1	COMMISSION MEMBERS:
2	JOHN MACIVER, CHAIRMAN MICHAEL YAWORSKY, VICE CHAIR
3	JULIE I. BROWN, COMMISSIONER
4	CHUCK DRAGO, COMMISSIONER JOHN D'AQUILA, COMMISSIONER
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- 2 CHAIR: Good morning, everybody and welcome 3 to the October 6th, regular meeting of the Florida 4 Gaming Control Commission.
- Commissioner Drago, would you be inclined to lead us in the pledge?
- 7 COMMISSIONER DRAGO: Yes. All rise and join 8 me in the pledge of allegiance.
- 9 (Audience participation).
- 10 CHAIR: All righty. We have a pretty full
  11 agenda today so I'm going to go ahead and jump
  12 right into it. Mr. Trombetta, I believe we're
  13 going to have Ms. Stinson present Item 1 on the
  14 agenda, correct?
- MR. TROMBETTA: Yes, Mr. Chair.
- Let me go find her. I think she might have

  just stepped out to go, maybe, get more speaker

  cards or --
- 19 CHAIR: Sure.
- Lou, if you wanted to give the 50,000-foot
  intro to this -- I kind of wanted to make a few
  comments on it before we got into the real
  details, so I think that that would be just fine.
- MR. TROMBETTA: I -- I could do that. I'd also offer one other suggestion if we might do No.

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- 2 CHAIR: Let's go ahead and do the
- 3 50,000-foot.

- 4 MR. TROMBETTA: Okay.
- So what we have before you, sorry, excuse me

  -- is essentially a request from Tampa Bay Downs

  to issue a salience waiver as provided under the

  federal Horseracing Safety Integrity Act. HISA

  provides -- there she is -- a -- Liz, do you mind
- 11 MS. STINSON: Absolutely.

jumping in?

- MR. TROMBETTA: Sure. Thank you.
- 13 CHAIR: And Ms. Stinson, we're just doing 14 sort of the 50,000-foot intro at this moment.
- We'll get into the weeds once we get into
- discussion but, kind of, just the what is this
- 17 agenda item is what we are looking for.
- MS. STINSON: Thank you. So this agenda item
- 19 addresses Tampa Bay Downs' request for an
- 20 exemption from the ban on the Lasix in
- 21 thoroughbred horseracing. January 1st of 2023,
- Lasix is going to be banned by the Horseracing
- 23 Integrity and Safety Authority and the federal law
- 24 which bans Lasix permits states to seek a
- 25 three-year exemption from the ban while the

effects of Lasix on HIS -- on racing horses is studied.

Tampa Bay Downs requests for the Commission to seek an exemption. They're requesting an exemption from the Horseracing Integrity and Safety Authority.

CHAIR: Thank you.

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And commissioners and general public, this request gave me a significant amount of pause and I'm not going to bury the lead. I am going to vote for this today, so in this discussion it will probably sound like I am resistant to do so but I am going to vote for this today and I think -- and I'm going to encourage my fellow commissioners to also vote for this today, but I want to be very clear about what it is I think we're doing and why.

This gave me pause because the question of 'should' exists in this. And once we start to ask the question about whether something is good policy, a 'should' question, it raises red flags about whether we are starting to intrude into the realm of the Florida legislature who makes those policy issue decisions. Our -- our organic statutes, our authorizing statutes, tell us that

we have the authority to exercise all executive power as it relates to gaming in Florida.

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To be sure, that executive power will include quasi-legislative power where we have to make some decisions when the legislature has told us, for instance, prohibit or allow this drug based upon the safety of the horses, then it would be incumbent upon us to figure out the safety of the horses and make that decision.

But where the legislature hasn't directed us to do so, then it is a legislative function and it's not our role. With that said, the legislature of the state of Florida has spoken on this issue. The statute allows for Salix; Lasix; florisene. The legislature has allowed for this drug within 24 hours but not within four hours. That is the policy decision that was made by the people of the state of Florida as expressed through their legislature. It is our job as an executive function to effectuate the will of the State legislature.

Not withstanding what the administrative request is from the federal government, they can't authorize us to do something that we don't have the authority to do as given to us by the

legislature. We cannot make that policy decision of should we have waiver or not. We shouldn't be making that policy decision. What we should be doing as an executive function, is communicating to the federal government our State legislature has made this decision. This is the state law and to effectuate it, it is necessary for us to seek this waiver. That's what I think we should be thinking about and what we should be doing today.

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We will hear some testimony of course, and I'm very thankful to the people who traveled all the way here to tell us about the pros and cons of being able to or not use this drug. However, I think what we are considering, as an executive function, is simply whether we are carrying out the will of the people that has been expressed by their legislature. With that, I will open it up to questions for Ms. Stinson and I expect you'll probably want to call in some experts to answer some of those questions.

VICE-CHAIR: So I -- I think I -- I -- if
we're clarifying our positions, I think where I
stand at the moment is -- is very much so
undecided on the merits of the matter. I,
specifically in my mind, I -- I kind of,

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explicitly, kept myself from making a conclusion of whether or not this should be allowed until I think we heard some testimony from -- from folks that are -- that did travel here and I'm looking forward to hearing what they have to say on the matter.

And so I don't have any immediate questions for you Ms. Stinson but I -- I do hope to learn as we go along with all the background material that has been provided which, thank you to the staff and others who have -- who have already submitted information. It has been helpful.

COMMISSIONER DRAGO: And I -- and I agree and I'd like to hear the whole presentation. I'd like to hear everything and I'd like to hear the comments from the public and certainly, Ms. Stinson, your presentation and all this information that you've provided, so, I'm -- I'm ready and willing to -- to hear both sides of the argument at this point.

MS. STINSON: Absolutely.

First, I wanted to direct the commission to 550.0251, which deals with the powers and duties of the Florida Gaming Control Commission. And under Subsection 11, it specifically says that the

commission shall supervise and regulate the
welfare of racing animals at pari-mutuel
facilities. So that is a jumping-off point for
this discussion.

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At this point I will turn to Dr. Cole who will give you an overview of what Lasix does and how it affects racing animals.

DR. COLE: A veterinary -- a veterinary pharmacologist. I run the drug testing program at the University of Florida which currently carries out the drug testing program for the Commission. I'm going to try to keep my presentation very concise and I'm not going to try to turn you into veterinarians or pharmacologists, but I do want you to have an understanding of the situation of why we're using Lasix and what's the condition about it.

So first, before we talk about Lasix, we have to talk about why we use Lasix. Basically, we are addressing an issue that is a very old issue in racehorses called exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage. The name's kind of new, the condition has been around for hundreds of years. The figure that you see is of a horse that was originally called Bartlett's Childers. This was a horse in

the 1700s, it -- it used to develop blood at its

(indiscernible) so consistently after it raced

that it's name was colloquially changed to

Bleeding Childers; so, very common condition. It

is a great grand sire of Eclipse, which was one of

the most famous racehorses in modern day.

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So take home, this isn't a new condition.

It's also important to know that it is only -- not only a condition of racehorses. It's been diagnosed in almost every breed of horse that exercises intensely and that's another important point. It is the intense activity of racing or some other athletic competition that generates this bleeding that occurs in the lungs. So horses in the Olympics doing eventing, reining horses, any horse, again, that does severe activity, intense activity might develop this condition.

So why do they do this? Because it is very unusual. As far as I'm aware no other species develops this condition at anywhere near the frequency that horses do. And it's probably a very special condition associated with how the horse has been bred and selected through the years. So what you're seeing is very -- I probably won't do -- since you're looking at that

one, so it is a very stylized version of the cardiovascular system, obviously, the lungs are missing in this horse.

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But just so we're all on the same page, deoxygenated or low-oxygen blood comes back into the heart from the venous system, it goes into the right side of the heart, it's then pumped into the lungs where it receives oxygen back into the left side of the heart where it's then pumped and distributed throughout the body. This is very similar our own system, without a doubt. This is a little bit more stylized version, same type issue though.

By convention, deoxygenated blood is going to be pronounced in blue and once it's oxygenated in red. The important part is those two lungs that are in pink on each side. When blood goes from the right side of the heart into the lungs, is where it gets oxygenated. And the problem occurs in the horse under intense exercises. The pressures that that heart generates become very, very high and the pressure in those pulmonary arteries is very, very high and it results in rupturing of those small venules and capillaries that are in the lungs.

Why horses do this is more of an evolutionary question because almost all horses do it. We've developed a very, very strong pump and unfortunately the lungs require that that tissue be very, very thin in between the blood vessels and the air so that you can have that oxygen exchange. And this just demonstrates it more from the view of the lungs. We have these little grape-like clusters, they're the alveoli, and as the blood comes out of the heart in those blue veins and it is oxygenated, the pressures are so high that some of those capillaries rupture and, as you see in that little small picture, we end up getting some blood into the lungs.

So where does Lasix come in? So Lasix is a diuretic. It is essentially a drug that causes the kidneys to produce a lot of urine and very dilute urine. So it is a way the body eliminates excess water and -- and electrolytes. It's referred to as a loop diuretic because that's the place that it works. Again, not trying to turn you into medics or -- but our kidney would look exactly the same. So this as a cross-section through the kidney and the work horse of the kidney is called the nephron and that's that inset

on the side. And that very long loop there is the loop of henle. That's where the all the magic happens.

So, normally, if you just drink a lot of water, it's -- your body, your brain, is going to tell the kidney, we've got plenty of water on board, create a dilute urine and eliminate some of that excess. If by other chance, you've been working out in the yard for several hours, you haven't been drinking in the hot summer sun, you're probably going to be dehydrated and your kidney is going to start to retain water and produce a more concentrated urine.

We use Lasix in human medicine a lot,
primarily for conditions where you retain a lot of
water, so, congestive heart failure or
hypertension. So many of you may be familiar with
people who develop hypertension. We tend to
develop it on our systemic side of the
circulation, not in the pulmonary arteries.
Occasionally people do develop pulmonary
hypertension, but they develop it more
consistently -- it's something that's always
present.

The horse's pulmonary hypertension only

develops during intense exercise. When it's at rest, it's totally normal. It's a very safe drug, relatively, and it's a very effective drug. So the only risks that we see in people who take it consistently, they may develop a low level of potassium, which is called hypokalemia, and occasionally, they can even develop actual low blood pressure.

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So what does it do in the horse that has EIPH? So let me tell you a little bit of how we use it. So on race day, again, no sooner than four hours before the race, a veterinarian would administer, generally, 250 milligrams, maybe more maybe a little less depending upon the veterinarian and how they feel the horse -- what dose they need. The horse will very quickly begin to urinate, five to ten, 15 minutes. It will produce a lot of urine and it will continue to urinate for probably up to 30 or 40 minutes intermittently. Over that time period it can lose about 30 pounds of water, maybe more maybe less, again, depending on the horse and depending on the dose.

We want to say a horse is around a thousand pounds, those -- that's about a three percent body

weight loss. So if I was going to go out and run

a short race, and I suddenly found myself three

pound -- three percent lighter, that's not

insignificant. And that's an important point

we'll come back to later.

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But studies have shown, and again, these are studies that have been conducted in research facilities, generally, on horses on the treadmill but they give that to a horse that bleeds and they do not allow the horse to replace that water, and they measure the pulmonary pressures in those horses, the pressures are lower. So we think it's probably not quite as simple but for the most part, it is this abrupt water loss that causes a decrease in the pulmonary pressures and so the horses bleed less. Horses generally won't -- even if you allow access to water, most of them won't drink a lot of water immediately after Lasix, probably because they lose both water and electrolytes and so they're body isn't telling them that they're dehydrated.

Over the course of those four hours, before the race and certainly during the race, you get a lot of fluid shifts and so the horses do recognize they're dehydrated and not to mention they lose,

generally, a lot of sweat during the exercise,

during the race, and so they come back into the

detention barn; they will drink a lot of water and

they will recognize that they're thirsty. But

it's important to know from a regulatory

standpoint, which I think we're concerned about,

is that Lasix will still be detectable in the

blood and urine of the horse post-race.

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Also important the -- generally, the urine is very concentrated. So one of the things that I've heard mostly, like, people's talk about is administering the diuretic to produce a dilute urine that will mask the presence of other drugs in the horse's system. That doesn't occur unless there's been a Lasix violation. So if it's administered four hours out and water is not allowed to be administered to the horse during that period or the horse doesn't drink, they will produce a concentrated urine and that is something that the laboratories monitor. They monitor the specific gravity or the concentration of the urine and they can measure the concentration of Lasix in the bloodstream.

So the pros and cons, and again, this is where a little bit of opinion comes in. But I try

to base my opinions very much on the facts, on the data that's presented, and the science as we know it today. And I will say Lasix as a very, very well-studied drug, probably more so than any other drug that we use in horses. There is very good evidence, and I think consensus, that it does decrease the severity of body fluid in horses that suffer this condition. It probably is most effective in horses that have mild to moderate bleeding. It doesn't prevent it and if you have a horse that has severe bleeding, it probably is still going to bleed.

It's also currently a level playing field, if you will. So currently, if a trainer/veterinarian feel like this horse would benefit from the use of Lasix, given some issues around house rules, etc., in the state of Florida as far as our regulations are concerned, it's not difficult for them to get the horse to be very able to race on Lasix. It must be controlled and it must be administered in the manner that we described.

A little bit out of my wheelhouse but I'll mention it just because others will and wanted to be complete, is that for the last so many years that the thoroughbred breeding industry has been

1	developed in a controlled Lasix environment. So
2	horses have been allowed to be administered Lasix.
3	If a stallion particularly benefitted from that
4	administration, that's probably not something
5	that's been factored into his breeding potential.
6	That's in contrast to Europe where they don't use
7	Lasix. So if a horse his performance suffers
8	significantly from bleeding, that's probably going
9	to be apparent and he probably won't be selected
10	as highly as a stud. Again, I'm sure other people
11	will speak more highly to that.

One issue is, it's also the devil we know.

So we know horses have this condition, we know how to regulate it, we understand the pros and cons, and since we know that most horses, to some degree suffer from this, if we eliminate Lasix, what comes next?

We know people already understand how can I get my horse to bleed less? What other drugs to they go to? Do you have the ability on the backside and in the laboratories to control those next steps acutely? What are the cons to using Lasix?

Well, bit controversial, but it is a performance-enhancing drug, in my opinion. So

other studies have shown in horses that bleed very
minimally, if you administer Lasix, and again,
don't replace that water loss, they will have an
improved athletic performance. Probably directly
related to losing that weight. But, again, a
little bit of a level playing field if we allow
all the horses to use it.

Are there animal welfare considerations?

Possibly. It does produce dehydration, that's without a doubt. It's an acute dehydration. It's replaced within hours, we don't see a lot of adverse events associated with administration.

Now that's not to say that it isn't a stress on the horse. Racing alone, intense exercise, is a stress on the horse and then is an added metabolic stress. We're making them drop weight, we're making them lose electrolytes. So I don't want to minimize but, certainly, it appears that many, many horses who are administered Lasix recover just fine afterwards.

Should we be allowing horses to race with moderate to severe EIPH? We are one of the other -- only countries in the world that allow that.

We certainly -- other countries certainly have horses that bleed, but I think they feel it's a

selection pressure that if the horses bleed significantly enough, maybe they need to find a different career path. To me, which I'm sure you guys understand, it's a -- it's a bit of a public perception.

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So one could look at it and say, gosh, 90 some-odd percent of horses that race have to have a medication on race day in order to go out there and compete. On the other hand, you could say, there's a condition that is very, very common in almost all racehorses and now we have a mechanism that we can ameliorate some of those negative consequences and allow the horse to compete to their full potential.

So I'm happy to take questions and I also provided, which I'm sure you all pulled down and read, some recommended readings. There's a plethora of information out there. I just really provided these; these are a lot of the ones I based some of my opinions on. But there is a lot of data out there in order for you to form these opinions.

CHAIR: Thank you, Dr. Cole.

Commissioners, questions? Commissioner

Brown? Okay.

1	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you so much. And
2	thank you for your presentation and and the
3	work that you are doing for the Gaming Commission
4	and the industry as well.
5	So, just to understand, I'm familiar with
6	Lasix in humans, having family members that have
7	been on it. But horses, so they bleed less with
8	the Lasix? Does that mean that they, regardless
9	of administering the Lasix, they will be bleeding
10	during racing.

DR. COLE: Yes. I mean we think -- some horses it's very mild. You actually have to put an endoscope down and you may see this mild-to-moderate presence of blood. Whether or not those horses will not bleed at all, we don't know. But I would say it does not prevent bleeding, it makes it less severe.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Does the condition cause permanent damage or lessen the -- the life of the horse?

DR. COLE: Certainly horses that suffer from severe EIPH, I mean, some of them will rupture and die. So it can cause lethality, without a doubt. That's rare.

Most horses bleed mild-to-moderate extent and

1	go on to have very happy, healthy lives. That's
2	not a significant cause of euthanasia, I would
3	say, in the average racehorse.
4	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Before a horse enters a
5	race in Florida, do you have a report of their
6	history of this condition?
7	DR. COLE: Generally, they have to apply to
8	be on, so one would know if this horse was on the
9	bleeder list in another state.
10	COMMISSIONER BROWN: How many, percentage
11	wise, just a rough estimate, how many horses right
12	now, to your knowledge, rely on Lasix?
13	DR. COLE: So someone may be give better, but
14	my my impression and my understanding is it's
15	more than 90 percent of the horses, if they're
16	allowed to compete, we'll administer Lasix.
17	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Do you know how many
18	states, and maybe others in the industry any, but
19	how many other states or if the majority are
20	relying on Lasix to compete.
21	DR. COLE: Oh, currently?
22	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Yeah.
23	DR. COLE: Currently, Lasix is permitted in
24	every state and there are currently some tracks

that limit use of Lasix in certain races under

1	house rules. But I'm not aware of any state,
2	that's not my area of expertise, that has simply
3	eliminated the use of Lasix at this point in time.
4	COMMISSIONER BROWN: What are the other
5	countries using? You said that the United States
6	is the only one that permits it.
7	DR. COLE: There are no publications
8	demonstrating the efficacy of any other drug to
9	the reduce the severity of this. I'm pretty
10	comfortable that that's true. Other state
11	other countries may use other approaches.
12	Maybe they withhold water for a day in order
13	to produce that same level of dehydration. There
14	may be other substances they try but there's
15	nothing in the literature that supports the use of
16	any or drug as effective against EIPH.
17	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you so much.
18	CHAIR: Commissioner D'Aquila?
19	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Dr. Cole, thank you
20	for a brilliant presentation. I haven't enjoyed
21	biology this much since college.
22	Stakes races, my understanding is, currently
23	do not allow Lasix.
24	DR. COLE: Correct.

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COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Is -- is that true?

1 DR. COLE: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Have there been a noticeable increase in horse injuries in stakes races as -- in -- and, you know, I understand this thought necessarily your area of expertise, but --

DR. COLE: I -- I have -- that has not been brought to my attention nor anyone said we've had more horses suffering from epistaxis or overt bleeding through the nose since we eliminated that.

COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Okay. Have there been any horses that have -- had negative effects from taking Lasix that caused anything to their detriment health-wise or ended their racing?

DR. COLE: Noth -- nothing that is proved, but I think we do certainly recognize that this particularly, maybe, in South Florida, in the summer, it's an added stress for the heat. And it certainly can produce some electrolyte abnormalities in these horses so does it contribute to heat stroke sudden death. Nothing's ever been shown but that's the -- that's the only mechanism that I could say it's possible to.

You know, most of horses they come out of these races, they are tired and you can tell that

- for the next 24-72 hours. But the horsemen know 1 2 that as well so these horses are given that time off and -- and basically given time to recover 3 from the race. How much is from the race and how 4 much from the Lasix? Very hard to parse. 5 COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Is the three percent 6 7 of body weight, is that an average? Are there situations where certain horses, due to breed or 8 9 age may have an extreme weight loss that could 10 make -- raise the risk? Or is that, you know, is
- 12 Let me ask the question a different way,
  13 somewhat --

it -- is the standard deviation?

- DR. COLE: Yeah, it probably can be much larger. That's an average and I think part of the difficulty we have is most of that comes from research horses where we try to control as much as we can so we also give 250 milligrams or milligram per kilo dosing, but most are going to give the 250-milligram dose. If it's a small horse, 700-800 --

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- 22 COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Right.
- DR. COLE: -- pounds, the effect is much larger.
- So you give that or maybe the larger dose of

1	500 milligrams, certainly you're going to have a
2	much larger effect. But I will say most
3	veterinarians, there there's an endpoint of
4	diminishing returns. So if you push them to that
5	end, they certainly won't race well and that's
6	typically not what the veterinarian or trainer are
7	trying to accomplish.
8	COMMISSIONER D'AOUILA: My last question.

COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: My last question.

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The Lasix that we're using for the thoroughbreds, is it the same Lasix we're using in humans.

DR. COLE: Yes, in terms of, yeah, there is no approved product. It is the human and Lasix --I think it -- there's also a -- Salix is another name and that -- but it's the intravenous formulation. There're oral formulations approved for use in humans that we could also but -- but generally don't. It's -- it's always an IV administration.

COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: If I may ask one Are there currently any products, either in final test phase, or I should say drugs, or -that are out there that are positioning themselves as an alternative to Lasix that might be contributing to this attention and so forth?

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DR. COLE: Not that I'm aware of but the drug
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          companies can hold those pretty -- cards tight to
          the chest.
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               COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Right.
               DR. COLE: I will say there's been a number
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          of drugs that have been developed and not been
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          successful in proving efficacy but another company
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          -- a number of companies have tried to address it.
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          I think part of the limitation is, really, they
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          need to push it out to at least to 24 hours to be
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          successful; 48 being ideal, in trying to get a
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          drug that's effective and lasts that long has --
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          has been challenging.
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               COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Thank you very much.
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               CHAIR: Commissioner Drago?
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               COMMISSIONER DRAGO:
                                     Thank you.
               Doctor, I have -- I'm kind of curious about a
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          couple of things and you might -- I might have
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          missed it in the presentation because I really
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          liked looking at all the diagrams of everything,
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          so --
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               DR. COLE: Good.
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               COMMISSIONER DRAGO: -- I might have missed
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25 If it -- does the bleeding condition occur

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it.

naturally in nature? In other words, a horse that is not performing at this level, like in racing, could a horse run himself so hard that he -- he, in -- just in nature that he -- that he bleeds? DR. COLE: So, I'm unaware of any studies that have been done on mustangs, which would be the equivalent, but it is probably less likely given that they've been more selected for being short, squat, and still fast. But I think it's less likely, but it would not surprise me if it still occurred to a mild extent.

But short of the -- the wild horse, any of the other populations -- the only horses that I've -- we've -- we've consistently -- don't bleed very much are the ones that don't work very hard. So the ones that really are like, yeah, no we're fine.

COMMISSIONER DRAGO: So my giddy-up horse that I have and that I ride, I've never seen him bleed from the nose so it probably -- I'm not probably pushing him.

DR. COLE: No, I know -- there -- yeah, right. The trail riding even at the level that -- that I ride, I'm sure my guy isn't -- isn't pushing it to the max.

COMMISSIONER DRAGO: And just one other question. When it's recognized that a racehorse needs Lasix, that is bleeding -- he bleeds from the lungs, is that recognized when they're younger in training and then, if so, do they start getting the Lasix young, like, through their lifetime?

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Do they have to be conditioned to this or are they just give it to them when they're going to go out and race?

DR. COLE: So there's probably others better qualified, but it -- it generally is -- and again with some areas we have house rules against two-year-olds now racing on it, but most trainers would probably wait to a certain point before they start them on it. Three-year-old year would be more common than two and -- but I think it's once they start on it, most horses continue to race on it.

There are a few horses that you put them on it and they don't race well, and so there's always the horses that don't race. So I think the trainers are pretty savvy to say, you know, did my horse or I feel like it improved when he raced on Lasix versus not? But, again, the majority of them do administer Lasix.

COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Thank you, Doctor.

2 CHAIR: Mr. Vice Chair?

VICE CHAIR: Just sort of off Commissioner

Drago's question. How -- how exactly or roughly,

how prevalent is the use of this drug in horses in

-- outside of the racing industry?

So in work horses or would you find this on a -- on a farm that utilizes horses to some capacity or is it -- is it relatively unlikely?

DR. COLE: It would be unlikely. In most of the very intense competitions like FEI, which is the Olympics, it would not be permitted. And farm horses or draft horses or horses in other competitions, if they surmise that it happened, and it was a permitted medication, I'm sure they would use that. It's more a question of whether or not the other regulatory agencies allow it to be used.

VICE CHAIR: And then just to, and this may be outside of your area of expertise, just it sounds like in -- in Europe, for example, where this drug is -- is not permitted, it sounds like there -- there may be other -- other techniques being used to -- to counter act this versus the Europe breeders maybe trying to select against --

- 1 DR. COLE: I would say both. 2. VICE CHAIR: -- this? Both? DR. COLE: I would say both. I would say 3 4 certainly there's a less tolerance that if the horse bleeds and it's severely impacts or 5 significantly impacts the horse's performance, he 6 probably ends getting another job quicker than a 7 horse in the United States. 8 9 VICE CHAIR: Okay. Thank you. 10 CHAIR: I think my question is probably for 11 Ms. Stinson. 12 Ms. Stinson, without our request of a waiver, 13 the federal government, if I'm correct, will prohibit the use of Lasix within 48 hours, 14 correct? Which is effectively just prohibiting 15 16 it's use with racing? MS. STINSON: Yes. 17 So just to give a little bit of -- of 18 context. The exemption would be for the next 19 20 three years --21 CHAIR: Mmm-hmm. 22 MS. STINSON: -- while the Horseracing
- 23 Integrity and Safety Authority studies the effect
  24 of Lasix in racehorses.
- 25 CHAIR: And -- and the current Florida

1	Statutes on that subject, I think, is 550.2415,	32
2	Paragraph 8?	

So if we do request this, then the status quo we would be preserving, and correct me if I'm wrong, would be furosemide is the only medication that may be administered within 24 hours before the officially scheduled post time of a race but it may not be administrated within four hours before the officially scheduled post time of a That's is the present law?

MS. STINSON: Yes.

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So that is the present law for horses that are on the bleeder list. There was a legislative push, actually, in I believe 2014 or 2015 that specifically added that statute that you just read and allowed horses that are on a bleeders list, they are actually required to have Lasix in their system, per Florida law, when they race.

CHAIR: So in 2014 or 2015, the legislature considered this issue and they spoke on it?

MS. STINSON: Yes.

22 CHAIR: Okay. Commissioner Brown?

23 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

> Ms. Stinson, during the three-year study, how are the states going to be involved with the

1	findings that come of it? And then, do because
2	with it may vary from state to state, and then
3	who, ultimately, will make the final
4	determination? HISA or the states based on the
5	evidence in each state?
6	MS. STINSON: Sure.
7	It is an independent study done, conducted by
8	HISA and they will be the ones evaluating the

HISA and they will be the ones evaluating the results of the study and if the study -- if they find that the study is -- indicates that Lasix is a drug that can be used, they are authorized by statute to then go and change the federal rules regarding Lasix in horse races.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Will -- will the state, each state including Florida, will -- will we be able to have access to the studies?

MS. STINSON: I believe we will have access to the studies but I am not sure on that question a hundred percent. But I do know that the racing authority is required to conduct this study per statute.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: And if the state legislature determines that Lasix is permissible, can they, during this three-year period take action on their own?

MS. STINSON: So the -- on the application, the request for exemption, the race -- the state racing commission has to say what level they are going to be setting their Lasix requirement at.

And we would be able to go back to our 2014-2015 rule that we have in place now and if we wanted to change that, I believe we would be able to change it. We just couldn't change any lower than what was in effect December or September 1st of 2020.

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CHAIR: Commissioner D'Aquila, go ahead.

With that, I think I'm going to move into public comment. Give us a little bit more information before we open it up to debate. Just going to go in the order that I have with the cards. I have Dr. Diane ben -- I'm sorry, Dionne Benson.

DR. BENSON: Good morning, commissioners. My name is Dr. Dionne Benson. I'm the chief veterinary officer for the Stronach Group who owns, among other properties, Gulfstream Park. We're actually in support of this.

It may come as a little bit of a surprise to the commission because we already have a restriction on stakes races and two-year-old races. And to be clear, I believe that the way

1	that the statute or the federal law works, is that
2	January 1, 2023, even if you request the
3	exemption, you can have no Lasix in two-year-old
4	races or stakes races. Anything that has the word
5	'stake' in it or 'two-year-old,' it will be
6	prohibited by federal law.

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I'm formally a lawyer, but I'm not, you know,
I'm not going to tell you guys how the interaction
of Florida and state law and federal law works.

I'll let you -- you have that discussion with HISA
and the regulatory authority. But, we believe and
what we have seen in the last few years is,
actually, you know, I believe one of the
commissioners asked about number of fatalities,
have we seen an increase?

This year to date, we have seen two fatalities associated with sudden death. Those aren't necessarily associated with bleeding. And that is with -- and neither, to my recollection neither of them are in -- were in a two-year-old race or a stakes race. But what we believe is it's very important to allow this time for not only HISA and the regulatory authorities to figure how to best proceed if Lasix is going to leave or if Lasix should stay, but also to allow the

horsemen to adjust.

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There is a breeding component, potentially, to this. Dr. Cole mentioned a famous horse who -- who, basically, started all this. And there was another one, Northern Dancer, who was known to be a bleeder and if you look at the pedigree of most horses racing today, they have Northern Dancer in them.

So there is going to -- it is going to take some time for us to see how these two-year-olds and stakes horses do across the country. See which ones, potentially, have less likelihood to bleed and allow us to potentially shift the breeding towards those horses because they will ultimately be more hardy and have longer careers and have more successful careers without Lasix.

So I think there is some benefit to taking this pause and this time and this opportunity to study not only Lasix as an issue but the horses. Like I said we've had some -- some very good success in southern Florida. California has been prohibiting two-year-old and stakes races for almost three years now. And Maryland has also prohibited in their two-year-olds and stakes races. Ultimately, I think, if Lasix goes away,

we will figure out how to safely and successfully

2 race as they have in other countries.

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You know, I -- I have a very good friend who says around the globe we have figured out how to safely and successfully race with or without

Lasix. The point is we're -- we're behind the times. If we're going to do without Lasix because for 50 years we have been doing it with Lasix and we have a generation of trainers who have never trained without Lasix, it will still be allowed in training. It is used in training in Europe. That just shows you how beneficial it is in -- and the country.

And I believe the other question that was asked by the commissioners is where in the world is it used elsewhere? It is allowed in non-group and that's their graded stakes races in many sub South American countries. So they're just trying, again, keep it out of the breeding stocks and so this would be a very similar regulation to what they use there.

I'm happy to answer any questions you have.

I -- before this I was executive director of the racing medication consortium which helps set the medication rules. So I'm very familiar with this

1 issue.

2 CHAIR: Commissioners, for any of public 3 speakers, I'll leave the floor open for questions, 4 so just speak up as -- as they occur to you.

COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: What was the -- first thank you for your presentation, Doctor; brilliant.

What was the reasoning for preventing the two-year-olds from receiving the drug?

And I might add -- expand that question to the stakes. Was it just a matter of competitiveness in the stakes race?

DR. BENSON: Yeah, I think our perception is it -- it -- it really becomes a public perception issue for the two-year-olds. And we wanted to see what the two-year-olds would do without Lasix. As a part of that, you know, to see which -- which horses didn't bleed; how much they bled.

And as a part of that we did do an extensive study in conjunction with the Florida horsemen as well as several groups around the country where we sampled of number of two-year-olds that were both on Lasix in racing and off Lasix in racing. And we sampled a number of stakes horses that were on Lasix in racing and off Lasix in racing and that

study was done by a Professor Warwick Bayly, who's out of Washington State and has done a lot of the research in this area.

That race research was recently concluded and we are expecting, I think, five or six different papers that will come out. And that will be available publicly. And it will also -- that will help us kind of guide what we are going to do. But what we've -- some of the things that they've found are really very interesting.

I mean, for example, horses that bled -- the way that bleeding in horses work is -- it's on a scale, zero to five. Zero is nothing, five is frank epistaxis, blood coming out of the nose.

Most horses don't have a five. We don't see very many of those.

But, what they found and which was surprising, is a horse might have a one -- level one day, a three the next time they race and then go back down to a one. We always assumed it was a very progressive disease that once it happened it was only going to get worse. But the horses that we followed through a year were -- were very -- highly variable. And that kind of information you can't get if you're -- if you don't actually take

- 1 a step to prohibit Lasix. And by doing that in
- the two-year-olds we were really able to tie it
- 3 back and -- and control a lot of the breeding
- 4 information, so.
- 5 COMMISSIONER BROWN: By the way, superwoman.
- 6 Doctor and lawyer; that's pretty impressive.
- 7 DR. BENSON: Thank you, thank you.
- 8 COMMISSIONER BROWN: You found a much better
- 9 path than --
- DR. BENSON: Yes, yes.
- 11 COMMISSIONER BROWN: -- than --
- 12 DR. BENSON: And I'm halfway through a
- masters in animal welfare, so.
- 14 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Oh, my-goodness, you
- just -- well, very impressive.
- DR. BENSON: I like school.
- 17 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Something that you said
- 18 struck me was that Europe uses Lasix in training
- 19 and in Florida, you-all use Lasix in training as
- 20 well. So even if the exemption is -- is not
- 21 stopped, you would still continue using Lasix in
- 22 training?
- DR. BENSON: Yes.
- 24 They could -- can still continue using Lasix
- 25 in training. And -- it just wouldn't give the

- 41 horsemen the opportunity to change how they're --1 2 they're preparing for a race. Because you prepare for a race much differently. And I think the 3 4 other thing I'm sure there are people who can better speak to this, it would put Florida at a 5 huge economic disadvantage. 6 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Oh, I would like -- I 7 would be interested in hearing a little bit more 8 9 about that. DR. BENSON: Yeah, well, I mean if you -- I 10 11 don't know of another state and I've -- I've 12 pulled several. Pennsylvania is applying for it, 13 Kentucky is applying for it. Minnesota is applying for it. I believe Maryland and 14 California will likely apply for it. I'm -- I 15 16 can't imagine that Arkansas won't apply for it so 17 we will see a lot of our horses go to places where
- 20 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Absolutely. Thank you.
  21 I appreciate that.

they can race on Lasix because they know how to do

- 22 CHAIR: Thank you, Doctor.
- DR. BENSON: Thank you.

that.

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24 CHAIR: To everybody who puts in a speaker 25 card, let me apologize in advance if I don't

- 1 pronounce your name, correctly and feel free to
- 2 correct me. I take no insult.
- 3 Mr. Mike Denny?
- 4 MR. DENNY: I'm here to -- for the Tampa Bay
- 5 horsemen and Lasix would really be a needed issue.
- And as far as I've been training horses, I believe
- 7 that you just try to control it and when you don't
- 8 have Lasix, you're going to end up getting worse.
- 9 It's like a sore that just keeps getting bigger.
- 10 CHAIR: Commissioners?
- 11 Thank you, Mr. Denny, I appreciate it.
- MR. DENNY: Okay.
- 13 CHAIR: Oh, of course.
- 14 COMMISSIONER DRAGO: So -- so without the
- Lasix, then, what would you do? If you can't use
- 16 Lasix, then what would you do? What's the next
- 17 step.
- 18 MR. DENNY: You try the best you can with
- 19 medication earlier but, you know, most likely you
- just have to get rid of the horse.
- 21 COMMISSIONER DRAGO: Right. Okay.
- 22 MR. DENNY: And I believe when you get into
- older horses, you could lose 50 percent of the
- 24 population in the -- in that amount of time.
- 25 COMMISSIONER DRAGO: Oh, okay.

MR. DENNY: And I think, maybe, in Europe,

I'm not positive, but they don't train in big

cities like us. We're in the pollution zone where

they're out on a farm, out if the open the horses

easier than they do in the confined area in the

major cities that horses race in.

COMMISSIONER DRAGO: Thank you very much.

MR. DENNY: Thank you.

CHAIR: Mr. Andy Belfiore?

I apologize.

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11 MS. BELFIORE: That's okay. It's a common mistake.

Hi, I'm Andy Belfiore, I'm the executive director of the Florida Thoroughbred Horsemen's Association and we represent the 6,000 owners and trainers who race at Gulfstream Park in South Florida. And it's our job to protect the interest of the horsemen but it's also very much our job to protect the welfare of the -- and safety of the horses themselves. And to that end, you know, we -- we work side-by-side with regulators and with the race tracks to develop protocols that are going to increase safety for the horses.

You know, over the years we have better technology for diagnosing injuries, we have

increased veterinary scrutiny to make sure the horses are well cared for, race track maintenance has really improved so that we know the safety of the surface is really best for the horse, and the medication regulations have increased and we have stricter regulations particularly on medications.

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And if you compare racing medication regulations to other sports, you'll see that it's much stricter in horseracing that it would be in the Olympics or in pro or even college sports.

Those athletes, they can use pain killers, they can use muscle relaxers, anti-inflammatories, really right up to game day. But in horse racing, everything except Lasix is strictly prohibited within 24 hours of a race. And most medications you have to push them much further out than that.

But we allow Lasix as, you know, Dr. Cole and Dr. Benson both said, because we know that horses do have this condition. It's very prevalent.

Studies have shown that, you know, the -- the study we did in Florida looked at 296 horses who raced without Lasix in stakes races. And of those -- that group, 62 percent, 184 horses, had some level of bleeding. And 14 percent, so 42 horses, had the higher level of bleeding. Not necessarily

bleeding out of the nose, but, you know, a level three or a level four. But we also know that Lasix is pretty effective in preventing or at least, mitigating bleeding.

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In New York, for instance, Lasix wasn't permitted until 1995. In most states, it started in the 70s. But in New York it was 1995 and they had kept very strict records on epistaxis, bleeding from the nose, prior to allowing Lasix and then after it was legalized in '95. And they found in the year following the legalization of Lasix, the evidence and incidents of epistaxis, the bleeding from the nose, dropped 80 percent and it stayed down. So the evidence in favor of -- of using Lasix was there and they've used it ever since.

So we, you know, we feel that this study is going to be conducted and they're going to look into Lasix and they're going to look into alternative therapies to see if there is something we can use otherwise, but in the meantime, we know Lasix is effective, we know it helps the horses, and so that's why the Florida Horsemen's Association is very strongly in support of an exemption so that we can continue to treat our

1	horses with the best care we can while this study
2	is conducted until we get the results. Thank you
3	very much.
4	CHAIR: Thank you. Dr. Orlando Paraliticci.
5	Tell me I got that one right?

DR. PARALITICCI: Dr. Paraliticci; you did.

CHAIR: All right.

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DR. PARALITICCI: So good morning, my name is Dr. Orlando Paraliticci. I'm a private practitioner in Tampa Bay Downs with -- I work for Mike Denny also. So he asked me to come to answer any question or talk to you guys about side of it which is the private side. We don't do the regulatory veterinary which is the one that delivered the Lasix to the horses on race days. We do the pre-ones for training which you were showed is milder and definitely it -- I recommend continuing the use because my example would be of these two-year-olds that have -- haven't been having the Lasix we go and endoscope them after races and in my part of the -- of my practice, I would have to say, like, 70 or 75 of them have some kind of trace of blood.

Which puts me to think if we try and do the soundness through the animal, which is what we're

looking for, we're already starting a young career 1 2 already with inflame problems. So if we can keep them from doing this, my example to the trainers 3 is usually if you have a scab and you keep messing 4 with it, you're going to keep bleeding it. If you leave it alone and if you put it in some kind of treatment, it would heal and you can continue and we could decrease the amount of the dosage of the Lasix which would help, even still having it but 10 it would help in the own way. That's kind of what 11 I wanted to say.

Any questions?

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CHAIR: Thank you, Doctor.

DR. PARALITICCI: Thank you.

CHAIR: And Commissioners, that is all of our public speakers. I am going to open it up for debate and then as a matter of procedure, on the question of should we move forward on requesting the exemption, I'll take a roll-call vote and depending on the outcome of that roll-call vote, we can do a motion to effectuate it.

Commissioner Brown?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. I -- I think the evidence is more than compelling that Lasix mitigates the effects of bleeding. It's clear

1	it's being conducted in practice, in training, not
2	just in the States but also in Europe. I think
3	I'm I would be very much in support of the
4	exemption and study during the three years.
5	CHAIR: Commissioners?
6	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: I concur with
7	Commissioner Brown.
8	CHAIR: Any further debate?
9	VICE CHAIR: I concur with Commissioner Brown
10	and Commissioner D'Aquila and and on the legal
11	reasoning, at least legal argument, I concur with
12	the chair as to as to where Florida Florida
13	should be postured.
14	I do have concerns long-term in in having
15	discussions with where HISA and HISA or HISA,
16	whatever the I've heard both, and other ways to
17	pronounce the name of the organization. But I do
18	have concerns about where about their process
19	for how this winds up when this three-year period
20	ends up.
21	I think it's something that the commission
22	should should monitor closely or with the

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of -- of this medication that it -- it is not

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industry and others to make sure that if there is

some sort of change with the usage and allowance

something that winds up harming the horses as well
as the industry.

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So I think that the -- that the commission should -- should be as active as possible, this would be my preference in monitoring the on going use of this which seems consistent with -- with the view of Florida legislature and I think, based on what I'm hearing today, the sentiment of all the commissioners.

So, with that I -- I have nothing further.

COMMISSIONER DRAGO: I -- I, too, am in support of the exemption. I think that there's definitely a need for more definite research in this area and determine if there are other options to the Lasix or not. It seems to be working but there may some or things when we can have some more time to -- to look at it I think is important.

So I'm in favor of the exemption.

CHAIR: And I will only clarify again, that I don't think it's our role as a commission to make the normative decision of whether we should or should not. I simply think that it is our role to effectuate the will as expressed through the state legislature and that if we don't ask for the

1	exemption, and we allow the federal government to
2	preempt the state legislature, that we would be
3	abdicating our duty to effectuate Florida law.
4	And with that, I'll I'll take a vote on
5	the question of whether we should seek the waiver.
6	Commissioner D'Aquila?
7	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Yes.
8	CHAIR: Commissioner Drago?
9	COMMISSIONER DRAGO: Yes.
10	CHAIR: Commissioner Brown?
11	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Yes.
12	CHAIR: Mr. Vice-chair?
13	VICE-CHAIR: Yes.
14	CHAIR: Show it unanimous.
15	And can we have a motion to direct staff to
16	prepare the request for the waiver and communicate
17	to the federal government?
18	VICE CHAIR: So moved.
19	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second.
20	CHAIR: Any opposition?
21	Show the motion carries. Thank you.
22	All right. Item No. 1.
23	And so let us move on now to agenda Item No.
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MR. TROMBETTA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. And if

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2. Mr. Trombetta?

1	I may, there's if you'll entertain me, I think 51
2	we just have one one more item on Agenda 1.
3	Just to kind of clarify the the motion
4	that you-all just passed.
5	There's a form that we will have to fill out
6	to effectuate the motion. And on the form one of
7	the questions involves, the question says, it's
8	question No. 6: Please submit here with your
9	commission's proposed limitations of the use of
10	furosemide that would apply to your state under
11	the anti-doping and medication control program
12	during the exemption period.
13	If I may, and if you'll entertain me, would
14	we
15	CHAIR: Commissioners, my understanding and
16	and forgive me if I felt that it was implicit,
17	but my understanding is that that section would be
18	filled out to reflect status quo, the current
19	statutes, and roles we have in place.
20	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Yes.
21	MR. TROMBETTA: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
22	CHAIR: Thank you.
23	Item No. 2?
24	MR. TROMBETTA: Item No. 2 is the discussion

of the breeders awards plan submitted by the

1	Florida Thoroughbred Breeders and Owners	52
2	Association. I think we have staff here that is	
3	ready to present this if you desire.	

4 CHAIR: Who is talking with us today?
5 MR. TROMBETTA: Ms. Kim Ferree.

CHAIR: And I will let everybody know I do not have any speakers cards on this agenda item.

If anybody was inclined to speak when we get to public comment, you probably want to let me know.

MS. FERREE: Good morning, commissioners.

CHAIR: Good morning.

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MS. FERREE: I know you have got a lot on your agenda today so I'm going to try to be as quick as I can be. The first page, 102, is just the summary for presentation that gives a little background discussion on the law and -- and the analysis and the recommendation. And then pages 103 through 141 is the actual submitted plan from the Florida Thoroughbred Breeders and Owners Association. And then pages 142 through 144 is a worksheet that we've developed over the years to review the plan and provide an objective analysis of the filed plan, determine the plan's annual compliance with statutory required compliance elements, provide a fair and impartial

determination of the plan's approval or rejection based upon compliance measures, and document the annual plan document compliance criteria as assessed. So it refers to what pages the criteria was found.

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This is the first of the beginning of a process. They filed an annual plan that's required by the statute every year. And throughout the year then the permit holders that hold the thoroughbred races will submit to the association the awards and the placement of the horses and transmit the money to the breeders' association who in turn verify the eligibility of the horses and pay out the payments.

We randomly pick those audits for audit and we verify the expenditures all the way back to the bank records. We verify the expenditures as well as the ten percent administrative fee that's allowed by law in their audited financial statements and we also verify the horse records independently as well. So the plan appears to be in compliance with the requirements and we would recommend that the plan be approved by the commission.

25 CHAIR: And so the staff recommendation for

1	approval, was that recommendation made over the
2	objections of any party?
3	Did anyone did anyone oppose this
4	proposal?
5	MS. FERREE: No, I have not been informed of
6	any objections.
7	CHAIR: Commissioners? Questions? Any
8	debate? I see a question.
9	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: The only question I
10	had was the expenditures, the trend lines are
11	clearly exceeding the revenue. Could you explain
12	that?
13	I and I'm specifying I'm speaking
14	specifically with regard to projections on
15	revenues.
16	MS. FERREE: In in the past when we've had
17	the trend line going down, they were they were
18	affected be the pandemic and they had to reassess
19	the plan one year that was riskier for us so we
20	went ahead and put that in the audit plan and
21	performed the audits to verify that. I think
22	that's probably better addressed by a
23	representative of the Breeders' Association.
24	When we do ask them to validate those
25	numbers, they send up the support and some of

1	those trend lines, I think, really are just
2	looking at the net assets, not really expenditure
3	line, per se. I'd have to look at the financials
4	to
5	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: And there was a
6	reference to the tri-party stakes program?
7	MS. FERREE: Right. That's that's an
8	agreement between the breeders' association and
9	their other contractors where they get in
10	agreements with with them
11	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Okay.
12	MS. FERREE: to pay the breeders' awards.
13	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Okay. Thank you.
14	MS. FERREE: I didn't I wish I had more
15	information on that for you.
16	CHAIR: Let the record reflect that when the
17	CPA on the commission asks a question, the three
18	lawyers look at each other with sort of glazed
19	look in their eyes.
20	All right. Commissioners, any further
21	question or debate?
22	Seeing none, do I have a motion?
23	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Chairman, with the very
24	thorough industry promotion plan that is presented
25	before us to do, I move to approve the FTBOA 2023

an.

- 2 CHAIR: Do I have a second?
- 3 VICE CHAIR: Second.
- 4 CHAIR: Okay. Any opposition?
- 5 Show that motion carries, thank you.
- 6 We are to Item No. 3, discussion of a renewal
- 7 application for Gulfstream.
- 8 MR. DILMORE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm
- 9 ready for No. 3.
- 10 CHAIR: I have Mr. Joe Dilmore, the director
- of the Division of Pari-Mutuel Wagering to
- 12 present.
- MR. DILMORE: Good morning.
- 14 Before you, on this item, you have a renewal
- for a slot machine license for Gulfstream Park,
- staff and house, this has gone through all the
- 17 necessary requirements for the renewal and
- 18 reviewed the application, the internal control
- 19 submissions, and received the necessary payments.
- 20 And based on that, the staff has recommended for
- 21 the commission approve the slot machine renewal
- 22 license for Gulfstream Park for effective
- October 10th, I believe for the subsequent
- 24 364 days.
- 25 CHAIR: And Joe, is there any reason,

grounded in health, safety, or welfare that we 1 2 would not approve it? MR. DILMORE: Not to my knowledge, no, sir, 3 4 no. 5 CHAIR: Thank you. Commissioners, any question or debate? 6 Seeing none, do I have a motion? 7 COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: I'll make a motion. 8 9 CHAIR: And a second? COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second. 10 11 CHAIR: Any opposition? 12 Show that motion carries. 13 Thank you, Mr. Dilmore. 14 Okay. Back to the agenda. We are to Item No. 4 is a discussion of amended application for 15 16 card room license. I believe we have two. 17 MR. DILMORE: And if I -- if you prefer, I 18 can do these just together. It's simply two permit holders who have amended their current card 19 room license to add additional tables. Their 2.0 21 previous card room application had already been 22 approved and reviewed. 23 These are simply, pretty much, notifying us

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of the addition to tables where we can have them

on our record, have them on the license, and then

	58
1	pay the additional table fees and then we go out
2	to make sure that they're in compliance before
3	they're in operation, so, and with that staff has
4	recommended that the two amended card room license
5	for the two permit holders in question be
6	approved.
7	CHAIR: Same baseline question for me: is
8	there any issue grounded in health, safety, and
9	welfare to the people of Florida that would
10	counsel us not to vote for this?
11	MR. DILMORE: No, sir.
12	CHAIR: Okay. Commissioners, any questions?
13	Debate?
14	Do I have a motion?
15	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: So moved.
16	CHAIR: And a second?
17	COMMISSIONER DRAGO: Second.
18	CHAIR: Any opposition?
19	Show that motion carries for items 4.1 and
20	4.2.
21	Item No. 5 is a discussion of amended
22	application for pari-mutuel operating license
23	Gulfstream Park Racing and Casino.
24	MR. TROMBETTA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We

have Tracy Swain here to present the next two

- 1 items, I believe.
- 2 Ms. Swain, if you can come up, please?
- 3 MS. SWAIN: Good morning. I'm Tracy Swain --
- 4 CHAIR: Good morning.
- 5 MS. SWAIN: How are you?
- 6 This -- there are two actual tax credits
- 7 transfers, one is Melbourne --
- 8 CHAIR: I think we might be jumping ahead to
- 9 Item No. 6. We're still on Item No. 5.
- 10 MR. DILMORE: I apologize.
- 11 Yeah, so Item No. 6 by Gulfstream Park, it's
- 12 to amend their racing calendar for racing dates.
- 13 They have submitted their application to amend the
- 14 racing dates on their current license which has
- 15 already been approved and this was, essentially I
- think, dropping five performances and adding six
- for a net gain of one. They're still -- met the
- other requirements of this is -- would be
- 19 considered a minor adjustment by rule and
- 20 otherwise all other conditions have been met and
- 21 the staff's recommendation is to approve the date
- 22 exchange for Gulfstream pari-mutuel dates
- 23 operating license.
- 24 CHAIR: The statute allows for this. This is
- a minor change and there would be no detriment to

1	health, safety, or welfare?
2	MR. DILMORE: Yes.
3	CHAIR: Commissioners, any questions?
4	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Move to approve the
5	amended application for Gulfstream.
6	VICE CHAIR: I just have a quick question. I
7	apologize.
8	Have have we properly messaged the
9	industry just just for their that they're
10	with this new process in place under the
11	commission, there may be an extended time line for
12	approval of these mine or changes is?
13	MR. DILMORE: Yes. In fact we've done that
14	on several. They're amended for all licenses
15	prior to the where the timeline might have been
16	a little shorter so with the commission dates that
17	are being set up, they're trying to get them to us
18	in advance so we can get them on the agenda well
19	in advance of the next meeting, so yes.
20	VICE CHAIR: Okay. Thank you.
21	CHAIR: I think you may have already answered
22	my follow-up question.
23	Have we bent over backwards and done
24	everything we possibly can to make sure that that

delay is minimized?

1	MR. DILMORE: Yes, sir.
2	CHAIR: Any further question or debate?
3	Mr or Commissioner D'Aquila?
4	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: I don't.
5	CHAIR: I believe we have a motion?
6	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Yes, sir.
7	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: I'll do the second.
8	CHAIR: Any opposition?
9	Show that motion carries.
10	And now we are on to Item No. 6.
11	MS. SWAIN: This is a related to greyhound
12	permit holders authorized to transfer tax credits
13	for their exemptions. The first one is for
14	Melbourne Park to transfer \$360,000 of their tax
15	credit exemption to Daytona. All the requirements
16	of 550.0951, Florida Statutes have been met. The
17	staff's recommendation is for that tax credit to
18	be transfer to be approved.
19	The other is Penn Sanford to transfer
20	\$360,000 of their tax credit exemption to Daytona
21	Donah Mannal Club algo IIndon all the

Beach Kennel Club also. Under -- all the
requirements have been met also for -- under
550.0951 and the staff's recommendation is to also
approve that tax credit transfer.

25 CHAIR: So, in -- in past commission meetings

- 1 when -- when these credits have come up, my
- 2 impression has been, well, this certainly is not
- 3 an administerial function, we have the discretion
- 4 to deny these. It's the closest thing that we
- 5 have to administerial function in that there
- 6 really isn't a lot of policy consideration behind
- 7 our approval or disapproval of these. Am I
- 8 correct there?
- 9 MS. SWAIN: That would be correct. As long
- 10 as they meet all the requirements of the statute,
- it is an approved function.
- 12 CHAIR: Okay. Commissioners, any questions
- or debate?
- 14 Seeing none, do I have a motion?
- 15 COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: I'll make a motion.
- 16 CHAIR: And a second?
- 17 COMMISSIONER DRAGO: Second.
- 18 CHAIR: Any opposition? I show that motion
- 19 carries.
- MS. SWAIN: Thank you.
- 21 CHAIR: Thank you. And that was for item 6.1
- 22 and 6.2.
- MS. SWAIN: Correct.
- 24 CHAIR: Discussion of default and final
- orders is Item No. 7.

- MS. ALVARADO: Good morning, this is Emily 1
- 2. Alvarado.

- CHAIR: Ms. Alvarado, I think it might be 3 appropriate for these. You can continue to 4 present them. I'm going to leave the floor open 5 6 for questions by commissioners for anything that strikes their fancy to want to ask about. But I 7 don't think that we need to stop for each -- each 8
- MS. ALVARADO: Okay. 10

separated line item.

- 11 CHAIR: We may be able to take a full vote on 12 all of these unless any commissioner wants to pull 13 any one out of the packet.
- 14 MS. ALVARADO: Okay.
- CHAIR: And with that, commissioners, the 15 16 floor is open for questions as we go through.
- MS. ALVARADO: So with that I'll kind of 17 18 combine the first three because they're relatively 19 similar anyways.
- 2.0 FGCC versus Keith Sean Pruitt, which is Case 21 No. 2022-015682.
- 22 FGCC versus Claudia Sanabria-Gelabert, which 23 is 2022-024932.
- And FGCC versus Ronny Jerome Williams in case 2.4 25 No. 2022-028128.

All three of these were respondents that were '-- received administrative complaints that they
were excluded from either Casino Miami or Magic
City Casino and then they're, therefore, subject
to exclusion from all our facilities and the slot

machine facilities.

2.0

CHAIR: I actually did want to say one thing about this particular subset of administrative complaints.

Commissioners, I'm going to admit it gives me a little bit of pause that the discretion to issue or not issue an administrative complaint happens without coming before us first, however, I am not advocating that we change that. And, kind of, counter-intuitively, I think that if we were to have those administrative complaints, especially the ones of this nature that are an exclusion come before us, it would slow the process for the people in the industry who are trying to move forward with their lives.

And there is a stopgap that it does have to come before us after the administrative complaint has been issued. So I don't think we should change that. But I think that we should be conscious of the fact that on the front end we are

telling staff that it's okay to issue the

administrative complaints provided we're hearing

about them before any actual State action is taken

on them. Thank you for indulging.

Any questions?

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6 Thank you, Ms. Alvarado, continue.

MS. ALVARADO: No worries.

So in your packets you would see the USPS certified tracking number as well as the confirmed delivery. They're given 21 days to respond. They didn't respond so I'm going to actually group these three together, if I can, and ask the Commission to enter an order finding that the respondent was served the administrative complaint, failed to respond within 21 days, that the factual allegations in the administrative complaint are accepted as a finding of facts in this case, and concluding that all three respondents be permanently excluded from all pari-mutuel facilities and all slot machine facilities.

CHAIR: Okay. We're going to -- we'll go ahead and continue on through. I think we can combine them all into one motion unless anyone pulls something out.

1 MS. ALVARADO: Okay.

2. Item 7.4 is FGCC versus Ryan W Thurber, II, which is a Case No. 2022-028874. 3 This case, the 4 respondent was provided an administrative complaint alleging that he failed to clear his 5 6 hands on -- as he's working as a dealer -- he failed to clear his hands one shift's or cash or 7 tokens were exchanged with players at the table. 8 9 He has no prior violations of this. He failed to respond within 21 days. You will see the USPS 10 11 tracking as well as the tracking confirmed 12 delivery.

So we have the authority here to impose a fine of a \$1,000 for this violation and we were just asking for a fine of \$50, as this is his first violation.

CHAIR: Okay.

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MS. ALVARADO: The next one is item 7.5, which is FGCC versus Wallson Joseph in Case No. 2022-030917. This as a two-count administrative complaint. Respondent was convicted, he's a licensee, and he was convicted while he had his license of a felony. He failed to inform us of -- of this within 48 hours which is a violation of 550.105(5)(b) and 550.105(10)(d).

You also see in there the USPS tracking and

confirmed delivery. He did not respond within

license.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: I have a question.

2.0

In order to, like, the Florida bar, you -when you we have people doing education classes,
so we're very aware if you are convicted crime you
have to notify the Florida bar. How are the -how is this individual, this licensee, notify -made aware that they have the onus to notify the
Gaming Commission when they've been arrested of a
felony?

MS. ALVARADO: My understanding is that when they're issued the license, they're told of all -- that they much continue to notify us of convictions. They're required to notify us when they're filling out the application in-- in the first place, I believe they're notified as well after that once they get their license.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Is there any additional requirement that they have, like, continuing education once they get a license to remind them?

Some of these people have been license

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- 1 holders for decades --
- 2 MS. ALVARADO: Right.
- 3 COMMISSIONER BROWN: -- since these licenses
- 4 are in perpetuity.
- 5 MS. ALVARADO: Not to my knowledge, no.
- 6 COMMISSIONER BROWN: I mean, it -- you know,
- 7 it -- I just had a hard time with this one because
- 8 I -- I mean I don't know the facts behind this
- 9 individual.
- 10 If they were aware that they have the duty --
- I know that they did not respond, right?
- 12 Is this one of the ones that they did not
- respond?
- MS. ALVARADO: Right.
- 15 COMMISSIONER BROWN: So that gives me more
- 16 comfort and then they have -- there's additional
- 17 recourse action after we enter this default final
- order that the Respondent, he can -- he can take,
- 19 correct?
- 20 MS. ALVARADO: Right. He can appeal it
- after, yes.
- 22 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. Thank you.
- 23 CHAIR: For clarification was that 7.4 or
- 24 7.5?
- MS. ALVARADO: That was 7.5.

2.0

MS. ALVARADO: And 7.6 is, actually, exactly
the same as 7.5. It's FGCC versus Antonio Donaco
Beasley in Case No. 2022-037880. He was also
issued an administrative complaint that was two
counts that he was convicted of a felony, didn't
inform us of the conviction within 48 hours.

He did not respond to the administrative complaint within 21 days and therefore we're asking that his license be revoked as well.

CHAIR: Okay. Commissioners, in -- in seeking a motion for an all of the points, I want to be clear that it's just for the sake of efficiency and it is not for the sake of log rolling. So if you want any particular line item pulled out of a -- a bulk motion, please, just let me know ahead of time and we'll consider that separately.

With that said, I would entertain a motion to approve this staff recommendations for all items or for any number of the items?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Mr. Chairman, before we -- you do that, can I open the floor for 7.2 for a question?

25 CHAIR: Of course.

1	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Regarding this
2	particular case, I can't pronounce the last name,
3	Claudia Sanabria-Gelabert why did Casino Miami
4	have the Miami police come to the facilities?
5	All of these other Miami Miami could
6	the first one the police came, the second one is
7	Magic City, the police came.
8	Do you have any knowledge about that in the
9	record?
LO	MS. ALVARADO: I don't, no. Everything that
L1	you had in the case file is the only thing that
L2	I've been able to review and I don't see anything
L3	in there either.
L4	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Is it typical, though,
L5	to permanently exclude individuals when there is
L6	an actual arrest made on the premises?
L7	MS. ALVARADO: Yes, that's very typical.
L8	COMMISSIONER BROWN: But the commission
L9	the precedent prior to that can go ahead and
20	permanently exclude even if there is a not a
21	police record?
22	MS. ALVARADO: Right. There's a lot of
23	reasons they they permanently exclude. But if
24	there's a criminal arrest, it's pretty typical
25	that you'll see them permanently exclude as as

1 well.

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2 COMMISSIONER BROWN: This one, just for the 3 public is that Respondent was seen pretending to 4 be a jackpot winner in the past.

What does it mean by the past?

MS. ALVARADO: So she, actually, in this present case, she was doing it. I think she had multiple violations and this is time they decided to take action on it. It doesn't actual say how many times she did it in the past. It's very broad but this particular case she did try to cash out a jackpot winning that she was not the actual winner for.

14 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Is that a violation of any state or local law?

MS. ALVARADO: That I'm not sure about.

17 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

18 CHAIR: Commissioners, do we want to consider

7.2 or 7.5 separately?

Okay. Then I will entertain a motion.

21 VICE CHAIR: Could I just -- could I -- when

22 you -- when you indicated that she did these

things during the event, we're basing that

24 entirely off of the depiction provided to us by

25 the facility, right?

1	MS. ALVARADO: Right. They give us
2	investigative, like, files based on their
3	surveillance and what the employees observed as
4	well.
5	VICE CHAIR: And I know, I understand there's
6	a broad law that puts us all in process we're in
7	now which seems to just which seems to take the
8	credit for, give the give the give the
9	facility the presumption that what they're
10	(indiscernible) is true.
11	But when they are presenting this information
12	so are they required affirm that it is accurate
13	and correct?
14	MS. ALVARADO: Right. I believe the
15	investigators review the surveillance as well.
16	They
17	VICE CHAIR: They do?
18	MS. ALVARADO: They go through yes. So
19	VICE CHAIR: Okay. Should you
20	MS. ALVARADO: I don't actually have the
21	surveillance on on me, obviously, here but they
22	reviewed the the the surveillance footage
23	for anything that's recorded.
24	VICE CHAIR: Okay. So it's not necessarily

25 entirely on the --

1	MS. ALVARADO: Right.
2	VICE CHAIR: on the affirmation by the
3	by the facility? There is a staff that is looking
4	at these to
5	MS. ALVARADO: Right.
6	VICE CHAIR: Test the veracity is that
7	is that every time? I don't
8	CHAIR: Well, in the respondent, they would
9	have the opportunity to respond within those
10	21 days as well?
11	VICE CHAIR: They do.
12	MS. ALVARADO: Right.
13	VICE CHAIR: They do?
14	I just want to make sure I understand what it
15	is we're basing on this off of.
16	MR. TAUPIER: I may be able to clarify a
17	little bit. A lot of times when these cases
18	actually come through investigations, it's not
19	from a report from the actual facility, it's our
20	investigators who go to the facility to do their
21	audits and things like that that actually go
22	through everything and see that someone was
23	excluded and they do sort of the back work.
24	Although there are reports done by the facilities,

our investigators go through the surveillance, ask

7	4

1 for those reports, gather it and make their own 2. independent decision on whether or not there would probable cause to refer to legal is. 3 4 VICE CHAIR: Okay. Thank you. CHAIR: Commissioner Brown? 5 COMMISSIONER BROWN: So, just one more 6 7 question. When an individual is permanently excluded 8

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When an individual is permanently excluded from the facility, is there a master list of exclusions for all of our licensees?

MS. ALVARADO: Yes, it's on our -- our state website. It's a list of everybody and what facility they're excluded and the term -- that time because you don't have to be necessarily permanently excluded. You can just decide to make it a shorter period of time. So it says all that information on there. And each facility's provided the master list once it's update.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: So does the investigator that reviews this each investigation evaluate whether they should be permanently excluded or excluded for a specific period of time. Do they have the authority to do that.

MS. ALVARADO: Typically they'll send it to legal and then we would kind of make the

1	recommendation for you guys to ultimately make the
2	decision on.
3	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Has the commissioner or
4	the PMW previously provided for anything other
5	than permanent exclusion.
6	MS. ALVARADO: We have, yes. We've done a
7	year, three years, it really just depends on the
8	specific situation once the case file has been
9	reviewed.
10	CHAIR: And to be clear, someone who has a
11	permanent exclusion, could petition the commission
12	to be removed from the list at any point in
13	time
14	MS. ALVARADO: Yes.
15	CHAIR: correct? Okay. Thank you.
16	Any further question or debate?
17	Do I have a motion to accept staff
18	recommendations for items 7.1 through 7.6?
19	COMMISSIONER DRAGO: So moved.
20	CHAIR: A second?
21	VICE CHAIR: Second.
22	CHAIR: Any opposition?
23	Show that motion carries.
24	We are on to Item No. 8. A discussion of
25	consent orders or a recommended consent orders.

1 MS.	ALVARADO:	Okay.
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The first consent order is FGCC versus Steven

G. Cogen in Case No. 2021-003221. And in this

case file you were provided the administrative

complaint which alleged the respondent, who was a

dealer at the time, stole an amount of \$795 of

chips from St. Petersburg Kennel Club, which is a

violation of 61D11.0054.

You were provided the settlement and consent order when was notarized and signed by the respondent and which would revoke Respondent's card room license. This is Respondent's first violation and the Division would ask here that we would incorporate the consent order in this case.

CHAIR: Any questions or debate,

## Commissioners?

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17 Do I have a motion?

18 COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: I make a motion.

19 CHAIR: And a second?

20 COMMISSIONER BROWN: I second.

21 CHAIR: Do I see any opposition?

Seeing none, show that motion carries. For

clarification the motion was to accept the staff

24 recommendation.

MS. ALVARADO: Thank you.

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1	CHAIR: Item 8.2?
2	MS. ALVARADO: Okay. 8.2 is FGCC versus St.
3	Petersburg Kennel Club in Case No. 2022-020796.
4	In this case file you were provided the
5	administrative complaint which alleged that
6	Respondent failed to have the most current list of
7	the cashier cage access list in their surveillance
8	room, which basically would limit who was allowed
9	to access this room. This as a violation of
10	61D11.0128.
11	You were also provided the signed and
12	notarized consent order which had an
13	administrative fine of \$250 and they also we
14	also have received the check already from the
15	facility. They have one prior violation of this
16	from 2021, which resulted in a written warning, so

19 CHAIR: Commissioners, any questions?

the consent order in this case.

20 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Move to approve.

21 CHAIR: A second?

COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Second. 22

23 CHAIR: Do I see any opposition?

24 Seeing none, show that motion carries, thank

25 you.

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here the Division asks that the commission adopt

1	Item	8.3?

2	MS. ALVARADO: This is FGCC versus Tampa Bay
3	Downs in Case 2022-020935. In this case
4	Respondent failed to insure that the drop box
5	number corresponded to the table number which the
6	drop box was assigned. And they also failed to
7	record the monitoring of a surveillance situation
8	involving a patron. These are violations of
9	61D11.0201A and 61D11.02517B.
10	You were also provided the settlement and
11	consent order which had a fine of \$750. We've
12	already received the check, as well, from them.
13	Respondent has no prior violations of either of

16 CHAIR: And remind me one more time, the 17 consent order was for what penalty?

the consent order in this case, as well.

these rules in Florida, so we'd ask that you adopt

MS. ALVARADO: \$750 administrative fine.

19 CHAIR: Commissioners, any questions?

20 Debate? A motion?

14

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21 COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Motion.

22 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second.

23 CHAIR: Any opposition?

24 Show that motion carries.

Item 8.4, please?

MS. ALVARADO: This is FGCC versus Peter
James Murphy in Case No. 2022-027787. In this
case the respondent failed to wear his photo ID
while on duty at Tampa Bay Downs. It's a
violation of 61D-11.0098. He has no prior
violations so here we ask that the Commission
adopt the consent order which had an
administrative fine of \$50 in this case.

CHAIR: Commissioners, any questions?

Debate?

I think I've pretty typically seen the \$50 as the -- the agreed to penalty when someone forgets to wear their name tag. I just want to make sure we're not falling into a mechanical function of doing that in that we think that that \$50 is necessary to get compliance.

When I hear you say that he doesn't have any prior violations, it makes we wonder if a warning from the Commission would actually suffice to do -- to -- to do exactly that. I am comfortable with issuing the fine. I am also comfortable if the Commission wants to deny this motion and say that, you know, as a first offense for forgetting to wear your name tag, maybe we can give them the fear of what's to come if they don't follow the

1 rules. But, again, I'm I'm open	to any input
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- for that. Commissioners?
- 3 COMMISSIONER DRAGO: Just one question.
- This -- this was a settlement, right?
- 5 MS. ALVARADO: Yes.
- 6 COMMISSIONER DRAGO: So that he had -- the --
- 7 Mr. Murphy has agreed to the \$50?
- MS. ALVARADO: He did. He already sent in
- 9 the check for the \$50 as well.
- 10 COMMISSIONER DRAGO: Thank you.
- 11 CHAIR: I'll entertain a motion either way.
- 12 COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Motion to accept.
- 13 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second.
- 14 CHAIR: Any opposition?
- 15 So that motion carries. That was a motion to
- 16 accept your recommendation.
- MS. ALVARADO: Okay.
- 18 CHAIR: Item 8.5.
- MS. ALVARADO: This is FGCC versus Brian
- 20 Christopher Cuzino in Case No. 2022-028760. In
- 21 this case the respondent failed to clear his hand
- which cash, chips, or tokens were exchanged or
- 23 provided to a player. That is a violation of
- 24 61D11.0048A. He has no prior violations of this.
- 25 You will also see the settlement and consent

1	order which had an administrative fine of \$50 on
2	here. So we had ask the Commission accept this
3	consent order.
4	CHAIR: Commissioners, questions? Or debate.
5	Do I have a motion.
6	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Move to approve the
7	consent order.
8	CHAIR: And a second?
9	Any opposition? Show the motion carries.
10	8.6?
11	MS. ALVARADO: This is FGCC versus Sarasota
12	Kennel Club, Inc., 2022-028913. In this case the
13	respondent failed to insure that the but-in was
14	moved around clockwise around the table to
15	provide an equal opportunity for each player.
16	This as a violation of 61D11.0034.
17	You were also provided the signed consent
18	order which had a \$250 administrative fine. He
19	has they have no violations of this rule and
20	the Division would ask that the Commission accept
21	this consent order.
22	CHAIR: Actually, question.
23	I think this, Mr. Trombetta, because this is

issue, especially with designated player, the

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a, forgive the poorly worded pun, a hot-button

failing to pass the button.

2 Can you talk to the Commission a little bit 3 about how serious a violation that can be?

4 MR. TROMBETTA: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

So the button is used in -- in card games to signify the dealer. So if you think, traditionally, if you're sitting around the dinner table with your family, you would take turns dealing, passing the deck, from one person to another. In a more formal setting, a button, which is a little plastic thing, bigger than a chip, is used to signify who the dealer is.

It circles around the table to give people the opportunity to act last, which is generally an advantage in card games. There's a rule in our card room rules that requires the card rooms to offer that button around the table so that people have a fair opportunity to act as the designated player. So this violation is essentially a finding by our investigative staff that that did not happen.

CHAIR: And correct me, but the danger that exists here is that, if you're not moving the button around, you're having, instead of a designated player as the dealer, you're having an

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1	actual dealer in the game and now we're straying
2	out of the realm of pari-mutuel wagering?
3	Am I
4	MR. TROMBETTA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I I
5	wouldn't call the dealer so the dealer's going
6	exist in this game no matter what. But the
7	CHAIR: Okay.
8	MR. TROMBETTA: but the fear is that
9	you're not providing an equal opportunity to the
10	other players to act as the designated player in
11	the game.
12	CHAIR: Okay.
13	Commissioners, any further question or
14	debate?
15	Do I have a motion?
16	COMMISSIONER DRAGO: Move.
17	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second.
18	CHAIR: Any opposition?
19	Show the motion carries.
20	I think we are moving to 8.7.
21	MS. ALVARADO: This is FGCC versus Gretna
22	Racing in Case No. 2022-029670. In this case the
23	respondent failed to insure that the table number
24	was written on a damaged card envelope which is a

violation of 61D11.0144B2. You also see the

1	settlement and consent order which had an
2	administrative fine of \$250.
3	There's no prior violations of this rule so
4	the Division would ask that the Commission adopt
5	this consent order in this case.
6	CHAIR: Commissioner, any questions or
7	debate?
8	Is there a motion?
9	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: I'll make a motion.
10	CHAIR: And a second?
11	Any opposition? Show that motion carries.
12	8.8?
13	MS. ALVARADO: This is FGCC versus Jason
14	Emlep in Case No. 2022-030489. In this case the
15	respondent failed to wear their photo
16	identification card as well. You also see the
17	settlement and consent order which had an
18	administrative fine of \$50. They had no prior
19	violations of this rule and the Division would ask
20	that the Commission accept this consent order as
21	well.
22	CHAIR: Ms. Alvarado, the negotiations for
23	settlement that would be you conducting the
24	negotiations for settlement, correct?

MS. ALVARADO: Right.

1 CHAIR: Okay. Just -- I want to reflect the
2 confidence that we have in our staff to make sure
3 that they are effectuating our desire as expressed
4 in prior meetings to make sure that we're not
5 being overly heavy-handed but that the guideline
6 for the penalties that are put in place is just

compliance rather than being punitive.

With that said, any questions or debate?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: In that vein, in that regarding, too, I -- I like the messaging here too. Knowing, and I think when the investigation occurs to find -- when you see somebody who doesn't have a prior violation if it was over, you know, just inadvertently left off and maybe it was misplaced; I would ask just a more permissive approach to that rather than being punitive.

And also look looking at the history and the length of employment as a licensee at the -- I think that would factor into whether there were -- there should be an administrative fine. So with that I don't have a problem with the consent order but I do appreciate the sentiment, Mr. Chair.

And I move to approve.

24 CHAIR: Do I have a second?

25 VICE CHAIR: Second.

2.0

1	CHAIR: Any opposition?
2	Seeing none, show that motion carries.
3	8.9?
4	MS. ALVARADO: This is FGCC versus Tampa Bay
5	Downs in Case No. 2022-033589. In this case the
6	respondent allowed a massage therapist to work on
7	the card room floor without a current occupational
8	license. Her license had expired for seven days
9	and she'd been working for those seven days. They
10	do have one prior violation of this rule which
11	resulted in a \$500 fine.
12	In that case the employee worked as a cashier
13	for five months. So in this case we sent a
14	settlement and consent order with a \$250 fine.
15	The respondent agreed and sent the check already
16	so we'd ask that the Division I mean the
17	Commission accept this consent order.
18	CHAIR: Commissioners, any questions?
19	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: I I have a
20	question.
21	It's a repeat offense, right?
22	MS. ALVARADO: Right.
23	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: And why is the
24	penalty going down?

MS. ALVARADO: I think we took into account

1	the time. The the first one was a five-month 87
2	violation; they had the employee working for five
3	months as a cashier. This one was a the
4	person's license just expired and she they
5	didn't realize it had expired in that week period.
6	And once they did, they renewed the license in
7	that next week period. That person has a current
8	occupational license with us now, but it had
9	expired while they were working.
10	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: So the expiration
11	occurred while they were working?
12	MS. ALVARADO: Right.
13	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: They had it when they
14	were hired?
15	MS. ALVARADO: Yes.
16	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: But they did not
17	renew it in time while they were working?
18	MS. ALVARADO: Right.
19	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: It's not as though
20	Tampa Bay Downs, in this particular case, is

Tampa Bay Downs, in this particular case, is hiring people without licenses?

MS. ALVARADO: Right.

22

COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Right? Okay.

MS. ALVARADO: And to clarify she -- she does have a massage license. It was that she didn't

- have a card room occupational license to work on 1 2. the floor. COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Right. 3 And in her case she'd have to have two 4 licenses, correct? 5 6 MS. ALVARADO: Right. COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Okay. 7 CHAIR: And Ms. Alvarado, just to clarify 8 9 this is an administrative complaint against the 10 facility not against the person who didn't have 11 their license? 12 MS. ALVARADO: Right.
- COMMISSIONER DRAGO: If I could, yeah. I'm

  just stuck on the repeat offenses and the lesser

  amount in the second offense. I'm not sure how -
  how that's sending the right message to somebody

  when it's -- especially since it's basically the

  same offense.

CHAIR: Okay. Any further questions,

MS. ALVARADO: Right.

commissioners?

13

14

22 COMMISSIONER DRAGO: And it's just a matter
23 of how long it took to get caught and -- and
24 because they got caught sooner than the first
25 time, they get a less -- lesser fine at this time.

So I'm -- I'm not -- maybe you can explain to me

the -- the thinking behind that or the rationale

the -- that I'm missing.

MS. ALVARADO: Right.

I think -- I think well, the rationale is kind of what I just explained. Really, that was the whole thought behind it was that they let a cashier to work for five months. This person, they hired with a current license. They weren't aware that her license expired until they were -- until they realized that she was working that week with an expired license and they were proactive and -- and got her license immediately following that.

VICE CHAIR: But -- but is it -- is there a scenario where they were -- they were hired with a license was valid but about, like, about to expire? Is that -- is that correct?

MS. ALVARADO: No, I think this person has been an employee for a while with the facility. Her license expired as she was an employee. It wasn't a new hire, it was somebody who had been there and it expired while she was an employee.

VICE CHAIR: But they had fore- -- they had foreknowledge that it was expiring, I mean, at

1 some point when they had them?

MS. ALVARADO: I'm sure they had records,

3 yes, of when their -- their licensees expire. So

4 they missed -- they missed the mark on that one.

COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Can I have one more?

6 Ms. Alvarado, I think we're at -- we're --

7 where I'm going the question is I'm more concerned

8 about the prior violation. This is a fairly large

9 organization, State of Florida, I would expect

that they keep track of their employees licenses,

11 right?

5

10

12 MS. ALVARADO: Right.

13 COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: In this era of low

unemployment, per se, and so forth, it's almost as

if the penalty is minuscule compared to the loss

of service. So I'm wondering if we should take a,

17 you know, going forward here, take a look at the

18 severity of these penalties --

MS. ALVARADO: Okay.

20 COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: -- on this. Just,

21 you know, food for thought. I -- I think five

22 months without a, you know, letting someone work

for five months with a license, that I mean -- I'm

surprised.

MS. ALVARADO: Right.

1	CHAIR: Just to maybe give us some context
2	and this doesn't have to be an exact number, but
3	give me a hipshot on how many licensees work at
4	Tampa Bay Downs?
5	MS. ALVARADO: I'd have to refer to the
6	Executive Director for that one.
7	MR. TROMBETTA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. And I
8	I'm not going to pretend to know that answer.
9	I can answer the question, generally, though.
10	There's a lot.
11	CHAIR: Okay.
12	MR. TROMBETTA: And I think just the context
13	here, not to excuse the context I can't I
14	apologize, I can't get the mike right. It was a

here, not to excuse the context -- I can't -- I apologize, I can't get the mike right. It was a long period of time but I think the repeat of maybe -- just let me turn this one off. Well, I -- it's a -- five months as a long period of time but in terms of the looking at the repeats, these facilities --

CHAIR: Right, I think I can go from here.

So, technology advances, they should be able to track their license. This does not seem to be a purposeful violation from the facts before us. Their prior violation was more egregious. It was a cashier who has access to money. That was a

five-month period; they were penalized for it.

2.

2.0

This is a massage therapist on the floor and as soon as they found out that there was a violation, they corrected it immediately. That gives me comfort in the lower penalty. Of course, I think the message does need to be sent and I think it probably is by this penalty as well that avail yourselves of whatever recordkeeping and processes and technology you need to ensure that you know when your licensees licenses are expiring. And I think Tampa Bay Downs can get that message.

COMMISSIONER DRAGO: Just one other comment if I could. And that -- to go back to what the chairman said earlier about we're looking for compliance not discipline or punishment or anything. When we gave that first fine, we are looking for compliance. They didn't comply.

So now we got a second fine and we said well, you didn't comply the first time so we're going to give you lesser fine this time. So I think we're missing the point if we're trying to get compliance and we don't get it, they shouldn't be rewarding for not complying. They should be -- there should be some further penalty for failure

1 to comply again.

2.0

So, that's my concern is that the message we're sending it's -- we want compliance but we don't really want it that bad so if you don't comply we're not going to hit you that hard. I think that the point is if we felt it was that serious the first time, and I realize it's a difference in time and that should be considered, but to cut the -- the fine in half, because in my mind, it's the lack of compliance more so than -- then the time or the -- or the position.

So I think if we are seeking compliance, excuse me, if we're just looking to discipline, then we can do whatever we want because we're just going to whack them for whatever they did and move on. But we -- we are trying to create a process of compliance and to be consistent I think it's important that we don't reward them when they don't comply.

That we're -- we're not out to get anybody and we're not to hurt anybody but we are out to get compliance. And we have a system we are -- we hope is working to get that compliance and if it's not, then we need to be doing something else rather than rewarding them. So that -- that's

just how I feel about it. And I -- I think that compliance, and the chairman's mentioned this a couple of times, the idea of compliance is what we're trying to achieve is very important here and consistency is important.

CHAIR: So, if I can agree wholeheartedly and put a slight gloss on that. I think the message you should be hearing is that when you're having settlement discussions, if you start to get the feeling that the person you're having settlement discussions is looking at this as the cost of doing business, then maybe it's time to assess a little bit of a heavier fine or suggest a little bit of a heavier fine. We'll do the assessing.

Any further questions or debate,

## Commissioners?

2.0

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you.

I agree with all of the comments that my colleagues here have made today. We're going to have another one that's even more egregious right after this one, so I would be interested in seeing, obviously, it's a settlement agreement that's been negotiated, but I do think that we need to be consistent and when there are multiple offenses, the next one, it will be their sixth

offense and the fine is the lowest amount that they've received.

2.0

I think we have to just kind of establish a procedure and precedent here if we're going to do something this would -- this particular item before we get to the next one would be the one to do it.

MR. TAUPIER: Marc Taupier, for the record, as Ms. Alvarado's supervisor, I do approve the settlement negotiation and I kind of wanted to give a little bit background on the thought process behind that because compliance is something that we are looking for. In the five months, we saw months of no compliance. So to have a week of no compliance, there is some improvement.

We -- if we saw one day, I don't want to start an establishing that your mitigation doesn't matter because now it's a number game. Third violation you're getting it regardless of what mitigation you've taken. So in the settlement negotiations for Tampa Bay Downs, is there full compliance? There was a week where someone was not working with a license but the compliance timeline from where we were before to now is

1 clearly seen that they have done something, right?

2.

From five months to the one week and I think that to not put that forth in good faith in a settlement negotiation to say you have tried in the past to rectify, you're not there yet but it -- is it worth what we gave them in the past? No, because it -- it's very specific to what the violation is.

So we don't have guidelines and we don't have any type of rule establishing third offense means this will be the penalty. So that was the reasoning behind why I approved her to offer that settlement.

CHAIR: Mr. Vice-chair.

VICE-CHAIR: I -- I -- I hear that. I -- I also am -- I'm -- I'm kind of carrying this sentiment of -- of my commissioners, my fellow commissioners, I -- I -- it -- it's, to the extent the timely -- how long it was that there wasn't compliance, I think is a factor but also at the end of the day you're -- this is a -- this is really an on/off switch.

You're -- you're either -- you're either in compliance with the law in being licensed or you're not. They've had two instances where they

were not and I don't know if I -- if I had maybe

-- maybe during the course of your work, you've

uncovered information related to the -- the

enhancements of -- of ensuring compliance and that

this was on -- on day eight before anyone noticed,

that were -- they -- they were going to have this

person re-up their license and be in compliance

but I'm not -- I'm not necessarily hearing that.

2.0

So I don't know if we, have at least, the Commission, I don't know that we have information that they have improved their process to the point where five months would have become seven days versus we just noticed on five -- on seven days instead of five months. Is -- is that a thing? Is that -- is there a factor there that we've uncovered.

MR. TAUPIER: There's no factor on that and I'm very wary to go down a road of speculation means through numbers out there. So based off of what we did know at that time, it was a week, it got fixed and that's kind of where we went with it.

VICE CHAIR: So there is -- there is no information -- when anything presented at any point in time where they indicated that have

improved or changed their process to im -- to
mitigate the amount of time that someone could
potentially go without a license.

MR. TAUPIER: I'm not aware of anything that they've submitted. I believe within the packet, they do talk to the employee and they go back to their internal controls to make sure it's either updated or if they need to change the internal controls. We trust through their internal controls that they're doing that but they haven't submitted something saying we went back, we changed it or this is how we improved. So I don't have that information for you.

CHAIR: So let me just ask this as a sort of a broad, generally, and I'm only looking for a hipshot answer to this question.

But we have a highly regulated industry, we have actors and licensees within that industry who we expect are probably trying to comply with our rules, it's just smarter doing business that way, what do we perceive as our effectiveness in rooting out violations?

Do we think that we are actually capturing the -- the -- the majority of violations that are actually happening or are we getting a sampling?

When we get one violation with an administrative complaint, is that the one of 500 that happened that we actually managed to catch or are we actually seeing most of what happens?

2.0

MR. TROMBETTA: Mr. Chair, if I may try to respond. I'm trying to fix my mike, I'm really having an issue, sorry. It's basically the computer or the cell phone, I'm just going to move everything.

All right. That sounds a little better.

Just a background on the process and just to help provide a little bit more context. So you do not see every case of our investigators finding something and bringing it up. That gets resolved right away. You also don't get every warnings.

Our -- our people in the field are authorized to, you know, if they find something they can bring it up, talk with permit holders, talk with people operating the facilities and say hey can you fix that. And if it gets fixed regularly, we're not going to necessarily file an AC every single time.

What you're getting are generally, like, stuff that would be elevated beyond that. And we purposefully kind of allow our investigative team

to have some discretion in doing that. We don't write up every single thing that they find. It doesn't make it to legal, to you. Then there's a second check once it gets to legal.

So legal does the essential, the probable -the probable cause review and they make sure that
-- that there is sufficient evidence to go forward
with the violation. And then when -- when we're
now at the consent order phase, again we -- we do
an initial sort of negotiation with the permit
holder. We operate in good faith to try to get a
resolution on the issue.

But ultimately it is, you know, this new process here in front of you, I think everything you're identifying here today is valid for consideration. I'm -- I know my team gets a lot from these meetings just based on this feedback.

But, ultimately, too, you guys can at this point say, you know, we're not comfortable with this, we're not binding the agency to this agreement.

So there -- there is that check as well. And -- and I think the other thing to keep in mind that these facilities, particularly for the -- for the violation for having an employee with an expired license, there's lots of employees that work at --

at these places. Hundreds, thousands, some of
them and they've existed for a long period of time
so you're going to have repeat violation if you
look back.

2.0

I mean it's just -- and it's not necessarily cost of doing business, but, you know, just -- if you're operating 60 years with hundreds or thousands or employees, you know, it's tough; things happen. So I just want that also to be on your mind. I think if everything -- you have provided has been helpful, but.

CHAIR: My general question was what percentage of our suspected violations do we think we're actually capturing as an agency.

MR. TROMBETTA: I wouldn't be comfortable kind of guessing at it. I can work on trying to get a better example or answer for you for the, you know, the next meeting or --

CHAIR: I mean, really just looking for a confidence level. Do we think that we're catching most of the -- the lack of compliance that's happening in the industry through our investigative and -- and complaint process?

Or, do we think we're seeing -- we're -we're seeing a -- a -- a smattering of the ones of

1 who we just catch?

I mean is this -- is this -- I -- I don't

have good examples of -- of -- of comparators but

we're not, like, in the drug war where we're

catching one thing and, like, there's actually

thousands of violations out there is what I'm

trying to get at.

MR. TROMBETTA: Got you, no, Mr. Chair. And thank you. I think you -- you are seeing, again, you -- and when you say we do you mean --here are the agency and--

CHAIR: I mean -- I mean the entire agency.

MR. TROMBETTA: Okay. We're -- we're catching a lot. And essentially what's happening is that the industry is very good with getting immediate compliance on sort of the lower things. So if -- if, you know, for example, we're walking through a card room and we see a table has the wrong number on the table. There's a rule that says the card tables have to have a number on them. If -- a investigator may bring it up and say hey, you know, can you fix that? And if they fix it right away, it's done. It doesn't come to anybody but I would include that in stuff that we are catching and we're getting compliance.

1 I think the the directive to $lpha$

investigative team and to -- to Joe's team, is get

compliance exactly how -- how you've, you know,

described today. It's -- it's areas where we're

-- we don't get it right away or there's more risk

associated or where the investigator essentially

just feels like hey, this needs to be elevated.

Then it comes through that other process but I --

I'm very confident in my team that we are finding a lot of the potential violations.

And, again, the industry in a whole, wants to comply. They want to follow the rules. It's -- it's, you know, things happen and -- and we try to, you know, not be, you know, not -- not just punish them for the purpose of punishing. We really are seeking compliance.

CHAIR: And I am comfortable deferring to the good judgment of our staff when we're sending the correct guidance and message, which I think we're sending today which is where you start to feel like the actions we're taking are viewed as the cost of doing business, that's when it's time start upping --

COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Mr. Chairman, just to add to your point, there was something said

earlier that I think is very key. You used the term 'internal control,' and that's -- I think that says it all. I think this could -- if I can speak on behalf of my commissioners, we would expect these organizations to have a system of internal control.

In this day and age something as simple as having a report from your HR database of what all your expiration dates of your current employee licenses are and to check three times a week, even in Excel or whatever it may be. The existence of a system of internal control will prevent situations like this and the incredible cost of assessing \$50 and \$250 assessments and it just makes gambling safer or gaming safer and so forth.

And -- and that's where I was going with my original point. And if -- if I -- if I haven't made it, I mean if from an accounting perspective, we would not begin to audit the books of a company or an SEC company, you know, public-traded company wouldn't even -- the accountant wouldn't -- the accountant will not walk in the door and do that audit unless there is a system of internal accounting control, so I think to play -- to be in gaming, I would except the organization to have

1	such.
<b>上</b>	Bucii.

2	It's the in a recurring sets a sends a
3	signal that there's something inherently wrong in
4	the organization's leadership or there is a breach
5	in internal control. That's my point, sorry.
6	COMMISSIONER DRAGO: One quick question and
7	

8 CHAIR: Commissioner Drago, please.

9 COMMISSIONER DRAGO: -- a quick comment,

thank you.

Mr. Trombetta, you said that our folks find violations a they say hey, fix that and they fix it and so forth and they don't make formal complaints, which I agree with wholeheartedly.

But do they note them in any way?

Is there a note to file? Is there a warning they put in their own little file?

Or is something that gives them some sense of

-- so they know this person or this group is done

-- done this eight times now and we've told -
I've told them, you know, over and over again?

MR. TROMBETTA: Yes. Commissioner, so there

-- they -- both from our -- our audit -- so and it
happens in a few ways. Our investigators and our

auditors they -- they do when they're out in the

field prepare reports and investigative findings

2 and they do document things.

2.0

COMMISSIONER DRAGO: Okay. And just to -- a comment on something you said before. That there -- violations with occur and of course, they will. We're all human and people are going to make mistakes and people are going to forget over whatever it may be. That's why we're here to make sure that doesn't too often.

But I think what concerns me in this

particular case is that when this settlement for

the first time was -- was formulated, whoever -
whoever did it, felt it was pretty serious and

then a length of time, I hear was -- was probably

one -- one of the main reasons. So it wasn't a

situation of well, a -- violations will occur and,

you know, it's not a big deal.

They felt it was a big deal so they hit them with a pretty good fine of \$500, but then the second time it got reduced and I think that's -- that's my issue and my concern that the compliance message doesn't get out that way but I -- I appreciate all the background information on it and I understand the -- the thought process and everything and the -- the way you explained it

- 1 also helps so thank you.
- 2 CHAIR: Two questions.
- 3 What's the maximum amount of the fine for
- 4 this violation again?
- 5 MS. ALVARADO: \$1,000.
- 6 CHAIR: And I don't expect you to delve into
- 7 the minds of the corporation that is known as
- 8 Tampa Bay Downs, but does Tampa Bay Downs perceive
- 9 a difference between 250 and \$500?
- 10 MS. ALVARADO: I don't know. I don't have a
- 11 good for that.
- 12 CHAIR: Other than -- other than just the
- message that is being sent from the Commission
- 14 about how serious we take this?
- MS. ALVARADO: Right.
- I think typically, they know that if I'm
- going closer to a thousand, they can feel that
- it's going to be more serious, they'll usual
- 19 contact me to figure out why I'm going so high on
- 20 a settlement agreement. I actually was the
- 21 attorney for that prior case as well, and my
- reasoning for the 500 was the length of time.
- 23 CHAIR: Okay. Thank you.
- Commissioners, I'm not sure in which
- 25 direction we are taking a motion. I will

- entertain a motion from any of the body if you

  want to accept the -- the settlement, I'm

  comfortable moving forward there. If anyone wants

  to oppose that, I'll entertain that motion as

  well.
- COMMISSIONER DRAGO: I'm inclined not to 6 accept. I -- I -- I don't know whether or that's 7 8 something we should do at this point or perhaps our discussion has -- has gotten the message out 9 10 to where -- to what we think and how we feel as a 11 commission, or if it's necessary to -- to not accept. But I think -- I think will make a motion 12 13 not to accept --
- 14 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second.
- 15 COMMISSIONER DRAGO: -- this settlement.
- 16 CHAIR: Any opposition?

22

23

24

- 17 Show that motion carries in that we have not accepted the negotiated settlement.
- Do we have direction for our staff to go back?
  - Do we want to -- do I have a motion to -- so we would -- I'm trying to think procedurally of where we would go from here. We would go back to the administrative complaint and you can continue to negotiate settlement with the maximum penalty;

- 1 is that correct?
- 2 And if that's not accepted, then we will go
- 3 forward with the administrative process from
- 4 there.
- 5 MS. ALVARADO: Okay.
- 6 CHAIR: And that, I believe, brings us to
- 7 8.10.
- MS. ALVARADO: Okay. This is FGCC versus
- 9 Washington County Kennel Club in Case
- No. 2022-034237. In this case the respondent
- failed to include a brief description of the
- 12 activity being monitored on their surveillance
- activity log. That's a violation of 61D11.02517.
- 14 They were sent a settlement agreement which
- had a \$200 -- \$250 fine. They do have five prior
- violations and I'll just discuss those now, since
- 17 you'll have questions. Three of them were not
- even sent to legal. They were dealt with with the
- 19 investigators. They got written verbal warnings
- that they need to be more thorough in filling out
- 21 their -- their forms.
- The two that were sent to us, one was 2016 --
- 23 CHAIR: Ms. Alvarado?
- MS. ALVARADO: Yes?
- 25 CHAIR: I think it would be helpful for the

- 1 commission if we knew two things.
- One, if they have any prior violations and
- 3 then two, if they have any specifically prior
- 4 violation of this rule?
- 5 MS. ALVARADO: So these -- those are all of
- 6 this rule.
- 7 CHAIR: Okay.
- 8 MS. ALVARADO: Yes.
- 9 So the two that were sent to legal, one was
- 10 from 2016 and one was in 2021. They both had \$500
- 11 fines. The reason that I did \$250 for this one is
- in those two cases, neither of them actually even
- had any log record. This one had a record; they
- just didn't put a brief description of what
- 15 activity happened.
- 16 They did have the time of the incident, who
- 17 was monitoring it, you know, all -- the video
- 18 camera that was in use at the time. They just
- 19 didn't write any details of what was being
- 20 monitored in those two situations. There was
- 21 nothing written and so -- in the surveillance log,
- so that's the reason I went to \$250 because they
- have complied but not fully complied with the
- 24 rule.
- 25 CHAIR: Do we know if it's -- I assume they

- 1 have multiple people who serve in the role of
- 2 filling out that log.
- 3 Do we know if it's the same employee? Do we
- 4 -- do we have that level of detail?
- 5 MS. ALVARADO: That I don't know. I don't
- 6 have the case files from either of the prior.
- 7 CHAIR: And again, this is -- this is an
- 8 administrative complaint against the facility not
- 9 against the employees who were failing to do the
- 10 logging?
- 11 MS. ALVARADO: Right.
- 12 CHAIR: We're -- we're telling the facility
- that they need to do better about monitoring their
- 14 folks?
- MS. ALVARADO: Right.
- 16 CHAIR: Okay. Any further questions?
- 17 Yes.
- 18 COMMISSIONER BROWN: So this one gave me a
- 19 lot of pause. It -- well, it just jumped out at
- 20 me. I feel that the harm in this particular --
- for this rule is -- it is -- is pretty steep that
- they could do to the public and the integrity of
- gaming. And even the -- the range of the
- 24 penalties of the priors gave me some pause just
- 25 because that I think that this as a very serious

1 rule.

2.0

There's a reason for having the log, there's

a reason to have the brief description of the

activity being surveilled and monitored. I did

not think that the administrative fine of the

lower end of \$250, although you said that they

made a little bit of improvements from not having

a log at all --

9 MS. ALVARADO: Right.

10 COMMISSIONER BROWN: -- to having a brief description.

I think this is sending the wrong message to this license holder. And I -- I -- I don't think \$250 is warranted, I would go as high as the maximum would allow. It's on the six other examples of violated rule in such a condensed time period too.

18 CHAIR: Mr. Vice chair?

VICE-CHAIR: I agree with Commissioner Brown,

I -- I think that there is -- and I'll echo
earlier sentiments by Commissioner D'Aquila and
Commissioner Drago, but Commissioner D'Aquila,
specifically, there -- there's probably a -potentially a challenge here with internal
controls that exist at this facility to allow this

- 1 to keep happening over and over again. And I -- I  $^{113}$
- agree, I don't think the current fine proposal is
- 3 adequate to address that.
- 4 CHAIR: Any further discussion?
- 5 COMMISSIONER DRAGO: Just put on the record
- 6 that I concur with those comments and same
- 7 comments I made the last time without boring
- 8 everybody to death, same -- same issue.
- 9 CHAIR: All right. You see -- you see -- you
- see where we're going.
- 11 Do I have a motion?
- 12 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Move to reject consent
- order.
- 14 COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Second.
- 15 CHAIR: And do I see any opposition?
- 16 Ms. Alvarado, I believe you're going to back
- 17 to the drawing board on negotiating a settlement
- 18 for this case.
- MS. ALVARADO: Sounds good.
- 20 CHAIR: Thank you.
- 21 Mr. Vice-chair, would you take the chair for
- 22 Item No. 9.1?
- VICE-CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Chair.
- 24 Item 9.1.
- 25 MR. TAUPIER: I believe that's going to be

1 Mr. Marshman (phonetic), Yvette Campos.

2.

2.0

MR. MARSHMAN: Good morning. This commission has already considered Ms. Campos's previous request for a waiver and the executive directors denial of the waiver. It is now before the Commission to decide whether or not to issue a final order approving her application for a license or to direct staff to issue a notice of intent to deny, which would formally signal this Commission's intent to ultimately deny her license application.

If you were to do the latter course, she would still have an avenue to contest the Commission's decision. However, if you were to approve her application, we would issue a final order, later, granting her application and issuing a license shortly thereafter. And I'm available to answer any other questions you may have about this particular application.

VICE-CHAIR: Okay. We have, just for -- just for clarity, we have two speaker cards currently in on this item. And I'd like to go ahead and have them come forward. Just to be clear, Mr. Spicola, you did not indicate if you were here for 9.1 or generally, to speak on this.

MP GRIGOLA: I did not model on this

1 MR. SPICOLA: I	did	not	speak	on	this.
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- 2 VICE-CHAIR: Okay. We will -- we will
- disregard this -- this -- this speaker card that
- 4 appears to be a joke of some kind.
- 5 So we do have Mr. Zackum (phonetic) -- and
- 6 you are here to --
- 7 MR. ZACKUM: Mine's for the end of public
- 8 comments.
- 9 VICE-CHAIR: Public comments, okay. Thank
- 10 you. Sorry, apologize. Okay.
- 11 Okay. Is all any other discussion from staff
- 12 from on any -- proceeding since our last meeting
- on this.
- 14 MR. MARSHMAN: As you'll see in the meeting
- materials, Ms. Campos did submit a letter
- 16 regarding her application, regarding her history
- 17 and she also submitted a previous accolade she
- 18 received at her former job just to, I assume,
- demonstrate her worthiness for the application in
- this certain case.
- 21 VICE-CHAIR: Okay. Commissioners, any
- discussion?
- Mr. Chair?
- 24 CHAIR: So, commissioners, as -- as you know
- 25 from the last meeting this case gave me a

particular amount of pause. And I didn't question

the lack of a granting by the waiver of the

executive director. And I -- and I don't in this

case either.

2.0

However, we did ask them to go back and give her an opportunity to make her case. We've all seen the letter that she provided in the meeting materials and I will say that the letter that she provided and then the general indicia of mitigation that exists in her case sways me to think that it wouldn't -- it would not be in the best of the State for us to deny this license.

And that's where I stand on the issue.

VICE-CHAIR: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chair.
Other --

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Thank you. I -- I think Ms. Campos' additional information, her character witness, her letter to us, the evidence in the record, the -- the amount of the crime that was committed when she was so young, I -- I think to deny her a license would -- would go against what we are trying to do in our state and I think this character -- I think Ms. Campos had provided enough evidence to show that her character in question is not reminiscent of the early crime

- that she committed and I would support granting
- 2 her a license.
- 3 VICE-CHAIR: Okay. Thank you, commissioner.
- 4 Any other comments?
- 5 CHAIR: Just one final.
- In reviewing this I also took a look at our
  own statutes and the prerequisites to serve as a
  commissioner on the Florida Gaming and Control
  Commission, and I will point out that her record
  would not prohibit her from serving in one our
  chairs.
- 12 VICE-CHAIR: Okay. And --
- 13 CHAIR: The fact that she's a licensee would
  14 but her background would not.
- 15 VICE-CHAIR: Thank you, Chair.
- Any other comments?
- COMMISSIONER DRAGO: I just think I would --17 and we've talked about this quite a bit between 18 19 last meeting and this meeting that there has to be 2.0 some room for rehabilitation, I think, for people and, especially, when so many years have passed 21 22 and, especially, when the crime is so minor and, 23 especially, when the crime was committed so long 24 ago. That I think that's certainly something that should be considered by this commission and I do 25

1	think it benefits the state and the people of the $^{118}$
2	state of Florida to to allow people to have a
3	chance when it's warranted. And there's going to
4	be times where I will not believe in giving
5	somebody a second chance based on their history,
6	but I don't think this is this is one of them.
7	VICE-CHAIR: Okay. With I think with
8	discussion exhausted, I I have a sense since
9	the the chair was handed it off to me, do we
10	have a motion?
11	CHAIR: I move that we reject the
12	recommendation to issue a letter or a notice of
13	intent to deny and that we move forward with the
14	issuance of her license.
15	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second.
16	VICE-CHAIR: The chair's motion has been
17	seconded. Any opposed?
18	Seeing none, show that the staff
19	recommendation is rejected.
20	And I will now, I believe, hand it back over
21	to our good chair.
22	CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Vice Chairman.
23	And we are on to Item No. 9.2.
24	MR. MARSHMAN: Mr. Chair? If I may? Just
25	before we move to 9.2, just so that staff

1	understands the ultimate vote on 9.1; we are	LЭ
2	rejecting the staff recommendation and instead	
3	issuing a final order granting her an application	
4	for a license, correct?	

5 CHAIR: Correct.

6 VICE-CHAIR: Yes.

7 MR. MARSHMAN: Thank you.

8 CHAIR: 9.2?

MR. TAUPIER: 9.2 is Roy William Bennett,

Case No. 2022-033244. Mr. Bennett applied for a

pari-mutuel wagering general occupational license.

Upon review of the application it appears that the applicant was convicted of a crime, possession of cocaine in the year of 2010.

A waiver interview was conducted with the applicant and the executive director, after reviewing the file and that waiver interview, declined to waive the felony conviction. Based off of that, the recommendation from the Division of Pari-mutuel Wagering is to deny the applicant's or allow and authorize the notice of intent to deny to go out based off of the potential disqualifying criminal conviction that was not waived.

CHAIR: Remind me again, the date of the

1 conviction?

<b>T</b>	conviction?	

- 2 MR. TAUPIER: 2010.
- 3 CHAIR: And the -- so -- so with that, he has
- 4 a disqualifying -- he has a disqualifying charge
- or disqualifying conviction, it then becomes
- 6 incumbent upon him to post that -- that
- 7 disqualifying conviction and make a showing of
- good moral character.
- 9 What has his record been since?
- 10 MR. TAUPIER: Since then, I don't believe he
- 11 has any other convictions. During the waiver
- interview the investigator did note that he was
- very curt and didn't give a lot of information
- 14 regarding the conviction. So based off of the
- burden that he had to prove his good moral
- 16 character, there was a not a lot of information
- 17 given to the interviewer which, apparently, there
- 18 wasn't much information at all given to the
- 19 executive director to even consider whether or not
- 20 he met that burden.
- 21 CHAIR: Commissioners, further questions?
- 22 Any debate?
- Do I have a motion?
- 24 And a second?
- 25 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second.

1 CHAIR: Any objection?

2 Show the motion carries.

2.0

MR. TAUPIER: Next item, 9.3, Regina Pierce, Case No. 2022-034152. Ms. Pierce applied for a card room employee occupational license. Upon review of that application, it appears that the applicant was convicted of theft in the year of 2007. The executive director reviewed the waiver interview notes as well as the entire application file and declined to waive the felony conviction. Therefore the recommendation from the Division is that you authorize the issuance of a notice of intent to deny based off of the potential disqualifying criminal conviction.

CHAIR: So, commissioners, and I'm sure you all have done your own review, when I've done my review of these cases, I'm thinking -- I'm looking at a lot of things that I think you all are looking at as well, the egregiousness of the crime that was the disqualifying event, their history since then. The -- the proximity to present day of the crime, their age when they committed the crime, and the level of maturity they are supposed to have at that point in their life, follow-up arrests, follow-up convictions, especially if

- there's any later convictions or withholds of

  adjudication are all things that have counseled me

  that someone fails to meet their burden of good

  moral character after having a disqualifying

  event.
- I just wanted to put that on the record, 6 generally, without getting into the specific 7 details and in -- in each of these cases of -- of 8 9 -- of what it is that -- that does or does not 10 counsel me towards thinking they've met that 11 burden then, I think we're all look at some of the 12 same things and -- and I just wanted the general 13 public to know that those are the things that we 14 are considering as we look at these.
- 15 Any further question, comment, debate, or discussion?
- 17 Do I have a motion?
- 18 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Move to accept staff
  19 recommendation.
- 20 CHAIR: And a second?
- 21 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Second.
- 22 CHAIR: Without objection, show that motion carries.
- MS. ALVARADO: Item No. 9.4 is Reginaldo

  Anacreon, which is Case No. 2022-036000. The

applicant submitted an application for a slot
machine/card room/pari-mutuel combo license.

2.0

His record indicated that he had one felony conviction for driving while his license was suspended; a habitual offender. Since then he's been charged with multiple traffic violations, the most recently he was charged with September 2021, of driving with his license suspended as well as DUI. So the commission — or the Division would ask that the commission would authorize the issuance of a notice of intent to deny in this case.

CHAIR: Any questions? Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: The DUI is a

misdemeanor, correct? It wasn't a felony?

MS. ALVARADO: Yes, it's not a felony. It also hasn't been -- that case hasn't been closed yet. It's still open.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: What is the harm of preventing a or granting or license for somebody who violate -- drives, habitually, drives without a license while it's suspended.

MS. ALVARADO: I think that the record since 2016 showing that he continues to break laws would give me concern that he would may -- he may do

- that inside of the facility as well. Break --1 2. violate rules. He doesn't feel that he needs to follow rules is kind of what it seems from his 3 4 criminal history. COMMISSIONER BROWN: How many -- how many 5 would you define habitual again? 6 MR. TAUPIER: To be habitualized, you have to 7 have three convictions. 8 9 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Okay. 10 MR. TAUPIER: And he's been habitualized, I 11 believe, twice and he's going on his third.
- COMMISSIONER BROWN: The third being the DUI?

  MR. TAUPIER: The third and he has a pending

  driving with knowledge with a suspended license.

  So those two might habitualize him again.

16 COMMISSIONER BROWN: There is Uber. Okay,
17 thank you.

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CHAIR: And for clarification, the disqualifying event is a felony or a misdemeanor related to the -- the gaming industry. The burden on the then disqualified applicant can be any number of things showing or not showing good moral character. So an unrelated misdemeanor may be indicia of failing to mitigate their -- their prior bad acts.

1	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Right.
2	CHAIR: Okay. Any further discussion or
3	debate?
4	Seeing none, do we have a motion?
5	COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Make a motion.
6	CHAIR: And a second?
7	VICE-CHAIR: Second.
8	CHAIR: Any opposition?
9	Seeing none, show the motion carries. For
L 0	clarification, that motion of course, is to accept
L1	the staff recommendation. I apologize for the
L2	continued shorthand.
L3	MR. TAUPIER: Amos Jefferson Ealy, Jr., Mr.
L4	Ealy applied for a card room employee occupational
L5	license. Upon review of the completed application
L6	it is found that he was convicted of two felonies.
L7	The first, possession of cocaine in 2000 and
L8	the second was criminal mischief in 2009. The
L9	applicant did apply for a waiver of the felony
20	convictions and an interview was a conducted.
21	Based off of the interview and the full
22	application filed, the executive director declined
23	to waive the felony convictions. Based off of
2.4	that the Division is recommending that the

25

commission authorize the issuance of a notice of

1	intent to deny based off of those two potentially
2	disqualifying criminal convictions.

CHAIR: Did I perceive that part of the consideration of this case was the applicant's candor during the waiver interview that the facts described by the applicant were wildly different than the police report about the incident?

MR. TAUPIER: That is correct. The facts that the applicant described was very tame compared what the police report laid out. The police report had much more than just a mag light being involved. The restitution amount is almost \$5,000, so the inconsistencies that the interviewer and investigator pointed out is very clearly seen by a mag light not causing \$4,000 worth of damage.

17 CHAIR: Commissioners, any further question or debate?

19 I'll entertain a motion.

20 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Move to approve the staff recommendation.

22 CHAIR: And a second?

23 COMMISSIONER D'AQUILA: Second.

24 CHAIR: Any opposition? Seeing none, that 25 motion carries.

1	MR. TAUPIER: Item 9.6, Shaun Fergus, Case
2	No. 2022-040989. Mr. Fergus applied for a slot
3	card room pari-mutuel combination occupational
4	license.
5	Upon review of the completed application it
6	appears that Mr. Fergus has the following
7	convictions:

Possession of cocaine with intent to deliver or sell, four counts stemming from 1986, 1993, and 1995.

2.0

Possession of cocaine, three counts stemming from 1995, 2004, and 2011.

Driving with license suspended habitual traffic offender, four counts stemming from 1998, 2006, 2007, and 2013.

Driving while license suspended, which as a third or subsequent in 2006.

And tampering with physical evidence in 2004.

There is no provision that the legislature has in statute that allows the executive director to waive any criminal convictions when it comes to slot licensing, therefore a waiver interview was not conducted and because there are disqualifying or potentially disqualifying criminal convictions, the recommendation from the Division is to

the recommendation from the Division is to

1 authorize the notice of intent to deny.

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CHAIR: So, I would, if this were not a slot application; if this were an application for something where there were a waiver interview, I would be curious about the information that would have come from that interview only because these are very egregious crimes. They are disqualifying crimes. They, on their face, say this as a person who does not need to have a license in this industry.

And they are approaching 20 years old, so I would want to know if that person could point to an actual point in their life that turned around. Since we don't have the benefit of that, I would suggest, commissioners, that we do follow the staff recommendation and issue the notice of intent to deny bearing in mind that that does still avail this person of an administrative process and they would have their ability to make that case in either an informal or formal hearing after the fact.

With that said, any further discussion or debate?

VICE-CHAIR: I'll -- I'll move the chair's recommendation.

1 CHAIR: And a second?

2 COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second.

3 CHAIR: I'll show that motion -- oh, any

4 opposition?

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5 Seeing none, show the motion carries.

Item 9.7, Leondra Parazza Viso, MR. TAUPIER: 6 Case No. 2022-041897. Mr. Viso applied for a slot 7 card room and pari-mutuel combination occupational 8 9 license as well. Upon review of his application it appears that he has a possession of controlled 10 11 substances conviction stemming from 2022. Again, 12 the waiver statute is not applicable for these slot machine licensees, therefore a waiver 13 interview was not conducted and the recommendation 14 from the conviction is that the commission 15 16 authorize a notice of intent to deny the license.

I will add that this arrest happened in October of 2022 or 2019. He was given the opportunity to go through a diversion program, he was arrested on a felony second degree, it was pled down to possession of synthetic cannabinoids, so that was the drug that was part of the plea deal. In 2022, he did get ultimately get re-rejected from the pretrial diversion program and he did plea out.

1	CHAIR: Any questions or debate,
2	commissioners?
3	Do we have a motion?
4	Make a motion.
5	CHAIR: And a second?
6	COMMISSIONER DRAGO: Second.
7	CHAIR: And any opposition to accepting the
8	staff recommendation?
9	Seeing none, show the motion carries.
10	Last item that I have is 9.8, Caroline
11	Selesten, Case No. 2022-041915. Ms. Selesten did
12	apply for a slot machine/card room/pari-mutuel
13	combination occupational license as well. Upon
14	review of her completed application it appears
15	that she was convicted of possession of cocaine
16	with intent to sell or deliver in 1999, possession
17	of cocaine in 1999, and attempted purchase of
18	cocaine in 2010.
19	The waiver provision is not available for
20	slot machine licensing therefore waiver interview
21	was not conducted and the Division's
22	recommendation based off of all of this
23	information is for the Commission to authorize the
24	issuance of a notice of intent to deny license.

CHAIR: And again, commissioners, I think in

1	a case like this, it is incumbent upon the person
2	to avail themselves of the administrative process
3	if they think they can show good moral character
4	post a disqualifying event so I I would think
5	that we will move forward with the staff's
6	recommendation.
7	Any questions or debate?
8	Seeing none, is there a motion?
9	VICE CHAIR: Move the chair's recommendation.
10	CHAIR: And a second?
11	UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Second.
12	CHAIR: Without opposition, show that motion
13	carries.
14	And we, I believe, are getting closer to the
15	end and I have to apologize, commissioners,
16	because with all the excitement today, I have not
17	checked in anybody to see if anyone needed a
18	break.
19	A five or ten-minute for a okay. Seeing
20	no need for that we will push on, then, to, where
21	are we? Item No. 10, executive director's update.
22	MR. TROMBETTA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I have
23	essentially three updates. The first one has to
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So at the previous meeting I was asked to

do with the legislative budget requests.

24

- 1 take a second look at our LBR based on the
- 2 feedback that was provided from the commissioners.
- 3 Staff and I did that. I provided an updated LBR
- 4 to you all in an e-mail on Tuesday. It was
- 5 supposed to be included in the meeting materials
- 6 today but due technical issues it didn't make it
- 7 in. It is part of the record.
- 8 But I would ask the chair if you -- I can't
- 9 really ask for a motion but if you guys had any
- 10 feedback on that LBR please provide it now. And
- if not, we'd be happy to take that version and --
- 12 and move it towards submission.
- 13 CHAIR: Commissioners, any discussion or
- 14 debate?
- Do I have a mo -- oh, sorry. Do I have a
- 16 motion to accept the staff's recommended LBR.
- 17 COMMISSIONER BROWN: So moved.
- 18 CHAIR: And a second?
- 19 VICE CHAIR: Second.
- 20 Any objection?
- 21 So the motion carries.
- MR. TROMBETTA: Thank you.
- 23 Similarly, the -- the LRPP, long range
- 24 program plan, was we -- the same thing. We kind
- of we took the feedback that you provided to me

1	and to my staff at the last meeting, we
2	incorporated a lot of what you provided into LRPP
3	and submitted on time. So really, you don't have
4	to move that one, it we did it based on the
5	feedback you-all provided and and we're able to
6	meet the deadline so I appreciate you working with

me and my staff on that.

2.0

And then, finally, just kind of a housekeeping order, there's a statutory provision that provides that the -- the commission has to provide a distribution to counties and municipalities based on card room revenue annually. So the -- that, the payments are due October 1st. The payments were made as required and it's -- it's a -- it's not a discretionary item so we just took a liberty of doing it so the -- so I think it was provided to 19 municipalities or counties, about \$2.4 million total was provided and those counties have received that money.

With that, those were my three main updates but I'm obviously available for any other questions if you have them.

CHAIR: On the last item, I think, in the future years our preference would be to see it ahead of time but because it is administerial act,

1 I think that it's perfectly appropriate that the

2 agency acted in its administerial way.

MR. TROMBETTA: Yes, sir.

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4 CHAIR: Commissioners, any questions or discussion? Thank you, Mr. Trombetta.

And that reaches us to Item No. 11 on the agenda, is public comment. I believe we only have one speaker, Mr. Zackum.

M. ZACKUM: I'll be brief and actually I only have two comments. The first one was inspired by the conversation today. Commissioner Drago, you were good enough to make the statement that the goal was to get compliance with many of these actions that are happening and with the discussion you all had, I'm not going to rehash any -- any of issues there, but internal controls are submitted to the agency for review to answer some of the questions that you all had pertaining to the internal controls themselves. And most of the investigators that you end up having that go to these facilities that might work with a facility and say here's a problem or an issue, they're constantly with the same facility and they communicate to other investigators.

25 So if there is an aggravation that might

occur there, they're all aware of it, the investigators usually are. They have good communication and the internal controls you all discussed, if there are modifications or needs to modify them from camera angles to process to any of the things that you all were talking about, they -- the facilities communicate to -- to staff and work with them.

2.0

That being said, an observation that I have and I'm clearly not asking for you-all to make any comment on it, but if your real goal pertains to compliance, which I'm sure that it is, there is some confusion over when the facility is responsible and when the individual licensee is responsible for an action.

There's some challenges with understanding where that is. You can have the best internal controls in the entire world and put them in place, but an individual licensee doesn't do what they're supposed to and a facility being responsible for those creates a lot of confusion.

So, most of the time they don't until after the events occurred. And they try and take corrective action there. But that's just a thought that I wanted to put forward to you-all.

1	And the second thing that I had that I was
2	going to also mention is that some facilities are
3	are requesting or I should say asking when
4	there might be rule making that would go into
5	effect to perhaps create some clarifications in
6	these areas. Everyone knows you have a lot on
7	your plates, but it's just something to, kind of,
8	work through your minds as far as an agenda for
9	down the road whether that be a few months or
10	whatever it might be. But those are the two
11	comments that I had.
12	Okay. Thank you all.
13	CHAIR: Points well taken. Thank you,
14	Mr. Zackum.
15	Commissioners, anything else for the good of
16	the order?
17	All right. Seeing none, Do I have a motion
18	that we rise?
19	VICE CHAIR: So moved.
20	CHAIR: And a second?
21	COMMISSIONER BROWN: Second.
22	CHAIR: Show us adjourned.
23	(Whereupon, the proceedings concluded at
24	12:00 p.m.)

1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	
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4	
5	I, JESSICA RENCHEN, Registered Professional Court
6	Reporter, certify that I was authorized to and did
7	stenographically report the foregoing proceedings and
8	that the transcript is a true and complete record of
9	my stenographic notes.
10	
11	DATED this 6th day of October, 2022.
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15	JESSICA RENCHEN, Court Reporter
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