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STATE OF NEVADA

BEFORE THE NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION

STATE GAMING CONTROL BOARD, Complainant,

VS.

BJ PROPERTY LLC, dba THE 25 BAR & GRILL; and BURDETT EDWARD JONES.

Respondents.

COMPLAINT

The State of Nevada, on relation of its STATE GAMING CONTROL BOARD (hereinafter "BOARD"), Complainant herein, by and through its counsel, CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO, Attorney General, by EDWARD L. MAGAW, Deputy Attorney General, hereby files this Complaint for disciplinary action against BJ PROPERTY LLC, dba THE 25 BAR & GRILL (hereinafter "BJ PROPERTY"), and BURDETT EDWARD JONES (hereinafter "JONES"), Respondents herein, pursuant to Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 463.310(2) and alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION

- 1. Complainant, BOARD, is an administrative agency of the State of Nevada duly organized and existing under and by virtue of Chapter 463 of the NRS and is charged with the administration and enforcement of the gaming laws of this state as set forth in Title 41 of the NRS (hereinafter "Nevada Gaming Control Act") and the Regulations of the Nevada Gaming Commission.
- 2. Respondent, BJ PROPERTY, doing business at 4531 North Las Vegas Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nevada 89115, holds a Nevada restricted gaming license, and, as such, is charged with the responsibility of complying with all of the provisions of the Nevada Gaming Control Act and the Regulations of the Nevada Gaming Commission.

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3. Respondent, JONES, is licensed by the Nevada Gaming Commission as the sole manager and owner of BJ PROPERTY, and, as such, is charged with the responsibility of complying with all of the provisions of the Nevada Gaming Control Act and the Regulations of the Nevada Gaming Commission.

RELEVANT LAW

- 4. The Nevada Legislature has declared under NRS 463.0129(1) that:
 - (a) The gaming industry is vitally important to the economy of the State and the general welfare of the inhabitants.
 - (b) The continued growth and success of gaming is dependent upon public confidence and trust that licensed gaming and the manufacture, sale and distribution of gaming devices and associated equipment are conducted honestly and competitively, that establishments which hold restricted and nonrestricted licenses where gaming is conducted and where gambling devices are operated do not unduly impact the quality of life enjoyed by residents of the surrounding neighborhoods, that the rights of the creditors of licensees are protected and that gaming is free from criminal and corruptive elements.
 - (c) Public confidence and trust can only be maintained by strict regulation of all persons, locations, practices, associations and related the operation of licensed activities to establishments, the manufacture, sale or distribution of gaming devices and associated equipment and the operation of intercasino linked systems.
 - (d) All establishments where gaming is conducted and where gaming devices are operated, and manufacturers, sellers and distributors of certain gaming devices and equipment, and operators of inter-casino linked systems must therefore be licensed, controlled and assisted to protect the public health, safety, morals, good order and general welfare of the inhabitants of the State, to foster the stability and success of gaming and to preserve the competitive economy and policies of free competition of the State of Nevada.

NRS 463.0129(1)(a)-(d).

- 5. The Nevada Gaming Commission has full and absolute power and authority to limit, condition, restrict, revoke or suspend any license, or fine any person licensed, for any cause deemed reasonable. See NRS 463.1405(4).
- 6. The BOARD is authorized to observe the conduct of licensees in order to ensure that the gaming operations are not being conducted in an unsuitable manner. See NRS 463.1405(1).

7. This continuing obligation is repeated in Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.040, which provides as follows:

A gaming license is a revocable privilege, and no holder thereof shall be deemed to have acquired any vested rights therein or thereunder. The burden of proving his qualifications to hold any license rests at all times on the licensee. The board is charged by law with the duty of observing the conduct of all licensees to the end that licenses shall not be held by unqualified or disqualified persons or unsuitable persons or persons whose operations are conducted in an unsuitable manner.

Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 5.040 (emphasis added).

- 8. Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.010(2) provides that the "[r]esponsibility for the employment and maintenance of suitable methods of operation rests with the licensee, and willful or persistent use or toleration of methods of operation deemed unsuitable will constitute grounds for license revocation or other disciplinary action." Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 5.010(2).
 - 9. Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.011 states in relevant part as follows:

The board and the commission deem any activity on the part of any licensee, his agents or employees, that is inimical to the public health, safety, morals, good order and general welfare of the people of the State of Nevada, or that would reflect or tend to reflect discredit upon the State of Nevada or the gaming industry, to be an unsuitable method of operation and shall be grounds for disciplinary action by the board and the commission in accordance with the Nevada Gaming Control Act and the regulations of the board and the commission. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the following acts or omissions may be determined to be unsuitable methods of operation:

1. Failure to exercise discretion and sound judgment to prevent incidents which might reflect on the repute of the State of Nevada and act as a detriment to the development of the industry.

Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 5.011(1) (emphasis added).

10. Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.030 provides as follows:

Violation of any provision of the Nevada Gaming Control Act or of these regulations by a licensee, his agent or employee shall be deemed contrary to the public health, safety, morals, good order and general welfare of the inhabitants of the State of Nevada and grounds for suspension or revocation of a license. Acceptance of a state gaming license or renewal thereof by a licensee constitutes an agreement on the part of the licensee

to be bound by all of the regulations of the commission as the same now are or may hereafter be amended or promulgated. It is the responsibility of the licensee to keep himself informed of the content of all such regulations, and ignorance thereof will not excuse violations.

Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 5.030 (emphasis added).

- 11. Nevada Revised Statutes 463.310 states in relevant part as follows:
 - 1. The Board shall make appropriate investigations:
 - (a) To determine whether there has been any violation of this chapter or chapter 462, 464, 465 or 466 of NRS or any regulations adopted thereunder.
 - (b) To determine any facts, conditions, practices or matters which it may deem necessary or proper to aid in the enforcement of any such law or regulation.

. . . .

2. If, after any investigation the Board is satisfied that a license, registration, finding of suitability, pari-mutuel license or prior approval by the Commission of any transaction for which the approval was required or permitted under the provisions of this chapter or chapter 462, 464 or 466 of NRS should be limited, conditioned, suspended or revoked, it shall initiate a hearing before the Commission by filing a complaint with the Commission in accordance with NRS 463.312 and transmit therewith a summary of evidence in its possession bearing on the matter and the transcript of testimony at any investigative hearing conducted by or on behalf of the Board.

NRS 463.310(1)(a) and (b), and (2).

- 12. Nevada Revised Statute 463.160(1) provides in relevant part:
 - 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4 and NRS 463.172, it is unlawful for any person, either as owner, lessee or employee, whether for hire or not, either solely or in conjunction with others:
 - (a) To deal, operate, carry on, conduct, maintain or expose for play in the State of Nevada any gambling game, gaming device, inter-casino linked system, mobile gaming system, slot machine, race book or sports pool;

. . . .

(d) To receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation or reward or any percentage or share of the money or property played, for keeping, running or carrying on any gambling game, slot machine, gaming device, mobile gaming system, race book or sports pool;

without having first procured, and thereafter maintaining in effect, all federal, state, county and municipal gaming licenses as required by statute, regulation or ordinance or by the governing board of any unincorporated town.

NRS 463.160(1).

13. Nevada Revised Statute 463.161 provides for a restricted gaming license and reads as follows:

A license to operate 15 or fewer slot machines at an establishment in which the operation of slot machines is incidental to the primary business conducted at the establishment may only be granted to the <u>operator</u> of the primary business or to a licensed operator of a slot machine route.

NRS 463.161 (emphasis added).

- 14. Nevada Revised Statute 463.162(1)(c) states:
 - 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 3, it is unlawful for any person to:

(c) Furnish services or property, real or personal, on the basis of a contract, lease or license, pursuant to which that person receives payments based on earnings or profits from any gambling game, including any slot machine, without having first procured a state gaming license.

NRS 463.162(1)(c).

- 15. According to NGC Regulation 8.010(1) and (2):
 - 1. No person shall sell, purchase, assign, lease, grant or foreclose a security interest, hypothecate or otherwise transfer, convey or acquire **in any manner whatsoever** any interest of any sort whatever in or to any licensed gaming operation or any portions thereof, or enter into or create a voting trust agreement or any other agreement of any sort in connection with any licensed gaming operation or any portion thereof, except in accordance with law and these regulations.
 - 2. No licensee shall permit any person to make any investment whatever in, or **in any manner whatever** participate in the profits of, any licensed gaming operations, or any portion thereof, except in accordance with law and these regulations.

Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 8.010(1) and (2) (emphasis added).

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16. Pursuant to Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.050:

Every licensee shall report to the board quarterly the full name and address of every person, including lending agencies, who has any right to share in the profits of such licensed games, whether as an owner, assignee, landlord or otherwise, or to whom any interest or share in the profits of any licensed game has been pledged or hypothecated as security for a debt or deposited as a security for the performance of any act or to secure the performance of a contract of sale. Such report shall be submitted concurrently with application for renewal of license.

Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 5.050.

- 17. Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 9.010(2) states:
 - 2. Except as provided in subsection 1, any licensee who surrenders, abandons or quits his licensed establishment, or who closes all of his licensed games for a period exceeding 1 month, shall within 10 days after surrendering, quitting or abandoning his licensed establishment or so closing his games, surrender his license to the board. The board may, upon request, authorize closing for longer periods; however, such extension will not permit closing for an entire calendar quarter.

Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 9.010(2) (emphasis added).

18. Pursuant to NRS 463.220(2), no state gaming license may be assigned either in whole or in part. NRS 463.220(2).

FACTS

- 19. The BOARD realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 18 above as though set forth in full herein.
- 20. On or about June 17, 2010, BJ PROPERTY was issued a Nevada restricted gaming license to expose gaming for play by the public at The 25 Bar & Grill, and at the same time JONES was licensed as the sole Manager and Owner of BJ PROPERTY.
- 21. On or about July 21, 2011, BJ PROPERTY entered into a "management agreement" (hereinafter "MDEA Agreement") with Million Dollar Entertainment & Advertising, Inc. (hereinafter "MDEA"), in which BJ PROPERTY turned over the operation of The 25 Bar & Grill, in its entirety, to MDEA in exchange for \$1,100,000.00 (One Million One Hundred Thousand and 00/100 Dollars), payable in certain monthly payments set forth within the "management agreement."

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- 22. The terms of the MDEA Agreement explicitly stated that MDEA had "authority to... run the gambling" at The 25 Bar & Grill under BJ PROPERTY's existing restricted gaming license.
- 23. At no time relevant to this Complaint did MDEA, or any of its principals, apply for or obtain a Nevada gaming license to offer gaming to the public at The 25 Bar & Grill.
- 24. Pursuant to the MDEA Agreement, MDEA was responsible for paying all of the expenses associated with running The 25 Bar & Grill, including payment of licensing fees, and in turn was entitled to retain all profits from the business, including profits from the operation of gaming at the location.
- 25. At no time relevant to this Complaint did MDEA, or any of its principals, apply for or obtain the approval of the Nevada Gaming Commission (hereinafter "NGC" or "Commission") to share in any portion of the gaming revenue generated at The 25 Bar & Grill.
- 26. While the MDEA Agreement was called a management agreement therein, throughout the MDEA Agreement BJ PROPERTY was referred to as the "Seller/Lender" and MDEA was referred to as the "Buyer/Borrower"; accordingly, based on its terms, the MDEA Agreement was in substance a purchase agreement.
- 27. The MDEA Agreement was signed by JONES, on behalf of BJ PROPERTY, and by MDEA's President, Paul Bowman, on behalf of MDEA.
- 28. At no time relevant to this Complaint did BJ PROPERTY or JONES apply for or receive approval from the Commission to transfer ownership of The 25 Bar & Grill to MDEA.
- 29. Further, at no time relevant to this Complaint did MDEA, or its principals, apply for the right to participate in the operation of The 25 Bar & Grill while the sale of The 25 Bar & Grill to MDEA was pending.
- 30. On or about July 21, 2011, BJ PROPERTY turned the operation of The 25 Bar & Grill over to MDEA pursuant to the terms of the MDEA Agreement, at which time BJ PROPERTY ceased being the operator of the primary business and the restricted gaming license issued to BJ PROPERTY no longer had effect.

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- 31. On or about the date that MDEA took over the operation of The 25 Bar & Grill, gaming activity at the location was completely terminated, and no gaming was offered at the location for approximately two months.
- 32. On or about September 8, 2011, Golden Route Operations, LLC, dba Golden Route Operations (hereinafter "GRO"), a Nevada licensed slot route operator, entered into an agreement with MDEA to operate slot machines at The 25 Bar & Grill (hereinafter "GRO Agreement").
- 33. At no time relevant to this Complaint did MDEA, its principals, or GRO apply for or receive a Nevada gaming license to offer gaming at The 25 Bar & Grill as contemplated under the GRO Agreement.
- 34. Under the GRO Agreement, MDEA was entitled to receive a certain percentage of the net win generated by the slot machines at The 25 Bar & Grill, depending on various performance factors, and GRO was entitled to receive the rest.
- 35. While the GRO Agreement required both MDEA and GRO to "promptly apply to the appropriate regulatory authorities for all permits, licenses and approvals necessary for that party to perform under [the GRO] Agreement . . . ", neither MDEA nor GRO submitted the necessary applications with the Board.
- 36. The GRO Agreement was signed by the President of MDEA and by the Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of GRO.
- 37. On or about September 19, 2011, MDEA and GRO began offering gaming to the public at The 25 Bar & Grill under the terms of the GRO Agreement, despite not having obtained the necessary Nevada gaming license to do so.
- 38. MDEA and GRO continued to offer gaming at The 25 Bar & Grill under the GRO Agreement, and without a Nevada gaming license, up until sometime in or around December 2011, at which time JONES retook control over the operation of The 25 Bar & Grill from MDEA due to MDEA's breach of the terms of the MDEA Agreement.
- 39. On or about January 24, 2012, GRO and BJ PROPERTY, entered into an "Assignment of Agreement" (hereinafter "Assignment Agreement") under which BJ

PROPERTY fully accepted and assumed the terms of the GRO Agreement entered into between GRO and MDEA.

40. Under the GRO Agreement, GRO issued approximately 19 checks to MDEA, which totaled about \$20,552.65 (Twenty Thousand Five Hundred Fifty-Two and 65/100 Dollars).

VIOLATION OF NGC REGULATION 8.010(1) UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF INTEREST IN GAMING OPERATION.

- 41. The BOARD realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 40 above as though set forth in full herein.
- 42. Pursuant to NGC Regulation 8.010(1), a gaming licensee is prohibited from transferring, "in any manner whatsoever," any interest, "of any sort whatever," in or to a licensed gaming operation except in accordance with law and the NGC Regulations. Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 8.010(1).
- 43. Under NRS 463.160(1)(a), a person is required to procure and maintain all required licenses before he or she can expose any "gambling game, gaming device . . . [or] slot machine" for play in the State of Nevada. NRS 463.160(1)(a).
- 44. In the present action, BJ PROPERTY and JONES entered into and implemented an agreement with MDEA that transferred all interest BJ PROPERTY and JONES had in the gaming operation at The 25 Bar & Grill to MDEA.
- 45. At no time relevant to this Complaint was MDEA licensed to expose gaming for play at The 25 Bar & Grill as it was required to be under NRS 463.160(1)(a).
- 46. By making such a transfer, BJ PROPERTY and JONES violated NGC Regulation 8.010(1).
- 47. Such a violation on the part of BJ PROPERTY and JONES constitutes an unsuitable method of operation under NGC Regulations 5.011 and 5.011(1) and (8), and provides grounds for disciplinary action. See Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 5.010(1) and (2) and 5.030.

COUNT II VIOLATION OF NGC REGULATION 8.010(2) UNLAWFUL SHARING OF REVENUE FROM GAMING OPERATION.

- 48. The BOARD realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 47 above as though set forth in full herein.
- 49. Pursuant to NGC Regulation 8.010(2), no gaming "licensee shall permit any person to . . . participate in the profits of" any licensed gaming operation in any manner whatever except in accordance with law and the NGC Regulations. Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 8.010(2).
- 50. Under NRS 463.160(1)(d), a person is required to procure and maintain all required licenses before he or she can receive any share of revenue from a gaming operation within the State of Nevada. NRS 463.160(1)(d).
- 51. Additionally, under NRS 463.162(1)(c), it is unlawful for a person to receive any payments based on profits from any gambling game without obtaining a license to do so. NRS 463.162(1)(c).
- 52. In the present action, BJ PROPERTY and JONES entered into and implemented an agreement with MBDA that transferred all interest BJ PROPERTY and JONES had in the revenue generated from the gaming operation at The 25 Bar & Grill to MDEA.
- 53. At no time relevant to this Complaint was MDEA licensed to receive a share of revenue for the gaming operation at The 25 Bar & Grill as it was required to be under NRS 463.160(1)(d) or to receive payments based on gaming revenue for services rendered as required under NRS 463.162(1)(c).
- 54. By allowing MDEA to receive a portion of the gaming revenue that was generated at the 25 Bar & Grill, BJ PROPERTY and JONES violated NGC Regulation 8.010(2).
- 55. Such a violation on the part of BJ PROPERTY and JONES constitutes an unsuitable method of operation under NGC Regulations 5.011 and 5.011(1) and (8), and provides grounds for disciplinary action. See Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 5.010(1) and (2) and 5.030.

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COUNT III VIOLATION OF NGC REGULATION 5.050 UNLAWFUL SHARING OF REVENUE FROM GAMING OPERATION.

- 56. The BOARD realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 55 above as though set forth in full herein.
- 57. Pursuant to NGC Regulation 5.050, a gaming licensee is required, on a quarterly basis, to report the name and address of every person that has the right to share in the profits of the licensed gaming at its licensed establishment. Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 5.050.
- 58. Under the terms of the MDEA Agreement entered into on or about July 21, 2011, between BJ PROPERTY and MDEA, and signed by JONES as the representative of BJ PROPERTY, MDEA was permitted to receive and retain all profits form the licensed gaming offered at The 25 Bar & Grill while MDEA was the operator of the establishment.
- 59. Further, from approximately September 19, 2011 through January 23, 2012, gaming activity took place at The 25 Bar & Grill from which MDEA received a portion of the resulting profits.
- 60. At no time relevant to this Complaint did BJ PROPERTY or JONES report to the BOARD that MDEA had a right to receive a portion of the revenue generated from the gaming activity offered at The 25 Bar & Grill.
- 61. By failing to report MDEA's right to share in the gaming profits of The 25 Bar & Grill, BJ PROPERTY and JONES violated NGC Regulation 5.050.
- 62. Such a violation on the part of BJ PROPERTY and JONES constitutes an unsuitable method of operation under NGC Regulations 5.011 and 5.011(1) and (8), and provides grounds for disciplinary action. See Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 5.010(1) and (2) and 5.030.

COUNT IV VIOLATION OF NGC REGULATION 9.010(2) FAILURE TO SURRENDER GAMING LICENSE UPON CLOSING ALL GAMES.

63. The BOARD realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 62 above as though set forth in full herein.

- 64. Pursuant to NGC Regulation 9.010(2), any gaming licensee that closes all of its licensed games for a period exceeding one month, must surrender its gaming license to the BOARD within ten days after closing the games, unless the licensee requests and is granted permission from the BOARD to close its licensed games for a longer period of time. Nev. Gamming Comm'n Reg. 9.010(2).
- 65. On or about July 21, 2011, all gaming activity at The 25 Bar & Grill ceased and all licensed games were shut down.
- 66. From about July 21, 2011 through September 18, 2011, no licensed games were offered to the public for play at The 25 Bar & Grill.
- 67. No request was made to the BOARD under NGC Regulation 9.010(2) to allow the gaming licensee, BJ PROPERTY, to close its games for a period longer than the one month permitted under NGC Regulation 9.010(2).
- 68. Because the games at The 25 Bar & Grill were closed for a period exceeding one month, BJ PROPERTY had up to, and including, July 30, 2011, in which to surrender its gaming license to the BOARD. Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 9.010(2).
- 69. Because BJ PROPERTY failed to surrender its license on or before July 21, 2011, it violated the requirements of NGC Regulation 9.010(2).
- 70. Such a violation on the part of BJ PROPERTY constitutes an unsuitable method of operation under NGC Regulations 5.011 and 5.011(1) and (8), and provides grounds for disciplinary action. See Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 5.010(1) and (2) and 5.030.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, based upon the allegations contained herein that constitute reasonable cause for disciplinary action against BJ PROPERTY LLC, dba THE 25 BAR & GRILL; and BURDETT EDWARD JONES pursuant to NRS 463.310 and Nevada Gaming Commission Regulations 5.011 and 5.030, the BOARD prays for relief as follows:

1. That the Nevada Gaming Commission serve a copy of this Complaint on BJ PROPERTY and JONES;

- 2. That BJ PROPERTY and JONES be fined a monetary sum pursuant to the parameters defined at NRS 463.310(4) for each separate violation of the provisions of the Nevada Gaming Control Act or the Regulations of the Nevada Gaming Commission;
- 3. That the Nevada Gaming Commission take action against BJ PROPERTY's license pursuant to the parameters defined in NRS 463.310(4); and
- 4. For such other and further relief as the Nevada Gaming Commission may deem just and proper.

DATED this 12th day of September

STATE GAMING CONTROL BOARD

Submitted by:

CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO

Attorney General

By: FDWARD L.

Deputy Attorney General

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