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STATE OF NEVADA BEFORE THE NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION

STATE GAMING CONTROL BOARD,))
Complainant,	
vs.	COMPLAINT
FIESTA PALMS, LLC, dba PALMS CASINO RESORT))
Respondent.)

The State of Nevada, on relation of its STATE GAMING CONTROL BOARD (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 FIESTA PALMS, LLC, dba PALMS CASINO RESORT (PALMS), Respondent 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 (Nevada Gaming Control Act) and the Regulations of the Nevada Gaming Commission.
- 2. Respondent, PALMS, located at 4321 West Flamingo Road, Las Vegas, Nevada 89103, is the holder of a nonrestricted 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.

RELEVANT LAW

- 3. 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 activities related to the operation of licensed gaming establishments, the manufacture, sale or distribution of gaming devices and associated equipment and the operation of inter-casino 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).

- 4. 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).
- 5. 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).
- 6. 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).

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- 7. 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).
 - 8. 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.

8. Failure to comply with or make provision for compliance with all federal, state and local laws and regulations pertaining to the operations of a licensed establishment including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, payment of license fees, withholding any payroll taxes, liquor and entertainment taxes and antitrust and monopoly statutes.

The Nevada gaming commission in the exercise of its sound discretion can make its own determination of whether or not the licensee has failed to comply with the aforementioned, but any such determination shall make use of the established precedents in interpreting the language of the applicable statutes. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any right to judicial review.

10. Failure to conduct gaming operations in accordance with proper standards of custom, decorum and decency, or permit any type of conduct in the gaming establishment which reflects or tends to reflect on the repute of the State of Nevada and act as a detriment to the gaming industry

Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 5.011(1), (8), and (10) (emphasis added).

9. 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).

- 10. 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).

- 11. Nevada Revised Statute 463.1405(3) provides:
 - 3. The Board has full and absolute power and authority to recommend the denial of any application, the limitation, conditioning or restriction of any license, registration, finding of suitability or approval, the suspension or revocation of any license, registration, finding of suitability or approval or the imposition of a fine upon any person licensed, registered, found suitable or approved for any cause deemed reasonable by the Board.

NRS 463.1405(3).

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12. Nevada Revised Statute 463.169(1) provides:

1. A person shall not receive any consideration, direct or indirect, for conducting a tournament or contest on behalf of or in conjunction with a gaming licensee:

(a) Which involves a sporting event upon which wagers may be accepted or racing held at a track which uses the pari-mutuel

system of wagering or gaming.

(b) In which persons pay a fee for the privilege of participating; and

(c) In which prizes are awarded to winners.

unless he has registered with the Board in the manner prescribed by the Board and supplied such information as the Commission requires or unless he is an officer or employee of the licensee.

NRS 463.169(1) (emphasis added).

13. The terms "Gaming" or "gambling," which are defined under NRS 463.0153, mean to "deal, operate, carry on, conduct, maintain or expose for play any game as defined in NRS 463.0152, or to operate an inter-casino linked system." NRS 463.0153.

14. Pursuant to NRS 463.0152:

"Game" or "gambling game" means any game played with cards, dice, equipment or any mechanical, electromechanical or electronic device or machine for money, property, checks, credit or any representative of value, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, faro, monte, roulette, keno, bingo, fan-tan, twentyone, blackjack, seven-and-a-half, big injun, klondike, craps, poker, chuck-a-luck, Chinese chuck-a-luck (dai shu), wheel of fortune, chemin de fer, baccarat, pai gow, beat the banker, panguingui, slot machine, any banking or percentage game or any other game or device approved by the Commission, but does not include games played with cards in private homes or residences in which no person makes money for operating the game, except as a player, or games operated by charitable or educational organizations which are approved by the Board pursuant to the provisions of NRS 463.409.

NRS 463.0152 (emphasis added).

- 15. According to 463.0196 the term "tournament" means "a series of contests."
- 16. A "contest" is defined under NRS 463.01463 as a "competition among patrons for a prize . . ." NRS 463.01463.
 - 17. Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.115(1) states:
 - 1. Except as provided in this regulation, a licensee shall remit the total prizes awarded to a patron as the result of conducting any game, including a race book or sports pool.

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tournament, contest, or promotional activity (hereinafter collectively referred to as "gaming or promotional activity") conducted in Nevada upon validation of the prize pavout.

Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 5.115(1).

COUNT I VIOLATION OF NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION REGULATION 5.011(1) ALLOWING AN IMPROPER TOURNAMENT TO BE CONDUCTED ON ITS PREMISES

- 18. The BOARD realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 17 above as though set forth in full herein.
- 19. On or about August 12, 2007, the PALMS hosted and/or conducted a poker tournament on its premises in conjunction with, and organized by, Michael Eakman & Associates (MEA) to benefit the Jewish Community Center of Southern Nevada (JCCSN).
- 20. Individuals who competed in the above referenced poker tournament were required to pay an entry fee to MEA in order to participate. The winner of the poker tournament was to receive a \$10,000 seat at the 2008 World Series of Poker. For its role in conducting the poker tournament, MEA was to receive 75% of the profits from the tournament. The remaining 25% of the profits were to go to the JCCSN as a donation. The PALMS was not a party to the agreement between MEA and the JCCSN.
- 21. According to NRS 463.169(1), a person may not receive any consideration for conducting a tournament on behalf of, or in conjunction with, a gaming licensee, unless that person has registered to do so with the BOARD.
- 22. At all times relevant to this Complaint, MEA was not registered with the Board to receive consideration for conducting a tournament as required under NRS 463.169, yet it received consideration for its role in the above referenced poker tournament. None of the consideration received by MEA was paid by the PALMS.
- 23. At no time prior to allowing the MEA tournament to take place on its premises did the PALMS contact the BOARD, or make any other effort, to determine whether MEA had registered with the BOARD pursuant to NRS 463.169.
- 24. By permitting the above poker tournament to be conducted on its premises, in which MEA received consideration and when MEA was not registered with the BOARD under

NRS 463.169, as it was required to be, the PALMS failed to exercise the level of discretion and sound judgment expected of a gaming licensee in violation of Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.011(1).

25. Such a violation on the part of the PALMS constitutes an unsuitable method of operation and grounds for disciplinary action. See Nev. Gaming Comm'n Regs. 5.010(2) and 5.030.

COUNT II VIOLATION OF NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION REGULATION 5.011(1) FAILURE TO EXERCISE PROPER DISCRETION AND SOUND JUDGMENT

- 26. The BOARD realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 25 above as though set forth in full herein.
- 27. In regards to the August 12, 2007, poker tournament, MEA did not remit the applicable donation to the JCCSN until sometime in late December 2007, or early January 2008, which was over four months after the tournament was held.
- 28. Based on the circumstances described in Counts I and II, it is clear that the PALMS did not perform the necessary overall due diligence required to adequately plan for, host, and follow-up such an event.
- 29. By allowing the August 12, 2007, poker tournament to proceed without adequate planning and follow-up, the PALMS failed to exercise the proper discretion and sound judgment necessary to prevent a situation that might reflect negatively on the reputation of the State of Nevada and its gaming industry, thus violating Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.011(1).
- 30. Such a violation on the part of the PALMS constitutes an unsuitable method of operation and grounds for disciplinary action. See Nev. Gaming Comm'n Regs. 5.010(2) and 5.030

VIOLATION OF NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION REGULATION 5.011(1) ALLOWING AN IMPROPER TOURNAMENT TO BE CONDUCTED ON ITS PREMISES

31. The BOARD realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 30 above as though set forth in full herein.

- 32. From October 20, 2007, through October 23, 2007, the PALMS hosted and/or conducted a poker tournament on its premises in conjunction with, and organized by, the United States Poker League (USPL). The PALMS was not a party to the agreements between the USPL and the tournament entrants. The agreement of the PALMS with the USPL was to provide space, tables and dealers and to provide supervision over the poker games to ensure compliance with the poker tournament rules. No contractual agreement between the USPL and its tournament contestants or between the USPL and the PALMS assigned any responsibility to the PALMS to pay the tournament prizes.
- 33. Individuals who competed in the above referenced poker tournament were required to pay an entry fee to the USPL in order to participate. The winners of the poker tournament were to receive cash prizes paid by the USPL. In consideration for its role in conducting the poker tournament, the USPL was to retain a portion of the registration fees.
- 34. According to NRS 463.169(1), a person may not receive any consideration for conducting a tournament on behalf of, or in conjunction with, a gaming licensee, unless that person has registered to do so with the BOARD.
- 35. At all times relevant to this Complaint, the USPL was not registered with the Board to receive consideration for conducting a tournament as required under NRS 463.169, yet it received consideration for its role in the above referenced poker tournament. None of the consideration received by the USPL was paid by the PALMS.
- 36. At no time prior to allowing the USPL tournament to take place on its premises did the PALMS contact the BOARD, or make any other effort, to determine whether the USPL had registered with the BOARD pursuant to NRS 463.169.
- 37. By permitting the above poker tournament to be conducted on its premises, in which the USPL received consideration and when the USPL was not registered with the BOARD under NRS 463.169, as it was required to be, the PALMS failed to exercise the level of discretion and sound judgment expected of a gaming licensee in violation of Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.011(1).

38. Such a violation on the part of the PALMS constitutes an unsuitable method of operation and grounds for disciplinary action. See Nev. Gaming Comm'n Regs. 5.010(2) and 5.030.

COUNT IV VIOLATION OF NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION REGULATIONS 5.011(8), AND (10), AND 5.115(1) - FAILURE TO TIMELY REMIT PRIZE FROM A TOURNAMENT

- 39. The BOARD realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 38 above as though set forth in full herein.
- 40. On or about October 23, 2007, at the completion of the poker tournament discussed in Count III above, the USPL did not have enough funds on hand to cover all cash prizes relating to the tournament.
- 41. As a result, instead of receiving their full prize from the USPL immediately upon verification of the winners of the tournament on October 23, 2007, at least twenty-seven (27) of the winners were given one-half of their prizes in cash and the other half via checks postdated to November 1, 2007. Each such winner was given instructions by the USPL not to cash the check until the post-date on the checks.
- 42. Sometime on or after November 1, 2007, when the winning participants attempted to cash the post-dated checks referred to above, all but five of the post-dated checks were returned due to non-sufficient funds (NSF).
 - 43. In all, twenty-two winners had their post-dated checks returned NSF.
- 44. The NSF checks totaled Four Hundred Fifty Thousand Four Hundred Sixteen Dollars (\$450,416).
- 45. Pursuant to Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.115(1), a gaming licensee is required to remit total prizes awarded to a patron as the result of a tournament "upon validation of the prize payout." Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 5.115(1).
- 46. In regards to the USPL poker tournament at issue, the prize payouts were validated upon the completion of the tournament on or about October 23, 2007, and therefore, pursuant to Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.115(1), all prize money was required to be remitted on that date. However, as described above, only half of the prize money (the

portion paid in cash) was remitted on that date. The other half of the prize money (the portion paid via post-dated checks) was not remitted on that date.

- 47. Since the poker tournament at issue was held in conjunction with the PALMS, on its premises, using its dealers, and under its supervision, the PALMS, as the gaming licensee, had the ultimate responsibility to ensure that the poker tournament prizes were remitted in compliance with Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.115(1), regardless of whether or not the USPL was the entity contractually obligated to do so under any agreement that may have existed between the USPL and its tournament contestants and between the PALMS and the USPL.
- 48. The PALMS itself subsequently paid all outstanding tournament prizes in full, in the total amount of Four Hundred Fifty Thousand Four Hundred Sixteen Dollars (\$450,416). The PALMS made such payments from its own funds without any contribution from the USPL.
- 49. By failing to ensure the prizes relating to the poker tournament at issue were remitted in full at the time the prize payouts were validated, the PALMS violated Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.115(1). In addition, by not complying with the aforementioned Regulation, the PALMS violated Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.011(8).
- 50. Such violations on the part of the PALMS constitute an unsuitable method of operation and grounds for disciplinary action. See Nev. Gaming Comm'n Regs. 5.010(2) and 5.030.

VIOLATION OF NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION REGULATION - 5.011(1) FAILURE TO EXERCISE PROPER DISCRETION AND SOUND JUDGMENT

- 51. The BOARD realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 50 above as though set forth in full herein.
- 52. Based on the circumstances described in Counts III through IV above, it is clear that the PALMS did not perform the necessary due diligence required to adequately plan for and host such an event.

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- 53. By allowing the USPL poker tournament to proceed without adequate planning and follow-up, the PALMS failed to exercise the proper discretion and sound judgment necessary to prevent a situation that might reflect negatively on the reputation of the State of Nevada and its gaming industry, thus violating Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.011(1).
- 54. Such a violation on the part of the PALMS constitutes an unsuitable method of operation and grounds for disciplinary action. *See* Nev. Gaming Comm'n Regs. 5.010(2) and 5.030.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, based upon the allegations contained herein that constitute reasonable cause for disciplinary action against the PALMS, pursuant to NRS 463.310 and Nevada Gaming Commission Regulations 5.011and 5.030, the BOARD prays for relief as follows:

- 1. That the Nevada Gaming Commission serve a copy of this Complaint on the PALMS pursuant to NRS 463.312(2);
- 2. That the PALMS 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 the PALMS license pursuant to the parameters defined in NRS 463.310(4); and,

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	1	4. For such other and further relief as the Nevada Gaming Commission may deem
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	3	DATED this 574 day of November , 2009.
	4	STATE GAMING CONTROL BOARD
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	6	DENNISK, NEILANDER, Chairman
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	8	RANDALL E. SAYRE, Member
	9	THE MI
	10	MARK A. LIPPARELLI, Member
Attorney General's Office Gaming Division 555 E. Washington Ave., Ste. 3900 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Submitted by:	
	CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO Attorney General	
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