity to be conducted and the desired period of operation.
  - (k) Other information the commission requires.
- (5) The commission shall require each applicant to deposit with the board of county commissioners of the county in which the election is to be held a sufficient sum, in currency or by

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check certified by a bank licensed to do business in the state, to pay the expenses of holding the election provided in s. 551.0221.

- (6) Upon receiving an application and any amendments properly made thereto, the department shall further investigate the matters contained in the application. The department shall present its findings to the commission for review. If the applicant meets all requirements, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this part and the rules of the commission and the commission finds that it would be in the best interests of the state, the commission may grant the permit. In addition to the applicant's qualifications, the commission shall consider the overall impact to state revenues, including those generated under tribal-state gaming compacts.
- (7) After initial approval of the permit and the source of financing, the terms and parties of any subsequent refinancing must be disclosed by the applicant or the permitholder to the commission.
- (8) If the commission refuses to grant the permit, the money deposited with the board of county commissioners for holding the election must be refunded to the applicant. If the commission grants the permit applied for, the board of county commissioners shall order an election for ratification of the permit in the county, as provided in s. 551.0221.
- (9) (a) The department may charge the applicant for reasonable, anticipated costs incurred by the department in

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determining the eligibility of any person or entity specified in s. 551.029 to hold any pari-mutuel permit.

- (b) The department may, by rule, determine the manner of paying its anticipated costs associated with determination of eligibility and the procedure for filing applications for determination of eligibility.
- (c) The department shall furnish to the applicant an itemized statement of actual costs incurred during the investigation to determine eligibility.
- (d) If unused funds remain at the conclusion of such investigation, they must be returned to the applicant within 60 days after the determination of eligibility has been made.
- (e) If the actual costs of investigation exceed anticipated costs, the department shall assess the applicant the amount necessary to recover all actual costs.
- (10) After a permit has been granted by the commission and has been ratified and approved by the majority of the electors participating in the election in the county designated in the permit, the permitholder may apply for, subject to the conditions of this part, a license to conduct pari-mutuel operations under this part at the location fixed in the permit and ratified in the election. After the first license has been issued to the holder of a ratified permit for pari-mutuel operations in any county, all subsequent annual applications for a license by that permitholder must be accompanied by proof, in such form as the commission requires, that the ratified

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permitholder still possesses all the qualifications prescribed by this part and that the permit has not been recalled at a later election held in the county.

- (11) (a) If a permitholder has failed to complete construction of at least 50 percent of the facilities necessary to conduct pari-mutuel operations within 12 months after approval of the permit by the voters or within 12 months after receiving the permit if ratification was not required, the commission shall revoke the permit upon adequate notice to the permitholder. However, the commission, upon good cause shown by the permitholder, may grant one extension of up to 12 months.
- (b) If a permitholder has failed to conduct live events for a period of 12 consecutive months, the commission shall revoke the permit upon adequate notice to the permitholder.

  However, the commission, upon good cause shown by the permitholder, may grant one extension of up to 12 months.
- (c) The permit of a pari-mutuel wagering permitholder that does not pay tax on handle for a full schedule of live events during any 2 consecutive state fiscal years shall be revoked unless such failure to operate and pay tax on handle was the direct result of fire, strike, war, or other disaster or event beyond the permitholder's control. Financial hardship to the permitholder is not, in and of itself, just cause for failure to operate and pay tax on handle.
- (d) A permit revoked under this subsection is void and may not be reissued.

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(12) A pari-mutuel permitholder may apply to the commission to place the pari-mutuel permit into inactive status for a period of 12 months pursuant to the rules of the department. The commission, upon good cause shown by the permitholder, may renew inactive status for up to 12 months. A permit may not be in inactive status for a period of more than 24 consecutive months. While a permit is inactive, it is not subject to revocation under paragraph (11) (b) or paragraph (11) (c). Holders of permits in inactive status are not eligible for licensure for pari-mutuel wagering, slot machines, or cardrooms.

- (13) (a) A permit granted under this part may not be transferred or assigned except upon written approval by the commission pursuant to s. 551.029.
- (b) If a permit to conduct pari-mutuel wagering is held by a corporation or business entity other than an individual, the transfer of 10 percent or more of the stock or other evidence of ownership or equity in the permitholder may not be made without the prior approval of the transferee by the commission pursuant to s. 551.029.
- (14) Changes in ownership of or interest in a pari-mutuel permit of 5 percent or more of the stock or other evidence of ownership or equity in the permitholder shall be approved by the commission before such change, unless the owner is an existing owner of that permit who was previously approved by the commission. Changes in ownership of or interest in a pari-mutuel

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permit of less than 5 percent must be reported to the department within 20 days after the change. The department may then conduct an investigation to ensure that the permit is properly updated to show the change in ownership or interest.

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Section 25. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0221, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

551.0221 Elections for ratification of permits.-

(1) Any permitholder may have submitted to the electors of the county designated therein the question of whether such permit will be ratified. Such question shall be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection at a special election to be called for that purpose only. The board of county commissioners of the county designated, upon the presentation to such board at a regular or special meeting of a written application, accompanied by a certified copy of the permit granted by the commission, and asking for an election in the county in which the application was made, shall order a special election in the county for the particular purpose of deciding whether such permit shall be approved and a license issued and race or game meetings allowed in the county by such permitholder. The clerk of such board shall give notice of the special election by publishing the same once each week for 2 consecutive weeks in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the county. Each permit for a pari-mutuel facility must be voted upon separately and in separate elections. An election may not be called more often than once every 2 years for the ratification

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of any permit for the same pari-mutuel facility.

- within 90 days and not less than 21 days after the time of presenting the application to the board of county commissioners. The inspectors of election shall be appointed and qualified as in cases of general elections, and they shall count the votes cast and make due returns of the votes to the board of county commissioners without delay. The board of county commissioners shall canvass the returns, declare the results, and cause the results to be recorded as provided in the general law concerning elections so far as applicable.
- (3) If the permitholder has not applied to the board of county commissioners within 6 months after the permit was issued by the commission, the permit is void. The commission shall cancel the permit without notice to the permitholder, and the board of county commissioners holding the deposit for the election shall refund the deposit to the permitholder upon being notified by the commission that the permit is void and has been canceled.
- (4) All electors duly registered and qualified to vote at the last preceding general election held in the county are qualified electors for the ratification election. The registration books for the county shall be opened on the 10th day after the ratification election is ordered and called, however, if the 10th day is a Sunday or a holiday, then on the next day that is not a Sunday or holiday. The registration books

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must remain open for 10 days. Electors for the ratification election have the same qualifications for and prerequisites to voting in elections as under the general election laws.

(5) If, at any such ratification election, the majority of electors voting on the question of ratification of a permit vote against ratification, the permit is void. If a majority of the electors voting on the question of ratification vote for ratification, the permit becomes effective, and the permitholder may conduct events upon complying with the other provisions of this part. The board of county commissioners shall immediately certify the results of the election to the department.

Section 26. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0222, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

551.0222 Petition for election to revoke permit.—In any county where a permitholder has been licensed and racing or games have been conducted under this part, the county commission shall, upon petition of 20 percent of the registered electors of the county, provide for the submission to the electors of such county at the next succeeding general election the question of whether a permit shall be revoked. If a majority of the electors voting on such question in such election vote to revoke the permit, the commission may no longer grant any license on the permit. Every signature on every petition to revoke a permit must be signed in the presence of the clerk of the board of county commissioners at the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county. The petitioner must present at the time of

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such signing her or his registration receipt showing the petitioner's qualification as an elector of the county at the time of signing the petition. Only one permit may be included in any one petition. In all elections in which the revocation of more than one permit is voted on, the voters shall be given an opportunity to vote for or against the revocation of each permit separately. This part does not prevent the holding of later referendum or revocation elections.

Section 27. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0241, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 551.0241 Relocation of permit.

- (1) A licensed pari-mutuel permitholder may apply to the commission to change the location where it is authorized to conduct pari-mutuel wagering under its permit pursuant to the rules of the commission.
- (2) The commission may consider a relocation application only if the relocation is within the same county, or within a contiguous county that has ratified a pari-mutuel wagering permit by referendum, and the applicant provides clear and convincing evidence that:
- (a) The proposal would not have a net negative impact on state revenues, including those generated under tribal-state gaming compacts.
- (b) Pari-mutuel wagering at the proposed location is approved under the zoning and land use regulations of the applicable county or municipality.

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(3) The commission may approve a relocation proposal if it determines such relocation is in the best interests of the state. In making such determination, the commission shall consider any impact to state resources, the local community, the industry and other pari-mutuel wagering licensees.

issue a revised permit setting forth the new location of the pari-mutuel facility. Pari-mutuel wagering or other gaming may not be conducted at the new location unless the permitholder receives a license for such wagering or gaming at the new location pursuant to this chapter.

Section 28. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0251, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

551.0251 Limited thoroughbred racing permit.-

- (1) In recognition of the important and long-standing economic contribution of the thoroughbred horse breeding industry to this state and the state's vested interest in promoting the continued viability of this agricultural activity, the state intends to provide a limited opportunity for the conduct of live thoroughbred racing with the net revenues from such racing dedicated to the enhancement of thoroughbred purses and breeder, stallion, and special racing awards under this part; the general promotion of the thoroughbred horse breeding industry; and the care in this state of thoroughbred horses retired from racing.
  - (2) A quarter horse racing permit previously converted to

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a limited thoroughbred racing permit may only be held by a notfor-profit corporation formed under state law to serve the
purposes of the state as provided in subsection (1). The board
of directors of the not-for-profit corporation must be comprised
of 11 members, four of whom shall be designated by the
corporation pursuant to its articles and bylaws, four of whom
shall be designated by the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and
Owners' Association, and three of whom shall be designated by
the other eight directors, with at least one of these three
members being an authorized representative of another
thoroughbred racing licensee in this state. A permit converted
under former s. 550.3345 and the not-for-profit corporation are
subject to the following requirements:

(a) All net revenues derived by the corporation under the
thoroughbred racing permit converted under former s. 550.3345,
after the funding of operating expenses and capital

- (a) All net revenues derived by the corporation under the thoroughbred racing permit converted under former s. 550.3345, after the funding of operating expenses and capital improvements, shall be dedicated to the enhancement of thoroughbred racing purses and breeder, stallion, and special racing awards under this part; the general promotion of the thoroughbred horse breeding industry; and the care in this state of thoroughbred horses retired from racing.
- (b) From December 1, through April 30, live thoroughbred racing may not be conducted under the permit converted under former s. 550.3345 on any day during which another thoroughbred racing licensee is conducting live thoroughbred racing within 125 air miles of the corporation's pari-mutuel facility unless

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1743	the other thoroughbred racing licensee gives its written
1744	consent.
1745	(c) After the issuance of its initial license to conduct
1746	pari-mutuel wagering meets of thoroughbred racing, the
1747	corporation must apply annually to the commission for a license
1748	pursuant to s. 551.0521.
1749	(d) A permit converted under former s. 550.3345 is not
1750	eligible for transfer to another person or entity.
1751	(3) Unless otherwise provided in this section, the permit
1752	converted under former s. 550.3345 and the not-for-profit
1753	corporation shall be treated under the laws of this state as a
1754	thoroughbred racing permit and as a thoroughbred racing
1755	permitholder, respectively, with the exception of s.
1756	<u>551.021(11).</u>
1757	Section 29. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0252,
1758	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
1759	551.0252 Conversion of permit.—
1760	(1) A licensed pari-mutuel wagering permitholder may apply
1761	to the commission to convert its permit to another class of
1762	pari-mutuel wagering permit pursuant to the rules of the
1763	commission.
1764	(2) The commission may consider a conversion application
1765	only if the applicant provides clear and convincing evidence
1766	<pre>that:</pre>
1767	(a) The proposal would not have a negative impact on state

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revenues, including those generated under tribal-state gaming

1769 <u>compacts.</u>

- (b) The proposed activity is approved under the zoning and land use regulations of the applicable county or municipality.
- (3) The commission may approve a conversion proposal if it determines such conversion is in the best interests of the state. In making such determination, the commission shall consider any impact to state resources, the local community, the industry and other pari-mutuel wagering licensees.
- (4) If the commission approves the conversion, it shall issue a revised permit setting forth the class of pari-mutuel wagering authorized under the permit.
- Section 30. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0253, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 551.0253 Summer jai alai.—

(1) A pari-mutuel permitholder that converted its permit under former 550.0745 may conduct a summer jai alai fronton during the summer season beginning May 1 and ending November 30 of each year on such dates as may be selected by the permitholder for the same number of days and performances as are allowed and granted to winter jai alai frontons within such county. Such permitholder shall pay the same taxes as are fixed and required to be paid from the pari-mutuel pools of winter jai alai permitholders and is bound by all of the rules and provisions of this part which apply to the operation of winter jai alai frontons. Such permitholder may operate a jai alai fronton only after its application has been approved by the

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commission and its license has been issued pursuant to the application. The license is renewable annually as provided by <a href="Law.">law.</a>

- (2) Such permitholder may apply for a license for the operation of a jai alai fronton during the summer season as provided in this section. A permitholder granted a license under this section may not conduct pari-mutuel pools during the summer season except at a jai alai fronton as provided in this section.
- (3) A license issued under subsection (2) may not allow the operation of a jai alai fronton during the jai alai winter season. The jai alai winter licensee and the jai alai summer licensee may not operate on the same days or in competition with each other. This section does not prevent the summer jai alai licensee from leasing the facilities of the winter jai alai licensee for the operation of the summer meet.
- Section 31. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.026, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 551.026 Nonwagering horseracing licenses.—
- (1) (a) Except as provided in this section, permits and licenses issued by the commission are intended to be used for pari-mutuel wagering operations in conjunction with horseraces, greyhound races, or jai alai performances.
- (b) Subject to the requirements of this section, the commission may issue annual licenses for the conduct of horserace meets without pari-mutuel wagering or any other form of wagering being conducted in conjunction with such meets. A

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pari-mutuel wagering permitholder need not obtain an additional permit from the commission for conducting nonwagering racing under this section but must apply to the commission for the issuance of a license under this section. The holder of a nonwagering license is prohibited from conducting pari-mutuel wagering or any other form of wagering in conjunction with racing conducted under the license. This subsection does not prohibit horseracing for any stake, purse, prize, or premium.

- (c) The holder of a nonwagering license is exempt from s. 551.301 and is not required to pay daily license fees and admission tax.
- (2) (a) A person who is not prohibited from holding any type of pari-mutuel permit under s. 551.029 may apply to the commission for a nonwagering license. The applicant must demonstrate that the location where the nonwagering license will be used is available for such use and that the applicant has the financial ability to satisfy the reasonably anticipated operational expenses.
- (b) The department may conduct an eligibility investigation to determine whether the applicant meets the requirements of paragraph (a).
- (3) (a) After receipt of an initial nonwagering license, the licensee may apply to the commission before June 1 of each year to renew the nonwagering license for the next succeeding calendar year. The application must set forth the days and locations at which the licensee will conduct nonwagering

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horseracing and must indicate any changes in ownership or management of the licensee occurring since the date of application for the prior license. The department may conduct an eligibility investigation to determine the qualifications of any new ownership or management interest in the license.

- (b) On or before August 1 of each year and upon approval of the racing dates by the commission, the department shall issue an annual nonwagering license authorizing the permitholder to conduct nonwagering horseracing during the succeeding calendar year during the period and for the number of days set forth in the application, subject to all other provisions of this section.
- (4) Only horses registered with an established breed registration organization approved by the commission may be raced at a race meeting authorized under this section.
- (5) The commission may order any person participating in a nonwagering meet to cease and desist from participating in such meet if the commission determines that the person is not of good moral character. The commission may order the operators of a nonwagering meet to cease and desist from operating the meet if the commission determines the meet is being operated for any illegal purpose.
- Section 32. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.029, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 1871 <u>551.029 Certain persons prohibited from holding permits;</u>
  1872 suspension and revocation.—

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1873	(1) A corporation, general or limited partnership, sole
1874	proprietorship, business trust, joint venture, unincorporated
1875	association, or other business entity may not hold a pari-mutuel
1876	permit in this state if any one of the persons or entities
1877	specified in paragraph (a) has been determined by the commission
1878	not to be of good moral character or has been convicted of any
1879	offense specified in paragraph (b).
1880	(a)1. The permitholder;
1881	2. An employee of the permitholder;
1882	3. The sole proprietor of the permitholder;
1883	4. A corporate officer or director of the permitholder;
1884	5. A general partner of the permitholder;
1885	6. A trustee of the permitholder;
1886	7. A member of an unincorporated association permitholder;
1887	8. A joint venturer of the permitholder;
1888	9. The owner of more than 5 percent of any equity interest
1889	in the permitholder, whether as a common shareholder, general or
1890	limited partner, voting trustee, or trust beneficiary; or
1891	10. An owner of any interest in the permit or
1892	permitholder, including any immediate family member of the
1893	owner, or holder of any debt, mortgage, contract, or concession
1894	from the permitholder, who by virtue thereof is able to control
1895	the business of the permitholder.
1896	(b) 1. A felony in this state;
1897	2. A felony in any other state which would be a felony

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under the laws of this state if committed in this state;

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1899	3.	Α	felony	under	the	laws	of	the	Unite	ed Sta	tes;	
1900	4.	A	felony	relate	ed t	o gam	bliı	ng i	n anv	other	state	which

- 1901 would be a felony under the laws of this state if committed in
- 1902 this state; or

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- 5. Bookmaking as defined in s. 849.25.
- 1904 (2) (a) If the applicant for a pari-mutuel permit or a

  1905 permitholder has received a full pardon or a restoration of

  1906 civil rights with respect to the conviction specified in

  1907 paragraph (1) (b), the conviction does not constitute an absolute

  1908 bar to the issuance or renewal of a permit or a ground for the

  1909 revocation or suspension of a permit.
  - (b) A corporation convicted of a felony may apply for and receive a restoration of its civil rights in the same manner and on the same grounds as an individual.
  - (3) (a) After notice and hearing, the commission shall suspend or refuse to issue or renew, as appropriate, any permit in violation of subsection (1). The order shall become effective 120 days after service of the order upon the permitholder and shall be amended to constitute a final order of revocation unless the permitholder has, within that 120-day period:
  - 1. Caused the divestiture, or agreed with the convicted person upon a complete immediate divestiture, of her or his holding;
- 1922 <u>2. Petitioned the circuit court as provided in subsection</u>
  1923 <u>(4); or</u>
  - 3. In the case of corporate officers or directors of the

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permitholder or employees of the permitholder, terminated the relationship between the permitholder and such persons.

- (b) The commission may, by order, extend the 120-day period for divestiture, upon good cause shown, to avoid interruption of any meet or to otherwise effectuate this section. If action has not been taken by the permitholder within the 120-day period after the issuance of the order of suspension, the commission shall, without further notice or hearing, enter a final order of revocation of the permit.
- c) When any permitholder or sole proprietor of a permitholder is convicted of an offense specified in paragraph (1)(b), the department may approve a transfer of the permit to a qualified applicant upon a finding that revocation of the permit would impair the state's revenue from the operation of the permit or otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the state in the regulation of the industry of pari-mutuel wagering.

  Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a public referendum is not required for approval of the transfer under this paragraph. A petition for transfer after conviction must be filed with the department within 30 days after service upon the permitholder of the final order of revocation. The timely filing of such a petition automatically stays any revocation order until further order of the department.
- (4) The circuit courts have jurisdiction to decide a petition brought by the holder of a pari-mutuel permit showing that its permit is in jeopardy of suspension or revocation under

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subsection (3) and that it is unable to agree upon the terms of divestiture of interest with the person specified in subparagraphs (1)(a)3.-9. who has been convicted of an offense specified in paragraph (1)(b). The court shall determine the reasonable value of the interest of the convicted person and order a divestiture upon such terms and conditions as it finds just. In determining the value of the interest of the convicted person, the court may consider, among other matters, the value of the assets of the permitholder, its good will and value as a going concern, recent and expected future earnings, and other criteria usual and customary in the sale of like enterprises.

(5) The department shall adopt rules for photographing, fingerprinting, and obtaining personal data of individuals described in paragraph (1)(a) and obtaining such data regarding the business entities described in paragraph (1)(a) as necessary to effectuate this section.

Section 33. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0321, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 551.0321 Permitholder bond.

(1) Before delivery of an initial license, each permitholder granted a license under this part must, at its own expense, give a bond payable to the Governor and the Governor's successors in the penal sum of \$50,000. Such bond must be in the form of a surety or sureties approved by the commission and the Chief Financial Officer and shall be conditioned on the following:

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1977	(a) The permitholder faithfully making payments to the
1978	Chief Financial Officer acting in his or her capacity as
1979	treasurer of the commission and department;
1980	(b) The permitholder keeping books and records and making
1981	the required reports; and
1982	(c) The permitholder conducting racing in conformity with
1983	this part.
1984	(2) If the greatest amount of tax owed during any month in
1985	the prior fiscal year in which a full schedule of live racing
1986	was conducted is less than \$50,000, the commission may assess a
1987	bond less than \$50,000. The commission may review the bond for
1988	adequacy and require adjustments to the bond amount each fiscal
1989	year. The commission may adopt rules to implement this
1990	subsection and establish guidelines for such bonds.
1991	(3) The provisions of this part concerning bonding do not
1992	apply to nonwagering licenses issued under s. 551.026.
1993	Section 34. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0322,
1994	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
1995	551.0322 License application; periods of operation.
1996	(1) After a permit has been issued by the commission and
1997	approved by election, the permitholder may apply for an initial
1998	annual license to conduct pari-mutuel operations at the location
1999	specified in the permit pursuant to this part.
2000	(2) Annually, between December 15 and January 4, each
2001	permitholder shall file with the department its written

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application for a license to conduct performances during the

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next fiscal year. Each application must specify the number, dates, and starting times of all performances the permitholder intends to conduct and specify which performances will be conducted as charity or scholarship performances. In addition, each application for a license must include:

- (a) For each permitholder that is authorized to accept intertrack wagers or receive or rebroadcast out-of-state races, the dates and periods of operation that the licensee intends to operate such wagering.
- (b) For each permitholder that holds a cardroom license, the dates and periods of operation that the permitholder intends to operate the cardroom.
- (c) For each permitholder that holds a slot machine license, the dates and periods of operation that the permitholder intends to operate slot machines.
- (3) After the first license has been issued to a permitholder, all subsequent annual applications for a license must be accompanied by proof, in such form as the commission may by rule require, that the permitholder continues to possess the qualifications required under this part and that the permit has not been disapproved at a later election.
- (4) A permitholder may amend its application through
  February 28. After February 28, each permitholder must operate
  the full number of days authorized on each of the dates set
  forth in its license as a condition precedent to the validity of
  its license and its right to retain its permit.

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The commission shall issue each license no later than March 15. Each permitholder shall operate all performances on the dates and at the times specified on its license. The commission may approve changes in operating dates after a license has been issued. The department may approve minor changes in operating dates after a license has been issued if there is no objection from any operating licensee located within 50 miles of the licensee requesting the changes in operating dates. If there is an objection, the commission shall determine whether to approve the change based upon its impact on operating licensees located within 50 miles of the licensee requesting the change in operating dates. In making the determination whether to change operating dates, the commission shall take into consideration the impact of such changes on state revenues. If a licensee fails to operate all performances on the dates and at the times specified on its license, the commission shall hold a hearing to determine whether to penalize the

- dates and at the times specified on its license, the commission shall hold a hearing to determine whether to penalize the licensee, unless such failure was the direct result of fire, strike, war, or other disaster or event beyond the ability of the licensee to control. Financial hardship to the licensee is not, in and of itself, just cause for failure to operate all performances on the dates and at the times specified.
- (7) If performances licensed to be operated by a permitholder are vacated, are abandoned, or will not be used for any reason, any permitholder may, pursuant to department rule, apply to conduct performances on the dates for which the

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2055 performances have been abandoned. The commission shall issue an 2056 amended license for all such replacement performances that have 2057 been requested in compliance with this part and department 2058 rules. 2059 Section 35. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.033, 2060 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 2061 551.033 Payment of daily license fee and taxes; 2062 penalties.-2063 (1) PAYMENT AND DISPOSITION OF FEES AND TAXES.—Payments 2064 imposed by ss. 551.043, 551.053, 551.0543, 551.0553, and 551.063 2065 shall be paid to the commission for deposit into the Gaming 2066 Control Trust Fund, hereby established. The licensee shall remit 2067 to the commission payment for the daily license fee, the 2068 admission tax, the tax on handle, and the breaks tax. Such 2069 payments shall be remitted by 3 p.m. on the 5th day of each 2070 calendar month for taxes imposed and collected for the preceding 2071 calendar month. If the 5th day of the calendar month falls on a 2072 weekend, payments shall be remitted by 3 p.m. the first Monday 2073 after the weekend. Licensees shall file a report under oath by 2074 the 5th day of each calendar month for all taxes remitted during 2075 the preceding calendar month. Such payments shall be accompanied 2076 by a report under oath showing the total of all admissions, the 2077 pari-mutuel wagering activities for the preceding calendar 2078 month, and such other information required by the commission. 2079 (2) PENALTIES.-2080 (a) A licensee that fails to make payments as required in

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subsection (1) may be subjected by the department to a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 for each day the tax payment is not remitted.

(b) In addition to the civil penalty in paragraph (a), any willful or wanton failure by a licensee to make payments of the daily license fee, admission tax, tax on handle, or breaks tax constitutes sufficient grounds for the commission to suspend or revoke the license of the licensee, cancel the permit of the licensee, or deny issuance of any further license or permit to the licensee.

Section 36. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.034, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

551.034 Uniform reporting system.—

- (1) The Legislature finds that a uniform reporting system should be developed to provide acceptable uniform financial data and statistics.
- (2) (a) Each permitholder that conducts events under this part shall keep records that clearly show the total number of admissions and the total amount of money contributed to each pari-mutuel pool on each event separately and the amount of money received daily from admission fees and, within 120 days after the end of its fiscal year, shall submit to the department a complete annual report of its accounts, audited by a certified public accountant licensed to practice in the state.
- (b) The department shall adopt rules specifying the form and content of such reports, including, but not limited to,

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requirements for a financial statement of assets and liabilities, operating revenues and expenses, and net worth and any supporting informational schedule found necessary by the commission to verify the financial statement. The financial statement must be audited by a certified public accountant licensed to practice in this state, and any supporting informational schedule must be attested to under oath by the permitholder or an officer of record. The form and content of such reports must permit the commission to:

- 1. Assess the profitability and financial soundness of permitholders, both individually and as an industry;
- 2. Plan and recommend measures necessary to preserve and protect the pari-mutuel revenues of the state; and
- 3. Completely identify the holdings, transactions, and investments of permitholders with other business entities.
- (c) The Auditor General and the Office of Program Policy
  Analysis and Government Accountability may, pursuant to their
  own authority or at the direction of the Legislative Auditing
  Committee, audit, examine, and check the books and records of
  any permitholder. These audit reports shall become part of, and
  be maintained in, the commission files.
- (d) The commission shall annually review the books and records of each permitholder and verify that the breaks and unclaimed ticket payments made by each permitholder are true and correct.
  - Section 37. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.035,

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2133 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 2134 551.035 Distribution of moneys.-All moneys deposited into the Gaming Control Trust 2135 2136 Fund under this part shall be distributed as follows: 2137 The daily license fee revenues collected pursuant to 2138 ss. 551.043(2), 551.053(2), 551.0543(2), 551.0553(1), and 2139 551.063(2) shall be used to fund the operating cost of the 2140 commission and department; however, other revenues in the Gaming 2141 Control Trust Fund may also be used to fund the operation of the 2142 commission and department in accordance with authorized 2143 appropriations. 2144 All unappropriated funds in excess of \$1.5 million 2145 shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. 2146 The slot machine license fee, the slot machine (2) 2147 occupational license fee, and the compulsive or addictive 2148 gambling prevention program fee collected pursuant to ss. 2149 551.106, 551.302(2)(a)1., and 551.118 shall be used to fund the 2150 direct and indirect operating expenses of the department's slot 2151 machine regulation operations and to provide funding for 2152 relevant enforcement activities in accordance with authorized 2153 appropriations. Funds deposited into the Gaming Control Trust 2154 Fund pursuant to ss. 551.106, 551.302(2)(a)1., and 551.118 shall 2155 be reserved in the trust fund for slot machine regulation 2156 operations. On June 30, any unappropriated funds in excess of 2157 those necessary for incurred obligations and subsequent year 2158 cash flow for slot machine regulation operations shall be

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deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

Section 38. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.036, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

551.036 Escheat to state of abandoned interest in or contribution to pari-mutuel pools.—

- (1) It is the public policy of the state, while protecting the interest of the owners, to possess all unclaimed and abandoned interests in or contributions to certain pari-mutuel pools conducted in this state under this part for the benefit of all the people of the state. This section shall be liberally construed to accomplish the purposes of this section.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this part, all money or other property represented by any unclaimed, uncashed, or abandoned pari-mutuel ticket that has remained in the custody or under the control of any licensee for a period of 1 year after the date the pari-mutuel ticket was issued, if the rightful owner or owners thereof have made no claim or demand for such money or other property within the 1-year period, shall escheat to and become the property of the state.
- (3) Annually, within 60 days after the close of the race meeting of the licensee, all money or other property that has escheated to the state under this section and that is held by the licensee shall be paid by such licensee to the Chief Financial Officer for deposit into the State School Fund to be used for support and maintenance of public free schools as required by s. 6, Art. IX of the State Constitution.

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Section 39. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.037, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

551.037 Lease of pari-mutuel facilities.—Holders of valid pari-mutuel permits for the conduct of any jai alai games, greyhound racing, or thoroughbred or harness racing in this state may lease their facilities to any other holder that is located within a 35-mile radius and holds a same class valid pari-mutuel permit for jai alai games, greyhound racing, or thoroughbred or harness racing. Such lessee is entitled to a license to operate its race meet or jai alai games at the leased premises.

Section 40. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.038, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

551.038 Proposed capital improvement.—If a permitholder licensed under this part proposes a capital improvement to a pari-mutuel facility existing on June 23, 1981, which capital improvement requires, pursuant to any municipal or county ordinance, resolution, or regulation, the qualification or approval of the municipality or county in which the permitholder conducts its business operations, the capital improvement shall be approved. Such permitholder must pay the municipality or county the cost of a building permit, and the improvement must be contiguous to or within the existing pari-mutuel facility site. However, the municipality or county shall deny approval of the capital improvement if the municipality or county can show that the proposed improvement presents a justifiable and

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immediate hazard to the health and safety of municipal or county residents or if the improvement qualifies as a development of regional impact as defined in s. 380.06.

Section 41. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.039, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

551.039 Charity and scholarship days; derbies.-

- (1) The commission may, upon the request of any licensee, authorize the licensee to hold up to five charity or scholarship days in addition to the regular racing or game days authorized by law.
- approved to receive the proceeds of charity and scholarship performances. The commission shall not approve any charity that fails to provide evidence of compliance with chapter 496 and possession of a valid exemption from federal taxation issued by the Internal Revenue Service. The authorized list must include the Racing Scholarship Trust Fund, the Historical Resources

  Operating Trust Fund, major state and private institutions of higher learning, and Florida community colleges.
- (3) The licensee shall, within 120 days after the conclusion of its fiscal year, pay to the authorized charities the total of all profits derived from the operation of the charity or scholarship day performances conducted. If charity or scholarship days are operated on behalf of another licensee pursuant to law, the licensee entitled to distribute the proceeds shall distribute the proceeds to charity within 30 days

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after the actual receipt of the proceeds.

- (4) The total of all profits derived from the conduct of a charity or scholarship day performance must include all revenues derived from the conduct of that performance, including all state taxes that would otherwise be due to the state, except that the daily license fee as provided in ss. 551.043(2), 551.053(2), 551.0543(2), 551.0553(1), and 551.063(2) and the breaks for the promotional trust funds as provided in ss. 551.0523(2), 551.0542(2), 551.0552(2), and 551.056(1) and (2) shall be paid to the department. All other revenues from the charity or scholarship performance, including the commissions, breaks, and admissions and the revenues from parking, programs, and concessions, shall be included in the total of all profits.
- (5) In determining profit, the licensee may elect to distribute as proceeds only the amount equal to the state tax that would otherwise be paid to the state if the charity or scholarship day were conducted as a regular or matinee performance.
- (6) (a) The commission may authorize one additional scholarship day for horseracing in addition to the regular racing days authorized by this part and any additional days authorized by this section, to be conducted at all horse tracks located in Hillsborough County.
- (b) The funds derived from the operation of the additional scholarship day shall be allocated as provided in this section and paid to Pasco-Hernando Community College.

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authorized by this section, any greyhound racing permitholder may allow its facility to be used for conducting "hound dog derbies" or "mutt derbies" on any day during each racing season by any charitable, civic, or nonprofit organization for the purpose of conducting "hound dog derbies" or "mutt derbies" if only dogs other than greyhounds are permitted to race and if adults and minors are allowed to participate as dog owners or spectators. During these racing events, betting, gambling, and the sale or use of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.

(8) In addition to the eligible charities that meet the criteria set forth in this section, a jai alai licensee may conduct two additional charity performances each fiscal year for a fund to benefit retired jai alai players. This performance shall be known as the "Retired Jai Alai Players Charity Day."

The administration of this fund shall be determined by rule by the department.

Section 42. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.042, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

551.042 Greyhound racing; purse requirements.-

- (1) For a greyhound racing permitholder, a full schedule of live events is a combination of at least 100 live evening or matinee performances during the state fiscal year.
- (2) The department shall determine for each greyhound racing permitholder the annual purse percentage rate of live handle for the 1993-1994 state fiscal year by dividing total

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purses paid on live handle by the permitholder, exclusive of payments made from outside sources, during the 1993-1994 state fiscal year by the permitholder's live handle for the 1993-1994 state fiscal year. Each permitholder shall pay as purses for live races conducted during its current race meet a percentage of its live handle not less than the percentage determined under this subsection, exclusive of payments made by outside sources, for its 1993-1994 state fiscal year.

- (3) Except as otherwise set forth in this section, in addition to the minimum purse percentage required under subsection (2), each permitholder shall pay as purses an annual amount equal to 75 percent of the daily license fees paid by each permitholder for the 1994-1995 fiscal year. This purse supplement shall be disbursed weekly during the permitholder's race meet in an amount determined by dividing the annual purse supplement by the number of performances approved for the permitholder pursuant to its annual license and multiplying that amount by the number of performances conducted each week. The additional purses provided by this subsection must be used exclusively for purses other than stakes. The department shall conduct audits necessary to ensure compliance with this section.
- (4) (a) Each greyhound racing licensee, when conducting at least three live performances during any week, shall pay purses in that week on wagers it accepts as a guest facility on intertrack and simulcast greyhound races at the same rate as it pays on live races. Each greyhound racing licensee, when

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conducting at least three live performances during any week, shall pay purses in that week, at the same rate as it pays on live races, on wagers accepted on greyhound races at a guest facility that is not conducting live racing and that is located within the same market area as the greyhound racing licensee conducting at least three live performances during any week.

- (b) Each host greyhound racing licensee shall pay purses on its simulcast and intertrack broadcasts of greyhound races to guest facilities that are located outside its market area in an amount equal to one quarter of an amount determined by subtracting the transmission costs of sending the simulcast or intertrack broadcasts from an amount determined by adding the fees received for greyhound simulcast races plus 3 percent of the greyhound intertrack handle at guest facilities that are located outside the market area of the host and that paid contractual fees to the host for such broadcasts of greyhound races.
- (5) In addition to the purse requirements of subsections
  (2)-(4), each greyhound racing permitholder shall pay as purses
  an amount equal to one-third of the amount of the tax reduction
  on live and simulcast handle applicable to such permitholder as
  a result of the reductions in tax rates provided through s.

  551.043(4). With respect to intertrack wagering when the host
  and guest facilities are greyhound racing permitholders not
  within the same market area, an amount equal to the tax
  reduction applicable to the guest facility handle as a result of

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the reduction in tax rate provided through s. 551.043(5) shall be distributed to the guest facility, one-third of which amount shall be paid as purses at the guest facility. However, if the guest facility is a greyhound racing permitholder within the market area of the host or if the quest facility is not a greyhound racing permitholder, an amount equal to such tax reduction applicable to the quest facility handle shall be retained by the host facility, one-third of which amount shall be paid as purses at the host facility. These purse funds shall be disbursed in the week received if the permitholder conducts at least one live performance during that week. If the permitholder does not conduct at least one live performance during the week in which the purse funds are received, the purse funds shall be disbursed weekly during the permitholder's next race meet in an amount determined by dividing the purse amount by the number of performances approved for the permitholder pursuant to its annual license and multiplying that amount by the number of performances conducted each week. The department shall conduct audits as necessary to ensure compliance with this section. Each greyhound racing licensee shall, during the licensee's race meet, supply kennel operators and the department

(6) Each greyhound racing licensee shall, during the licensee's race meet, supply kennel operators and the department with a weekly report showing purses paid on live greyhound races and all greyhound intertrack and simulcast broadcasts, including both as a guest and a host together with the handle or commission calculations on which such purses were paid and the

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transmission costs of sending the simulcast or intertrack
broadcasts, so that the kennel operators may determine statutory
and contractual compliance.

- (7) Each greyhound racing licensee shall make direct payment of purses to the greyhound owners who have filed with such licensee appropriate federal taxpayer identification information based on the percentage amount agreed upon between the kennel operator and the greyhound owner.
- (8) At the request of a majority of kennel operators under contract with a greyhound racing licensee, the licensee shall make deductions from purses paid to each kennel operator electing such deduction and shall make a direct payment of such deductions to the local association of greyhound kennel operators formed by a majority of kennel operators under contract with the licensee. The amount of the deduction shall be at least 1 percent of purses as determined by the local association of greyhound kennel operators. A deduction may not be taken pursuant to this subsection without a kennel operator's specific approval.
- Section 43. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.043, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 551.043 Greyhound racing; taxes and fees.-
  - (1) FINDINGS.-

2390 (a) The Legislature finds that the operation of a
2391 greyhound race track and legalized pari-mutuel betting at
2392 greyhound race tracks in this state is a privilege and is an

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operation that requires strict supervision and regulation in the best interests of the state. Pari-mutuel wagering at greyhound race tracks in this state is a substantial business, and taxes derived from wagering constitute part of the tax structures of the state and the counties. The operators of greyhound race tracks should pay their fair share of taxes to the state but should not be taxed to such an extent as to cause a track that is operated under sound business principles to be forced out of business.

- (b) A permitholder that conducts greyhound racing under this part must pay the daily license fee, the admission tax, the breaks tax, and the tax on pari-mutuel handle and is subject to all penalties and sanctions provided in s. 551.033(2).
- in the business of conducting greyhound race meetings shall pay to the department, for the use of the department, a daily license fee on each live or simulcast pari-mutuel event of \$80 for each greyhound race conducted at the licensee's racetrack.

  Each permitholder shall pay daily license fees not to exceed \$500 per day on any simulcast event on which such permitholder accepts wagers regardless of the number of out-of-state events taken or the number of out-of-state locations from which such events are taken. The daily license fees shall be remitted to the Chief Financial Officer for deposit into the Gaming Control Trust Fund.
  - (3) ADMISSION TAX.—An admission tax equal to the greater

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of 15 percent of the admission charge for entrance to the permitholder's facility and grandstand area or 10 cents is imposed on each person attending a greyhound race. The permitholder is responsible for collecting the admission tax.

- (4) TAX ON LIVE HANDLE.—Each licensee shall pay a tax on live handle from races conducted by the licensee. The tax is imposed daily and is based on the total contributions to all pari-mutuel pools conducted during the daily live performance. If a licensee conducts more than one live performance daily, the tax is imposed on each live performance separately.
- (a) The tax on live handle for greyhound racing performances is 5.5 percent of the handle.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the tax on live handle for charity or scholarship greyhound racing performances held pursuant to s. 551.039 is 7.6 percent of the handle.
- (5) TAX ON HANDLE FROM INTERTRACK WAGERING.—If the host facility is a greyhound race track, the tax on handle for intertrack wagering is 5.5 percent of the handle with the following exceptions:
- (a) On broadcasts of charity or scholarship performances held pursuant to s. 551.039, if the guest facility is a greyhound race track located within the market area of the host facility, the tax on handle for intertrack wagering at the guest greyhound race track is 7.6 percent of the handle.
- (b) If the guest facility is located outside the market area of the host facility and within the market area of a

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thoroughbred racing licensee currently conducting a live race meet, the tax on handle for intertrack wagering is 0.5 percent of the handle.

- (c) If the guest facility is a greyhound race track located in an area of the state in which there are only three permitholders, all of which are greyhound permitholders, located in three contiguous counties, on events received from a greyhound racing permitholder also located within such area, the tax on handle for intertrack wagering is 3.9 percent of the handle.
- (d) If the guest facility is a greyhound race track located as specified in s. 551.073(8), on events received from a greyhound racing permitholder located within the same market area, the tax on handle for intertrack wagering is 3.9 percent of the handle.
- POOLS.—All money or other property represented by any unclaimed, uncashed, or abandoned pari-mutuel ticket which has remained in the custody of or under the control of any permitholder authorized to conduct greyhound racing pari-mutuel pools in this state for a period of 1 year after the date the pari-mutuel ticket was issued, if the rightful owner or owners thereof have made no claim or demand for such money or other property within that 1-year period, shall, with respect to live races conducted by the permitholder, be remitted to the state pursuant to s. 551.036.

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TAX CREDITS.-

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2472	(a) Each greyhound racing permitholder shall receive in
2473	the current state fiscal year a tax credit equal to the number
2474	of live greyhound races conducted in the preceding state fiscal
2475	year multiplied by the daily license fee per race as specified
2476	in subsection (2) for the preceding state fiscal year. This tax
2477	credit applies to any tax imposed by this part or the daily
2478	license fees imposed by this part except during any charity or
2479	scholarship performances conducted pursuant to s. 551.039.
2480	(b) A greyhound racing permitholder may receive a tax
2481	credit equal to the actual amount remitted to the state in the
2482	preceding state fiscal year pursuant to subsection (6) with
2483	respect to live races. The credit may be applied against any
2484	taxes imposed under this part. Each such greyhound racing
2485	permitholder shall pay, from any source, including the proceeds
2486	from performances conducted pursuant to s. 551.039, an amount
2487	not less than 10 percent of the amount of the credit provided by
2488	this paragraph to any organization that promotes or encourages

adoption of greyhounds, provides evidence of compliance with

sterilization of greyhounds by a licensed veterinarian before

giving custody of the greyhound to the adopter. The fee for

chapter 496, and possesses a valid exemption from federal

taxation issued by the Internal Revenue Service. Such

organization must, as a condition of adoption, provide

sterilization may be included in the cost of adoption.

(c) 1. After providing written notice to the commission, a

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permitholder unable to use the full amount of the exemption provided in paragraph (8)(c) or the daily license fee credit provided in this subsection may elect once per state fiscal year, on a form provided by the department, to transfer such exemption or credit or any portion thereof to any greyhound racing permitholder that acts as a host facility to such permitholder for the purpose of intertrack wagering. Once an election to transfer such exemption or credit is filed with the commission, it may not be rescinded. The commission may not approve the transfer if:

- a. The amount of the exemption or credit or portion thereof is unavailable to the transferring permitholder; or
- b. The permitholder who is entitled to transfer the exemption or credit or who is entitled to receive the exemption or credit owes taxes to the state pursuant to a deficiency letter or administrative complaint issued by the commission.
- 2. Upon approval of the transfer by the commission, the transferred tax exemption or credit shall be effective for the first performance of the next payment period as specified in s. 551.033(1). The exemption or credit transferred to such host facility may be applied by the host facility against any taxes imposed by this part or daily license fees imposed by this part. The greyhound racing permitholder host facility to which such exemption or credit is transferred shall reimburse such permitholder the exact monetary value of such transferred exemption or credit as actually applied against the taxes and

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daily license fees of the host facility.

- 3. The department shall ensure that all transfers of exemption or credit are made in accordance with this subsection and may adopt rules to implement this section.
  - (8) TAX EXEMPTIONS.—

- (a) An admission tax under this part or chapter 212 may not be imposed on any free passes or complimentary cards issued to persons for which there is no cost to the person for admission to pari-mutuel events.
- (b) A permitholder may issue tax-free passes to its officers, officials, and employees; to other persons actually engaged in working at the facility, including accredited press representatives such as reporters and editors; and to other permitholders for the use of their officers and officials. The permitholder shall file with the department a list of all persons to whom tax-free passes are issued under this paragraph.
- (c) A permitholder shall pay no tax on handle until such time as this paragraph has resulted in a tax savings per state fiscal year of \$360,000. Thereafter, each permitholder shall pay the tax as specified in subsections (4) and (5) on all handle for the remainder of the permitholder's current race meet. For the three permitholders that conducted a full schedule of live racing in 1995 and that are closest to another state that authorizes greyhound pari-mutuel wagering, the maximum tax savings per state fiscal year shall be \$500,000. The provisions of this paragraph relating to tax exemptions do not apply to any

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2549 charity or scholarship performances conducted pursuant to s. 2550 551.039. 2551 Section 44. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.045, 2552 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 2553 551.045 Greyhound adoptions.-2554 Each greyhound racing permitholder operating a 2555 greyhound racing facility in this state shall provide for a 2556 greyhound adoption booth to be located at the facility. The 2557 greyhound adoption booth must be operated on weekends by 2558 personnel or volunteers from an organization that promotes or 2559 encourages the adoption of greyhounds and meets the requirements 2560 for such organization specified in s. 551.043. As used in this 2561 section, the term "weekend" includes the hours during which live 2562 greyhound racing is conducted on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday. 2563 Information pamphlets and application forms shall be provided to 2564 the public upon request. The kennel operator or owner shall 2565 notify the permitholder that a greyhound is available for 2566 adoption, and the permitholder shall provide information 2567 concerning the adoption of a greyhound in each race program and 2568 shall post adoption information at conspicuous locations 2569 throughout the greyhound racing facility. Any greyhound 2570 participating in a race which will be available for future 2571 adoption must be noted in the race program. The permitholder 2572 shall allow greyhounds to be walked through the track facility 2573 to publicize the greyhound adoption program. 2574 (2) In addition to the charity days authorized under s.

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551.039, a greyhound racing permitholder may fund the greyhound
adoption program by holding a charity racing day designated as
"Greyhound Adopt-A-Pet Day." All profits derived from the
operation of the charity day must be placed into a fund used to
support activities at the racing facility which promote the
adoption of greyhounds. The department may adopt rules for
administering the fund. Proceeds from the charity day authorized
in this subsection may not be used as a source of funds for the
purposes set forth in s. 551.043.

- (3) The commission may impose a penalty as provided in s. 551.0013(1)(h) for a violation of this section by a permitholder or licensee and require the permitholder or licensee to take corrective action.
- Section 45. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0511, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 551.0511 Horseracing; purse requirement; breeder and owner awards.—
- (1) The Legislature finds that the purse structure and the availability of breeder awards are important factors in attracting the entry of well-bred horses in race meets in this state, which in turn helps to produce maximum racing revenues for the state and the counties.
- (2) Each licensee conducting a horserace meet must pay from the takeout withheld on pari-mutuel pools a sum for purses in accordance with the type of race performed.
  - (3) (a) Takeout may be used for the payment of awards to

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owners of registered Florida-bred horses placing first in a claiming race, an allowance race, a maiden special race, or a stakes race in which the announced purse, exclusive of entry and starting fees and added moneys, does not exceed \$40,000.

- (b) The licensee shall determine for each qualified race the amount of the owner award for which a registered Floridabred horse will be eligible. The amount of the available owner award shall be established in the same manner in which purses are established and shall be published in the condition book for the period during which the race is to be conducted. A single award may not exceed 50 percent of the gross purse for the race won.
- (c) If the moneys generated under paragraph (a) during the meet exceed owner awards earned during the meet, the excess funds shall be held in a separate interest-bearing account, and the total interest and principal shall be used to increase the owner awards during the licensee's next meet.
- (d) Breeder awards for thoroughbred racing and harness racing authorized by ss. 551.0523(2) and 551.0542(2) may not be paid on owner awards.
- (e) This subsection governs only those owner awards paid on thoroughbred races in this state unless a written agreement is filed with the department which establishes the rate, procedures, and eligibility requirements for owner awards, including place of finish, class of race, maximum purse, and maximum award and the agreement is entered into by the licensee,

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the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association, and the association representing a majority of the racehorse owners and trainers at the permitholder's location.

(4) The department shall adopt reasonable rules to ensure the timely and accurate payment of all amounts withheld by horseracing licensees regarding the distribution of purses, owner awards, and other amounts collected for payment to owners and breeders. Each licensee that fails to pay out all moneys collected for payment to owners and breeders shall, within 10 days after the end of the meet during which the licensee underpaid, deposit an amount equal to the underpayment into a separate interest-bearing account to be distributed to owners and breeders in accordance with department rules.

Section 46. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0512, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 551.0512 Breeder awards.-

agricultural activity of breeding and training racehorses in this state. Moneys dedicated in this part for use as breeder awards and stallion awards are to be used for awards to breeders of registered Florida-bred horses winning horseraces and for similar awards to the owners of stallions who sired Florida-bred horses winning stakes races, if the stallions are registered as Florida stallions standing in this state. The awards shall be given at a uniform rate to all winners of the awards. Such awards may not be greater than 20 percent or less than 15

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2653	percent of the announced gross purse if funds are available. No
2654	less than 17 percent and no more than 40 percent, as determined
2655	by the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association,
2656	of the moneys dedicated in this part for use as breeder awards
2657	and stallion awards for thoroughbreds shall be returned pro rata
2658	to the licensees that generated the moneys for special racing
2659	awards and shall be distributed by the licensees to owners of
2660	thoroughbred horses participating in prescribed thoroughbred
2661	stakes races, nonstakes races, or both, pursuant to a written
2662	agreement establishing the rate, procedure, and eligibility
2663	requirements for such awards entered into by the licensee, the
2664	Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association, and the
2665	Florida Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association, Inc.
2666	However, the plan for the distribution by any licensee located
2667	in the area described in s. 551.073(8) shall be agreed upon by
2668	that licensee, the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners'
2669	Association, and the association representing a majority of the
2670	thoroughbred racehorse owners and trainers at that location.
2671	Awards for thoroughbred races are to be paid through the Florida
2672	Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association, and awards for
2673	standardbred races are to be paid through the Florida
2674	Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association. Among other
2675	sources specified in this part, moneys for thoroughbred breeder
2676	awards will come from the 0.955 percent of handle for
2677	thoroughbred races conducted, received, broadcast, or simulcast
2678	under this part as provided in s. 551.0523(2). The moneys for

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quarter horse and harness horse breeder awards will come from the breaks and uncashed tickets on live quarter horse and harness racing performances and 1 percent of handle on intertrack wagering. The funds for the breeder awards shall be paid to the respective breeder associations by the licensees conducting the races.

- (2) Each breeder association shall develop a plan each year that will provide for a uniform rate of payment and procedure for breeder and stallion awards. The plan for payment of breeder and stallion awards may set a cap on winnings and may limit, exclude, or defer payments on certain classes of races, such as the Florida stallion stakes races, in order to ensure that there are adequate revenues to meet the proposed uniform rate. Priority shall be placed on imposing such restrictions in lieu of allowing the uniform rate for breeder and stallion awards to be less than 15 percent of the total purse payment. The plan must provide for the maximum possible payments within revenues.
- department at least 60 days before the beginning of the payment year. The payment year may be a calendar year or any 12-month period, but once established, the payment year may not be changed except for compelling reasons. Once a plan is approved, the department may not allow the plan to be amended during the year except for the most compelling reasons.
  - (4) Funds in the breeder association special payment

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account may not be allowed to grow excessively; however, payment each year is not required to equal receipts each year. The rate each year shall be adjusted to compensate for changing revenues from year to year.

- (5) (a) The awards programs in this part are intended to encourage thoroughbred breeding and training operations to locate in this state and must be responsive to rapidly changing incentive programs in other states. To attract such operations, it is appropriate to provide greater flexibility to thoroughbred industry participants in this state so that they may design competitive awards programs.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association, as part of its annual plan, may:
- 1. Pay breeder awards on horses finishing in first, second, or third place in thoroughbred races; pay breeder awards that are greater than 20 percent and less than 15 percent of the announced gross purse; and vary the rates for breeder awards based on the place of finish, class of race, state or country in which the race took place, and state in which the stallion siring the horse was standing when the horse was conceived.
- 2. Pay stallion awards on horses finishing in first, second, or third place in thoroughbred races; pay stallion awards that are greater than 20 percent and less than 15 percent of the announced gross purse; reduce or eliminate stallion awards to enhance breeder awards or awards under subparagraph

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2731 3.; and vary the rates for stallion awards based on the place of finish, class of race, and state or country in which the race took place.

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- 3. Pay awards from the funds dedicated for breeder awards and stallion awards to owners of registered Florida-bred horses finishing in first, second, or third place in thoroughbred races in this state without regard to any awards paid pursuant to s. 551.0511(3).
- (c) Breeder awards or stallion awards under this part may not be paid on thoroughbred races taking place in other states or countries unless agreed to in writing by all thoroughbred racing permitholders in this state, the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association, and the Florida Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association, Inc.
- Section 47. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0521, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 551.0521 Thoroughbred racing; operations.—
- (1) For a thoroughbred racing permitholder, a full schedule of live events is at least 40 live regular wagering performances during the state fiscal year.
- (2) A thoroughbred racing licensee may not begin any race later than 7 p.m.
- 2753 (3) (a) Each thoroughbred racing licensee in this state

  2754 must run an average of one race per racing day in which horses

  2755 bred in this state and duly registered with the Florida

  2756 Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association have preference

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as entries over non-Florida-bred horses unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the licensee, the Florida Thoroughbred

Breeders' and Owners' Association, and the association

representing a majority of the thoroughbred racehorse owners and trainers at that location. All licensed thoroughbred tracks shall write the conditions for such races in which Florida-bred horses are preferred so as to ensure that all Florida-bred horses available for racing at such tracks are given full opportunity to run in the class of races for which they are qualified. The opportunity of running must be afforded to each class of horses in the proportion that the number of horses in such class bears to the total number of Florida-bred horses available. A track is not required to write conditions for a race to accommodate a class of horses for which a race would otherwise not be run at the track during its meet.

- (b) Each thoroughbred racing licensee in this state may run one additional race per racing day composed exclusively of Arabian horses registered with the Arabian Horse Registry of America. A thoroughbred racing licensee that elects to run one additional such race per racing day is not required to provide stables for the Arabian horses racing under this paragraph.
- (c) Each thoroughbred racing licensee in this state may run up to three additional races per racing day composed exclusively of quarter horses registered with the American Quarter Horse Association.

Section 48. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0523,

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2783 Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 551.0523 Thoroughbred racing; purses and awards.-
- 2785 (1) PURSES.—

- (a) A licensee conducting a thoroughbred race meet must pay from the takeout withheld at least 7.75 percent of all contributions to pari-mutuel pools conducted during the race meet as purses.
  - 1. In addition to the 7.75-percent minimum purse payment, licensees conducting live thoroughbred racing performances must pay as additional purses:
  - a. For performances conducted during the period beginning January 3 and ending March 16, 0.625 percent of live handle.
  - b. For performances conducted during the period beginning March 17 and ending May 22, 0.225 percent of live handle.
  - <u>c.</u> For performances conducted during the period beginning May 23 and ending January 2, 0.85 percent of live handle.
  - 2. Any thoroughbred racing licensee whose total handle on live performances during the 1991-1992 state fiscal year was not greater than \$34 million is not subject to the additional purse payment under subparagraph 1.
  - 3. A licensee authorized to conduct thoroughbred racing may withhold from the handle an additional 1 percent of exotic pools for use as owner awards and 2 percent of exotic pools for use as overnight purses. A licensee may not withhold more than 20 percent from the handle unless the licensee withholds the amounts set forth in this subsection.

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(b) An amount equal to 8.5 percent of the purse account generated through intertrack wagering and interstate simulcasting will be used for Florida owner awards as set forth in subsection (2). Any thoroughbred racing licensee with an average blended takeout that does not exceed 20 percent and with an average daily purse distribution, excluding sponsorship, entry fees, and nominations, exceeding \$225,000 is exempt from this paragraph.

(2) AWARDS.—Each horseracing licensee conducting any thoroughbred racing, including any intertrack race taken pursuant to ss. 551.073-551.075 or any interstate simulcast taken pursuant to s. 551.072(3), shall pay a sum equal to 0.955percent of all pari-mutuel pools conducted during any such race for the payment of breeder, stallion, or special racing awards as authorized in this part. This subsection also applies to all Breeder's Cup races conducted outside this state taken pursuant to s. 551.072(3). For any race originating live in this state which is broadcast out-of-state to any location at which wagers are accepted pursuant to s. 551.072(2), the host facility shall pay 3.475 percent of the gross revenue derived from such out-ofstate broadcasts as breeder, stallion, or special racing awards. The Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association may receive these payments from the licensees and make payments of awards earned. The Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association may withhold up to 10 percent of the licensee's payments under this section as a fee for administering the

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payments of awards and for general promotion of the industry.

The licensee shall remit these payments to the Florida

Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association by the 5th day of each calendar month for such sums accruing during the preceding calendar month and shall report such payments to the department as required by the department. Breeder awards authorized by this subsection may not be paid on owner awards. With the exception of the 10-percent fee, the moneys paid by licensees shall be maintained in a separate, interest-bearing account, and such payments, together with any interest earned, shall be used exclusively for the payment of breeder, stallion, or special racing awards in accordance with the following:

## (a) Breeder awards.—

- 1. The breeder of each Florida-bred thoroughbred winning a thoroughbred race is entitled to an award of up to, but not exceeding, 20 percent of the announced gross purse, including nomination fees, eligibility fees, starting fees, supplementary fees, and moneys added by the sponsor of the race.
- 2. The breeder of a Florida-bred thoroughbred is eligible to receive a breeder award if the horse is registered as a Florida-bred horse with the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association and if the Jockey Club certificate for the horse shows that it is duly registered as a Florida-bred horse as evidenced by the seal and the proper serial number assigned by the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association registry. The Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners'

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Association may charge the registrant a reasonable fee for the verification and registration.

(b) Stallion awards.-

- 1. The owner of the sire of a Florida-bred thoroughbred that wins a stakes race is entitled to a stallion award of up to 20 percent of the announced gross purse, including nomination fees, eligibility fees, starting fees, supplementary fees, and moneys added by the sponsor of the race.
- 2. The owner of the sire of a thoroughbred winning a stakes race is eligible to receive a stallion award if:
- <u>a. The stallion was registered with the Florida</u>
  Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association;
- b. The breeding of the registered Florida-bred horse occurred in this state; and
- c. The stallion is standing permanently in this state between February 1 and June 15 of each year, or, if the stallion has died, stood permanently in this state for at least 1 year immediately before its death.
- 3. If a stallion is removed from this state between
  February 1 and June 15 of any year for any reason other than for
  prescribed medical treatment approved by the Florida
  Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association, the owner of the
  stallion is not eligible to receive a stallion award for
  offspring sired before removal. However, if a removed stallion
  is returned to this state, the owner of the stallion is eligible
  to receive stallion awards, but only for those offspring sired

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2887	after the stallion returned to this state.
2888	4. The Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners'
2889	Association shall maintain a record of all of the following:
2890	a. The date the stallion arrived in this state for the
2891	first time.
2892	b. Whether the stallion permanently remained in this
2893	state.
2894	c. The location of the stallion.
2895	d. Whether the stallion is still standing in this state.
2896	e. Awards earned, received, and distributed.
2897	5. The association may charge the owner or breeder a
2898	reasonable fee for services rendered under this paragraph.
2899	(c) Special racing awards.—The owner of a thoroughbred
2900	participating in thoroughbred stakes races, nonstakes races, or
2901	both may receive a special racing award in accordance with the
2902	agreement established pursuant to s. 551.0512(1).
2903	(d) Reporting and recordkeeping
2904	1. A licensee conducting a thoroughbred race shall, within
2905	30 days after the end of the race meet during which the race is
2906	conducted, certify to the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and
2907	Owners' Association such information relating to the
2908	thoroughbred winning a stakes or other horserace at the meet as
2909	may be required to determine the eligibility for payment of
2910	breeder, stallion, and special racing awards.
2911	2. The Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' Association shall

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maintain complete records showing the starters and winners in

all races conducted at thoroughbred tracks in this state and records showing awards earned, received, and distributed. The association may charge the owner or breeder a reasonable fee for this service.

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(e) Rates and procedures. - The Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association shall annually establish a uniform rate and procedure plan for the payment of breeder and stallion awards and shall make breeder and stallion award payments in strict compliance with the established uniform rate and procedure plan. The plan may set a cap on winnings and may limit, exclude, or defer payments to certain classes of races, such as the Florida stallion stakes races, in order to ensure that there are adequate revenues to meet the proposed uniform rate. Such plan must include proposals for the general promotion of the industry. Priority shall be placed upon imposing such restrictions in lieu of allowing the uniform rate to be less than 15 percent of the total purse payment. The uniform rate and procedure plan must be approved by the commission before implementation. In the absence of an approved plan and procedure, the authorized rate for breeder and stallion awards is 15 percent of the announced gross purse for each race. Such purse must include nomination fees, eligibility fees, starting fees, supplementary fees, and moneys added by the sponsor of the race. If the funds in the account for payment of breeder and stallion awards are not sufficient to meet all earned breeder and stallion awards, those breeders and stallion owners not

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receiving payments have first call on any subsequent receipts in that or any subsequent year.

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- Owners' Association shall keep accurate records showing receipts and disbursements of such payments and shall annually file a complete report with the department showing such receipts and disbursements and the sums withheld for administration. The commission may audit the records and accounts of the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association to determine whether payments have been made to eligible breeders and stallion owners in accordance with this section.
- (3) NONCOMPLIANCE. - If the commission finds that the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association has not complied with this section, the commission may order the association to cease and desist from receiving and administering funds under this section. If the commission enters such an order, the licensee shall make the payments authorized in this section to the department for deposit into the Gaming Control Trust Fund, and any funds in the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association account shall be immediately paid to the department for deposit into the Gaming Control Trust Fund. The department shall authorize payment from these funds to any breeder or stallion owner entitled to an award that has not been previously paid by the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association in accordance with the applicable rate. Section 49. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0524,

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Florida Statutes, is created to read:

551.0524 Breeders' Cup Meet.-

- (1) Notwithstanding any provision of this part, there is created a special thoroughbred race meet designated as the "Breeders' Cup Meet." Breeders' Cup Limited shall select the Florida permitholder to conduct the Breeders' Cup Meet at its facility. Upon selection of the Florida permitholder as host for the Breeders' Cup Meet and application by the selected permitholder, the commission shall issue a license to the selected permitholder to operate the Breeders' Cup Meet. The Breeders' Cup Meet may be conducted on dates on which the selected permitholder is not otherwise authorized to conduct a race meet. The Breeders' Cup Meet shall consist of 3 days: the day on which the Breeders' Cup races are conducted, the preceding day, and the subsequent day.
- (2) The permitholder conducting the Breeders' Cup Meet may create pari-mutuel pools during the Breeders' Cup Meet by accepting pari-mutuel wagers on the thoroughbred races run during such meet.
- (3) The permitholder conducting the Breeders' Cup Meet is exempt from the payment of purses and other payments to horsemen on all on-track, intertrack, interstate, and international wagers or rights fees or payments arising therefrom for all races for which the purse is paid or supplied by Breeders' Cup Limited. However, the permitholder conducting the Breeders' Cup Meet is not exempt from breeder awards payments for on-track and

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intertrack wagers as provided in ss. 551.0542(2) and 551.074(2) for races in which the purse is paid or supplied by Breeders'

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(4) (a) Pursuant to s. 551.072(2), the permitholder conducting the Breeders' Cup Meet may transmit broadcasts of the races conducted during the Breeders' Cup Meet to locations outside of this state for wagering purposes. The commission may approve broadcasts to pari-mutuel permitholders and other betting systems authorized under the laws of any other state or country. Wagers accepted by any out-of-state pari-mutuel permitholder or betting system on any races broadcast under this section may be commingled with the pari-mutuel pools of the permitholder conducting the Breeders' Cup Meet. Payoff on national pari-mutuel pools with commingled wagers may be calculated by the permitholder's totalisator contractor at a location outside of this state. Pool amounts from wagers placed at pari-mutuel facilities or other betting systems in foreign countries before being commingled with the pari-mutuel pool of the Florida permitholder conducting the Breeders' Cup Meet shall be calculated by the totalisator contractor and transferred to the commingled pool in United States currency in cycles customarily used by the permitholder. Pool amounts from wagers placed at any foreign pari-mutuel facility or other betting system may not be commingled with a Florida pool until a determination is made by the commission that the technology used by the totalisator contractor is adequate to ensure commingled

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pools will result in the calculation of accurate payoffs to

Florida bettors. Any totalisator contractor at a location

outside of this state shall comply with s. 551.078 relating to

totalisator licensing.

- (b) The permitholder conducting the Breeders' Cup Meet may transmit broadcasts of the races conducted during the Breeders' Cup Meet to other pari-mutuel facilities located in this state for wagering purposes. However, the permitholder conducting the Breeders' Cup Meet is not required to transmit broadcasts to any pari-mutuel facility located within 25 miles of the facility at which the Breeders' Cup Meet is conducted.
- (5) The department may adopt rules necessary to facilitate the Breeders' Cup Meet as authorized in this section and may adopt or waive rules regarding the overall conduct of racing during the Breeders' Cup Meet to ensure the integrity of the races, licensing for all participants, special stabling and training requirements for foreign horses, commingling of parimutuel pools, and audit requirements for tax credits and other benefits.
- (6) This section shall prevail over any conflicting provision of this part.
- Section 50. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.053, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 3040 <u>551.053 Thoroughbred racing; taxes and fees.-</u>
- 3041 (1) REQUIREMENT TO PAY.—

3042 (a) The Legislature finds that pari-mutuel wagering at

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thoroughbred tracks in this state is an important business
enterprise, and taxes derived therefrom constitute a part of the
tax structure that funds operations of the state. Thoroughbred
racing permitholders should pay their fair share of these taxes
to the state but should not be taxed to such an extent as to
cause any racetrack that is operated under sound business
principles to be forced out of business. Due to the need to
protect the public health, safety, and welfare, the gaming laws
of the state provide for the thoroughbred industry to be highly
regulated and taxed. The state recognizes that identifiable
differences exist between thoroughbred racing permitholders
based upon their ability to operate under such regulation and
tax system and at different periods during the year.

- (b) A permitholder that conducts thoroughbred racing under this part must pay the daily license fee, the admission tax, the breaks tax, and the tax on pari-mutuel handle and is subject to all penalties and sanctions provided in s. 551.033(2).
- (2) DAILY LICENSE FEE.—Each licensed permitholder engaged in the business of conducting thoroughbred race meets shall pay to the department, for the use of the department, a daily license fee on each live or simulcast pari-mutuel event of \$100 for each thoroughbred race conducted at the licensee's racetrack. Each permitholder shall pay daily license fees not to exceed \$500 per day on any simulcast event on which such permitholder accepts wagers regardless of the number of out-of-state events taken or the number of out-of-state locations from

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which such events are taken. The daily license fees shall be remitted to the Chief Financial Officer for deposit into the Gaming Control Trust Fund.

- (3) ADMISSION TAX.—An admission tax equal to the greater of 15 percent of the admission charge for entrance to the permitholder's facility and grandstand area or 10 cents is imposed on each person attending a thoroughbred race. The permitholder is responsible for collecting the admission tax.
  - (4) TAX ON LIVE HANDLE.—

- (a) Each licensee shall pay a tax on live handle from races conducted by the licensee. The tax is imposed daily and is based on the total contributions to all pari-mutuel pools conducted during the daily live performance. If a licensee conducts more than one live performance daily, the tax is imposed on each live performance separately.
- (b) The tax on live handle for thoroughbred racing performances is 0.5 percent of the handle.
- (5) TAX ON HANDLE FROM INTERTRACK WAGERING.—If the host facility is a thoroughbred race track, the tax on handle for intertrack wagering is 2 percent of the handle with the following exceptions:
- (a) If the host facility and the guest facility are thoroughbred racing permitholders, the tax on handle for intertrack wagering is 0.5 percent of the handle.
- 3093 (b) If the guest facility is located outside the market 3094 area of the host facility and within the market area of a

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thoroughbred racing licensee currently conducting a live race meet, the tax on handle for intertrack wagering is 0.5 percent of the handle.

- (c) On rebroadcasts of simulcast thoroughbred races:
- 1. The tax on handle for intertrack wagering is 2.4 percent of the handle.
- 2. If the guest facility is a thoroughbred race track located more than 35 miles from the host facility, the host facility shall pay a tax of 0.5 percent of the handle, and shall pay to the guest facility 1.9 percent of the handle to be used by the guest facility solely for purses.
  - (6) OTHER TAXES AND FEES.—

- (a) All moneys or other property represented by any unclaimed, uncashed, or abandoned pari-mutuel ticket that has remained in the custody of or under the control of any thoroughbred racing permitholder for 1 year after the date the pari-mutuel ticket was issued, if the rightful owner or owners thereof have made no claim or demand for such money or other property within the 1-year period, shall escheat to and become the property of the state.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), uncashed tickets and breaks on live racing conducted by a thoroughbred racing licensee shall be retained by the licensee conducting the live race.
  - (7) TAX CREDITS.—
- (a) Retired jockey funds contributions.—A thoroughbred

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racing permitholder may receive a credit against taxes on live handle due for a taxable year equal to the amount of contributions it made during the taxable year directly to the Jockeys' Guild or its health and welfare fund to provide health and welfare benefits for active, disabled, and retired Florida jockeys and their dependents pursuant to reasonable rules of eligibility established by the Jockeys' Guild. A thoroughbred racing permitholder may not receive a credit greater than an amount equal to 1 percent of its paid taxes for the preceding taxable year.

## (b) Breeders' Cup Meet.-

1. A licensee located within 35 miles of the permitholder conducting the Breeders' Cup Meet may not conduct a thoroughbred race meet on any of the 3 days of the Breeders' Cup Meet. The licensees prohibited from operating during the Breeders' Cup Meet shall receive a credit against the taxes otherwise due and payable to the state under this section. The credit shall be an amount equal to the operating loss determined to have been suffered by the operating licensees as a result of not operating on the prohibited racing days but shall not exceed \$950,000. The determination of the amount to be credited shall be made by the commission upon application by the affected licensee. The tax credits provided in this paragraph shall not be available unless an operating licensee is required to close a meet consisting in part of no fewer than 10 scheduled performances in the 15 days immediately preceding or 10 scheduled performances in the 15

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days immediately after the Breeders' Cup Meet. Such tax credit shall be in lieu of any other compensation or consideration for the loss of racing days. There shall be no replacement or makeup of any lost racing days.

- 2. The permitholder conducting the Breeders' Cup Meet shall receive a credit against the taxes otherwise due and payable to the state under this section generated during the permitholder's next ensuing regular thoroughbred race meet. Such credit shall not exceed \$950,000 and shall be used by the permitholder to pay the purses offered by the permitholder during the Breeders' Cup Meet in excess of the purses that the permitholder is otherwise required by law to pay. The amount to be credited shall be determined by the commission upon application of the permitholder which is subject to audit by the department.
- 3. The permitholder conducting the Breeders' Cup Meet shall receive a credit against the taxes otherwise due and payable to the state under this section generated during the permitholder's next ensuing regular thoroughbred race meet. Such credit shall not exceed \$950,000 and shall be used by the permitholder for capital improvements and extraordinary expenses as necessary for operation of the Breeders' Cup Meet. The amount to be credited shall be determined by the commission upon application of the licensee which is subject to audit by the department.
  - 4. The tax credits provided in this paragraph may not be

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granted to or claimed by the permitholder until an audit is completed by the department. The department must complete the audit within 30 days after receipt of the necessary documentation from the permitholder to verify the permitholder's claim for tax credits. If the documentation submitted by the permitholder is incomplete or is insufficient to document the permitholder's claim for tax credits, the department may request such additional documentation as necessary to complete the audit. Upon receipt by the department of the additional documentation requested, the 30-day time limitation begins anew.

- 5. Any dispute between the commission and a permitholder regarding the tax credits authorized under this paragraph shall be determined by a hearing officer of the Division of Administrative Hearings under s. 120.57(1).
  - (8) TAX EXEMPTIONS.—

(a) Free passes.—An admission tax under this part or chapter 212 may not be imposed on any free pass or complimentary card issued to a person for which there is no cost to the person for admission to a pari-mutuel event. A licensee may issue tax-free passes to its officers, officials, and employees; to other persons actually engaged in working at the facility, including accredited press representatives such as reporters and editors; and to other permitholders for use by their officers and officials. The licensee shall file with the department a list of all persons to whom tax-free passes are issued under this paragraph.

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3199	(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section,
3200	the permitholder conducting the Breeders' Cup Meet shall pay no
3201	taxes on the handle included within the pari-mutuel pools of the
3202	permitholder during the Breeders' Cup Meet.
3203	Section 51. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0541,
3204	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
3205	551.0541 Harness racing.—
3206	(1) The Legislature finds that the operation of harness
3207	race tracks and legalized pari-mutuel betting at harness race
3208	tracks in this state will become a substantial business
3209	compatible with the best interests of the state and that the
3210	taxes derived from such enterprises will constitute an important
3211	and integral part of the tax structure of the state and
3212	counties. The Legislature further finds that the operation of
3213	harness race tracks within the state will establish and
3214	encourage the acquisition and maintenance of breeding farms for
3215	the breeding of standardbred horses used in harness races and
3216	that this exhibition sport will attract a large tourist business
3217	to the state.
3218	(2)(a) For a harness racing permitholder, a full schedule
3219	of live events is at least 100 live regular wagering
3220	performances during the state fiscal year.
3221	(b) A harness racing licensee may conduct harness racing
3222	only between the hours of 7 p.m. and 2 a.m.
3223	(3) A permitholder conducting a harness race meet must pay
3224	the daily license fee, the admission tax, the tax on breaks, and

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the tax on pari-mutuel handle provided in s. 551.0543 and is subject to all penalties and sanctions provided in s. 551.033(2).

- (4) Each licensed harness race track in the state must schedule an average of one race per racing day on which horses bred in this state and duly registered as standardbred harness horses have preference as entries over non-Florida-bred horses. All licensed harness race tracks must write the conditions for such races in which Florida-bred horses are preferred to ensure that all Florida-bred horses available for racing at such tracks are given full opportunity to perform in the class races for which they are qualified. The opportunity to perform must be afforded to each class of horses in proportion to the number of horses in such class as compared to the total number of Florida-bred horses available. However, a track is not required to write conditions for a race to accommodate a class of horses for which a race would otherwise not be scheduled at such track during its meet.
- (5) Any harness race track licensed to operate under this section may apply to the commission for a license to operate up to 50 quarter horse racing days during the summer season, which shall extend from July 1 until October 1 of each year. Such license to operate quarter horse racing for up to 50 days is in addition to the racing days and dates provided in this section for harness racing during the winter seasons and does not affect the right of such licensee to operate harness racing at the

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track as provided in this section during the winter season. All provisions of this part governing quarter horse racing not in conflict with this subsection apply to the operation of quarter horse meets authorized in this subsection. However, all quarter horse racing permitted under this subsection shall be conducted at night.

Section 52. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0542, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

551.0542 Harness races; purses and awards.—

(1) PURSES.—

- (a) A licensee conducting a harness race meet must pay to the purse pool from the takeout withheld a purse requirement of at least 8.25 percent of all contributions to pari-mutuel pools conducted during the race meet. At least 7.75 percent of the total handle shall be paid from this purse pool as purses.
- (b) An amount not to exceed 0.5 percent of the total handle on all harness races that are subject to the purse requirement of paragraph (a) must be available for use to provide medical, dental, surgical, life, funeral, or disability insurance benefits for occupational licensees who work at tracks in this state at which harness races are conducted. Such insurance benefits must be paid from the purse pool specified in paragraph (a). An annual plan for payment of insurance benefits from the purse pool, including qualifications for eligibility, must be submitted by the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association for approval to the department. An annual

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report of the implemented plan shall be submitted to the

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department. All records of the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association concerning the administration of the plan must be available for audit at the discretion of the commission to determine whether the plan has been implemented and administered as authorized. If the commission finds that the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association has not complied with this section, the commission may order the association to cease and desist from administering the plan and shall appoint the department as temporary administrator of the plan until the commission reestablishes administration of the plan with the association. AWARDS.—Each licensee conducting a harness race shall (2) pay a sum equal to the breaks on all pari-mutuel pools conducted during that race for the payment of breeder awards, stallion awards, and stallion stakes and for additional expenditures as authorized in this section. The Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association may receive these payments from licensees and make payments as authorized in this subsection. The Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association may withhold up to 10 percent of the licensee's payments under this section and under s. 551.0543(6) as a fee for administering the payments.

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Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association by the 5th day of

each calendar month for such sums accruing during the preceding

calendar month and shall report such payments to the department

The licensee shall remit these payments to the Florida

as required by the commission. With the exception of the 10percent fee for administering the payments and the use of the
moneys authorized by paragraph (g), the moneys paid by the
licensees shall be maintained in a separate, interest-bearing
account, and such payments together with any interest earned
shall be allocated for the payment of breeder awards, stallion
awards, stallion stakes, additional purses, and prizes for, and
the general promotion of owning and breeding, Florida-bred
standardbred horses. Breeder awards authorized by this
subsection may not be paid on owner awards. Payment of breeder
awards and stallion awards shall be made pursuant to the
following:

## (a) Breeder awards.-

- 1. The breeder of each Florida-bred standardbred horse that wins a harness race is entitled to an award of up to 20 percent of the announced gross purse, including nomination fees, eligibility fees, starting fees, supplementary fees, and moneys added by the sponsor of the race.
- 2. The breeder of a Florida-bred standardbred horse is eligible to receive a breeder award if the horse winning the race was registered as a Florida-bred horse with the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association and if a registration certificate under seal for the winning horse shows that the winner is duly registered as a Florida-bred horse as evidenced by the seal and proper serial number of the United States Trotting Association registry. The Florida Standardbred

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3329 Breeders and Owners Association may charge the registrant a 3330 reasonable fee for the verification and registration. 3331 (b) Stallion awards.-3332 The owner of the sire of a Florida-bred standardbred 3333 horse that wins a stakes race is entitled to a stallion award of 3334 up to 20 percent of the announced gross purse, including 3335 nomination fees, eligibility fees, starting fees, supplementary 3336 fees, and moneys added by the sponsor of the race. 3337 The owner of the sire of a standardbred horse that wins 3338 a stakes race is eligible to receive a stallion award if: 3339 The stallion is registered with the Florida 3340 Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association; 3341 The breeding of the registered Florida-bred horse 3342 occurred in this state; and 3343 The stallion is standing permanently in this state or, 3344 if the stallion has died, stood permanently in this state for at 3345 least 1 year immediately before its death. 3346 3. If a stallion is removed from this state for any reason 3347 other than prescribed medical treatment, the owner of the 3348 stallion is not eligible to receive a stallion award under any 3349 circumstances for offspring sired before removal. However, if a 3350 removed stallion is returned to this state, the owner of the 3351 stallion is eligible to receive a stallion award, but only for 3352 those offspring sired after the stallion returned to this state. 3353 4. The Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners

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Association shall maintain a record of all of the following:

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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3355 <u>a. The date the stallion arrived in this state for the</u>
3356 <u>first time.</u>
3357 b. Whether the stallion remained in this state

c. The location of the stallion.

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permanently.

- d. Whether the stallion is still standing in this state.
- e. Awards earned, received, and distributed.
- 5. The association may charge the owner, owners, or breeder a reasonable fee for services rendered under this paragraph.
  - (c) Reporting and recordkeeping.-
- 1. A licensee conducting a harness race shall, within 30 days after the end of the race meet during which the race is conducted, certify to the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association such information relating to the horse winning a stakes or other horserace at the meet as may be required to determine the eligibility for payment of breeder awards and stallion awards.
- 2. The Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners

  Association shall maintain complete records showing the starters
  and winners in all races conducted at harness horse racetracks
  in this state; shall maintain complete records showing awards
  earned, received, and distributed; and may charge the owner,
  owners, or breeder a reasonable fee for this service.
- (d) Rates and procedures.—The Florida Standardbred

  Breeders and Owners Association shall annually establish a

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3381 uniform rate and procedure plan for the payment of breeder awards, stallion awards, stallion stakes, additional purses, and 3382 3383 prizes for Florida-bred standardbred horses, and for the general 3384 promotion of owning and breeding such horses, and shall make 3385 award payments and allocations in strict compliance with the 3386 established uniform rate and procedure plan. The plan may set a 3387 cap on winnings and may limit, exclude, or defer payments to 3388 certain classes of races, such as the Florida Breeders' stakes 3389 races, in order to ensure that there are adequate revenues to 3390 meet the proposed uniform rate. Priority shall be placed on 3391 imposing such restrictions in lieu of allowing the uniform rate 3392 allocated to payment of breeder and stallion awards to be less 3393 than 10 percent of the total purse payment. The uniform rate and 3394 procedure plan must be approved by the commission before 3395 implementation. In the absence of an approved plan and 3396 procedure, the authorized rate for breeder and stallion awards 3397 is 10 percent of the announced gross purse for each race. Such 3398 purse must include nomination fees, eligibility fees, starting 3399 fees, supplementary fees, and moneys added by the sponsor of the 3400 race. If the funds in the account for payment of breeder and 3401 stallion awards are not sufficient to meet all earned breeder 3402 and stallion awards, those breeders and stallion owners not 3403 receiving payments have first call on any subsequent receipts in 3404 that or any subsequent year. 3405 (e) Reports.—The Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners 3406 Association shall keep accurate records showing receipts and

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disbursements of such payments and shall annually file a complete report with the department showing such receipts and disbursements and the sums withheld for administration. The department may audit the records and accounts of the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association to determine whether payments have been made to eligible breeders, stallion owners, and owners of Florida-bred standardbred horses in accordance with this section.

(f) Noncompliance.—If the commission finds that the

- Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association has not complied with this section, the commission may order the association to cease and desist from receiving and administering funds under this section and s. 551.0543(6). If the commission enters such an order, the permitholder shall make the payments authorized under this section and s. 551.0543(6) to the department for deposit into the Gaming Control Trust Fund, and any funds in the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association account shall be immediately paid to the department for deposit into the Gaming Control Trust Fund. The commission shall authorize payment from these funds to any breeder, stallion owner, or owner of a Florida-bred standardbred horse entitled to an award that has not been previously paid by the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association in accordance with the applicable rate.
- (g) Additional use of funds.—The board of directors of the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association may

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authorize the release of up to 25 percent of the funds available for breeder awards, stallion awards, stallion stakes, additional purses, and prizes for, and for the general promotion of owning and breeding, Florida-bred standardbred horses to be used for purses for, and promotion of, Florida-bred standardbred horses at race meets at which there is no pari-mutuel wagering unless, and to the extent that, such release would render the funds available for such awards insufficient to pay the breeder and stallion awards earned pursuant to the annual plan of the association. Any such funds so released and used for purses are not considered to be an "announced gross purse" as that term is used in paragraphs (a) and (b), and no breeder or stallion awards, stallion stakes, or owner awards are required to be paid for standardbred horses winning races in meets at which there is no pari-mutuel wagering. The amount of purses to be paid from funds so released and the meets eligible to receive such funds for purses must be approved by the board of directors of the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association. Section 53. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0543, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 551.0543 Harness racing; taxes and fees.-(1) FINDINGS.—The Legislature finds that pari-mutuel wagering at harness race tracks in this state is an important business enterprise, and taxes derived therefrom constitute a part of the tax structure that funds operations of the state.

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Harness racing permitholders should pay their fair share of

these taxes to the state but should not be taxed to such an extent as to cause any racetrack that is operated under sound business principles to be forced out of business. Due to the need to protect the public health, safety, and welfare, the gaming laws of the state provide for the harness horse industry to be highly regulated and taxed. The state recognizes that identifiable differences exist between harness racing permitholders based upon their ability to operate under such regulation and tax system.

- (2) DAILY LICENSE FEE.—Each harness racing licensee shall pay to the department, for the use of the department, a daily license fee on each live or simulcast pari-mutuel event of \$100 for each harness race conducted at the licensee's racetrack.

  Each licensee shall pay daily license fees not to exceed \$500 per day on any simulcast event on which such licensee accepts wagers regardless of the number of out-of-state events taken or the number of out-of-state locations from which such events are taken. The daily license fees shall be remitted to the Chief Financial Officer for deposit into the Gaming Control Trust Fund.
- (3) ADMISSION TAX.—An admission tax equal to the greater of 15 percent of the admission charge for entrance to the licensee's facility and grandstand area or 10 cents is imposed on each person attending a harness race. The licensee is responsible for collecting the admission tax.
  - (4) TAX ON LIVE HANDLE.—

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(a) Each licensee shall pay a tax on live handle from races conducted by the licensee. The tax is imposed daily and is based on the total contributions to all pari-mutuel pools conducted during the daily live performance. If a licensee conducts more than one live performance daily, the tax is imposed on each live performance separately.

- (b) The tax on live handle for harness racing performances is 0.5 percent of the handle.
- (5) TAX ON HANDLE FROM INTERTRACK WAGERING.—If the host facility is a harness race track, the tax on handle for intertrack wagering is 3.3 percent of the handle with the following exceptions:
- (a) If the guest facility is located outside the market area of the host facility and within the market area of a thoroughbred racing licensee currently conducting a live race meet, the tax on handle for intertrack wagering is 0.5 percent of the handle.
- (b) On rebroadcasts of simulcast harness races, the tax on handle for intertrack wagering is 1.5 percent of the handle.
- (6) ABANDONED CONTRIBUTIONS TO OR INTEREST IN PARI-MUTUEL POOLS.—
- (a) All moneys or other property represented by any unclaimed, uncashed, or abandoned pari-mutuel ticket that has remained in the custody of or under the control of any harness racing permitholder for 1 year after the date the pari-mutuel ticket was issued, if the rightful owner or owners thereof have

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made no claim or demand for such money or other property within the 1-year period, shall escheat to and become the property of the state.

- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all moneys or other property that has escheated to and become the property of the state as provided in this section and that is held by a harness racing permitholder authorized to conduct pari-mutuel pools in this state shall be paid annually by the permitholder to the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association within 60 days after the close of the race meet of the permitholder and shall be used for the payment of harness horse breeder awards, stallion awards, stallion stakes, additional purses, and prizes and for the general promotion of owning and breeding Florida-bred standardbred horses, as provided for in s. 551.0542.
  - (7) TAX EXEMPTIONS.—

- (a) An admission tax under this part or chapter 212 may not be imposed on any free pass or complimentary card issued to a person for which there is no cost to the person for admission to a pari-mutuel event.
- (b) A licensee may issue tax-free passes to its officers, officials, and employees; to other persons actually engaged in working at the facility, including accredited press representatives such as reporters and editors; and to other permitholders for use by their officers and officials. The licensee shall file with the department a list of all persons to

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3537	whom tax-free passes are issued under this paragraph.
3538	Section 54. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0551,
3539	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
3540	551.0551 Quarter horse racing; operations
3541	(1)(a) For a quarter horse racing permitholder at its
3542	facility, a full schedule of live events is:
3543	1. At least 20 live regular wagering performances during
3544	the state fiscal year if an alternative schedule of at least 20
3545	live regular wagering performances each state fiscal year is
3546	agreed upon by the permitholder and either the Florida Quarter
3547	Horse Racing Association or the horsemen's association
3548	representing the majority of the quarter horse owners and
3549	trainers at the facility and is filed with the department along
3550	with its annual date application; or
3551	2.a. During the 2010-2011 fiscal year, at least 20 regular
3552	wagering performances.
3553	b. During the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 fiscal years, at
3554	least 30 live regular wagering performances.
3555	c. During every fiscal year after the 2012-2013 fiscal
3556	year, at least 40 live regular wagering performances.
3557	(b) For a quarter horse racing licensee leasing another
3558	licensed racetrack, a full schedule of live events is at least
3559	160 live regular wagering events at the leased facility during
3560	the state fiscal year.
3561	(2) To be eligible to conduct intertrack wagering, a
3562	quarter horse racing permitholder must have conducted a full
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schedule of live events in the preceding year.

- track to any quarter horse racing licensee located within 35 miles of such track for quarter horse racing under this part. However, a quarter horse racing licensee located in a county where a referendum was conducted to authorize slot machines pursuant to s. 23, Art. X of the State Constitution is not subject to the mileage restriction if the licensee leases the track from a licensed racetrack located within such county.
- (4) Quarter horses participating in such races must be duly registered by the American Quarter Horse Association.

  Before each race, such horses must be examined and declared in fit condition by a qualified person designated by the department.
- (5) A quarter horse racing licensee may apply to the commission to substitute races of other breeds of horses that are registered with the American Paint Horse Association,

  Appaloosa Horse Club, Arabian Horse Registry of America,

  Palomino Horse Breeders of America, United States Trotting

  Association, Florida Cracker Horse Association, or Jockey Club, respectively, for no more than 50 percent of the quarter horse races during its meet.
- (6) Any nonprofit corporation organized and incorporated under the laws of this state, including, but not limited to, an agricultural cooperative marketing association, may apply for a quarter horse racing permit and may operate race meets under

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such permit if all pari-mutuel taxes and fees applicable to such racing are paid by the corporation. However, regarding its parimutuel operations, the corporation shall be considered to be a corporation for profit and is subject to taxation on all property used and profits earned in connection with these operations.

Section 55. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0552, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

551.0552 Quarter horse races; purses and awards.-

- (1) PURSES.—A licensee conducting a quarter horse race meet shall pay from the takeout withheld at least 6 percent of all contributions to pari-mutuel pools conducted during the race meet as purses.
  - (2) PROMOTIONS AND AWARDS.—

(a) Purses and prizes.—Except as provided in s. 551.056, each licensee conducting a quarter horse race meet shall pay a sum equal to the breaks plus a sum equal to 1 percent of all pari—mutuel pools conducted during that race for supplementing and augmenting purses and prizes and for the general promotion of owning and breeding racing quarter horses in this state as authorized in this section. The Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners Association may receive these payments from the licensees and make payments as authorized in this subsection. The Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners Association may withhold up to 10 percent of the licensee's payments under this section and s. 551.0553(5) as a fee for administering the

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payments. The licensee shall remit these payments to the Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners Association by the 5th day of each calendar month for such sums accruing during the preceding calendar month and shall report such payments to the department as required by the commission. With the exception of the 10-percent fee for administering the payments, the moneys paid by the licensees shall be maintained in a separate, interest-bearing account.

- (b) Use of funds.—The Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners Association shall use these funds solely for supplementing and augmenting purses and prizes and for the general promotion of owning and breeding racing quarter horses in this state and for general administration of the Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners Association in this state.
  - (c) Owner and breeder awards.-

- 1. The owner or breeder of a Florida-bred quarter horse is eligible to receive an award if the horse winning a race is registered as a Florida-bred horse with the Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners Association and if a registration certificate under seal for the winning horse shows that the winning horse was duly registered before the race as a Florida-bred horse as evidenced by the seal and proper serial number of the Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners Association registry. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may assist the association in maintaining this registry.
  - 2. The Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners

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Association may charge the registrant a reasonable fee for verification and registration.

- 3. Any person who registers unqualified horses or misrepresents information shall be denied any future participation in breeder awards, and all horses misrepresented will no longer be deemed to be Florida-bred.
  - (d) Reporting and recordkeeping.-

- 1. A licensee conducting a quarter horse race shall, within 30 days after the end of the race meet during which the race is conducted, certify to the Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners Association such information relating to the horse winning a stakes or other horserace at the meet as required to determine the eligibility for payment of breeder awards under this section.
- 2. The Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners
  Association shall maintain records showing the starters and
  winners in all quarter horse races conducted under quarter horse
  racing permits in this state and awards earned, received, and
  distributed, and it may charge the owner or breeder a reasonable
  fee for this service.
- (e) Procedures.—The Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners Association shall annually establish a plan for supplementing and augmenting purses and prizes and for the general promotion of owning and breeding Florida-bred racing quarter horses and shall make award payments and allocations in strict compliance with the annual plan. The annual plan must be

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approved by the commission before implementation. If the funds in the account for payment of purses and prizes are not sufficient to meet all purses and prizes to be awarded, those breeders and owners not receiving payments have first call on any subsequent receipts in that or any subsequent year.

- Association shall keep accurate records showing receipts and disbursements of payments made under this section and shall annually file a full and complete report to the commission showing such receipts and disbursements and the sums withheld for administration. The commission may audit the records and accounts of the Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners Association to determine whether payments have been made in accordance with this section.
- (g) Noncompliance.—If the commission finds that the Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners Association has not complied with this section, the commission may order the association to cease and desist from receiving and administering funds under this section and s. 551.0553(5). If the commission enters such an order, the licensee shall make the payments authorized in this section and s. 551.0553(5) to the department for deposit into the Gaming Control Trust Fund, and any funds in the Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners Association account shall be immediately paid to the department for deposit into the Gaming Control Trust Fund. The commission shall authorize payment from these funds to any breeder or owner of a

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3093	quarter noise entitled to an award that has not been previously
3694	paid by the Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners
3695	Association in accordance with this section.
3696	Section 56. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0553,
3697	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
3698	551.0553 Quarter horse racing; taxes and fees
3699	(1) DAILY LICENSE FEE.—Each licensed permitholder engaged
3700	in the business of conducting quarter horse race meetings shall
3701	pay to the department, for use by the department, a daily
3702	license fee on each live or simulcast pari-mutuel event of \$100
3703	for each quarter horse race conducted at the licensee's
3704	racetrack. Each licensee shall pay daily license fees not to
3705	exceed \$500 per day on any simulcast event on which such
3706	licensee accepts wagers regardless of the number of out-of-state
3707	events taken or the number of out-of-state locations from which
3708	such events are taken. The daily license fees shall be remitted
3709	to the Chief Financial Officer for deposit into the Gaming
3710	Control Trust Fund.
3711	(2) ADMISSION TAX.—An admission tax equal to the greater
3712	of 15 percent of the admission charge for entrance to the
3713	licensee's facility and grandstand area or 10 cents is imposed
3714	on each person attending a quarter horse race. The licensee is
3715	responsible for collecting the admission tax.
3716	(3) TAX ON LIVE HANDLE.—
3717	(a) Each licensee shall pay a tax on live handle from
3718	races conducted by the licensee. The tax is imposed daily and is
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based on the total contributions to all pari-mutuel pools conducted during the daily live performance. If a licensee conducts more than one live performance daily, the tax is imposed on each live performance separately.

- (b) The tax on live handle for quarter horse racing performances is 1 percent of the handle.
- (4) TAX ON HANDLE FROM INTERTRACK WAGERING.—If the host facility is a quarter horse race track, the tax on handle for intertrack wagering is 2 percent of the handle. However, if the guest facility is located outside the market area of the host facility and within the market area of a thoroughbred racing licensee currently conducting a live race meet, the tax on handle for intertrack wagering is 0.5 percent of the handle.
- (5) ABANDONED CONTRIBUTIONS TO OR INTEREST IN PARI-MUTUEL POOLS.—
- (a) All moneys or other property represented by any unclaimed, uncashed, or abandoned pari-mutuel ticket that has remained in the custody of or under the control of any quarter horse racing permitholder for 1 year after the date the parimutuel ticket was issued, if the rightful owner or owners thereof have made no claim or demand for such money or other property within the 1-year period, shall escheat to and become the property of the state.
- (b) Notwithstanding s. 551.036, all moneys or other property that has escheated to and become the property of the state as provided in this section and that is held by a quarter

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horse racing permitholder authorized to conduct pari-mutuel pools in this state shall be paid annually by the permitholder to the Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners Association within 60 days after the close of the race meet of the permitholder and shall be allocated solely for supplementing and augmenting purses and prizes and for the general promotion of owning and breeding racing quarter horses in this state, as provided for in s. 551.0552. (6) TAX EXEMPTIONS.— An admission tax under this part or chapter 212 may not be imposed on any free pass or complimentary card issued to a person for which there is no cost to the person for admission to a pari-mutuel event. (b) A licensee may issue tax-free passes to its officers, officials, and employees; to other persons actually engaged in working at the facility, including accredited press representatives such as reporters and editors; and to other permitholders for use by their officers and officials. The licensee shall file with the department a list of all persons to whom tax-free passes are issued under this paragraph. Section 57. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.056, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 551.056 Appaloosa horse races; Arabian horse races; purse requirement. (1) PROMOTIONS; APPALOOSA HORSE RACES.—

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(a) Each licensee that conducts race meets under this part

and runs Appaloosa horse races shall pay to the department a sum equal to the breaks plus a sum equal to 1 percent of the total contributions to each pari-mutuel pool conducted on each Appaloosa horse race. The payments shall be remitted to the department by the 5th day of each calendar month for sums accruing during the preceding calendar month.

- (b) The department shall deposit collections under paragraph (a) into the General Inspection Trust Fund in a special account to be known as the "Florida Appaloosa Racing Promotion Account." The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall administer the funds and adopt suitable and reasonable rules for their administration. The moneys in the Florida Appaloosa Racing Promotion Account shall be allocated solely for supplementing and augmenting purses and prizes and for the general promotion of owning and breeding racing Appaloosas in this state. The moneys may not be used to defray any expense of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services under this section.
- (2) PROMOTIONS; ARABIAN HORSE RACES.—Each licensee that conducts race meets under this part and runs Arabian horse races shall pay to the department a sum equal to the breaks plus a sum equal to 1 percent of the total contributions to each parimutuel pool conducted on each Arabian horse race. Payments shall be remitted to the department by the 5th day of each calendar month for sums accruing during the preceding calendar month.

  Section 58. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.062,

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Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 551.062 Jai alai; general provisions.—
- 3799 (1) (a) For a jai alai permitholder, a full schedule of
  3800 live events is at least 100 live performances during the state
  3801 fiscal year.
  - (b) For a jai alai permitholder that does not operate slot machines in its pari-mutuel facility, that has conducted at least 100 live performances per year for at least 10 years after December 31, 1992, and that has had handle on live jai alai games conducted at its pari-mutuel facility of less than \$4 million per state fiscal year for at least 2 consecutive years after June 30, 1992, a full schedule of live events is at least 40 live performances during the state fiscal year.
  - (c) For a jai alai permitholder that operates slot machines in its pari-mutuel facility, a full schedule of live events is at least 150 live performances during the state fiscal year.
  - (d) For a permitholder restricted by statute to certain operating periods within the year when other members of its same class of permit are authorized to operate throughout the year, a full schedule of live events shall be the specified number of live performances adjusted pro rata in accordance with the relationship between its authorized operating period and the full calendar year. The resulting specified number of live performances shall constitute the full schedule of live events for such permitholder and all other permitholders of the same

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class within 100 air miles of such permitholder.

- (2) A chief court judge must be present for each jai alai game at which pari-mutuel wagering is authorized. Chief court judges must be able to demonstrate extensive knowledge of the rules and game of jai alai and be able to meet the physical requirements of the position. The decisions of a chief court judge are final as to any incident relating to the playing of a jai alai game.
- (3) This part does not prohibit any jai alai fronton or facility from being used to conduct amateur jai alai or pelota contests or games during each fronton season by any charitable, civic, or nonprofit organization if only players other than those usually used in jai alai contests or games are permitted to play and if adults and minors may participate as players or spectators. However, during such jai alai games or contests, betting and gambling and the sale or use of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.
- (4) Every jai alai player participating in games at a licensee's jai alai facility must be certified as an eligible professional player by the International Jai Alai Players

  Association or any other players association that was recognized by the National Labor Relations Board before 1990.
- (5) A jai alai permitholder that does not operate slot machines in its pari-mutuel facility must maintain a minimum active roster of at least 16 different professional players. A jai alai permitholder that operates slot machines in its pari-

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3849 mutuel facility must maintain a minimum active roster of at 3850 least 36 different professional players. 3851 Jai alai players may not be required to perform on 3852 more than 6 consecutive calendar days. 3853 Section 551.013 allows wagering on points during a 3854 game; however, the pari-mutuel machines must be locked upon the 3855 start of the serving motion of each serve for wagers on that 3856 game. 3857 Section 59. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0622, 3858 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 3859 551.0622 Jai Alai Tournament of Champions Meet.-Notwithstanding any provision of this part, there is 3860 3861 created a special jai alai meet designated as the "Jai Alai 3862 Tournament of Champions Meet," which shall be hosted by Florida 3863 jai alai licensees selected by the National Association of Jai 3864 Alai Frontons, Inc., to conduct such meet. The meet shall 3865 consist of three qualifying performances and a final 3866 performance, each of which is conducted on a different day. Upon 3867 the selection of the Florida licensees for the meet and 3868 application by the selected licensees, the commission shall 3869 issue a license to each of the selected permitholders to operate 3870 the meet. The meet may be conducted during a season in which the licensees selected to conduct the meet are not otherwise 3871 3872 authorized to conduct a meet. Notwithstanding any provision of 3873 this section, a Florida licensee that is to conduct a 3874 performance that is a part of the Jai Alai Tournament of

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Champions Meet is not required to apply for the license for the meet if it will run during the regular season for which such licensee has a license.

- (2) Qualifying performances and the final performance of the tournament shall be held at different locations throughout the state, and the licensees selected shall be under different ownership to the extent possible.
- (3) A Jai Alai Tournament of Champions Meet may not exceed 4 days in any state fiscal year, and only one performance may be conducted on any one day of the meet. There shall be only one Jai Alai Tournament of Champions Meet in any state fiscal year.
- (4) The department may adopt rules necessary to facilitate the Jai Alai Tournament of Champions Meet as authorized in this section and may adopt rules regarding the overall conduct of the tournament to ensure the integrity of the event, licensing for participants, commingling of pari-mutuel pools, and audit requirements for tax credits and exemptions.
- (5) This section shall prevail over any conflicting provision of this part.
- Section 60. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.063, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 551.063 Jai alai; taxes and fees.-
- (1) FINDINGS.—The Legislature finds that pari-mutuel wagering at jai alai frontons in this state is an important business enterprise, and taxes derived therefrom constitute a part of the tax structure that funds operations of the state.

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Jai alai permitholders should pay their fair share of these taxes to the state but should not be taxed to such an extent as to cause any fronton that is operated under sound business principles to be forced out of business or be subjected to taxes that might cause it to operate at a loss, impair its ability to service debt or to maintain its fixed assets, or otherwise jeopardize its existence and the jobs of its employees. Due to the need to protect the public health, safety, and welfare, the gaming laws of the state provide for the jai alai industry to be highly regulated and taxed. The state recognizes that identifiable differences exist between jai alai permitholders based upon their ability to operate under such regulation and tax system.

- in the business of conducting jai alai games shall pay to the department, for the use of the department, a daily license fee on each live or simulcast pari-mutuel event of \$40 for each jai alai game conducted at the licensee's fronton. Each licensee shall pay daily license fees not to exceed \$500 per day on any simulcast event on which such licensee accepts wagers regardless of the number of out-of-state events taken or the number of out-of-state locations from which such events are taken. The daily license fees shall be remitted to the Chief Financial Officer for deposit into the Gaming Control Trust Fund.
- (3) ADMISSION TAX.—An admission tax equal to the greater of 15 percent of the admission charge for entrance to the

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3927 licensee's facility and grandstand area or 10 cents is imposed 3928 on each person attending a jai alai game. The licensee is 3929 responsible for collecting the admission tax. 3930 TAX ON LIVE HANDLE.-3931 Each licensee shall pay a tax on live handle from 3932 games conducted by the licensee. The tax is imposed daily and is 3933 based on the total contributions to all pari-mutuel pools 3934 conducted during the daily live performance. If a licensee 3935 conducts more than one live performance daily, the tax is 3936 imposed on each live performance separately. 3937 The tax on live handle for jai alai performances is 2 (b) 3938 percent of the handle. 3939 TAX ON HANDLE FROM INTERTRACK WAGERING.-If the host (5) 3940 facility is a jai alai fronton, the tax on handle for intertrack 3941 wagering is 7.1 percent of the handle with the following 3942 exceptions: If the quest facility is located outside the market 3943 3944 area of the host facility and within the market area of a 3945 thoroughbred racing licensee currently conducting a live race 3946 meet, the tax on handle for intertrack wagering is 0.5 percent 3947 of the handle. 3948 If the guest facility is a jai alai fronton located as 3949 specified in s. 551.073(8), on games received from any jai alai 3950 permitholder located within the same market area, the tax on 3951 handle for intertrack wagers is 6.1 percent.

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(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (b), if the guest facility

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is a jai alai fronton located as specified in s. 551.073(8), on games received from any jai alai permitholder located within the same market area, the tax on handle for intertrack wagers shall be 2.3 percent of the handle when the total tax on intertrack handle paid to the department by the permitholder during the current state fiscal year exceeds the total tax on intertrack handle paid to the department by the permitholder during the 1992-1993 state fiscal year.

- (d)1. Any jai alai permitholder that is prohibited under this part from operating live performances on a year-round basis may conduct intertrack wagering as a host permitholder on live jai alai games at its fronton at a tax rate of 3.3 percent of handle when the total tax on intertrack handle paid to the department by the permitholder during the current state fiscal year exceeds the total tax on intertrack handle paid to the state by the permitholder during the 1992-1993 state fiscal year.
- 2. The payment of taxes under subparagraph 1. shall be calculated and begin the day the permitholder is first entitled to the reduced rate specified in this paragraph.
  - (6) OTHER TAXES AND FEES.-

(a) All money or other property represented by any unclaimed, uncashed, or abandoned pari-mutuel ticket that has remained in the custody of or under the control of any permitholder authorized to conduct jai alai pari-mutuel pools in this state for 1 year after the date the pari-mutuel ticket was

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issued, if the rightful owners thereof have made no claim or demand for such money or other property within that 1-year period, shall, with respect to live games conducted by the permitholder, be remitted to the state pursuant to s. 551.036.

- (b)1. Each licensee conducting jai alai performances shall pay a tax equal to the breaks.
- 2. A jai alai licensee paying taxes under this section shall retain the breaks and pay an amount equal to the breaks as special prize awards, which shall be in addition to the regular contracted prize money paid to jai alai players at the permitholder's facility. Payment of the special prize money shall be made during the permitholder's current meet.
- (c) A jai alai permitholder conducting fewer than 100 live performances in any calendar year shall pay to the state the same aggregate amount of daily license fees on live jai alai games, admissions tax, and tax on live handle that it paid to the state during the most recent prior calendar year in which the jai alai permitholder conducted at least 100 live performances.
  - (7) TAX CREDITS.—

(a) A jai alai permitholder that has incurred state taxes on handle and admissions in an amount that exceeds its operating earnings in a fiscal year may credit the excess amount of the taxes against state pari-mutuel taxes due and payable during its next ensuing meets. As used in this paragraph, the term "operating earnings" means total revenues from pari-mutuel

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operations net of state taxes and fees less total expenses;
however, deductions for interest, depreciation and amortization,
payments to affiliated entities other than for reimbursement of
expenses related to pari-mutuel operations, and any increase in
an officer's or director's annual compensation above the amount
paid during calendar year 1997 are excluded from total expenses.

- (b) A jai alai permitholder may receive a tax credit equal to 25 percent of the actual amount remitted to the state in the preceding state fiscal year pursuant to paragraph (6) (a) with respect to live games. The credit may be applied against any taxes imposed under this part. Funds equal to such credit from any live jai alai games shall be paid by the permitholder to the National Association of Jai Alai Frontons to be used for the general promotion of the sport of jai alai in the state, including professional tournaments and amateur jai alai youth programs. Such youth programs must focus on benefiting children in after-school and anti-drug programs with special attention to inner-city areas.
- (c) 1. Jai Alai Tournament of Champions Meet permitholders shall also receive a credit against the taxes, otherwise due and payable under this section, generated during the permitholders' current regular meet. The credit shall be:
  - a. In the aggregate amount of \$150,000;
  - b. Prorated equally among the permitholders; and
- 4029 c. Used by the permitholders solely to supplement awards
  4030 for the performance conducted during the Jai Alai Tournament of

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4031 Champions Meet.

2. All awards shall be paid to the tournament's participating players no later than 30 days after the conclusion of the Jai Alai Tournament of Champions Meet.

- (d)1. In addition to the credit authorized in paragraph (c), Jai Alai Tournament of Champions Meet permitholders shall receive a credit against the taxes, otherwise due and payable under this section, generated during the permitholders' current regular meet, not to exceed the aggregate amount of \$150,000, which shall be prorated equally among the permitholders and used by the permitholders for such capital improvements and extraordinary expenses, including marketing expenses, necessary for the operation of the meet. The determination of the amount to be credited shall be made by the commission upon application of the permitholders.
- 2. The permitholder may receive the permitholder's prorata share of the \$150,000 tax credit provided in subparagraph

  1. without making application if appropriate documentation to substantiate the expenditures is provided to the commission within 30 days after the Jai Alai Tournament of Champions Meet.
  - (8) TAX EXEMPTIONS.—
- (a) An admission tax under this part or chapter 212 may not be imposed on any free pass or complimentary card issued to a person for which there is no cost to the person for admission to a pari-mutuel event.
  - (b) A licensee may issue tax-free passes to its officers,

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officials, and employees; to other persons actually engaged in working at the facility, including accredited press representatives such as reporters and editors; and to other permitholders for use by their officers and officials. The licensee shall file with the department a list of all persons to whom tax-free passes are issued under this paragraph.

- (c) When the live handle of a permitholder during the preceding state fiscal year was less than \$15 million, the tax shall be paid on the handle in excess of \$30,000 per performance per day.
- (d) Notwithstanding any provision of this part, each permitholder licensed to conduct performances as part of the Jai Alai Tournament of Champions Meet shall pay no taxes on handle under subsection (4) or subsection (5) for any performance conducted by such permitholder as part of the Jai Alai Tournament of Champions Meet. This paragraph applies to a maximum of four performances.
- Section 61. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.072, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 551.072 Transmission of racing and jai alai information; commingling of pari-mutuel pools.—
- (1) (a) A person who transmits racing information to any person or relays such information to any person by word of mouth, by signal, or by use of telephone, telegraph, radio, or any other means knowing that the information is used or intended to be used for illegal gambling purposes or in furtherance of

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illegal gambling commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (b) Paragraph (a) is an exercise of the police power of the state for the protection of the public welfare, health, peace, safety, and morals of the people of the state, and this section shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of such purpose.
- (2) A pari-mutuel licensee in this state may broadcast events conducted at the enclosure of the licensee to locations outside this state.
- (a) All broadcasts of horseraces to locations outside this state must comply with the Interstate Horseracing Act of 1978,

  15 U.S.C. ss. 3001 et seq.
- (b) Wagers accepted by any out-of-state pari-mutuel licensee or licensed betting system on a race broadcast under this subsection may be included in the pari-mutuel pools of the horse track in this state that broadcasts the race upon which wagers are accepted. The handle referenced in ss. 551.043(4), 551.053(4), 551.0543(4), 551.0553(3), and 551.063(4) does not include any wagers accepted by an out-of-state pari-mutuel licensee or licensed betting system, irrespective of whether such wagers are included in the pari-mutuel pools of the Florida licensee under this subsection.
- (3) A horserace licensee in this state may receive broadcasts of horseraces conducted at other horse tracks located outside this state at the racetrack enclosure of the licensee

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during its race meet.

- (a) All broadcasts of horseraces received from locations outside this state must comply with the Interstate Horseracing Act of 1978, 15 U.S.C. ss. 3001 et seq.
- (b) Wagers accepted at the horse track in this state may be included in the pari-mutuel pools of the out-of-state horse track that broadcasts the race. Notwithstanding any provision of this part, if the horse track in this state includes wagers accepted on such races in the pari-mutuel pools of the out-of-state horse track that broadcasts the race, from the amount wagered by patrons at the horse track in this state and included in the pari-mutuel pools of the out-of-state horse track, the horse track in this state shall deduct as the takeout from the amount wagered by patrons at the horse track in this state and included in the pari-mutuel pools of the out-of-state horse track a percentage equal to the percentage deducted from the amount wagered at the out-of-state racetrack as is authorized by the laws of the jurisdiction exercising regulatory authority over the out-of-state horse track.
- (c) All forms of pari-mutuel wagering are allowed on races broadcast under this section, and all money wagered by patrons on such races shall be computed as part of the total amount of money wagered at each racing performance for purposes of taxation under ss. 551.043, 551.053, 551.0543, 551.0553, and 551.063. Sections 551.0523(1)(a), 551.0542(1), and 551.0552(1) do not apply to any money wagered on races broadcast under this

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section. The takeout shall be increased by breaks and uncashed tickets for wagers on races broadcast under this section, notwithstanding any provision of this part.

- (4) A greyhound racing licensee or jai alai permitholder in this state may receive broadcasts of greyhound races or jai alai games conducted at other greyhound tracks or frontons located outside the state at the track enclosure of the licensee during its operational meeting. All forms of pari-mutuel wagering are allowed on greyhound races or jai alai games broadcast under this subsection. All money wagered by patrons on greyhound races broadcast under this subsection shall be computed in the amount of money wagered at each performance for purposes of taxation under this part.
- (5) A pari-mutuel licensee under this part may not receive broadcasts of events from outside this state except from an out-of-state pari-mutuel permitholder that holds the same type or class of pari-mutuel permit as the pari-mutuel permitholder licensed under this part that intends to receive the broadcast.
- (6) (a) A maximum of 20 percent of the total number of races on which wagers are accepted by a greyhound racing licensee may be received from locations outside this state. A licensee may not conduct fewer than eight live events on any authorized race day except as provided in this subsection. A thoroughbred racing licensee may not conduct fewer than eight live races on any race day without the written approval of the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association and the

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Florida Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association, Inc., unless it is determined by the commission that another entity represents a majority of the thoroughbred racehorse owners and trainers in the state. A harness racing licensee may conduct fewer than eight live races on any authorized race day, except that such licensee must conduct a full schedule of live racing during its race meet consisting of at least eight live races per authorized race day for at least 100 days. A harness racing licensee that, during the preceding racing season, conducted a full schedule of live racing may receive, at any time during its current race meet, full-card broadcasts of harness races conducted at harness race tracks outside this state at the harness race track of the permitholder and accept wagers on such harness races. With specific authorization from the commission for special racing events, a licensee may conduct fewer than eight live events if the licensee also broadcasts out-of-state events. The commission may not authorize more than two such exceptions a year for a licensee in any 12-month period, and those two exceptions may not be consecutive.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of this part, a harness racing licensee that accepts broadcasts of out-of-state harness races when not conducting live races must make the out-of-state signal available to all licensees eligible to conduct intertrack wagering and shall pay to guest facilities located as specified in s. 551.073(8) 50 percent of the net proceeds after taxes and fees to the out-of-state host facility on harness race wagers

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that they accept. A harness racing licensee shall pay into its purse account 50 percent of the net income retained by the licensee on wagering on the out-of-state broadcasts received pursuant to this subsection. Nine-tenths of a percent of all harness race wagering proceeds on the broadcasts received pursuant to this subsection shall be paid to the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association under s.

551.0552(2) for the purposes specified in that subsection.

- (7) A racetrack or fronton may not pay a patron for any pari-mutuel ticket purchased on any event transmitted pursuant to this section until the stewards, judges, or panel of judges or other similarly constituted body at the racetrack or fronton where the event originates confirms the event as official.
- (8) By entering and participating in a race for a purse or any other prize of any racing animal, the owner of the animal and the jockey or driver agree to accept such purse or prize as full and complete remuneration and payment, including the broadcast of such event, except as otherwise provided in this section.
- (9) The rights, privileges, or immunities granted under this section prevail over any conflicting provision to the extent that such rights, privileges, or immunities conflict with any other law or affect any order or rule of the Florida Public Service Commission relating to the regulation of public utilities and the furnishing to others of any communication, wire service, or other similar service or equipment.

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(10) The department may adopt rules necessary to facilitate commingling of pari-mutuel pools, to ensure the proper calculation of payoffs in circumstances in which different commission percentages are applicable, and to regulate distribution of net proceeds between the horse track and, in this state, the horsemen's associations.

- (11) Greyhound tracks and jai alai frontons have the same privileges as provided in this section to horse tracks, subject to rules adopted under subsection (10).
- (12) All permitholders licensed under this part have standing to enforce subsections (2) and (3) in the courts of this state.
- (13) This section does not prohibit the commingling of national pari-mutuel pools by a totalisator company that is licensed under this part. Such commingling of national pools is subject to commission review and approval and must be performed in accordance with rules adopted by the department to ensure accurate calculation and distribution of the pools.
- (14) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (3)(b) pertaining to takeout, takeouts different from those of the host facility may be used when the totalisator is programmed for net pool pricing and the host facility elects to use net pool pricing in the calculation of its pools. This subsection also applies to greyhound intertrack and simulcast wagers.
  - (15) Section 565.02(5) applies to any guest facility.
    Section 62. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.073,

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Florida Statutes, is created to read:

551.073 Intertrack wagering.-

- (1) A horseracing licensee that has conducted a full schedule of live events may, at any time, receive at its facility broadcasts of and accept wagers on horseraces conducted by horseracing permitholders licensed under this part.
- (2) Any licensed track or fronton that, in the preceding year, conducted a full schedule of live events may, at any time, receive broadcasts of any class of pari-mutuel events and accept wagers on such events conducted by any class of licensed permitholder.
- (3) If a licensee broadcasts to any licensee in this state, any licensee that is eligible to conduct intertrack wagering under ss. 551.073-551.077 may receive the broadcast and conduct intertrack wagering under this section. A host facility may require a guest facility within the market area of another licensee to accept within any week at least 60 percent of the live races that the host facility is making available regardless of whether the guest facility is operating live events. A person may not restrain or attempt to restrain any licensee that is otherwise authorized to conduct intertrack wagering from receiving the signal of any other licensee or sending its signal to any licensee.
- (4) A guest facility within the market area of an operating licensee may not take an intertrack wager on the same class of live events without the written consent of such

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operating licensee conducting the same class of live events.

- (5) A licensee within the market area of the host facility may not take an intertrack wager on the host facility without the consent of the host facility.
- events, either permitholder may accept intertrack wagers on horseraces and the same class of events, as is authorized by its permit.
- there are only three licensees, all of which are greyhound racing permitholders, if a licensee leases the facility of another permitholder for all or any portion of its live race meet pursuant to s. 551.037, such lessee may conduct intertrack wagering at its prelease permitted facility throughout the entire year, including while its live meet is being conducted at the leased facility, if such permitholder has conducted a full schedule of live racing during the preceding fiscal year at its prelease permitted facility, at a leased facility, or at both.
- (8) In any two contiguous counties of the state in which only four licensees are operating, one for thoroughbred racing, two for greyhound racing, and one for jai alai games, an

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intertrack wager may not be accepted on the same class of live events as those of any licensee within the same market area without the written consent of each such licensee conducting the same class of live events within the market area of the guest facility.

- (9) Uncashed tickets and breakage tax on intertrack wagers shall be retained by the licensee conducting the live event.
- (10) All costs of receiving broadcasts shall be borne by the guest facility, and all costs of sending broadcasts shall be borne by the host facility.
- Section 63. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.074, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 551.074 Intertrack wagering; purses; breeder awards.—If a host facility is a horse track:
- (1) A host facility racing under a thoroughbred racing permit or quarter horse racing permit shall pay as purses during its current race meet an amount equal to 7 percent of all wagers placed pursuant to s. 551.073. At the option of the host facility, up to 0.5 percent of all wagers placed pursuant to s. 551.073 may be deducted from the amount retained by the host facility for purses to supplement the awards program for owners of Florida-bred horses as specified in s. 551.0511(3). A host facility racing under a harness racing permit shall pay an amount equal to 7 percent of all wagers placed pursuant to s. 551.073 as purses during its current race meet. If a host facility underpays or overpays purses required by this part,

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then s. 551.0511 applies to the overpayment or underpayment.

(2) For all wagers placed under s. 551.073:

- (a) If the host facility is a thoroughbred race track, an amount equal to 0.75 percent of such wagers shall be paid to the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association for the payment of breeder awards.
- (b) If the host facility is a harness race track, an amount equal to 1 percent of such wagers shall be paid to the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association for the payment of breeder awards, stallion awards, stallion stakes, additional purses, and prizes for, and the general promotion of owning and breeding, Florida-bred standardbred horses.
- (c) If the host facility is a quarter horse race track, an amount equal to 1 percent of such wagers shall be paid to the Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners Association for the payment of breeder awards and general promotion.
- (3) The payment to a breeder organization shall be combined with any other amounts received by the respective breeder and owner associations as designated. Each breeder and owner association receiving such funds may withhold the same percentage specified in ss. 551.0523, 551.0542, and 551.0552 to be used for administering the payment of awards and for the general promotion of its respective industry. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the total combined amount received for thoroughbred breeder awards exceeds 15 percent of the purse required to be paid under subsection (1), the breeder

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4343	and owner association, as designated, shall submit a plan to the
4344	commission for approval which would use the excess funds in
4345	promoting the breeding industry by increasing the purse
4346	structure for Florida-bred horses. Preference shall be given to
4347	the track generating such excess.
4348	Section 64. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.075,
4349	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
4350	551.075 Intertrack wagering; guest facility payments;
4351	accounting rules
4352	(1)(a) All guest facilities receiving broadcasts of:
4353	1. Horseraces from a host facility racing under a
4354	thoroughbred racing license or quarter horse racing license are
4355	entitled to 7 percent of the total contributions to the pari-
4356	mutuel pool on wagers accepted at the guest facility.
4357	2. Greyhound races or jai alai games from a host facility
4358	other than a thoroughbred racing or harness racing licensee are
4359	entitled to at least 5 percent of the total contributions to the
4360	daily pari-mutuel pool on wagers accepted at the guest facility.
4361	3. Horseraces from a host facility racing under a harness
4362	racing license are entitled to 5 percent of the total
4363	contributions to the daily pari-mutuel pool on wagers accepted
4364	at the guest facility.
4365	(b)1. If the guest facility is a horseracing licensee that
4366	accepts intertrack wagers during its current race meet, one-half
1367	of the amount provided in this subsection and s 551 076 shall

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be paid as purses during its current race meet; or

2. If the host facility is a thoroughbred racing licensee, and the guest facility is also a thoroughbred racing licensee and accepts intertrack wagers on thoroughbred races during its current race meet, one-third of the amount provided in this subsection shall be paid as purses during its current race meet.

In addition, an amount equal to 2 percent of the intertrack handle at the guest facility shall be deducted from the purses required to be paid by the host facility and remitted by the host facility to the guest facility and paid by the guest facility as purses during its current race meet.

(c) If intertrack wagering on thoroughbred racing is taken

- (c) If intertrack wagering on thoroughbred racing is taken at any guest facility, including a thoroughbred guest facility, which is located within the market area of any thoroughbred racing licensee that is not conducting live racing, an amount equal to 2 percent of the intertrack handle at all such guest facilities, including the thoroughbred guest facility, shall be deducted from the purses otherwise required to be paid by the host facility and remitted by the host facility to the thoroughbred racing licensee that was not conducting live racing. The amount paid under this paragraph to the thoroughbred racing licensee that was not conducting live racing shall be used to pay purses during its next race meet.
- (2) For the purpose of calculating odds and payoffs and distributing pari-mutuel pools, all intertrack wagers shall be combined with the pari-mutuel pools at the host facility.

  Notwithstanding this subsection or subsection (4), a greyhound

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racing licensee may conduct intertrack wagering without combining pari-mutuel pools on not more than three races in any week, not to exceed 20 races in a year. All other provisions concerning pari-mutuel takeout and payments, including state tax payments, apply as if the pool had been combined.

- (3) All forms of pari-mutuel wagering are allowed on all wagering authorized by s. 551.073 and this section.
- (4) The takeout on all intertrack wagering shall be the same as the takeout on similar pari-mutuel pools conducted at the host facility.
- (5) The department shall adopt rules providing an expedient accounting procedure for the transfer of the parimutuel pool in order to properly account for payment of state taxes and purses and payment to the guest facility, the host facility, breeder associations, horsemen's associations, and the public.
- (6) Each host facility or guest facility conducting intertrack wagering shall annually file an audit that complies with s. 551.034 which distinguishes intertrack wagering from wagering conducted live.
- (7) A guest facility may not make any payment on a parimutuel ticket purchased on any event broadcast until the stewards, judges, or panel of judges at the host facility where the event originated confirms the event as official.
- (8) By entering and participating in a race for a purse or other prize of any racing animal, the owner of the animal and

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the jockey or driver agree to accept such purse or prize as full and complete remuneration and payment for such entry and participation, including the broadcast of such event.

- (9) A host facility that has contracted with an out-of-state horse track to broadcast live races conducted at the out-of-state horse track pursuant to s. 551.072(5) may rebroadcast simulcasts of such races to any guest facility and accept wagers thereon in the same manner as is provided in s. 551.072.
- (a) For purposes of this section, the term "net proceeds" means the amount of takeout remaining after payment of state taxes and purses, the amount paid to the out-of-state horse track, and breeder awards paid to the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' and Owners' Association and the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association, to be used as set forth in s. 551.074(2).
- (b) Notwithstanding subsection (1) and s. 551.074(1) and (2), distribution of the net proceeds that are retained by a thoroughbred racing host facility from the takeout on a simulcast race rebroadcast under this subsection shall be as follows:
  - 1. One-third shall be paid to the guest facility;
  - 2. One-third shall be retained by the host facility; and
- 3. One-third shall be paid by the host facility as purses at the host facility.
- 4445 (c) All guest facilities, other than thoroughbred racing
  4446 licensees, receiving wagers on simulcast horseraces rebroadcast

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from a thoroughbred racing host facility are subject to the distribution of net proceeds specified in paragraph (b) unless the host facility and guest facility licensees and the recognized horseman's group agree by contract to a different distribution of their respective portions of the proceeds.

- where there are only two permits, one for greyhound racing and one for jai alai, may accept wagers on rebroadcasts of simulcast thoroughbred races from an in-state thoroughbred racing licensee and is not subject to paragraph (b) if the thoroughbred racing licensee is both conducting live races and accepting wagers on out-of-state horseraces. In such case, the guest licensee is entitled to 45 percent of the net proceeds on wagers accepted at the guest facility. Of the remaining net proceeds, one-half shall be retained by the host facility and one-half shall be paid by the host facility as purses at the host facility.
- (e) Notwithstanding subsection (1) and s. 551.074(1) and (2), the proceeds that are retained by a harness racing host facility from the takeout on a race broadcast under this subsection shall be distributed as follows:
- 1. Of the total intertrack handle on the broadcast, 1 percent shall be deducted from the proceeds and paid to the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association to be used as set forth in s. 551.074(2).
- 2. After the deduction under subparagraph 1., one-third of the proceeds shall be paid to the guest facility, one-third

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shall be retained by the host facility, and one-third shall be paid by the host facility as purses at the host facility.

- where there are only two permits, one for greyhound racing and one for jai alai, may accept wagers on rebroadcasts of simulcast harness races from an in-state harness racing licensee and is not subject to paragraph (b) if the harness racing licensee is conducting live races. In such case, the guest licensee is entitled to 45 percent of the net proceeds on wagers accepted at the guest facility. Of the remaining net proceeds, one-half shall be retained by the host facility and one-half shall be paid by the host facility as purses at the host facility.
- (g)1. A thoroughbred racing licensee that accepts wagers on a simulcast signal must make the signal available to any licensee that is eligible to conduct intertrack wagering under ss. 551.073-551.077. A licensee licensed under s. 551.077 which receives the rebroadcast after 6 p.m. may accept wagers on such rebroadcast simulcast signals for a number of performances not exceeding that which constitutes a full schedule of live races for a quarter horse racing permitholder pursuant to s. 551.0551, notwithstanding any provision of this part, except that the restrictions provided in s. 551.077(1) apply to wagers on such rebroadcast simulcast signals.
- 2. A thoroughbred licensee is not required to continue to rebroadcast a simulcast signal to any in-state permitholder if the average per performance gross receipts returned to the host

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4499 licensee over the preceding 30-day period were less than \$100. 4500 Subject to s. 551.073(4), as a condition of receiving 4501 rebroadcasts of thoroughbred simulcast signals under this 4502 paragraph, a guest licensee must accept intertrack wagers on all 4503 live races conducted by all then-operating thoroughbred racing 4504 licensees. 4505 (10) All events conducted at a permitholder's facility, 4506 all broadcasts of such events, and all related broadcast rights 4507 are owned by the permitholder at whose facility such events are 4508 conducted and are the permitholder's property as defined in s. 812.012(4). Transmission, reception of a transmission, 4509 4510 exhibition, use, or other appropriation of such events, 4511 broadcasts of such events, or related broadcast rights without 4512 the written consent of the permitholder is theft of such 4513 property under s. 812.014, and, in addition to the penal 4514 sanctions contained in s. 812.014, the permitholder may avail 4515 itself of the civil remedies specified in ss. 772.104, 772.11, 4516 and 812.035 in addition to any other remedies available under 4517 applicable state or federal law. 4518 To the extent that any rights, privileges, or (11)4519 immunities granted to pari-mutuel permitholders in this section 4520 conflict with any provision of any other law or affect any order 4521 or rule of the Florida Public Service Commission relating to the 4522 regulation of public utilities and the furnishing to others of 4523 any communication, wire service, or other similar service or equipment, the rights, privileges, and immunities granted under 4524

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4525 this section prevail over such conflicting provision. 4526 Section 65. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.076, 4527 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 4528 551.076 Surcharge; supplement payments.-4529 SURCHARGE ON INTERTRACK POOL.-4530 Any quest facility that accepts intertrack wagers may (a) 4531 collect and retain a surcharge on any intertrack pool in an 4532 amount not to exceed 3 percent of each winning pari-mutuel 4533 ticket cashed. 4534 (b) A thoroughbred racing licensee that accepts wagers on 4535 out-of-state races may impose a surcharge on each winning ticket, or interstate pool, on such out-of-state race in an 4536 4537 amount not to exceed 5 percent of each winning pari-mutuel 4538 winning ticket cashed. If a licensee rebroadcasts such signal 4539 and elects to impose a surcharge, the surcharge shall be imposed 4540 on any winning ticket at any quest facility at the same rate as 4541 the surcharge on wagers accepted at its own facility. The 4542 proceeds from the surcharge shall be distributed as follows: 4543 1. If the wager is made at the host facility, one-half of 4544 the proceeds shall be retained by the host licensee and one-half 4545 shall be paid as purses at the host facility. 4546 2. If the wager is made at a guest facility, one-half of 4547 the proceeds shall be retained by the guest licensee, one-4548 quarter shall be paid to the host licensee, and one-quarter 4549 shall be paid as purses at the host facility. 4550 (c) Any surcharge taken under this subsection must be

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4551 calculated after breakage is deducted from the wagering pool. 4552 (2) SUPPLEMENTAL PAYMENTS BY HARNESS RACING HOST 4553 FACILITY.—A harness racing permitholder host facility may pay 4554 any guest facility that receives broadcasts and accepts wagers 4555 on races from the host facility an additional percentage of the 4556 total contribution to the pari-mutuel pool on wagers accepted at 4557 that quest facility as a supplement to the payment authorized in s. 551.075. A harness racing permitholder host facility that 4558 4559 supplements payments to a guest facility may reduce the account 4560 available for payment of purses during its current race meet by 4561 50 percent of the supplemental amount paid to the guest 4562 facility, but the total reduction may not exceed 1 percent of 4563 the intertrack wagers placed on races that are part of the 4564 regular ontrack program of the host facility during its current 4565 race meet pursuant to s. 551.073. Section 66. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.077, 4566 4567 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 4568 551.077 Limited intertrack wagering license.—In 4569 recognition of the economic importance of the thoroughbred 4570 breeding industry to this state, its positive impact on tourism, 4571 and the importance of a permanent thoroughbred sales facility as 4572 a key focal point for the activities of the industry, a limited 4573 license to conduct intertrack wagering is established to ensure 4574 the continued viability and public interest in thoroughbred 4575 breeding in Florida. 4576 (1) (a) Upon application to the commission on or before

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4577 January 31 of each year, a person who is licensed to conduct 4578 public sales of thoroughbred horses under s. 535.01 and who has conducted thoroughbred horse sales for at least 8 days at a 4579 4580 permanent sales facility in this state for at least 3 4581 consecutive years may be issued a license, subject to the 4582 conditions specified in this section and department rule, to 4583 conduct intertrack wagering at such a permanent sales facility. 4584 (b) Only one license may be issued under this subsection, 4585 and the license may not be issued for a facility located within 4586 50 miles of any for-profit thoroughbred racing licensee's track. 4587 (2) If more than one application is submitted for such 4588 license, the commission shall determine which applicant is 4589 granted the license. In making its determination, the commission 4590 shall grant the license to the applicant demonstrating superior 4591 capabilities, as measured by the length of time the applicant 4592 has been conducting thoroughbred horse sales within this state 4593 or elsewhere, the applicant's total volume of thoroughbred horse 4594 sales within this state or elsewhere, the length of time the 4595 applicant has maintained a permanent thoroughbred sales facility 4596 in this state, and the quality of the facility. 4597 The applicant must comply with ss. 551.0321(2), (3) 551.034, and 551.029. 4598 4599 The licensee shall be considered a guest facility 4600 under this part. Section 67. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.078, 4601 4602 Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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551.078 Totalisator licensing.-4604 (1) A totalisator may not be operated at a pari-mutuel 4605 facility in this state, or at a facility located in or out of 4606 this state which is used as the primary totalisator for an event 4607 conducted in this state, unless the totalisator company

4608 possesses a business license issued by the department.

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- (2) (a) Each totalisator company must apply to the department for an annual business license. The application must include such information as the department by rule requires.
- As a part of its license application, each totalisator (b) company must agree in writing to pay to the department an amount equal to the loss of any state revenues due to missed or canceled events or performances due to acts of the totalisator company or its agents or employees or failures of the totalisator system, except for circumstances beyond the control of the totalisator company or agent or employee, as determined by the commission.
- Each totalisator company must file with the department a performance bond, acceptable to the department, in the sum of \$250,000 issued by a surety approved by the department or must file acceptable proof of insurance in the amount of \$250,000 to insure the state against such a revenue loss.
- If there is a loss of state tax revenues, the department shall determine:
- 4627 1. The estimated revenue lost as a result of missed or 4628 canceled events or performances;

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2. The number of events or performances which is practicable for the permitholder to conduct in an attempt to mitigate the revenue loss; and

- 3. The amount of the revenue loss that the makeup events or performances will not recover and for which the totalisator company is liable.
- (e) Upon making the determinations under paragraph (d), the department shall issue to the totalisator company and to the affected permitholder an order setting forth the determinations of the department.
- (f) If the order is contested by the totalisator company or any affected permitholder, chapter 120 applies. If the totalisator company contests the order on the grounds that the revenue loss was due to circumstances beyond its control, the totalisator company has the burden of proving that circumstances were in fact beyond its control. For purposes of this paragraph, strikes and acts of God are beyond the control of the totalisator company.
- (g) Upon the failure of the totalisator company to make the payment found to be due the state, the department may cause the forfeiture of the bond or may proceed against the insurance contract, and the proceeds of the bond or contract shall be deposited into the Gaming Control Trust Fund. If the bond was not posted or insurance was not obtained, the department may proceed against any assets of the totalisator company to collect the amounts due under this subsection.

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4655	(3) If the applicant meets the requirements of this
4656	section and of the department rules and pays the license fee,
4657	the department shall issue the license.
4658	(4) Each totalisator company shall conduct operations in
4659	accordance with rules adopted by the department in such form,
4660	content, and frequency as the department by rule determines.
4661	(5) The department and its representatives may enter and
4662	inspect any area of the premises of a licensed totalisator
4663	company, and may examine totalisator records, during the
4664	licensee's regular business or operating hours.
4665	Section 68. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.082,
4666	Florida Statutes, is created to read:
4667	551.082 Minors' attendance at pari-mutuel performances;
4668	restrictions
4669	(1) A minor, when accompanied by one or both parents or by
4670	her or his legal guardian, may attend pari-mutuel performances
4671	under the conditions and at the times specified by each
4672	permitholder conducting the pari-mutuel performance.
4673	(2) A person under the age of 18 may not place a wager at
4674	any pari-mutuel performance.
4675	(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), a minor may
4676	be employed at a pari-mutuel facility except in a position

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operator, or other licensed person employed in the kennel

(4) A minor child of a licensed greyhound trainer, kennel

directly involving wagering or alcoholic beverages or except as

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otherwise prohibited by law.

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compound areas may be granted access to kennel compound areas

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without being licensed if the minor is in no way employed at the facility and only when the minor is under the direct supervision of her or his parent or legal guardian. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0921, Section 69. Florida Statutes, is created to read: 551.0921 Use of controlled substances or alcohol prohibited; testing of certain occupational licensees .-(1) The use of a controlled substance as defined in chapter 893 or of alcohol by any occupational licensees officiating at or participating in an event is prohibited. (2)(a) An occupational licensee, by applying for and holding such license, is deemed to have given consent to submit to an approved chemical test of her or his breath for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the person's blood and to a urine or blood test for the purpose of detecting

the presence of a controlled substance. Such tests shall be conducted only upon reasonable cause that a violation has occurred as determined by the stewards at a horserace meeting or the judges or board of judges at a greyhound track or jai alai

4701 meet. Failure to submit to such test may result in a suspension 4702 of the person's occupational license for 10 days or until this

4703 section has been complied with, whichever is longer.

1. If at the time of the test the person's blood contained

0.05 percent or less by weight of alcohol, the person is

presumed not to have been under the influence of alcoholic

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beverages to the extent that the person's normal faculties were impaired, and no action may be taken by the stewards, judges, or board of judges or the commission.

- 2. If at the time of the test the person's blood contained more than 0.05 percent but less than 0.08 percent by weight of alcohol, it may not be presumed that the person was under the influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that the person's faculties were impaired. In this instance, the stewards, judges, or board of judges may consider that fact in determining whether the person will be allowed to officiate or participate in a given event.
- 3. If at the time of the test the person's blood contained 0.08 percent or more by weight of alcohol, this fact is prima facie evidence that the person was under the influence of alcoholic beverages to the extent that the person's normal faculties were impaired, and the stewards or judges may take action as specified in this section, but the person may not officiate at or participate in any event on the day of such test.
- (b) All tests relating to alcohol must be performed in a manner identical or substantially similar to the provisions of s. 316.1934 and rules adopted pursuant to that section. After a test of the urine or blood to determine the presence of a controlled substance as defined in chapter 893, if a controlled substance is found to exist, the stewards, judges, or board of judges may take such action as is permitted in this section.

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(3) (a) For the first violation of subsection (2), the stewards, judges, or board of judges may suspend a licensee for up to 10 days or, in lieu of suspension, may impose a civil fine of up to \$500.

- (b) For a second violation of subsection (2) within 1 year after the first violation, the stewards, judges, or board of judges may suspend a licensee for up to 30 days and, in addition to or in lieu of suspension, may impose a civil fine of up to \$2,000.
- (c) In lieu of or in addition to the penalties prescribed under paragraph (a) for a first offense or paragraph (b) for a second offense, the stewards, judges, or board of judges may require the licensee to participate in a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program and to be retested.
- (d) If the second violation occurred within 1 year after the first violation, upon the finding of a third violation of this section within 1 year after the second violation, the stewards, judges, or board of judges may suspend the licensee for up to 120 days, and the stewards, judges, or board of judges shall forward the results of the tests under paragraphs (a) and (b) and this violation to the commission. In addition to the action taken by the stewards, judges, or board of judges, the commission, after a hearing, may deny, suspend, or revoke the occupational license of the licensee and may impose a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 in addition to or in lieu of a suspension or revocation. The commission shall have no authority

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over the enforcement of this section until a licensee commits a third violation within 2 years after the first violation.

- (4) Section 120.80(4)(a) applies to all actions taken by the stewards, judges, or board of judges pursuant to this section without regard to the limitation imposed in that section.
- of controlled or chemical substances that are prescribed as part of the care and treatment of a disease or injury by a practitioner licensed under chapter 458, chapter 459, part I of chapter 464, or chapter 466.
- (6) It is the intent of the Legislature to protect the health, safety, and welfare of those officiating at or participating in an event. Therefore, evidence of any test or actions taken by the stewards, judges, or board of judges or the commission under this section is inadmissible in court for criminal prosecution. However, this subsection does not prohibit any person so authorized from pursuing an independent investigation as a result of a ruling made by the stewards, judges, board of judges, or commission.

Section 70. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0922, 4780 Florida Statutes, is created to read:

551.0922 Authority of stewards, judges, panel of judges, or player's manager to impose penalties against occupational licensees; disposition of funds collected.—

(1) The stewards at a horse track; the judges at a

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greyhound track; or the judges, a panel of judges, or a player's 4785 4786 manager at a jai alai fronton may impose a civil penalty against 4787 any occupational licensee for violation of the pari-mutuel laws 4788 or any rule adopted by the department. The penalty may not 4789 exceed \$1,000 for each count or separate offense or exceed 60 4790 days of suspension for each count or separate offense. 4791 (2) All penalties imposed and collected pursuant to this 4792 section at each pari-mutuel facility shall be deposited into a 4793 board of relief fund established by the pari-mutuel 4794 permitholder. Each association shall name a board of relief 4795 composed of three of its officers, with the general manager of 4796 the permitholder being the ex officio treasurer of such board. 4797 Moneys deposited into the board of relief fund shall be 4798 disbursed by the board for the specific purpose of aiding 4799 occupational licensees and their immediate family members at 4800 each pari-mutuel facility. 4801 Section 71. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.093, 4802 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 4803 551.093 Racing animals under certain conditions 4804 prohibited; penalties; exceptions.-4805 Racing an animal that has been administered any (1)(a) 4806 drug, medication, stimulant, depressant, hypnotic, narcotic, 4807 local anesthetic, or drug-masking agent is prohibited. A person 4808 may not administer or cause to be administered any drug,

anesthetic, or drug-masking agent to an animal which will result

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medication, stimulant, depressant, hypnotic, narcotic, local

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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in a positive test for such substance based on samples taken from the animal immediately before or immediately after racing that animal. Test results and the identities of animals being tested and of their trainers and owners of record are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution for 10 days after testing of all samples collected on a particular day has been completed and any positive test results derived from such samples have been reported to the executive director of the department or administrative action has begun.

- (b) A race-day specimen may not contain a level of a naturally occurring substance which exceeds normal physiological concentrations. The department may adopt rules that specify normal physiological concentrations of naturally occurring substances in the natural untreated animal and rules that specify acceptable levels of environmental contaminants and trace levels of substances in test samples.
- (c) The finding of a prohibited substance in a race-day specimen constitutes prima facie evidence that the substance was administered and was carried in the body of the animal while participating in the race.
- (2) The department may take administrative action against an occupational licensee responsible under department rule for the condition of an animal that has been medicated or drugged in violation of this section.
  - (3) (a) Upon the finding of a violation of this section,

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the department may:

- 1. Revoke or suspend the license or permit of the violator or deny a license or permit to the violator;
- 2. Impose a fine against the violator in an amount not exceeding \$5,000;
- 3. Require the full or partial return of the purse, sweepstakes, and trophy of the race at issue; or
- 4. Impose any combination of the penalties in subparagraphs 1.-3.
- (b) Notwithstanding chapter 120, the department may summarily suspend the license of an occupational licensee responsible under this section or department rule for the condition of a race animal if the department laboratory reports the presence of a prohibited substance in the animal or its blood, urine, saliva, or any other bodily fluid, either before a race in which the animal is entered or after a race the animal has run.
- (c) If an occupational licensee is summarily suspended under this section, the department shall offer the licensee a postsuspension hearing within 72 hours, at which the department shall produce the laboratory report and documentation that, on its face, establishes the responsibility of the occupational licensee. Upon production of the documentation, the occupational licensee has the burden of proving his or her lack of responsibility.
  - (d) Any proceeding for administrative action against a

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licensee or permitholder, other than a proceeding under paragraph (c), shall be conducted in compliance with chapter 120.

(b)

- (e) The finding of a violation of this section does not prohibit a prosecution for any criminal act committed.
- (4) A prosecution brought under this section must begin within 2 years after the violation was committed. Service of an administrative complaint marks the beginning of administrative action.
- (5) The department shall implement a split-sample procedure for testing animals under this section.
- (a) Upon finding a positive drug test result, the department shall notify the owner or trainer of the results. The owner may request that each urine and blood sample be split into a primary sample and a secondary sample, which must be accomplished in the laboratory under rules approved by the commission. Custody of both samples must remain with the department. However, upon request by the affected trainer or owner of the animal from which the sample was obtained, the department shall send the secondary sample to an approved independent laboratory for analysis. The department shall establish standards and rules for uniform enforcement and shall maintain a list of at least five approved independent laboratories from which an owner or trainer shall select in the event that a sample tests positive.

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If the state laboratory's findings are not confirmed

by the independent laboratory, further administrative or disciplinary action under this section may not be pursued. The department may adopt rules identifying substances that diminish in a blood or urine sample due to passage of time and that must be taken into account in applying this section.

- (c) If the independent laboratory confirms the state laboratory's positive result or if there is an insufficient quantity of the secondary sample for confirmation of the state laboratory's positive result, the department may begin administrative proceedings under this part and consistent with chapter 120.
- (d) For purposes of this subsection, the department shall in good faith attempt to obtain a sufficient quantity of the test fluid to allow both a primary test and a secondary test to be conducted.
- (6) (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that animals that participate in races in this state on which pari-mutuel wagering is conducted and animals that are bred and trained in this state for racing be treated humanely, both on and off racetracks, throughout the lives of the animals.
- (b) The department shall, by rule, establish the procedures for euthanizing greyhounds. However, a greyhound may not be put to death by any means other than by lethal injection of the drug sodium pentobarbital. A greyhound may not be removed from this state for the purpose of being destroyed.
  - (c) An occupational licensee may not train a greyhound

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using live or dead animals. A greyhound may not be taken from this state for the purpose of being trained through the use of live or dead animals.

- (d) Any act committed by any licensee that would constitute cruelty to animals as defined in s. 828.02 involving any animal is a violation of this part. Imposition of any penalty by the department for violation of this part or any rule adopted by the department pursuant to this part does not prohibit a criminal prosecution for cruelty to animals.
- (e) The department may inspect any area at a pari-mutuel facility where racing animals are raced, trained, housed, or maintained, including any areas where food, medications, or other supplies are kept, to ensure the humane treatment of racing animals and compliance with this part and the rules of the department.
- (7) (a) Medication may not be administered to an animal within 24 hours before the officially scheduled post time of a race in which the animal is participating except as provided for in this section. The department shall, by rule:
- 1. Establish conditions for the use of furosemide to treat exercise-induced pulmonary hemorrhage.
- 2. Establish conditions for the use of prednisolone sodium succinate. Furosemide or prednisolone sodium succinate may not be administered to an animal within 4 hours before the officially scheduled post time for the race.
  - 3. Establish conditions for the use of phenylbutazone and

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synthetic corticosteroids. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., phenylbutazone and synthetic corticosteroids may not be given to an animal within 24 hours before the officially scheduled post time of a race. Oral corticosteroids are prohibited unless prescribed by a licensed veterinarian and reported to the department on forms prescribed by the department.

- 4. Establish acceptable levels of allowed medications and identify the appropriate biological specimens by which the administration of such medication is monitored.
- (b) This section does not prohibit the use of vitamins, minerals, or naturally occurring substances in an amount that does not exceed the normal physiological concentration in a race-day specimen.
- (8) (a) Medication may not be administered to an animal within 24 hours before the officially scheduled post time of the race except as provided in this section.
- (b) If the department first determines that the use of furosemide, phenylbutazone, or prednisolone sodium succinate in horses is in the best interest of racing, the department may adopt rules allowing such use, but the rules must specify the conditions for such use. A rule may not allow the administration of furosemide or prednisolone sodium succinate within 4 hours before the officially scheduled post time for the race. A rule may not allow the administration of phenylbutazone or any other synthetic corticosteroid within 24 hours before the officially

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scheduled post time for the race. Any administration of

synthetic corticosteroids is limited to parenteral routes. Oral

administration of synthetic corticosteroids is expressly

prohibited. If this paragraph is unconstitutional, it is

severable from the remainder of this section.

- (9) (a) The department may conduct a postmortem examination of any animal that is injured while in training or in competition at a permitted racetrack and that subsequently expires or is destroyed. The department may conduct a postmortem examination of any animal that expires while housed at a permitted racetrack, association compound, or licensed kennel or farm. Trainers and owners must comply with this paragraph as a condition of licensure.
- (a), the department may take possession of the animal for postmortem examination. The department may submit blood, urine, other bodily fluid specimens, or other tissue specimens collected during a postmortem examination for testing by the department laboratory or its designee. Upon completion of the postmortem examination, the carcass must be returned to the owner or disposed of at the owner's option.
- (10) The presence in an animal of a prohibited substance that breaks down during a race, found by the department laboratory in a bodily fluid specimen collected during the postmortem examination of the animal, constitutes a violation of this section.

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(11) The cost of postmortem examinations, testing, and disposal shall be borne by the department.

- (12) Except as specifically modified by statute or by rule of the department, the Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances, revised February 14, 1995, as promulgated by the Association of Racing Commissioners International, Inc., is adopted by reference as the uniform classification system for class IV and V medications.
- chromatography (TLC) screening process to test for the presence of class IV and V medications in samples taken from racehorses except when thresholds of a class IV or class V medication have been established and are enforced by rule. Once a sample has been identified as suspicious for a class IV or class V medication by the TLC screening process, the sample shall be sent for confirmation by and through additional testing methods. All other medications not classified by rule as a class IV or class V medication shall be subject to all forms of testing available to the department.
- (14) The department may implement by rule medication levels recommended by the University of Florida College of Veterinary Medicine developed pursuant to an agreement between the department and the University of Florida College of Veterinary Medicine. The University of Florida College of Veterinary Medicine may provide written notification to the department that it has completed research or review on a

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particular drug pursuant to the agreement and when the College

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of Veterinary Medicine has completed a final report of its 5020 5021 findings, conclusions, and recommendations to the department. 5022 The testing medium for phenylbutazone in horses shall 5023 be serum, and the department may collect up to six full 15-5024 milliliter blood tubes for each horse being sampled. 5025 The department shall adopt rules to implement this 5026 section. The rules may include a classification system for 5027 prohibited substances and a corresponding penalty schedule for 5028 violations. Section 72. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0941, 5029 5030 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 5031 551.0941 Penalty for conducting unauthorized race.—Every 5032 horserace or greyhound race conducted for any stake, purse, 5033 prize, or premium, except as allowed by this part, is prohibited 5034 and declared to be a public nuisance, and a person who conducts, 5035 attempts to conduct, or assists in the conduct or attempted 5036 conduct of horseracing or greyhound racing in this state in 5037 violation of this part commits a misdemeanor of the second 5038 degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 5039 Section 73. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0942, 5040 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 5041 551.0942 Conspiring to prearrange result of an event; 5042 using medication or drugs on horse or greyhound; penalty.-5043 (1) Any person who influences or conspires with an owner, 5044 jockey, groom, or other person associated with or interested in

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any stable, kennel, or event to prearrange or predetermine the results of an event involving a horse, greyhound, or jai alai player commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. (2) Any person who attempts to affect the outcome of a horse race or greyhound race by unlawfully administering medication or drugs to a race animal or by administering prohibited medication or drugs to a race animal or who conspires to administer or attempt to administer such medication or drugs commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Section 74. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0943, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 551.0943 Obtaining goods or services with intent to defraud.-(1) Any owner, trainer, or custodian of any horse or greyhound being used, or being bred, raised, or trained to be

- (1) Any owner, trainer, or custodian of any horse or greyhound being used, or being bred, raised, or trained to be used, in racing at a pari-mutuel facility who obtains food, drugs, transportation, veterinary services, or supplies for the use or benefit of the horse or greyhound with intent to defraud the person from whom the food, drugs, transportation, veterinary services, or supplies are obtained commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (2) In a prosecution under this section, proof that the food, drugs, transportation, veterinary services, or supplies

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5071 had been furnished and not paid for, and that the owner, 5072 trainer, or custodian of the horse or greyhound was removing or 5073 attempting to remove any horse or greyhound from the state and 5074 beyond the jurisdiction of the courts of this state, is prima 5075 facie evidence of intent to defraud under this section. 5076 Section 75. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.0944, 5077 Florida Statutes, is created to read: 5078 551.0944 Bookmaking on the grounds of a permitholder; 5079 duties of employees.-5080 Any person who engages in bookmaking, as defined in s. 5081 849.25, on the grounds or property of a permitholder of a horse 5082 or greyhound track or jai alai fronton commits a felony of the 5083 third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, 5084 or s. 775.084. A second or subsequent violation under this 5085 subsection is a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. 5086 5087 Notwithstanding s. 948.01, a person convicted under this 5088 subsection may not have adjudication of guilt suspended, 5089 deferred, or withheld. 5090 A person convicted of bookmaking in this state or any 5091 other state of the United States or any foreign country shall be 5092 denied admittance to and may not attend any racetrack or fronton 5093 in this state during its racing seasons or operating dates, 5094 including any practice or preparation days, for 2 years after 5095 the date of conviction or the date of final appeal. After the 5096 period of ineligibility expires, the executive director of the

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department may authorize admittance of such person after a hearing on the matter. Any such person who knowingly violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- is being violated and such activities are witnessed by or are common knowledge of any track or fronton employee, that employee shall bring the activities of the person to the immediate attention of the permitholder or manager, or her or his designee, who shall notify a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction. Willful failure on the part of any track or fronton employee to comply with this subsection is a ground for the department to suspend or revoke that employee's occupational license.
- (4) Each permitholder shall display, in conspicuous places at its track or fronton and in all race and jai alai daily programs, a warning to all patrons concerning the prohibition and penalties of bookmaking contained in this section and s.

  849.25. The department shall adopt rules concerning the uniform size of all warnings and the number of placements throughout a track or fronton. Failure on the part of the permitholder to display such warnings may result in the imposition of a \$500 fine by the department for each offense.
- (5) The prohibition of and penalties for bookmaking contained in this section do not apply to a person attending a track or fronton, or employed by a track or fronton, who places

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5123 a bet through the legalized pari-mutuel pool for another person 5124 if such service is rendered gratuitously and without fee or 5125 other reward. 5126 This section does not apply to prosecutions filed and 5127 pending on December 16, 1992, but all such cases shall be 5128 disposed of under existing law at the time of institution of 5129 such prosecutions. 5130 Section 76. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.095, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 5131 5132 551.095 Limitation of civil liability.-A permittee 5133 conducting a race meet pursuant to this part, a commissioner or 5134 an employee of the department, or a steward, a judge, or any 5135 other person appointed to act pursuant to this part may not be 5136 held liable to any person, partnership, association, 5137 corporation, or other business entity for any cause whatsoever 5138 arising out of or from her or his performance of her or his 5139 duties and the exercise of her or his discretion with respect to 5140 the implementation and enforcement of the statutes and rules 5141 governing the conduct of pari-mutuel wagering if she or he acted 5142 in good faith. This section does not limit liability if 5143 negligent maintenance of the premises or negligent conduct of a race contributed to an accident and does not limit any 5144 5145 contractual liability. 5146 Section 77. Effective October 1, 2014, part III of chapter 5147 551, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 551.101-551.123, 5148 is created and entitled "SLOT MACHINES."

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Section 78. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.101,
Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
551.101 Slot machine gaming authorized.—Possession of slot
machines and conduct of slot machine gaming is only allowed at
licensed eligible facilities pursuant to this part and
department rule. Any licensed pari-mutuel facility located in
Miami-Dade County or Broward County existing at the time of
adoption of s. 23, Art. X of the State Constitution that has
conducted live racing or games during calendar years 2002 and
2003 may possess slot machines and conduct slot machine gaming
at the location where the pari-mutuel permitholder is authorized
to conduct pari-mutuel wagering activities pursuant to such
permitholder's valid pari-mutuel permit provided that a majority
of voters in a countywide referendum have approved slot machines
at such facility in the respective county. Notwithstanding any
other provision of law, it is not a crime for a person to
participate in slot machine gaming at a pari-mutuel facility
licensed to possess slot machines and conduct slot machine
gaming or to participate in slot machine gaming described in
this <u>part</u> <del>chapter</del> .
Section 79. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.102,
Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
551.102 Definitions.—As used in this part chapter, the
term:
(1) "Distributor" means any person who sells, leases, or
offers or otherwise provides, distributes, or services any slot

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machine or associated equipment for use or play of slot machines in this state. A manufacturer may be a distributor within the state.

- (1)(2) "Designated slot machine gaming area" means the area or areas of a facility of a slot machine licensee in which slot machine gaming may be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
- (2) "Distributor" means a person who sells, leases, or offers or otherwise provides, distributes, or services a slot machine or associated equipment for use or play of slot machines in this state. A manufacturer may be a distributor within the state.
- (3) "Division" means the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- (3) (4) "Eligible facility" means a any licensed parimutuel facility that meets the requirements of s. 551.104(3) located in Miami-Dade County or Broward County existing at the time of adoption of s. 23, Art. X of the State Constitution that has conducted live racing or games during calendar years 2002 and 2003 and has been approved by a majority of voters in a countywide referendum to have slot machines at such facility in the respective county; any licensed pari-mutuel facility located within a county as defined in s. 125.011, provided such facility has conducted live racing for 2 consecutive calendar years immediately preceding its application for a slot machine license, pays the required license fee, and meets the other

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requirements of this chapter; or any licensed pari-mutuel facility in any other county in which a majority of voters have approved slot machines at such facilities in a countywide referendum held pursuant to a statutory or constitutional authorization after the effective date of this section in the respective county, provided such facility has conducted a full schedule of live racing for 2 consecutive calendar years immediately preceding its application for a slot machine license, pays the required license licensed fee, and meets the other requirements of this part chapter.

- $\underline{(4)}$  "Manufacturer" means  $\underline{a}$  any person who manufactures, builds, rebuilds, fabricates, assembles, produces, programs, designs, or otherwise makes modifications to  $\underline{a}$  any slot machine or associated equipment for use or play of slot machines in this state for gaming purposes. A manufacturer may be a distributor within the state.
- (5)(6) "Nonredeemable credits" means slot machine operating credits that cannot be redeemed for cash or any other thing of value by a slot machine, a kiosk, or the slot machine licensee and that are provided free of charge to patrons. Such operating credits become do not constitute "nonredeemable credits" when until such time as they are metered as credit into a slot machine and recorded in the facility-based monitoring system.
- $\underline{(6)}$  "Progressive system" means a computerized system linking slot machines in one or more licensed facilities within

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this state or other jurisdictions and offering one or more common progressive payouts based on the amounts wagered.

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(7) (8) "Slot machine" means a any mechanical or electrical contrivance, terminal that may or may not be capable of downloading slot games from a central server system, machine, or other device that, upon insertion of a coin, bill, ticket, token, or similar object or upon payment of any consideration whatsoever, including the use of an any electronic payment system except a credit card or debit card, is available to play or operate, the play or operation of which, whether by reason of skill or application of the element of chance or both, may deliver or entitle the person or persons playing or operating the contrivance, terminal, machine, or other device to receive cash, billets, tickets, tokens, or electronic credits to be exchanged for cash or to receive merchandise or anything of value whatsoever, whether the payoff is made automatically from the machine or manually. The term includes associated equipment necessary to conduct the operation of the contrivance, terminal, machine, or other device. Slot machines may use spinning reels, video displays, or both. A slot machine is not a "coin-operated amusement machine" as defined in s. 212.02(24) or an amusement game or machine as described in s. 551.56 s. 849.161, and slot machines are not subject to the tax imposed under by s. 212.05(1)(h).

slot machines as defined in this chapter are lawfully offered

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(8) (9) "Slot machine facility" means a facility at which

5253 for play.

(9)(10) "Slot machine license" means a license issued by the commission division authorizing a pari-mutuel licensee permitholder to place and operate slot machines as provided by s. 23, Art. X of the State Constitution, the provisions of this part chapter, and department division rules.

- <u>(10) (11)</u> "Slot machine licensee" means a pari-mutuel <u>licensee</u> permitholder who holds a <u>slot machine</u> license <u>issued by</u> the division pursuant to this chapter that authorizes such person to possess a slot machine within facilities specified in s. 23, Art. X of the State Constitution and allows slot machine gaming.
- (11) (12) "Slot machine operator" means a person employed or contracted by a slot machine licensee the owner of a licensed facility to conduct slot machine gaming at a slot machine that licensed facility.
- (12)(13) "Slot machine revenues" means the total of all cash and property, except nonredeemable credits, received by the slot machine licensee from the operation of slot machines less the amount of cash, cash equivalents, credits, and prizes paid to winners of slot machine gaming.
- Section 80. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.104, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 551.104 License to conduct slot machine gaming.—
- 5277 (1) Applications for a slot machine licensure may be made 5278 to the commission in accordance with the rules of the

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department.

- (2) Upon receiving an application, any amendments properly made thereto, and payment of the initial license fee, the department shall further investigate the matters contained in the application and present its findings to and a finding by the commission for review. If division after investigation that the application is complete and the applicant is qualified pursuant to this chapter and the rules of the department and the commission finds that it would be in the best interests of the state and payment of the initial license fee, the commission division may issue a license to conduct slot machine gaming in the designated slot machine gaming area of the eligible facility. Once licensed, slot machine gaming may be conducted subject to the requirements of this part chapter and the rules adopted pursuant to this part thereto.
- (3) (2) An application may be <u>considered or approved</u> by the <u>commission</u> division only <u>if the applicant provides clear and</u> convincing evidence that:
- (a) The facility at which the applicant seeks to operate slot machines is:
- 1. A licensed pari-mutuel facility where live racing or games were conducted during calendar years 2002 and 2003, located in Miami-Dade County or Broward County, and authorized for slot machine licensure pursuant to s. 23, Art. X of the State Constitution if after the voters of the county where the applicant's facility is located have authorized by referendum

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slot machines within pari-mutuel facilities in that county; or

- 2. A licensed pari-mutuel facility where live horseracing has been conducted for 2 consecutive calendar years immediately preceding its application for a slot machine license and located within a county as defined in s. 125.011 as specified in s. 23, Art. X of the State Constitution.
- (b) Issuance of the license would not have a net negative impact on state revenues, including those generated under tribal-state gaming compacts.
- (c) Slot machine gaming at the proposed location is approved under the zoning and land use regulations of the applicable county or municipality.
- (4)(3) A slot machine license may be issued only to a licensed pari-mutuel permitholder, and slot machine gaming may be conducted only at the eligible facility at which the permitholder is authorized under its valid pari-mutuel wagering permit to conduct pari-mutuel wagering activities.
- $\underline{(5)}$  (4) As a condition of licensure and to maintain continued authority  $\underline{to}$  for the conduct of slot machine gaming, the slot machine licensee must shall:
  - (a) Continue to be in compliance with this part chapter.
- (b) Continue to be in compliance with <u>part II</u> chapter 550, where applicable, and maintain the pari-mutuel permit and license in good standing pursuant to <u>part II</u> the provisions of chapter 550. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law and in order to expedite the operation of slot machines at eligible

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facilities, any eligible facility shall be entitled within 60 days after the effective date of this act to amend its 2006-2007 pari-mutuel wagering operating license issued by the division under ss. 550.0115 and 550.01215. The division shall issue a new license to the eligible facility to effectuate any approved change.

- (c) Conduct <u>at least</u> no fewer than a full schedule of live <u>events</u> racing or games as defined in <u>part II</u> s. 550.002(11). A permitholder's responsibility to conduct such number of live <u>events</u> races or games shall be reduced by the number of <u>events</u> races or games that could not be conducted due to the direct result of fire, war, hurricane, or other disaster or event beyond the control of the permitholder.
- (d) Upon approval of <u>a change</u> any changes relating to the pari-mutuel permit by the <u>commission</u> division, be responsible for providing appropriate current and accurate documentation on a timely basis to the <u>department</u> division in order to continue the slot machine license in good standing. Changes in ownership or interest of a slot machine license of 5 percent or more of the stock or other evidence of ownership or equity in the slot machine license or any parent corporation or other business entity that in any way owns or controls the slot machine license shall be approved by the <u>commission before</u> division prior to such change, unless the owner is an existing holder of that license who was previously approved by the division. Changes in ownership or interest of a slot machine license of less than 5

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percent, unless such change results in a cumulative total change of 5 percent or more, shall be reported to the department division within 20 days after such the change. The department division may then conduct an investigation to ensure that the license is properly updated to show the change in ownership or interest. No Reporting is not required if the person holds is holding 5 percent or less equity or securities of a corporate owner of the slot machine licensee that has its securities registered pursuant to s. 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. ss. 78a-78kk, and if such corporation or entity files with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission the reports required by s. 13 of that act or if the securities of the corporation or entity are regularly traded on an established securities market in the United States. A change in ownership or interest of less than 5 percent which results in a cumulative ownership or interest of 5 percent or more shall be approved by the commission before division prior to such change unless the owner is an existing holder of the license who was previously approved by the division.

- (e) Allow the <u>commission</u>, the <u>department</u>, <u>division</u> and the Department of Law Enforcement unrestricted access to and right of inspection of facilities of a slot machine licensee in which <u>an</u> <u>any</u> activity relative to the conduct of slot machine gaming is conducted.
- (f) Ensure that the facilities-based computer system that the licensee will use for operational and accounting functions

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of the slot machine facility is specifically structured to facilitate regulatory oversight. The facilities-based computer system must shall be designed to provide the department division and the Department of Law Enforcement with the ability to monitor, at any time on a real-time basis, the wagering patterns, payouts, tax collection, and such other operations as necessary to determine whether the facility is in compliance with this part statutory provisions and rules adopted by the department pursuant to this part division for the regulation and control of slot machine gaming. The commission division and the Department of Law Enforcement shall have complete and continuous access to the this system. Such access shall include the ability of either the department division or the Department of Law Enforcement to suspend play immediately on particular slot machines if monitoring of the system indicates possible tampering or manipulation of those slot machines or the ability to suspend play immediately of the entire operation if the tampering or manipulation is of the computer system itself. The computer system shall be reviewed and approved by the department division to ensure necessary access, security, and functionality. The department division may adopt rules to provide for the approval process.

(g) Ensure that each slot machine is protected from manipulation or tampering to affect the random probabilities of winning plays. The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> or the Department of Law Enforcement  $\underline{\text{may}}$  <u>shall have the authority to</u> suspend play upon

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reasonable suspicion of any manipulation or tampering. When play has been suspended on a any slot machine, the department division or the Department of Law Enforcement may examine the any slot machine to determine whether the machine has been tampered with or manipulated and whether the machine should be returned to operation.

- (h) Submit a security plan, including the facilities' floor plans plan, the locations of security cameras, and a listing of all security equipment that is capable of observing and electronically recording activities being conducted in the facilities of the slot machine licensee. The security plan must meet the minimum security requirements as determined by department rule the division under s. 551.103(1)(i) and be implemented before prior to operation of slot machine gaming. The slot machine licensee's facilities must adhere to the security plan at all times. Any changes to the security plan must be submitted by the licensee to the department before division prior to implementation. The department division shall furnish copies of the security plan and changes in the plan to the Department of Law Enforcement.
- (i) Create and file with the  $\underline{\text{department}}$   $\underline{\text{division}}$  a written policy for:
- 1. Creating opportunities to purchase from vendors in this state, including minority vendors.
- 5433 2. Creating opportunities for employment of residents of this state, including minority residents.

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3. Ensuring opportunities for construction services from minority contractors.

- 4. Ensuring that opportunities for employment are offered on an equal, nondiscriminatory basis.
- 5. Training for employees on responsible gaming and on a prevention program for working with a compulsive or addictive gambling prevention program to further its purposes as provided for in s. 551.118.
- 6. <u>Implementing The implementation of</u> a drug-testing program that includes, but is not limited to, requiring each employee to sign an agreement that he or she understands that the slot machine facility is a drug-free workplace.
- (j) The slot machine licensee shall Use the Internet-based job-listing system of the Department of Economic Opportunity to advertise in advertising employment opportunities.
- (k) Beginning in June 2007, each slot machine licensee shall Provide an annual report to the <u>department</u> division containing information indicating compliance with this paragraph (i) regarding in regard to minority persons.
- $\underline{\text{(1)}}$  Ensure that the payout percentage of a slot machine gaming facility is at least 85 percent.
  - (6)(5) A slot machine license is not transferable.
- (7)(6) A slot machine licensee shall keep and maintain permanent daily records of its slot machine operation and shall maintain such records for a period of at least not less than 5 years. These records must include all financial transactions and

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contain sufficient detail to determine compliance with the requirements of this part chapter. All records must shall be available during the licensee's regular business hours for audit and inspection by the department division, the Department of Law Enforcement, or other law enforcement agencies during the licensee's regular business hours.

- (8) (7) A slot machine licensee shall file with the department division a monthly report containing the required records of such slot machine operation. The required reports shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the department division and are shall be due at the same time as the monthly pari-mutuel reports are due to the department. division, and The reports become shall be deemed public records when once filed.
- (9) (8) A slot machine licensee shall file with the department division an audit of the receipt and distribution of all slot machine revenues provided by an independent certified public accountant verifying compliance with all financial and auditing provisions of this part chapter and the associated rules adopted under this part chapter. The audit must include verification of compliance with all statutes and rules regarding all required records of slot machine operations. The Such audit shall be filed within 60 days after the completion of the permitholder's pari-mutuel meet.
- (10) (9) The <u>department</u> division may share any information with the Department of Law Enforcement, any other law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over slot machine gaming

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or pari-mutuel activities, or any other state or federal law enforcement agency the <u>department</u> division or the Department of Law Enforcement deems appropriate. A Any law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over slot machine gaming or pari-mutuel activities may share  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$  information obtained or developed by it with the department division.

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 $(11)\frac{(10)}{(10)}$  (a) 1. A No slot machine license or renewal license may not thereof shall be issued to an applicant holding a permit under part II <del>chapter 550</del> to conduct pari-mutuel wagering meets of thoroughbred racing unless the applicant has on file with the department division a binding written agreement between the applicant and the Florida Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association, Inc., governing the payment of purses on live thoroughbred races conducted at the licensee's pari-mutuel facility. In addition, a no slot machine license or renewal license may not thereof shall be issued to such an applicant unless the applicant has on file with the department division a binding written agreement between the applicant and the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, Inc., governing the payment of breeder breeders!, stallion, and special racing awards on live thoroughbred races conducted at the licensee's pari-mutuel facility. The agreement governing purses and the agreement governing awards may direct the payment of such purses and awards from revenues generated by any wagering or gaming the applicant is authorized to conduct under Florida law. All purses and awards are shall be subject to part II the terms of chapter

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550. All sums for <u>breeder</u> breeders', stallion, and special racing awards shall be remitted monthly to the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, Inc., for the payment of awards subject to the administrative fee authorized <u>under part</u> II in s. 550.2625(3).

- thereof shall be issued to an applicant holding a permit under part II chapter 550 to conduct pari-mutuel wagering meets of quarter horse racing unless the applicant has on file with the department division a binding written agreement between the applicant and the Florida Quarter Horse Racing Association or the association representing a majority of the horse owners and trainers at the applicant's eligible facility, governing the payment of purses on live quarter horse races conducted at the licensee's pari-mutuel facility. The agreement governing purses may direct the payment of such purses from revenues generated by any wagering or gaming the applicant is authorized to conduct under Florida law. All purses are shall be subject to part II the terms of chapter 550.
- (b) The <u>commission</u> division shall suspend a slot machine license if one or more of the agreements required under paragraph (a) are terminated or otherwise cease to operate or if the <u>commission</u> division determines that the licensee is materially failing to comply with the terms of such an agreement. Any Such suspension shall take place <u>pursuant to in accordance with</u> chapter 120.

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(c)1. If an agreement required under paragraph (a) cannot be reached before prior to the initial issuance of the slot machine license, either party may request arbitration or, in the case of a renewal, if an agreement required under paragraph (a) is not in place 120 days before prior to the scheduled expiration date of the slot machine license, the applicant shall immediately ask the American Arbitration Association to furnish a list of 11 arbitrators, each of whom shall have at least 5 years of commercial arbitration experience and no financial interest in or prior relationship with any of the parties or their affiliated or related entities or principals. Each required party to the agreement shall select a single arbitrator from the list provided by the American Arbitration Association within 10 days after of receipt, and the individuals so selected shall choose one additional arbitrator from the list within the next 10 days.

2. If an agreement required under paragraph (a) is not in place 60 days after the request under subparagraph 1. in the case of an initial slot machine license or, in the case of a renewal, 60 days before prior to the scheduled expiration date of the slot machine license, the matter shall be immediately submitted to mandatory binding arbitration to resolve the disagreement between the parties. The three arbitrators selected pursuant to subparagraph 1. shall constitute the panel that shall arbitrate the dispute between the parties pursuant to the American Arbitration Association Commercial Arbitration Rules

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- At the conclusion of the proceedings, which shall be no later than 90 days after the request under subparagraph 1. in the case of an initial slot machine license or, in the case of a renewal, 30 days before prior to the scheduled expiration date of the slot machine license, the arbitration panel shall present to the parties a proposed agreement that the majority of the panel believes equitably balances the rights, interests, obligations, and reasonable expectations of the parties. The parties shall immediately enter into such agreement, which shall satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a) and permit issuance of the pending annual slot machine license or renewal. The agreement produced by the arbitration panel under this subparagraph shall be effective until the last day of the license or renewal period or until the parties enter into a different agreement. Each party shall pay its respective costs of arbitration and shall pay one-half of the costs of the arbitration panel, unless the parties otherwise agree. If the agreement produced by the arbitration panel under this subparagraph remains in place 120 days before prior to the scheduled issuance of the next annual license renewal, then the arbitration process established in this paragraph will begin again.
- 4. If In the event that neither of the agreements required under subparagraph (a)1. or the agreement required under subparagraph (a)2. are in place by the deadlines established in

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this paragraph, arbitration regarding each agreement will proceed independently, with separate lists of arbitrators, arbitration panels, arbitration proceedings, and resulting agreements.

- 5. With respect to the agreements required under paragraph (a) governing the payment of purses, the arbitration and resulting agreement called for under this paragraph shall be limited to the payment of purses from slot machine revenues only.
- (d) If  $\underline{a}$  any provision of this subsection or its application to  $\underline{a}$  any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this subsection or  $\underline{part}$  chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this subsection are severable.
- Section 81. (1) Subsection (3) of section 551.104, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, is amended to read:
  - 551.104 License to conduct slot machine gaming.-
- (3) An application may be considered or approved by the commission only if the applicant provides clear and convincing evidence that:
- (a) The facility at which the applicant seeks to operate slot machines is:
- 1. A licensed pari-mutuel facility where live racing or games were conducted during calendar years 2002 and 2003, located in Miami-Dade County or Broward County, and authorized

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for slot machine licensure pursuant to s. 23, Art. X of the State Constitution if the voters of the county where the applicant's facility is located have authorized by referendum slot machines within pari-mutuel facilities in that county; or

- 2. A licensed pari-mutuel facility where live horseracing has been conducted for two consecutive calendar years immediately preceding its application for a slot machine license and located within a county as defined in s. 125.011; or
- 3. A licensed pari-mutuel facility located in a county in which a majority of voters have approved slot machines at parimutuel facilities in a countywide referendum held concurrently with a general election in which the offices of President and Vice President of the United States were on the ballot, if:
- a. The applicant has conducted at least 250 live performances under the permit for which slot machine licensure is sought for each of the 10 consecutive calendar years immediately preceding its application; and
- b. The permitholder presents to the commission for revocation all permits for pari-mutuel wagering, other than the permit for which slot machine licensure is sought, in which the permitholder directly or indirectly maintains a majority ownership interest.
- (b) Issuance of the license would not have a net negative impact on state revenues, including those generated under tribal-state gaming compacts. This paragraph does not apply to an applicant under subparagraph (a)3., if the operation of slot

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machines at the facility is specifically contemplated by a compact ratified in part II of chapter 285 and approved by the United States Department of the Interior.

(c) Slot machine gaming at the proposed location is approved under the zoning and land use regulations of the applicable county or municipality.

and an authorized representative of the Seminole Tribe of
Florida execute an amended Indian Gaming Compact pursuant to the
Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 and part II of chapter 285,
the compact is ratified by the Legislature, and approved or
deemed approved by the Department of the Interior, and only if
such compact provides for the operation of slot machines at
state-licensed facilities outside of Miami-Dade and Broward
counties without the suspension of all revenue sharing payments.
This section shall take effect on the date that such a compact
is published in the Federal Register.

Section 82. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

551.105 Slot machine license renewal.-

(1) Slot machine licenses <u>are shall be</u> effective for 1 year after issuance <del>and shall be renewed annually</del>. The <u>annual</u> application for renewal must contain all revisions to the information submitted in the prior year's application <u>which that</u> are necessary to maintain such information as both accurate and current.

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(2) The applicant for renewal shall attest that <u>a change</u>  $\underline{in}$  <u>any</u> information <u>does</u> <u>changes</u> <u>do</u> not affect the applicant's qualifications for license renewal.

(3) Upon determination by the <u>commission</u> division that the application for renewal is complete and qualifications have been met, including payment of the renewal fee, the slot machine license shall be renewed <del>annually</del>.

Section 83. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.106, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

551.106 License fee; tax rate; penalties.-

(1) LICENSE FEE.-

(a) Upon submission of the initial application for a slot machine license, the applicant shall pay to the department a nonrefundable license fee of \$3 million. Each year and annually thereafter, on the anniversary date of the issuance of the initial license, the licensee shall must pay to the department division a nonrefundable license fee of \$2 \$3 million for the succeeding 12 months of licensure. In the 2010-2011 fiscal year, the licensee must pay the division a nonrefundable license fee of \$2.5 million for the succeeding 12 months of licensure. In the 2011-2012 fiscal year and for every fiscal year thereafter, the licensee must pay the division a nonrefundable license fee of \$2 million for the succeeding 12 months of licensure. The licensee must pay the division a nonrefundable license fee of \$2 million for the succeeding 12 months of licensure. The license fee shall be deposited into the Gaming Control Trust Fund Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund of the department and of Business and Professional Regulation to be used by the

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<u>department</u> <u>division</u> and the Department of Law Enforcement for investigations, regulation of slot machine gaming, and enforcement of <del>slot machine gaming provisions under</del> this <u>part chapter</u>. <u>The These</u> payments shall be accounted for separately from taxes or fees paid pursuant to <u>part II</u> the provisions of chapter 550.

- (b) Prior to January 1, 2007, The commission division shall biennially evaluate the license fee and shall make recommendations to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives regarding the optimum level of slot machine license fees necessary to in order to adequately support the slot machine regulatory program.
  - (2) TAX ON SLOT MACHINE REVENUES.-

(a) Each facility shall be taxed at a rate of The tax rate on slot machine revenues at each facility shall be 35 percent of slot machine revenues. If, during a any state fiscal year, the aggregate amount of tax paid to the state by all slot machine licensees in Broward and Miami-Dade Counties is less than the aggregate amount of tax paid to the state by all slot machine licensees in the 2008-2009 fiscal year, each slot machine licensee shall pay to the state within 45 days after the end of the state fiscal year a surcharge equal to its pro rata share of an amount equal to the difference between the aggregate amount of tax paid to the state by all slot machine licensees in the 2008-2009 fiscal year and the amount of tax paid during the fiscal year. Each licensee's pro rata share shall be an amount

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determined by dividing the number 1 by the number of facilities licensed to operate slot machines during the applicable fiscal year, regardless of whether the facility is operating such machines.

- shall be paid by the slot machine licensee to the department division for deposit into the Gaming Control Trust Fund of the department and immediately transferred Pari-mutuel Wagering

  Trust Fund for immediate transfer by the Chief Financial Officer for deposit into the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund of the Department of Education. Any Interest earnings on the tax revenues shall also be transferred to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund.
- (c)1. Funds transferred to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund under paragraph (b) shall be used to supplement public education funding statewide.
- 2. If necessary to comply with <u>a</u> any covenant established pursuant to s. 1013.68(4), s. 1013.70(1), or s. 1013.737(3), funds transferred to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund under paragraph (b) shall first be available to pay debt service on lottery bonds issued to fund school construction in the event lottery revenues are insufficient for such purpose or to satisfy debt service reserve requirements established in connection with lottery bonds. Moneys available pursuant to this subparagraph are subject to annual appropriation by the Legislature.
  - (d) (3) PAYMENT AND DISPOSITION OF TAXES.—Payment for the

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tax on slot machine revenues imposed by this section shall be paid to the division. The division shall deposit these sums with the Chief Financial Officer, to the credit of the Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund. The slot machine licensee shall pay remit to the division payment for the tax on slot machine revenues. Such payments shall be remitted by 3 p.m. Wednesday of each week for taxes imposed and collected for the preceding week ending on Sunday. Beginning on July 1, 2012, the slot machine licensee shall remit to the division payment for the tax on slot machine revenues by 3 p.m. on the 5th day of each calendar month for taxes imposed and collected for the preceding calendar month. If the 5th day of the calendar month falls on a weekend, payments shall be remitted by 3 p.m. the first Monday following the weekend. The slot machine licensee shall file a report under oath by the 5th day of each calendar month for all taxes remitted during the preceding calendar month. Such payments shall be accompanied by a report under oath showing all slot machine gaming activities for the preceding calendar month and such other information as may be prescribed by the department division.

(e) (4) TO PAY TAX; PENALTIES.—A slot machine licensee who fails to make tax payments as required under this section is subject to an administrative penalty of up to \$10,000 for each day the tax payment is not remitted. All administrative penalties imposed and collected shall be deposited into the Gaming Control Trust Fund Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund of the

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department of Business and Professional Regulation. If <u>a</u> any slot machine licensee fails to pay penalties imposed by order of the <u>commission</u> division under this <u>paragraph</u> subsection, the <u>commission</u> division may suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the license of the slot machine licensee.

- (5) SUBMISSION OF FUNDS.—The division may require slot machine licensees to remit taxes, fees, fines, and assessments by electronic funds transfer.
- Section 84. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.108, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 551.108 Prohibited relationships.-

- (1) A person employed by or performing any function on behalf of the division may not:
- (a) Be an officer, director, owner, or employee of any person or entity licensed by the division.
- (b) Have or hold any interest, direct or indirect, in \_\_ or engage in any commerce or business relationship with any person licensed by the division.
- (1)(2) A manufacturer or distributor of slot machines may not enter into a any contract with a slot machine licensee which that provides for any revenue sharing of any kind or nature that is directly or indirectly calculated on the basis of a percentage of slot machine revenues. A Any maneuver, shift, or device that violates this subsection whereby this subsection is violated is a violation of this chapter and renders any such agreement void.

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(2) (3) A manufacturer or distributor of slot machines or any equipment necessary for the operation of slot machines or an officer, <u>a</u> director, or <u>an</u> employee of any such manufacturer or distributor may not have <u>an</u> any ownership or financial interest in a slot machine license or in <u>a</u> any business owned by the slot machine licensee.

- (3) (4) An employee of the commission or department division or relative living in the same household as such employee of the commission or department division may not wager at any time on a slot machine located at a facility licensed by the commission division.
- (4)(5) An occupational licensee or <u>a</u> relative <u>of such</u> <u>licensee who lives</u> <u>living</u> in the same household <del>as such</del> <del>occupational licensee</del> may not wager at any time on a slot machine located at a facility where <u>the licensee</u> that person is employed.
- Section 85. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.109, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 551.109 Prohibited acts; penalties.-
- (1) Except as otherwise provided by law, and in addition to any other penalty, <u>a</u> any person who knowingly makes or causes to be made, or who aids, assists, or procures another to make, a false statement in <u>a</u> any report, <u>a</u> disclosure, <u>an</u> application, or any other document required under this <u>part</u> chapter or applicable any rule adopted under this chapter is subject to an administrative fine or civil penalty of up to \$10,000.

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(2) Except as otherwise provided by law, and in addition to any other penalty, <u>a</u> any person who possesses a slot machine without the license required <u>under by</u> this <u>part chapter</u> or who possesses a slot machine at <u>a</u> any location other than at the slot machine licensee's facility is subject to an administrative fine or civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per machine. The prohibition in this subsection does not apply to:

- (a) Slot machine manufacturers or slot machine distributors that hold appropriate licenses issued by the department and that division who are authorized to maintain a slot machine storage and maintenance facility at a any location in a county in which slot machine gaming is authorized by this part chapter. The department division may adopt rules regarding security and access to the storage facility and inspections by the department division.
- (b) Certified educational facilities that are authorized to maintain slot machines for the sole purpose of education and licensure, if any, of slot machine technicians, inspectors, or investigators. The <u>department division</u> and the Department of Law Enforcement may possess slot machines for training and testing purposes. The <u>department division</u> may adopt rules regarding the regulation of any such slot machines used for educational, training, or testing purposes.
- (3)  $\underline{A}$  Any person who knowingly excludes, or attempts takes any action in an attempt to exclude, anything of value from the deposit, counting, collection, or computation of revenues from

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slot machine activity, or <u>a</u> any person who by trick, sleight-of-hand performance, <del>a</del> fraud or fraudulent scheme, or device wins or attempts to win, for himself or herself or <del>for</del> another, money or property or a combination thereof or reduces or attempts to reduce a losing wager in connection with slot machine gaming commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- (4)  $\underline{A}$  Any person who manipulates or attempts to manipulate the outcome, payoff, or operation of a slot machine by physical tampering or by use of  $\underline{an}$  any object,  $\underline{an}$  instrument, or  $\underline{a}$  device, whether mechanical, electrical, magnetic, or involving other means, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (5) Theft of any slot machine proceeds or of property belonging to a the slot machine operator or a licensed facility by an employee of the operator or facility or by an employee of a person, firm, or entity that has contracted to provide services to the operator or facility is constitutes a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (6) (a)  $\underline{A}$  Any law enforcement officer or slot machine operator who has probable cause to believe that a violation of subsection (3), subsection (4), or subsection (5) has been committed by a person and that he or she the officer or operator can recover the lost proceeds from such activity by taking the person who committed the violation into custody may, for the

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purpose of attempting to effect such recovery or for prosecution, <u>may</u> take the person into custody on the premises and detain the person in a reasonable manner and for a reasonable period of time. If the operator takes the person into custody, a law enforcement officer shall be called to the scene immediately. The <u>act of</u> taking into custody and detention by a law enforcement officer or slot machine operator, if done in compliance with this subsection, does not render such law enforcement officer, <u>or</u> the officer's agency, or the slot machine operator criminally or civilly liable for false arrest, false imprisonment, or unlawful detention.

- (b)  $\underline{A}$  Any law enforcement officer may arrest, either on or off the premises and without warrant,  $\underline{a}$  any person if there is probable cause to believe that person has violated subsection (3), subsection (4), or subsection (5).
- (c) A Any person who resists the reasonable effort of a law enforcement officer or slot machine operator to recover the lost slot machine proceeds that the law enforcement officer or slot machine operator had probable cause to believe had been stolen from the licensed facility and who is subsequently found to be guilty of violating subsection (3), subsection (4), or subsection (5) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, unless such person did not know or did not have reason to know that the person seeking to recover the lost proceeds was a law enforcement officer or slot machine operator.

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(7) All penalties imposed and collected under this section must be deposited into the <u>General Revenue Fund Pari-mutuel</u>
Wagering Trust Fund of the <u>Department of Business and</u>
Professional Regulation.

Section 86. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

551.111 Legal devices.—Notwithstanding <u>a any provision of</u> law to the contrary, a slot machine manufactured, sold, distributed, possessed, or operated according to the provisions of this part chapter is lawful not unlawful.

Section 87. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

551.112 Exclusions of certain persons.—In addition to the power to exclude certain persons from a any facility of a slot machine licensee in this state, the department division may exclude a any person from a any facility of a slot machine licensee in this state for conduct that would constitute, if the person were a licensee, a violation of this part chapter or the rules adopted thereto of the division. The department division may exclude from a any facility of a slot machine licensee a any person who has been ejected from a facility of a slot machine licensee in this state or who has been excluded from a any facility of a slot machine licensee in this state or who has been excluded from a any facility of a slot machine licensee or gaming facility in another state by the governmental department, agency, commission, or authority exercising regulatory jurisdiction over the gaming in that such other state. This section does not

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abrogate the common law right of a slot machine licensee to exclude a patron absolutely in this state.

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Section 88. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.113, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

551.113 Persons prohibited from playing slot machines.-

- (1) A person who has not attained 21 years of age may not play or operate a slot machine or have access to the designated slot machine gaming area of a facility of a slot machine licensee.
- (2) A slot machine licensee or <u>an</u> agent or employee of a slot machine licensee may not knowingly allow a person who has not attained 21 years of age:
  - (a) To play or operate a any slot machine.
- (b) To be employed in  $\underline{a}$  any position allowing or requiring access to the designated slot machine gaming area of a facility of a slot machine licensee.
- (c) To have access to the designated slot machine gaming area of a facility of a slot machine licensee.
- (3) The licensed facility shall post clear and conspicuous signage within the designated slot machine gaming areas that states the following:

THE PLAYING OF SLOT MACHINES BY PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 21 IS AGAINST FLORIDA LAW (SECTION 551.113, FLORIDA STATUTES). PROOF OF AGE MAY BE REQUIRED AT ANY TIME.

Section 89. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.114,

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Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

551.114 Slot machine gaming areas.

- (1) A slot machine licensee may make available for play up to 2,000 slot machines within the property of the facilities of the slot machine licensee.
- (2) The slot machine licensee shall display pari-mutuel races or games within the designated slot machine gaming areas and offer patrons within the designated slot machine gaming areas the ability to engage in pari-mutuel wagering on live, intertrack, and simulcast races conducted or offered to patrons of the licensed facility.
- (3) The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> shall require the posting of signs warning of the risks and dangers of gambling, showing the odds of winning, and informing patrons of the toll-free telephone number available to provide information and referral services regarding compulsive or problem gambling.
- (4) Designated slot machine gaming areas may be located within the current live gaming facility or in an existing building that must be contiguous and connected to the live gaming facility. If a designated slot machine gaming area is to be located in a building that is to be constructed, the that new building must be contiguous and connected to the live gaming facility.
- (5) The permitholder shall provide adequate office space at no cost to the <u>department</u> <u>division</u> and the Department of Law Enforcement for the oversight of slot machine operations. The

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<u>department</u> <u>division</u> shall adopt rules establishing the criteria for adequate space, configuration, and location and needed electronic and technological requirements for office space required under by this subsection.

Section 90. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.116, Florida Statutes, reads:

551.116 Days and hours of operation.—Slot machine gaming areas may be open daily throughout the year. The slot machine gaming areas may be open a cumulative amount of 18 hours per day on Monday through Friday and 24 hours per day on Saturday and Sunday and on those holidays specified in s. 110.117(1).

Section 91. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.117, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

suspend <u>a</u> any slot machine license issued under this <u>part</u> chapter upon the willful violation by the slot machine licensee of any provision of this <u>part</u> chapter or <u>a</u> of any rule adopted thereto under this chapter. In lieu of suspending or revoking a slot machine license, the <u>commission</u> division may impose a civil penalty against the slot machine licensee for a violation of this <u>part</u> chapter or <u>a</u> any rule adopted thereto by the division. Except as otherwise provided in this <u>part</u> chapter, the penalty so imposed may not exceed \$100,000 for each count or separate offense. All Penalties imposed and collected must be deposited into the <u>General Revenue Fund</u> Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

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Section 92. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.118, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

551.118 Compulsive or addictive gambling prevention program.—

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- (1) The slot machine licensee shall offer training to employees on responsible gaming and shall work with a compulsive or addictive gambling prevention program to recognize problem gaming situations and to implement responsible gaming programs and practices.
- The department division shall, subject to competitive bidding, contract for provision of services related to the prevention of compulsive and addictive gambling. The contract shall provide for an advertising program to encourage responsible gaming practices and to publicize a gambling telephone help line for compulsive and addictive gambling. Such advertisements must be made both publicly and inside the designated slot machine gaming areas of the licensee's facilities. The terms of a any contract for the provision of such services must shall include accountability standards that must be met by a any private provider. The failure of a any private provider to meet a any material term terms of the contract, including the accountability standards, is shall constitute a breach of contract or grounds for nonrenewal. The department division may consult with the Department of the Lottery in the development of the program and the development and analysis of the any procurement for contractual services for

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the compulsive or addictive gambling prevention program.

- (3) The compulsive or addictive gambling prevention program shall be funded from an annual nonrefundable regulatory fee of \$250,000 paid by the licensee to the department division.
- Section 93. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.119, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 551.119 Caterer's license.—A slot machine licensee is entitled to a caterer's license pursuant to s. 565.02 on days on which the pari-mutuel facility is open to the public for slot machine game play as authorized by this part chapter.
- Section 94. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 551.121 Prohibited activities and devices; exceptions.-
- (1)  $\underline{A}$  complimentary or reduced-cost alcoholic <u>beverage</u> beverages may not be served to <u>a person</u> persons playing a slot machine. Alcoholic beverages served to <u>a person</u> persons playing a slot machine <u>must shall</u> cost at least the same amount as alcoholic beverages served to the general public at a bar within the facility.
- (2) A slot machine licensee may not make <u>a</u> any loan, provide credit, or advance cash in order to enable a person to play a slot machine. This subsection <u>does</u> shall not prohibit automated ticket redemption machines that dispense cash resulting from the redemption of tickets from being located in the designated slot machine gaming area of the slot machine licensee.

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(3) A slot machine licensee may not allow <u>an</u> any automated teller machine or similar device designed to provide credit or dispense cash to be located within the designated slot machine gaming areas of a facility of a slot machine licensee.

- (4) (a) A slot machine licensee may not accept or cash  $\underline{a}$  any check from  $\underline{a}$  any person within the designated slot machine gaming areas of a facility of a slot machine licensee.
- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) for employees of the facility, a slot machine licensee or operator <u>may shall</u> not accept or cash for <u>a any</u> person within the property of the facility <u>a any</u> government-issued check, third-party check, or payroll check made payable to an individual.
- (c) Outside the designated slot machine gaming areas, a slot machine licensee or operator may accept or cash a check for an employee of the facility who is prohibited from wagering on a slot machine under <u>s. 551.108(4)</u> <u>s. 551.108(5)</u>, a check made directly payable to a person licensed by the <u>commission</u> division, or a check made directly payable to the slot machine licensee or operator from:
  - 1. A pari-mutuel patron; or

- 2. A pari-mutuel facility in this state or in another state.
- (d) Unless accepting or cashing a check is prohibited under by this subsection, nothing shall prohibit a slot machine licensee or operator may accept and deposit from accepting and depositing in its accounts checks received in the normal course

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6085 of business.

(5) A slot machine, or the computer operating system linking the slot machine, may be linked by any means to <u>another</u> any other slot machine or computer operating system within the facility of a slot machine licensee. A progressive system may be used in conjunction with slot machines between licensed facilities in this state <del>Florida</del> or in other jurisdictions.

shall accept only tickets, or paper currency, or an electronic payment system for wagering and must return or deliver payouts to the player in the form of electronic credit or tickets that may be exchanged for cash, merchandise, or other items of value. The use of coins, credit or debit cards, tokens, or similar objects is specifically prohibited. However, an electronic credit system may be used for receiving wagers and making payouts.

Section 95. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

551.122 Rulemaking.—The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to administer <del>the</del> provisions of this part <del>chapter</del>.

Section 96. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.123, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

551.123 Legislative authority; administration of <u>part</u> chapter.—The Legislature finds and declares that it has exclusive authority over the conduct of all wagering occurring

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at a slot machine facility in this state. As provided by law, only the <u>commission and department</u> Division of Pari-mutuel

Wagering and other authorized state agencies <u>may shall</u>

administer this <u>part chapter</u> and regulate the slot machine gaming industry, including operation of slot machine facilities, games, slot machines, and facilities-based computer systems authorized in this <u>part chapter</u> and the rules adopted by the department <u>division</u>.

Section 97. <u>Effective October 1, 2014, part IV of chapter 551, Florida Statutes, consisting of section 551.20, is created and entitled "CARDROOMS."</u>

Section 98. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.086, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 551.20, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

551.20 849.086 Cardrooms authorized.-

(1) LEGISLATIVE INTENT.—It is the intent of the Legislature to provide additional entertainment choices for the residents of and visitors to this the state, promote tourism in the state, and provide additional state revenues by authorizing through the authorization of the playing of certain games in the state at facilities known as cardrooms, which are to be located at licensed pari-mutuel facilities in this state. This act is intended to ensure the public confidence in the integrity of authorized cardroom operations by, this act is designed to strictly regulating regulate the facilities, persons, and procedures related to cardroom operations. Further Furthermore,

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the Legislature intends finds that, as defined in this section, authorized games be deemed as herein defined are considered to be pari-mutuel style games rather than and not casino gaming, since because the participants play against each other instead of against the house.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

- (a) "Authorized game" means a game or series of games of poker or dominoes which are played in a nonbanking manner.
- (b) "Banking game" means a game in which the house is a participant in the game, taking on players, paying winners, and collecting from losers, or in which the cardroom establishes a bank against which participants play.
- (c) "Cardroom" means a facility where authorized games are played for money or anything of value and to which the public is invited to participate in such games and charged a fee for participation by the operator of such facility. Authorized games and cardrooms are do not constitute casino gaming operations.
- (d) "Cardroom management company" means <u>a person that is</u> any individual not an employee of the cardroom operator <u>but that is a, any proprietorship</u>, partnership, corporation, or other entity that enters into an agreement with a cardroom operator to manage, operate, or otherwise control the daily operation of a cardroom.
- (e) "Cardroom distributor" means  $\underline{a}$  any business that distributes cardroom  $\underline{equipment}$   $\underline{paraphernalia}$  such as card tables, betting chips, chip holders, dominoes, domino  $\underline{dominoes}$

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tables, drop boxes, banking supplies, playing cards, card shufflers, and other  $\underline{\text{related}}$  associated equipment to authorized cardrooms.

- (f) "Cardroom operator" means a licensed pari-mutuel permitholder that which holds a valid permit and license issued by the commission division pursuant to part II chapter 550 and which also holds a valid cardroom license issued by the commission division pursuant to this section which authorizes the permitholder such person to operate a cardroom and to conduct authorized games in such cardroom.
- (g) "Division" means the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- (g) (h) "Dominoes" means a game of dominoes typically played with a set of 28 flat rectangular blocks, called "bones," which are marked on one side and divided into two equal parts that are blank or that each have up, with zero to six dots, called "pips." "pips," in each part. The term also means the set of blocks used to play the game and includes larger sets of blocks that contain a correspondingly higher number of pips. The term also means the set of blocks used to play the game.
- (h)(i) "Gross receipts" means the total amount of money received by a cardroom from persons participating any person for participation in authorized games. For purposes of tournament play only, "gross receipts" means the total amount received by the cardroom operator for all entry fees, player re-buys, and fees for participating in the tournament, less the total amount

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6189	<pre>paid out in prizes.</pre>
6190	$\underline{\text{(i)}}$ "House" means the cardroom operator and all
6191	employees of the cardroom operator.
6192	$\underline{\text{(j)}}_{\text{(k)}}$ "Net proceeds" means the total amount of gross
6193	receipts received by a cardroom operator from cardroom
6194	operations less direct operating expenses related to cardroom
6195	operations <u>., including</u>
6196	1. Direct operating expenses include:
6197	<u>a.</u> Labor costs <u>;</u>
6198	$\underline{\text{b.}}$ Admission taxes $\underline{\text{only}}$ if a separate admission fee is
6199	charged for entry to the cardroom facility: $\overline{\cdot}$
6200	$\underline{\text{c.}}$ Gross receipts taxes imposed on cardroom operators by
6201	this section <u>;</u> , the
6202	$\underline{\text{d.}}$ Annual cardroom license fees imposed by this section on
6203	each table operated at a cardroom $\underline{;}_{\mathcal{T}}$ and
6204	<u>e.</u> Reasonable promotional costs <u>.</u> excluding
6205	2. Direct operating expenses do not include:
6206	$\underline{a.}$ Officer and director compensation:
6207	$\underline{\text{b.}}$ Interest on capital debt $\underline{;_{ au}}$
6208	<u>c.</u> Legal fees <u>;</u>
6209	d. Real estate taxes:
6210	<u>e.</u> Bad debts <u>;</u> ,
6211	$\underline{\text{f.}}$ Contributions or donations; $$ or
6212	g. Overhead and depreciation expenses not directly related
6213	to the operation of the cardrooms.
6214	(k) <del>(l)</del> "Rake" means a set fee or percentage of the pot

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CODING: Words  $\frac{\text{stricken}}{\text{stricken}}$  are deletions; words  $\frac{\text{underlined}}{\text{ore additions}}$  are additions.

assessed by a cardroom operator for providing the services of a dealer, table, or location for playing the authorized game.

- (1) (m) "Tournament" means a series of games that have more than one betting round involving one or more tables <u>for which</u> and where the winners or others receive a prize or cash award.
- (3) CARDROOM AUTHORIZED.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it is not a crime for a person may to participate in a an authorized game at a licensed cardroom or to operate a cardroom as defined described in this section if such game and cardroom operation are conducted strictly in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- (4) AUTHORITY OF DIVISION.—The Division of Pari-mutuel
  Wagering of the Department of Business and Professional
  Regulation shall administer this section and regulate the
  operation of cardrooms under this section and the rules adopted
  pursuant thereto, and is hereby authorized to:
- (a) Adopt rules, including, but not limited to: the issuance of cardroom and employee licenses for cardroom operations; the operation of a cardroom; recordkeeping and reporting requirements; and the collection of all fees and taxes imposed by this section.
- (b) Conduct investigations and monitor the operation of cardrooms and the playing of authorized games therein.
- (c) Review the books, accounts, and records of any current or former cardroom operator.
  - (d) Suspend or revoke any license or permit, after

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hearing, for any violation of the provisions of this section or the administrative rules adopted pursuant thereto.

- (e) Take testimony, issue summons and subpoenas for any witness, and issue subpoenas duces tecum in connection with any matter within its jurisdiction.
- (f) Monitor and ensure the proper collection of taxes and fees imposed by this section. Permitholder internal controls are mandated to ensure no compromise of state funds. To that end, a roaming division auditor will monitor and verify the cash flow and accounting of cardroom revenue for any given operating day.
- (4) (5) LICENSE <u>REQUIREMENTS</u> <u>REQUIRED; APPLICATION; FEES;</u>
  <u>BOND.—A</u> No person may <u>not</u> operate a cardroom in this state
  unless such person holds a valid cardroom license issued <u>by the</u>
  commission pursuant to this section.
- issued by the division may operate a cardroom. A cardroom license may only be issued to a licensed pari-mutuel permitholder. Such permitholder may not operate a cardroom at a facility other than the facility it and an authorized cardroom may only be operated at the same facility at which the permitholder is authorized to operate under its valid parimutuel wagering permit to conduct pari-mutuel wagering activities. An initial cardroom license may not shall be issued until the to a pari-mutuel permitholder completes construction of only after its facilities are in place and after it conducts its first day of live events racing or games.

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(b) After <u>an</u> the initial cardroom license is granted, the application for the annual <u>cardroom</u> license renewal shall be made in conjunction with the applicant's annual application for its pari-mutuel license.

- 1. For a cardroom license to be renewed, the applicant must have requested, as part of its annual pari-mutuel license application, to conduct at least 90 percent of the total number of live performances conducted by the permitholder during the state fiscal year in which its initial cardroom license was issued or the state fiscal year immediately preceding the state fiscal year in which its initial cardroom license was issued if the permitholder conducted at least a full schedule of live events in that preceding year.
- 2. If the application is for a harness racing permitholder cardroom, the applicant must have requested authorization to conduct a minimum of 140 live performances during the immediately preceding state fiscal year.
- 3. If a permitholder has operated a cardroom during any of the previous 3 previous fiscal years and fails to include a renewal request for the operation of the cardroom in its annual application for license renewal, the permitholder may amend its annual license renewal application to include operation of the cardroom. In order for a cardroom license to be renewed the applicant must have requested, as part of its pari-mutuel annual license application, to conduct at least 90 percent of the total number of live performances conducted by such permitholder

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during either the state fiscal year in which its initial cardroom license was issued or the state fiscal year immediately prior thereto if the permitholder ran at least a full schedule of live racing or games in the prior year. If the application is for a harness permitholder cardroom, the applicant must have requested authorization to conduct a minimum of 140 live performances during the state fiscal year immediately prior thereto.

- $\underline{4.}$  If more than one <u>pari-mutuel</u> permitholder is operating at a facility, each permitholder must have applied for a license to conduct a full schedule of live racing.
- operate a cardroom must be made Persons seeking a license or a renewal thereof to operate a cardroom shall make application on forms prescribed by the department and must division.

  Applications for cardroom licenses shall contain all of the information required by department the division, by rule, may determine is required to ensure eligibility.
- (d) The annual cardroom license fee for each facility <u>is</u> shall be \$1,000 for each table to be operated at the cardroom. The license fee shall be <u>paid</u> to the department and deposited <del>by</del> the division with the Chief Financial Officer to the credit of the <u>Gaming Control Trust Fund</u> Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund.
- (e) The holder of a cardroom license is responsible for the operation of the cardroom and for the conduct of any manager, dealer, or other employee involved in the operation of

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the cardroom. Before the issuance of a cardroom license, the applicant for such license must provide evidence that it has purchased a \$50,000 surety bond, payable to the state, from a corporate surety authorized to do business in this state or evidence that the bond required under s. 551.0321 has been expanded to include the applicant's cardroom operation. The bond must guarantee that the cardroom operator will redeem, for cash, all tokens or chips used in games. Such bond shall be kept in full force and effect by the operator during the term of the license.

- Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering shall not issue any initial license under this section unless the applicant shows except upon proof in such form as the department division may prescribe that the local government where it the applicant for such license desires to conduct cardroom gaming has voted to approve such activity by a majority vote of the governing body of the municipality, the governing body of the county if the facility is not located in a municipality.
  - $(6) \frac{(13)}{(13)}$  TAXES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.
- (a) Each cardroom operator shall pay a tax to the state of 10 percent of the cardroom operation's monthly gross receipts.
- (b) An admission tax equal to 15 percent of the admission charge for entrance to the licensee's cardroom facility, or 10 cents, whichever is greater, is imposed on each person entering

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the cardroom. This admission tax applies shall apply only if a separate admission fee is charged for entry to the cardroom facility. If a single admission fee is charged which authorizes entry to both or either the pari-mutuel facility and the cardroom facility, the admission tax is shall be payable only once and is shall be payable pursuant to part II chapter 550. The cardroom licensee shall collect be responsible for collecting the admission tax, which. An admission tax is imposed on any free passes or complimentary cards issued to guests by a licensee <del>licensees</del> in an amount equal to the tax imposed on the regular and usual admission charge for entrance to the licensee's cardroom facility. A cardroom licensee may issue taxfree passes to its officers, officials, and employees or other persons actually engaged in working at the cardroom, including accredited media press representatives such as reporters and editors, and may also issue tax-free passes to other cardroom licensees for the use of their officers and officials. The licensee shall file with the department division a list of all persons to whom tax-free passes are issued.

(c) The Payment of the admission tax and gross receipts tax imposed by this section shall be paid to the department division. The department division shall deposit these sums with the Chief Financial Officer, one-half being credited to the Gaming Control Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund and one-half being credited to the General Revenue Fund. The cardroom licensee shall remit to the department division payment for the

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admission tax, the gross receipts tax, and the licensee fees. Such payments shall be remitted to the division on the 5th fifth day of each calendar month for taxes and fees imposed for the preceding month's cardroom activities. Licensees shall file a report under oath by the 5th fifth day of each calendar month for all taxes remitted during the preceding calendar month. Such report shall, under oath, indicate the total of all admissions, the cardroom activities for the preceding calendar month, and such other information as may be required prescribed by the commission division.

- (d)1. Each greyhound <u>racing</u> and jai alai permitholder that operates a cardroom facility shall use at least 4 percent of such permitholder's cardroom monthly gross receipts to supplement greyhound purses or jai alai prize money, respectively, during the permitholder's next <u>ensuing</u> pari-mutuel meet.
- 2. Each thoroughbred and harness horse racing permitholder that operates a cardroom facility shall, during the permitholder's next racing meet, use at least 50 percent of such permitholder's cardroom monthly net proceeds as follows: 47 percent to supplement purses and 3 percent to supplement breeders' awards during the permitholder's next ensuing racing meet.
  - a. Forty-seven percent to supplement purses; and
  - b. Three percent to supplement breeders' awards.
  - 3.  $\underline{A}$  No cardroom license, or renewal thereof, may not

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shall be issued to an applicant holding a permit under chapter 550 to conduct pari-mutuel wagering meets of quarter horse racing permit under this chapter unless the applicant has on file with the commission division a binding written agreement, between the applicant and the Florida Quarter Horse Racing Association or the association representing a majority of the horse owners and trainers at the applicant's eligible facility, governing the payment of purses on live quarter horse races conducted at the licensee's pari-mutuel facility. The agreement governing purses may direct the payment of such purses from revenues generated by any wagering or gaming the applicant is authorized to conduct under Florida law. All purses are shall be subject to the terms of part II chapter 550.

- (e) A The failure of any licensee that fails to make payments as prescribed in paragraph (c) violates is a violation of this section, and the licensee may be required subjected by the commission division to pay a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 for each day the tax payment is not remitted. All penalties imposed and collected shall be deposited in the General Revenue Fund. If a licensee fails to pay penalties imposed by order of the commission division under this subsection, the commission division may suspend or revoke the license of the cardroom operator or deny issuance of any additional further license to the cardroom operator.
- (f) The cardroom  $\underline{is}$  shall be deemed an accessory use to a licensed pari-mutuel operation and, except as provided in part

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<u>II</u> chapter 550, a municipality, county, or political subdivision may not assess or collect any additional license tax, sales tax, or excise tax on such cardroom operation.

- (g) All of the moneys deposited in the Gaming Control Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund, except as set forth in paragraph (h), shall be utilized and distributed and used in the manner specified in s. 551.035(1) s. 550.135(1) and (2). However, cardroom tax revenues shall be kept separate from parimutuel tax revenues and shall not be used for making the disbursement to counties provided in former s. 550.135(1).
- (h) By October 1 of each year, 25 percent One-quarter of the moneys deposited into the Gaming Control Pari-mutuel
  Wagering Trust Fund pursuant to paragraph (g) shall, by October
  1 of each year, be distributed to the local government that approved the cardroom under subsection (5). (16); However, if two or more pari-mutuel racetracks are located within the same incorporated municipality, the cardroom funds shall be distributed to the municipality. If a pari-mutuel facility is situated in such a manner that it is located in more than one county, the site of the cardroom facility shall determine the location for purposes of disbursement of tax revenues under this paragraph. The division shall, By September 1 of each year, the commission shall determine:
- 1. The amount of taxes deposited into the <u>Gaming Control</u> Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund pursuant to this section from each cardroom licensee;

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 $\underline{\text{2.}}$  The <del>location by</del> county <u>in which</u>  $\underline{\text{of}}$  each cardroom  $\underline{\text{is}}$  located;

- 3. Whether the cardroom is located in the unincorporated area of the county or within an incorporated municipality; and,
- $\underline{4.}$  The total amount to be distributed to each eligible county and municipality.
  - (7) CONDITIONS FOR OPERATING A CARDROOM.

- (a) A cardroom may be operated only at the location specified on the cardroom license issued by the commission division, which must and such location may only be the location at which the pari-mutuel permitholder is authorized to conduct pari-mutuel wagering activities pursuant to its such permitholder's valid pari-mutuel permit or as otherwise authorized by law. Cardroom operations may not be allowed beyond the hours provided in paragraph (b) regardless of the number of cardroom licenses issued for permitholders operating at the pari-mutuel facility.
- (b) A licensed Any cardroom operator may operate a cardroom at the pari-mutuel facility daily throughout the year if the permitholder meets the requirements under paragraph (5) (b). The cardroom may be operated open a cumulative amount of 24 hours per day on Monday through Friday and 24 hours per day on Saturday, and Sunday, and on the holidays specified in s. 110.117(1). This limitation applies regardless of the number of cardroom licenses issued for permitholders operating at the pari-mutuel facility.

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(c) A cardroom operator must at all times employ and provide a nonplaying dealer for each table on which authorized card games that which traditionally use a dealer are conducted at the cardroom. A dealer Such dealers may not have a participatory interest in any game other than the dealing of cards and may not have an interest in the outcome of the game. The Providing of such dealers by a licensee does not constitute the conducting of a banking game by the cardroom operator.

- (d) A cardroom operator may award giveaways, jackpots, and prizes to a player who holds certain combinations of cards specified by the cardroom operator.
- (e)  $\underline{1}$ . Each cardroom operator shall conspicuously post upon the premises of the cardroom a notice  $\underline{\text{that}}$  which contains:
  - <u>a.</u> A copy of the cardroom license  $\underline{\cdot}$

- b. A list of authorized games offered by the cardroom. +
- $\underline{\text{c.}}$  The wagering limits imposed by the house, if any  $\underline{\cdot}$   $\dot{\tau}$
- $\underline{d.}$  Any additional house rules regarding operation of the cardroom or the playing of any game  $\underline{.}$ ; and
- $\underline{\mathrm{e.}}$  All costs to players to participate, including any rake by the house.
- $\underline{2}$ . In addition, Each cardroom operator shall post at each table a notice of the minimum and maximum bets authorized at such table and the fee for participation in the game conducted.
- (f) The cardroom facility <u>may be inspected</u> is subject to inspection by the <u>department</u> division or any law enforcement agency during the licensee's regular business hours. The

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inspection must specifically include a review of the pari-mutuel permitholder internal control procedures approved by the <a href="commission">commission</a> division.

- (g) A cardroom operator may refuse entry to <u>a person</u> or refuse to allow <u>a any</u> person to play, if the person who is objectionable, undesirable, or disruptive to play, but such refusal may not be <u>based</u> on the <del>basis of</del> race, creed, color, religion, gender, national origin, marital status, physical handicap, or age <u>of that person</u>, except as provided in this section.
- (8) (10) FEE FOR PARTICIPATION.—The cardroom operator may charge a fee for the right to participate in games conducted at the cardroom. Such fee may be either a flat fee or hourly rate for the use of a seat at a table or a rake subject to the posted maximum amount. Such fee but may not be based on the amount won by players. Any rake The rake—off, if any, must be made in an obvious manner and placed in a designated rake area that which is clearly visible to all players. Notice of the amount of the participation fee charged shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the cardroom and at each table at all times.
  - (9) (8) METHOD OF WAGERS; LIMITATION.-
- (a) No Wagering may not be conducted using money or other negotiable currency. Games may only be played using utilizing a wagering system whereby all players' money is first converted by the house to tokens or chips that are which shall be used for wagering only at that specific cardroom.

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(b) The cardroom operator may limit the amount wagered in any game or series of games.

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- A tournament shall consist of a series of games. The entry fee for a tournament may be set by the cardroom operator. Tournaments may be played only with tournament chips that are provided to all participants upon payment of in exchange for an entry fee and any subsequent rebuys re-buys. Each player All players must receive an equal number of tournament chips for his or her their entry fee. Tournament chips do not have no cash value, but instead and represent tournament points only. The cardroom operator shall determine any There is no limitation on the number of tournament chips that may be used for a bet except as otherwise determined by the cardroom operator. Tournament chips may not never be redeemed for cash or for any other thing of value. The distribution of prizes and cash awards must be determined by the cardroom operator before entry fees are accepted. For purposes of tournament play only, the term "gross receipts" means the total amount received by the cardroom operator for all entry fees, player re-buys, and fees for participating in the tournament less the total amount paid to the winners or others as prizes.
- (9) BOND REQUIRED.—The holder of a cardroom license shall be financially and otherwise responsible for the operation of the cardroom and for the conduct of any manager, dealer, or other employee involved in the operation of the cardroom. Prior to the issuance of a cardroom license, each applicant for such

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license shall provide evidence of a surety bond in the amount of \$50,000, payable to the state, furnished by a corporate surety authorized to do business in the state or evidence that the licensee's pari-mutuel bond required by s. 550.125 has been expanded to include the applicant's cardroom operation. The bond shall guarantee that the cardroom operator will redeem, for eash, all tokens or chips used in games. Such bond shall be kept in full force and effect by the operator during the term of the license.

## $(10) \frac{(11)}{(11)}$ RECORDS AND REPORTS.

- (a) Each licensee operating a cardroom shall keep and maintain permanent daily records of its cardroom operation and shall maintain such records for at least a period of not less than 3 years. Such These records must shall include all financial transactions and contain sufficient detail to determine compliance with the requirements of this section. All records shall be available for audit and inspection by the department division or other law enforcement agencies during the licensee's regular business hours. The information required in such records shall be determined by department division rule.
- (b) Each month, each licensee operating a cardroom shall file with the department division a report containing the required records of such cardroom operation. Such report shall be filed monthly by licensees. The report required reports shall:

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reports are due to the commission.

- <u>2.</u> Be submitted on forms prescribed by the <u>department.</u>
  <u>division and shall be due at the same time as the monthly parimutuel reports are due to the division, and such reports shall</u>
- 3. Contain any additional information required deemed necessary by the department. division, and the reports shall be deemed
  - 4. Be a public record <del>records</del> once filed.
  - (11) <del>(12)</del> PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES.—
- (a)  $\underline{A}$  No person licensed to operate a cardroom may <u>not</u> conduct any banking game or any <u>other</u> game not specifically authorized by this section.
- (b) A No person under 18 years of age may not be permitted to hold a cardroom or employee license, or engage in any game conducted in a cardroom therein.
- (c) No Electronic or mechanical devices, except mechanical card shufflers, may  $\underline{\text{not}}$  be used to conduct any authorized game in a cardroom.
- (d) No Cards, game components, or game implements may not be used in playing an authorized game unless the cards, game components, or game implements have such has been furnished or provided to the players by the cardroom operator.
- (12) (14) SUSPENSION, REVOCATION, OR DENIAL OF LICENSE; FINE.—
- (a)  $\underline{1}$ . The  $\underline{\text{commission}}$   $\underline{\text{division}}$  may deny a license or the renewal thereof, or may suspend or revoke  $\underline{\text{a}}$   $\underline{\text{any}}$  license, when

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6605 the applicant has:

- <u>a.</u> Violated or failed to comply with the provisions of this section or any rules adopted pursuant to this section thereto;
- $\underline{b}$ . Knowingly caused, aided, abetted, or conspired with another to cause any person to violate this section or any rules adopted pursuant to this section  $\frac{b}{b}$  or
- <u>c.</u> Obtained a license or permit by fraud, misrepresentation, or concealment.; or
- 2. The commission may deny the renewal of a license or may suspend or revoke a license if the holder of such license or permit is no longer eligible under this section.
- (b) If a pari-mutuel permitholder's pari-mutuel permit or license is suspended or revoked by the <u>commission division</u> pursuant to <u>part II chapter 550</u>, the <u>commission shall division may</u>, but is not required to, suspend or revoke such permitholder's cardroom license. If a cardroom operator's license is suspended or revoked pursuant to this section, the <u>commission division</u> may, but is not required to, suspend or revoke such licensee's pari-mutuel permit or license.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the <u>commission</u> division may impose an administrative fine <u>of up</u> to not to exceed \$1,000 for each violation against any person who has violated or failed to comply with the provisions of this section or any rules adopted pursuant to this section thereto.
  - (13) (15) CRIMINAL PENALTY; INJUNCTION.-

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(a)1.  $\underline{A}$  Any person who operates a cardroom without a valid license issued <u>under as provided in</u> this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

- 2. A Any licensee or pari-mutuel permitholder who violates any provision of this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A Any licensee or pari-mutuel permitholder who commits a second or subsequent violation of the same paragraph or subsection within a period of 3 years after from the date of a prior conviction for the same offense a violation of such paragraph or subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (b) The <u>department</u> <u>division</u>, <u>a</u> <u>any</u> state attorney, the statewide prosecutor, or the Attorney General may apply for a temporary or permanent injunction restraining further violation of this section, and such injunction shall issue without bond.
  - (17) CHANGE OF LOCATION; REFERENDUM.
- (a) Notwithstanding any provisions of this section, no cardroom gaming license issued under this section shall be transferred, or reissued when such reissuance is in the nature of a transfer, so as to permit or authorize a licensee to change the location of the cardroom except upon proof in such form as the division may prescribe that a referendum election has been held:
  - 1. If the proposed new location is within the same county Page 256 of 408

as the already licensed location, in the county where the licensee desires to conduct cardroom gaming and that a majority of the electors voting on the question in such election voted in favor of the transfer of such license. However, the division shall transfer, without requirement of a referendum election, the cardroom license of any permitholder that relocated its permit pursuant to s. 550.0555.

- 2. If the proposed new location is not within the same county as the already licensed location, in the county where the licensee desires to conduct cardroom gaming and that a majority of the electors voting on that question in each such election voted in favor of the transfer of such license.
- (b) The expense of each referendum held under the provisions of this subsection shall be borne by the licensee requesting the transfer.
- Section 99. <u>Effective October 1, 2014, part V of chapter 551, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 551.301-551.322,</u> is created and entitled "OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYEES AND ASSOCIATES."
- Section 100. Effective October 1, 2014, section 550.105, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 551.301, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:
- 551.301 550.105 Racetrack and jai alai occupational licenses of racetrack employees; fees; denial, suspension, and revocation of license; penalties and fines.
- (1) Each person connected with a racetrack or jai alai fronton, as specified in paragraph (2)(a), shall purchase from

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the <u>department</u> <u>division</u> an occupational license. <u>License fee</u> <u>collections</u> <u>All moneys collected pursuant to this section each</u> <u>fiscal year</u> shall be deposited into the <u>Gaming Control Trust</u> <u>Fund Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund</u>. <u>The department may adopt rules that allow Pursuant to the rules adopted by the division</u>, an occupational license <u>to may</u> be valid for <u>a period of</u> up to 3 years. The fee for a multi-year license may <u>for a fee that does</u> not exceed the full occupational license fee for each of the years for which the license is purchased. The occupational license shall be valid during its specified term at any parimutuel facility.

- (2) (a) The following licenses shall be issued to persons or entities with access to the backside, racing animals, jai alai players' room, jockeys' room, drivers' room, totalisator room, the mutuels, or money room; or to persons who, by virtue of the positions position they hold, might be granted access to such these areas; or to any other person or entity in one of the following categories and with fees not to exceed the following amounts for any 12-month period:
- 1. Business licenses <u>for</u>÷ any business such as a vendor, contractual concessionaire, contract kennel, business owning racing animals, trust or estate, totalisator company, stable name, or other fictitious name: \$50.
- 2. Professional occupational licenses <u>for</u>: professional persons with access to the backside of a racetrack or players' quarters in jai alai such as trainers, officials, veterinarians,

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doctors, nurses, emergency medical technicians EMT's, jockeys and apprentices, drivers, jai alai players, owners, trustees, or any management or officer or director or shareholder or any other professional-level person who might have access to the jockeys' room, the drivers' room, the backside, racing animals, kennel compound, or managers or supervisors requiring access to mutuels machines, the money room, or totalisator equipment: \$40.

- 3. General occupational licenses <u>for</u>: general employees with access to the jockeys' room, the drivers' room, racing animals, the backside of a racetrack, or players' quarters in jai alai, such as grooms, kennel helpers, leadouts, pelota makers, cesta makers, or ball boys, or a practitioner of any other occupation who would have access to the animals, the backside, or the kennel compound, or who would provide the security or maintenance of these areas, or mutuel employees, totalisator employees, money-room employees, or any employee with access to mutuels machines, the money room, or totalisator equipment or who would provide the security or maintenance of these areas: \$10.
- (b) The individuals and entities that are licensed under this <u>subsection</u> paragraph require heightened state scrutiny, including the submission by the individual licensees or persons associated with the entities described in this chapter of fingerprints for a Federal Bureau of Investigation criminal records check.
  - (c) (b) The department division shall adopt rules

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pertaining to pari-mutuel occupational licenses, licensing periods, and renewal cycles.

- (3) Certified public accountants and attorneys licensed to practice in this state <u>are shall</u> not be required to hold an occupational license under this section while providing accounting or legal services to a permitholder if the certified public accountant's or attorney's primary place of employment is not on the permitholder's permitholder premises.
- (4) A person may not It is unlawful to take part in or officiate in any way at any pari-mutuel facility without first having secured a license and paid the occupational license fee.
- (5) (a) If the state racing commission or racing authority in another state or jurisdiction extends to the commission reciprocal courtesy to maintain the disciplinary control, the department division may:
- 1. Deny a license to or revoke, suspend, or place conditions  $\frac{\text{upon}}{\text{or}}$  or restrictions on a license of any person who has been refused a license by any other state racing commission or racing authority;  $\frac{\text{or}}{\text{or}}$
- 2. Deny, suspend, or place conditions on a license of any person who is under suspension or has unpaid fines in another jurisdiction.  $\div$

if the state racing commission or racing authority of such other state or jurisdiction extends to the division reciprocal courtesy to maintain the disciplinary control.

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(b) The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> may deny, suspend, revoke, or declare ineligible any occupational license if the applicant <del>for</del> or holder: <del>thereof</del>

- 1. Has violated the provisions of this chapter or the rules of the <u>department</u> division governing the conduct of persons connected with racetracks and frontons: In addition, the division may deny, suspend, revoke, or declare ineligible any occupational license if the applicant for such license
- $\underline{2}$ . Has been convicted in this state, in any other state, or under the laws of the United States of:
- $\underline{a}$ . A capital felony, a felony, or an offense in any other state which would be a felony under the laws of this state involving arson;
- $\underline{b}$ . Trafficking in, conspiracy to traffic in, smuggling, importing, conspiracy to smuggle or import, or delivery, sale, or distribution of a controlled substance; or
  - c. A crime involving a lack of good moral character;  $\tau$  or
- 3. Has had a pari-mutuel license revoked by this state or any other jurisdiction for an offense related to pari-mutuel wagering.
- (c) The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> may deny, declare ineligible, or revoke any occupational license if the <u>licensee or</u> applicant for such license has been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor in this state, in any other state, or under the laws of the United States, if such felony or misdemeanor is related to gambling or bookmaking, as contemplated in s. 849.25, or

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involves cruelty to animals. If the applicant establishes that she or he is of good moral character, that she or he has been rehabilitated, and that the crime she or he was convicted of is not related to pari-mutuel wagering and is not a capital offense, the restrictions excluding offenders may be waived by the director of the department division.

- (d) For purposes of this subsection, the term "convicted" means having been found guilty, with or without adjudication of guilt, as a result of a jury verdict, nonjury trial, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere. However, this paragraph may the term "conviction" shall not be applied to a crime committed before July 1, 2010, prior to the effective date of this subsection in a manner that would invalidate any occupational license issued before July 1, 2010, prior to the effective date of this subsection or subsequent renewal for any person holding such a license.
- (e) If an occupational license will expire by department division rule during the period of a suspension the department division intends to impose, or if a license would have expired but for pending administrative charges and the occupational licensee is found to be in violation of any of the charges, the license may be revoked and a time period of license ineligibility may be declared. The department division may bring administrative charges against any person not holding a current license for violations of statutes or rules which occurred while such person held an occupational license, and the commission

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division may declare such person ineligible to hold a license for a period of time. The department division may impose a civil fine of up to \$1,000 for each violation of the rules of the department division in addition to or in lieu of any other penalty provided for in this section. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, the department division may exclude from all pari-mutuel facilities in this state, for a period not to exceed the period of suspension, revocation, or ineligibility, any person whose occupational license application has been denied by the department division, who has been declared ineligible to hold an occupational license, or whose occupational license has been suspended or revoked by the department division.

- (f) The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> may cancel any occupational license that has been voluntarily relinquished by the licensee.
- (6) In order to promote the orderly presentation of parimutuel meets authorized in this chapter, the <u>department</u> <u>division</u> may issue a temporary occupational license. The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> shall adopt rules to implement this subsection. <u>A</u>

  However, No temporary occupational license <u>may not shall</u> be valid for more than 90 days, and <u>only no more than</u> one temporary license may be issued for any person in any year.
- (7) The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> may deny, revoke, or suspend any occupational license if the applicant <u>therefor</u> or <u>holder</u> thereof accumulates unpaid obligations or defaults in obligations, or issues drafts or checks that are dishonored or

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for which payment is refused without reasonable cause, if such unpaid obligations, defaults, or dishonored or refused drafts or checks directly relate to the sport of jai alai or racing being conducted at a pari-mutuel facility within this state.

- (8) The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> may fine <u>a licensee</u>, or suspend, or revoke, or place conditions <u>on upon</u>, the license of <u>a any</u> licensee, who under oath knowingly provides false information regarding an investigation by the <u>department</u> <u>division</u>.
- license, excise, or occupational taxes to the state or any county, municipality, or other political subdivision, except that, if a race meeting or game is held or conducted in a municipality, the municipality may assess and collect an additional tax against any person conducting live racing or games within its corporate limits, which tax may not exceed \$150 per day for horseracing or \$50 per day for dogracing or jai alai. Except as provided in this chapter, a municipality may not assess or collect any additional excise or revenue tax against any person conducting race meetings within the corporate limits of the municipality or against any patron of any such person.
  - (9) $\frac{(10)}{(10)}$ (a) Upon application for an occupational license: $\tau$
  - 1. The <u>department</u> division may require:
- <u>a.</u> The applicant's full legal name <u>and</u>; any nickname, alias, or maiden name for the applicant;
  - b. The name of the applicant's spouse;

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<u>c.</u> The applicant's date of birth, residence address, mailing address, residence address and business <u>telephone</u> phone number, and social security number;

- <u>d.</u> Disclosure of any felony or any conviction involving bookmaking, illegal gambling, or cruelty to animals;
- $\underline{e}$ . Disclosure of any past or present enforcement or actions by any racing or gaming agency against the applicant; and
- $\underline{f.}$  Any information the  $\underline{department}$   $\underline{division}$  determines  $\underline{is}$  necessary to establish the identity of the applicant or to establish that the applicant is of good moral character.
- <u>2.</u> Fingerprints shall be taken in a manner approved by the <u>department</u> division and then shall be submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or to the association of state officials regulating pari-mutuel wagering pursuant to the Federal Pari-mutuel Licensing Simplification Act of 1988.
- (b)1. The cost of processing fingerprints shall be borne by the applicant and paid to the association of state officials regulating pari-mutuel wagering from the trust fund to which the processing fees are deposited. The division, by rule, may require additional information from licensees which is reasonably necessary to regulate the industry. The division may, by rule, exempt certain occupations or groups of persons from the fingerprinting requirements.
- $\underline{2.(b)}$  All fingerprints required  $\underline{under}$  by this section  $\underline{which}$  that are submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement

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shall be retained by the Department of Law Enforcement and entered into the statewide automated biometric identification system as authorized <u>under by</u> s. 943.05(2)(b) and shall be available for all purposes and uses authorized for arrest fingerprints entered into the statewide automated biometric identification system pursuant to s. 943.051.

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 $3. \frac{(c)}{(c)}$  The Department of Law Enforcement shall search all arrest fingerprints received pursuant to s. 943.051 against the fingerprints retained in the statewide automated biometric identification system under subparagraph 2 paragraph (b). Any arrest record that is identified with the retained fingerprints of a person subject to the criminal history screening requirements of this section shall be reported to the department division. Each licensee shall pay a fee to the department division for the cost of retention of the fingerprints and the ongoing searches under this subparagraph paragraph. The department division shall forward the payment to the Department of Law Enforcement. The amount of the fee to be imposed for performing these searches and the procedures for the retention of licensee fingerprints shall be as established by rule of the Department of Law Enforcement. The department division shall inform the Department of Law Enforcement of any change in the license status of licensees whose fingerprints are retained under subparagraph 2 paragraph (b).

 $\underline{4.(d)}$  The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> shall request the Department of Law Enforcement to forward the fingerprints to the Federal

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Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history records check at least once every 5 years after following issuance of a license. If the fingerprints of a person who is licensed have not been retained by the Department of Law Enforcement, the person must file a complete set of fingerprints as provided in paragraph (a). The department division shall collect the fees for the cost of the national criminal history records check under this subparagraph paragraph and forward the payment to the Department of Law Enforcement. The cost of processing fingerprints and conducting a criminal history records check under this subparagraph paragraph for a general occupational license shall be borne by the applicant. The cost of processing fingerprints and conducting a criminal history records check under this subparagraph paragraph for a business or professional occupational license shall be borne by the person being checked. The Department of Law Enforcement may invoice the department division for the fingerprints submitted each month. Under penalty of perjury, each person who is licensed or who is fingerprinted as required by this section must agree to inform the department division within 48 hours if he or she is convicted of or has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to any disqualifying offense, regardless of adjudication.

- (c) 1. The department may adopt rules that require additional information from licensees which is reasonably necessary to regulate the industry.
  - $\underline{\text{2.}}$  The department  $\underline{\text{may adopt rules that exempt certain}}$

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occupations or groups of persons from the fingerprinting requirements.

Section 101. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.107, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 551.302, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

 $\underline{551.302}$   $\underline{551.107}$  Slot machine occupational license; findings; application; fee.—

- (1) The Legislature finds that individuals and entities that are licensed under this section require heightened state scrutiny, including the submission by the individual licensees or persons associated with the entities described in this chapter of fingerprints for a criminal history record check.
- (2) (a) The following slot machine occupational licenses shall be issued to persons or entities that, by virtue of the positions they hold, might be granted access to slot machine gaming areas or to any other person or entity in one of the following categories:
- 1. General occupational licenses for general employees, including food service, maintenance, and other similar service and support employees having access to the slot machine gaming area.
- 2. Professional occupational licenses for <u>a</u> any person, proprietorship, partnership, corporation, or other entity that is authorized by a slot machine licensee to manage, oversee, or otherwise control daily operations as a slot machine manager, a floor supervisor, security personnel, or any other similar

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position of oversight of gaming operations, or  $\underline{a}$  any person who is not an employee of the slot machine licensee and who provides maintenance, repair, or upgrades  $\underline{to}$ , or otherwise services, a slot machine or other slot machine equipment.

- 3. Business occupational licenses for <u>a</u> any slot machine management company or company associated with slot machine gaming; <u>a</u>, any person who manufactures, distributes, or sells slot machines, slot machine paraphernalia, or other associated equipment to slot machine licensees; or <u>a</u> any company that sells or provides goods or services associated with slot machine gaming to slot machine licensees.
- (b) The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> may issue one license to combine licenses under this section with pari-mutuel occupational licenses and cardroom licenses pursuant to s. 

  551.301(2)(c) 550.105(2)(b). The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> shall adopt rules pertaining to occupational licenses under this subsection. Such rules may specify, but need not be limited to, requirements and restrictions for licensed occupations and categories, procedures to apply for <u>a any</u> license or combination of licenses, disqualifying criminal offenses for a licensed occupation or categories of occupations, and which types of occupational licenses may be combined into a single license under this section. The fingerprinting requirements of subsection (6) (7) apply to <u>a any</u> combination license that includes slot machine license privileges under this section. The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> may not adopt a rule allowing the issuance

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of an occupational license to  $\underline{a}$  any person who does not meet the minimum background qualifications under this section.

(c) Slot machine occupational licenses are not transferable.

- (3) A slot machine licensee may not employ or otherwise allow a person to work at a licensed facility unless such person holds the appropriate valid occupational license. A slot machine licensee may not contract or otherwise do business with a business required to hold a slot machine occupational license unless the business holds such a license. A slot machine licensee may not employ or otherwise allow a person to work in a supervisory or management professional level at a licensed facility unless such person holds a valid slot machine occupational license. All slot machine occupational licensees, while present in slot machine gaming areas, shall display on their persons their occupational license identification cards.
- (4) (a) A person seeking a slot machine occupational license or renewal thereof shall make application on forms prescribed by the <u>department</u> division and pay include payment of the appropriate application fee. Initial and renewal applications for slot machine occupational licenses must contain all information that the <u>department</u> division, by rule, determines is required to ensure eligibility.
- (b) A slot machine license or combination license is valid for the same term as a pari-mutuel occupational license issued pursuant to s. 551.301(1)  $\frac{550.105(1)}{1}$ .

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(c) Pursuant to rules adopted by the <u>department</u> division, a any person may apply for and, if qualified, be issued a slot machine occupational license valid for a period of 3 years upon payment of the full occupational license fee for each of the 3 years for which the license is issued. The slot machine occupational license is valid during its specified term at a any licensed facility where slot machine gaming is authorized to be conducted.

- (d) The slot machine occupational license fee for initial application and annual renewal shall be determined by rule of the department division but may not exceed \$50 for a general or professional occupational license for an employee of the slot machine licensee or \$1,000 for a business occupational license for nonemployees of the licensee providing goods or services to the slot machine licensee. License fees for general occupational licensees shall be paid by the slot machine licensee. Failure to pay the required fee constitutes grounds for disciplinary action by the department division against the slot machine licensee, but it is not a violation of this chapter or rules of the department rule division by the general occupational licensee and does not prohibit the initial issuance or the renewal of the general occupational license.
- (5) (a) The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> may <u>deny an application</u>

  for, or revoke, suspend, or place conditions or restrictions on,
  a license of a person or entity that:
  - 1.(a) Deny an application for, or revoke, suspend, or

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place conditions or restrictions on, a license of a person or entity that Has been refused a license by any other state gaming commission, governmental department, agency, or other authority exercising regulatory jurisdiction over the gaming of another state or jurisdiction; or

- 2.(b) Deny an application for, or suspend or place conditions on, a license of any person or entity that Is under suspension or has unpaid fines in another state or jurisdiction.
- (b) (6) (a) The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> may deny <u>an application</u> for, <u>or</u> suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew, <u>a any</u> slot machine occupational license if the applicant for such license or the licensee:
- 1. Has violated the provisions of this chapter or the rules of the department division governing the conduct of persons connected with slot machine gaming: In addition, the division may deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew any slot machine occupational license if the applicant for such license or the licensee
- 2. Has been convicted in this state, in any other state, or under the laws of the United States of a capital felony, a felony, or an offense in any other state that would be a felony under the laws of this state involving arson; trafficking in, conspiracy to traffic in, smuggling, importing, conspiracy to smuggle or import, or delivery, sale, or distribution of a controlled substance; racketeering; or a crime involving a lack of good moral character; or

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3. Has had a gaming license revoked by this state or any other jurisdiction for a any gaming-related offense;.

- 4.(b) The division may deny, revoke, or refuse to renew any slot machine occupational license if the applicant for such license or the licensee Has been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor in this state, in any other state, or under the laws of the United States if such felony or misdemeanor is related to gambling or bookmaking as described in s. 849.25; or
- 5. Accumulates unpaid obligations, defaults in obligations, or issues drafts or checks that are dishonored or for which payment is refused without reasonable cause.
- (c) For purposes of this subsection, the term "convicted" means having been found guilty, with or without adjudication of guilt, as a result of a jury verdict, nonjury trial, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere.
- (6)(7) Fingerprints for all slot machine occupational license applications shall be taken in a manner approved by the department division and shall be submitted electronically to the Department of Law Enforcement for state processing and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national processing for a criminal history record check. All persons as specified in s. 551.029(1)(a) who are 550.1815(1)(a) employed by or working within a licensed premises shall submit fingerprints for a criminal history record check and may not have been convicted of a any disqualifying criminal offense offenses specified in subsection (5) (6). Department Division employees and law

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enforcement officers assigned by their employing agencies to work within the premises as part of their official duties are excluded from the criminal history record check requirements under this subsection. The cost of processing fingerprints and conducting a criminal history record check for a general occupational license shall be borne by the slot machine licensee. The cost of processing fingerprints and conducting a criminal history record check for a business or professional occupational license shall be borne by the person being checked. The Department of Law Enforcement may invoice the department for the fingerprints submitted each month. For purposes of this subsection, the term "convicted" means having been found guilty, with or without adjudication of guilt, as a result of a jury verdict, nonjury trial, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere.

(a) Fingerprints shall be taken in a manner approved by the <u>department division</u> upon initial application, or as required thereafter by rule of the <u>department division</u>, and shall be submitted electronically to the Department of Law Enforcement for state processing. The Department of Law Enforcement shall forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national processing. The results of the criminal history record check shall be returned to the <u>department division</u> for purposes of screening. Licensees shall provide necessary equipment approved by the Department of Law Enforcement to facilitate such electronic submission. The <u>department division</u>

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requirements under this subsection shall be instituted in consultation with the Department of Law Enforcement.

- (b) The cost of processing fingerprints and conducting a criminal history record check for a general occupational license shall be borne by the slot machine licensee. The cost of processing fingerprints and conducting a criminal history record check for a business or professional occupational license shall be borne by the person being checked. The Department of Law Enforcement may invoice the <u>department</u> division for the fingerprints submitted each month.
- submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement and required by this section shall be retained by the Department of Law Enforcement and entered into the statewide automated biometric identification system as authorized under by s. 943.05(2)(b) and shall be available for all purposes and uses authorized for arrest fingerprints entered into the statewide automated biometric identification system pursuant to s. 943.051.
- (d) The Department of Law Enforcement shall search all arrest fingerprints received pursuant to s. 943.051 against the fingerprints retained in the statewide automated biometric identification system under paragraph (c). An Any arrest record that is identified with the retained fingerprints of a person subject to the criminal history screening requirements of this section shall be reported to the department division. Each licensed facility shall pay a fee to the commission division for

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the cost of retention of the fingerprints and the ongoing searches under this paragraph. The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> shall forward the payment to the Department of Law Enforcement. The amount of the fee to be imposed for performing <u>such</u> <u>these</u> searches and the procedures for the retention of licensee fingerprints shall be as established by rule of the Department of Law Enforcement. The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> shall inform the Department of Law Enforcement of <u>a</u> <u>any</u> change in the license status of licensees whose fingerprints are retained under paragraph (c).

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The department division shall request the Department of Law Enforcement to forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history records check every 3 years after following issuance of a license. If the fingerprints of a person who is licensed have not been retained by the Department of Law Enforcement, the person must file a complete set of fingerprints as provided for in paragraph (a). The department division shall collect the fees for the cost of the national criminal history record check under this paragraph and shall forward the payment to the Department of Law Enforcement. The cost of processing fingerprints and conducting a criminal history record check under this paragraph for a general occupational license shall be borne by the slot machine licensee. The cost of processing fingerprints and conducting a criminal history record check under this paragraph for a business or professional occupational license shall be borne by

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the person being checked. The Department of Law Enforcement may invoice the <u>department</u> division for the fingerprints submitted each month. Under penalty of perjury, each person who is licensed or who is fingerprinted as required by this section must agree to inform the <u>department</u> division within 48 hours if he or she is convicted of or has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to <u>a</u> any disqualifying offense, regardless of adjudication.

- $\underline{(7)}$  All moneys collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the <u>Gaming Control Trust Fund</u> Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund.
- (9) The division may deny, revoke, or suspend any occupational license if the applicant or holder of the license accumulates unpaid obligations, defaults in obligations, or issues drafts or checks that are dishonored or for which payment is refused without reasonable cause.
- (8) (10) The <u>department</u> division may fine <u>a licensee</u> or suspend, revoke, or place conditions upon <u>his or her</u> the license, if the of any licensee who provides false information under oath regarding an application for a license or an investigation by the <u>department</u> division.
- (9)(11) The <u>department</u> division may impose a civil fine of up to \$5,000 for each violation of this chapter or <u>department</u> rule the rules of the division in addition to or in lieu of any other penalty provided for in this section. The <u>department</u> division may adopt a penalty schedule for violations of this

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chapter or <u>applicable</u> any rule adopted pursuant to this chapter for which it would impose a fine in lieu of a suspension and <u>may</u> adopt rules allowing for the issuance of citations, including procedures to address such citations, to persons who violate such rules. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, the <u>department division</u> may exclude from all licensed slot machine facilities in this state, for a period not to exceed the period of suspension, revocation, or ineligibility, <u>a</u> any person declared ineligible to hold an occupational license whose occupational license application has been <u>denied declared</u> ineligible to hold an occupational license or whose occupational license has been suspended or revoked by the <u>department</u> division.

- (10) (a) Notwithstanding s. 120.60, the department may issue a temporary occupational license upon receipt of a complete application from the applicant and a determination that the applicant has not been convicted of or had adjudication withheld on a disqualifying criminal offense. The temporary occupational license remains valid until such time as the department grants an occupational license or notifies the applicant of its intended decision to deny the applicant a license pursuant to s. 120.60. The department shall adopt rules to administer this subsection. However, not more than one temporary license may be issued for a person in a year.
- 7227 (b) A temporary license issued under this section is 7228 nontransferable.

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(11) For purposes of this section, the term "convicted" means having been found guilty, with or without adjudication of guilt, as a result of a jury verdict, nonjury trial, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere.

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Section 102. Effective October 1, 2014, section 551.1045, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 103. Effective October 1, 2014, subsection (6) of section 849.086, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 551.303, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

 $551.303 ext{ (6)}$  Cardroom business and employee occupational license required; application; fees.-

(1) (a) A person employed or otherwise working in a cardroom as a cardroom manager, floor supervisor, pit boss, dealer, or any other position activity related to cardroom operations while the facility is conducting authorized card playing or games of dominoes must hold a valid cardroom employee occupational license issued by the department division. Food service, maintenance, and security employees who hold with a current pari-mutuel occupational license and who passed the required a current background check are will not be required to have a cardroom employee occupational license.

(2) (b) A Any cardroom management company or cardroom distributor associated with cardroom operations must hold a valid cardroom business occupational license issued by the department division.

(3) <del>(c)</del> A <del>No</del> licensed cardroom operator may not employ or

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allow to work in a cardroom  $\underline{a}$  any person who does not hold unless such person holds a valid occupational license.  $\underline{A}$  No licensed cardroom operator may not contract with, or otherwise do business with, a business that does not required to hold a required valid cardroom business occupational license, unless the business holds such a valid license.

- (4) (d) The <u>department</u> <u>division</u> shall establish, by rule, a schedule for the renewal of cardroom occupational licenses.

  Cardroom occupational licenses are not transferable.
- (5)(e) An application for an initial or renewal Persons seeking cardroom occupational license must be made licenses, or renewal thereof, shall make application on forms prescribed by the department and must division. Applications for cardroom occupational licenses shall contain all of the information for eligibility determination required by department the division, by rule, may determine is required to ensure eligibility.
- (6) (f) The <u>department</u> division shall adopt rules regarding cardroom occupational licenses. The provisions specified in s. 551.301(4) 550.105(4), (5), (6), (7), (8), and (9) (10) relating to licensure <u>apply</u> shall be applicable to cardroom occupational licenses.
- (7) (g) The department division may declare an applicant for or holder of a license ineligible and deny, declare ineligible, or revoke his or her any cardroom occupational license if, in this or any other state or under the laws of the United States, he or she the applicant or holder thereof has

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been found guilty of or has had adjudication withheld for in this state or any other state, or under the laws of the United States of a felony or misdemeanor involving forgery, larceny, extortion, conspiracy to defraud, or filing a false report reports to a government agency or a, racing or gaming commission or authority.

- years thereafter, the applicant's or licenseholder's fingerprints for all cardroom occupational license applications shall be taken in a manner approved by the department division and then shall be submitted to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a criminal background records check upon initial application and at least every 5 years thereafter. The department division may by rule require an annual background record check of all applicants renewal applications for a cardroom occupational license renewal. The cost of processing fingerprints and conducting a record check shall be borne by the applicant.
- (9)(i) The cardroom employee occupational license fee may shall not exceed \$50 for any 12-month period. The cardroom business occupational license fee may shall not exceed \$250 for any 12-month period.

Section 104. <u>Effective October 1, 2014, section 550.901,</u>

Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section

551.31, Florida Statutes.

Section 105. Effective October 1, 2014, section 550.902,

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7307	Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section
7308	551.311, Florida Statutes.
7309	Section 106. Effective October 1, 2014, section 550.903,
7310	Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section
7311	551.312, Florida Statutes.
7312	Section 107. Effective October 1, 2014, section 550.904,
7313	Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 551.313,
7314	Florida Statutes, and amended to read:
7315	551.313 550.904 Entry into force.—This compact shall come
7316	into force when enacted by any four states. Thereafter, this
7317	compact shall become effective in any other state upon that
7318	state's enactment of this compact and upon the affirmative vote
7319	of a majority of the officials on the compact committee as
7320	provided in <u>s. 551.318</u> <del>s. 550.909</del> .
7321	Section 108. Effective October 1, 2014, section 550.905,
7322	Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section
7323	551.314, Florida Statutes.
7324	Section 109. Effective October 1, 2014, section 550.906,
7325	Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section
7326	551.315, Florida Statutes.
7327	Section 110. Effective October 1, 2014, section 550.907,
7328	Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section
7329	551.316, Florida Statutes.
7330	Section 111. Effective October 1, 2014, section 550.908,
7331	Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section
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7333	Section 112. Effective October 1, 2014, section 550.909,
7334	Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section
7335	551.318, Florida Statutes.
7336	Section 113. Effective October 1, 2014, section 550.910,
7337	Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section
7338	551.319, Florida Statutes.
7339	Section 114. Effective October 1, 2014, section 550.911,
7340	Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section
7341	551.32, Florida Statutes.
7342	Section 115. Effective October 1, 2014, section 550.912,
7343	Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section
7344	551.321, Florida Statutes, and paragraph (b) of subsection (1)
7345	of that section is amended to read:
7346	551.321 $550.912$ Rights and responsibilities of each party
7347	state.—
7348	(1) By enacting this compact, each party state:
7349	(b) Agrees not to treat a notification to an applicant by
7350	the compact committee described in <u>s. 551.317</u> <del>s. 550.908</del> as the
7351	denial of a license, or to penalize such an applicant in any
7352	other way based solely on such a decision by the compact
7353	committee.
7354	Section 116. Effective October 1, 2014, section 550.913,
7355	Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as section
7356	551.322, Florida Statutes.
7357	Section 117. Effective October 1, 2014, part VI of chapter

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551, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 551.50-551.56, is

/359	created and entitled "MISCELLANEOUS GAMING."
7360	Section 118. Effective October 1, 2014, the amendments to
7361	the sections of chapter 849, Florida Statutes, that are
7362	transferred, renumbered, and amended in part VI of this act are
7363	not intended to authorize additional games but rather to clarify
7364	current limitations under which authorized games may be
7365	operated.
7366	Section 119. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.092,
7367	Florida Statutes, is repealed.
7368	Section 120. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.094,
7369	Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 551.50,
7370	Florida Statutes, and amended to read:
7371	$\underline{551.50}$ $\underline{849.094}$ Game promotion in connection with sale of
7372	consumer products or services.—
7373	(1) The Legislature finds that this section was enacted to
7374	allow for the limited and occasional use of game promotions to
7375	advertise and market bona fide sales of consumer products or
7376	services, which would otherwise be unlawful lotteries under
7377	chapter 849 and Little River Theatre Corp. v. State ex rel.
7378	Hodge, 185 So. 855 (Fla. 1939). This section shall be strictly
7379	construed and shall not be relied upon to sanction
7380	establishments of ongoing gambling.
7381	(2) (1) As used in this section, the term:
7382	(a) "Division" means the Division of Amusements within the
7383	department.
7384	(b) (a) "Game promotion" means a contest in which prizes

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CODING: Words  $\underline{\text{stricken}}$  are deletions; words  $\underline{\text{underlined}}$  are additions.

are given to persons selected by lot for the purpose of advertising or promoting bona fide substantial sales of consumer goods or services and which is, but is not limited to, a contest, game of chance, sweepstakes, or gift enterprise, conducted by an operator within or throughout the state and other states in connection with and incidental to the sale of consumer products or services, and in which the elements of chance and prize are present. However, "game promotion" does may not be construed to apply to bingo games conducted pursuant to s. 551.53 s. 849.0931.

- <u>(c)</u> (b) "Operator" means a retailer who operates a game promotion or any person, firm, corporation, organization, or association, or agent or employee thereof, who promotes, operates, or conducts a nationally advertised game promotion.
- (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person may conduct a game promotion if the following conditions are met:
- (a) The game promotion is conducted as a temporary advertising and promotional undertaking, in good faith, solely for the purpose of advertising the goods, wares, merchandise, or services of an ongoing business.
- (b) The principal business of the person is the sale of consumer goods or services which are primarily offered for sale without the use of game promotions.
  - (c) To receive a prize, a person is not required to:
  - 1. Pay any tangible consideration in the form of money or

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other property or thing of value; or

- 2. Purchase any goods, wares, merchandise, or thing of value.
- (d) The person selected to receive any prize offered in connection with the game promotion is notified of his or her selection. Newspapers, magazines, and television and radio stations may publish or broadcast advertising matter describing a game promotion which may contain instructions for a person desiring to become eligible for the prize to make his or her name and address known to the operator.
- (e) All brochures, advertisements, promotional material, and entry blanks for the promotion contain a statement that residents of this state are entitled to participate and eligible to win the prize.
  - (4) (4) (2) It is unlawful for any operator to:
- (a) To Design, engage in, promote, or conduct such a game promotion if, in connection with the promotion or sale of consumer products or services, wherein the winner may be predetermined or the game may be manipulated or rigged so as to:
- 1. Allocate a winning game or any portion thereof to certain lessees, agents, or franchises; or
- 2. Allocate a winning game or part thereof to a particular period of the game promotion or to a particular geographic area;
- (b) Arbitrarily <del>to</del> remove, disqualify, disallow, or reject any entry;
  - (c) To Fail to award prizes offered;

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(d)  $\overline{\text{To}}$  Print, publish, or circulate literature or advertising material used in connection with such game promotions which is false, deceptive, or misleading;  $\overline{\text{or}}$ 

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- (e) To Require an entry fee, payment, or proof of purchase as a condition of entering a game promotion; or
- (f) Conduct a game promotion using a slot machine, electronic facsimile of any game of chance, electronically assisted pull-tab game, or any similar electronic gaming device.
- (5) The operator of a game promotion in which the total announced value of the prizes offered is greater than \$5,000 shall file with the division Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services a copy of the rules and regulations of the game promotion and a list of all prizes and prize categories offered at least 7 days before the beginning commencement of the game promotion. Thereafter, such rules and regulations may not thereafter be changed, modified, or altered. The operator of a game promotion shall conspicuously post the rules and regulations of the such game promotion in each and every retail outlet or place where such game promotion may be played or participated in by the public and shall also publish the rules and regulations in all advertising copy used in connection with the promotion therewith. However, such advertising copy need only include the material terms of the rules and regulations if the advertising copy includes a website address, a toll-free telephone number, or a mailing address where the complete full rules and regulations may be viewed, heard, or obtained for the

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entire full duration of the game promotion. Such disclosures must be legible. Radio and television announcements may indicate that the rules and regulations are available at retail outlets or from the operator of the promotion. A nonrefundable filing fee of \$100 shall accompany each filing and shall be used to pay the costs incurred to administer and enforce in administering and enforcing the provisions of this section.

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Every operator of such a game promotion in which the total announced value of the prizes offered is greater than \$5,000 shall establish a trust account, in a national or statechartered financial institution, with a balance sufficient to pay or purchase the total value of all prizes offered. On a form supplied by the division Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, an official of the financial institution holding the trust account shall set forth the dollar amount of the trust account, the identity of the entity or individual establishing the trust account, and the name of the game promotion for which the trust account has been established. Such form shall be filed with the division Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services at least 7 days before the beginning in advance of the commencement of the game promotion. In lieu of establishing such trust account, the operator may obtain a surety bond in an amount equivalent to the total value of all prizes offered, + and such bond shall be filed with the department of Agriculture and Consumer Services at least 7 days before the beginning in advance of the commencement of the game promotion.

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1. The moneys held in the trust account may be withdrawn in order to pay the prizes offered only upon certification to the <u>division</u> Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services of the name of the winner or winners and the amount of the prize or prizes and the value thereof.

- 2. If the operator of a game promotion has obtained a surety bond in lieu of establishing a trust account, the amount of the surety bond shall equal at all times the total amount of the prizes offered.
- Services may waive the provisions of this subsection for any operator who has conducted game promotions in the state for at least not less than 5 consecutive years and who has not had any civil, criminal, or administrative action instituted against him or her by the state or an agency of the state for violation of this section within that 5-year period. Such waiver may be revoked upon the commission of a violation of this section by such operator, as determined by the commission Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- (7)(5) Every operator of a game promotion in which the total announced value of the prizes offered is greater than \$5,000 shall provide the <u>division Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services</u> with a certified list of the names and addresses of all persons, whether from this state or from another state, who have won prizes that which have a value of more than \$25, the value of such prizes, and the dates when the

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prizes were won within 60 days after such winners have been finally determined. The operator shall provide a copy of the list of winners, without charge, to any person who requests it. In lieu of the foregoing, the operator of a game promotion may at his or her option, publish the same information about the winners in a Florida newspaper of general circulation within 60 days after such winners have been determined and shall provide to the department of Agriculture and Consumer Services a certified copy of the publication containing the information about the winners. The operator of a game promotion is not required to notify a winner by mail or by telephone when the winner is already in possession of a game card from which the winner can determine that he or she has won a designated prize. All winning entries shall be held by the operator for a period of 90 days after the close or completion of the game.

- (8) (6) The <u>division</u> Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall keep the certified list of winners for a period of at least 6 months after receipt of the certified list.

  Thereafter, the <u>division</u> department thereafter may dispose of all records and lists.
- (9)(7) An No operator may not shall force, directly or indirectly, a lessee, agent, or franchise dealer to purchase or participate in any game promotion. For the purpose of this section, coercion or force shall be presumed when in these circumstances in which a course of business extending over a period of 1 year or longer is materially changed coincident with

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a failure or refusal of a lessee, agent, or franchise dealer to participate in such game promotions. Such force or coercion shall further be presumed when an operator advertises generally that game promotions are available at its lessee dealers or agent dealers.

- (10) (8) (a) The department <u>may adopt</u> of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall have the power to promulgate such rules and regulations <u>for respecting</u> the operation of game promotions as it deems advisable.
- (b) Compliance with the rules of the department of Agriculture and Consumer Services does not authorize and is not a defense to a charge of possession of a slot machine or device or any other device or a violation of any other law.
- (c) Whenever the department of Agriculture and Consumer Services or the Department of Legal Affairs has reason to believe that a game promotion is being operated in violation of this section, it may bring an action in the circuit court of any judicial circuit in which the game promotion is being operated in the name and on behalf of the people of the state against any operator thereof to enjoin the continued operation of such game promotion anywhere within the state.
- (11) (9) (a) Any person, firm, or corporation, or association, or any agent or employee thereof, who violates this section or engages in any acts or practices stated in this section to be unlawful, or who violates any of the rules adopted and regulations made pursuant to this section commits, is guilty

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of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (b) Any person, firm, corporation, <u>or</u> association, <u>or any</u> agent, or employee <u>thereof</u>, who violates <del>any provision of</del> this section or any of the rules <u>adopted</u> <del>and regulations made</del> pursuant to this section <u>is</u> <del>shall be</del> liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 for each such violation, which shall accrue to the state and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the department of Agriculture and Consumer Services or the Department of Legal Affairs.
- (12) (10) This section does not apply to actions or transactions regulated by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation, or to the activities of nonprofit organizations, or to any other organization engaged in any enterprise other than the sale of consumer products or services. Subsections (5)-(9), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) and paragraph (10)(a), (8)(a) and any of the rules adopted made pursuant thereto do not apply to television or radio broadcasting companies licensed by the Federal Communications Commission.
- (13) (11) A violation of this section, or soliciting another to commit an act that violates this section, constitutes a deceptive and unfair trade practice actionable under the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act.
- Section 121. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.085, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 551.52, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

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551.52 849.085 Certain penny-ante games not crimes; restrictions.—

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it is not a crime for a person may to participate in a game described in this section if such game is conducted strictly in accordance with this section.
  - (2) As used in this section:

- (a) "Penny-ante game" means a game or series of games of poker, pinochle, bridge, rummy, canasta, hearts, dominoes, or mah-jongg in which the winnings of any player in a single round, hand, or game do not exceed \$10 in value.
- (b) "Dwelling" means residential premises owned or rented by a participant in a penny-ante game and occupied by such participant or the common elements or common areas of a condominium, cooperative, residential subdivision, or mobile home park of which a participant in a penny-ante game is a unit owner, or the facilities of an organization which is tax-exempt under s. 501(c)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code. The term "dwelling" also includes a college dormitory room or the common recreational area of a college dormitory or a publicly owned community center owned by a municipality or county.
- (3) A penny-ante game is subject to the following restrictions:
  - (a) The game must be conducted in  $\underline{:}$
- 7617 <u>1.</u> A dwelling <u>owned or rented by a participant in the game</u>
  7618 and occupied by such participant;

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2. A college dormitory room or the common recreational area of a college dormitory;

- 3. A public community center owned by a municipality or county;
- 4. The common elements or common areas of a condominium, cooperative, residential subdivision, or mobile home park of which a participant in the game is a unit owner; or
- 5. The facilities of an organization that is exempt from taxation under s. 501(c)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (b) A person may not receive any consideration or commission for allowing a penny-ante game to occur in his or her dwelling.
- (c) A person may not directly or indirectly charge admission or any other fee for participation in  $\underline{\text{a penny-ante}}$  the game.
- (d) A person may not solicit participants by means of advertising in any form, advertise the time or place of any penny-ante game, or advertise the fact that he or she will be a participant in any penny-ante game.
- (e) A penny-ante game may not be conducted in which any participant is under 18 years of age.
- (4) A debt created or owed as a consequence of any pennyante game is not legally enforceable.
- (5) The conduct of any penny-ante game within an area listed in paragraph (3)(a) does not create a the common elements or common area of a condominium, cooperative, residential

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subdivision, or mobile home park or the conduct of any pennyante game within the dwelling of an eligible organization as
defined in subsection (2) or within a publicly owned community
center owned by a municipality or county creates no civil
liability for damages arising from the penny-ante game on the
part of a college, condominium association, cooperative
association, a homeowners' association as defined in s. 720.301,
mobile home owners' association, dwelling owner, or municipality
or county or on the part of a unit owner who was not a
participant in the game.

Section 122. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.0931, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 551.53, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

<u>551.53</u> 849.0931 Bingo authorized; conditions for conduct; permitted uses of proceeds; limitations.—

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Bingo" or "bingo game" means and refers to the activity, commonly known as "bingo," in which participants pay a sum of money for the use of one or more bingo cards. When the game commences, numbers are drawn by chance, one by one, and announced. The players cover or mark those numbers on the bingo cards which they have purchased until a player receives a given order of numbers in sequence that has been preannounced for that particular game. This player calls out "bingo" and is declared the winner of a predetermined prize. More than one game may be played upon a bingo card, and numbers called for one game may be

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used for a succeeding game or games.

- (b) "Bingo card" means and refers to the flat piece of paper or thin pasteboard used employed by players engaged in the game of bingo. The bingo card must shall have not fewer than 24 playing numbers printed on it. These playing numbers shall range from 1 through 75, inclusive. More than one set of bingo numbers may be printed on any single bingo card piece of paper.
- (c) "Charitable, nonprofit, or veterans' organization" means an organization that which has qualified for exemption from federal income tax as an exempt organization under the provisions of s. 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or s. 528 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended; that which is engaged in charitable, civic, community, benevolent, religious, or scholastic works or other similar activities; and that which has been in existence and active for a period of 3 years or more.
- (d) "Deal" means a separate set or package of not more than 4,000 instant bingo tickets in which the predetermined minimum prize payout is at least 65 percent of the total receipts from the sale of the entire deal.
- (e) "Flare" means the board or placard that accompanies each deal of instant bingo tickets and that has printed on or affixed to it the following information:
  - 1. The game name.
  - 2. The manufacturer's name or distinctive logo.
  - 3. The form number.

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7697 4. The ticket count.

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- 5. The prize structure, including the number of symbols or number combinations for winning instant bingo tickets by denomination, with their respective winning symbols or number combinations.
  - 6. The cost per play.
  - 7. The game serial number.
- (f) "Instant bingo" means a form of bingo that is played at the same location as bingo, using tickets by which a player wins a prize by opening and removing a cover from the ticket to reveal a set of numbers, letters, objects, or patterns, some of which have been designated in advance as prize winners.
- (g) "Objects" means a set of 75 balls or other precision shapes that are imprinted with letters and numbers in such a way that numbers 1 through 15 are marked with the letter "B," numbers 16 through 30 are marked with the letter "I," numbers 31 through 45 are marked with the letter "N," numbers 46 through 60 are marked with the letter "G," and numbers 61 through 75 are marked with the letter "O."
- (h) "Rack" means the container in which the objects are placed after being drawn and announced.
- (i) "Receptacle" means the container from which the objects are drawn or ejected.
- (j) "Session" means a designated set of games played in a day or part of a day.
  - (2) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a  $\frac{1}{2}$

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of the provisions of this chapter shall be construed to prohibit or prevent charitable, nonprofit, or veterans' organization that is <del>organizations</del> engaged in charitable, civic, community, benevolent, religious, or scholastic works or other similar endeavors and that has, which organizations have been in existence and active for a period of 3 years or more may conduct, from conducting bingo games or instant bingo; however, provided the entire proceeds derived from the conduct of such games, less actual business expenses for articles designed for and essential to the operation, conduct, and playing of bingo or instant bingo, must be are donated by such organization to such charitable, civic, community, benevolent, religious, or scholastic works or other similar endeavors <del>organizations to the</del> endeavors mentioned above. In no case may The net proceeds from the conduct of such games may not be used for any other purpose whatsoever. The proceeds derived from the conduct of bingo games or instant bingo are shall not be considered solicitation of public donations.

- (b) It is the express intent of the Legislature that  $\underline{a}$  no charitable, nonprofit, or veterans' organization  $\underline{not}$  serve as a sponsor of a bingo game or instant bingo conducted by another, but  $\underline{that}$  such organization  $\underline{may}$  only be directly involved in the conduct of such a game as provided in this  $\underline{section}$   $\underline{aet}$ .
- (3) If An organization is not engaged in charitable, civic, community, benevolent, religious, or scholastic works or other similar endeavors that conducts efforts of the type set

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out above, its right to conduct bingo games under this section
must hereunder is conditioned upon the return of all the
proceeds from such games to the players in the form of prizes.

If, at the conclusion of play on any day during which a bingo
game is allowed to be played under this subsection, section
there remain proceeds that which have not been paid out as
prizes, the organization conducting the game shall, at the next
scheduled day of play, conduct bingo games without any charge to
the players and shall continue to do so until the proceeds
carried over from the previous days played have been exhausted.
This subsection does not extend provision in no way extends the
limitation on the number of prize or jackpot games allowed in 1
one day as provided for in subsection (5).

(4) The right of A condominium association, a cooperative association, a homeowners' association as defined in s. 720.301, a mobile home owners' association, a group of residents of a mobile home park as defined in chapter 723, or a group of residents of a mobile home park or recreational vehicle park as defined in chapter 513 that conducts to conduct bingo games must is conditioned upon the return of the net proceeds from such games to players in the form of prizes after having deducted the actual business expenses for such games for articles designed for and essential to the operation, conduct, and playing of bingo. Any net proceeds remaining after paying prizes may be used as specified in subsection (3) or may be donated by the association to a charitable, nonprofit, or veterans'

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organization that which is exempt from federal income tax under the provisions of s. 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code to be used in such recipient organization's charitable, civic, community, benevolent, religious, or scholastic works or similar activities or, in the alternative, such remaining proceeds shall be used as specified in subsection (3).

- (5) (a) 1. Except for instant bingo prizes, which are limited to the amounts displayed on the ticket or on the game flare, A jackpot may shall not exceed the value of \$250 in actual money or its equivalent, and there may not shall be no more than three jackpots in any one session of bingo.
- 2.(6) Except for instant bingo, which is not limited by this subsection, the number of days per week during which Organizations authorized under this section may conduct bingo no more than 2 days per week shall not exceed two.
- 3.(7) Except for instant bingo prizes, which are limited to the amounts displayed on the ticket or on the game flare. There may not shall be mo more than three jackpots on any one day of play. All other game prizes <math>may shall not exceed \$50.
- 4. Subparagraphs 1.-3. do not apply to instant bingo prizes.
- (b) An instant bingo prize is limited to the amount displayed on the ticket or on the game flare.
- (6) (8) Each person involved in conducting a the conduct of any bingo game or instant bingo must be a resident of the community where the organization is located and a bona fide

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member of the organization sponsoring such game and may not be compensated in any way for operation of such game. When bingo games or instant bingo is conducted by a charitable, nonprofit, or veterans' organization, the organization conducting the games must designate up to three members of that organization to be in charge of the games, one of whom shall be present during the entire session at which the games are conducted. The organization conducting the games is responsible for posting in a conspicuous place on the premises at which the session is held or instant bingo is played a notice stating, which notice states the name of the organization and the designated member or members, in a conspicuous place on the premises at which the session is held or instant bingo is played. A caller in a bingo game may not be a participant in that bingo game.

- (7)(9) Every charitable, nonprofit, or veterans' organization involved in the conduct of a bingo game or instant bingo must be located in the county, or within a 15-mile radius of, where the bingo game or instant bingo is conducted located.
- (8) (10) (a) A person No one under 18 years of age may not shall be allowed to play any bingo game or instant bingo or be involved in the conduct of a bingo game or instant bingo in any way.
- (b) Any organization conducting bingo open to the public may refuse entry to any person who is objectionable or undesirable to the sponsoring organization, but such refusal of entry shall not be on the basis of race, creed, color, religion,

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sex, national origin, marital status, or physical handicap.

- (9) (11) Bingo games or instant bingo may be held only on the following premises:
- (a) Property owned by the charitable, nonprofit, or veterans' organization.
- (b) Property owned by the charitable, nonprofit, or veterans' organization that will benefit  $\underline{\text{from}}$  by the proceeds.
- (c) Property leased for a period of not less than 1 year by a charitable, nonprofit, or veterans' organization, providing the lease or rental agreement does not provide for the payment of a percentage of the proceeds generated at such premises to the lessor or any other party and providing the rental rate for such premises does not exceed the rental rates charged for similar premises in the same locale.
- (d) Property owned by a municipality or a county when the governing authority has, by appropriate ordinance or resolution, specifically authorized the use of such property for the conduct of such games.
- (e) With respect to bingo games conducted by a condominium association, a cooperative association, a homeowners' association as defined in s. 720.301, a mobile home owners' association, a group of residents of a mobile home park as defined in chapter 723, or a group of residents of a mobile home park or recreational vehicle park as defined in chapter 513, property owned by the association, property owned by the residents of the mobile home park or recreational vehicle park,

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or property that which is a common area located within the condominium, mobile home park, or recreational vehicle park.

- $\underline{(10)}$  (12) Each bingo game shall be conducted in accordance with the following rules:
- (a) The objects, whether drawn or ejected, shall be essentially equal as to size, shape, weight, and balance and as to all other characteristics that may control their selection from the receptacle. The caller shall cancel any game if, during the course of a game, the mechanism used in the drawing or ejection of objects malfunctions becomes jammed in such a manner as to interfere with the accurate determination of the next number to be announced or if the caller determines that more than one object is labeled with the same number or that there is a number to be drawn without a corresponding object. Any player in a game canceled pursuant to this paragraph shall be permitted to play the next game free of charge.
- (b) <u>Before</u> Prior to commencement of any bingo session, the member in charge shall cause a verification to be made of all objects to be placed in the receptacle and shall inspect the objects in the presence of a disinterested person to ensure that all objects are present and that there are no duplications or omissions of numbers on the objects. Any player shall be entitled to call for a verification of numbers before, during, and after a session.
- (c) The card or sheet on which the game is played shall be part of a deck, group, or series, no two of which may be alike

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7879 in any given game.

- (d) All numbers shall be visibly displayed after being drawn and before being placed in the rack.
- (e) A bona fide bingo shall consist of a predesignated arrangement of numbers on a card or sheet that correspond with the numbers on the objects drawn from the receptacle and announced. Errors in numbers announced or misplaced in the rack may not be recognized as a bingo.
- (f) When a caller has <u>begun</u> started to vocally announce a number, the caller shall complete the call. If any player has obtained a bingo on a previous number, such player will share the prize with the player who gained bingo on the last number called.
- (g) Numbers on the winning cards or sheets shall be announced and verified in the presence of another player. Any player shall be entitled at the time the winner is determined to call for a verification of numbers drawn. The verification shall be in the presence of the member designated to be in charge of the occasion or, if such person is also the caller, in the presence of an officer of the licensee.
- (h) Upon determining a winner, the caller shall ask, "Are there any other winners?" If no one replies, the caller shall declare the game closed. No other player is entitled to share the prize unless she or he has declared a bingo before prior to this announcement.
  - (i) Seats may not be held or reserved by an organization

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or person involved in the conduct of any bingo game for players not present, nor may any cards be set aside, held, or reserved from one session to another for any player.

- (j) A caller in a bingo game may not be a participant in that bingo game.
- (11) (13) (a) Instant bingo tickets must be sold at the price printed on the ticket or on the game flare by the manufacturer, not to exceed \$1. Discounts may not be given for the purchase of multiple tickets, nor may tickets be given away free of charge.
- (b) Each deal of instant bingo tickets must be accompanied by a flare, and the flare must be posted before the sale of any tickets in that deal.
- (c) Each instant bingo ticket in a deal must bear the same serial number, and there may not be more than one serial number in each deal. Serial numbers printed on a deal of instant bingo tickets may not be repeated by the manufacturer on the same form for a period of 3 years.
- (d) The serial number for each deal must be clearly and legibly placed on the outside of each deal's package, box, or other container.
- (e) Instant bingo tickets manufactured, sold, or distributed in this state must comply with the applicable standards on pull-tabs of the North American Gaming Regulators Association, as amended.
  - (f) Except as provided  $\underline{\text{in}}$  under paragraph (e), an instant Page 305 of 408

bingo ticket manufactured, sold, or distributed in this state
must:

- 1. Be manufactured so that it is not possible to identify whether it is a winning or losing instant bingo ticket until it has been opened by the player as intended.
- 2. Be manufactured using at least a two-ply paper stock construction so that the instant bingo ticket is opaque.
- 3. Have the form number, the deal's serial number, and the name or logo of the manufacturer conspicuously printed on <u>its</u> the face or cover of the instant bingo ticket.
- 4. Have a form of winner protection that allows the organization to verify, after the instant bingo ticket has been played, that the winning instant bingo ticket presented for payment is an authentic winning instant bingo ticket for the deal in play. The manufacturer shall provide a written description of the winner protection with each deal of instant bingo tickets.
- (g) Each manufacturer and distributor that sells or distributes instant bingo tickets in this state to charitable, nonprofit, or veterans' organizations shall prepare an invoice that contains the following information:
  - 1. Date of sale.

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- 2. Form number and serial number of each deal sold.
- 3. Number of instant bingo tickets in each deal sold.
- 7955 4. Name of distributor or organization to whom each deal 7956 is sold.

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7957 5. Price of each deal sold.

- All information contained on an invoice must be maintained by the distributor or manufacturer for 3 years.
- (h) The invoice, or a true and accurate copy thereof, must be on the premises where any deal of instant bingo tickets is stored or in play.
  - (12) (14) An Any organization or other person who willfully and knowingly violates any provision of this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. For a second or subsequent offense, the organization or other person commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
  - Section 123. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.0935, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 551.54, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:
  - 551.54 849.0935 Charitable, nonprofit organizations; drawings by chance; required disclosures; unlawful acts and practices; penalties.—
  - (1) The Legislature finds that this section was enacted to allow specified charitable or nonprofit organizations the opportunity to raise funds to carry out their charitable or nonprofit purpose by conducting a raffle for prizes by eliminating the element of monetary consideration and allowing the receipt of voluntary donations or contributions. This

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section shall be strictly construed and shall not be relied upon to sanction establishments of ongoing gambling.

(2) (1) As used in this section, the term:

- (a) "Drawing by chance," "drawing," or "raffle" means an enterprise in which, from the entries submitted by the public to the organization conducting the drawing, one or more entries are selected by chance to win a prize. The term "drawing" does not include those enterprises, commonly known as "game promotions," as defined by <u>s. 551.50</u> <u>s. 849.094</u>, "matching," "instant winner," or "preselected sweepstakes," which involve the distribution of winning numbers, previously designated as such, to the public.
- (b) "Organization" means an organization that which is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to 26 U.S.C. s. 501(c)(3), (4), (7), (8), (10), or (19), and that which has a current determination letter from the Internal Revenue Service, and its bona fide members or officers.
- (3) (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Section 849.09 does not prohibit an organization may conduct from conducting drawings by chance pursuant to the authority granted by this section, if the organization has complied with all applicable provisions of chapter 496 and this section.
- $\underline{(4)}$  All brochures, advertisements, notices, tickets, or entry blanks used in connection with a drawing by chance  $\underline{\text{must}}$  shall conspicuously disclose:
  - (a) The rules governing the conduct and operation of the

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8009 drawing.

- (b) The full name of the organization and its principal place of business.
- (c) The source of the funds used to award cash prizes or to purchase prizes.
- (d) The date, hour, and place where the winner will be chosen and the prizes will be awarded, unless the brochures, advertisements, notices, tickets, or entry blanks are not offered to the public more than 3 days <u>before</u> prior to the drawing.
  - (e) That no purchase or contribution is necessary.
- (5)(4) It is unlawful for any organization that, pursuant to the authority granted by this section, promotes, operates, or conducts a drawing by chance under this section to:
- (a) To Design, engage in, promote, or conduct any drawing in which the winner is predetermined by means of matching, instant win, or preselected sweepstakes, or otherwise or in which the selection of the winners is in any way rigged;
- (b) To Require an entry fee, donation, substantial consideration, payment, proof of purchase, or contribution as a condition of entering the drawing or of being selected to win a prize. However, this paragraph does not prohibit an organization from suggesting a minimum donation or from including a statement of such suggested minimum donation on any printed material used in connection with the fundraising event or drawing;
  - (c)  $\frac{\pi_{\mathbf{O}}}{\sigma}$  Condition the drawing on a minimum number of

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tickets having been disbursed to contributors or on a minimum amount of contributions having been received;

- (d) To Arbitrarily remove, disqualify, disallow, or reject any entry or to discriminate in any manner between entrants who gave contributions to the organization and those who did not give such contributions;
- (e) To Fail to promptly notify, at the address set forth on the entry blank, any person whose entry is selected to win of the fact that he or she won;
  - (f) To Fail to award all prizes offered;
- (g) To Print, publish, or circulate literature or advertising material used in connection with the drawing that which is false, deceptive, or misleading;
  - (h) To Cancel a drawing; or

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- (i)  $\frac{To}{To}$  Condition the acquisition or giveaway of any prize upon the receipt of voluntary donations or contributions; or
- (j) Conduct a charitable drawing using a slot machine, electronic facsimile of any game of chance, electronically assisted pull-tab game, or any similar electronic gaming device.
- $\underline{(6)}$  The organization conducting the drawing may limit the number of tickets distributed to each drawing entrant.
- (7) (6) A violation of this section is a deceptive and unfair trade practice.
- (8) (7) Any organization that engages in any act or practice in violation of this section commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s.

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775.083. Any organization or other person who sells or offers for sale in this state a ticket or entry blank for a raffle or other drawing by chance, without complying with the requirements of paragraph (3)(d), commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable by fine only as provided in s. 775.083.

(9) (8) This section does not apply to the state lottery operated pursuant to chapter 24.

Section 124. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.141, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 551.55, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

551.55 849.141 Bowling tournaments exempted from chapter.-

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person may participate Nothing contained in this chapter shall be applicable to participation in or the conduct of a bowling tournament conducted at a bowling center which requires the payment of entry fees, from which fees the winner receives a purse or prize.
  - (2) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Bowling tournament" means a contest in which participants engage in the sport of bowling, wherein a heavy ball is bowled along a bowling lane in an attempt to knock over 10 bowling pins, 10 in number, set upright at the far end of the lane, according to specified regulations and rules of the American Bowling Congress, the Women's Womens International Bowling Congress, or the Bowling Proprietors Association of America.

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(b) "Bowling center" means a place of business having at least 12 bowling lanes on the premises  $\underline{\text{that}}$  which are operated for the entertainment of the general public for the purpose of engaging in the sport of bowling.

Section 125. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.161, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 551.56, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

- $\underline{551.56}$  849.161 Amusement games or machines; when chapter inapplicable.
- (1) The Legislature finds that this section was enacted to regulate the operation of skill-based arcade games offered at specified locations if they comply with the requirements of law and was not provided as a vehicle for the conduct of casinostyle gambling.
  - (2) (2) (1) As used in this section, the term:
- operated only for bona fide entertainment of the general public; which are activated which operate by means of the insertion of a coin, token, currency, or gift certificate, as defined in s. 501.95; and which, by application of skill, may entitle the person playing or operating the game or machine may control the results of play to receive points or coupons, the cost value of which does not exceed 75 cents on any game played, which may be exchanged for merchandise. The term does not include:
- 1. Casino-style games in which the outcome is determined by factors unpredictable by the player;  $\frac{1}{2}$

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<u>2.</u>	Games	in w	hich	the	player	<u>does</u>	may	not	control	the
outcome	of the	game	thro	ough	skill;					

- 3. Video poker games or any other game or machine that may be construed as a gambling device under the laws of this state;

  or
- 4. Any game or device defined as a gambling device in 15 U.S.C. s. 1171, unless excluded under s. 1178.
- (b) "Arcade amusement center" means a place of business having at least 50 coin-operated amusement games or machines on premises which are operated for the entertainment of the general public and tourists as a bona fide amusement facility.
- (c) "Division" means the Division of Amusements within the department.
- (d) (e) "Game played" means the event occurring from the initial activation of the amusement game or machine until the results of play are determined without payment of additional consideration. Free replays do not count as separate games played constitute additional consideration.
- (e) (d) "Merchandise" means noncash prizes, including toys and novelties <u>maintained onsite</u>. The term does not include:
- 1. Cash or any equivalent thereof, including gift cards or certificates;
  - 2. , or Alcoholic beverages;
- 8136 3. Cards, coupons, points, slugs, tokens or similar
  8137 devices that can be used to activate an amusement game or
  8138 machine; or

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4. Points or coupons that have redemption value greater than the cap calculated pursuant to subsection (8).

- (f) "Redemption value" means the imputed value of coupons or points, based on the wholesale cost of merchandise for which those coupons or points may be redeemed.
- $\underline{\text{(g)}}$  "Truck stop" means  $\underline{a}$  any dealer registered pursuant to chapter 212, excluding marinas, which:
- 1. Declared its primary fuel business to be the sale of diesel fuel; and
- 2. Operates a minimum of six functional diesel fuel pumps;
- 3. Has coin-operated amusement games or machines on premises which are operated for the entertainment of the general public and tourists as bona fide amusement games or machines.
- (3) (2) Notwithstanding chapter 849, Nothing contained in This chapter shall be taken or construed to prohibit an arcade amusement center or truck stop from operating amusement games or machines may be operated in conformance with this section.
- (4) A person may not award merchandise under this section unless the person is registered with the division.
- (a) A person awarding merchandise must register annually with the division on forms prescribed by the department and pay the annual registration fee. The registration forms must include the registrant's name and address, the location of each center operated by the registrant, the number of machines operated at each location, the type and title of each game at each location,

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and the types and values of merchandise available.

- (b) The department shall, by rule, set an annual registration fee of up to \$100 to be collected for each location operated by the registrant.
- (c) The registration issued by the division must be displayed so as to be easily viewed by patrons at each arcade center location.
- (5)(3) This section applies only to <u>amusement</u> games <u>or and</u> machines which are operated for the entertainment of the general public <del>and tourists</del> as bona fide amusement games or machines.
- $\underline{\text{(6)}}$  (4) This section  $\underline{\text{does}}$  shall not  $\underline{\text{be construed to}}$  authorize:
- (a) Casino-style games in which the outcome is determined by factors unpredictable by the player;
- (b) Games in which the player does not control the outcome of the game through skill;
- (c) Video poker games or any other game or machine that may be construed as a gambling device under the laws of this state; or
- (d) Any game or device defined as a gambling device in 15 U.S.C. s. 1171, which requires identification of each device by permanently affixing seriatim numbering and name, trade name, and date of manufacture under s. 1173, and registration with the United States Attorney General, unless excluded from applicability of the chapter under s. 1178, or video poker games or any other game or machine that may be construed as a gambling

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device under Florida law.

- <u>(7) (5)</u> An amusement game or machine may entitle or enable a person, by application of skill, This section does not apply to a coin-operated game or device designed and manufactured only for bona fide amusement purposes which game or device may by application of skill entitle the player to replay the game or device at no additional cost, if the game or device:
- (a) The amusement game or machine can accumulate and react to no more than 15 free replays;
- (b) The amusement game or machine can be discharged of accumulated free replays only by reactivating the game or device for one additional play for such accumulated free replay; and
- c) The amusement game or machine cannot Can make a no permanent record, directly or indirectly, of free replays; and is not classified by the United States as a gambling device in 15 U.S.C. s. 1171, which requires identification of each device by permanently affixing seriatim numbering and name, trade name, and date of manufacture under s. 1173, and registration with the United States Attorney General, unless excluded from applicability of the chapter under s. 1178. This subsection shall not be construed to authorize video poker games, or any other game or machine that may be construed as a gambling device under Florida law.
- (8) An amusement game or machine may entitle or enable a person, by application of skill, to receive points or coupons that can be redeemed for merchandise, if:

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8217	(a) The amusement game or machine is located at an arcade
8218	amusement center, truck stop, bowling center defined in s.
8219	551.55, or public lodging establishment or public food service
8220	facility licensed pursuant to chapter 509;
8221	(b) Points or coupons have no value other than for
8222	redemption onsite for merchandise; and
8223	(c) The redemption value of points or coupons a person
8224	receives does not exceed:
8225	1. For a single game played, 75 cents.
8226	2. For playing multiple games simultaneously, 75 cents.
8227	3. For competing against others in a multiplayer game, 75
8228	cents.
8229	(9) An amusement game or machine may entitle or enable a
8230	person, by application of skill, to receive merchandise
8231	directly, if:
8232	(a) The amusement game or machine is located at an arcade
8233	amusement center, a truck stop, a bowling center defined in s.
8234	551.55, or a public lodging establishment or public food service
8235	facility licensed pursuant to chapter 509 or located on the
8236	premises of a retailer as defined in s. 212.02; and
8237	(b) The wholesale cost of the merchandise does not exceed
8238	<u>\$50.</u>
8239	(10) The commission shall review the per-game redemption
8240	value of points or coupons allowed under subsection (8) and
8241	provide a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker
8242	of the House of Representatives regarding the sufficiency of

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those amounts and recommending any changes the department finds necessary.

- (11) The commission and the department may enter and inspect a registrant's facilities, machines, or system of machines and may adopt rules and take all appropriate action to administer and enforce this section.
- Section 126. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 849.01 Keeping Gambling operations prohibited houses, etc.
- (1) A person, individually or through or with any other person or entity, may not:
- (a) Have, maintain, or operate Whoever by herself or himself, her or his servant, clerk or agent, or in any other manner has, keeps, exercises or maintains a gaming table or room; or gaming implements or apparatus; or a physical structure or location of any kind house, booth, tent, shelter or other place for the purpose of gaming or gambling.
- (b) Procure or allow a in any place of which she or he may directly or indirectly have charge, control or management, either exclusively or with others, procures, suffers or permits any person to play a game for money or any other valuable thing of value in a place that he or she may directly or indirectly manage or control.
- (c) Knowingly rent to another a physical structure or location for the purpose of gaming or gambling.

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(2) A person may not act as a servant, clerk, agent, or employee of a person violating subsection (1).

- (3) The proprietor, owner, or holder of an even-odd, roulette, keno, pool, or billiard table; a wheel of fortune; or any other game of chance kept for the purpose of betting may not aid, abet, or otherwise encourage or willfully and knowingly allow a minor or a person who is mentally incompetent or under guardianship to play or bet on such game. For the purpose of this subsection, the term "person who is mentally incompetent" means a person who, because of mental illness, intellectual disability, senility, excessive use of drugs or alcohol, or other mental incapacity, is incapable of managing his or her property or caring for herself or himself.
- (4) The presence of implements, devices, or apparatus commonly used in games of chance in a gambling house or by a gambler in any physical structure or location is prima facie evidence that such structure or location is used for the purpose of gambling.
- (5) A person who violates this section commits at any game whatever, whether heretofore prohibited or not, shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- Section 127. Effective October 1, 2014, sections 849.02, 849.03, 849.04, and 849.05, Florida Statutes, are repealed. Section 128. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.07,
- 8294 Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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8295	849.07 Permitting gambling on billiard or pool table by						
8296	holder of license.—						
8297	(1) The operator of If any holder of a license to operate						
8298	a billiard or pool table <u>may not allow a</u> shall permit any person						
8299	to play billiards <u>,</u> <del>or</del> pool <u>,</u> or any other game <u>upon such table</u>						
8300	for money $_{m{ au}}$ or any other thing of value $_{m{\cdot}}$ , upon such						
8301	(2) Except as otherwise provided by law, a person may not						
8302	play or engage in a game of cards, keno, roulette, faro, or						
8303	other game of chance at any location, by any device, for money						
8304	or any other thing of value.						
8305	(3) A person who violates this section commits tables, she						
8306	or he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor of the second						
8307	degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.						
8308	Section 129. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.08,						
8309	Florida Statutes, is repealed.						
8310	Section 130. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.09,						
8311	Florida Statutes, is amended to read:						
8312	849.09 Lottery prohibited; exceptions						
8313	(1) (a) A person may not It is unlawful for any person in						
8314	this state to:						
8315	1.(a) Set up, promote, or conduct any lottery for money or						
8316	for anything of value;						
8317	2.(b) Dispose of any money or other property of any kind						
8318	whatsoever by means of any lottery;						
8319	3.(c) Conduct any lottery drawing for the distribution of						
8320	a prize or prizes by lot or chance, or advertise any such						
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lottery scheme or device in any newspaper or by circulars,

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8322 posters, pamphlets, radio, telegraph, telephone, or otherwise; 8323 or 4.<del>(d)</del> Aid or assist in the setting up, promoting, or 8325 conducting of any lottery or lottery drawing, whether by 8326 writing, printing, or in any other manner whatsoever, or be interested in or connected in any way with any lottery or 8328 lottery drawing. + 8329 (b) A person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 8330 775.083, or s. 775.084. 8332 (2)(a) A person may not: 8333 1. (e) Attempt to operate, conduct, or advertise any 8334 lottery scheme or device; 2.(f) Have in her or his possession any lottery wheel,

implement, or device whatsoever for conducting any lottery or scheme for the disposal by lot or chance of anything of value;

3.<del>(g)</del> Sell, offer for sale, or transmit, in person or by mail or in any other manner whatsoever, any lottery ticket, coupon, or share, or any share in or fractional part of any lottery ticket, coupon, or share, whether such ticket, coupon, or share represents an interest in a live lottery not yet played or whether it represents, or has represented, an interest in a lottery that has already been played;

4.(h) Have in her or his possession any lottery ticket, or any evidence of any share or right in any lottery ticket, or in

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any lottery scheme or device, whether such ticket or evidence of share or right represents an interest in a live lottery not yet played or whether it represents, or has represented, an interest in a lottery that has already been played;

- 5.(i) Aid or assist in the sale, disposal, or procurement of any lottery ticket, coupon, or share, or any right to any drawing in a lottery;
- $\underline{6.(j)}$  Have in her or his possession any lottery advertisement, circular, poster, or pamphlet, or any list or schedule of any lottery prizes, gifts, or drawings; or
- $\frac{7.(k)}{(k)}$  Have in her or his possession any so-called "run down sheets," tally sheets, or other papers, records, instruments, or paraphernalia designed for use, either directly or indirectly, in, or in connection with, the violation of the laws of this state prohibiting lotteries and gambling.
- (b) A person who violates this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A person who commits a second or subsequent violation of this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (3) (a) Except as otherwise provided by law, it is unlawful:
- 1. For any person in any dwelling, office, shop, or
  building in this state to write, typewrite, print, or publish
  any lottery ticket or advertisement, circular, bill, poster,

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pamphlet, list or schedule, announcement, or notice of lottery prizes or drawings or any other matter or thing in any way connected with any lottery drawing, scheme, or device, or set up any type or plate for any such printing or writing, to be used or distributed in this state or to be sent out of this state.

- 2. For the owner or lessee of any such dwelling, shop, or building knowingly to permit the printing, typewriting, writing, or publishing therein of any lottery ticket or advertisement, circular, bill, poster, pamphlet, list, schedule, announcement, or notice of lottery prizes or drawings, or any other matter or thing in any way connected with any lottery drawing, scheme, or device, or knowingly to permit therein the setting up of any type or plate for any such purpose to be used or distributed in this state or to be sent out of the state.
- (b) A person who violates this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
- (4) (a) This chapter does not prohibit the printing or production of any advertisement or any lottery ticket for a lottery conducted in any other state or nation where such lottery is not prohibited by the laws of such state or nation, or the sale of such materials by the manufacturer thereof to any person or entity conducting or participating in the conduct of such a lottery in any other state or nation. This section does not authorize any advertisement within this state relating to lotteries of any other state or nation, or the sale or resale

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within Florida of such lottery tickets, chances, or shares to individuals or any other acts otherwise in violation of any laws of the state.

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- This section does not prohibit participation in a nationally advertised contest, drawing, game, or puzzle of skill or chance for a prize or prizes unless it can be construed as a lottery under this section. This paragraph does not apply to any such contest based upon the outcome or results of any horserace, harness race, dog race, or jai alai game.
- This section does not apply to bingo as provided for in s. 551.53.

Provided, that nothing in this section shall prohibit participation in any nationally advertised contest, drawing, game or puzzle of skill or chance for a prize or prizes unless it can be construed as a lottery under this section; and, provided further, that This exemption for national contests shall not apply to any such contest based upon the outcome or results of any horserace, harness race, dograce, or jai alai <del>game.</del>

- (2) Any person who is convicted of violating any of the provisions of paragraph (a), paragraph (b), paragraph (c), or paragraph (d) of subsection (1) is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.
  - (3) Any person who is convicted of violating any of the

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provisions of paragraph (e), paragraph (f), paragraph (g), paragraph (i), or paragraph (k) of subsection (1) is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Any person who, having been convicted of violating any provision thereof, thereafter violates any provision thereof is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. The provisions of this section do not apply to bingo as provided for in s. 849.0931.

(4) Any person who is convicted of violating any of the provisions of paragraph (h) or paragraph (j) of subsection (1) is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Any person who, having been convicted of violating any provision thereof, thereafter violates any provision thereof is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 131. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.091, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

849.091 Chain letters, pyramid clubs, etc., declared a lottery; prohibited; penalties.—

(1) The organization of any chain letter club, pyramid club, or other group organized or brought together under any plan or device whereby fees or dues or anything of material value to be paid or given by members thereof are to be paid or given to any other member thereof, which plan or device includes

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any provision for the increase in such membership through a chain process of new members securing other new members and thereby advancing themselves in the group to a position where such members in turn receive fees, dues, or things of material value from other members, is hereby declared to be a lottery. A person who participates, and whoever shall participate in any such lottery by becoming a member of, or affiliating with, any such group or organization or who solicits shall solicit any person for membership or affiliation in any such group or organization commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

marketing plan or operation whereby a person pays a consideration of any kind, or makes an investment of any kind, in excess of \$100 and acquires the opportunity to receive a benefit or thing of value that which is not primarily contingent on the volume or quantity of goods, services, or other property sold in bona fide sales to consumers, and that which is related to the inducement of additional persons, by himself or herself or others, regardless of number, to participate in the same sales or marketing plan or operation, is hereby declared to be a pyramid sales scheme and a lottery. A person who participates, and whoever shall participate in any such lottery by becoming a member of or affiliating with, any such group or organization or who solicits shall solicit any person for membership or affiliation in any such group or organization commits a

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misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. For purposes of this subsection, the term "consideration" and the term "investment" do not include the purchase of goods or services furnished at cost for use in making sales, but not for resale, or time and effort spent in the pursuit of sales or recruiting activities.

Section 132. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.0915, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

849.0915 Referral selling.-

- (1) Giving or offering Referral selling, whereby the seller gives or offers a rebate or discount to a the buyer as an inducement for a sale in consideration of the buyer's providing the seller with the names of prospective purchasers, is declared to be referral selling and a lottery if earning the rebate or discount is contingent upon the occurrence of an event subsequent to the time the buyer agrees to buy.
- (2)  $\underline{A}$  Any person who conducts conducting a lottery by referral selling commits is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (3) In addition to the penalty provided <u>in this section</u> herein, the Attorney General and her or his assistants, the state attorneys and their assistants, and the Division of Consumer Services of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services <u>may are authorized to</u> apply to the circuit court within their respective jurisdictions, and such court shall have jurisdiction, upon hearing and for cause shown, to grant a

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temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating the provisions of this section, regardless of whether or not there exists an adequate remedy at law exists, and such injunction shall issue without bond.

Section 133. <u>Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.10,</u> Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 134. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.11, Florida Statutes, is amended, and section 849.12, Florida Statutes, is transferred and renumbered as subsection (2) of section 849.11, Florida Statutes, to read:

849.11 Plays at games of chance by lot.-

(1) A person who Whoever sets up, promotes, or plays at any game of chance by lot or with dice, cards, numbers, hazards, or any other gambling device whatever for, or for the disposal of money or other thing of value or under the pretext of a sale, gift, or delivery thereof, or for any right, share, or interest therein commits, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A person who commits a second violation of this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

## 849.12 Money and prizes to be forfeited.-

(2) All sums of money and every other valuable thing drawn and won as a prize, or as a share of a prize, or as a share, percentage, or profit of the principal promoter or operator, in any lottery, and all money, currency, or property of any kind to

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be disposed of, or offered to be disposed of, by chance or device in any scheme or under any pretext by any person, and all sums of money or other thing of value received by any person by reason of her or his being the owner or holder of any ticket or share of a ticket in a lottery, or pretended lottery, or of a share or right in any such schemes of chance or device and all sums of money and other thing of value used in the setting up, conducting, or operation of a lottery, and all money or other thing of value at stake, or used or displayed in or in connection with any illegal gambling or any illegal gambling device contrary to the laws of this state, shall be forfeited, and may be recovered by civil proceedings, filed, or by action for money had and received, to be brought by the Department of Legal Affairs or any state attorney, or other prosecuting officer, in the circuit courts in the name and on behalf of the state; the same to be applied when collected as all other penal forfeitures are disposed of.

Section 135. <u>Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.13, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>

Section 136. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

849.14 Unlawful to Bet on result of trial or contest of skill, etc.—A person who Whoever stakes, bets, or wagers any money or other thing of value upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, or power or endurance of human or beast;, or who whoever receives in any manner whatsoever any

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money or other thing of value staked, bet, or wagered, or offered for the purpose of being staked, bet, or wagered, by or for any other person upon any such result; or who whoever knowingly becomes the custodian or depositary of any money or other thing of value so staked, bet, or wagered upon any such result; or who whoever aids, or assists, or abets in any manner in any of such acts commits all of which are hereby forbidden, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 137. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.15, Florida Statutes, is amended, and sections 849.16, 849.17, 849.18, 849.19, 849.20, 849.21, 849.22, 849.23, and 849.235, Florida Statutes, are transferred and renumbered as subsections (3) through (11), respectively, of section 849.15, Florida Statutes, and amended, to read:

- 849.15 <u>Slot machine or device</u> <u>Manufacture, sale,</u> possession, etc., of coin-operated devices prohibited.
  - (1) It is unlawful:

- (a) To manufacture, own, store, keep, possess, sell, rent, lease, let on shares, lend or give away, transport, or expose for sale or lease, or to offer to sell, rent, lease, let on shares, lend or give away, or permit the operation of <u>any slot</u> machine or device or any part thereof; or
- (b) For a any person to permit any slot machine or device or any part thereof to be placed, maintained, or used, or kept in any room, space, or building owned, leased, or occupied by

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the person or under the person's management or control, any slot machine or device or any part thereof; or

- (c) (b) To make or to permit to be made with any person any agreement with reference to any slot machine or device, pursuant to which the user thereof, as a result of any element of chance or other outcome unpredictable to him or her, may become entitled to receive any money, credit, allowance, or thing of value or additional chance or right to use such machine or device, or to receive any check, slug, token, or memorandum entitling the holder to receive any money, credit, allowance, or thing of value.
- of the United States entitled "An act to prohibit transportation of gaming devices in interstate and foreign commerce," approved January 2, 1951, being ch. 1194, 64 Stat. 1134, and also designated as 15 U.S.C. s. 1172 ss. 1171-1177, the State of Florida, acting by and through the duly elected and qualified members of its Legislature, does hereby in this section, and in accordance with and in compliance with the provisions of section 2 of such chapter of Congress, declare and proclaim that any county of the State of Florida within which slot machine gaming is authorized pursuant to chapter 551 is exempt from the provisions of section 2 of that chapter of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act to prohibit transportation of gaming devices in interstate and foreign commerce," designated as 15 U.S.C. ss. 1171-1177, approved January 2, 1951. All

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shipments of gaming devices, including slot machines, into any county of this state within which slot machine gaming is authorized pursuant to chapter 551 and the registering, recording, and labeling of which have been duly performed by the manufacturer or distributor thereof in accordance with sections 3 and 4 of that chapter of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act to prohibit transportation of gaming devices in interstate and foreign commerce," approved January 2, 1951, being ch. 1194, 64 Stat. 1134, and also designated as 15 U.S.C. ss. 1173 and 1174 are 1171-1177, shall be deemed legal shipments thereof into this state if provided the destination of such shipments is an eligible facility as defined in s. 551.102 or the facility of a slot machine manufacturer or slot machine distributor as provided in s. 551.109(2)(a).

849.16 Machines or devices which come within provisions of law defined.

(3) (a) (1) As used in this <u>section chapter</u>, the term "slot machine or device" means any machine or device or system or network of devices that is adapted for use in such a way that, upon activation, which may be achieved by, but is not limited to, the insertion of any piece of money, coin, account number, code, or other object or information, such device or system is directly or indirectly caused to operate or may be operated and if the user, whether by application of skill or by reason of any element of chance or any other outcome unpredictable by the user, may:

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1.(a) Receive or become entitled to receive any piece of money, credit, allowance, or thing of value, or any check, slug, token, or memorandum, whether of value or otherwise, that which may be exchanged for any money, credit, allowance, or thing of value or that which may be given in trade; or

2.(b) Secure additional chances or rights to use such machine, apparatus, or device,

even though the device or system may be available for free play or, in addition to any element of chance or unpredictable outcome of such operation, may also sell, deliver, or present some merchandise, indication of weight, entertainment, or other thing of value. The term "slot machine or device" includes, but is not limited to, devices regulated as slot machines pursuant to chapter 551.

(b) (2) This section does not apply chapter may not be construed, interpreted, or applied to the possession of a reverse vending machine. As used in this section, the term "reverse vending machine" means a machine into which empty beverage containers are deposited for recycling and that which provides a payment of money, merchandise, vouchers, or other incentives. At a frequency less than upon the deposit of each beverage container, a reverse vending machine may pay out a random incentive bonus greater than that guaranteed payment in the form of money, merchandise, vouchers, or other incentives. The deposit of an any empty beverage container into a reverse

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vending machine  $\underline{is}$  does not  $\underline{a}$  constitute consideration, and a reverse vending machine  $\underline{is}$  may not be deemed a slot machine as defined in this section.

(c) (3) There is a rebuttable presumption that a device, system, or network is a prohibited slot machine or device if it is used to display images of games of chance and is part of a scheme involving any payment or donation of money or its equivalent and awarding anything of value.

## 849.17 Confiscation of machines by arresting officer.-

(4) Upon the arrest of any person charged with a the violation of this section, any of the provisions of ss. 849.15-849.23 the arresting officer shall take into his or her custody any such machine, apparatus, or device, and its contents, and the arresting agency, at the place of seizure, shall make a complete and correct list and inventory of all such things so taken into his or her custody, and deliver to the person from whom such article or articles may have been seized, a true copy of the list of all such articles. The arresting agency shall retain all evidence seized and shall have such evidence provided for the same forthcoming at any investigation, prosecution, or other proceedings relating to the, incident to charges of violation of any of the provisions of ss. 849.15-849.23.

#### 849.18 Disposition of machines upon conviction.-

 $\underline{(5)}$  Upon conviction of  $\underline{a}$  the person arrested for  $\underline{a}$  the violation of this section any of the provisions of ss. 849.15-849.23, the judge of the court trying the case, after such

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notice to the person convicted, and to any other person whom the judge determines may be of the opinion is entitled to such notice, and as the judge deems may deem reasonable, shall issue to the sheriff of the county a written order adjudging and declaring any such seized machine, apparatus, or device forfeited, and directing the such sheriff to destroy the same, with the exception of any the money seized. The order of the court shall state the time, and place, and the manner in which the such property shall be destroyed, and the sheriff shall destroy the seized property same in the presence of the clerk of the circuit court of such county.

## 849.19 Property rights in confiscated machine.-

(6) The right of property in and to any machine, apparatus, or device as defined in subsection (4) s. 849.16 and to all money and other things of value therein; is declared not to exist in any person, and such machine, apparatus, or device the same shall be forfeited and such money or other things of value shall be forfeited to the county in which the seizure was made and shall be delivered forthwith to the clerk of the circuit court. The clerk and shall place such money or other things of value by her or him be placed in the fine and forfeiture fund of the said county.

849.20 Machines and devices declared nuisance; place of operation subject to lien for fine.

(7) Any room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place in which wherein any machine or device, or any part

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thereof, the possession, operation, or use of which is prohibited by this section is ss. 849.15-849.23, shall be maintained or operated, and each of such machines or devices, is declared to be a common nuisance. If a person has knowledge, or reason to believe, that his or her room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place is occupied or used in violation of this section the provisions of ss. 849.15-849.23 and by acquiescence or consent allows suffers the same to be used, such room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure, or place shall be subject to a lien for and may be sold to pay all fines or costs assessed against the person guilty of such nuisance, for such violation, and the several state attorneys shall enforce such lien in the courts of this state having jurisdiction.

## 849.21 Injunction to restrain violation.-

(8) An action to enjoin any nuisance as herein defined in this section may be brought by any person in the courts of equity in this state. If it is made to appear by affidavit or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the court, or judge in vacation, that such nuisance exists, a temporary writ of injunction shall forthwith issue restraining the defendant from conducting or permitting the continuance of such nuisance until the conclusion of the action. Upon application of the complainant in such a proceeding, the court or judge may also enter an order restraining the defendant and all other persons from removing, or in any way interfering with the machines or devices or other things used in connection with the violation of

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this section ss. 849.15-849.23 constituting such a nuisance. A No bond is not shall be required in instituting such proceedings.

849.22 Fees of clerk of circuit court and sheriff.-

(9) The clerks of the <u>court courts</u> and the sheriffs performing duties under <u>this section</u> the provisions of ss. 849.15-849.23 shall receive the same fees as prescribed by general law for the performance of similar duties, and such fees shall be paid out of the fine and forfeiture fund of the county as costs are paid upon conviction of an insolvent person.

849.23 Penalty for violations of ss. 849.15-849.22.-

(10) A person who violates this section commits Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of ss. 849.15-849.22 shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A person who commits a second violation of this section commits Any person convicted of violating any provision of ss. 849.15-849.22, a second time shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. A person who commits a third violation of this section is Any person violating any provision of ss. 849.15-849.22 after having been twice convicted already shall be deemed a "common offender," and commits shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

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(11) (a) (1) It is a defense to any action or prosecution under this section and s. 849.231 ss. 849.15-849.233 for the possession of any gambling device specified in this section and s. 849.231 therein that the device is an antique slot machine and that it is not being used for gambling. For the purpose of this section, an antique slot machine is one that which was manufactured at least 20 years before prior to such action or prosecution.

(b) (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law this chapter to the contrary, upon a successful defense to a prosecution for the possession of a gambling device pursuant to the provisions of this section, the antique slot machine shall be returned to the person from whom it was seized.

Section 138. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.231, Florida Statutes, is amended, and sections 849.232 and 849.233, Florida Statutes, are transferred and renumbered as subsections (2) and (3), respectively, of section 849.231, Florida Statutes, and amended, to read:

849.231 Gambling devices; manufacture, sale, purchase or possession unlawful; penalties.—

(1) (a) Except in instances when the following described implements or apparatus are being held or transported by authorized persons for the purpose of destruction, as hereinafter provided, and except in instances when the following described instruments or apparatus are being held, sold, transported, or manufactured by persons who have registered with

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the United States Government pursuant to the provisions of Title 15 of the United States Code, ss. 1171 et seq., as amended, so long as the described implements or apparatus are not displayed to the general public, sold for use in Florida, or held or manufactured in contravention of the requirements of 15 U.S.C. ss. 1171 et seq., It is shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, transport, offer for sale, purchase, own, or have in his or her possession any roulette wheel or table, faro layout, crap table or layout, chemin de fer table or layout, chuck-a-luck wheel, bird cage such as used for gambling, bolita balls, chips with house markings, or any other device, implement, apparatus, or paraphernalia ordinarily or commonly used or designed to be used in the operation of gambling houses or establishments, excepting ordinary dice and playing cards.

- $\underline{\text{(b)}}$  In addition to any other penalties provided for  $\underline{a}$  the violation of this section, any occupational license held by a person found guilty of violating this section shall be suspended for a period not to exceed 5 years.
- (c)1. This section does not apply to implements or apparatus being held or transported by authorized persons for the purpose of destruction, as provided in this section, or when the implements or apparatus are being held, sold, transported, or manufactured by persons who have registered with the Federal Government pursuant to 15 U.S.C. ss. 1171 et seq., as amended, so long as the described implements or apparatus are not displayed to the general public, sold for use in this state, or

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held or manufactured in contravention of the requirements of 15 U.S.C. ss. 1171 et seq.

2.(3) This section and s. 849.01(4) 849.05 do not apply to a vessel of foreign registry or a vessel operated under the authority of a country except the United States, while docked in this state or transiting in the territorial waters of this state.

### 849.232 Property right in gambling devices; confiscation.-

(2) There <u>is</u> shall be no right of property in any of the implements or devices enumerated or included in <u>subsection (1)</u>.

s. 849.231 and Upon the seizure of any such implement, device, apparatus, or paraphernalia by an authorized enforcement officer, the same shall be delivered to and held by the clerk of the court having jurisdiction of such offenses and <u>may shall</u> not be released by <u>the such</u> clerk until he or she <u>is shall be</u> advised by the prosecuting officer of <u>the such</u> court that the said implement is no longer required as evidence, and thereupon The said clerk shall <u>then</u> deliver the said implement to the sheriff of the county, who shall immediately cause the destruction of such implement in the presence of the said clerk or his or her authorized deputy.

#### 849.233 Penalty for violation of s. 849.231.-

(3) Any person, including any enforcement officer, clerk, or prosecuting official, who violates this section commits shall violate the provisions of s. 849.231 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s.

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Section 139. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 849.25 "Bookmaking" defined; penalties; exceptions.-
- (1) (a) The term "bookmaking" means the act of taking or receiving, while engaged in the business or profession of gambling, any bet or wager upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, power, or endurance of human, beast, fowl, motor vehicle, or mechanical apparatus or upon the result of any chance, casualty, unknown, or contingent event whatsoever.
- (b) The following factors shall be considered in <a href="Making a determination that">determining whether making a determination that</a> a person has engaged in the offense of bookmaking:
- 1. Taking advantage of betting odds created to produce a profit for the bookmaker or charging a percentage on accepted wagers.
- 2. Placing all or part of accepted wagers with other bookmakers to reduce the chance of financial loss.
- 3. Taking or receiving more than five wagers in any single day.
- 4. Taking or receiving wagers totaling more than \$500 in any single day $\tau$  or more than \$1,500 in any single week.
- 5. Engaging in a common scheme with two or more persons to take or receive wagers.
  - 6. Taking or receiving wagers on both sides on a contest

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at the identical point spread.

- 7. Any other factor relevant to establishing that the operating procedures of such person are commercial in nature.
- (c) The existence of any two factors listed in paragraph(b) may constitute prima facie evidence of a commercial bookmaking operation.
- (2) A Any person who engages in bookmaking commits shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

  Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, a any person convicted under the provisions of this subsection may shall not have adjudication of guilt suspended, deferred, or withheld.
- (3) A Any person who commits a second violation has been convicted of bookmaking and thereafter violates the provisions of this section commits shall be guilty of a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, a any person convicted under the provisions of this subsection may shall not have adjudication of guilt suspended, deferred, or withheld.
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 777.04,  $\underline{a}$  any person who commits is guilty of conspiracy to commit bookmaking is shall be subject to the penalties imposed by subsections (2) and (3).
- (5) This section <u>does</u> shall not apply to pari-mutuel wagering in Florida as authorized under chapter 550.

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(6) This section shall not apply to any prosecutions filed and pending at the time of the passage hereof, but all such cases shall be disposed of under existing laws at the time of the institution of such prosecutions.

Section 140. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.26, Florida Statutes, is amended, and sections 849.29, 849.30, 849.31, 849.32, 849.33, and 849.34, Florida Statutes, are transferred and renumbered as subsections (2) through (7), respectively, of section 849.26, Florida Statutes, and amended, to read

849.26 Gambling contracts declared void; exception.-

(1) All promises, agreements, notes, bills, bonds or other contracts, or mortgages or other securities, when the whole or part of the consideration is if for money or other valuable thing won or lost, laid, staked, betted, or wagered in any gambling transaction whatsoever, regardless of its name or nature, whether heretofore prohibited or not prohibited, or for the repayment of money lent or advanced at the time of a gambling transaction for the purpose of being laid, betted, staked, or wagered, are void and of no effect.; provided, that This section does act shall not apply to wagering on parimutuels or any gambling transaction expressly authorized by law.

849.29 Persons against whom suits may be brought to recover on gambling contracts.—

 $\underline{(2)}$  The following persons shall be jointly and severally liable for the items  $\underline{\text{that}}$  which are authorized by this  $\underline{\text{section}}$ 

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act to be sued for and recovered, and any suit brought under the
authorization of this section act may be brought against all or
any of such persons, to wit:

(a) The winner of the money or property lost in the gambling transaction;

- (b) Every person who, having direct or indirect charge, control, or management, either exclusively or with others, of the place where the gambling transaction occurs, procures, allows, suffers or permits such place to be used for gambling purposes;
- (c) Whoever promotes, sets up, or conducts the gambling transaction in which the loss occurs or has an interest in it as backer, vendor, owner, or otherwise; and,
- (d) As to anything of value other than money, the transferees and assignees, with notice, of the persons hereinabove specified in paragraphs (a)-(c) this section; and
- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$  The personal representatives of the persons specified in paragraphs (a)-(c) this section.

# 849.30 Plaintiff entitled to writs of attachment, garnishment and replevin.—

(3) In any suit under this section ss. 849.26-849.34, the plaintiff shall be entitled to writs of attachment and garnishment for the sums of money, exclusive of attorney attorney's fees, sued for the use and benefit of persons other than the state, in the same manner and to the same extent as in an action on contract.; and, In any suit under this section

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chapter for the recovery of a thing of value other than money, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a writ of replevin for the recovery of such thing of value, in the manner and to the extent provided by the replevin statutes of the state.

849.31 Loser's testimony not to be used against her or him.—

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If a <del>In the event that</del> suit is brought under this section the authorization of ss. 849.26-849.34 by someone other than the loser of the money or thing of value involved in the suit, such loser shall not be excused from being required to attend and testify or produce any book, paper, or other document or evidence in such suit, upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence required of the loser may tend to convict her or him of a crime or to subject her or him to a penalty or forfeiture, but the loser shall not be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which she or he may so be required to testify or produce evidence, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against the loser upon any criminal investigation or prosecution. If the loser of money or thing of value involved in a suit brought under this section authorization of ss. 849.26-849.34, whether by her or him or by someone else, voluntarily attends or produces evidence in such suit, the loser shall not be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which she or he may so testify or produce evidence,

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and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against her or him upon any criminal investigation or prosecution. Also, neither the fact of the bringing of suit under this section act by a loser nor any statement or admission in her or his pleadings which is material and relevant to the subject matter of the suit shall be received against the loser upon any criminal investigation or proceeding.

#### 849.32 Notice to state attorney; prosecution of suit.-

(5) The summons in any such suit, and copies of all pleadings and notices of all hearings in the suit, and notice of the trial and of application for the entry of final judgment, shall be served on the state attorney, who whose duty it shall be to protect the interests of the state and, if the plaintiff fails to diligently prosecute the suit, to bring such failure to the attention of the court. If the plaintiff fails to effectively prosecute any such suit without collusion or deceit and without unnecessary delay, the court shall direct the state attorney to proceed with the action. No Such suit may not shall be dismissed except upon a sworn statement filed by the plaintiff or the state attorney which satisfies the court that the suit should be dismissed.

#### 849.33 Judgment and collection of money; execution.-

(6) Any judgment recovered in such a suit shall adjudge separately the amounts recovered for the use of the state, and the plaintiff shall not have execution therefor, and such amounts  $\underline{\text{may}}$  shall not be paid to the plaintiff, but shall be

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payable to the state attorney, who shall promptly transmit the sums collected by him or her to the Chief Financial Officer. The state attorney shall diligently seek the collection of such amounts and may cause a separate execution to issue for the collection thereof.

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## 849.34 Loser's judgment; recovery of property; writ of assistance.

If the plaintiff in any such suit seeks seek to recover property lost, and prevails if the plaintiff shall prevail as to any such property, he or she shall take judgment for the property itself and for the value thereof, the judgment as to such property to be satisfied by the recovery of the property or of the value thereof. The plaintiff may, at his or her option, sue out a separate writ of possession for the property and a separate execution for any other moneys and costs adjudged in his or her favor, or the plaintiff may sue out an execution for the value of the property and any other moneys and costs adjudged in his or her favor. If the plaintiff elects elect to sue out a writ of possession for the property, and if the officer shall return that he or she is unable to find the property, or any of it, the plaintiff may thereupon sue out execution for the value of the property not found. In any proceeding to ascertain the value of the property, the value of each article shall be found so that judgment for such value may be entered.

Section 141. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.35,

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Florida Statutes, is amended, and sections 849.36, 849.37, 849.38, 849.39, 849.40, 849.41, 849.42, 849.43, 849.44, 849.45, and 849.46, Florida Statutes, are transferred and renumbered as subsections (2) through (12), respectively, of section 849.35, Florida Statutes, and amended, to read:

849.35 <u>Seizure and forfeiture of property used in the</u> violation of lottery and gambling statutes.—

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term In construing ss. 849.36-849.46 and each and every word, phrase, or part thereof, where the context permits:
  - (1) The singular includes the plural and vice versa.
- (2) Gender-specific language includes the other gender and neuter.
- <u>(a) (3)</u> The term "Vessel" includes every description of watercraft, vessel, or contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation in or on water, or in or on the water and in the air.
- (b) (4) The term "Vehicle" includes every description of vehicle, carriage, animal, or contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on land, in the air, or on land and in the air.
- (c) (5) The term "Gambling paraphernalia" includes every description of apparatus, implement, machine, device, or contrivance used in, or in connection with, any violation of the lottery, gaming, and gambling statutes, and laws of this state, except facilities and equipment furnished by a public utility in

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the regular course of business that, and which remain the property of such utility while so furnished.

- (d) (6) The term "Lottery ticket" includes shall include every ticket, token, emblem, card, paper, or other evidence of a chance, interest, prize, or share in, or in connection with any lottery, game of chance, or hazard or other things in violation of the lottery and gambling statutes and laws of this state (including bolita, cuba, bond, New York bond, butter and eggs, night house, and other like and similar operations, but not excluding others). The said term shall also includes include so-called "rundown sheets," tally sheets, and all other papers, records, instruments, and things designed for use, either directly or indirectly, in, or in connection with, the violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting lotteries and gambling in this state.
- (2) 849.36 SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY used in the violation of lottery and gambling statutes.
- (a) (1) Every vessel or vehicle used for, or in connection with, the removal, transportation, storage, deposit, or concealment of any lottery tickets, or used in connection with any lottery or game in violation of the statutes and laws of this state is, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, as provided by the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act.
- (b) (2) All gambling paraphernalia and lottery tickets as herein defined used in connection with a lottery, gambling, unlawful game of chance, or hazard, in violation of the statutes

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and laws of this state, found by an officer in searching a vessel or vehicle used in the violation of the gambling laws shall be safely kept so long as it is necessary for the purpose of being used as evidence in any case, and, as soon as may be practicable afterwards, shall be destroyed by order of the court before whom the case is brought or certified to any other court having jurisdiction, either state or federal.

 $\underline{(c)}$  The presence of any lottery ticket in any vessel or vehicle owned or being operated by any person charged with a violation of the gambling laws of the state, shall be prima facie evidence that such vessel or vehicle was or is being used in connection with a violation of the lottery and gambling statutes and laws of this state and as a means of removing, transporting, depositing, or concealing lottery tickets and shall be sufficient evidence for the seizure of such vessel or vehicle.

(d) (4) The presence of lottery tickets in any room or place, including vessels and vehicles, shall be prima facie evidence that such room, place, vessel, or vehicle, and all gambling paraphernalia apparatus, implements, machines, contrivances, or devices therein are, (herein referred to as "gambling paraphernalia") capable of being used in connection with a violation of the lottery and gambling statutes and laws of this state and shall be sufficient evidence for the seizure of such gambling paraphernalia.

 $\underline{\text{(e)}}$  (5) A It shall be the duty of every peace officer in Page 350 of 408

this state who finds finding any vessel, vehicle, or gambling paraphernalia being used in violation of the statutes and laws of this state shall as aforesaid to seize and take possession of such property for disposition as hereinafter provided in this section. It shall also be the duty of every peace officer finding any such property being so used, in connection with any lawful search made by her or him, to seize and take possession of the same for disposition as hereinafter provided.

- (3) 849.37 DISPOSITION AND APPRAISAL OF PROPERTY seized under this chapter.
- (a) (1) A Every peace officer, other than the sheriff, who seizes seizing property pursuant to this section the provisions of ss. 849.36-849.46 shall forthwith make return of the seizure thereof and deliver the said property to the sheriff of the county in which wherein the property same was seized. The said return to the sheriff shall describe the property seized, and give in detail the facts and circumstances under which the property same was seized, and state in full the reason why the seizing officer knew, or was led to believe, that the said property was being used for or in connection with a violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting lotteries and gambling in this state. The said return shall contain the names of all persons, firms, and corporations known to the seizing officer to be interested in the seized property.
- (b) (2) When property is seized by the sheriff pursuant to this chapter, or when property seized by another is delivered to

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the sheriff as <u>provided in paragraph (a)</u> aforesaid, the sheriff shall forthwith fix the approximate value thereof and make return thereof to the clerk of the circuit court as <del>hereinafter</del> provided in this section.

- (c) (3) The return of the sheriff provided in paragraph (b) aforesaid shall describe contain a schedule of the property seized, describing the same in reasonable detail and give in detail the facts and circumstances under which the property it was seized, and state in full the reason why the seizing officer knew or was led to believe that the property was being used for or in connection with a violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting lotteries or gambling in this state. The return shall contain; and a statement of the names of all persons, firms, and corporations known to the sheriff to be interested in the seized property.; and In cases in which where the said property was seized by another, the sheriff shall attach to his or her said return, as an exhibit thereto, the return of the seizing officer to the sheriff him or her.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$  (4) The sheriff shall hold the said property seized pending its disposal by the court as hereinafter provided  $\underline{\text{in}}$  this section.
- (4) 849.38 PROCEEDINGS FOR FORFEITURE; NOTICE OF SEIZURE AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.—
- (a) (1) The return of the sheriff aforesaid to the clerk of the circuit court shall be taken and considered as the state's petition or libel in rem for the forfeiture of the property

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therein described, of which the circuit court of the county shall have jurisdiction without regard to value. The said return shall be sufficient as the state's said petition or libel notwithstanding the fact that it may contain no formal prayer or demand for forfeiture, it being the intention of the Legislature that forfeiture may be decreed without a formal prayer or demand therefor. The said return shall be subject to amendment at any time before final hearing, provided that copies thereof shall be served upon all persons, firms, or corporations that who may have filed a claim before prior to such amendment.

(b) (2) Upon the filing of the said return, the clerk of the circuit court shall issue a citation, directed to all persons, firms, and corporations owning, having, or claiming an interest in or a lien upon the seized property, giving notice of the seizure and directing that all persons, firms, or corporations owning, having, or claiming an interest therein or lien thereon, to file their claim to, on, or in the said property within the time fixed in the said citation, as to persons, firms, and corporations not personally served, and within 20 days from personal service of the said citation, when personal service is had. Personal service shall be made on all parties, in Florida, having liens noted upon a certificate of title as shown by the records in the office of the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

 $\underline{\text{(c)}}$  The said citation  $\underline{\text{must}}$   $\underline{\text{may}}$  be  $\underline{\text{in, or}}$  substantially in, the following form:

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9179 IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE .... JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND FOR 9180 .... COUNTY, FLORIDA. 9181 IN RE FORFEITURE OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY: 9182 (Here describe property) 9183 THE STATE OF FLORIDA TO: 9184 ALL PERSONS, FIRMS, AND CORPORATIONS OWNING, HAVING, OR 9185 CLAIMING AN INTEREST IN OR LIEN ON THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY. 9186 YOU AND EACH OF YOU ARE hereby notified that the above 9187 described property has been seized, under and by virtue of 9188 chapter ...., Laws of Florida, and is now in the possession of 9189 the sheriff of this county, and you, and each of you, are hereby 9190 further notified that a petition  $\tau$  under said chapter  $\tau$  has been 9191 filed in the Circuit Court of the .... Judicial Circuit, in and 9192 for .... County, Florida, seeking the forfeiture of the said 9193 property, and you are hereby directed and required to file your 9194 claim, if any you have, and show cause, on or before ...., 9195 ... (year) ..., if not personally served with process herein, and 9196 within 20 days from personal service if personally served with 9197 process herein, why the said property should not be forfeited pursuant to said chapter ...., Laws of Florida, 1955. Should you 9198 9199 fail to file claim as herein directed, judgment will be entered 9200 herein against you in due course. Persons not personally served 9201 with process may obtain a copy of the petition for forfeiture 9202 filed herein from the undersigned clerk of court. 9203 WITNESS my hand and the seal of the above mentioned court, 9204 at .... Florida, this ...., ... (year)....

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(COURT SEAL)

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9206 ...(Clerk of the above-mentioned Court.)...

By ... (Deputy Clerk) ...

(d) (4) Such citation shall be returnable, as to persons served constructively, as therein directed, not less than 21 or nor more than 30 days, from the posting or publication thereof, and as to personally served with process, within 20 days from service thereof. A copy of the petition shall be served with the process when personally served. Personal service of process may be made in the same manner as a summons in chancery.

(e) (5) If the value of the property seized is shown by the sheriff's return to have an appraised value of \$1,000 or less, the above citation shall be served by posting at three public places in the county, one of which shall be the front door of the courthouse. + If the value of the property is shown by the sheriff's return to have an approximate value of more than \$1,000, the citation shall be published at least once each week for 2 consecutive weeks in a some newspaper of general circulation publication published in the county, if any exists, there be such a newspaper published in the county and if not, then said notice of such publication shall be made by certificate of the clerk if publication is made by posting, and by affidavit as provided in chapter  $50_T$  if made by publication in a newspaper, which affidavit or certificate shall be filed and become a part of the record in the cause. Failure of the record to show proof of such publication does shall not affect

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any judgment made in the cause unless it shall affirmatively appears appear that no such publication was made.

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- (5) 849.39 DELIVERY OF PROPERTY TO CLAIMANT.—Any person, firm, or corporation filing a claim in the cause, which claim shall state fully her or his right, title, claim, or interest, in and to the seized property, may, at any time after the said claim is filed with the clerk of the court, obtain possession of the seized property by filing a petition therefor with the sheriff and posting with her or him, to be approved by her or him, a surety bond, payable to the Governor of the state in twice the amount of the value of the said property as fixed in the sheriff's return to the clerk of the circuit court, with a corporate surety duly authorized to transact business in this state as surety, conditioned upon her or his paying to the sheriff the value of the property together with costs of the proceeding, if judgment of forfeiture is be entered by the court. Upon the posting of such bond with the sheriff and the release of the property to the applicant, the cause shall proceed to final judgment in the same manner as if it would have had no such bond been filed, except that any execution to be issued in the cause pursuant to judgment may run against and be enforced against the person posting the said bond and the person's surety.
- (6) 849.40 PROCEEDING WHEN NO CLAIM FILED.—When no claim is filed in the cause within the time required, the clerk shall enter a default against all persons, firms, and corporations

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owning, claiming, or having an interest in and to the property seized. and The cause may then proceed in the same manner as a common-law cause after default, and final judgment shall be entered therein ex parte, except as may be herein otherwise provided in this section.

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(7) 849.41 PROCEEDING WHEN CLAIM FILED.—When one or more claims are filed in the cause, the cause shall be tried upon the issues made thereby with the petition for forfeiture with any affirmative defenses being deemed denied without further pleading. Judgment by default shall be entered against all other persons, firms, and corporations owning, claiming, or having an interest in and to the property seized, after which the cause shall proceed as in other common-law cases,  $\div$  except that any claimant shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he or she did not know or have any reason to believe, at the time his or her right, title, interest, or lien arose, that the property was being used for or in connection with the violation of any of the statutes or laws of this state prohibiting lotteries and gambling and, further, that at such said time there was no reasonable reason to believe that the said property might be used for such purpose. Where the owner of the property has been convicted of a violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting lotteries or gambling, such conviction shall be prima facie evidence that each claimant had reason to believe that the property might be used for or in connection with a violation of such statutes and laws, and it shall be incumbent

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upon such claimant to satisfy the court that he or she was without knowledge of such conviction. Trial of all such causes shall be without a jury, except in such cases for which as a trial by jury is may be guaranteed by the State Constitution, and in such cases, trial by jury shall be deemed waived unless demanded in the claim filed.

- (8) 849.42 STATE ATTORNEY TO REPRESENT STATE.—Upon the filing of the sheriff's return with the clerk of the circuit court, the said clerk shall furnish the state attorney with a copy thereof, and the said state attorney shall represent the state in the forfeiture proceedings. The Department of Legal Affairs shall represent the state in all appeals from judgments of forfeiture to the appropriate district court of appeal or direct to the Supreme Court when authorized by s. 3, Art. V of the State Constitution. The state may appeal any judgment denying forfeiture in whole or in part or that may be otherwise adverse to the state.
- (9) 849.43 JUDGMENT OF FORFEITURE.—On final hearing, the return of the sheriff to the clerk of the circuit court shall be taken as prima facie evidence that the property seized was or had been used in, or in connection with, the violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting lotteries and gambling in this state and shall be sufficient predicate for a judgment of forfeiture in the absence of other proofs and evidence. The burden shall be upon the claimants to show that the property was not so used or, if so used, that they had no

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knowledge of such violation and no reason to believe that the seized property was or would be used for the violation of such statutes and laws. Where such property is encumbered by a lien or retained title agreement under circumstances wherein the lienholder had no knowledge that the property was or would be used in violating such statutes and laws, and no reasonable reason to believe that it might be so used, then the court may declare a forfeiture of all other rights, titles, and interests, subject, however, to the lien of such innocent lienholder, or may direct the payment of such lien from the proceeds of any sale of the said property. The proceedings and the judgment of forfeiture shall be in rem and shall be primarily against the property itself. Upon the entry of a judgment of forfeiture, the court shall determine the disposition to be made of the property, which may include the destruction thereof, the sale thereof, the allocation thereof to some governmental function or use, or otherwise as the court may determine. Sales of such property shall be at public sale to the highest and best bidder therefor for cash after 2 weeks' public notice as the court may direct. Where the property has been delivered to a claimant upon the posting of a bond, the court shall determine the value of the property or portion thereof subject to forfeiture and shall enter judgment against the principal and surety of the bond in such amount for which execution shall issue in the usual manner. Upon the application of any claimant, the court may fix the value of the forfeitable interest or interests in the seized

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property and permit such claimant to redeem the said property upon the payment of a sum equal to such said value, which sum shall be disposed of as would the proceeds of a sale of the said property under a judgment of forfeiture.

- (10) 849.44 DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS OF FORFEITURE.—All sums received from a sale or other disposition of the seized property shall be paid into the county fine and forfeiture fund. and shall become a part thereof; provided, However, that in instances where the seizure is by a municipal police officer within the limits of any municipality having an ordinance requiring such vehicles, vessels, or conveyances to be forfeited, the city attorney shall act in behalf of the city in lieu of the state attorney and shall proceed to forfeit the property as herein provided in this section, and all sums received therefrom shall go into the general operating fund of the city.
- (11) 849.45 FEES FOR SERVICES.—Fees for services required under this section hereunder shall be the same as provided for sheriffs and clerks for like and similar services in other cases and matters.
- (12) 849.46 EXERCISE OF POLICE POWER.—It is deemed by The Legislature finds that this chapter is necessary for the more efficient and proper enforcement of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting lotteries and gambling, and a lawful exercise of the police power of the state for the protection of the public welfare, health, safety, and morals of the people of

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the state. All the provisions of This chapter shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of these purposes.

Section 142. Effective October 1, 2014, section 849.47, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 849.47 Enforcement of chapter.-

- (1) The Department of Gaming Control and the Gaming
  Control Commission are authorized to take all appropriate action
  to enforce this chapter and to cooperate with all agencies
  charged with the enforcement of the laws of the United States,
  this state, and all other states relating to prohibited
  gambling.
- (2) The Department of Gaming Control and the Gaming Control Commission, and law enforcement officers whose duty it is to enforce this chapter, may administer oaths in connection with their official duties, and any person making a material false statement under oath before them shall be deemed guilty of perjury and subject to the same punishment as prescribed for perjury.

Section 143. The Gaming Control Commission is directed to conduct a study of greyhound racing in the state, including the current tax and purse structures and safety. The study should consider practices in competing markets within and outside the state and recommend changes to simplify the tax and purse structures, ensure licensure fees are sufficient to cover the cost of regulation and promote safety. The commission shall submit the findings and recommendations of the study to the

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President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of

Representatives, and the Executive Office of the Governor by

December 1, 2015.

Section 144. The Gaming Control Commission is directed to conduct a study of the usage of medication in horseracing. The study shall include an assessment of the current drug testing program, the types of medications used in horseracing, the types of drug tests commonly used in the horseracing industry and the sensitivity and costs of these tests. The study should consider practices in competing markets within and outside the state and recommend changes to enhance the state's drug testing program. The commission shall submit the findings and recommendations of the study to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Executive Office of the Governor by December 1, 2015.

Section 145. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraph (u) of subsection (3) of section 11.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 11.45 Definitions; duties; authorities; reports; rules.-
- (3) AUTHORITY FOR AUDITS AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS.—The Auditor General may, pursuant to his or her own authority, or at the direction of the Legislative Auditing Committee, conduct audits or other engagements as determined appropriate by the Auditor General of:
- (u) The books and records of any permitholder that conducts race meetings or jai alai exhibitions under part II of

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chapter <u>551</u> <del>550</del>.

Section 146. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 72.011, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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- 72.011 Jurisdiction of circuit courts in specific tax matters; administrative hearings and appeals; time for commencing action; parties; deposits.—
- (1) (a) A taxpayer may contest the legality of any assessment or denial of refund of tax, fee, surcharge, permit, interest, or penalty provided for under s. 125.0104, s. 125.0108, chapter 198, chapter 199, chapter 201, chapter 202, chapter 203, chapter 206, chapter 207, chapter 210, chapter 211, chapter 212, chapter 213, chapter 220, s. 379.362(3), chapter 376, s. 403.717, s. 403.718, s. 403.7185, s. 538.09, s. 538.25, part II of chapter 551 550, chapter 561, chapter 562, chapter 563, chapter 564, chapter 565, chapter 624, or s. 681.117 by filing an action in circuit court; or, alternatively, the taxpayer may file a petition under the applicable provisions of chapter 120. However, once an action has been initiated under s. 120.56, s. 120.565, s. 120.569, s. 120.57, or s. 120.80(14)(b), no action relating to the same subject matter may be filed by the taxpayer in circuit court, and judicial review shall be exclusively limited to appellate review pursuant to s. 120.68; and once an action has been initiated in circuit court, no action may be brought under chapter 120.

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(b) The date on which an assessment or a denial of refund becomes final and procedures by which a taxpayer must be notified of the assessment or of the denial of refund must be established:

1. By rule adopted by the Department of Revenue;

- 2. With respect to assessments or refund denials under chapter 207, by rule adopted by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles;
- 3. With respect to assessments or refund denials under chapters 210, 550, 561, 562, 563, 564, and 565, by rule adopted by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; or
- 4. With respect to taxes that a county collects or enforces under s. 125.0104(10) or s. 212.0305(5), by an ordinance that may additionally provide for informal dispute resolution procedures in accordance with s. 213.21; or
- 5. With respect to assessments or refund denials under part II of chapter 551, by rule adopted by the Department of Gaming Control.
- Section 147. Effective October 1, 2014, subsection (1) of section 72.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 72.031 Actions under s. 72.011(1); parties; service of process.—
  - (1) In any action brought in circuit court pursuant to s. 72.011(1), the person initiating the action shall be the plaintiff and the Department of Revenue shall be the defendant, except that for actions contesting an assessment or denial of

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refund under chapter 207 the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall be the defendant, for actions contesting an assessment or denial of refund under chapters 210, 550, 561, 562, 563, 564, and 565 the Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall be the defendant, and for actions contesting an assessment or denial of refund of a tax imposed under s. 125.0104 or s. 212.0305 by a county that has elected under s. 125.0104(10) or s. 212.0305(5), respectively, to administer the tax, the defendant shall be the county and the Department of Revenue. It shall not be necessary for the Governor and Cabinet, constituting the Department of Revenue, to be named as party defendants or named separately as individual parties; nor shall it be necessary for the executive director of the department to be named as an individual party.

Section 148. Effective October 1, 2014, subsection (1) of section 196.183, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

196.183 Exemption for tangible personal property.-

(1) Each tangible personal property tax return is eligible for an exemption from ad valorem taxation of up to \$25,000 of assessed value. A single return must be filed for each site in the county where the owner of tangible personal property transacts business. Owners of freestanding property placed at multiple sites, other than sites where the owner transacts business, must file a single return, including all such property located in the county. Freestanding property placed at multiple sites includes vending machines and amusement games or machines,

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LP/propane tanks, utility and cable company property, billboards, leased equipment, and similar property that is not customarily located in the offices, stores, or plants of the owner, but is placed throughout the county. Railroads, private carriers, and other companies assessed pursuant to s. 193.085 shall be allowed one \$25,000 exemption for each county to which the value of their property is allocated. The \$25,000 exemption for freestanding property placed at multiple locations and for centrally assessed property shall be allocated to each taxing authority based on the proportion of just value of such property located in the taxing authority; however, the amount of the exemption allocated to each taxing authority may not change following the extension of the tax roll pursuant to s. 193.122.

Section 149. Effective October 1, 2014, section 205.0537, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

205.0537 Vending <u>machines</u> and amusement <u>games or</u> machines.—The business premises where a coin-operated or token-operated vending machine that dispenses products, merchandise, or services or where an amusement <u>or</u> game <u>or</u> machine is operated must assure that any required municipal or county business tax receipt for the machine is secured. The term "vending machine" does not include coin-operated telephone sets owned by persons who are in the business of providing local exchange telephone service and who pay the business tax under the category designated for telephone companies in the municipality or county or a pay telephone service provider certified pursuant to s.

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364.3375. The business tax for vending machines and amusement games or machines must be assessed based on the highest number of machines located on the business premises on any single day during the previous receipted year or, in the case of new businesses, be based on an estimate for the current year. Replacement of one vending machine with another machine during a receipted year does not affect the tax assessment for that year, unless the replacement machine belongs to a business tax classification that requires a higher tax rate. For the first year in which a municipality or county assesses a business tax on vending machines, each business owning machines located in the municipality or county must notify the municipality or county, upon request, of the location of such machines. Each business owning machines must provide notice of the provisions of this section to each affected business premises where the machines are located. The business premises must secure the receipt if it is not otherwise secured.

Section 150. Effective October 1, 2014, subsection (24) of section 212.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.02 Definitions.—The following terms and phrases when used in this chapter have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:
- (24) "Coin-operated Amusement game or machine" means any machine operated by coin, currency, slug, token, coupon, card, or similar device for the purposes of entertainment or

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amusement. The term includes, but is not limited to, coinoperated pinball machines, music machines, juke boxes,
mechanical games, video games, arcade games, billiard tables,
moving picture viewers, shooting galleries, and all other
similar amusement devices.

Section 151. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 212.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.031 Tax on rental or license fee for use of real property.—

- (1) (a) It is declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of renting, leasing, letting, or granting a license for the use of any real property unless such property is:
  - 1. Assessed as agricultural property under s. 193.461.
  - 2. Used exclusively as dwelling units.
- 3. Property subject to tax on parking, docking, or storage spaces under s. 212.03(6).
- 4. Recreational property or the common elements of a condominium when subject to a lease between the developer or owner thereof and the condominium association in its own right or as agent for the owners of individual condominium units or the owners of individual condominium units. However, only the lease payments on such property shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter, and any other use made by the owner or the condominium association shall be fully taxable under this

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9569 chapter.

- 5. A public or private street or right-of-way and poles, conduits, fixtures, and similar improvements located on such streets or rights-of-way, occupied or used by a utility or provider of communications services, as defined by s. 202.11, for utility or communications or television purposes. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "utility" means any person providing utility services as defined in s. 203.012. This exception also applies to property, wherever located, on which the following are placed: towers, antennas, cables, accessory structures, or equipment, not including switching equipment, used in the provision of mobile communications services as defined in s. 202.11. For purposes of this chapter, towers used in the provision of mobile communications services, as defined in s. 202.11, are considered to be fixtures.
- 6. A public street or road which is used for transportation purposes.
- 7. Property used at an airport exclusively for the purpose of aircraft landing or aircraft taxiing or property used by an airline for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or property onto or from aircraft or for fueling aircraft.
- 8.a. Property used at a port authority, as defined in s. 315.02(2), exclusively for the purpose of oceangoing vessels or tugs docking, or such vessels mooring on property used by a port authority for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or cargo onto or from such a vessel, or property used at a port

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authority for fueling such vessels, or to the extent that the amount paid for the use of any property at the port is based on the charge for the amount of tonnage actually imported or exported through the port by a tenant.

- b. The amount charged for the use of any property at the port in excess of the amount charged for tonnage actually imported or exported shall remain subject to tax except as provided in sub-subparagraph a.
- 9. Property used as an integral part of the performance of qualified production services. As used in this subparagraph, the term "qualified production services" means any activity or service performed directly in connection with the production of a qualified motion picture, as defined in s. 212.06(1)(b), and includes:
- a. Photography, sound and recording, casting, location managing and scouting, shooting, creation of special and optical effects, animation, adaptation (language, media, electronic, or otherwise), technological modifications, computer graphics, set and stage support (such as electricians, lighting designers and operators, greensmen, prop managers and assistants, and grips), wardrobe (design, preparation, and management), hair and makeup (design, production, and application), performing (such as acting, dancing, and playing), designing and executing stunts, coaching, consulting, writing, scoring, composing, choreographing, script supervising, directing, producing, transmitting dailies, dubbing, mixing, editing, cutting,

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looping, printing, processing, duplicating, storing, and distributing;

- b. The design, planning, engineering, construction, alteration, repair, and maintenance of real or personal property including stages, sets, props, models, paintings, and facilities principally required for the performance of those services listed in sub-subparagraph a.; and
- c. Property management services directly related to property used in connection with the services described in subsubparagraphs a. and b.

This exemption will inure to the taxpayer upon presentation of the certificate of exemption issued to the taxpayer under the provisions of s. 288.1258.

10. Leased, subleased, licensed, or rented to a person providing food and drink concessionaire services within the premises of a convention hall, exhibition hall, auditorium, stadium, theater, arena, civic center, performing arts center, publicly owned recreational facility, or any business operated under a permit issued pursuant to part II of chapter 551 550. A person providing retail concessionaire services involving the sale of food and drink or other tangible personal property within the premises of an airport shall be subject to tax on the rental of real property used for that purpose, but shall not be subject to the tax on any license to use the property. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "sale" shall not include

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the leasing of tangible personal property.

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- 11. Property occupied pursuant to an instrument calling for payments which the department has declared, in a Technical Assistance Advisement issued on or before March 15, 1993, to be nontaxable pursuant to rule 12A-1.070(19)(c), Florida Administrative Code; provided that this subparagraph shall only apply to property occupied by the same person before and after the execution of the subject instrument and only to those payments made pursuant to such instrument, exclusive of renewals and extensions thereof occurring after March 15, 1993.
- Property used or occupied predominantly for space flight business purposes. As used in this subparagraph, "space flight business" means the manufacturing, processing, or assembly of a space facility, space propulsion system, space vehicle, satellite, or station of any kind possessing the capacity for space flight, as defined by s. 212.02(23), or components thereof, and also means the following activities supporting space flight: vehicle launch activities, flight operations, ground control or ground support, and all administrative activities directly related thereto. Property shall be deemed to be used or occupied predominantly for space flight business purposes if more than 50 percent of the property, or improvements thereon, is used for one or more space flight business purposes. Possession by a landlord, lessor, or licensor of a signed written statement from the tenant, lessee, or licensee claiming the exemption shall relieve the landlord,

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lessor, or licensor from the responsibility of collecting the tax, and the department shall look solely to the tenant, lessee, or licensee for recovery of such tax if it determines that the exemption was not applicable.

- 13. Rented, leased, subleased, or licensed to a person providing telecommunications, data systems management, or Internet services at a publicly or privately owned convention hall, civic center, or meeting space at a public lodging establishment as defined in s. 509.013. This subparagraph applies only to that portion of the rental, lease, or license payment that is based upon a percentage of sales, revenue sharing, or royalty payments and not based upon a fixed price. This subparagraph is intended to be clarifying and remedial in nature and shall apply retroactively. This subparagraph does not provide a basis for an assessment of any tax not paid, or create a right to a refund of any tax paid, pursuant to this section before July 1, 2010.
- Section 152. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 212.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 212.04 Admissions tax; rate, procedure, enforcement.—
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9695 (c) The taxes imposed by this section shall be collected 9696 in addition to the admission tax collected pursuant to <u>part II</u> 9697 of chapter 551 s. 550.0951, but the amount collected under <u>part</u> 9698 II of chapter 551 is s. 550.0951 shall not be subject to

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taxation under this chapter.

Section 153. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraph (h) of subsection (1) of section 212.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

212.05 Sales, storage, use tax.—It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that every person is exercising a taxable privilege who engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this state, including the business of making mail order sales, or who rents or furnishes any of the things or services taxable under this chapter, or who stores for use or consumption in this state any item or article of tangible personal property as defined herein and who leases or rents such property within the state.

- (1) For the exercise of such privilege, a tax is levied on each taxable transaction or incident, which tax is due and payable as follows:
- (h)1. A tax is imposed at the rate of 4 percent on the charges for the use of coin-operated amusement games or machines. The tax shall be calculated by dividing the gross receipts from such charges for the applicable reporting period by a divisor, determined as provided in this subparagraph, to compute gross taxable sales, and then subtracting gross taxable sales from gross receipts to arrive at the amount of tax due. For counties that do not impose a discretionary sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.04; for counties that impose a 0.5 percent discretionary sales surtax, the divisor is equal to

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1.045; for counties that impose a 1 percent discretionary sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.050; and for counties that impose a 2 percent sales surtax, the divisor is equal to 1.060. If a county imposes a discretionary sales surtax that is not listed in this subparagraph, the department shall make the applicable divisor available in an electronic format or otherwise. Additional divisors shall bear the same mathematical relationship to the next higher and next lower divisors as the new surtax rate bears to the next higher and next lower surtax rates for which divisors have been established. When a game or machine is activated by a slug, token, coupon, or any similar device which has been purchased, the tax is on the price paid by the user of the device for such device.

- 2. As used in this paragraph, the term "operator" means any person who possesses an a coin-operated amusement game or machine for the purpose of generating sales through that game or machine and who is responsible for removing the receipts from the game or machine.
- a. If the owner of the <u>game or</u> machine is also the operator of it, he or she shall be liable for payment of the tax without any deduction for rent or a license fee paid to a location owner for the use of any real property on which the <u>game or</u> machine is located.
- b. If the owner or lessee of the <u>game or</u> machine is also its operator, he or she shall be liable for payment of the tax on the purchase or lease of the game or machine, as well as the

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tax on sales generated through the game or machine.

- c. If the proprietor of the business where the <u>game or</u> machine is located does not own the <u>game or</u> machine, he or she shall be deemed to be the lessee and operator of the <u>game or</u> machine and is responsible for the payment of the tax on sales, unless such responsibility is otherwise provided for in a written agreement between him or her and the <u>game or</u> machine owner.
- 3.a. An operator of an a coin-operated amusement game or machine may not operate or cause to be operated in this state any such game or machine until the operator has registered with the department and has conspicuously displayed an identifying certificate issued by the department. The identifying certificate shall be issued by the department upon application from the operator. The identifying certificate shall include a unique number, and the certificate shall be permanently marked with the operator's name, the operator's sales tax number, and the maximum number of games or machines to be operated under the certificate. An identifying certificate shall not be transferred from one operator to another. The identifying certificate must be conspicuously displayed on the premises where the cein-operated amusement games or machines are being operated.
- b. The operator of the <u>game or</u> machine must obtain an identifying certificate before the <u>game or</u> machine is first operated in the state and by July 1 of each year thereafter. The annual fee for each certificate shall be based on the number of

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games or machines identified on the application times \$30 and is due and payable upon application for the identifying device. The application shall contain the operator's name, sales tax number, business address where the games or machines are being operated, and the number of games or machines in operation at that place of business by the operator. An No operator may not operate more games or machines than are listed on the certificate. A new certificate is required if more games or machines are being operated at that location than are listed on the certificate. The fee for the new certificate shall be based on the number of additional games or machines identified on the application form times \$30.

- c. A penalty of \$250 per game or machine is imposed on the operator for failing to properly obtain and display the required identifying certificate. A penalty of \$250 is imposed on the lessee of any game or machine placed in a place of business without a proper current identifying certificate. Such penalties shall apply in addition to all other applicable taxes, interest, and penalties.
- d. Operators of coin-operated amusement games or machines must obtain a separate sales and use tax certificate of registration for each county in which such games or machines are located. One sales and use tax certificate of registration is sufficient for all of the operator's games or machines within a single county.
  - 4. The provisions of This paragraph  $\underline{\text{does}}$   $\underline{\text{do}}$  not apply to Page 377 of 408

coin-operated amusement games or machines owned and operated by churches or synagogues.

- 5. In addition to any other penalties imposed by this chapter, a person who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- 6. The department may adopt rules necessary to administer the provisions of this paragraph.

Section 154. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraph (1) of subsection (3) of section 212.054, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.054 Discretionary sales surtax; limitations, administration, and collection.—
- (3) For the purpose of this section, a transaction shall be deemed to have occurred in a county imposing the surtax when:
- (1) The coin-operated amusement game or machine or vending machine is located in the county.

Section 155. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 212.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.12 Dealer's credit for collecting tax; penalties for noncompliance; powers of Department of Revenue in dealing with delinquents; brackets applicable to taxable transactions; records required.—
- 9827 (1)

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9828 (b) The Department of Revenue may deny the collection

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allowance if a taxpayer files an incomplete return or if the required tax return or tax is delinquent at the time of payment.

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- 1. An "incomplete return" is, for purposes of this chapter, a return which is lacking such uniformity, completeness, and arrangement that the physical handling, verification, review of the return, or determination of other taxes and fees reported on the return may not be readily accomplished.
- The department shall adopt rules requiring such information as it may deem necessary to ensure that the tax levied hereunder is properly collected, reviewed, compiled, reported, and enforced, including, but not limited to: the amount of gross sales; the amount of taxable sales; the amount of tax collected or due; the amount of lawful refunds, deductions, or credits claimed; the amount claimed as the dealer's collection allowance; the amount of penalty and interest; the amount due with the return; and such other information as the Department of Revenue may specify. The department shall require that transient rentals and agricultural equipment transactions be separately shown. Sales made through vending machines as defined in s. 212.0515 must be separately shown on the return. Sales made through coin-operated amusement games or machines as defined by s. 212.02 and the number of machines operated must be separately shown on the return or on a form prescribed by the department. If a separate form is required, the same penalties for late filing, incomplete filing,

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or failure to file as provided for the sales tax return shall apply to the form.

Section 156. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraph (d) of subsection (6) of section 212.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 212.20 Funds collected, disposition; additional powers of department; operational expense; refund of taxes adjudicated unconstitutionally collected.—
- (6) Distribution of all proceeds under this chapter and s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be as follows:
- (d) The proceeds of all other taxes and fees imposed pursuant to this chapter or remitted pursuant to s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be distributed as follows:
- 1. In any fiscal year, the greater of \$500 million, minus an amount equal to 4.6 percent of the proceeds of the taxes collected pursuant to chapter 201, or 5.2 percent of all other taxes and fees imposed pursuant to this chapter or remitted pursuant to s. 202.18(1)(b) and (2)(b) shall be deposited in monthly installments into the General Revenue Fund.
- 2. After the distribution under subparagraph 1., 8.814 percent of the amount remitted by a sales tax dealer located within a participating county pursuant to s. 218.61 shall be transferred into the Local Government Half-cent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund. Beginning July 1, 2003, the amount to be transferred shall be reduced by 0.1 percent, and the department shall distribute this amount to the Public Employees Relations

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Commission Trust Fund less \$5,000 each month, which shall be added to the amount calculated in subparagraph 3. and distributed accordingly.

- 3. After the distribution under subparagraphs 1. and 2., 0.095 percent shall be transferred to the Local Government Halfcent Sales Tax Clearing Trust Fund and distributed pursuant to s. 218.65.
- 4. After the distributions under subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3., 2.0440 percent of the available proceeds shall be transferred monthly to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Counties pursuant to s. 218.215.
- 5. After the distributions under subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3., 1.3409 percent of the available proceeds shall be transferred monthly to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities pursuant to s. 218.215. If the total revenue to be distributed pursuant to this subparagraph is at least as great as the amount due from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000, no municipality shall receive less than the amount due from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000. If the total proceeds to be distributed are less than the amount received in combination from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities and the former Municipal Financial Assistance Trust Fund in state fiscal year 1999-2000, each municipality

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shall receive an amount proportionate to the amount it was due in state fiscal year 1999-2000.

6. Of the remaining proceeds:

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- In each fiscal year, the sum of \$29,915,500 shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are counties in the state, and one part shall be distributed to each county. The distribution among the several counties must begin each fiscal year on or before January 5th and continue monthly for a total of 4 months. If a local or special law required that any moneys accruing to a county in fiscal year 1999-2000 under the thenexisting provisions of s. 551.035 s. 550.135 be paid directly tothe district school board, special district, or a municipal government, such payment must continue until the local or special law is amended or repealed. The state covenants with holders of bonds or other instruments of indebtedness issued by local governments, special districts, or district school boards before July 1, 2000, that it is not the intent of this subparagraph to adversely affect the rights of those holders or relieve local governments, special districts, or district school boards of the duty to meet their obligations as a result of previous pledges or assignments or trusts entered into which obligated funds received from the distribution to county governments under then-existing s. 551.035 s. 550.135. This distribution specifically is in lieu of funds distributed under s. 551.035 s. 550.135 before July 1, 2000.
  - b. The department shall distribute \$166,667 monthly

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pursuant to s. 288.1162 to each applicant certified as a facility for a new or retained professional sports franchise pursuant to s. 288.1162. Up to \$41,667 shall be distributed monthly by the department to each certified applicant as defined in s. 288.11621 for a facility for a spring training franchise. However, not more than \$416,670 may be distributed monthly in the aggregate to all certified applicants for facilities for spring training franchises. Distributions begin 60 days after such certification and continue for not more than 30 years, except as otherwise provided in s. 288.11621. A certified applicant identified in this sub-subparagraph may not receive more in distributions than expended by the applicant for the public purposes provided for in s. 288.1162(5) or s. 288.11621(3).

- c. Beginning 30 days after notice by the Department of Economic Opportunity to the Department of Revenue that an applicant has been certified as the professional golf hall of fame pursuant to s. 288.1168 and is open to the public, \$166,667 shall be distributed monthly, for up to 300 months, to the applicant.
- d. Beginning 30 days after notice by the Department of Economic Opportunity to the Department of Revenue that the applicant has been certified as the International Game Fish Association World Center facility pursuant to s. 288.1169, and the facility is open to the public, \$83,333 shall be distributed monthly, for up to 168 months, to the applicant. This

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distribution is subject to reduction pursuant to s. 288.1169. A lump sum payment of \$999,996 shall be made, after certification and before July 1, 2000.

- e. The department shall distribute up to \$55,555 monthly to each certified applicant as defined in s. 288.11631 for a facility used by a single spring training franchise, or up to \$111,110 monthly to each certified applicant as defined in s. 288.11631 for a facility used by more than one spring training franchise. Monthly distributions begin 60 days after such certification or July 1, 2016, whichever is later, and continue for not more than 30 years, except as otherwise provided in s. 288.11631. A certified applicant identified in this subsubparagraph may not receive more in distributions than expended by the applicant for the public purposes provided in s. 288.11631(3).
- 7. All other proceeds must remain in the General Revenue Fund.

Section 157. Effective October 1, 2014, subsection (1) of section 267.0617, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

267.0617 Historic Preservation Grant Program. -

(1) There is hereby created within the division the Historic Preservation Grant Program, which shall make grants of moneys appropriated by the Legislature, moneys deposited pursuant to  $\underline{s.\ 551.039(2)}$   $\underline{s.\ 550.0351(2)}$ , and moneys contributed for that purpose from any other source. The program funds shall be used by the division for the purpose of financing grants in

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furtherance of the purposes of this section.

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Section 158. Effective October 1, 2014, subsection (1) of section 338.234, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

338.234 Granting concessions or selling along the turnpike system; immunity from taxation.—

The department may enter into contracts or licenses with any person for the sale of services or products or business opportunities on the turnpike system, or the turnpike enterprise may sell services, products, or business opportunities on the turnpike system, which benefit the traveling public or provide additional revenue to the turnpike system. Services, business opportunities, and products authorized to be sold include, but are not limited to, motor fuel, vehicle towing, and vehicle maintenance services; food with attendant nonalcoholic beverages; lodging, meeting rooms, and other business services opportunities; advertising and other promotional opportunities, which advertising and promotions must be consistent with the dignity and integrity of the state; state lottery tickets sold by authorized retailers; games and amusements that operate by the application of skill, not including games of chance as defined in s. 849.15 849.16 or other illegal gambling games; Florida citrus, goods promoting the state, or handmade goods produced within the state; and travel information, tickets, reservations, or other related services. However, the department, pursuant to the grants of authority to the turnpike enterprise under this section, shall not exercise the power of

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10011 eminent domain solely for the purpose of acquiring real property 10012 in order to provide business services or opportunities, such as 10013 lodging and meeting-room space on the turnpike system. 10014 Section 159. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraphs (c) and 10015 (e) of subsection (4) of section 402.82, Florida Statutes, are 10016 amended to read: 10017 402.82 Electronic benefits transfer program.-10018 (4) Use or acceptance of an electronic benefits transfer 10019 card is prohibited at the following locations or for the 10020 following activities: (c) A pari-mutuel facility as defined in s. 551.012 s. 10021 550.002. 10022 10023 (e) A commercial bingo facility that operates outside the 10024 provisions of s. 551.53 <del>849.0931</del>. 10025 Section 160. Effective October 1, 2014, subsection (6) of 10026 section 455.116, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 455.116 Regulation trust funds.—The following trust funds 10027 10028 shall be placed in the department: 10029 (6) Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund. 10030 Section 161. Effective October 1, 2014, subsection (1) of 10031 section 480.0475, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 10032 480.0475 Massage establishments; prohibited practices.-10033 A person may not operate a massage establishment 10034 between the hours of midnight and 5 a.m. This subsection does 10035 not apply to a massage establishment:

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Located on the premises of a health care facility as

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defined in s. 408.07; a health care clinic as defined in s. 400.9905(4); a hotel, motel, or bed and breakfast inn, as those terms are defined in s. 509.242; a timeshare property as defined in s. 721.05; a public airport as defined in s. 330.27; or a pari-mutuel facility as defined in s. 551.012 s. 550.002;

- (b) In which every massage performed between the hours of midnight and 5 a.m. is performed by a massage therapist acting under the prescription of a physician or physician assistant licensed under chapter 458, an osteopathic physician or physician assistant licensed under chapter 459, a chiropractic physician licensed under chapter 460, a podiatric physician licensed under chapter 461, an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under part I of chapter 464, or a dentist licensed under chapter 466; or
- (c) Operating during a special event if the county or municipality in which the establishment operates has approved such operation during the special event.

Section 162. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 509.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

509.032 Duties.-

- (2) INSPECTION OF PREMISES.—
- (f) In conducting inspections of establishments licensed under this chapter, the division shall determine if each coinoperated amusement game or machine that is operated on the premises of a licensed establishment is properly registered with

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the Department of Revenue and Department of Gaming Control. Each month the division shall report to the Department of Revenue the sales tax registration number of the operator of any licensed establishment that has on location an a coin-operated amusement game or machine and that does not have an identifying certificate conspicuously displayed as required by s. 212.05(1)(h). Each month the division shall report to the Department of Gaming the name and address of the operator of any licensed establishment that has on location an amusement game or machine and that does not have a certificate of registration conspicuously displayed as required by chapter 551.

Section 163. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 559.801, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

559.801 Definitions.—For the purpose of ss. 559.80-559.815, the term:

- (1) (a) "Business opportunity" means the sale or lease of any products, equipment, supplies, or services which are sold or leased to a purchaser to enable the purchaser to start a business for which the purchaser is required to pay an initial fee or sum of money which exceeds \$500 to the seller, and in which the seller represents:
- 1. That the seller or person or entity affiliated with or referred by the seller will provide locations or assist the purchaser in finding locations for the use or operation of vending machines, racks, display cases, currency or card

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operated equipment, or other similar devices or <del>currency-</del> <del>operated</del> amusement <u>games or</u> machines or devices on premises neither owned nor leased by the purchaser or seller;

- 2. That the seller will purchase any or all products made, produced, fabricated, grown, bred, or modified by the purchaser using in whole or in part the supplies, services, or chattels sold to the purchaser;
- 3. That the seller guarantees that the purchaser will derive income from the business opportunity which exceeds the price paid or rent charged for the business opportunity or that the seller will refund all or part of the price paid or rent charged for the business opportunity, or will repurchase any of the products, equipment, supplies, or chattels supplied by the seller, if the purchaser is unsatisfied with the business opportunity; or
- 4. That the seller will provide a sales program or marketing program that will enable the purchaser to derive income from the business opportunity, except that this paragraph does not apply to the sale of a sales program or marketing program made in conjunction with the licensing of a trademark or service mark that is registered under the laws of any state or of the United States if the seller requires use of the trademark or service mark in the sales agreement.

For the purpose of subparagraph 1., the term "assist the purchaser in finding locations" means, but is not limited to,

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10115 supplying the purchaser with names of locator companies, 10116 contracting with the purchaser to provide assistance or supply 10117 names, or collecting a fee on behalf of or for a locator 10118 company. Section 164. Effective October 1, 2014, section 561.1105, 10119 10120 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 10121 561.1105 Inspection of licensed premises; coin-operated 10122 amusement games or machines.—In conducting inspections of 10123 establishments licensed under the Beverage Law, the division 10124 shall determine if each coin-operated amusement game or machine that is operated on the licensed premises is properly registered 10125 with the Department of Revenue and the Department of Gaming. 10126 10127 Each month, the division shall report to the Department of 10128 Revenue the sales tax registration number of the operator of any 10129 licensed premises that has on location an a coin-operated 10130 amusement game or machine and that does not have an identifying 10131 certificate conspicuously displayed as required by s. 10132 212.05(1)(h). Each month the division shall report to the 10133 Department of Gaming the name and address of the operator of any 10134 licensed establishment that has on location an amusement game or 10135 machine and that does not have a certificate of registration 10136 conspicuously displayed as required by chapter 551. 10137 Section 165. Effective October 1, 2014, section 718.114, 10138 Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 10139 718.114 Association powers.—An association may enter into

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agreements to acquire leaseholds, memberships, and other

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10141 possessory or use interests in lands or facilities such as country clubs, golf courses, marinas, and other recreational 10142 10143 facilities, regardless of whether the lands or facilities are 10144 contiguous to the lands of the condominium, if such lands and 10145 facilities are intended to provide enjoyment, recreation, or 10146 other use or benefit to the unit owners. All of these 10147 leaseholds, memberships, and other possessory or use interests 10148 existing or created at the time of recording the declaration 10149 must be stated and fully described in the declaration. Subsequent to the recording of the declaration, agreements 10150 acquiring these leaseholds, memberships, or other possessory or 10151 10152 use interests which are not entered into within 12 months of the 10153 date of the recording of the certificate of a surveyor and 10154 mapper pursuant to s. 718.104(4)(e) or the recording of an 10155 instrument that transfers title to a unit in the condominium 10156 which is not accompanied by a recorded assignment of developer 10157 rights in favor of the grantee of such unit, whichever occurs 10158 first, are a material alteration or substantial addition to the 10159 real property that is association property, and the association 10160 may not acquire or enter into such agreements except upon a vote 10161 of, or written consent by, a majority of the total voting 10162 interests or as authorized by the declaration as provided in s. 10163 718.113. The declaration may provide that the rental, membership 10164 fees, operations, replacements, and other expenses are common 10165 expenses and may impose covenants and restrictions concerning 10166 their use and may contain other provisions not inconsistent with

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this chapter. A condominium association may conduct bingo games as provided in s. 551.53 849.0931.

Section 166. Effective October 1, 2014, subsection (2) of section 721.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

721.111 Prize and gift promotional offers.-

(2) A game promotion, such as a contest of chance, gift enterprise, or sweepstakes, in which the elements of chance and prize are present may not be used in connection with the offering or sale of timeshare interests, except for drawings, as that term is defined in s.  $551.54 \times 49.0935(1)(a)$ , in which no more than 26 prizes are promoted and in which all promoted prizes are actually awarded. All such drawings must meet all requirements of this chapter and of s.  $551.50 \times 849.092$  and 849.094(1), (2), and (7).

Section 167. Effective October 1, 2014, subsection (8) of section 723.079, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

723.079 Powers and duties of homeowners' association.-

(8) Any mobile home owners' association or group of residents of a mobile home park as defined in this chapter may conduct bingo games as provided in s. 551.53 849.0931.

Section 168. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 772.102, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

772.102 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(1) "Criminal activity" means to commit, to attempt to commit, to conspire to commit, or to solicit, coerce, or

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10193 intimidate another person to commit:

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- 10194 (a) Any crime that is chargeable by indictment or 10195 information under the following provisions:
- 10196 1. Section 210.18, relating to evasion of payment of cigarette taxes.
  - 2. Section 414.39, relating to public assistance fraud.
- 10199 3. Section 440.105 or s. 440.106, relating to workers' 10200 compensation.
  - 4. Part IV of chapter 501, relating to telemarketing.
  - 5. Chapter 517, relating to securities transactions.
- 10203 6. Section <u>551.0942 or s. 551.072</u> <del>550.235 or s. 550.3551</del>, 10204 relating to dogracing and horseracing.
  - 7. Part II of chapter 551 550, relating to jai alai frontons.
  - 8. Chapter 552, relating to the manufacture, distribution, and use of explosives.
    - 9. Chapter 562, relating to beverage law enforcement.
- 10210 10. Section 624.401, relating to transacting insurance
  10211 without a certificate of authority, s. 624.437(4)(c)1., relating
  10212 to operating an unauthorized multiple-employer welfare
  10213 arrangement, or s. 626.902(1)(b), relating to representing or
  10214 aiding an unauthorized insurer.
- 10215 11. Chapter 687, relating to interest and usurious practices.
- 10217 12. Section 721.08, s. 721.09, or s. 721.13, relating to 10218 real estate timeshare plans.

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10219	13. Chapter 782, relating to homicide.
10220	14. Chapter 784, relating to assault and battery.
10221	15. Chapter 787, relating to kidnapping or human
10222	trafficking.
10223	16. Chapter 790, relating to weapons and firearms.
10224	17. Section 796.03, s. 796.04, s. 796.05, or s. 796.07,
10225	relating to prostitution.
10226	18. Chapter 806, relating to arson.
10227	19. Section 810.02(2)(c), relating to specified burglary
10228	of a dwelling or structure.
10229	20. Chapter 812, relating to theft, robbery, and related
10230	crimes.
10231	21. Chapter 815, relating to computer-related crimes.
10232	22. Chapter 817, relating to fraudulent practices, false
10233	pretenses, fraud generally, and credit card crimes.
10234	23. Section 827.071, relating to commercial sexual
10235	exploitation of children.
10236	24. Chapter 831, relating to forgery and counterfeiting.
10237	25. Chapter 832, relating to issuance of worthless checks
10238	and drafts.
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10239 26. Section 836.05, relating to extortion.

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27. Chapter 837, relating to perjury.

28. Chapter 838, relating to bribery and misuse of public office.

29. Chapter 843, relating to obstruction of justice.

30. Section 847.011, s. 847.012, s. 847.013, s. 847.06, or

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- 10245 s. 847.07, relating to obscene literature and profanity.
- 10246 31. Section 849.09, s. 849.14, s. 849.15, <del>s. 849.23,</del> or s.
- 10247 849.25, relating to gambling.
- 10248 32. Chapter 893, relating to drug abuse prevention and
- 10249 control.
- 10250 33. Section 914.22 or s. 914.23, relating to witnesses,
- 10251 victims, or informants.
- 10252 34. Section 918.12 or s. 918.13, relating to tampering
- 10253 with jurors and evidence.
- 10254 (2) "Unlawful debt" means any money or other thing of
- 10255 value constituting principal or interest of a debt that is
- 10256 legally unenforceable in this state in whole or in part because
- 10257 the debt was incurred or contracted:
- 10258 (a) In violation of any one of the following provisions of
- 10259 law:
- 10260 1. Section 551.0942 or s. 551.072 <del>550.235 or s. 550.3551</del>,
- 10261 relating to dogracing and horseracing.
- 10262 2. Part II of chapter 551 <del>550</del>, relating to jai alai
- 10263 frontons.
- 3. Section 687.071, relating to criminal usury and loan
- 10265 sharking.
- 10266 4. Section 849.09, s. 849.14, s. 849.15, s. 849.23, or s.
- 10267 849.25, relating to gambling.
- 10268 Section 169. Effective October 1, 2014, subsection (1) of
- 10269 section 773.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 10270 773.03 Limitation on liability for equine activity;

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10271 exceptions.-10272 This section applies to the horseracing industry as 10273 defined in part II of chapter 551 550. 10274 Section 170. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraph (a) of 10275 subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 10276 895.02, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 10277 895.02 Definitions.—As used in ss. 895.01-895.08, the 10278 term: 10279 "Racketeering activity" means to commit, to attempt to (1)10280 commit, to conspire to commit, or to solicit, coerce, or intimidate another person to commit: 10281 10282 Any crime that is chargeable by petition, indictment, 10283 or information under the following provisions of the Florida 10284 Statutes: 10285 1. Section 210.18, relating to evasion of payment of 10286 cigarette taxes. 10287 Section 316.1935, relating to fleeing or attempting to 10288 elude a law enforcement officer and aggravated fleeing or 10289 eluding. 10290 Section 403.727(3)(b), relating to environmental 3. 10291 control. 10292 4. Section 409.920 or s. 409.9201, relating to Medicaid 10293 fraud.

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Section 414.39, relating to public assistance fraud.

Section 440.105 or s. 440.106, relating to workers'

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compensation.

10297	7. Section $443.071(4)$ , relating to creation of a
10298	fictitious employer scheme to commit reemployment assistance
10299	fraud.

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- 8. Section 465.0161, relating to distribution of medicinal drugs without a permit as an Internet pharmacy.
- 9. Section 499.0051, relating to crimes involving contraband and adulterated drugs.
  - 10. Part IV of chapter 501, relating to telemarketing.
- 10305 11. Chapter 517, relating to sale of securities and investor protection.
- 10307 12. Section 551.0942 or s. 551.072 550.235 or s. 550.3551, 10308 relating to dogracing and horseracing.
  - 13. <u>Part II of</u> chapter <u>551</u> <del>550</del>, relating to jai alai frontons.
    - 14. Section 551.109, relating to slot machine gaming.
- 10312 15. Chapter 552, relating to the manufacture, 10313 distribution, and use of explosives.
  - 16. Chapter 560, relating to money transmitters, if the violation is punishable as a felony.
    - 17. Chapter 562, relating to beverage law enforcement.
- 10317 18. Section 624.401, relating to transacting insurance
  10318 without a certificate of authority, s. 624.437(4)(c)1., relating
  10319 to operating an unauthorized multiple-employer welfare
  10320 arrangement, or s. 626.902(1)(b), relating to representing or
  10321 aiding an unauthorized insurer.
  - 19. Section 655.50, relating to reports of currency

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- 10323 transactions, when such violation is punishable as a felony.
- 10324 20. Chapter 687, relating to interest and usurious practices.
- 10326 21. Section 721.08, s. 721.09, or s. 721.13, relating to real estate timeshare plans.
- 22. Section 775.13(5)(b), relating to registration of persons found to have committed any offense for the purpose of benefiting, promoting, or furthering the interests of a criminal gang.
- 10332 23. Section 777.03, relating to commission of crimes by accessories after the fact.
  - 24. Chapter 782, relating to homicide.

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- 25. Chapter 784, relating to assault and battery.
- 10336 26. Chapter 787, relating to kidnapping or human trafficking.
  - 27. Chapter 790, relating to weapons and firearms.
- 28. Chapter 794, relating to sexual battery, but only if such crime was committed with the intent to benefit, promote, or further the interests of a criminal gang, or for the purpose of increasing a criminal gang member's own standing or position within a criminal gang.
- 29. Section 796.03, s. 796.035, s. 796.04, s. 796.05, or s. 796.07, relating to prostitution and sex trafficking.
  - 30. Chapter 806, relating to arson and criminal mischief.
  - 31. Chapter 810, relating to burglary and trespass.
- 10348 32. Chapter 812, relating to theft, robbery, and related

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10349	crimes.
10350	33. Chapter 815, relating to computer-related crimes.
10351	34. Chapter 817, relating to fraudulent practices, false
10352	pretenses, fraud generally, and credit card crimes.
10353	35. Chapter 825, relating to abuse, neglect, or
10354	exploitation of an elderly person or disabled adult.
10355	36. Section 827.071, relating to commercial sexual
10356	exploitation of children.
10357	37. Section 828.122, relating to fighting or baiting
10358	animals.
10359	38. Chapter 831, relating to forgery and counterfeiting.
10360	39. Chapter 832, relating to issuance of worthless checks
10361	and drafts.
10362	40. Section 836.05, relating to extortion.
10363	41. Chapter 837, relating to perjury.
10364	42. Chapter 838, relating to bribery and misuse of public
10365	office.
10366	43. Chapter 843, relating to obstruction of justice.
10367	44. Section 847.011, s. 847.012, s. 847.013, s. 847.06, or
10368	s. 847.07, relating to obscene literature and profanity.
10369	45. Chapter 849, relating to gambling, lottery, gambling
10370	or gaming devices, slot machines, or any of the provisions
10371	within that chapter.
10372	46. Chapter 874, relating to criminal gangs.
10373	47 Chapter 893 relating to drug abuse prevention and

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control.

10375 48. Chapter 896, relating to offenses related to financial transactions.

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- 49. Sections 914.22 and 914.23, relating to tampering with or harassing a witness, victim, or informant, and retaliation against a witness, victim, or informant.
- 50. Sections 918.12 and 918.13, relating to tampering with jurors and evidence.
- 10382 (2) "Unlawful debt" means any money or other thing of
  value constituting principal or interest of a debt that is
  legally unenforceable in this state in whole or in part because
  the debt was incurred or contracted:
- 10386 (a) In violation of any one of the following provisions of 10387 law:
  - 1. Section 551.0942 or s. 551.072 550.235 or s. 550.3551, relating to dogracing and horseracing.
- 2. <u>Part II of</u> chapter <u>551</u> <del>550</del>, relating to jai alai frontons.
  - 3. Section 551.109, relating to slot machine gaming.
  - 4. Chapter 687, relating to interest and usury.
- 5. Section 849.09, s. 849.14, s. 849.15, <del>s. 849.23,</del> or s. 849.25, relating to gambling.
- Section 171. Effective October 1, 2014, paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 10399 921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity 10400 ranking chart.—

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10401	(3) OFFENSE	SEVERITY	RANKING CHART
10402	(a) LEVEL 1		
10403			
	Florida	Felony	
	Statute	Degree	Description
10404			
	24.118(3)(a)	3rd	Counterfeit or altered state
			lottery ticket.
10405			
	212.054(2)(b)	3rd	Discretionary sales surtax;
			limitations, administration,
			and collection.
10406			
	212.15(2)(b)	3rd	Failure to remit sales taxes,
			amount greater than \$300 but
			less than \$20,000.
10407			
	316.1935(1)	3rd	Fleeing or attempting to elude
			law enforcement officer.
10408			
	319.30(5)	3rd	Sell, exchange, give away
			certificate of title or
			identification number plate.
10409			
	319.35(1)(a)	3rd	Tamper, adjust, change, etc.,
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			an odometer.
10410			
	320.26(1)(a)	3rd	Counterfeit, manufacture, or
			sell registration license
			plates or validation stickers.
10411			
	322.212	3rd	Possession of forged, stolen,
	(1) (a) - (c)		counterfeit, or unlawfully
			issued driver's license;
			possession of simulated
			identification.
10412			
	322.212(4)	3rd	Supply or aid in supplying
			unauthorized driver's license
			or identification card.
10413			
	322.212(5)(a)	3rd	False application for driver's
			license or identification card.
10414			
	414.39(2)	3rd	Unauthorized use, possession,
			forgery, or alteration of food
			assistance program, Medicaid
			ID, value greater than \$200.
10415			
	414.39(3)(a)	3rd	Fraudulent misappropriation of
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			public assistance funds by
			employee/official, value more
			than \$200.
10416			
	443.071(1)	3rd	False statement or
			representation to obtain or
			increase reemployment
			assistance benefits.
10417			
	509.151(1)	3rd	Defraud an innkeeper, food or
			lodging value greater than
			\$300.
10418			
	517.302(1)	3rd	Violation of the Florida
			Securities and Investor
			Protection Act.
10419			
	562.27(1)	3rd	Possess still or still
			apparatus.
10420			
	713.69	3rd	Tenant removes property upon
			which lien has accrued, value
			more than \$50.
10421			
	812.014(3)(c)	3rd	Petit theft (3rd conviction);
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			theft of any property not
			specified in subsection (2).
10422			
	812.081(2)	3rd	Unlawfully makes or causes to
			be made a reproduction of a
			trade secret.
10423			
	815.04(4)(a)	3rd	Offense against intellectual
			property (i.e., computer
			programs, data).
10424			
	817.52(2)	3rd	Hiring with intent to defraud,
			motor vehicle services.
10425			
	817.569(2)	3rd	Use of public record or public
			records information to
			facilitate commission of a
			felony.
10426			
	826.01	3rd	Bigamy.
10427			
	828.122(3)	3rd	Fighting or baiting animals.
10428			
	831.04(1)	3rd	Any erasure, alteration, etc.,
			of any replacement deed, map,
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			plat, or other document listed
			in s. 92.28.
10429			
	831.31(1)(a)	3rd	Sell, deliver, or possess
			counterfeit controlled
			substances, all but s.
			893.03(5) drugs.
10430			
	832.041(1)	3rd	Stopping payment with intent to
			defraud \$150 or more.
10431			
	832.05(2)(b) &	3rd	Knowing, making, issuing
	(4) (c)		worthless checks \$150 or more
			or obtaining property in return
			for worthless check \$150 or
			more.
10432			
	838.15(2)	3rd	Commercial bribe receiving.
10433			
	838.16	3rd	Commercial bribery.
10434			
	843.18	3rd	Fleeing by boat to elude a law
			enforcement officer.
10435			
	847.011(1)(a)	3rd	Sell, distribute, etc.,
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			obscene, lewd, etc., material
			(2nd conviction).
10436			
	849.01	3rd	Keeping gambling house.
10437			
	849.09(1)(a)-(d)	3rd	Lottery; set up, promote, etc.,
			or assist therein, conduct or
			advertise drawing for prizes,
			or dispose of property or money
			by means of lottery.
10438			
	849.15(10)	3rd	Gambling-related machines;
	849.23		"common offender" as to
			property rights.
10439			
10110	849.25(2)	3rd	Engaging in bookmaking.
10440	0.60	0 1	
	860.08	3rd	Interfere with a railroad
10441			signal.
10441	0.00 13.11 (2)	21	
	860.13(1)(a)	3rd	Operate aircraft while under the influence.
10442			che infidence.
10442	893.13(2)(a)2.	3rd	Purchase of cannabis.
10443	0)3.13(2)(a)2.	JIU	rurchase or caminants.
10440			
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	893.13(6)(a)	3rd	Possession of cannabis (more		
			than 20 grams).		
10444					
	934.03(1)(a)	3rd	Intercepts, or procures any		
			other person to intercept, any		
			wire or oral communication.		
10445					
10446	Section 172.	(1) Th	e Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering of		
10447	the Department of	Business	and Professional Regulation shall		
10448	revoke any for-pro	fit perm	nit issued before January 1, 2012,		
10449	under which pari-mutuel wagering on live events has not occurred				
10450	since January 1, 2012. A permit revoked under this section may				
10451	not be reissued.				
10452	(2) Notwiths	standing	any other provision of law, the		
10453	Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering may not approve or issue any				
10454	new permit authori	zing par	i-mutuel wagering or new license		
10455	authorizing slot m	achines.	<u>-</u>		
10456	Section 173.	Reorgan	ization implementation processIn		
10457	order to best achi	eve the	legislative purpose of this act:		
10458	(1) The Gove	ernor sha	all appoint the members of the Gaming		
10459	Control Commission	in acco	erdance with s. 551.0011.		
10460	(2) Effectiv	re July 1	, 2014, the Gaming Control Commission		
10461	shall appoint an e	executive	e director of the Department of Gaming		
10462	Control. If the co	mmission	does not appoint an executive		
10463	director by August	1, 2014	, the Governor shall appoint an		
10464	interim executive	director	. The executive director shall serve		
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as secretary to the commission and as the commission's primary liaison with all entities involved in the reorganization of gaming. The executive director shall be responsible directly to the commission and shall serve as staff to the commission on all action items relating to the reorganization. During the reorganization implementation period, the executive director shall:

- (a) Be responsible for proposing actions regarding all gaming reorganization implementation issues.
- (b) Be responsible for integration of gaming oversight in the Department of Gaming Control.
- (3) The Gaming Control Commission shall establish a detailed procedure for the implementation of this act.
- (4) Effective July 1, 2014, the Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall work with the Gaming Control Commission and its executive director to achieve full implementation of this act.
- Section 174. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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