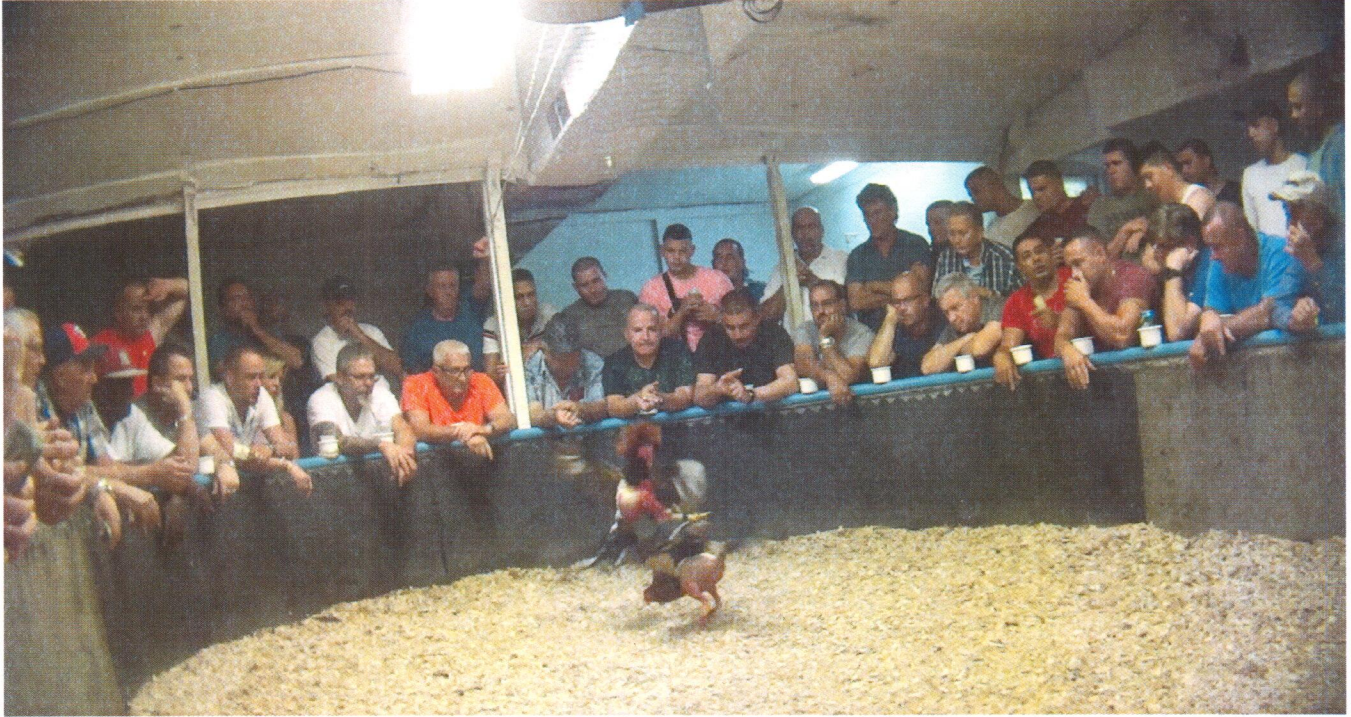

OPERATION EL TRIANGULO

AN ANIMAL RECOVERY MISSION UNDERCOVER INVESTIGATION



Presented By: Animal Recovery Mission (ARM)

June 23rd, 2018



Contact Information

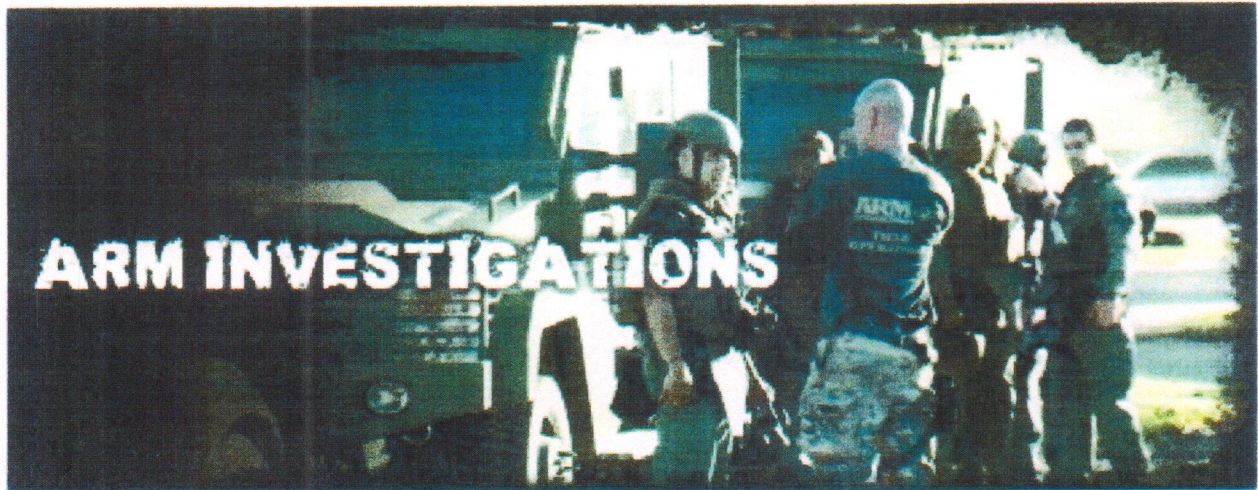
Address: P.O Box 403344, Miami Beach, Florida 33140

Email: kudo@arminvestigations.org

Phone: 305 807 6252

Web URL: www.animalrecoverymission.org

ANIMAL RECOVERY MISSION



Established in 2010, The Animal Recovery Mission (ARM), is a non profit investigative organization dedicated to eliminating extreme animal cruelty operations worldwide. ARM stands out as a vanguard and uncompromising defending force for the welfare of animals. In addition, ARM strives to put an end to, and preventing pain, suffering and torture as a result of inhumane practices.

The mission of the organization is to implement direct-action tactics to investigate, document and expose illegal activities of extreme animal cruelty. The organization's primary goals are to improve the quality of life for animals and to educate the public regarding animal cruelty, the practices that contribute to animal cruelty and the illegal animal slaughter. Achieving these goals contribute to an increased awareness of the unforeseen ethical, social and environmental implications of animal abuse and produce effective changes in the treatment of defenseless animals.

Animal cruelty investigations taken on by ARM operatives include, but are not limited to; animal slaughter farms, animal sacrifice operations, illegal horse sales and slaughter, and animal fighting operations. In addition, ARM is focusing upon the pressing issues and concerns of animal welfare within the animal agriculture and factory farming sector.

Since 2010, ARM's undercover investigations have led to the closure of up to 138 illegal animal cruelty operations in the state of Florida alone. The following report provides detailed findings gathered during ARM's investigation of a dairy farm located in Ockeechobee Florida-known as Larson Dairy.

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION



ARM Investigators uncovered an illegal underground cockfighting operation. Cockfighting occurs every Saturday at Rancho El Triangulo which is located at 21303 SW 213th Avenue Rd, Miami, Florida 33187. The specified location and cockfighting ring is owned and controlled by Julio Cesar Nodar W/M 03/02/1967. It appears that Julio has approximately 5 additional employees working for him. Two hispanic females working behind the bar serving alcohol, an elderly hispanic male who opens and closes the gate to the property, one hispanic female collecting money to enter the fighting ring and a hispanic male who is the controller/referee of the cockfighting match.

In March of 2018 ARM Investigators working in the South Miami area observed signs of a possible cockfighting operation taking place at the above mentioned location. After several days of long distance surveillance ARM was able to gather enough evidence and information regarding the illegal fighting ring at Rancho El Triangulo. From the roadway, a large amount of vehicles are observed entering into the property. The gates are kept closed until a vehicle arrives on site and honks the horn. The gate is then opened from the inside by an elderly hispanic white male. Individuals can be seen removing bird carriers from their vehicles. Through our training and experience, we know that the carrying cases are primarily used to transport fighting roosters. From the south side of the property, loud screaming/cheering noises are heard between 2pm and 7pm indicating that fights are taking place and possible bets being made.

On March 31st, 2018 an ARM Investigator traveled to Miami Dade County and entered into Rancho El Triangulo. After arriving, the Investigator observed approximately 100 individuals. The property contains multiple horse stables. In the center of the property there is a cantina, which allows you to purchase beer, liquor and food. On the south side of the property there is a large enclosure (structure with a/c) which contains a cockfighting ring. Inside the enclosure

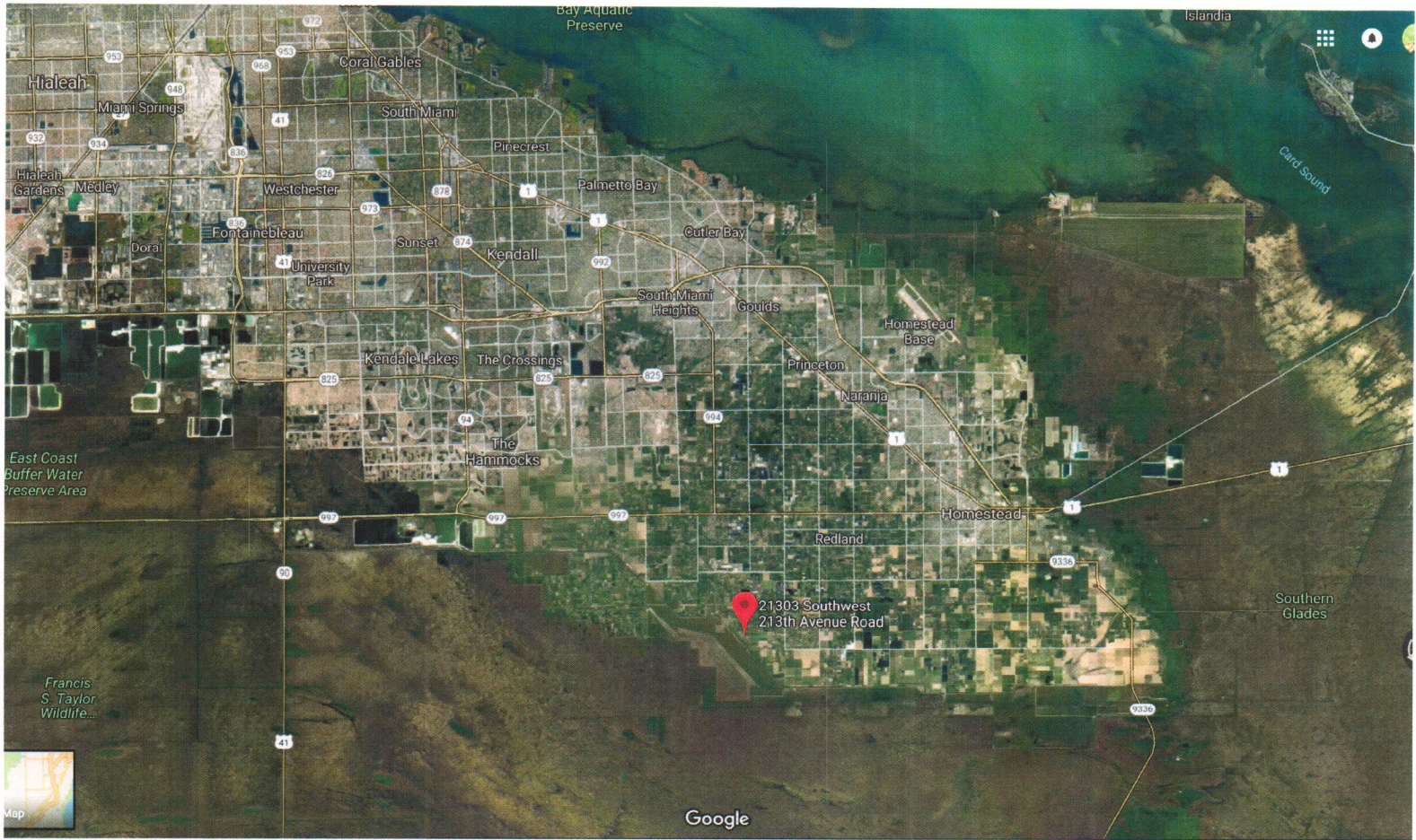
there is a large circular ring with numbered benches surrounding it. Within the enclosure is a rooster dressing area as well. They are outfitted with plastic spurs which assist in the mutilation of the fighting roosters. In order to enter into the ring area, people must pay a \$20 entry fee. Fights take place between 130pm and approximately 700pm. It should be noted that Rancho El Triangulo holds no business permits. They also do not hold any permits which allows the sale of beer and liquor.

On May 26th 2018, additional ARM Investigators returned to Rancho El Triangulo for the purpose of investigating the cockfights. On this date Investigators entered and remained inside for an extended period of time gathering surveillance footage. Roosters are fought for 25 minutes in the ring. The fight ends when a rooster is killed or when the 25 minute time period expires. Prior to the commencement of each fight, bets are placed between individuals watching the match. Throughout the fight, bets are increased and placed as well. A hispanic male (approx. 6'1", 230lbs and approx. 50yoa) is the ring controller/referee. He checks in the birds and also maintains the timer for the match. At the end of each match, the controller/referee determines the winner of the match. ARM Investigators witnessed single bet payouts being made of approximately \$1200. The average bet placed is between \$50 and \$300. Larger bets exceeding \$500 are placed towards the end of the day when the larger and main fights take place.

On June 9th 2018, ARM Investigators returned to Rancho El Triangulo. Again, ARM Investigators witnessed multiple cockfights and multiple bets being placed. ARM Investigators observed and recorded individuals placing roosters which lost a fight into the garbage cans. The birds were still showing clear signs of life as they were thrown into the garbage cans surrounding the fighting ring and left to die. ARM Investigators were able to record video of multiple money transactions taking place inside of the structure, outside of the ring area and within the Cantina area where individuals were gambling at tables.

Throughout the time that ARM Investigators were on site, they gathered evidence showing Julio Nodar as the property owner and controller. He is constantly observed walking the property and walking within the cockfighting area. He is also observed loading the Cantina with beer and serving it as well. Julio Nodar is allowing and hosting events on his property which cause inhumane and cruel deaths to animals. He is promoting and charging individuals to participate in gambling and watching animal fights.

LOCATION









Address Owner Name Subdivision Name Folio

SEARCH:

111 NW 1 St

Suite



PROPERTY INFORMATION

Folio: 30-6809-000-0530

Sub-Division:

Property Address

Owner
JULIO NODAR

Mailing Address
9725 SW 15 ST
MIAMI, FL 33174-2924

PA Primary Zone
8900 INTERIM-AWAIT SPECIFIC ZO

Primary Land Use
5066 IMPR AGRI - NOT HOMESITES : EXTRA FEA OTHER THAN
PARKING

Beds / Baths / Half 0 / 0 / 0

Floors 0

Living Units 0

Actual Area 0

Living Area 0

Adjusted Area 0

Lot Size 84,942 Sq.Ft

Year Built 0



2015 Tangible Personal Property Taxes

Notice of Ad Valorem Tax and Non-Ad Valorem Assessments

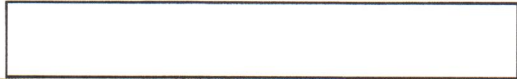
SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOLIO NUMBER	MUNICIPALITY	MILL CODE
40-305789	UNINCORPORATED DADE COUNTY	3000

RANCHO EL TRIANGULO
 JULIO NODAR
 9725 SW 15 ST
 MIAMI, FL 33174-2924

Property Address
 21303 SW 213 AVE RD

Exemptions:



AD VALOREM TAXES				
TAXING AUTHORITY	ASSESSED VALUE	MILLAGE RATE PER	\$1,000 OF TAXABLE VALUE	TAXES LEVIED
Miami-Dade School Board				
School Board Operating	10,100	7.41300	10,100	74.87
School Board Debt Service	10,100	0.19900	10,100	2.01
State and Other				
Florida Inland Navigation Dist	10,100	0.03200	10,100	0.32
South Florida Water Mgmt Dist	10,100	0.14590	10,100	1.47
Okeechobee Basin	10,100	0.15860	10,100	1.60
Everglades Construction Proj	10,100	0.05060	10,100	0.51
Childrens Trust Authority	10,100	0.50000	10,100	5.05
Miami-Dade County				
County Wide Operating	10,100	4.66690	10,100	47.14
County Wide Debt Service	10,100	0.45000	10,100	4.55
Unincorporated Operating	10,100	1.92830	10,100	19.48
Library District	10,100	0.28400	10,100	2.87
Fire Rescue Operating	10,100	2.42070	10,100	24.45
Fire Rescue Debt Service	10,100	0.00860	10,100	0.09
PA Penalty				46.11

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Combined taxes \$230.52

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2015 Tangible Personal Property Taxes

DETACH HERE AND RETURN THIS PORTION WITH YOUR PAYMENT

Duplicate public_user 05/29/2018

FOLIO NUMBER
 40-305789
 PROPERTY ADDRESS
 21303 SW 213 AVE RD
 LEGAL DESCRIPTION



Make checks payable to:
 Miami-Dade Tax Collector
 (in U.S. funds drawn on U.S. banks)
 Amount due May be Subject to Change Without Notice
 Mail payments to:
 200 NW 2nd Avenue, Miami, FL 33128

PAY ONLY ONE AMOUNT

If Paid By Please Pay

Mar 31, 2016 **\$0.00**

Paid

RANCHO EL TRIANGULO
 JULIO NODAR
 9725 SW 15 ST
 MIAMI, FL 33174-2924

200000000000000000000000000000000000403057892015000000000000000000000000000006

No business License



[Department of State](#) / [Division of Corporations](#) / [Search Records](#) / [Search by Officer or Registered Agent](#) /

[Next List](#)

Officer/RA Name Search
 Search

Officer/Registered Agent Name List

Officer/RA Name	Entity Name	Entity Number
NODAR, JULIO	SOUTH FLORIDA TEAM PENNING ASSOCIATION, CORP.	P11000029904
NODAR, JULIO C	J & A MEDICAL SUPPLY, INC.	P04000052302
NODAR, MARIA	BELTS & BUCKLES, INC.	P02000110535
NODAR, MARIA E.	BAC FLORIDA INVESTMENTS CORP.	J42165
NODAR, MARIA J	BELTS & BUCKLES, INC.	P02000110535
NODAR, MARILYN	RJ & R BEHAVIORAL INC	P18000019930
NODAR, MARILYN	RJ & R BEHAVIORAL INC	P18000019930
NODA, ROBERT	CORWAS, INC	P15000024642
NODA, ROBERTO	SECRET SERVICE PRIVATE INVESTIGATIONS, INC.	G62904
NODA, ROBERTO	V.I.P. SECURITY, INC.	M17395
NODA, ROBERTO	DE CARLO'S POLKIOS INC.	P94000024170
NODA, RODOLFO M	AMAZON PEST CONTROL, INC.	L26966
NODA, RODOLFO M	AMAZON PEST CONTROL, INC.	L26966
NODA, RODOLFO P.	NODA'S PEST CONTROL SERVICE. INC.	455877

REFERENCES

828.122 Fighting or baiting animals; offenses; penalties.—

(1) This act may be cited as “The Animal Fighting Act.”

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

(a) “Animal fighting” means fighting between roosters or other birds or between dogs, bears, or other animals.

(b) “Baiting” means to attack with violence, to provoke, or to harass an animal with one or more animals for the purpose of training an animal for, or to cause an animal to engage in, fights with or among other animals. In addition, “baiting” means the use of live animals in the training of racing greyhounds.

(c) “Person” means every natural person, firm, copartnership, association, or corporation.

(3) Any person who knowingly commits any of the following acts commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084:

(a) Baiting, breeding, training, transporting, selling, owning, possessing, or using any wild or domestic animal for the purpose of animal fighting or baiting;

(b) Owning, possessing, or selling equipment for use in any activity described in paragraph (a);

(c) Owning, leasing, managing, operating, or having control of any property kept or used for any activity described in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b);

(d) Promoting, staging, advertising, or charging any admission fee to a fight or baiting between two or more animals;

(e) Performing any service or act to facilitate animal fighting or baiting, including, but not limited to, providing security, refereeing, or handling or transporting animals or being a stakeholder of any money wagered on animal fighting or baiting;

(f) Removing or facilitating the removal of any animal impounded under this section from an agency where the animal is impounded or from a location designated by the court under subsection (4), subsection (5), or subsection (7), without the prior authorization of the court;

(g) Betting or wagering any money or other valuable consideration on the fighting or baiting of animals; or

(h) Attending the fighting or baiting of animals.

Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection to the contrary, possession of the animal alone does not constitute a violation of this section.

849.14 Unlawful to bet on result of trial or contest of skill, etc.—Whoever stakes, bets or wagers any money or other thing of value upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed or power or endurance of human or beast, or whoever receives in any manner whatsoever any money or other thing of value staked, bet or wagered, or offered for the purpose of being staked, bet or wagered, by or for any other person upon any such result, or whoever knowingly becomes the custodian or depository of any money or other thing of value so staked, bet, or wagered upon any such result, or whoever aids, or assists, or abets in any manner in any of such acts all of which are hereby forbidden, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

History.—s. 1, ch. 5959, 1909; s. 1, ch. 6188, 1911; RGS 5514; CGL 7672; s. 1069, ch. 71-136; s. 1366, ch. 97-102.

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

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

849.25 "Bookmaking" defined; penalties; exceptions.—

(1)(a) The term "bookmaking" means the act of taking or receiving, while engaged in the business or profession of gambling, any bet or wager upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, power, or endurance of human, beast, fowl, motor vehicle, or mechanical apparatus or upon the result of any chance, casualty, unknown, or contingent event whatsoever.

(b) The following factors shall be considered in making a determination that a person has engaged in the offense of bookmaking:

1. Taking advantage of betting odds created to produce a profit for the bookmaker or charging a percentage on accepted wagers.
2. Placing all or part of accepted wagers with other bookmakers to reduce the chance of financial loss.
3. Taking or receiving more than five wagers in any single day.
4. Taking or receiving wagers totaling more than \$500 in any single day, or more than \$1,500 in any single week.
5. Engaging in a common scheme with two or more persons to take or receive wagers.
6. Taking or receiving wagers on both sides on a contest at the identical point spread.
7. Any other factor relevant to establishing that the operating procedures of such person are commercial in nature.

(c) The existence of any two factors listed in paragraph (b) may constitute prima facie evidence of a commercial bookmaking operation.

(2) Any person who engages in bookmaking shall be guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, any person convicted under the provisions of this subsection shall not have adjudication of guilt suspended, deferred, or withheld.

(3) Any person who has been convicted of bookmaking and thereafter violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 948.01, any person convicted under the provisions of this subsection shall not have adjudication of guilt suspended, deferred, or withheld.

Title
XLVI
CRIMES

Chapter 828
ANIMALS: CRUELTY; SALES; ANIMAL ENTERPRISE
PROTECTION

View Entire
Chapter

828.12 Cruelty to animals.—

(1) A person who unnecessarily overloads, overdrives, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance or shelter, or unnecessarily mutilates, or kills any animal, or causes the same to be done, or carries in or upon any vehicle, or otherwise, any animal in a cruel or inhumane manner, commits animal cruelty, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. [775.082](#) or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

(2) A person who intentionally commits an act to any animal, or a person who owns or has the custody or control of any animal and fails to act, which results in the cruel death, or excessive or repeated infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering, or causes the same to be done, commits aggravated animal cruelty, a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. [775.082](#) or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

(a) A person convicted of a violation of this subsection, where the finder of fact determines that the violation includes the knowing and intentional torture or torment of an animal that injures, mutilates, or kills the animal, shall be ordered to pay a minimum mandatory fine of \$2,500 and undergo psychological counseling or complete an anger management treatment program.

(b) A person convicted of a second or subsequent violation of this subsection shall be required to pay a minimum mandatory fine of \$5,000 and serve a minimum mandatory period of incarceration of 6 months. In addition, the person shall be released only upon expiration of sentence, is not eligible for parole, control release, or any form of early release, and must serve 100 percent of the court-imposed sentence. Any plea of nolo contendere shall be considered a conviction for purposes of this subsection.

(3) A person who commits multiple acts of animal cruelty or aggravated animal cruelty against an animal may be charged with a separate offense for each such act. A person who commits animal cruelty or aggravated animal cruelty against more than one animal may be charged with a separate offense for each animal such cruelty was committed upon.

(4) A veterinarian licensed to practice in the state shall be held harmless from either criminal or civil liability for any decisions made or services rendered under the provisions of this section. Such a veterinarian is, therefore, under this subsection, immune from a lawsuit for his or her part in an investigation of cruelty to animals.

(5) A person who intentionally trips, fells, ropes, or lassos the legs of a horse by any means for the purpose of entertainment or sport shall be guilty of a third degree felony, punishable as provided in s. [775.082](#), s. [775.083](#), or s. [775.084](#). As used in this subsection, “trip” means any act that consists of the use of any wire, pole, stick, rope, or other apparatus to cause a horse to fall or lose its balance, and “horse” means any animal of any registered breed of the genus *Equus*, or any recognized hybrid thereof. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply when tripping is used:

828.13 Confinement of animals without sufficient food, water, or exercise; abandonment of animals.—

(1) As used in this section:

(a) “Abandon” means to forsake an animal entirely or to neglect or refuse to provide or perform the legal obligations for care and support of an animal by its owner.

(b) “Owner” includes any owner, custodian, or other person in charge of an animal.

(2) Whoever:

(a) Impounds or confines any animal in any place and fails to supply the animal during such confinement with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome food and water,

(b) Keeps any animals in any enclosure without wholesome exercise and change of air, or

(c) Abandons to die any animal that is maimed, sick, infirm, or diseased,

is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. [775.082](#) or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both imprisonment and a fine.

(3) Any person who is the owner or possessor, or has charge or custody, of any animal who abandons such animal to suffer injury or malnutrition or abandons any animal in a street, road, or public place without providing for the care, sustenance, protection, and shelter of such animal is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. [775.082](#) or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both imprisonment and a fine.

History.—ss. 2, 4, ch. 3921, 1889; RS 2510; GS 3396; RGS 5245; CGL 7364; s. 950, ch. 71-136; s. 1, ch. 81-17; s. 3, ch. 82-116; s. 203, ch. 91-224.

Title
XLVI
CRIMES

Chapter 828
ANIMALS: CRUELTY; SALES; ANIMAL ENTERPRISE
PROTECTION

View Entire
Chapter

828.24 Prohibited acts; exemption.—

(1) No person shall kill an animal in any way except by an approved humane method.

(2) No person shall shackle or hoist with intent to kill any animal prior to rendering the animal insensitive to pain.

(3) Nothing in this section precludes the enforcement of s. [828.12](#) relating to cruelty to animals.

History.—s. 1, ch. 61-254; ss. 14, 35, ch. 69-106; s. 241, ch. 77-104; s. 39, ch. 2001-279; s. 2, ch. 2002-51.

562.07 **Illegal transportation of beverages.**—It is unlawful for alcoholic beverages to be transported in quantities of more than 12 bottles except as follows:

- (1) By common carriers;
- (2) In the owned or leased vehicles of licensed vendors or any persons authorized in s. 561.57(3) transporting alcoholic beverage purchases from the distributor's place of business to the vendor's licensed place of business or off-premises storage for alcoholic beverages purchased and transported as provided for in the alcoholic beverage law;
- (3) By individuals who possess such beverages not for resale within the state;
- (4) By licensed manufacturers, distributors, or vendors transporting alcoholic beverages pursuant to s. 561.57; and
- (5) By a vendor, distributor, pool buying agent, or salesperson of wine and spirits as outlined in s. 561.57(4).

History.—s. 11, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(237); s. 1, ch. 20830, 1941; s. 2, ch. 72-230; s. 7, ch. 88-308; s. 857, ch. 97-103; s. 2, ch. 2013-170; s. 6, ch. 2015-12.

562.02 **Possession of beverage not permitted to be sold under license.**—It is unlawful for a licensee under the Beverage Law or his or her agent to have in his or her possession, or permit anyone else to have in his or her possession, at or in the place of business of such licensee, alcoholic beverages not authorized by law to be sold by such licensee.

History.—s. 7, ch. 18015, 1937; s. 4, ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271g); s. 12, ch. 23746, 1947; s. 2, ch. 72-230; s. 854, ch. 97-103.

562.12 Beverages sold with improper license, or without license or registration, or held with intent to sell prohibited. –

(1) It is unlawful for any person to sell alcoholic beverages without a license, and it is unlawful for any licensee to sell alcoholic beverages except as permitted by her or his license, or to sell such beverages in any manner except that permitted by her or his license; and any licensee or other person who keeps or possesses alcoholic beverages not permitted to be sold by her or his license, or not permitted to be sold without a license, with intent to sell or dispose of same unlawfully, or who keeps and maintains a place where alcoholic beverages are sold unlawfully, is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to operate as an exporter of alcoholic beverages within the state without registering as an exporter pursuant to s. 561.17. Any person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(3) Upon the arrest of any licensee or other person charged with a violation of this section, the arresting officer shall take into her or his custody all alcoholic beverages found in the possession, custody, or control of the person arrested or, in the case of a licensee, all alcoholic beverages not within the purview of her or his license, and safely keep and preserve the same and have it forthcoming at any investigation, prosecution, or other proceeding for the violation of this section and for the destruction of the same as provided herein. Upon the conviction of the person arrested for a violation of this section, the judge of the court trying the case, after notice to the person convicted and any other person whom the judge may be of the opinion is entitled to notice, as the judge may deem reasonable, shall issue to the sheriff of the county, the division, or the authorized municipality a written order adjudging and declaring the alcoholic beverages forfeited and directing the sheriff, the division, or the authorized municipality to dispose of the alcoholic beverages as provided in s. 562.44 or s. 568.10.

Select Year: 2018  Go

The 2018 Florida Statutes

Title XXXIII
REGULATION OF TRADE, COMMERCE, INVESTMENTS, AND
SOLICITATIONS

Chapter 500
FOOD
PRODUCTS

[View Entire
Chapter](#)

500.12 Food permits; building permits.—

(1)(a) A food permit from the department is required of any person who operates a food establishment or retail food store, except:

1. Persons operating minor food outlets that sell food that is commercially prepackaged, not potentially hazardous, and not time or temperature controlled for safety, if the shelf space for those items does not exceed 12 total linear feet and no other food is sold by the minor food outlet.
2. Persons subject to continuous, onsite federal or state inspection.
3. Persons selling only legumes in the shell, either parched, roasted, or boiled.
4. Persons selling sugar cane or sorghum syrup that has been boiled and bottled on a premise located within the state. Such bottles must contain a label listing the producer's name and street address, all added ingredients, the net weight or volume of the product, and a statement that reads, "This product has not been produced in a facility permitted by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services."

(b) Each food establishment and retail food store regulated under this chapter must apply for and receive a food permit before operation begins. An application for a food permit from the department must be accompanied by a fee in an amount determined by department rule. The department shall adopt by rule a schedule of fees to be paid by each food establishment and retail food store as a condition of issuance or renewal of a food permit. Such fees may not exceed \$650 and shall be used solely for the recovery of costs for the services provided, except that the fee accompanying an application for a food permit for operating a bottled water plant may not exceed \$1,000 and the fee accompanying an application for a food permit for operating a packaged ice plant may not exceed \$250. The fee for operating a bottled water plant or a packaged ice plant shall be set by rule of the department. Food permits are not transferable from one person or physical location to another. Food permits must be renewed annually on or before January 1. If an application for renewal of a food permit is not received by the department within 30 days after its due date, a late fee not exceeding \$100 must be paid in addition to the food permit fee before the department may issue the food permit. The moneys collected shall be deposited in the General Inspection Trust Fund.

(c) For bottled water plants:

1. Water that is transported into the state and that is bottled before or after importation into the state must be bottled, labeled, handled, and otherwise processed and sold according to the provisions of this chapter.
2. An application for a food permit for operating a bottled water plant must state the location of the bottled water plant, the source of the water, and any other information considered necessary by the department to verify compliance with the safety, quality, and labeling requirements of this chapter.

(d) For packaged ice plants:

1. Packaged ice that is transported into the state and that is packaged before or after importation into the state must be packaged, labeled, handled, and otherwise processed and sold according to the provisions of this chapter.
2. An application for a food permit for operating a packaged ice plant must state the location of the packaged ice plant, the source of the water, the treatment the water received prior to being made into ice and packaged, and any other information considered necessary by the department to verify compliance with the safety, quality, and labeling requirements of this chapter.

(e) The department is the exclusive regulatory and permitting authority for all food outlets, retail food stores, food establishments, convenience stores, and minor food outlets in accordance with this section. Application for a food permit must be made on forms provided by the department, which forms must also contain provision for application for registrations and permits issued by other state agencies and for collection of the food permit fee and any other fees associated with registration, licensing, or applicable surcharges. The details of the application shall be prescribed by department rule.

(f) The department may by rule establish conditions for the manufacturing, processing, packing, holding, or preparing of food; the selling of food at wholesale or retail; or the transporting of food to protect the public health and promote public welfare by protecting the purchasing public from injury by merchandising deceit.

(2) When any person applies for a building permit to construct, convert, or remodel any food establishment, food outlet, or retail food store, the authority issuing such permit shall make available to the applicant a printed statement, provided by the department, regarding the applicable sanitation requirements for such establishments. A building permitting authority, or municipality or county under whose jurisdiction a building permitting authority operates, may not be held liable for a food establishment, food outlet, or retail food store that does not comply with the applicable sanitation requirements due to failure of the building permitting authority to provide the information as provided in this subsection.

(a) The department shall furnish, for distribution, a statement that includes the checklist to be used by the food inspector in any preoperational inspections to assure that the food establishment is constructed and equipped to meet the applicable sanitary guidelines. Such preoperational inspection shall be a prerequisite for obtaining a food permit in accordance with this section.

(b) The department may provide assistance, when requested by the applicant, in the review of any construction or remodeling plans for food establishments. The department may charge a fee for such assistance which covers the cost of providing the assistance and which shall be deposited in the General Inspection Trust Fund for use in funding the food safety program.

(c) A building permitting authority or other subdivision of local government may not require the department to approve construction or remodeling plans for food establishments and retail food stores as a condition of any permit or license at the local level.

(3) Any person selling or distributing for sale any candy containing more than 0.5 percent but less than 5 percent by volume of alcohol must apply for a food permit pursuant to subsection (1) and disclose to the department any intent to sell or distribute such candy. If the person already holds a permit, written disclosure of intent to sell or distribute such candy shall be provided to the department, and the person shall comply with all rules adopted by the department relating to such candy. If the product is sold by a person licensed under chapter 565, the Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall inspect, sample, and verify compliance with this chapter. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall enter into a cooperative agreement relative to the enforcement of this chapter, including delegation of authority under ss. [500.173-500.175](#) relating to seizure and condemnation of adulterated or misbranded products.

(4)(a) The department may suspend immediately upon notice any permit issued under this section if it finds that any of the conditions of the permit have been violated. The holder of a permit so suspended may at any time apply for the reinstatement of such permit; and the department shall, immediately after prompt hearing and an inspection of the establishment, reinstate such permit if the department finds that adequate measures have been taken to comply with and maintain the conditions of the permit, as originally issued, or as amended.

(b) The department shall have access to any food establishment for the purpose of ascertaining compliance with this section. Denial of access for such inspection is a ground for suspending the permit until access to the food establishment is freely given by the operator.

(5) It is the intent of the Legislature to eliminate duplication of regulatory inspections of food. Regulatory and permitting authority over any food establishment is preempted to the department, except as provided in chapter 379.

(a) Food establishments or retail food stores that have ancillary food service activities shall be permitted and inspected by the department.

(b) Food service establishments, as defined in s. [381.0072](#), that have ancillary, prepackaged retail food sales shall be regulated by the Department of Health.

(c) Public food service establishments, as defined in s. [509.013](#), which have ancillary, prepackaged retail food sales shall be licensed and inspected by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation.

(d) The department and the Department of Business and Professional Regulation shall cooperate to assure equivalency of inspection and enforcement and to share information on those establishments identified in paragraphs (a) and (c) and to address any other areas of potential duplication. The department and the Department of Business and Professional Regulation are authorized to adopt rules to enforce statutory requirements under their purview regarding foods.

(6) The department shall adopt rules for the training and certification of managers of food establishments and food service establishments regulated under this section and for the training and certification of department personnel.

(7) In conducting any preoperational or other inspection, the department may enforce provisions of the Florida Building Code relating to food establishments.

WORKERS

Owner & Controller

Julio C. Nodar 03.02.67





pictured suspect opens
and closes gate to property



Cockfighting Ring Referee



Cantina worker



Cantina workers w/owner



Female who collects entry Fee

PHOTOGRAPHS



Entry Stickers

May 26 →

\$20.00



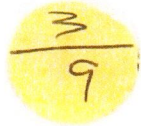
Entrance
to fights

\$20.00



June 9th →

\$20.00



Entrance to
fights

\$40.00

37
Isuits
For ringside
seating







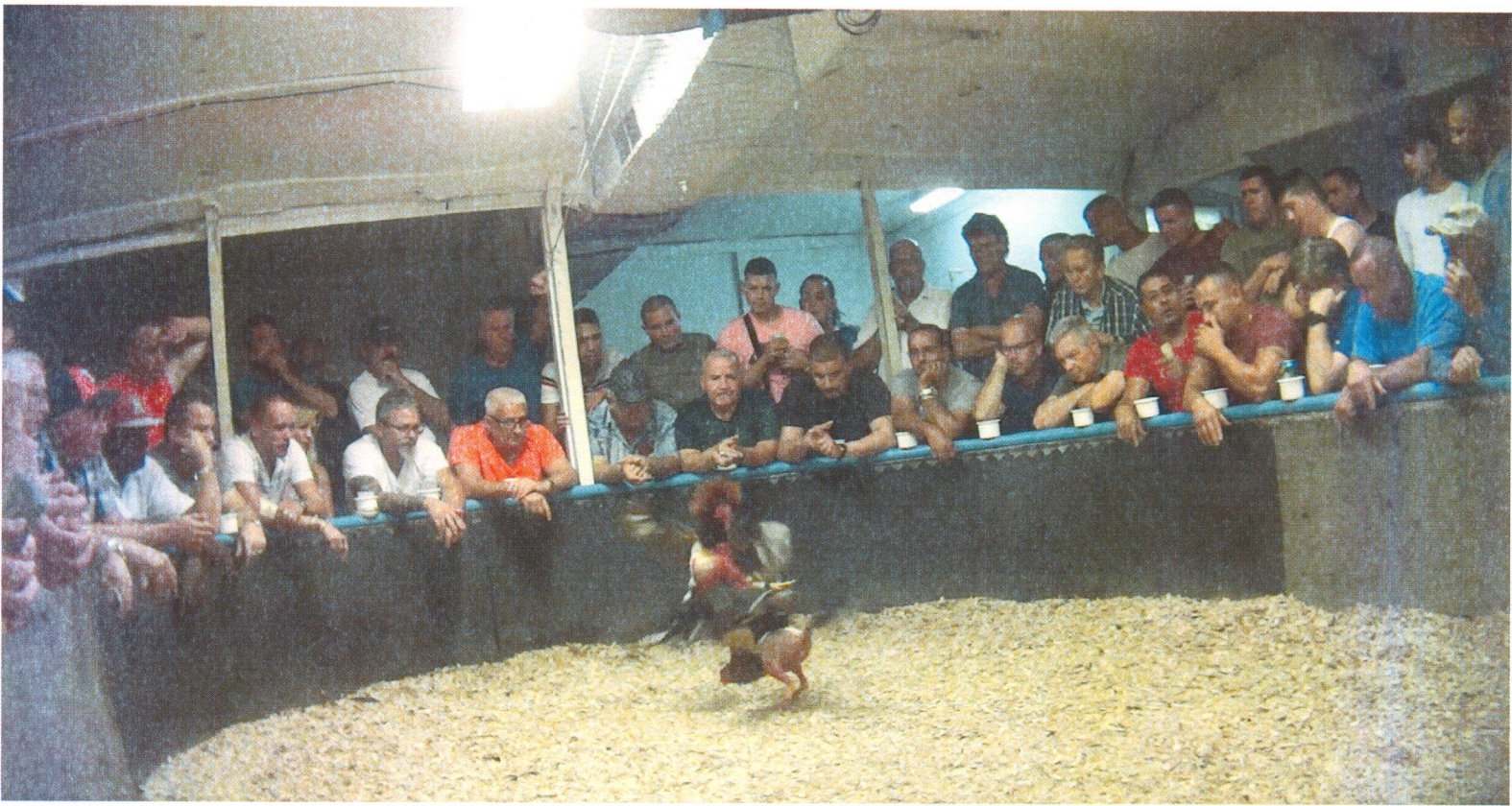








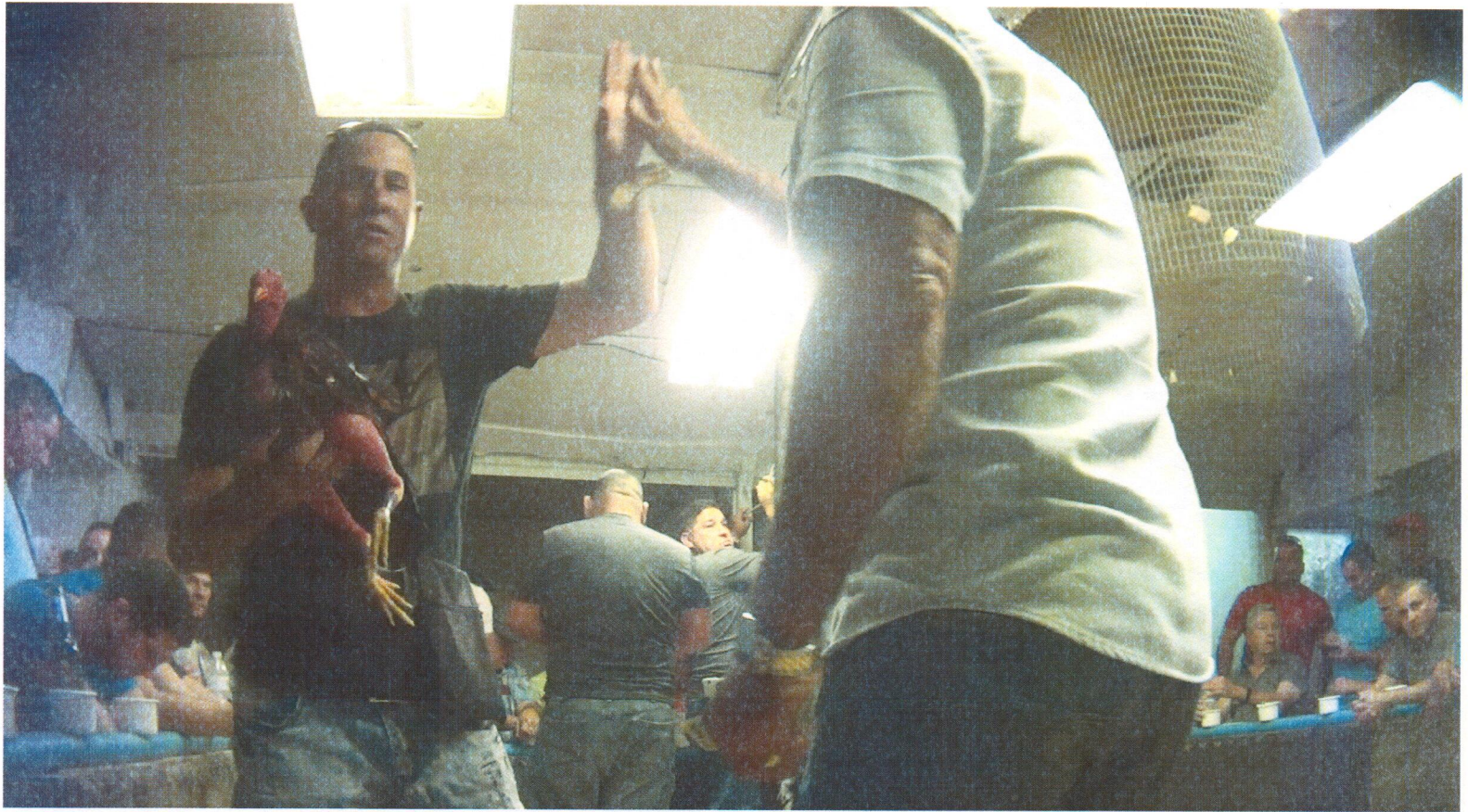




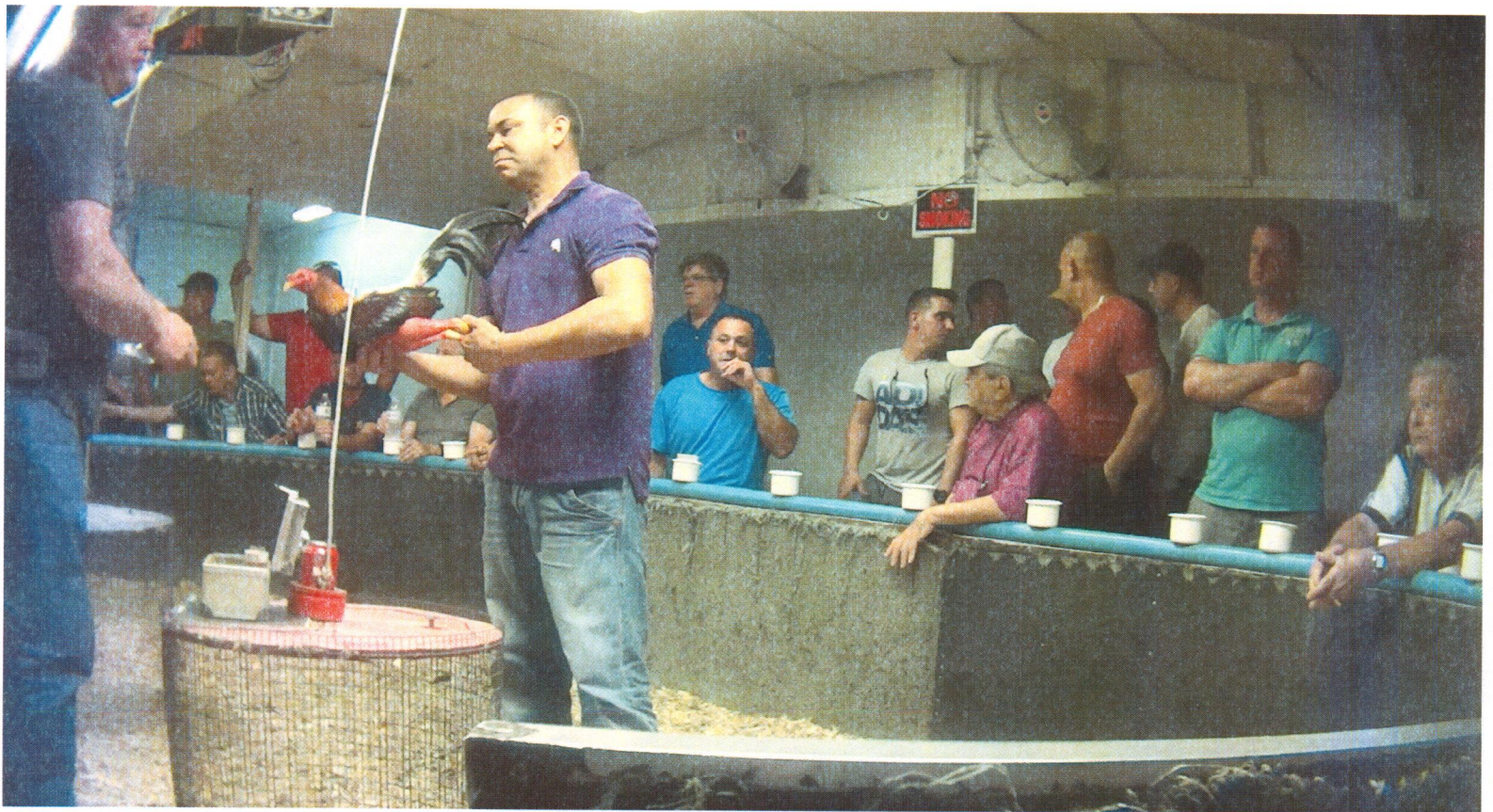


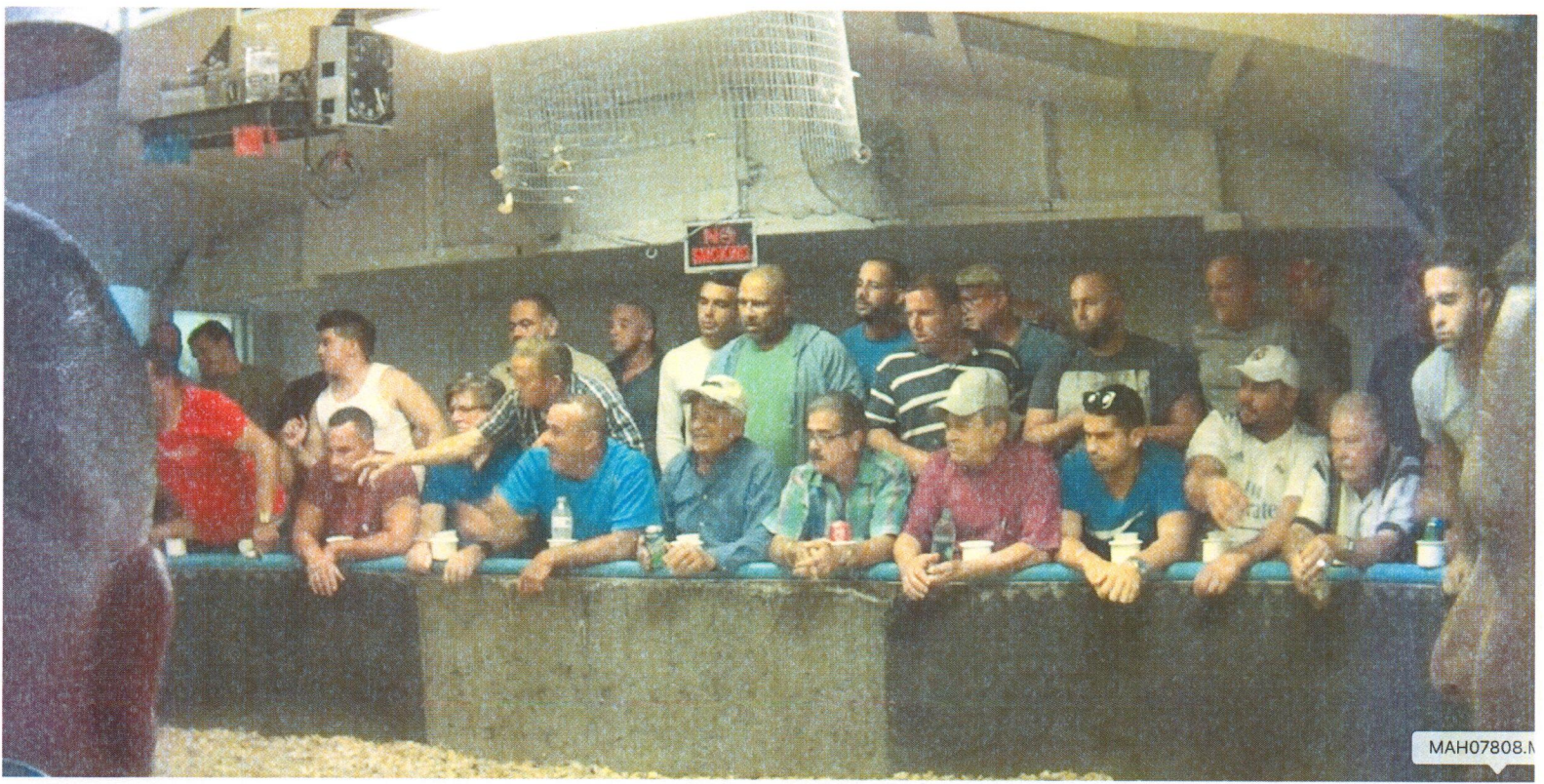








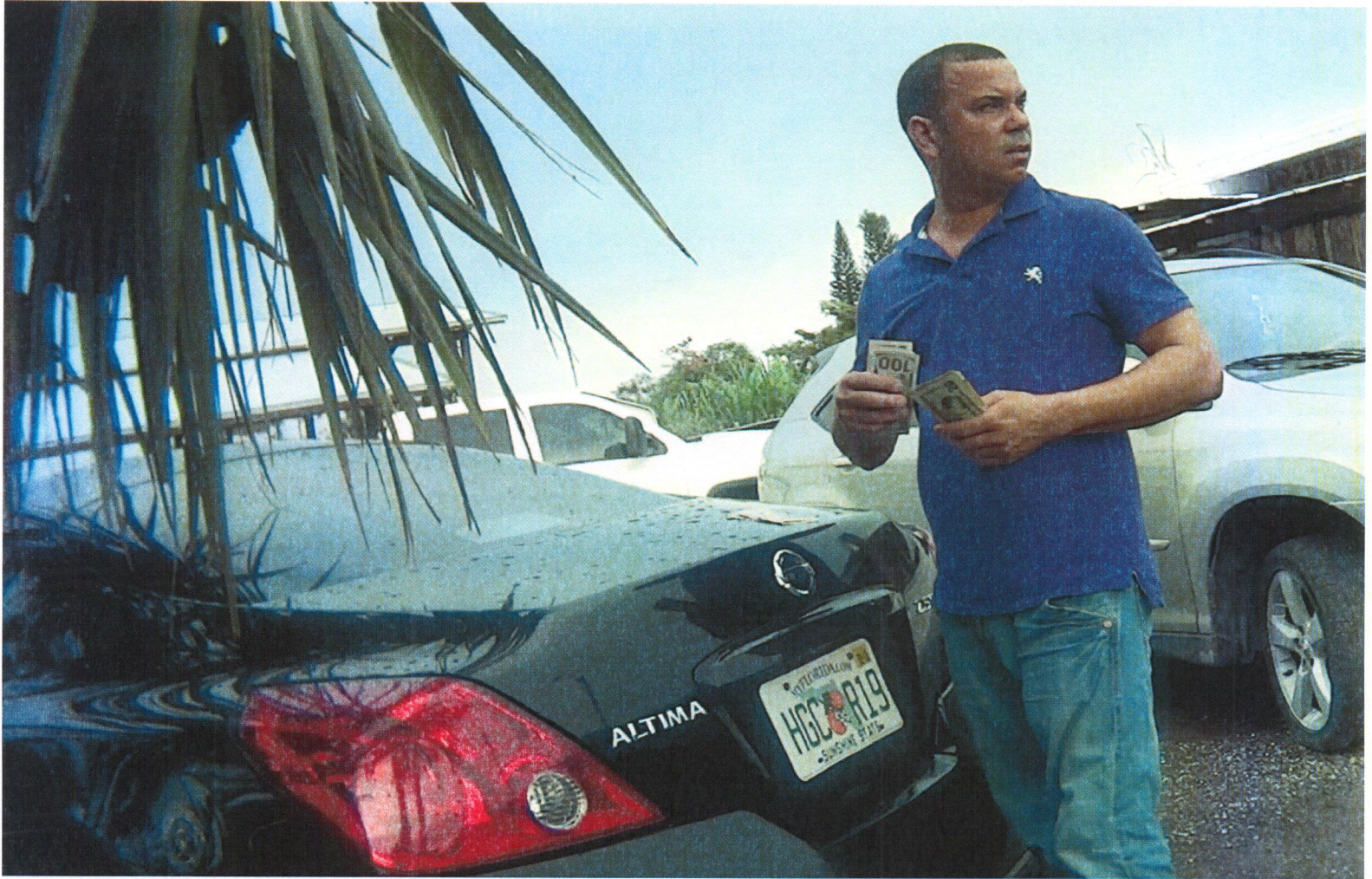




MAH07808.M





















NO DRUGAS

NO ARMAS DE FUEGO

NO ENTRAR PLANCAS







RANCHO EL TRIANGULO

YETI YETI

RANCHO EL TRIANGULO

YETI

Heineken

YETI

Corona

Corona



