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By the Policy and Steering Committee on Ways and Means; the Committee on Regulated Industries; and Senators Jones and King

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to gaming; providing legislative findings and intent; authorizing electronic gaming machines in certain pari-mutuel facilities; defining terms; providing powers and duties of the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation and the Department of Law Enforcement; authorizing the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering to adopt rules regulating electronic gaming activities; authorizing the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering and the Department of Law Enforcement to conduct investigations relating to electronic gaming; authorizing the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering to issue licenses for electronic gaming; specifying qualifications of licensees; requiring licensees to provide advance notice of certain ownership changes to the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering; specifying requirements for a licensee's facilities-based computer system; requiring electronic gaming machines to maintain a payout percentage of at least 85 percent; requiring licensees to maintain records; requiring licensees to make and file certain reports with the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering; requiring an applicant for an electronic gaming license to have certain agreements for live races or games; providing for arbitration of such agreements; authorizing the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering to issue temporary occupational licenses; providing for the renewal of electronic gaming machine licenses; specifying a

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nonrefundable licensing fee for electronic gaming licenses; specifying the rate of tax on electronic gaming machine revenues; providing for penalties for failure to pay the taxes; requiring electronic gaming machine licensees and certain persons having access to gaming areas to submit fingerprints in connection with certain occupational licenses; specifying grounds for the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering to take action against applicants for and licensees having certain occupational licenses; authorizing the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering to impose fines for violations of laws relating to electronic gaming; prohibiting regulators, certain businesses, licensees, and employees from having certain relationships with each other; subjecting a person who makes certain false statements to fines; subjecting a person to fines for possessing electronic games without a license; imposing criminal penalties for attempting to manipulate electronic gaming machines or theft relating to electronic gaming; authorizing warrantless arrests by law enforcement officers under certain circumstances; providing immunity to law enforcement officers who make such arrests; imposing criminal penalties for resisting arrest or detention; prohibiting electronic gaming machines from entering this state; authorizing the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering to exclude certain individuals from the facility of an electronic gaming machine licensee; prohibiting persons who are younger than 18 years of

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age from playing an electronic gaming machine; specifying a limit on the number of electronic gaming machines in a facility; requiring an electronic gaming machine licensee to provide office space to the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering and to the Department of Law Enforcement free of charge; limiting the hours that an electronic gaming machine facility may operate; authorizing the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering to revoke or suspend licenses or impose fines for willful violations of laws or rules regulating electronic gaming; requiring electronic gaming machine licensees to train employees about gambling addictions; imposing a regulatory fee for a gambling addiction program; entitling electronic gaming machine licensees to a caterer's license; restricting the provision of alcoholic beverages, automated teller machines, and check cashing activities in gaming machine areas; authorizing the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering to adopt rules; preempting to the state the authority to regulate electronic gaming facilities; excepting bingo games operated by charitable or nonprofit organizations from the provisions of the act; amending s. 215.22, F.S.; exempting taxes imposed on electronic gaming and electronic gaming machine revenue from specified service charges; authorizing the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering to spend certain trust funds; requiring repayment of such funds; amending s. 550.002, F.S.; revising a definitions; amending s. 550.01215, F.S.; deleting an exception

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relating to licensing of thoroughbred racing; amending s. 550.0951, F.S.; specifying the tax on historical racing, the take-out of a pari-mutuel pool, an a payment to a purse account; providing for payments to certain horse racing associations; specifying the fee for a permitholder to conduct historical racing; revising the date on which tax payments are due; amending s. 550.09511, F.S.; revising the schedule for the payment of jai alai taxes; amending s. 550.09514, F.S.; revising the schedule for the payment of greyhound dog racing taxes; amending s. 550.105, F.S.; providing for a 3-year occupational license for certain pari-mutuel employees; specifying maximum license fees; providing for the additional tax that a municipality may assess for live racing to apply to additional specified games; providing procedures for criminal history record checks; amending s. 550.135, F.S.; providing for the reservation of electronic gaming machine fees in a trust fund; amending s. 550.2415, F.S.; providing that cruelty to any animal is a violation of ch. 550, F.S.; authorizing the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering to inspect areas are located; amending s. 550.26165, F.S.; providing legislative intent to attract thoroughbred training and breeding to this state; authorizing the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' Association to pay certain awards as part of its pay plan; amending s. 550.2625, F.S.; limiting the application of requirements for minimum purses and awards to this state; amending s.

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550.334, F.S.; deleting a provision for issuing a permit to conduct quarter horse race meetings; deleting a provision for issuing a license to conduct quarter horse racing; deleting provisions to revoke such permit or license for certain violations or failure to conduct live racing; removing an exception to specified permit application provisions; revising the authority of a quarter horse racing permitholder to substitute horse breeds; deleting a requirement for a quarter horse permitholder to have the consent of certain other permitholders within a certain distance to engage in intertrack wagering; amending s. 550.3355, F.S.; revising the time period for a harness track summer season; repealing s. 550.3605, F.S., relating to the use of electronic transmitting equipment on the premises of a horse or dog racetrack or jai alai fronton; amending s. 550.5251, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to racing days and dates for thoroughbred permitholders that conducted races between certain dates; revising provisions relating to thoroughbred racing dates and minimum number of races; creating s. 550.810, F.S.; specifying requirements for historical racing systems; limiting the number of historical terminals in certain pari-mutuel facilities; authorizing the Division of Pari-mutuel wagering to adopt rules regulating historical racing; providing for the disposition of pari-mutuel tickets that are not redeemed within a certain period of time; amending s. 551.102, F.S.; clarifying the definition

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of the term "progressive system"; amending s. 551.104, F.S.; providing that the payout percentage of a slot machine facility must be at least 85 percent; specifying the licensing fee for slot machine gaming; specifying the rate of tax on slot machine revenues; revising the due date for slot machine taxes; amending s. 551.113, F.S.; prohibiting a person who is younger than 18 years of age from playing a slot machine; amending s. 551.121, F.S.; authorizing a progressive system to be used in conjunction with slot machines between licensed facilities; amending s. 772.102, F.S.; revising the definition of "criminal activity"; conforming cross-references; amending s. 849.161, F.S.; providing that ch. 849, F.S., does not apply to certain mechanical historical racing systems; amending s. 849.086, F.S.; requiring an applicant for a cardroom licensed to have run a full schedule of live races; specifying maximum license fees for occupational licenses for cardroom employees and cardroom businesses; limiting the hours of cardroom operations; revising the maximum bet and entry fee for tournaments; expanding the authorization for cardroom activities contingent upon a compact with the Seminole Tribe of Florida; amending s. 849.15, F.S.; authorizing the possession of certain gambling devices; amending s. 895.02, F.S.; revising the definitions of "racketeering activity" and "unlawful debt"; conforming cross-references; providing an appropriation and the creation of full-time equivalent 576-04888-09 2009836c2

positions; providing contingent effective dates.

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

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Section 1. The Legislature finds that the pari-mutuel industry has played an important part in the development of this state and that it is a vital part of the state's economy. The Legislature also recognizes that many individuals and small businesses provide services to the pari-mutuel industry and rely upon the continued vigor of the industry to survive. The parimutuel industry and these individuals and small business employ many Floridians, pay a variety of taxes to support state and local governmental activities, and contribute to the economy of this state. Given the important role played by the industry, and the individuals and small businesses associated with it, as well as the current state of the economy in the United States in general and in Florida in particular, the Legislature finds that in order to preserve the industry, to ensure continued employment for many Floridians, and to preserve and improve the state's revenues, measures must be taken to eliminate unnecessary regulations, encourage business and regulatory efficiency, reduce unnecessary tax burdens, and increase revenues to the state.

Section 2. Electronic gaming machines authorized.—An
electronic gaming machine licensee may possess electronic gaming
machines and operate electronic gaming machines at an eligible
facility, as defined by section 3. of this act, where the

licensee is authorized to conduct pari-mutuel wagering

203 <u>activities under to chapter 550, Florida Statutes.</u>

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Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it is not a crime for a person to participate in electronic gaming at a facility licensed to possess electronic gaming machines or to operate electronic gaming machines.

Section 3. As used in this act, the term:

- (1) "Bingo" or "game of bingo" means the game of chance commonly known as "bingo," which may include the use of electronic, computer, or other technological aids. Such aids may include entertainment displays, including spinning reels, video displays, associated bonus displays, and video poker. The game of bingo requires at least two live players competing for a common prize. The prizes result from a random draw or electronic determination and release or announcement of numbers or other designations necessary to form the predesignated game-winning pattern on an electronic bingo card. A game of bingo ends when a player receives a predesignated game-winning pattern and consolation prizes, if any, are awarded. The game of bingo does not include house-banked games or electronic or electromechanical facsimiles of any other game of chance or slot machine of any kind.
- (2) "Bonus prize" means a prize awarded in a bingo game in addition to the game-winning prize. The term includes prizes based on predesignated and preannounced patterns that differ from the game-winning pattern, a winning pattern in a specified quantity of numbers or designations drawn or electronically determined and released, or any combination of these patterns.

  The term includes a prize awarded as an interim prize while players are competing for the game-winning prize or as a consolation prize after a player has won the game-winning prize.

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(3) "Designated electronic gaming machine area" means any area of a facility of an electronic gaming machine licensee in which electronic gaming may be conducted.

- (4) "Distributor" means any person who sells, leases, offers, or otherwise provides, distributes, or services any electronic gaming machine or associated equipment, software, or other functions required for use or play of electronic gaming machines in this state. The term may include a manufacturer.
- (5) "Division" means the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.
- (6) "Electronic game" means an electronically simulated bingo game that:
- (a) Is played on an electronic gaming machine that, upon insertion of a ticket, or an electronic or account-based card, is available to play or simulate a game of bingo played on a network of electronic gaming machines;
  - (b) Is not house-banked;
  - (c) May award bonus prizes and progressive prizes; and
- (d) May make provide payoffs to players in the form of tickets or electronic or account-based credits that may be exchanged for cash, merchandise, or other items of value.
- (7) "Electronic gaming machine" means a player station, machine, or device, including associated equipment that is required to operate the player station, machine, or device, upon which an electronic game is played or operated. An electronic gaming machine:
- (a) May include spinning reels, video displays, video poker, or other similar technologies to convey outcomes to a player of simulated bingo as approved by the division.

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(b) Must display one or more bingo cards used in the game before numbers or other designations for the game are randomly drawn.

- (c) Must display any card in use by a player during game play.
- (d) Must be directly linked to a central computer for purposes of security, monitoring, and auditing. The central computer may not limit a facility's ability to deploy its electronic player tracking or electronic gaming accounting system. However, such systems must use a widely accepted open communications protocol to ensure interoperability among all manufacturers and to provide a player with the ability to seamlessly alternate play between the electronic gaming machines and electronic gaming machines of different licensed manufacturers.
- (e) Is not a coin-operated amusement machine as defined in s. 212.02, Florida Statutes, or an amusement game or machine as described in s. 849.161, Florida Statutes. Electronic gaming machines are not subject to the tax imposed by s. 212.05(1)(h), Florida Statutes.
- (8) "Electronic gaming machine facility" means an eligible facility at which electronic gaming machines are lawfully offered for play.
- (9) "Electronic gaming machine license" means a license issued by the division authorizing a licensee under chapter 550, Florida Statutes, to place and operate electronic gaming machines in an eligible facility.
- (10) "Electronic gaming machine revenues" means all cash and property, except nonredeemable credits, received by the

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electronic gaming machine licensee from the operation of electronic gaming machines, less the amount of cash, cash equivalents, credits, and prizes paid to winners of electronic games.

- (11) "Eligible facility" means a facility at which a licensee under chapter 550, Florida Statutes, has run a full schedule of live racing, as defined in s. 550.002(11), Florida Statutes, and is a cardroom license holder, but not a slot machine facility licensed under chapter 551, Florida Statutes.
- on an electronic bingo card. Each game must have one game-winning pattern or arrangement that must be common to all players and may be won by multiple players simultaneously. A game-winning prize must be awarded in every game. The pattern designated as the game-winning pattern need not pay the highest prize available in the game. Other patterns may be designated for the award of bonus prizes in addition to the prize to awarded based on the game-winning pattern.
- (13) "Manufacturer" means any person who manufactures, builds, rebuilds, fabricates, assembles, produces, programs, designs, or modifies any electronic gaming machine or associated equipment for use or play in this state for gaming purposes.
- (14) "Nonredeemable credits" means electronic gaming machine operating credits that may not be redeemed for cash or any other thing of value by an electronic gaming machine, kiosk, or the electronic gaming machine licensee and that are provided for free to patrons. The credits become nonredeemable credits when they are metered as credit into an electronic gaming machine and recorded in the facility-based monitoring system.

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(15) "Progressive prize" means an established prize for a bingo game that is:

- (a) Funded by a percentage of each player's purchase or wager within one or more licensed facilities for a specific progressive bingo game;
- (b) Awarded to a player who obtains a specific predesignated and preannounced pattern having a specified quantity of numbers or designations randomly drawn and released or electronically determined or randomly drawn and released or electronically determined in a specified sequence; and
- (c) Rolled over to each subsequent specific progressive bingo game until it is won.
- Section 4. <u>Powers and duties of the Division of Pari-Mutuel</u>
  Wagering and the Department of Law Enforcement.—
- (1) The division shall adopt rules necessary to implement, administer, and regulate the operation of electronic gaming machines in this state. The rules shall include:
- (a) Procedures for applying for and renewing electronic gaming machine licenses.
- (b) Technical requirements and qualifications to receive an electronic gaming machine license or electronic gaming machine occupational license.
- (c) Procedures to ensure that an electronic game or electronic gaming machine does not enter the state or is not offered for play until it has been tested and certified by a licensed testing laboratory for play in the state.
- (d) Procedures to test, certify, control, and approve electronic games and electronic gaming machines. The procedures shall address measures to scientifically test and technically

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evaluate electronic gaming machines for compliance with the applicable laws and rules. The division may contract with an independent testing laboratory to conduct any necessary testing. The independent testing laboratory must have a national reputation indicating that it is demonstrably competent and qualified to scientifically test and evaluate electronic games and electronic gaming machines and to perform the functions required by this act. An independent testing laboratory may not be owned or controlled by a licensee. The selection of an independent testing laboratory for any purpose related to the conduct of electronic gaming machines by a licensee shall be made from a list of laboratories approved by the division.

- (e) Procedures relating to electronic gaming machine revenues, including verifying and accounting for such revenues, auditing, and collecting taxes and fees.
- (f)1. Procedures to regulate, manage, and audit the operation, financial data, and program information relating to electronic gaming machines which enable the division and the Department of Law Enforcement to audit the operation, financial data, and program information of an electronic gaming machine licensee required by the division or the Department of Law Enforcement.
- 2. Procedures to allow the division and the Department of Law Enforcement to:
- a. Monitor, at any time on a real-time basis, wagering patterns, payouts, tax collection, and compliance with division rules;
- b. Suspend play immediately on particular electronic gaming machines if the facilities-based computer system indicates

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possible tampering with or manipulation of the electronic gaming
machines; and

- c. Immediately suspend play of the entire operation if the facilities-based computer system may have been tampered with or manipulated. The division shall notify the Department of Law Enforcement or the Department of Law Enforcement shall notify the division, as appropriate, when there is a suspension of play under this subparagraph. The division and the Department of Law Enforcement shall exchange information that is necessary for and cooperate in the investigation of the circumstances resulting in suspension of play.
- (g) Procedures to require each licensee operating electronic gaming machines, at the licensee's expense, to supply the division with a bond having the penal sum of \$2 million payable to the Chief Financial Officer. Any bond shall be issued by a surety approved by the division and the Chief Financial Officer, conditioned to pay the Chief Financial Officer as treasurer of the division. The licensee must keep its books and records and make reports as provided in this act and conduct electronic gaming machine operations in conformity with this act and other provisions of law. Such bond shall be separate from the bond required in s. 550.125, Florida Statutes.
- (h) Procedures to require licensees to maintain specified records and submit any data, information, records, or reports, including financial and income records, required by this act or rules of the division.
- (i) A requirement that the payout percentage of an electronic gaming machine facility be at least 85 percent. The theoretical payout percentage shall be determined using standard

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407 methods of probability theory.

- (j) Minimum standards of security for the facilities, including floor plans, security cameras, and other security equipment.
- (k) Procedures to require electronic gaming machine licensees to implement and establish drug-testing programs for all electronic gaming machine occupational licensees.
- (2) The division shall conduct investigations necessary to fulfill its responsibilities to regulate electronic gaming machine facilities.
- (3) The Department of Law Enforcement and local law enforcement agencies have concurrent jurisdiction to investigate criminal violations of laws regulating electronic gaming facilities and may investigate any other criminal violation of law occurring at a facility. Such investigations may be conducted in conjunction with the appropriate state attorney.
- (4) (a) The division, the Department of Law Enforcement, and local law enforcement agencies have unrestricted access to an electronic gaming machine licensee's facility at all times and shall require each electronic gaming machine licensee to strictly comply with the laws of this state relating to the transaction of such business. The division, the Department of Law Enforcement, and local law enforcement agencies may:
- 1. Inspect and examine premises where electronic gaming machines are offered for play.
- 2. Inspect electronic gaming machines and related equipment and supplies.
  - (b) In addition, the division may:
  - 1. Collect taxes, assessments, fees, and penalties.

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2. Deny, revoke, suspend, or place conditions on the license of a person who violates this act or rules adopted pursuant thereto.

- (5) The division shall revoke or suspend the license of any person who is no longer qualified or who is found to have been unqualified at the time of application for the license.
  - (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;
- (b) Restrict access to an electronic gaming machine licensee's facility by the Department of Law Enforcement or any local law enforcement authority whose jurisdiction includes the electronic gaming 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 which are contained within the electronic gaming machine licensee's facility.
  - Section 5. License to conduct electronic gaming.-
- (1) Upon application and a finding by the division after investigation that the application is complete and the applicant is qualified and payment of the initial license fee, the division may issue a license to conduct electronic gaming in any designated electronic gaming machine area of an eligible facility.
- (2) An electronic gaming machine license may be issued only to a person or entity licensed to conduct pari-mutuel wagering

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under chapter 550, Florida Statutes, and electronic gaming may be operated only at the eligible facility at which the licensee is authorized to conduct pari-mutuel wagering activities.

- (3) As a condition of licensure and to maintain continued authority to conduct electronic gaming, an electronic gaming machine licensee shall:
  - (a) Comply with this act.
- (b) Comply with chapter 550, Florida Statutes, and maintain the pari-mutuel permit and license in good standing pursuant to chapter 550, Florida Statutes. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, a pari-mutuel permitholder may, within 60 days after the effective date of this act, amend its pari-mutuel wagering operating license. The division shall issue a new license to the permitholder to effectuate any approved change.
- (c) Conduct at least a full schedule of live racing or games as defined in s. 550.002(11), Florida Statutes, including races or games under s. 550.475, Florida Statutes, or be authorized to conduct limited intertrack wagering under s. 550.6308, Florida Statutes, at the eligible facility. A licensee's responsibility to conduct such number of live races or games shall be reduced by the number of 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 licensee.
- (d) Provide appropriate current and accurate documentation, on a timely basis, to the division relating to changes in ownership or interest in an electronic gaming machine license.

  Changes in ownership or interest in an electronic gaming machine license of 5 percent or more of the stock or other evidence of

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576-04888-09 2009836c2 ownership or equity in the electronic gaming machine license or 494 495 of any parent corporation or other business entity that owns or 496 controls the electronic gaming machine license must be approved 497 by the division prior to such change, unless the owner is an 498 existing holder of the license who was previously approved by 499 the division. Any changes in ownership or interest in an 500 electronic gaming machine license of less than 5 percent, unless 501 such change results in a cumulative total of 5 percent or more, 502 shall be reported to the division within 20 days after the 503 change. The division may conduct an investigation to ensure that 504 the license is properly updated to show the change in ownership 505 or interest. Reporting is not required if the person is holding 506 5 percent or less equity or securities of a corporate owner of 507 the electronic gaming machine licensee that has its securities 508 registered pursuant to s. 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 509 1934, 15 U.S.C. ss. 78a-78kk, and if such corporation or entity 510 files with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission 511 the reports required by s. 13 of that act, or if the securities 512 of the corporation or entity are regularly traded on an 513 established securities market in the United States. A change in 514 ownership or interest of less than 5 percent which results in a 515 cumulative ownership or interest of 5 percent or more must be 516 approved by the division prior to such change unless the owner 517 is an existing holder of the license who was previously approved 518 by the division.

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(e) Provide the division and the Department of Law

electronic gaming machine licensee in which any activity

relative to the operation of electronic gaming machines is

Enforcement unrestricted access to inspect the facilities of an

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(f) Ensure that the facilities-based computer system or operational and accounting functions of the electronic gaming machine facility is specifically structured to facilitate regulatory oversight. The facilities-based computer system shall give the division and the Department of Law Enforcement the ability to monitor, at any time on a real-time basis, the wagering patterns, payouts, tax collection, and such other operations as are necessary to determine whether the facility is in compliance with statutory provisions and rules adopted by the division for the regulation and control of electronic gaming machines. The division and the Department of Law Enforcement shall have continuous access to this system. The division and the department shall have the ability to suspend play immediately on particular electronic gaming machines if the system indicates possible tampering with or manipulation of those electronic gaming machines or the ability to immediately suspend play of the entire operation if the system indicates that the system has been tampered with or manipulated. The computer system shall be reviewed and approved by the division to ensure necessary access, security, and functionality. The division may adopt rules to provide for the approval process.

(g) Ensure that each electronic gaming machine and electronic game is protected from manipulation or tampering affecting the random probabilities of winning plays. The division or the Department of Law Enforcement may suspend play upon reasonable suspicion of any manipulation or tampering. If play has been suspended on any electronic gaming machine, the division or the Department of Law Enforcement may examine the

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552 machine to determine whether the machine has been tampered with 553 or manipulated and whether the machine should be returned to operation.

- (h) Submit a security plan, including the facilities' floor plans, 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 electronic gaming machine licensee. The security plan must meet the minimum security requirements as determined by the division by rule, and be implemented before operation of electronic gaming machine games. The electronic gaming 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 division before they are implemented. The 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 division a written policy for:
- 1. Creating opportunities to purchase from vendors in this state, including minority vendors.
- 2. Creating opportunities for employment of residents of this state, including minority residents.
- 3. Ensuring opportunities for construction services from minority contractors.
- 4. Ensuring that opportunities for employment are offered on an equal, nondiscriminatory basis.
- 5. Providing training for employees on responsible gaming and working with a compulsive or addictive gambling prevention program to further its purposes as provided for in this act.

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6. The implementation of 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 electronic gaming machine facility is a drug-free workplace.

- The electronic gaming machine licensee shall use the Internet-based job-listing system of the Agency for Workforce Innovation in advertising employment opportunities. Beginning in June 2010, each electronic gaming machine licensee shall submit an annual report to the division containing information indicating compliance with this paragraph in regard to minority persons.
- (j) Maintain a payout percentage of at least 85 percent per electronic gaming machine facility. The theoretical payout percentage shall be determined using standard methods of probability theory.
- (4) An electronic gaming machine license is not transferable.
- (5) An electronic gaming machine licensee shall keep and maintain daily records of its electronic gaming machine operations and shall maintain such records for at least 5 years. These records must include all financial transactions and contain sufficient detail to determine compliance with laws and rules regulating electronic gaming. All records shall be available for audit and inspection by the division, the Department of Law Enforcement, or other law enforcement agencies during the licensee's regular business hours.
- (6) An electronic gaming machine licensee shall file with the division a monthly report containing the required records of such electronic gaming machine operations. The required reports

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shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the division and shall be due at the same time as the monthly pari-mutuel reports are due. Such reports are public records once filed.

- (7) An electronic gaming machine licensee shall file with the division an audit of the receipt and distribution of all electronic gaming machine revenues. The audit must be performed by an independent certified public accountant who shall verify whether the licensee has complied with the financial and auditing laws and rules applicable to the licensee. The audit must include verification of compliance with all statutes and rules regarding all required records of electronic gaming machine operations. Such audit shall be filed within 120 days after completion of the permitholder's fiscal year.
- (8) The division may share any information with the Department of Law Enforcement, any other law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over electronic gaming machines or parimutuel activities, or any other state or federal law enforcement agency or division that the Department of Law Enforcement deems appropriate. Any law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over electronic gaming machines or pari-mutuel activities may share with the division information obtained or developed by it.
- (9) (a) An electronic gaming machine license or renewal may not be issued to an applicant licensed under chapter 550, Florida Statutes, to conduct live pari-mutuel wagering races or games unless the applicant has on file with the division the following binding written agreements governing the payment of awards and purses on live races or games conducted at the licensee's pari-mutuel facility:
  - 1. For a thoroughbred licensee, an agreement governing the

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payment of purses between the applicant and the Florida

Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association, Inc., or the
association representing a majority of the thoroughbred owners
and trainers at the applicant's eligible facility located as
described in s. 550.615(9), Florida Statutes, and an agreement
governing the payment of awards between the applicant and the
Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' Association;

- 2. For a harness licensee, an agreement governing the payment of purses and awards between the applicant and the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association;
- 3. For a greyhound licensee, an agreement governing the payment of purses between the applicant and the Florida
  Greyhound Association, Inc.;
- 4. For a quarter horse licensee, an agreement governing the payment of purses between the applicant and the Florida Quarter Horse Racing Association or the association representing a majority of the horse owners and trainers at the applicants eligible facility, and an agreement governing the payment of awards between the applicant and the Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners Association; or
- 5. For a jai alai licensee, an agreement governing the payment of player awards between the applicant and the International Jai Alai Players Association or a binding written agreement approved by a majority of the jai alai players at the applicant's eligible facility at which the applicant has a permit issued after January 1, 2000, to conduct jai alai.
- (b) The agreements may direct the payment of purses and awards from revenues generated by any wagering or games that the applicant is authorized to conduct under state law. All purses

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and awards are subject to the terms of chapter 550, Florida

Statutes. All sums for breeders', stallion, and special racing

awards shall be remitted monthly to the respective breeders

association for the payment of awards, subject to the

administrative fees authorized under chapter 550, Florida

Statutes.

- (c) An electronic gaming machine license or renewal thereof may not be issued to an applicant licensed to conduct intertrack wagering under s. 550.6308, Florida Statutes, unless the applicant has on file with the division a binding written agreement between the applicant and the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, Inc., dedicating to the payment of breeders', stallion, and special racing awards on live thoroughbred races conducted in this state at least the same percentage of electronic gaming machine revenues as the highest percentage of electronic gaming machine revenues dedicated to purses and awards in a current agreement under this subsection by an applicant licensed under chapter 550, Florida Statutes, to conduct live thoroughbred races. At least half of such funds must be distributed as special racing awards.
- (d) The division shall suspend an electronic gaming machine license if any agreement required under paragraph (a) is terminated or otherwise ceases to operate or if the division determines that the licensee is materially failing to comply with the terms of such agreement. Any suspension shall take place in accordance with chapter 120, Florida Statutes.
- (e)1. If an agreement required under paragraph (a) cannot be reached prior to the initial issuance of the electronic gaming machine license, either party may request arbitration. In

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the case of a renewal, if an agreement is not in place 120 days before the scheduled expiration date of the electronic gaming 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 party or with an affiliated or related entity or principal. Each required party to the agreement shall select a single arbitrator from the list within 10 days after receipt, and the persons selected shall choose one additional arbitrator from the list within 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 electronic gaming machine license or, in the case of a renewal, 60 days prior to the scheduled expiration date of the license, the matter shall be immediately submitted to mandatory binding arbitration. The three arbitrators selected pursuant to subparagraph 1. shall conduct the arbitration pursuant to the American Arbitration Association Commercial Arbitration Rules and chapter 682, Florida Statutes.
- 3. At the conclusion of the proceedings, which may be no later than 90 days after the request under subparagraph 1. in the case of an initial electronic gaming machine license or, in the case of a renewal, 30 days prior to the scheduled expiration date of the electronic gaming 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

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agreement, which shall satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a) and permit issuance of the pending annual electronic gaming machine license or renewal. The agreement 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 remains in place 120 days prior to the scheduled issuance of the next annual license renewal, the arbitration process established in this paragraph shall begin again.

- 4. If neither agreement required under paragraph (a) is in place by the deadlines established in this paragraph, arbitration regarding each agreement shall proceed independently, with separate lists of arbitrators, arbitration panels, arbitration proceedings, and resulting agreements.
- 5. With respect to the agreement required under paragraph
  (a) governing the payment of purses, the arbitration and
  resulting agreement is limited to the payment of purses from
  electronic gaming machine revenues only.
- (f) If any provision of this subsection or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this subsection or act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this subsection are severable.

Section 6. Temporary licenses.-

(1) Notwithstanding any provision of s. 120.60, Florida Statutes, to the contrary, the division may issue a temporary

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755 occupational license upon receipt of a complete application and

- 756 <u>a determination that the applicant has not been convicted of or</u>
- 757 had adjudication withheld on any disqualifying criminal offense.
- 758 The temporary occupational license remains valid until the
- 759 division grants an occupational license or notifies the
- 760 applicant of its intended decision to deny the license pursuant
- 761 to the provisions of s. 120.60, Florida Statutes. The division
- shall adopt rules to administer this section. However, not more
- than one temporary license may be issued for any person in any
- 764 <u>year.</u>

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- (2) A temporary license issued under this section is not transferable.
  - Section 7. Electronic gaming machine license renewal.-
- (1) An electronic gaming machine license is effective for 1 year after issuance and may be renewed annually. The application for renewal must contain all revisions to the information submitted in the prior year's application which are necessary to maintain such information as accurate and current.
- (2) The applicant for renewal must attest that any information changes do not affect such applicant's qualifications for license renewal.
- (3) Upon determination by the division that the application for renewal is complete and qualifications have been met, including payment of the renewal fee, the license shall be renewed.
  - Section 8. License fee; tax rate; penalties.-
  - (1) LICENSE FEE.—
- (a) Upon submission of the initial application for an electronic gaming machine license or upon submission of an

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application to renew a license, the licensee must pay to the division a nonrefundable license fee of \$1 million for the succeeding 12 months of licensure. The fee shall be deposited into the Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to be used by the division and the Department of Law Enforcement for investigations, regulation of electronic gaming, and enforcement of electronic gaming provisions. These payments shall be accounted for separately from taxes or fees paid pursuant to the provisions of chapter 550 or chapter 551, Florida Statutes.

- (b) The division shall evaluate the license fee and submit recommendations in its legislative budget request identifying the optimum level of electronic gaming machine license fees required to adequately support the electronic gaming machine regulatory program.
- (c) Notwithstanding s. 550.135(2), Florida Statutes, all fees and fines collected pursuant to this chapter shall remain in the Pari-Mutuel Wagering Trust Fund for use by the division for regulation of electronic gaming machines and electronic games.
  - (2) TAX ON ELECTRONIC GAMING MACHINE REVENUES.—
- (a) The tax rate on electronic gaming machine revenues at each facility shall be 35 percent.
- (b) The electronic gaming machine revenue tax imposed by this section shall be paid to the division for deposit into the 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

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813 to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund.

(c) 1. Funds transferred to the Educational Enhancement

Trust Fund shall be used to supplement public education funding statewide.

- 2. If necessary to comply with any covenant established pursuant to s. 1013.68(4), s. 1013.70(1), or s. 1013.737(3),

  Florida Statutes, funds transferred to the Educational

  Enhancement Trust Fund 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.
- (3) PAYMENT AND DISPOSITION OF TAXES.—Payment for the tax on electronic gaming machine revenues imposed by this section shall be paid to the division. The division shall deposit such funds with the Chief Financial Officer, to the credit of the Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund. The electronic gaming machine licensee shall remit to the division payment for the tax on electronic gaming machine revenues by 3 p.m. on the 5th calendar day of each month for taxes imposed and collected for the preceding calendar month. The electronic gaming 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 electronic gaming machine activities for the preceding calendar month and such other information as may be prescribed by the division.

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(4) FAILURE TO PAY TAX; PENALTIES.—An electronic gaming machine licensee who does not make tax payments 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 Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation. If an electronic gaming machine licensee does not pay penalties imposed by the division, the division may suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the license of the electronic gaming machine licensee.

- (5) SUBMISSION OF FUNDS.—The division may require electronic gaming machine licensees to remit taxes, fees, fines, and assessments by electronic funds transfer.
- Section 9. <u>Electronic gaming machine occupational license;</u> findings; application; fee.—
- (1) The Legislature finds that licensees and persons associated with licensees require heightened state scrutiny. As such licensees and persons associated with licensees shall submit fingerprints for a criminal history records check.
- (2) (a) The following electronic gaming machine occupational licenses are required for persons who, by virtue of the positions they hold, potentially may have access to electronic gaming machine 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 an electronic gaming machine area.

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2. Professional occupational licenses for any person, proprietorship, partnership, corporation, or other entity that is authorized by an electronic gaming machine licensee to manage, oversee, or otherwise control daily operations as an electronic gaming machine manager, floor supervisor, security personnel, or other similar position of oversight of gaming operations, or any person who is not an employee of the electronic gaming machine licensee and who provides maintenance, repair, or upgrades or otherwise services an electronic gaming machine or other electronic gaming machine equipment.

- 3. Business occupational licenses for any electronic gaming machine management company or company associated with electronic gaming, any person who manufactures, distributes, or sells electronic gaming machines, electronic gaming machine paraphernalia, or other associated equipment to electronic gaming machine licensees, or any company that sells or provides goods or services associated with electronic gaming to electronic gaming machine licensees.
- (b) The division may issue one license in order to combine licenses under this section with pari-mutuel occupational licenses and cardroom licenses pursuant to s. 550.105(2)(b), Florida Statutes. The division shall adopt rules pertaining to occupational licenses under this subsection. Such rules may specify requirements and restrictions for licensed occupations and categories, procedures to apply for a 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. The fingerprinting requirements of subsection (10) apply to any

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combination license that includes electronic gaming machine license privileges. The division may not adopt a rule allowing the issuance of an occupational license to any person who does not meet the minimum background qualifications of this section.

- (c) Electronic gaming machine occupational licenses are not transferable.
- (3) An electronic gaming 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. An electronic gaming machine licensee may not contract or otherwise conduct business with a business that is required to hold an electronic gaming machine occupational license unless the business holds such a license. An electronic gaming 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 electronic gaming machine occupational licensee. All electronic gaming machine occupational licensees, while present in electronic gaming machine areas, shall display on their persons their occupational license identification cards.
- (4) (a) A person seeking an electronic gaming machine occupational license or renewal thereof shall apply on forms prescribed by the division and include payment of the appropriate application fee. Initial and renewal applications for electronic gaming machine occupational licenses must contain all information that the division, by rule, requires.
- (b) An electronic gaming machine license or combination license is valid for the same term as a pari-mutuel occupational license issued pursuant to s. 550.105(1), Florida Statutes.

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(c) Pursuant to rules adopted by the division, any person may apply for and, if qualified, be issued an electronic gaming machine occupational license. The license shall be 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 electronic gaming machine occupational license is valid during its specified term at any licensed facility where electronic gaming machine gaming is authorized.

- (d) The electronic gaming machine occupational license fee for initial application and annual renewal shall be determined by rule of the division, but may not exceed \$50 for a general or professional occupational license for an employee of the electronic gaming machine licensee or \$1,000 for a business occupational license for nonemployees of the licensee who provide goods or services to the electronic gaming machine licensee. License fees for general occupational licenses shall be paid by the electronic gaming machine licensee. Failure to pay the required fee constitutes grounds for disciplinary action by the division against the electronic gaming machine licensee, but it is not a violation of this act or rules of the division by the general occupational licensee and does not prohibit the initial issuance or the renewal of the general occupational license.
  - (5) The division may:
- (a) Deny an application for, or revoke, suspend, or place conditions or restrictions on, a license of an applicant or licensee that has been refused a license by another state gaming commission, governmental department, agency, or other authority exercising regulatory jurisdiction over the gaming of another

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state or jurisdiction; or

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(b) Deny an application for, or suspend, or place conditions on a license of any applicant or licensee that is under suspension or has unpaid fines in another state or jurisdiction.

- (6) (a) The division may deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew any electronic gaming machine occupational license if the applicant or licensee has violated this act or the rules governing the conduct of persons connected with electronic games or electronic gaming. In addition, the division may deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew any electronic gaming machine occupational license if the applicant or licensee has been convicted under the laws of this state or of another state, or under the laws of the United States, of a capital felony, a felony, or an offense in another state which 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 showing a lack of good moral character, or has had a gaming license revoked by this state or another jurisdiction for any gaming-related offense.
- (b) The division may deny, revoke, or refuse to renew any electronic gaming machine occupational license if the applicant or licensee has been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor in this state, in another 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, Florida Statutes.
  - (c) As used in this subsection, the term "convicted" means

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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.

- (7) The division may deny, revoke, or suspend any occupational license if the applicant or licensee accumulates unpaid obligations, defaults in obligations, or issues drafts or checks that are dishonored or for which payment is refused without reasonable cause.
- (8) The division may fine or suspend, revoke, or place conditions upon the license of any licensee who provides false information under oath regarding an application for a license or an investigation by the division.
- (9) The division may impose a civil fine of up to \$5,000 for each violation of this act or the rules of the division in addition to or in lieu of any other penalty. The division may adopt a penalty schedule for violations for which it would impose a fine in lieu of a suspension and 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 division may exclude from all licensed electronic gaming machine 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 refused or who has been declared ineligible to hold an occupational license or whose occupational license has been suspended or revoked by the division.
- (10) Fingerprints for electronic gaming machine occupational license applications shall be taken in a manner approved by the division and shall be submitted electronically

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to the Department of Law Enforcement for state processing and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national processing for a criminal history record check. All persons as specified in s. 550.1815(1)(a), Florida Statutes, who are employed by or working within licensed premises shall submit fingerprints for a criminal history records check and may not have been convicted of any disqualifying criminal offenses specified in subsection (6). Division employees and law enforcement officers assigned to work within such premises as part of their official duties are excluded from the criminal history record check requirements. As used in 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 division upon initial application, or as required thereafter by rule of the division, 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 division for screening. Licensees shall provide necessary equipment, approved by the Department of Law Enforcement, to facilitate such electronic submission. The division requirements shall be instituted in consultation with the Department of Law Enforcement.

(b) The cost of processing fingerprints and conducting a criminal history records check for a general occupational license shall be paid by the electronic gaming machine licensee.

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The cost of processing fingerprints and conducting a criminal history record check for a business or professional occupational license shall be paid by the person being checked. The Department of Law Enforcement may invoice the division for the fingerprints submitted each month.

- (c) All fingerprints submitted to the Department of Law

  Enforcement shall be retained by the Department of Law

  Enforcement and entered into the statewide automated fingerprint identification system as authorized by s. 943.05(2)(b), Florida Statutes, and shall be available for all purposes and uses authorized for arrest fingerprint cards in the statewide automated fingerprint identification system pursuant to s. 943.051, Florida Statutes.
- (d) The Department of Law Enforcement shall search all arrest fingerprints received pursuant to s. 943.051, Florida Statutes, against the fingerprints retained in the statewide automated fingerprint identification system. Any arrest record that is identified with the retained fingerprints of a person subject to the criminal history screening requirements shall be reported to the division. Each licensed facility shall pay a fee for the cost of retention of the fingerprints and the ongoing searches under this paragraph. The division shall forward the fee to the Department of Law Enforcement. The amount of the fee to be imposed for such searches and the procedures for the retention of licensee fingerprints shall be as established by rule of the Department of Law Enforcement. The division shall inform the Department of Law Enforcement of any change in the license status of licensees whose fingerprints are retained.
  - (e) The division shall request the Department of Law

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1074 Enforcement to forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of 1075 Investigation for a national criminal history records check 1076 every 3 years following issuance of a license. If the 1077 fingerprints of a person who is licensed have not been retained 1078 by the Department of Law Enforcement, the person must file a 1079 complete set of fingerprints as provided in paragraph (a). The 1080 division shall collect the fees for the cost of the national 1081 criminal history record check and shall forward the payment to the Department of Law Enforcement. The cost of processing 1082 1083 fingerprints and conducting a criminal history record check for 1084 a general occupational license shall be paid by the electronic 1085 gaming machine licensee. The cost of processing fingerprints and 1086 conducting a criminal history record check for a business or 1087 professional occupational license shall be paid by the person 1088 being checked. The Department of Law Enforcement may invoice the 1089 division for the fingerprints submitted each month. Under 1090 penalty of perjury, each person who is licensed or fingerprinted 1091 must agree to inform the division within 48 hours if he or she 1092 is convicted of or enters a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to 1093 any disqualifying offense, regardless of adjudication.

- (11) All moneys collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund.
  - Section 10. 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

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licensed by the division.

(2) A manufacturer or distributor of electronic gaming machines may not enter into any contract with an electronic gaming machine licensee which provides for any revenue sharing that is directly or indirectly calculated on the basis of a percentage of electronic gaming machine revenues. Any agreement in violation of this subsection is void.

- (3) A manufacturer or distributor of electronic gaming machines or equipment necessary for the operation of electronic gaming machines or an officer, director, or employee of any such manufacturer or distributor may not have any ownership or financial interest in an electronic gaming machine license or any business owned by an electronic gaming machine licensee.
- (4) An employee of the division or relative living in the same household as the employee may not wager on an electronic gaming machine located at a facility licensed by the division.
- (5) An occupational licensee or relative living in the same household as the licensee may not wager on an electronic gaming machine located at a facility operated by such licensee.

Section 11. Prohibited acts; penalties.-

- (1) Except as otherwise provided by law and in addition to any other penalty, a person who knowingly makes or causes to be made, or aids, assists, or procures another to make, a false statement in any report, disclosure, application, or other document required under any law or rule regulating electronic gaming is subject to an administrative fine or civil penalty of up to \$10,000.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided by law and in addition to any other penalty, a person who possesses an electronic gaming

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machine without a license or who possesses an electronic gaming
machine at a location other than at the electronic gaming
machine licensee's facility is subject to an administrative fine
or civil penalty of up to \$10,000 per machine. This prohibition
does not apply to:

- (a) Electronic gaming machine manufacturers or distributors that are licensed and authorized to maintain an electronic gaming machine storage and maintenance facility in this state.

  The division may adopt rules regarding security, inspection, and access to the storage facility.
- (b) Certified educational facilities that are authorized by the division to maintain electronic gaming machines for the sole purpose of education and licensure of electronic gaming machine technicians, inspectors, or investigators. The division and the Department of Law Enforcement may possess electronic gaming machines for training and testing purposes. The division may adopt rules regarding the regulation of such electronic gaming machines used for the sole purpose of education and licensure of electronic gaming machine technicians, inspectors, or investigators.
- (3) A person who knowingly excludes or attempts to exclude, anything of value from the deposit, counting, collection, or computation of revenues from electronic gaming machine activity, or a person who by trick, sleight-of-hand performance, fraud or fraudulent scheme, or device wins or attempts to win, for himself or herself or for another, money or property or a combination thereof, or reduces or attempts to reduce a losing wager in connection with electronic gaming commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s.

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1161 775.083, or s. 775.084, Florida Statutes.

(4) Any person who manipulates or attempts to manipulate the outcome, payoff, or operation of an electronic gaming machine by physical tampering or the use of an object, instrument, or device, whether mechanical, electrical, or magnetic, or by other means, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, Florida Statutes.

(5) Theft of electronic gaming machine proceeds or property belonging to an electronic gaming machine operator, licensee, or licensed facility by an employee of the operator or facility or by an officer, partner, owner, or employee of a person contracted to provide services to the operator or facility constitutes a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, Florida Statutes.

(6) (a) A law enforcement officer or electronic gaming machine operator who has probable cause to believe that a person has committed a violation of subsection (3), subsection (4), or subsection (5) and that officer or operator can recover the lost proceeds from the activity by taking the person into custody may, for the purpose of attempting to effect the recovery of the proceeds, take into custody on the premises and detain the person in a reasonable manner for a reasonable time. If the operator takes the person into custody, a law enforcement officer shall be called to the scene immediately. The taking into custody and detention by a law enforcement officer or electronic gaming machine operator, if done in compliance with this subsection, does not render such law enforcement officer, or the officer's agency, or the electronic gaming machine

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operator criminally or civilly liable for false arrest, false imprisonment, or unlawful detention.

- (b) A law enforcement officer may arrest, on or off the premises and without warrant, any person if the officer has probable cause to believe that person has violated subsection (3), subsection (4), or subsection (5).
- (c) A person who resists the reasonable effort of a law enforcement officer or electronic gaming machine operator to take into custody a person who is 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, Florida Statutes, unless the person did not know or have reason to know that the person seeking to take him or her into custody was a law enforcement officer or electronic gaming machine operator.
- (7) The penalties imposed and collected under this section must be deposited into the Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

Section 12. Legal devices.—Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, electronic gaming machines manufactured, sold, distributed, possessed, or operated pursuant to the laws and rules regulating electronic gaming are lawful in this state. An electronic game or electronic gaming machine may not enter the state until it has been tested and certified by a licensed testing laboratory, and certified for play in the state. The division shall adopt rules regarding the testing, certification, control, and approval of electronic games and electronic gaming machines entering, departing, or moving within the state.

Section 13. Exclusions of certain persons.-In addition to

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1219 the power to exclude certain persons, the division may exclude 1220 any person from a facility of an electronic gaming machine 1221 licensee in this state for conduct that would constitute, if the 1222 person were a licensee, a violation of this act or the rules of 1223 the division. The division may exclude a person who has been 1224 ejected from a gaming facility or who has been excluded from a 1225 gaming facility in another state by the governmental authority 1226 exercising regulatory jurisdiction over the gaming in such other 1227 state. This section does not abrogate the common law right of an 1228 electronic gaming machine licensee to exclude a patron.

Section 14. <u>Persons prohibited from operating electronic</u> gaming machines.—

- (1) A person who has not attained 18 years of age may not operate or play an electronic gaming machine or have access to the designated electronic gaming machine area.
- (2) An electronic gaming machine licensee or agent or employee of an electronic gaming machine licensee may not knowingly allow a person who has not attained 18 years of age to:
  - (a) Play or operate an electronic gaming machine.
- (b) Be employed in any position allowing or requiring access to the designated gaming area of a facility of an electronic gaming machine licensee.
- (c) Have access to the designated electronic gaming machine area of a facility of an electronic gaming machine licensee.
- (3) A licensed facility shall post clear and conspicuous signage within the designated electronic gaming machine areas which states:

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1248 THE PLAYING OF ELECTRONIC GAMING MACHINES BY PERSONS UNDER THE
1249 AGE OF 18 IS AGAINST FLORIDA LAW (CITE TO FLORIDA STATUTES
1250 SECTION). PROOF OF AGE MAY BE REQUIRED AT ANY TIME.

Section 15. Electronic gaming machine areas.-

- (1) An electronic gaming machine licensee may make available for play up to 1,000 electronic gaming machines within an eligible facility in a designated electronic gaming machine area. No more than 1,000 electronic gaming machines shall be authorized at a facility regardless of the number of permitholders conducting operations at that facility.
- (2) The electronic gaming machine licensee shall display pari-mutuel races or games within the designated electronic gaming machine areas and offer patrons within such areas the opportunity to wager on live, intertrack, and simulcast races.
- (3) The division 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 electronic gaming machine areas may be located within a live gaming facility or an existing building that is contiguous and connected to the live gaming facility. If such gaming area is to be located in a building that is not yet constructed, the new building must be contiguous and connected to the live gaming facility.
- (5) An electronic gaming machine licensee shall provide adequate office space at no cost to the division and the Department of Law Enforcement for the oversight of electronic gaming machine operations. The division shall adopt rules

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establishing criteria for adequate space, configuration, and location and needed electronic and technological requirements.

Section 16. Days and hours of operation.—Electronic gaming machine areas may be open daily throughout the year. They may be open a cumulative total of 18 hours per day on Monday through Friday and 24 hours per day on Saturday and Sunday and on holidays specified in s. 110.117(1), Florida Statutes.

Section 17. Penalties.—The division may revoke or suspend an electronic gaming machine license issued under this act upon the willful violation by the licensee of any law or rule regulating electronic gaming. In lieu of suspending or revoking an electronic gaming machine license, the division may impose a civil penalty against the licensee for such violation. Except as otherwise provided in this act, the division may not impose a penalty that exceeds \$100,000 for each count or separate offense. All fines collected must be deposited into the Parimutuel Wagering Trust Fund of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

Section 18. <u>Compulsive or addictive gambling prevention</u> program.—

- (1) Each electronic gaming 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 implement responsible gaming programs and practices.
- (2) The division shall, subject to competitive bidding, contract for services related to the prevention of compulsive and addictive gambling. The contract shall require an advertising program to encourage responsible gaming practices

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and publicize a gambling telephone help line. Such advertisements must be made both publicly and inside the designated electronic gaming machine areas of the licensee's facilities. The terms of any contract for such services shall include accountability standards for any private provider. The failure of a private provider to meet any material term of the contract, including the accountability standards, constitutes a breach of contract or grounds for nonrenewal.

(3) The compulsive or addictive gambling prevention program shall be funded from an annual nonrefundable regulatory fee of \$250,000 paid by each licensee.

Section 19. <u>Caterer's license.—An electronic gaming machine licensee is entitled to a caterer's license pursuant to s.</u>

565.02, Florida Statutes, on days on which the pari-mutuel facility is open to the public for electronic gaming machine play.

Section 20. Prohibited activities and devices; exceptions.

- (1) Complimentary or reduced-cost alcoholic beverages may not be served to persons in the designated electronic gaming machine area. Alcoholic beverages served to persons in the designated electronic gaming machine area shall cost at least the same amount as alcoholic beverages served to the general public at any bar within the facility.
- (2) An electronic gaming machine licensee may not make loans, provide credit, or advance cash to enable a person to play an electronic gaming machine. This subsection does not prohibit automated ticket redemption machines that dispense cash from the redemption of tickets from being located in the designated electronic gaming machine area.

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(3) An automated teller machine or similar device designed to provide credit or dispense cash may not be located within the designated electronic gaming machine area.

- (4) (a) An electronic gaming machine licensee may not accept or cash a check from any person within the designated electronic gaming machine area of a facility.
- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) for employees of the facility, an electronic gaming machine licensee may not accept or cash for any person within the facility a government-issued check, third-party check, or payroll check made payable to an individual.
- (c) Outside the designated electronic gaming machine area, an electronic gaming machine licensee or operator may accept or cash a check for an employee of the facility who is prohibited from wagering on an electronic gaming machine under s.

  551.108(5), Florida Statutes, a check made directly payable to a person licensed by the division, or a check made directly payable to the licensee or operator from:
  - 1. A pari-mutuel patron; or
  - 2. A pari-mutuel facility in any state.
- (d) Unless accepting or cashing a check is prohibited by this subsection, an electronic gaming machine licensee or operator may accept and deposit in its accounts checks received in the normal course of business.
- (5) An electronic gaming machine, or the computer operating system linked to an electronic gaming machine, may be linked to any other electronic gaming machine or computer operating system within this state.
  - (6) An electronic gaming machine located within a licensed

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facility may accept tickets or electronic or account-based cards for wagering. Such machines may return or deliver payouts to the players in the form of tickets or electronic or account-based credits that may be exchanged for cash, merchandise, or other items of value. The use of coins, currency, credit or debit cards, tokens, or similar objects is prohibited.

Section 21. Rulemaking.—The division may adopt rules to administer this act.

Section 22. Preemption.—The Legislature finds and declares that it has exclusive authority over the conduct of all wagering occurring at electronic gaming machine facilities in this state.

Only the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering and other authorized state agencies may administer this act and regulate the electronic gaming machine industry, including operation of electronic gaming machine facilities, games, electronic gaming machines, and facilities—based computer systems authorized in this act and the rules adopted by the division.

Section 23. Application to bingo games operated by charitable or nonprofit organizations.—Sections 1 through 22 of this act do not apply to the use of player-operated bingo aides used in bingo games conducted by charitable, nonprofit, or veterans' organizations authorized to conduct bingo under s. 849.0931, Florida Statutes. Sections 1 through 22 of this act do not apply to game promotions or operators regulated under s. 849.094, Florida Statutes.

Section 24. Paragraph (x) is added to subsection (1) of section 215.22, Florida Statutes, to read:

- 215.22 Certain income and certain trust funds exempt.-
- (1) The following income of a revenue nature or the

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following trust funds shall be exempt from the appropriation required by s. 215.20(1):

(x) Taxes imposed on electronic gaming and electronic gaming machines at eligible pari-mutuel facilities.

Regulation may expend the unreserved cash balance in the Parimutuel Wagering Trust Fund received from other revenue sources to implement electronic gaming regulation and investigations during the 2009-2010 fiscal year. Before the use of such other revenues, the department shall submit a repayment plan for approval by the Executive Office of the Governor in consultation with the chair and vice chair of the Legislative Budget

Commission. The department shall repay such funds using electronic gaming machine license revenue sources by April 1, 2010. The repaid funds are subject to the requirements of s. 550.135(2), Florida Statutes.

Section 26. Present subsections (11), (32), and (38) of section 550.002, Florida Statutes, are amended, a new subsection (15) is added to that section, and present subsections (15) through (39) of that section are renumbered as subsections (16) through (40), respectively, to read:

550.002 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(11) "Full schedule of live racing or games" means, for a greyhound or jai alai permitholder, the conduct of a combination of at least 100 live evening or matinee performances during the preceding year; for a permitholder who has a converted permit or filed an application on or before June 1, 1990, for a converted permit, the conduct of a combination of at least 100 live evening and matinee wagering performances during either of the 2

576-04888-09 2009836c2 1422 preceding years; for a jai alai permitholder who does not 1423 operate slot machines, electronic gaming <u>machines</u>, or <u>historical</u> racing systems in its pari-mutuel facility, who has conducted at 1424 least 100 live performances per year for at least 10 years after 1425 1426 December 31, 1992, and whose handle on live jai alai games 1427 conducted at its pari-mutuel facility has been less than \$4 1428 million per state fiscal year for at least 2 consecutive years 1429 after June 30, 1992, the conduct of a combination of at least 40 1430 live evening or matinee performances during the preceding year; 1431 for a jai alai permitholder who operates slot machines electronic gaming machines, or historical racing systems in its 1432 1433 pari-mutuel facility, the conduct of a combination of at least 1434 150 performances during the preceding year; for a harness 1435 permitholder, the conduct of at least 100 live regular wagering 1436 performances during the preceding year; for a quarter horse 1437 permitholder, at its facility unless an alternative schedule of 1438 at least 20 live regular wagering performances is agreed upon by 1439 the permitholder and the horsemen's association representing the 1440 majority of the quarter horse owners and trainers at the 1441 facility and filed with the division along with its annual date 1442 application, in the 2010-2011 fiscal year, the conduct of at 1443 least 20 regular wagering performances, in the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 fiscal years, the conduct of at least 30 live regular 1444 wagering performances, and for every fiscal year after the 2012-1445 1446 2013 fiscal year, the conduct of at least 40 live regular 1447 wagering performances during the preceding year; for a quarter 1448 horse permitholder leasing another licensed racetrack, the 1449 conduct of 160 events at the leased facility; and for a 1450 thoroughbred permitholder, the conduct of at least 40 live

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regular wagering performances during the preceding year. For a permitholder which is 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, the specified number of live performances which constitute a full schedule of live racing or games shall be adjusted pro rata in accordance with the relationship between its authorized operating period and the full calendar year and the resulting specified number of live performances shall constitute the full schedule of live games for such permitholder and all other permitholders of the same class within 100 air miles of such permitholder. A live performance must consist of no fewer than eight races or games conducted live for each of a minimum of three performances each week at the permitholder's licensed facility under a single admission charge.

- (15) "Historical racing system" means a form of pari-mutuel wagering based on audio or video signals of in-state or out-of-state races which are sent from an in-state server and operated by a licensed totalisator company and which are displayed at individual wagering terminals at a licensed pari-mutuel facility.
- (33) (32) "Simulcasting" means broadcasting events occurring live at an in-state location to an out-of-state location, or receiving at an in-state location events occurring live at an out-of-state location, by the transmittal, retransmittal, reception, and rebroadcast of television or radio signals by wire, cable, satellite, microwave, or other electrical or electronic means for receiving or rebroadcasting the events.
  - (39) (38) "Year," for purposes of determining a full

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schedule of live racing, means the state fiscal <del>calendar</del> year.

Section 27. Subsection (3) of section 550.01215, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

550.01215 License application; periods of operation; bond, conversion of permit.—

(3) Except as provided in s. 550.5251 for thoroughbred racing, The division shall issue each license no later than March 15. Each permitholder shall operate all performances at the date and time specified on its license. The division shall have the authority to approve minor changes in racing dates after a license has been issued. The division may approve changes in racing dates after a license has been issued when there is no objection from any operating permitholder located within 50 miles of the permitholder requesting the changes in operating dates. In the event of an objection, the division shall approve or disapprove the change in operating dates based upon the impact on operating permitholders located within 50 miles of the permitholder requesting the change in operating dates. In making the determination to change racing dates, the division shall take into consideration the impact of such changes on state revenues.

Section 28. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsections (5) and (6) of section 550.0951, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

550.0951 Payment of daily license fee and taxes; penalties.—

(1)

(b) Each permitholder that cannot utilize the full amount of the exemption of \$360,000 or \$500,000 provided in s.

576-04888-09 2009836c2 1509 550.09514(1) or the daily license fee credit provided in this 1510 section may, after notifying the division in writing, elect once 1511 per state fiscal year on a form provided by the division to 1512 transfer such exemption or credit or any portion thereof to any 1513 greyhound permitholder which acts as a host track to such 1514 permitholder for the purpose of intertrack wagering. Once an 1515 election to transfer such exemption or credit is filed with the 1516 division, it shall not be rescinded. The division shall 1517 disapprove the transfer when the amount of the exemption or 1518 credit or portion thereof is unavailable to the transferring 1519 permitholder or when the permitholder who is entitled to 1520 transfer the exemption or credit or who is entitled to receive 1521 the exemption or credit owes taxes to the state pursuant to a 1522 deficiency letter or administrative complaint issued by the 1523 division. Upon approval of the transfer by the division, the 1524 transferred tax exemption or credit shall be effective for the 1525 first performance of the next payment biweekly pay period as 1526 specified in subsection (5). The exemption or credit transferred 1527 to such host track may be applied by such host track against any 1528 taxes imposed by this chapter or daily license fees imposed by 1529 this chapter. The greyhound permitholder host track to which 1530 such exemption or credit is transferred shall reimburse such 1531 permitholder the exact monetary value of such transferred 1532 exemption or credit as actually applied against the taxes and 1533 daily license fees of the host track. The division shall ensure 1534 that all transfers of exemption or credit are made in accordance 1535 with this subsection and shall have the authority to adopt rules 1536 to ensure the implementation of this section.

(5) (a) Each permitholder conducting historical racing

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pursuant to 550.810 shall pay a tax equal to 4 percent of the handle from the historical racing system.

(b) The permitholder, upon authorization to conduct historical racing pursuant to 550.810 and annually thereafter, on the anniversary date of the authorization, shall pay a fee to the division of \$1 million. The fee shall be deposited into the Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to be used by the division and the Department of Law Enforcement for investigations, regulation of historic racing, and enforcement of historic racing provisions.

(6) (5) PAYMENT AND DISPOSITION OF FEES AND TAXES.—Payments Payment for the admission tax, tax on handle, and the breaks tax 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, hereby established. The permitholder shall remit to the division payment for the daily license fee, the admission tax, the tax on handle, and the breaks tax. 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, such payments shall be remitted 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. Permitholders 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 the total of all admissions, the pari-mutuel wagering activities for the

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preceding calendar month, and such other information as may be prescribed by the division.

## $(7) \frac{(6)}{(6)}$ PENALTIES.-

- (a) The failure of any permitholder to make payments as prescribed in subsection (6) (5) is a violation of this section, and the permitholder may be subjected by the division to 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 permitholder fails to pay penalties imposed by order of the division under this subsection, the division may suspend or revoke the license of the permitholder, cancel the permit of the permitholder, or deny issuance of any further license or permit to the permitholder.
- (b) In addition to the civil penalty prescribed in paragraph (a), any willful or wanton failure by any permitholder to make payments of the daily license fee, admission tax, tax on handle, or breaks tax constitutes sufficient grounds for the division to suspend or revoke the license of the permitholder, to cancel the permit of the permitholder, or to deny issuance of any further license or permit to the permitholder.
- Section 29. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) and paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 550.09511, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 550.09511 Jai alai taxes; abandoned interest in a permit for nonpayment of taxes.—
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 550.0951(3)(b), wagering on live jai alai performances shall be subject to the following taxes:
  - (e) The payment of taxes pursuant to paragraphs (b), (c),

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and (d) shall be calculated and commence beginning the day after the biweekly period in which the permitholder is first entitled to the reduced rate specified in this section and the report of taxes required by s. 550.0951(5) is submitted to the division.

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(b) The payment of taxes pursuant to paragraph (a) shall be calculated and commence beginning the day after the biweekly period in which the permitholder is first entitled to the reduced rate specified in this subsection.

Section 30. Subsection (1) of section 550.09514, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

550.09514 Greyhound dogracing taxes; purse requirements.-

(1) Wagering on greyhound racing is subject to a tax on handle for live greyhound racing as specified in s. 550.0951(3). However, each permitholder shall pay no tax on handle until such time as this subsection has resulted in a tax savings per state fiscal year of \$360,000. Thereafter, each permitholder shall pay the tax as specified in s. 550.0951(3) on all handle for the remainder of the permitholder's current race meet, and the tax must be calculated and commence beginning the day after the biweekly period in which the permitholder reaches the maximum tax savings per state fiscal year provided in this section. For the three permitholders that conducted a full schedule of live racing in 1995, and 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 subsection relating to tax exemptions shall not apply to any charity or scholarship performances conducted pursuant to s. 550.0351.

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Section 31. Subsections (1), (2), (5), (6), (9), and (10) of section 550.105, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

550.105 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 the division an annual occupational license, which license is valid from May 1 until June 30 of the following year. All moneys collected pursuant to this section each fiscal year shall be deposited into the Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund. Any person may, at her or his option and Pursuant to the rules adopted by the division, purchase an occupational license may be valid for a period of up to 3 years for a fee that does not exceed if the purchaser of the license pays the full occupational license fee for each of the years for which the license is purchased at the time the 3-year license is requested. The occupational license shall be valid during its specified term at any pari-mutuel 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 position they hold, might be granted access to these areas or to any other person or entity in one of the following categories and with scheduled annual fees not to exceed the following amounts as follows:
- 1. Business licenses: any business such as a vendor, contractual concessionaire, contract kennel, business owning

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racing animals, trust or estate, totalisator company, stable name, or other fictitious name: \$50.

- 2. Professional occupational licenses: professional persons with access to the backside of a racetrack or players' quarters in jai alai such as trainers, officials, veterinarians, doctors, nurses, 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: 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.

The individuals and entities that are licensed under this 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

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1683 a Federal Bureau of Investigation criminal records check.

- (b) The division shall adopt rules pertaining to parimutuel occupational licenses, licensing periods, and renewal cycles.
  - (5) (a) The division may:
- 1. Deny a license to or revoke, suspend, or place conditions upon or restrictions on a license of any person who has been refused a license by any other state racing commission or racing authority;
- 2. Deny, suspend, or place conditions on a license of any person who is under suspension or has unpaid fines in another jurisdiction;

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.

(b) The division may deny, suspend, revoke, or declare ineligible any occupational license if the applicant for or holder thereof has violated the provisions of this chapter or the rules of the 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 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 which 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

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substance; or a crime involving a lack of good moral character, or has had a pari-mutuel license revoked by this state or any other jurisdiction for an offense related to pari-mutuel wagering.

- (c) The division may deny, declare ineligible, or revoke any occupational license if the 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 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 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, the term "conviction" does not apply to a crime committed prior to the effective date of this subsection in a manner that would invalidate any occupational license issued prior to the effective date of this subsection or subsequent renewal for any person holding such a license.
- (e)(d) If an occupational license will expire by division rule during the period of a suspension the division intends to impose, or if a license would have expired but for pending administrative charges and the occupational licensee is found to

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be in violation of any of the charges, the license may be revoked and a time period of license ineligibility may be declared. The 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 division may declare such person ineligible to hold a license for a period of time. The division may impose a civil fine of up to \$1,000 for each violation of the rules of the 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 division may exclude from all parimutuel 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 division, who has been declared ineligible to hold an occupational license, or whose occupational license has been suspended or revoked by the division.

- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  (e) The division 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 division may issue a temporary occupational license. The division shall adopt rules to implement this subsection. However, no temporary occupational license shall be valid for more than 30 days, and no more than one temporary license may be issued for any person in any year.
- (9) The tax imposed by this section is in lieu of all 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

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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, simulcasts, intertrack wagering, cardrooms, slot machines, or electronic gaming machines. 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.

(10) (a) Upon application for an occupational license, the division may require the applicant's full legal name; any nickname, alias, or maiden name for the applicant; name of the applicant's spouse; the applicant's date of birth, residence address, mailing address, residence address and business phone number, and social security number; disclosure of any felony or any conviction involving bookmaking, illegal gambling, or cruelty to animals; disclosure of any past or present enforcement or actions by any racing or gaming agency against the applicant; and any information the division determines is necessary to establish the identity of the applicant or to establish that the applicant is of good moral character. Fingerprints shall be taken in a manner approved by the 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 Parimutuel Licensing Simplification Act of 1988. The cost of processing fingerprints shall be borne by the applicant and paid to the association of state officials regulating pari-mutuel

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wagering from the trust fund to which the processing fees are deposited. The division shall require each applicant for an occupational license to have the applicant's signature witnessed and notarized or signed in the presence of a division official. 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.

- (b) All fingerprints required by this section which are submitted to the Department of Law Enforcement shall be retained by the Department of Law Enforcement and entered into the statewide automated fingerprint identification system as authorized by s. 943.05(2)(b) and shall be available for all purposes and uses authorized for arrest fingerprint cards entered into the statewide automated fingerprint identification system pursuant to s. 943.051.
- (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 fingerprint identification system under 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 division. Each licensee shall pay a fee to the division for the cost of retention of the fingerprints and the ongoing searches under this paragraph. The 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

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of Law Enforcement. The division shall inform the Department of
Law Enforcement of any change in the license status of licensees
whose fingerprints are retained under paragraph (b).

(d) The 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 at least once every 5 years 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 division shall collect the fees for the cost of the national criminal history record check under this paragraph and 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 applicant. 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 the person being checked. The Department of Law Enforcement may invoice the 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 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.

Section 32. Section 550.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

550.135 Division of moneys derived under this law.—All

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moneys that are deposited with the Chief Financial Officer to the credit of the Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund shall be distributed as follows:

- (1) The daily license fee revenues collected pursuant to s. 550.0951(1) shall be used to fund the operating cost of the division and to provide a proportionate share of the operation of the office of the secretary and the Division of Administration of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation; however, other collections in the Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund may also be used to fund the operation of the division in accordance with authorized appropriations.
- (2) All unappropriated funds in excess of \$1.5 million in the Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund, collected pursuant to this chapter, shall be deposited with the Chief Financial Officer to the credit of the General Revenue Fund.
- (3) The slot machine license fee, the slot machine occupational license fee, and the compulsive or addictive gambling prevention program fee collected pursuant to ss. 551.106, 551.107(2)(a)1., and 551.118 shall be used to fund the direct and indirect operating expenses of the division's slot machine regulation operations and to provide funding for relevant enforcement activities in accordance with authorized appropriations. Funds deposited into the Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund pursuant to ss. 551.106, 551.107(2)(a)1., and 551.118 shall be reserved in the trust fund for slot machine regulation operations. On June 30, any unappropriated funds in excess of those necessary for incurred obligations and subsequent year cash flow for slot machine regulation operations shall be deposited with the Chief Financial Officer to the credit of the

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1886 General Revenue Fund.

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(4) The electronic gaming machine license fee, the electronic gaming machine occupational license fee, and the compulsive or addictive gambling prevention program fee collected pursuant to subsection (1) of section 7 of this act and subsection (3) of section 17 of this act shall be used to fund the direct and indirect operating expenses of the division's electronic gaming machine regulation operations and to provide funding for relevant enforcement activities in accordance with authorized appropriations. Funds deposited into the Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund pursuant to subsection (1) of section 7 of this act and subsection (3) of section 17 of this act shall be reserved in the trust fund for electronic gaming machine regulation and enforcement operations. On June 30, any unappropriated funds in excess of those necessary for incurred obligations and subsequent year cash flow for electronic gaming machine regulation and enforcement operations shall be deposited with the Chief Financial Officer to the credit of the General Revenue Fund.

Section 33. Subsection (6) of section 550.2415, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

550.2415 Racing of animals under certain conditions prohibited; penalties; exceptions.—

- (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 division shall, by rule, establish the procedures

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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) It is a violation of this chapter for an occupational licensee to train a greyhound 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 which would constitute A conviction of cruelty to animals as defined in pursuant to s. 828.12 involving any a racing animal constitutes a violation of this chapter. Imposition of any penalty by the division for a violation of this chapter or any rule adopted by the division pursuant to this chapter does not prohibit a criminal prosecution for cruelty to animals.
- (e) The division 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 chapter and the rules of the division.

Section 34. Subsection (5) is added to section 550.26165, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

550.26165 Breeders' awards.-

(5) (a) The awards programs in this chapter, which are intended to encourage thoroughbred breeding and training operations to locate in this state, must be responsive to rapidly changing incentive programs in other states. To attract such operations, it is appropriate to provide greater

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flexibility to thoroughbred industry participants in this state

so that they may design competitive awards programs.

- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, as part of its annual plan, may:
- 1. Pay breeders' awards on horses finishing in first, second, or third place in thoroughbred horse races; pay breeders' awards that are greater than 20 percent and less than 15 percent of the announced gross purse; and vary the rates for breeders' awards, based upon the place of finish, class of race, state or country in which the race took place, and the 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 horse 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 breeders' awards or awards under subparagragh 3.; and vary the rates for stallion awards, based upon the place of finish, class of race, and state or country in which the race took place; and
- 3. Pay awards from the funds dedicated for breeders' awards and stallion awards to owners of registered Florida-bred horses finishing in first, second, or third place in thoroughbred horse races in this state, without regard to any awards paid pursuant to s. 550.2625(6).
- (c) Breeders' awards or stallion awards under this chapter may not be paid on thoroughbred horse races taking place in other states or countries unless agreed to in writing by all

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thoroughbred permitholders in this state, the Florida

Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, and the Florida Horsemen's

Benevolent and Protective Association, Inc.

Section 35. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (6) of section 550.2625, Florida Statutes, to read:

550.2625 Horseracing; minimum purse requirement, Florida breeders' and owners' awards.—

(6)

(e) This subsection governs owners' awards paid on thoroughbred races only in this state, unless a written agreement is filed with the division establishing the rate, procedures, and eligibility requirements for owners' awards, including place of finish, class of race, maximum purse, and maximum award, and the agreement is entered into by the permitholder, the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, and the association representing a majority of the racehorse owners and trainers at the permitholder's location.

Section 36. Section 550.334, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

550.334 Quarter horse racing; substitutions.-

(1) Subject to all the applicable provisions of this chapter, any person who possesses the qualifications prescribed in this chapter may apply to the division for a permit to conduct quarter horse race meetings and racing under this chapter. The applicant must demonstrate that the location or locations where the permit will be used are available for such use and that she or he has the financial ability to satisfy the reasonably anticipated operational expenses of the first racing year following final issuance of the permit. If the racing

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facility is already built, the application must contain a statement, with reasonable supporting evidence, that the permit will be used for quarter horse racing within 1 year after the date on which it is granted; if the facility is not already built, the application must contain a statement, with reasonable supporting evidence, that substantial construction will be started within 1 year after the issuance of the permit. After receipt of an application, the division shall convene to consider and act upon permits applied for. The division shall disapprove an application if it fails to meet the requirements of this chapter. Upon each application filed and approved, a permit shall be issued setting forth the name of the applicant and a statement showing qualifications of the applicant to conduct racing under this chapter. If a favorable referendum on a pari-mutuel facility has not been held previously within the county, then, before a quarter horse permit may be issued by the division, a referendum ratified by a majority of the electors in the county is required on the question of allowing quarter horse races within that county.

(2) After a quarter horse racing permit has been granted by the division, the department shall grant to the lawful holder of such permit, subject to the conditions of this section, a license to conduct quarter horse racing under this chapter; and the division shall fix annually the time when, place where, and number of days upon which racing may be conducted by such quarter horse racing permitholder. After the first license has been issued to the holder of a permit for quarter horse racing, all subsequent annual applications for a license by a permitholder must be accompanied by proof, in such form as the

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2031 division requires, that the permitholder still possesses all the 2032 qualifications prescribed by this chapter. The division may 2033 revoke any permit or license issued under this section upon the 2034 willful violation by the licensee of any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted by the division under this chapter. 2035 2036 The division shall revoke any quarter horse permit under which 2037 no live racing has ever been conducted before July 7, 1990, for 2038 failure to conduct a horse meet pursuant to the license issued 2039 where a full schedule of horseracing has not been conducted for 2040 a period of 18 months commencing on October 1, 1990, unless the 2041 permitholder has commenced construction on a facility at which a 2042 full schedule of live racing could be conducted as approved by the division. "Commenced construction" means initiation of and 2043 2044 continuous activities beyond site preparation associated with 2045 erecting or modifying a horseracing facility, including procurement of a building permit applying the use of approved 2046 2047 construction documents, proof of an executed owner/contractor 2048 agreement or an irrevocable or binding forced account, and 2049 actual undertaking of foundation forming with steel installation 2050 and concrete placing. The 18 month period shall be extended by 2051 the division, to the extent that the applicant demonstrates to 2052 the satisfaction of the division that good faith commencement of the construction of the facility is being delayed by litigation 2053 2054 or by governmental action or inaction with respect to 2055 regulations or permitting precluding commencement of the 2056 construction of the facility. 2057 (1) (3) The operator of any licensed racetrack is authorized

to lease such track to any quarter horse racing permitholder for

the conduct of quarter horse racing under this chapter.

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(4) Section 550.054 is inapplicable to quarter horse racing as permitted under this section. All other provisions of this chapter apply to, govern, and control such racing, and the same must be conducted in compliance therewith.

- $\underline{(2)}$  (5) Quarter horses participating in such races must be duly registered by the American Quarter Horse Association, and before each race such horses must be examined and declared in fit condition by a qualified person designated by the division.
- (3)(6) Any quarter horse racing days permitted under this chapter are in addition to any other racing permitted under the license issued the track where such quarter horse racing is conducted.
- (4) (7) (a) Any quarter horse racing permitholder operating under a valid permit issued by the division is authorized to substitute races of other breeds of horses, except thoroughbreds, which are, respectively, registered with the American Paint Horse Association, Appaloosa Horse Club, Arabian Horse Registry of America, Palomino Horse Breeders of America, or United States Trotting Association, Florida Cracker Horse Association, or for no more than 50 percent of the quarter horse races daily, and may substitute races of thoroughbreds registered with the Jockey Club for no more than 50 percent of the quarter horse races conducted by the permitholder during the year daily with the written consent of all greyhound, harness, and thoroughbred permitholders whose pari-mutuel facilities are located within 50 air miles of such quarter horse racing permitholder's pari-mutuel facility.
- (b) Any permittee operating within an area of 50 air miles of a licensed thoroughbred track may not substitute thoroughbred

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races under this section while a thoroughbred horse race meet is in progress within that 50 miles. Any permittee operating within an area of 125 air miles of a licensed thoroughbred track may not substitute live thoroughbred races under this section while a thoroughbred permittee who pays taxes under s. 550.09515(2)(a) is conducting a thoroughbred meet within that 125 miles. These mileage restrictions do not apply to any permittee that holds a nonwagering permit issued pursuant to s. 550.505.

- $\underline{(5)}$  (8) A quarter horse permit issued pursuant to this section is not eligible for transfer or conversion to another type of pari-mutuel operation.
- (6)(9) Any nonprofit corporation, including, but not limited to, an agricultural cooperative marketing association, organized and incorporated under the laws of this state may apply for a quarter horse racing permit and operate racing meets under such permit, provided all pari-mutuel taxes and fees applicable to such racing are paid by the corporation. However, insofar as its pari-mutuel operations are concerned, 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 its pari-mutuel operations.
- (10) Intertrack wagering shall not be authorized for any quarter horse permitholder without the written consent of all greyhound, harness, and thoroughbred permitholders whose parimutuel facilities are located within 50 air miles of such quarter horse permitholder's parimutuel facility.

Section 37. Section 550.3355, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

550.3355 Harness track licenses for summer quarter horse

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racing.—Any harness track licensed to operate under the provisions of s. 550.375 may make application for, and shall be issued by the division, a license to operate not more than 50 quarter horse racing days during the summer season, which shall extend from July 1 June 1 until October 1 September 1 of each year. However, this license to operate quarter horse racing for 50 days is in addition to the racing days and dates provided in s. 550.375 for harness racing during the winter seasons; and, it does not affect the right of such licensee to operate harness racing at the track as provided in s. 550.375 during the winter season. All provisions of this chapter governing quarter horse racing not in conflict herewith apply to the operation of quarter horse meetings authorized hereunder, except that all quarter horse racing permitted hereunder shall be conducted at night.

Section 38. <u>Section 550.3605</u>, <u>Florida Statutes</u>, is repealed.

Section 39. Section 550.5251, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

550.5251 Florida thoroughbred racing; certain permits; operating days.—

(1) Each thoroughbred permitholder under whose permit thoroughbred racing was conducted in this state at any time between January 1, 1987, and January 1, 1988, shall annually be entitled to apply for and annually receive thoroughbred racing days and dates as set forth in this section. As regards such permitholders, the annual thoroughbred racing season shall be from June 1 of any year through May 31 of the following year and shall be known as the "Florida Thoroughbred Racing Season."

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(1) (2) Each thoroughbred permitholder referred to in subsection (1) shall annually, during the period commencing December 15 of each year and ending January 4 of the following year, file in writing with the division its application to conduct one or more thoroughbred racing meetings during the thoroughbred racing season commencing on the following July June 1. Each application shall specify the number and dates of all performances that the permitholder intends to conduct during that thoroughbred racing season. On or before February 15 of each year, the division shall issue a license authorizing each permitholder to conduct performances on the dates specified in its application. By February 28 Up to March 31 of each year, each permitholder may request and shall be granted changes in its authorized performances; but thereafter, as a condition precedent to the validity of its license and its right to retain its permit, each permitholder must operate the full number of days authorized on each of the dates set forth in its license.

(3) Each thoroughbred permit referred to in subsection (1), including, but not limited to, any permit originally issued as a summer thoroughbred horse racing permit, is hereby validated and shall continue in full force and effect.

(2)(4) A thoroughbred racing permitholder may not begin any race later than 7 p.m. Any thoroughbred permitholder in a county in which the authority for cardrooms has been approved by the board of county commissioners may operate a cardroom and, when conducting live races during its current race meet, may receive and rebroadcast out-of-state races after the hour of 7 p.m. on any day during which the permitholder conducts live races.

(3) (5) (a) Each licensed thoroughbred permitholder in this

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state must run an average of one race per racing day in which horses bred in this state and duly registered with the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' Association have preference as entries over non-Florida-bred horses, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the permitholder, the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, and the association representing a majority of the thoroughbred racehorse owners and trainers at that location. All licensed thoroughbred racetracks shall write the conditions for such races in which Florida-bred horses are preferred so as to assure 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 this 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 meeting.

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

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2205 Quarter Horse Association.

- (6) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), a thoroughbred permitholder who fails to operate all performances on its 2001-2002 license does not lose its right to retain its permit. Such thoroughbred permitholder is eligible for issuance of an annual license pursuant to s. 550.0115 for subsequent thoroughbred racing seasons. The division shall take no disciplinary action against such thoroughbred permitholder for failure to operate all licensed performances for the 2001-2002 license pursuant to this section or s. 550.01215. This section may not be interpreted to prohibit the division from taking disciplinary action against a thoroughbred permitholder for failure to pay taxes on performances operated pursuant to its 2001-2002 license. This subsection expires July 1, 2003.
- (7) A thoroughbred permitholder shall file an amendment with the division no later than July 1, 2002, that indicates that it will not be able to operate the performances scheduled on its 2002-2003 license without imposition of any penalty for failure to operate all licensed performances provided in this chapter. This subsection expires July 1, 2003.

Section 40. Section 550.810, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 550.810 Historical racing.-

- (1) Subject to the requirements of this section and compliance with the rules adopted by the division, a licensed pari-mutuel facility may operate a historical racing system if:
- (a) No identifying information about any race or the competing horses or dogs in that race is revealed to a patron until after the patron's wagers is irrevocably placed;

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(b) The results of a patron's wager are shown to the patron using video or mechanical displays, or both, and the patron has the opportunity to view all or any portion of the race;

- (c) The historical racing takes place under a licensed pari-mutuel permit and the pari-mutuel permitholder also holds a cardroom license; and
- (d) The licensed pari-mutuel permit holder has paid the fee in s. 550.0951(5) (d).
- (2) (a) Historic racing may not be authorized to a permitholder licensed under chapter 550, Florida Statutes, to conduct live pari-mutuel wagering races or games unless the permitholder has on file with the division the following binding written agreements governing the payment of awards and purses on the handle generated from historic racing conducted at the licensee's pari-mutuel facility:
- 1. For a thoroughbred permitholder, an agreement governing the payment of purses between the permitholder and the Florida Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association, Inc., or the association representing a majority of the thoroughbred owners and trainers at the permitholder's eligible facility located as described in s. 550.615(9), Florida Statutes, and an agreement governing the payment of awards between the permitholder and the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders' Association;
- 2. For a harness permitholder, an agreement governing the payment of purses and awards between the permitholder and the Florida Standardbred Breeders and Owners Association;
- 3. For a greyhound permitholder, an agreement governing the payment of purses between the permitholder and the Florida

  Greyhound Association, Inc.;

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4. For a quarter horse permitholder, an agreement governing the payment of purses between the applicant and the Florida

Quarter Horse Racing Association or the association representing a majority of the horse owners and trainers at the applicants eligible facility, and an agreement governing the payment of awards between the permitholder and the Florida Quarter Horse Breeders and Owners Association; or

- 5. For a jai alai permitholder, an agreement governing the payment of player awards between the permitholder and the International Jai Alai Players Association or a binding written agreement approved by a majority of the jai alai players at the permitholder's eligible facility at which the applicant has a permit issued after January 1, 2000, to conduct jai alai.
- (b) The agreements may direct the payment of purses and awards from revenues generated by any wagering or games the applicant is authorized to conduct under state law. All purses and awards are subject to the terms of chapter 550, Florida Statutes. All sums for breeders', stallion, and special racing awards shall be remitted monthly to the respective breeders association for the payment of awards, subject to the administrative fees authorized under chapter 550, Florida Statutes.
- (3) The amount of historical racing wagering terminals may be:
- (a) A licensed greyhound facility may have 500 historical racing terminals.
- (b) A licensed thoroughbred facility may have 500 historical racing terminals.
  - (c) A licensed harness track facility may have 500

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- 2293 (d) A licensed quarter horse facility may have 500 2294 historical racing terminals.
  - (e) A licensed jai alai facility may have 500 historical racing terminals.
  - (4) The moneys wagered on races via the historical racing system shall be separated from the moneys wagered on live races conducted at, and on other races simulcast to, the licensee's facility.
  - (5) The division shall adopt rules necessary to implement, administer, and regulate the operation of historical racing systems in this state. The rules must include:
  - (a) Procedures for regulating, managing, and auditing the operation, financial data, and program information relating to historical racing systems that enable the division to audit the operation, financial data, and program information of parimutuel facility authorized to operate a historical racing system.
  - (b) Technical requirements to operate a historical racing system.
  - (c) Procedures to require licensees to maintain specified records and submit any data, information, record, or report, including financial and income records, required by this act or rules of the division.
  - (d) Procedures relating to historical racing system revenues, including verifying and accounting for such revenues, auditing, and collecting taxes and fees.
  - (e) Minimum standards for security of the facilities, including floor plans, security cameras, and other security

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2321 equipment.

(i) Procedures to ensure that a historical racing machine
does not enter the state and be offered for play until it has
been tested and certified by a licensed testing laboratory for
play in the state. The procedures shall address measures to
scientifically test and technically evaluate electronic gaming
machines for compliance with laws and rules regulating
historical racing machines. The division may contract with an
independent testing laboratory to conduct any necessary testing.
The independent testing laboratory must have a national
reputation indicating that it is demonstrably competent and
qualified to scientifically test and evaluate that the
historical racing systems perform the functions required by laws
and rules regulating historical racing machines. An independent
testing laboratory may not be owned or controlled by a licensee.
The selection of an independent laboratory for any purpose
related to the conduct of historical racing systems by a
licensee shall be made from a list of laboratories approved by
the division. The division shall adopt rules regarding the
testing, certification, control, and approval of historical
racing systems.

- (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, the proceeds of pari-mutuel tickets purchased for historical racing that are not redeemed within 1 year after purchase shall be divided as follows:
- (a) Fifty percent shall be retained by the permitholder; and
- (b) Fifty percent shall be paid into the permitholder's purse account.

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Section 41. Subsection (7) of section 551.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

551.102 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

(7) "Progressive system" means a computerized system linking slot machines in one or more licensed facilities within this state or other jurisdictions and offering one or more common progressive payouts based on the amounts wagered.

Section 42. Paragraph (j) of subsection (4) of section 551.104, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

551.104 License to conduct slot machine gaming.-

- (4) As a condition of licensure and to maintain continued authority for the conduct of slot machine gaming, the slot machine licensee shall:
- (j) Ensure that the payout percentage of a slot machine gaming facility is at least <del>no less than</del> 85 percent.

Section 43. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1), paragraph (a) of subsection (2), and subsection (3) of section 551.106, Florida Statutes, are 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 and annually thereafter, on the anniversary date of the issuance of the initial license, the licensee must pay to the division a nonrefundable license fee of \$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

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of \$2 million for the succeeding 12 months of licensure. The license fee shall be deposited into the Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to be used by the division and the Department of Law Enforcement for investigations, regulation of slot machine gaming, and enforcement of slot machine gaming provisions under this chapter. These payments shall be accounted for separately from taxes or fees paid pursuant to the provisions of chapter 550.

- (2) TAX ON SLOT MACHINE REVENUES.—
- (a) The tax rate on slot machine revenues at each facility shall be 50 percent. In the 2010-2011 fiscal year, the tax rate on slot machine revenues at each facility shall be 42 percent. In the 2011-2012 fiscal year and every year thereafter, the tax rate on slot machine revenue at each facility shall be 35 percent.
- (3) PAYMENT AND DISPOSITION OF TAXES.—Payment for the 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 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

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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 division.

Section 44. Subsection (1) of section 551.113, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

551.113 Persons prohibited from playing slot machines.-

(1) A person who has not attained  $\underline{18}$   $\underline{21}$  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.

Section 45. Subsection (5) of section 551.121, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

551.121 Prohibited activities and devices; exceptions .-

(5) A slot machine, or the computer operating system linking the slot machine, may be linked by any means to any other slot machine or computer operating system within the facility of a slot machine licensee. A progressive system may not be used in conjunction with slot machines between licensed facilities in Florida or in other jurisdictions.

Section 46. 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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2437 intimidate another person to commit:

- (a) Any crime that is chargeable by indictment or information under the following provisions:
- 2440 1. Section 210.18, relating to evasion of payment of cigarette taxes.
  - 2. Section 414.39, relating to public assistance fraud.
  - 3. Section 440.105 or s. 440.106, relating to workers' compensation.
    - 4. Part IV of chapter 501, relating to telemarketing.
    - 5. Chapter 517, relating to securities transactions.
- 2447 6. Section 550.235 <u>or</u>, s. 550.3551, <u>or s. 550.3605</u>, 2448 relating to dogracing and horseracing.
  - 7. Chapter 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.
  - 10. Section 624.401, relating to transacting insurance without a certificate of authority, s. 624.437(4)(c)1., relating to operating an unauthorized multiple-employer welfare arrangement, or s. 626.902(1)(b), relating to representing or aiding an unauthorized insurer.
- 2458 11. Chapter 687, relating to interest and usurious practices.
- 2460 12. Section 721.08, s. 721.09, or s. 721.13, relating to real estate timeshare plans.
  - 13. Chapter 782, relating to homicide.
  - 14. Chapter 784, relating to assault and battery.
- 2464 15. Chapter 787, relating to kidnapping or human trafficking.

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- 2466 16. Chapter 790, relating to weapons and firearms.
- 2467 17. Section 796.03, s. 796.04, s. 796.045, s. 796.05, or s.
- 2468 796.07, relating to prostitution.

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- 2469 18. Chapter 806, relating to arson.
- 2470 19. Section 810.02(2)(c), relating to specified burglary of a dwelling or structure.
- 2472 20. Chapter 812, relating to theft, robbery, and related 2473 crimes.
  - 21. Chapter 815, relating to computer-related crimes.
- 2475 22. Chapter 817, relating to fraudulent practices, false pretenses, fraud generally, and credit card crimes.
- 2477 23. Section 827.071, relating to commercial sexual exploitation of children.
  - 24. Chapter 831, relating to forgery and counterfeiting.
- 2480 25. Chapter 832, relating to issuance of worthless checks and drafts.
  - 26. Section 836.05, relating to extortion.
  - 27. Chapter 837, relating to perjury.
- 2484 28. Chapter 838, relating to bribery and misuse of public office.
  - 29. Chapter 843, relating to obstruction of justice.
- 2487 30. Section 847.011, s. 847.012, s. 847.013, s. 847.06, or 2488 s. 847.07, relating to obscene literature and profanity.
- 2489 31. Section 849.09, s. 849.14, s. 849.15, s. 849.23, or s. 2490 849.25, relating to gambling.
- 32. Chapter 893, relating to drug abuse prevention and control.
- 33. Section 914.22 or s. 914.23, relating to witnesses, victims, or informants.

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34. Section 918.12 or s. 918.13, relating to tampering with jurors and evidence.

- (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:
- (a) In violation of any one of the following provisions of law:
- 1. Section 550.235 or, s. 550.3551, or s. 550.3605, relating to dogracing and horseracing.
  - 2. Chapter 550, relating to jai alai frontons.
- 3. Section 687.071, relating to criminal usury, loan sharking, and shylocking.
- 4. Section 849.09, s. 849.14, s. 849.15, s. 849.23, or s. 849.25, relating to gambling.

Section 47. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (5), subsections (6) and (7), paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (8), and paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (12) of section 849.086, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

849.086 Cardrooms authorized.-

- (5) LICENSE REQUIRED; APPLICATION; FEES.—No person may operate a cardroom in this state unless such person holds a valid cardroom license issued pursuant to this section.
- (a) Only those persons holding a valid cardroom license issued by the division may operate a cardroom. A cardroom license may only be issued to a licensed pari-mutuel permitholder and an authorized cardroom may only be operated at the same facility at which the permitholder is authorized under its valid pari-mutuel wagering permit to conduct pari-mutuel

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wagering activities. An initial cardroom license only shall be issued to a pari-mutuel permitholder that has run a full schedule of live races as defined in s. 550.002(11) for the previous 2 fiscal years prior to application for a license and only if the permitholder is licensed to conduct a full schedule of live races or games during the state fiscal year in which the initial cardroom license is issued.

- (b) After the initial cardroom license is granted, the application for the annual license renewal shall be made in conjunction with the applicant's annual application for its pari-mutuel license. If a permitholder has operated a cardroom during any of the 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 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 during either the state fiscal year in which its initial cardroom license was issued or the state fiscal year immediately prior thereto. 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. If more than one permitholder is operating at a facility, each permitholder must have applied for a license to conduct a full schedule of live racing.
  - (6) BUSINESS AND EMPLOYEE OCCUPATIONAL LICENSE REQUIRED;

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APPLICATION; FEES.-

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- (a) A person employed or otherwise working in a cardroom as a cardroom manager, floor supervisor, pit boss, dealer, or any other activity related to cardroom operations while the facility is conducting card playing or games of dominoes must hold a valid cardroom employee occupational license issued by the division. Food service, maintenance, and security employees with a current pari-mutuel occupational license and a current background check will not be required to have a cardroom employee occupational license.
- (b) Any cardroom management company or cardroom distributor associated with cardroom operations must hold a valid cardroom business occupational license issued by the division.
- (c) No licensed cardroom operator may employ or allow to work in a cardroom any person unless such person holds a valid occupational license. No licensed cardroom operator may contract, or otherwise do business with, a business required to hold a valid cardroom business occupational license, unless the business holds such a valid license.
- (d) The division shall establish, by rule, a schedule for the annual renewal of cardroom occupational licenses. Cardroom occupational licenses are not transferable.
- (e) Persons seeking cardroom occupational licenses, or renewal thereof, shall make application on forms prescribed by the division. Applications for cardroom occupational licenses shall contain all of the information the division, by rule, may determine is required to ensure eligibility.
- (f) The division shall promulgate rules regarding cardroom occupational licenses. The provisions specified in s.

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550.105(4), (5), (6), (7), (8), and (10) relating to licensure shall be applicable to cardroom occupational licenses.

- (g) The division may deny, declare ineligible, or revoke any cardroom occupational license if the applicant or holder thereof has been found guilty or had adjudication withheld 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 false reports to a government agency, racing or gaming commission or authority.
- (h) Fingerprints for all cardroom occupational license applications shall be taken in a manner approved by the division and then shall be submitted to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a criminal records check upon initial application and every 5 years thereafter. The division may by rule require an annual record check of all renewal applications for a cardroom occupational license. The cost of processing fingerprints and conducting a record check shall be borne by the applicant.
- (i) The cardroom employee occupational license fee shall not exceed be \$50 for any 12-month period. The cardroom business occupational license fee shall not exceed be \$250 for any 12-month period.
  - (7) CONDITIONS FOR OPERATING A CARDROOM.-
- (a) A cardroom may be operated only at the location specified on the cardroom license issued by the division, and such location may only be the location at which the pari-mutuel permitholder is authorized to conduct pari-mutuel wagering activities pursuant to such permitholder's valid pari-mutuel permit or as otherwise authorized by law. Cardroom operations

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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) Any <u>cardroom operator</u> horserace, greyhound race, or jai alai permitholder licensed under this section may operate a cardroom at the pari-mutuel facility <u>daily throughout the year</u>, on any day for a cumulative amount of 12 hours if the permitholder meets the requirements under paragraph (5) (b). <u>The cardroom 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 the holidays specified in s. 110.117(1).</u>
- (c) A cardroom operator must at all times employ and provide a nonplaying dealer for each table on which authorized card games which traditionally use a dealer are conducted at the cardroom. 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) Each cardroom operator shall conspicuously post upon the premises of the cardroom a notice which contains a copy of the cardroom license; a list of authorized games offered by the cardroom; the wagering limits imposed by the house, if any; any additional house rules regarding operation of the cardroom or the playing of any game; and all costs to players to participate, including any rake by the house. In addition, each

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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 is subject to inspection by the division or any law enforcement agency during the licensee's regular business hours. The inspection must specifically include the permitholder internal control procedures approved by the division.
- (g) A cardroom operator may refuse entry to or refuse to allow any person who is objectionable, undesirable, or disruptive to play, but such refusal may not be on the basis of race, creed, color, religion, gender, national origin, marital status, physical handicap, or age, except as provided in this section.
  - (8) METHOD OF WAGERS; LIMITATION. -
- (b) The cardroom operator may limit the amount wagered in any game or series of games, but the maximum bet may not exceed \$5 in value. There may not be more than three raises in any round of betting. The fee charged by the cardroom for participation in the game shall not be included in the calculation of the limitation on the bet amount provided in this paragraph. However, A cardroom operator may conduct games of Texas Hold-em without a betting limit if the required player buy-in is no more than \$100.
- (c) A tournament shall consist of a series of games. The entry fee for a tournament <u>may be set by the cardroom operator</u>, including any re-buys, may not exceed the maximum amount that could be wagered by a participant in 10 like-kind, nontournament games under paragraph (b). Tournaments may be played only with

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tournament chips that are provided to all participants in exchange for an entry fee and any subsequent re-buys. All players must receive an equal number of tournament chips for their entry fee. Tournament chips have no cash value and represent tournament points only. 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 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.

- (12) PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES.-
- (a)  $\underline{1. A}$  No person licensed to operate a cardroom may  $\underline{not}$  conduct any banking game or any game not specifically authorized by this section except as provided in subparagraph (b) 2.
- (b)  $\underline{A}$  No person under 18 years of age may  $\underline{not}$  be permitted to hold a cardroom or employee license, or engage in any game conducted therein.
- 2. Cardroom licensees located in Miami-Dade County and Broward County who are slot machine licensees pursuant to chapter 551 and have conducted a full schedule of live racing pursuant to s. 550.002(11) for the prior 2 fiscal years may conduct the game of blackjack if the Governor and the Seminole Tribe of Florida enter into a signed compact that permits the Seminole Tribe of Florida the ability to play roulette or

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roulette-style games or craps or craps-style games, and only if the compact is approved or deemed approved by the Department of the Interior and properly noticed in the Federal Register.

Cardroom licensees who are authorized to conduct the game of blackjack shall pay a tax to the state of 10 percent of the cardroom operation's monthly gross receipts, which shall include blackjack revenue.

Section 48. Subsection (2) of section 849.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

849.15 Manufacture, sale, possession, etc., of coinoperated devices prohibited.—

(2) Pursuant to 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," approved January 2, 1951, being ch. 1194, 64 Stat. 1134, and also designated as 15 U.S.C. 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 or electronic gaming or historical racing is authorized at eligible pari-mutuel facilities 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 shipments of gaming devices, including slot machines, electronic gaming machines, and historical racing

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inapplicable.-

576-04888-09 2009836c2 2727 systems, into any county of this state within which slot machine 2728 gaming is authorized pursuant to chapter 551 or electronic 2729 gaming or historical racing is authorized at eligible pari-2730 mutuel facilities and the registering, recording, and labeling 2731 of which have been duly performed by the manufacturer or 2732 distributor thereof in accordance with sections 3 and 4 of that 2733 chapter of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act to 2734 prohibit transportation of gaming devices in interstate and 2735 foreign commerce," approved January 2, 1951, being ch. 1194, 64 2736 Stat. 1134, and also designated as 15 U.S.C. ss. 1171-1177, 2737 shall be deemed legal shipments thereof into this state provided 2738 the destination of such shipments is an eliqible facility as 2739 defined in s. 551.102 or the facility of a slot machine 2740 manufacturer or slot machine distributor as provided in s. 2741 551.109(2), a certified educational facility, or the facility of 2742 an electronic gaming machine or hitorical racing system 2743 manufacturer or electronic gaming machine or historical racing 2744 system distributor authorized to possess electronic gaming 2745 machines as provided in the act authorizing electronic gaming 2746 machines or historical racing systems at eligible pari-mutuel 2747 facilities s. 551.109(2)(a). 2748 Section 49. Subsection (3) is added to section 849.161, 2749 Florida Statutes, to read:

849.161 Amusement games or machines; when chapter

(3) This chapter does not apply to licensed cardroom

operators having historical racing systems pursuant to chapter

550 which operate by means of the insertion of coin, currency,

or voucher and which by application of an element of skill may

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2756 entitle the person playing or operating the game or machine to 2757 receive payouts from one or more pari-mutuel pools.

Section 50. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 895.02, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

895.02 Definitions.—As used in ss. 895.01-895.08, the term:

- (1) "Racketeering activity" means to commit, to attempt to commit, to conspire to commit, or to solicit, coerce, or intimidate another person to commit:
- (a) Any crime that is chargeable by petition, indictment, or information under the following provisions of the Florida Statutes:
- 1. Section 210.18, relating to evasion of payment of cigarette taxes.
- 2. Section 316.1935, relating to fleeing or attempting to elude a law enforcement officer and aggravated fleeing or eluding.
- 3. Section 403.727(3)(b), relating to environmental control.
- 4. Section 409.920 or s. 409.9201, relating to Medicaid fraud.
  - 5. Section 414.39, relating to public assistance fraud.
- 2777 6. Section 440.105 or s. 440.106, relating to workers' compensation.
  - 7. Section 443.071(4), relating to creation of a fictitious employer scheme to commit unemployment compensation fraud.
  - 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.

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- 10. Part IV of chapter 501, relating to telemarketing.
- 2786 11. Chapter 517, relating to sale of securities and investor protection.
  - 12. Section 550.235 or, s. 550.3551, or s. 550.3605, relating to dogracing and horseracing.
    - 13. Chapter 550, relating to jai alai frontons.
    - 14. Section 551.109, relating to slot machine gaming.
  - 15. Chapter 552, relating to the manufacture, 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.
    - 18. Section 624.401, relating to transacting insurance without a certificate of authority, s. 624.437(4)(c)1., relating to operating an unauthorized multiple-employer welfare arrangement, or s. 626.902(1)(b), relating to representing or aiding an unauthorized insurer.
    - 19. Section 655.50, relating to reports of currency transactions, when such violation is punishable as a felony.
    - 20. Chapter 687, relating to interest and usurious practices.
    - 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.
  - 23. Section 777.03, relating to commission of crimes by accessories after the fact.

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- 2814 24. Chapter 782, relating to homicide.
  - 25. Chapter 784, relating to assault and battery.
- 2816 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. 796.045, 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.
  - 32. Chapter 812, relating to theft, robbery, and related crimes.
    - 33. Chapter 815, relating to computer-related crimes.
  - 34. Chapter 817, relating to fraudulent practices, false pretenses, fraud generally, and credit card crimes.
  - 35. Chapter 825, relating to abuse, neglect, or exploitation of an elderly person or disabled adult.
  - 36. Section 827.071, relating to commercial sexual exploitation of children.
    - 37. Chapter 831, relating to forgery and counterfeiting.
- 2839 38. Chapter 832, relating to issuance of worthless checks and drafts.
  - 39. Section 836.05, relating to extortion.
  - 40. Chapter 837, relating to perjury.

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2843 41. Chapter 838, relating to bribery and misuse of public office.

- 42. Chapter 843, relating to obstruction of justice.
- 2846 43. Section 847.011, s. 847.012, s. 847.013, s. 847.06, or s. 847.07, relating to obscene literature and profanity.
- 2848 44. Section 849.09, s. 849.14, s. 849.15, s. 849.23, or s. 849.25, relating to gambling.
  - 45. Chapter 874, relating to criminal gangs.
- 2851 46. Chapter 893, relating to drug abuse prevention and control.
  - 47. Chapter 896, relating to offenses related to financial transactions.
  - 48. 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.
  - 49. Sections 918.12 and 918.13, relating to tampering with jurors and evidence.
  - 50. Provisions of law relating to electronic gaming and electronic gaming machines or historical racing systems at eligible pari-mutuel facilities.
  - (b) Any conduct defined as "racketeering activity" under 18 U.S.C. s. 1961(1).
  - (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:
  - (a) In violation of any one of the following provisions of law:
    - 1. Section 550.235 or, s. 550.3551, or s. 550.3605,

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2872 relating to dogracing and horseracing.

- 2. Chapter 550, 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, s. 849.23, or s.
- 849.25, relating to gambling.
  - 6. Provisions of law relating to electronic gaming and electronic gaming machines or historical racing systems at eligible pari-mutuel facilities.
  - (b) In gambling activity in violation of federal law or in the business of lending money at a rate usurious under state or federal law.

Section 51. (1) (a) For the 2009-2010 fiscal year, 51 fulltime equivalent positions and 2,150,146 in associated salary rate are authorized, and the sums of \$2,269,319 in recurring funds and \$893,689 in nonrecurring funds are appropriated from the Pari-mutuel Wagering Trust Fund of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation for the purpose of carrying out all regulatory activities provided in this act. The Executive Office of the Governor shall place these positions, associated rate, and funds in reserve until the Executive Office of the Governor has approved an expenditure plan and a budget amendment submitted by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation recommending the transfer of such funds to traditional appropriation categories. Any action proposed pursuant to this paragraph is subject to the procedures set forth in s. 216.177, Florida Statutes.

(b) For the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the sum of \$2,777,606 in recurring funds is appropriated from the Pari-mutuel Wagering

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Trust Fund of the Department of Business and Professional

Regulation for transfer to the Operating Trust Fund of the

Department of Law Enforcement for the purpose of investigations,

intelligence gathering, background investigations, and any other
responsibilities as provided in this act.

- (2) For the 2009-2010 fiscal year, 39 full-time equivalent positions and 1,700,939 in associated salary rate are authorized, and the sum of \$2,777,606 in recurring funds is appropriated from the Operating Trust Fund of the Department of Law Enforcement for the purpose of investigations, intelligence gathering, background investigations, and any other responsibilities as provided by this act. The Executive Office of the Governor shall place these positions, associated rate, and funds in reserve until the Executive Office of the Governor has approved an expenditure plan and a budget amendment submitted by the Department of Law Enforcement recommending the transfer of such funds to traditional appropriation categories. Any action proposed pursuant to this subsection is subject to the procedures set forth in s. 216.177, Florida Statutes.
- (3) For the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the sum of \$1 million in recurring funds is appropriated from the Pari-mutuel Wagering

  Trust Fund of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation from revenues received pursuant to s. 551.118,

  Florida Statutes, for contract services related to the prevention of compulsive and addictive gambling.

Section 52. Sections 1 and 52 of this act shall take effect upon becoming a law if SB 788 or substantially similar legislation is adopted during the 2009 legislative session, or an extension thereof, and becomes law; except that, sections 2

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576-04888-09 2930 through 51 of this act shall take effect only if the Governor 2931 and an authorized representative of the Seminole Tribe of 2932 Florida execute an Indian gaming compact pursuant to the Indian 2933 Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 and the requirements of SB 788, or 2934 similar legislation, and only if such compact is approved or 2935 deemed approved by the United States Department of the Interior, 2936 and such sections shall take effect on the date that the 2937 approved compact is published in the Federal Register.