#### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

TSUN YOUNG,	) Supreme Court No. 78916
	) District Court NoElectro77596y (Filed
Appellant,	Jun 26 2019 02:47 p.m.
•	DOCKETINE SPATEM BROWN
NEVADA GAMING CONTROL	CIVIL Clerk of Supreme Court
BOARD; AND HARD ROCK HOTEL	)
AND CASINO,	)
	)
Respondents.	)
•	)

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

Appellants must complete this docketing statement in compliance with NRAP 14(a). The purpose of the docketing statement is to assist the Supreme Court in screening jurisdiction, identifying issues on appeal, assessing presumptive assignment to the Court of Appeals under NRAP 17, scheduling cases for oral argument and settlement conferences, classifying cases for expedited treatment and assignment to the Court of Appeals, and compiling statistical information.

#### **WARNING**

This statement must be completed fully, accurately and on time. NRAP 14(c). The Supreme Court may impose sanctions on counsel or appellant if it appears that the information provided is incomplete or inaccurate. *Id.* Failure to fill out the statement completely or to file it in a timely manner constitutes grounds for the imposition of sanctions, including a fine and/or dismissal of the appeal. A complete list of the documents that must be attached appears as Question 27 on this docketing statement. Failure to attach all required documents will result in the delay of your appeal and may result in the imposition of sanctions. This court has noted that when attorneys do not take seriously their obligations under NRAP 14 to complete the docketing statement properly and conscientiously, they waste the valuable judicial resources of this court, making the imposition of sanctions appropriate. *See* KDI Sylvan Pools v. Workman, 107 Nev. 340, 344, 810 P.2d 1217, 1220 (1991). Please use tab dividers to separate any attached documents.

1. Judicial District: <u>Eighth</u>	Department: 14
County: Clark	Judge: Adriana Escobar
District Ct. Case No. A-18-77506	<u>52-J</u>
2. Attorney filing this docketing state	ment:
Attorney: Robert A. Nersesian	Telephone: (702) 385-5454
Firm: Nersesian & Sankiewicz	
Address: 528 South Eighth Street, Las	Vegas, Nevada 89101
Client(s): <u>Tsun Young</u>	
If this is a joint statement by multiple apother counsel and the names of their clica certification that they concur in the fil  3. Attorney(s) representing respondents	
Attorney: Michael P. Somps, Senior De	puty Attorney General
Telephone: <u>(775)</u> 687-2124	
Firm: Office of the Nevada Attorney G	eneral, Gaming Division
Address: 5420 Kietzke Lane, Suite 202,	, Reno, Nevada 89511
Client(s): Nevada Gaming Control Boar	rd
Attorney: Marla J. Hudgens, Esq.	Telephone: (602) 262-5311
Firm: Lewis Roca Rothgerber Christie	LLP
Address: 201 East Washington Street, S	uite 1200 Phoenix, Arizona 85004
Client(s): Hard Rock Hotel and Casino	

4. Nature of disposition below (check all that apply):	
Judgment after bench trial Dismissal	
☐ Judgment after jury verdict ☐ Lack of jurisdiction	
Summary judgment Failure to state a claim	
☐ Default judgment ☐ Failure to prosecute	
Grant/Denial of NRCP 60(b) relief Other (specify):	
Grant/Denial of injunction Divorce Decree:	
☐ Grant/Denial of declaratory relief ☐ Original ☐ Modification ☐ Review of agency determination ☐ Other disposition (specify):	
5. Does this appeal raise issues concerning any of the following?	
Child Custody	
☐ Venue	
Termination of parental rights	
<b>6. Pending and prior proceedings in this court.</b> List the case name and docket number of all appeals or original proceedings presently or previously pending before this court which are related to this appeal:	
None.	
7. Pending and prior proceedings in other courts. List the case name, number and court of all pending and prior proceedings in other courts which are related to this appeal (e.g., bankruptcy, consolidated or bifurcated proceedings) and their dates of disposition:	
None.	

**8. Nature of the action.** Briefly describe the nature of the action and the result below:

Petitioner presented \$35,000 in chips for redemption. Casino refused claiming that Petitioner was not a "patron." GCB investigator found for casino, and hearing examiner and GCB affirmed investigator. District Court affirmed GCB. This appeal followed.

- **9. Issues on appeal.** State concisely the principal issue(s) in this appeal (attach separate sheets as necessary):
- a) When the GCB investigator admits his decision is in error, and supports a decision for the Petitioner at the hearing examiner hearing, is the action of the Board arbitrary and capricious in affirming the hearing officer?

  See Schedule to question 9 following the signature line on this Docketing Statement and preceding attachments.
- 10. Pending proceedings in this court raising the same or similar issues. If you are aware of any proceedings presently pending before this court which raises the same or similar issues raised in this appeal, list the case name and docket numbers and identify the same or similar issue raised:

None known.

11 Constitutional issues If this annual shallows at the section of
11. Constitutional issues. If this appeal challenges the constitutionality of a
statute, and the state, any state agency, or any officer or employee thereof is not a
party to this appeal, have you notified the clerk of this court and the attorney
general in accordance with NRAP 44 and NRS 30.130?
⊠ N/A

general in accordance with INRAF 44 and INRS 30.130?
⊠ N/A
Yes
□ No
If not, explain:

12. Other issues. Does this appeal involve any of the following issues?
Reversal of well-settled Nevada precedent (identify the case(s))
An issue arising under the United States and/or Nevada Constitutions
A substantial issue of first impression
An issue of public policy
An issue where en banc consideration is necessary to maintain uniformity of
this court's decision
A ballot question
If so, explain:
13. Assignment to the Court of Appeals or retention in the Supreme Court. Briefly set forth whether the matter is presumptively retained by the Supreme Court or assigned to the Court of Appeals under NRAP 17, and cite the subparagraph(s) of the Rule under which the matter falls. If appellant believes that the Supreme Court should retain the case despite its presumptive assignment to the Court of Appeals, identify the specific issue(s) or circumstance(s) that warrant retaining the case, and include an explanation of their importance or significance:
Presumptively assigned to Court of Appeals per NRAP 17(b)(9).
14. Trial. If this action proceeded to trial, how many days did the trial last? N/A
Was it a bench or jury trial?N/A
<b>15. Judicial Disqualification.</b> Do you intend to file a motion to disqualify or have a justice recuse him/herself from participation in this appeal? If so, which Justice?
No.
TIMELINESS OF NOTICE OF APPEAL
16. Date of entry of written judgment or order appealed from: April 29, 2019

If no written judgment or order was filed in the district court, explain the basis

forseeking appellate review:

17. Date written	notice of entry of judgment or order was served: April 30,
2019	
Was service by:	
Delivery	
Mail/electron	nic/fax
18. If the time for	r filing the notice of appeal was tolled by a post-judgment
motion(NRCP 50	0(b), 52(b), or 59) N/A
(a) Specify	the type of motion, the date and method of service of the motion,
and the date	e of filing.
NRCP 50(b)	Date of filing
	Date of filing
	Date of filing
reconsideration r	made pursuant to NRCP 60 or motions for rehearing or may toll the time for filing a notice of appeal. <i>See</i> AA Primo ington, 126 Nev, 245P.3d 1190 (2010). N/A
(b) Date of	entry of written order resolving tolling motion
(c) Date wr Was service	itten notice of entry of order resolving tolling motion was served e by:
Delivery	V.
☐ Mail	
If more than one p	f appeal filed May 29, 2019 party has appealed from the judgment or order, list the date each was filed and identify by name the party filing the notice of
20. Specify statut appeal, e.g., NRA	te or rule governing the time limit for filing the notice of AP 4(a) or other
NRAP 4(a)	

## SUBSTANTIVE APPEALABILITY

21. Specify the statute or review the judgment or (a)	other authority granting this court jurisdiction to order appealed from:
☐ NRAP 3A(b)(1)	☐ NRS 38.205
☐ NRAP 3A(b)(2)	NRS 233B.150
☐ NRAP 3A(b)(3)	☐ NRS 703.376
Other (specify) NRS 4	63.3668
(b) Explain how each authorder:	ority provides a basis for appeal from the judgment or
the appellate court of com	evant part, "The judicial review by the district court and petent jurisdiction afforded in this chapter is the w of any actions, decisions and orders in hearings held to 463.366, inclusive.
22. List all parties involve court: (a) Parties:	ed in the action or consolidated actions in the distric
Plaintiff/Respondent: Ts	ın Young
Defendants/Appellants: N Hotel and Casino	evada Gaming Control Board (disputed) and Hard Rock
	rict court are not parties to this appeal, explain in detail nvolved in this appeal, <i>e.g.</i> , formally dismissed, not

23. Give a brief description (3 to 5 words) of each party's separate claims, counterclaims, cross-claims, or third-party claims and the date of formal disposition of each claim.	
Petitioner: Patron dispute on chip redemption.	
24. Did the judgment or order appealed from adjudicate ALL the claims alleged below and the rights and liabilities of ALL the parties to the action or consolidated actions below?	
∑ Yes	
□ No	
25. If you answered "No" to question 24, complete the following:	
(a) Specify the claims remaining pending below:	
(b) Specify the parties remaining below:	
(c) Did the district court certify the judgment or order appealed from as a final judgment pursuant to NRCP 54(b)?	
Yes	
□ No	
(d) Did the district court make an express determination, pursuant to NRCP 54(b), that there is no just reason for delay and an express direction for the entry of judgment?	
Yes	
□ No	

26. If you answered "No" to any part of question 25, explain the basis for seeking appellate review (e.g., order is independently appealable under NRAP 3A(b)):

## 27. Attach file-stamped copies of the following documents:

- The latest-filed complaint, counterclaims, cross-claims, and third-party claims
- Any tolling motion(s) and order(s) resolving tolling motion(s)
- Orders of NRCP 41(a) dismissals formally resolving each claim, counterclaims, crossclaims
- and/or third-party claims asserted in the action or consolidated action below,
- even if not at issue on appeal
- Any other order challenged on appeal
- Notices of entry for each attached order

### **VERIFICATION**

I declare under penalty of perjury that I have read this docketing statement, that the information provided in this docketing statement is true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, and that I have attached all required documents to this docketing statement.

Tsun Young	Robert A. Nersesian
Name of Appellant	Name of counsel of record
<u>6/26/2019</u> Date	Signature of counsel of record
Clark County, Nevada State and county where signed	

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that on the 26th day of June, 2019, I served a copy of this completed docketing statement upon all counsel of record:
By personally serving it upon him/her; or
By electronic service in accordance with the Court's Master Service List as follows:
Michael Somps Senior Deputy Attorney General Attorney General's Office 5420 Kietzke Lane, Suite 202 Reno, Nevada 89511 Attorneys for Respondent Nevada Gaming Control Board
Marla Hudgens, Esq. Lewis Roca Rotherberger Christie LLP 201 E. Washington Street, Suite 1200 Phoenix, Arizona 85004 Attorneys for Respondent Hard Rock Hotel and Casino
Persi J. Mishel 2725 Tidewater Ct. Las Vegas, NV 89117
/s/ Rachel Stein An employee of Nersesian & Sankiewicz

## Supplement to Question 9

- b) Did the District Court, the hearing examiner, and the GCB err in finding Petitioner was not a "patron," and providing a definition for "patron" that is contrary to the plain meaning of the term and at odds with the Casino's admission that the Plaintiff was a "patron?"
- c) When the Respondent admits that the casino's records support Plaintiff having tens of thousands of dollars in chips through his activities at the casino, did the District Court, the hearing examiner, and the GCB err in denying any recovery to the Plaintiff of the sum acknowledged on the basis that he failed to demonstrate that he was a patron?
- d) Does the Nevada Gaming Control Board have standing in the District Court or this Court, as the adjudicative administrative body, to appear and argue against the merits of Petitioner's action?
- e) Especially considering c) above and the fact that prior discovery did not disclose the "evidence" relied upon by the casino until the eve of the hearing, did the casino fail to meet its "any evidence" burden or show that its actions were not arbitrary or capricious in refusing to redeem the Petitioner's chips?

Electronically Filed 5/23/2018 4:52 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

**PTJR** 

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Robert A. Nersesian

Nevada Bar No. 2762

#### **NERSESIAN & SANKIEWICZ**

528 South Eighth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: 702-385-5454 Facsimile: 702-385-7667 Attorneys for Petitioner

## DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Tsun Young	) ) Case No.: A-18-775062-J
Petitioner,	) Dept. No.: Department 14
YS.	)
Nevada Gaming Control Board and Hard Rock Hotel and Casino,	) ) )
Respondents.	) GCB Case No. 2016-8570-LV

## PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

NOW COMES petitioner, Tsun Young, by and through his attorneys, Nersesian & Sankiewicz, and herewith petitions for judicial review and reversal of the Recommendation and Order entered the 3d day of May, 2018, served by mail on May 8, 2018, and received by Petitioner on May 10, 2018 by and from the Nevada Gaming Control Board in the matter of Young v. Hard Rock Hotel and Casino (Board Case No. 2016-8570LV). This Petition is filed pursuant to NRS 463.3662. A copy of the Recommendation and Order of the Nevada Gaming Control Board in this matter is attached as Addendum 1. Further to this petition, the Petitioner represents that the recorded transcript of the hearings and the record are being requested as required by NRS 463.3664.

This Petition is premised upon the following errors presented as the grounds or reasons why the petitioner contends that a reversal or modification should be ordered:

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- 1) The Board affirmed the Decision of the Agent despite the fact that the Agent testified that he misapprehended and misapplied the facts in reaching his conclusion.
- 2) The Agent acknowledged under oath that the historic gaming of the Petitioner as a patron of Hard Rock Hotel & Casino ("Hard Rock") supported the Plaintiff being legitimately in possession of the \$25,000.00 in chips at issue in this matter.
- 3) Hard Rock acknowledged that the Plaintiff was a patron of its casino, and the status of "patron" is the sole prerequisite to the requirement that Hard Rock promptly redeem Plaintiff's chips when presented (which presentation occurred and was refused). Reg. 12.060(2)(c)
- 4) The hearing examiner and the Board misapprehended the law concerning the burdens on the parties in resolving a patron dispute regarding the redemption of chips, with the regulatory burden being upon the licensee to know is not a patron of its gaming establishment, rather than a burden upon the Petitioner of any nature. Reg. 12.060(4).
- 5) The Board erred as a matter of law in determining that the Petitioner had a burden to demonstrate that the chips were "earned" at the Hard Rock, which decision apparently excludes purchase of the chips as a consideration.
- 6) The Board erred in reaching a conclusion unsupported by any evidence that the Hard Rock would have tracked all or any \$5000 chip disbursement to players or others, and such conclusion is also false.
- 7) The hearing examiner erred in excluding Paul Engstrom history in discovery.
- 8) The Board erred in redefining "patron" outside its plain meaning, thereby legislating contrary to the plain language of the applicable regulations.
- 9) Any further reasons for failure to follow the arguments set forth in Petitioner's closing argument attached as Addendum 2.

WHEREFORE Petitioner prays that the Court enter a briefing schedule, reverse the decision of the Nevada Gaming Control Board, order Plaintiff's chips redeemed, and order such further, alternative, or different relief as the Court determines warranted.

DATED this 23d day of May, 2018.

Nersesian & Sankiewicz

/s/ Robert A. Nersesian
ROBERT A. NERSESIAN, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 2762
528 South Eighth Street
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Attorney for Petitioner

## **ADDENDUM 1**

## **ADDENDUM 1**



### NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD

1919 College Parkway, P.O. Box 8003, Carson City, Nevada 89702
555 E. Washington Avenue, Suite 2600, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
3650 S. Pointe Circle, Suite 203, P.O. Box 31109, Laughlin, Nevada 89028
557 W. Silver Street, Suite 207, Elko, Nevada 89801
9790 Gateway Drive, Suite 100, Reno, Nevada 89521
750 Pilot Road, Suite 1, Las Vegas, Nevada 89119

BECKY HARRIS, Chairwoman SHAWN R. REID, Member TERRY JOHNSON, Member

May 7, 2018

Las Vegas (702) 486-2000 Fax: (702) 486-2045

TSUN YOUNG c/o ROBERT NERSESIAN, ESQ. 528 S. 8<sup>TH</sup> ST. LAS VEGAS, NV 89101

HARD ROCK HOTEL AND CASINO ATTN: KATIE FELLOWS 4455 PARADISE ROAD LAS VEGAS, NV 89169

Re: TSUN YOUNG v. HARD ROCK HOTEL AND CASINO, CASE # 2016-8570L

Enclosed please find the decision of the Nevada Gaming Control Board resulting from its meeting held May 3, 2018.

Nevada law provides for judicial review of this decision pursuant to NRS 463.366 through 463.3668. If you desire judicial review, you must file a petition requesting same in the State District Court of the county in which the dispute occurred within 25 days of the date the decision was deposited in the mail to you. This mailing date is indicated on the accompanying "Certificate of Service." A copy of the petition must be served upon the Board and all other parties of record, or their counsel of record, either personally or by certified mail. The copy served on the Board should be directed to the attention of the Office of the Hearing Examiner.

The party requesting judicial review must pay the costs of transcribing the record and transmitting it to the State District Court. You may be assured of our cooperation in connection with a request for judicial review.

Sincerely

Chan Lengsavath, Esq. Hearing Examiner

cc: Karl Bennison, Chief, Enforcement Division

Enclosure: Certificate of Service

## Certificate of Service:

I hereby certify that I am employed by the Nevada Gaming Control Board

Administration Division and that on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2018 at 2:00 p.m. PDT, I deposited in the U.S. Mail in Las Vegas, Nevada, postage prepaid thereon, the foregoing document, addressed to the following(s):

TSUN YOUNG c/o ROBERT NERSESIAN, ESQ. 528 S. 8<sup>TH</sup> ST. LAS VEGAS, NV 89101

HARD ROCK HOTEL AND CASINO ATTN: KATIE FELLOWS 4455 PARADISE ROAD LAS VEGAS, NV 89169

Claudia Rosolen

### BEFORE THE NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD

In the Matter of:	)	
Tsun Young Petitioner	)	
Vs.	) )	RECOMMENDATION
Hard Rock Hotel and Casino Respondent	)	Case # 2016-8570L
Pursuant to NRS 463.363	)	
Hearing Date: January 22, 2018	) )	

### PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On October 24, 2016, a chip dispute occurred between Tsun Young (Petitioner) and Hard Rock Hotel and Casino (Respondent)(Hard Rock). On the same day, the Petitioner reported the dispute to the Nevada Gaming Control Board Enforcement Division (Board) pursuant to NRS 463.362. Agent Dan Nuqui was assigned the case and on November 23, 2016 issued a decision denying payment of the disputed amount to Young.

On December 15, 2016, Young filed a Petition for Reconsideration with the Board requesting a hearing to reconsider Agent Nuqui's decision pursuant to NRS 463.363. Consequently, on October 24, 2017 and January 22, 2018, the undersigned Hearing Examiner conducted hearings in Las Vegas, Nevada. The Petitioner was present. He was represented by Robert Nersesian, Esq. Representing the Respondent were Chad Konrad, Hard Rock Vice President of Finance, and attorneys from Lewis Roca Rothgerber Christie, Marla Hudgeons, Esq. and Mary Tran, Esq. Present and testifying on behalf of the Board at the October 24, 2017 hearing was Agent Dan Nuqui. Agent Nuqui's presence was not required at the January 22, 2018 hearing.

#### SUMMARY OF THE DISPUTE

On January 23, 2011 and then again on October 24, 2016, the Petitioner attempted to cash six \$5,000 chips (total of \$30,000) at Hard Rock. The Hard Rock refused to cash the chips because they could not verify that the chips were received through game play at Hard Rock.

Hearing Dates: 10/24/17 and 1/22/18

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Differences of opinion persist among the parties, thus the instant hearing ensued.

#### ISSUE

1. Was Young a "patron" at Hard Rock?

2. Did the Petitioner prove that he acquired the six \$5,000 chips by game play at Hard Rock?

#### FINDINGS OF FACT

The undersigned finds the following:

- 1. The Petitioner was a rated player at Hard Rock.
- From July 2008 to January 2011, Young had total Table Game Buy-ins of approximately \$335,300. (Respondent's Exhibit R1). However, after taking into consideration the evidence provided by the Respondent regarding chips redemption and chips relinquished, only approximately \$20,000 of Young's chips were unaccounted. (Respondent's Exhibit R5).
- 3. Young could not recall exactly when and how he came into possession of the six \$5,000 chips.
- 4. The Petitioner tried to cash the six chips in January 2011 and was denied then. He tried to cash the chips again in October 2016 and was again denied. He filed a dispute shortly after the October 2016 incident.

### SUBSTANTIVE OBJECTIONS RULED UPON DURING THE HEARING

- 1. Respondent objected to Petitioner introducing an expert witness to discuss the term "rat holing" or "going south."
  - a. Objection sustained: The Respondent or the undersigned were not given notice of an expert witness. The Respondent did not have the opportunity to retain their own expert to rebut any of the Petitioner's expert witness. For due process reasons, the objection was sustained.

#### DISCUSSION

Under current gaming regulation, the "petitioner bears the burden of showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the decision made by an agent of the board pursuant to NRS 463.362 should be reversed or modified." *Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 7A.160.* Fairness and equity are tenets the Nevada Gaming Commission emphasized when the Commission adopted Regulation 7A.010.

The Petitioner bears the burden to prove that he was a patron at Hard Rock who received the disputed six \$5,000 chips through game play at the Hard Rock. Because the Petitioner was denied

Hearing Dates: 10/24/17 and 1/22/18

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his claim by the Board, he is tasked with showing that more likely than not the below issues below should be resolved in his favor.

#### Was Young a "patron" at Hard Rock?

Under Nevada law, "a claim by a patron of a licensee for payment of a gaming debt that is not evidenced by a credit instrument may be resolved" as a patron dispute. (NRS 463.361(2)). Furthermore, Nevada Gaming Commission (Commission) Regulation 12.0460(4) states that "[a] licensee shall not redeem its chips or tokens if presented by a person who the licensee knows or reasonably should know is not a patron of its gaming establishment..." The term "patron" is not further defined within the statute and regulation. However, in the past, the term patron has been defined in a prior Nevada Eighth District Court case and a Board case. In those instances, a patron in chip disputes were defined as a customer of a gaming establishment that obtained the chips "through a game, tournament, contest, drawing, promotion or similar activity." \textit{1} This distinction is important to discern the difference between customers who walk into Hard Rock for non-gaming reasons (for example a patron that is only dining at a gaming establishment) versus customers that place wagers at a table game.

When looking at the definition of patron, as it is defined by Board in the past, Young was a patron if he could prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the chips he had in his possession were acquired by game play at Hard Rock. However, if the chips could not be verified, he would not have been considered a patron as the term is used in Regulation 12.0460(4).

## Did the Petitioner prove that he acquired the six \$5,000 chips by game play at Hard Rock?

Since the chips are a debt that is owed by the gaming establishment to the customer (when chips are exchanged), the chips are not a credit instrument as defined in NRS 463.01467. Therefore, the chip dispute is properly before the Board under NRS 463.362-363. However, Young could not prove by the preponderance of the evidence that he won the chips while playing a game, tournament, etc. at Hard Rock.

He testified that he could not remember exactly when he received the six \$5,000 chips but he believes that he collected the chips throughout 2008 to 2011 while playing at various table games. The Petitioner stated that he was "rat holing" the chips by taking his own chips off of the table while the dealer and pit personnel were not looking. Young claimed that rat holing allowed him to show the pit personnel that he had larger losses than he actually had. He testified that rat holing allowed for him to get better "comps" (free merchandise, food, and/or services) from Hard Rock.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See *Kyprianou v. Caesars Palace*, Nevada 8<sup>th</sup> District Court (2008), Case # A562045W, page 2 of the Revised Order on the Motion of the Gaming Control Board's Motion to Dismiss filed on August 28, 2008. Although the case is not binding on the Board because it was at the district court level, the case was at the judicial review level for patron disputes. The Order signed by the Court in *Kyprianou* defined a patron as a customer of a gaming establishment that obtained the chips "through a game, tournament, contest, drawing, promotion or similar activity." The Board relied on that definition in *Porter v. MGM Grand Hotel/Casino* (2013), Case# 2013-7893L.

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The Petitioner testified that gaming establishments, such as Hard Rock, generally gives more comps to patrons that had or showed bigger losses. The Respondent acknowledged that the practice of giving larger comps to patrons with larger losses is a common practice in the industry and at Hard Rock. Young claimed that the \$5,000 chips went unnoticed by Hard Rock because he rat holed them between 2008 and 2011.

All parties agreed that Young was an active player at Hard Rock, especially between 2008 and 2011. Young stated in his voluntary statement that around 2010 and after, he curbed his playing due to "marriage and raising a family." (See State's Exhibit S8, page 3). However, the Respondent testified that they would have known if a patron was given any \$5,000 chip because they track all large denomination chips. Konrad testified that Hard Rock could track chips with lower denominations but definitely would have tracked anytime a \$5,000 chip was given to a patron. Rat holing does not appear to be a practice that could have circumvented the tracking of \$5,000 chips by Hard Rock because the chips would have been accounted for before it was physically given to the customer. Therefore, rat holing \$5,000 chips after they were logged or tracked by Hard Rock would not have resulted in \$5,000 chips leaving the table game inventory without the Hard Rock's knowledge.

Because Young could not show by a preponderance of the evidence that he earned the six specific \$5,000 chips through game play at Hard Rock, he has not shown that he was a patron at Hard Rock for the purposes of a chip dispute.

#### CONCLUSION

The Petitioner had the burden of showing the undersigned that he more likely than not should have been allowed to exchange the six \$5,000 chips. However, Young did not provide sufficient evidence to show that he acquired the six \$5,000 chips "through a game, tournament, contest, drawing, promotion or similar activity." He did not show by a preponderance of the evidence that he was a patron at Hard Rock, as the term related to a chip dispute.

||| ||| ||| ||| |||

Hearing Dates: 10/24/17 and 1/22/18

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Therefore, based upon the evidence presented, the undersigned recommends Agent Nuqui's decision denying a payment of \$30,000 to the Petitioner, Tsun Young, be affirmed.

CHAN LENGSAVATH, ESQ. HEARING EXAMINER

### **NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD**

#### ORDER

IT IS SO O	RDERE	D.		
Dated this	314	_ day of _	May	, 2018.
				BECKY HARRIS, CHAIRWOMAN
				SHAWN R. REID, MEMBER
				TERRY JOHNSON, MEMBER

## **ADDENDUM 2**

## **ADDENDUM 2**

Robert A. Nersesian Nevada Bar No. 2762 Thea Marie Sankiewicz Nevada Bar No. 2788 **NERSESIAN & SANKIEWICZ** 528 South Eighth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: 702-385-5454 Facsimile: 702-385-7667 Attorneys for Petitioner STATE OF NEVADA 8 BEFORE THE NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION 9 10 Tsun Young c/o Robert A. Nersesian 11 Nersesian & Sankiewicz 528 S. 8<sup>th</sup> Street Case #2016-8570-LV 12 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101, 13 Petitioner, 14 ) PETITIONER'S CLOSING ARGUMENT VS. 15 Hard Rock Hotel and Casino, 16 4455 Paradise Road Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 17 18 Respondent. 19 I. REASONS FOR SUMMARILY FINDING FOR THE PETITIONER 20 A. THE AGENT CONFIRMED PETITIONER'S ENTITLEMENT 21 22 Under the Agent's testimony the Hard Rock ("Casino") has already lost this matter. The 23 Agent confirmed that despite a clear statement of what was and was not at issue, he misapplied 24 the facts and sought out a win of \$30,000, which never occurred and was never claimed. He also 25 acknowledged that his error caused him to misevaluate the Petitioner's claim. 26 Rather, the Agent, he evaluated the wrong question even though the proper question was 27 posed in the written statement of Young and not disputed by Casino. He then went further, and

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Nersesian & Sankiewicz

528 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET LAS VEGAS NEVADA 89101

acknowledged that Young was a patron of Casino, and his play supported a finding of his legitimate possession of six \$5000 chips. That should have been the end of the matter, and under all the evidence provided by Casino to the Agent, a decision should have been rendered for Young.

There are also some interesting questions through the Casino's exhibits. For example, they attempted to prove that Tsun Young ("Young") was not a participant in a tournament through providing a list of participants which did not include Young which was, apparently, only constructed in contemplation of the hearing on Petitioner's objection to the agent's decision. When pressed, it was seen that even the undisputed winner of the tournament was not on the alleged list of participants. In addition to no authentication of the purported list, the lack of real participants on the list shows, at worst, the Casino fabricated the list or presented a list foreign to the tournament, and at best, the list was totally unreliable. More than raising a question as to whether Petitioner participated in the tournament as he swore, clearly the motive and source of such a false list comes into question concerning the Casino's credibility.

## B. PLAIN LANGUAGE OF THE REGULATIONS

The regulations provide clearly that chips are bearer instruments. Nevada Gaming Control Regulation ("NGCR") 12.060(1), essentially mandates that chips are bearer instruments. Per NGCR 12.060(2)(c), Casino is under an obligation to, "Promptly redeem its own chips and tokens from its patrons . . ." Here, Casino, agent, and Petitioner each represented and confirmed that the Petitioner was a "patron." Thus, Casino was under an obligation to "promptly redeem" the chips presented by Petitioner. 12.060(4).

Casino, nonetheless, appears to maintain that despite the acknowledgment that Petitioner was a patron, it is under no obligation to redeem the chips per NGCR 12.060(4), providing: "A licensee shall not redeem its chips or tokens if presented by a person who the licensee knows or reasonably should know is not a patron of its gaming establishment . . .." (Emphasis added).

Assuming that this regulation takes precedence over the conflicting regulation at NGCR 12.060(1), with the admission that the Petitioner is a "patron," it is impossible to find an exception that the Petitioner is not entitled to cash the chips at issue. Simply, in construing a law, a tribunal must apply its plain meaning unless the statute is ambiguous. Clark County v. S. Nev. Health Dist., 128 Nev. 651, 656 (2012). The word used in the regulation is patron, and there is nothing within the regulation raising any ambiguity. Petitioner is entitled to a direction that the Casino cash the \$30,000.00 in chips.

# II. EVEN UNDER AN UNWARRANTED AND STRAINED CONSTRUCTION OF NGRC 12.160(4), PETITIONER STILL DEMONSTRATED HIS ENTITLEMENT TO HAVE CASINO REDEEM THE \$30,000.00 IN CHIPS

As an introductory matter, Casino questioned Petitioner about the origination in a discovery brief by Petitioner's counsel for a figure of over \$1.7 million in buy-ins. This was in a lawyer's brief, and obviously Petitioner would have no such knowledge. For the Examiner's edification, nonetheless, the figure originates from pages HRH000004-HRH000007, entitled "Cage Records." Exhibit 1, attached. Also provided by the Board in discovery as an attachment to the Casino's "Incident file full report" is another running buy-in for the Petitioner. This one totals \$937,621, and was provided by the Board in the Discovery as the recap provided by to the Board by the Casino. See exhibit 2, attached. Thus, at the time of the hearing Casino had provided one figure to the Board, one figure to the Petitioner, and a third figure to at the hearing, ranging from approximately \$850,000.00 to \$1.7 million. Thus, at the time of the hearing there existed three different, yet undifferentiated, calculations of Petitioner's buy-ins as calculated by Casino, and of course, Casino relies on the lowest of these which was constructed post-investigation and pre-hearing.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Chips constitute evidence of a debt to the "custodian" of the chips.

This presents yet another curiosity in the litany of shortcomings to Casino's evidence. How did this figure change so drastically from the original computer print-out provided to the agent? Further, where did the custom tabulated evidence provided at the hearing come from, and why is it drastically inconsistent from the original tabulation provided regarding the Petitioner's buy-in? Again, the legitimacy of the Casino's numbers cannot be reconciled with the original history provided, and the evidence presented by Casino appears constructed after the fact to support a calculated outcome. Casino's evidence is incompetent and questionable.

Then there's the fact that after the deposition of Casino's person most knowledgeable, and the documentation presented to the agent, Casino goes back to some files and reconstructs a new history for the Petitioner which was never-before provided. All of a sudden there exists an extra column entitled "buy-in detail" which purports to provide a chip history on the conflicting buy-in figure of \$840,043. Note that all of this arises after it became evident to Casino that its assertions could not survive under the evidence provided to the agent and after the agent adopted the erroneous position forwarded by Casino that because the Petitioner did not win the tournament, he did not have the ability to possess the chips. Also note that on Respondent's exhibit 1, page 1 as a sample, there are thirty-five "buy-ins" by Petitioner with no detail whatsoever. Casino is asking the Examiner to rely upon gibberish.

Still, the determinative fact is that the Casino must know or reasonably should know [Petitioner] is not a patron before it can be excused from "promptly" redeeming the chips presented by Petitioner. NGCR 12.060(4) and NGCR 12.060(2)(c). If, somehow, this statement is transmogrified into mandating that a casino should not redeem chips if it knows or reasonably should know that the patron did not acquire the chips from the licensee (as Casino seems to contend), then the test is still not met here. Simply, considering the history of Petitioner at Casino, the only reasonable conclusion Casino could reach is that the chips were acquired by Petitioner at Casino, and must be promptly cashed.

Pointedly, even under Casino's construction, the time when Petitioner must know or reasonably should know was while the Petitioner was at the cage with his attorney. That time has passed, and as of that time, under the construction of the agent's testimony and the evidence that existed and was examined, Casino did not know and could not know that the Petitioner did not acquire the chips from Casino and was not entitled to the redemption. The hearing and the evidence at the hearing is irrelevant, and the decision must be made promptly in order to meet the "promptly pay" requirement of the regulations. All this after-the-fact rigmarole presented by Casino cannot provide an excuse for not complying with a duty that has already passed, and Casino was duty bound by regulation to pay the Petitioner when he presented the chips. I.e., the duty arises under the knowledge at the time of presentment, and under the regulations, Casino has no ability to take months to reach a conclusion - - they either know or they don't know, and if they don't know, the duty to pay becomes operative.

Moreover, to assume that a patron with this kind of action could not have \$30,000 in \$5000 chips strains credulity, as also recognized by the agent on examination. As noted in the records, Petitioner largely played craps. Casino would have the Examiner believe that in this high-action fast-paced game with multiple wagers and multiple players, all of the Petitioner's chips could be tracked. The proposition is ridiculous, and even Casino's witness acknowledged that players could and would pocket chips without recognition as well as pit personnel missing transactions or chip exchanges. If either of the Casino's other set of records is correct, and there was over a million and one-half dollars in buy-ins or \$937,621.00 in buy-ins, then the righteousness of Petitioner having the chips at issue is even beyond question regardless of how being a "patron" is construed. Still, Casino stands before this tribunal and says, we knew that the Petitioner did not get these chips from us, when, in fact, it has admitted that it could not know this. In fact, it could not know it at the time it was required to promptly redeem the chips (which

is the relevant inquiry) and could not know this today. The chips are subject to immediate redemption, and the Examiner should so find.

Also note that in the presentation at the hearing Casino maintained that the most that the Petitioner could have in chips is \$20,000.00. Even under the questionable analysis and strained reading of the regulations, this puts the discrepancy, at the high end, at \$10,000.00. Certainly, with the consideration of the moving target of buy-ins maintained by Casino as well as the admissions that there are sources of leakage in their figures, considering the level of action by the Petitioner, this discrepancy is <u>de minimis</u>, and Casino has not shown anything that would indicate that it knew that the Petitioner did not get the chips from Casino.

The Examiner could further note the disingenuousness of Casino's entire interaction with the Board. The last page of the Boards discovery provided in this matter is an email, apparently provided by Casino to Agent Naqui. There, the Casino employee, Ms. Wallace writes that she "has noting to support where this guest would have received \$30k plus in gaming chips anywhere in his gaming history." Every record shows that the Petitioner received a multiple of \$30k plus in his gaming history a number of times. Clearly, Ms. Wallace was dissembling, and Casino hoped that agent Naqui would buy the farce (and until cross examination where the dissembling became apparent, even Agent Naqui was roped in and apparently unable to see that a Casino would prevaricate to such a degree). To the disgrace of the industry, here Casino is just taking a shot to keep \$30,000.00 in unearned cash. This is not only a case where the Petitioner's chips should be cashed, but in light of the changing perspectives, cumulative conflicting exhibits from Casino, and Casino's admission that Petitioner could have pocketed the chips or the casino personnel could have miscounted, the refusal to pay in this instance should be subjected to an investigation for unsuitable practices.

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#### III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, and upon the evidence and arguments presented at the hearing, it is requested that the Examiner find that the Hard Rock is required to redeem the \$30,000.00 in \$5k chips presented at the cage by Petitioner.

DATED this 7th day of February, 2018.

Nersesian & Sankiewicz

Robert A. Nersesian Nevada Bar No. 2762 528 South Eighth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Petitioner

#### **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2018, I mailed a copy of the above and foregoing Petitioner's Closing Argument by first class mail, in a sealed envelope mailed from within the State of Nevada, postage prepaid to the following:

Michael G. Alonso, Esq.

Marla J. Hudgens, Esq.

Mary Tran, Esq.

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Reno, Nevada 89501

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Mr. Chan Lengsavath

Hearing Examiner

Nevada Gaming Control Board

555 E. Washington

Ste. 2600

Las Vegas, NV 89101

A copy was also delivered to Mr. Lengsavath via email this date.

An employee of Nersesian & Sankiewicz

**Electronically Filed** 4/30/2019 2:03 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT NEOJ 1 AARON D. FORD 2 Attorney General MICHAEL P. SOMPS Senior Deputy Attorney General 3 Nevada Bar No. 6507 Attorney General's Office 4 Gaming Division 5420 Kietzke Lane, Suite 202 5 Reno, Nevada 89511 Telephone: (775) 687-2124 6 Facsimile: (775) 850-1150 7 Email: Msomps@ag.nv.gov Attorneys for Respondent, the Nevada Gaming Control Board 8 DISTRICT COURT 9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 TSUN YOUNG, CASE NO.: 11 A-18-775062-J Petitioner, 12 DEPT. NO.: 14 13 GCB CASE NO.: 2016-8570-LV NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD 14 AND HARD ROCK HOTEL AND 15 CASINO. 16 Respondents. 17 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER TO: ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD: 18 19 YOU AND EACH OF YOU, PLEASE TAKE NOTE that on April 29, 2019, the Court entered its Order on the Petition for Judicial Review in the above-referenced 20 21 matter. A copy of said *Order* is attached hereto as Exhibit "1". 22 111111 23 111111 111111 24 111111 25 111111 26 27 111111 28 111111

## **AFFIRMATION**

Pursuant to NRS 239B.030, the undersigned affirms that the preceding document, Notice of Entry of Order, does not contain the Social Security Number of any person.

Dated: This 30 day of April 2019.

AARON D. FORD Attorney General

By:

MICHAEL P. SOMPS

Senior Deputy Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 6507 Gaming Division 5420 Kietzke Lane, Suite 202

Reno, Nevada 89511 Telephone: (775) 687-2124 Attorneys for the Respondent Nevada Gaming Control Board

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE I hereby certify that I am an employee of the State of Nevada, Office of the Attorney General, Gaming Division, and on the 30th day of April 2019, I electronically filed the foregoing Notice of Entry of Order, by using the Court's electronic filing system to the following: Michael G. Alonso, Esq. Marla J. Hudgens, Esq. Mary Tran, Esq. Lewis Roca Rothgerber Christie LLP 201 East Washington Street, Suite 1200 Phoenix, Arizona 85004-2595 Robert A. Nersesan, Esq. Nersesian & Sankiewicz 528 South Eighth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Sue Dehnen, an employee of the State of Nevada, Office of the Attorney General 

## INDEX OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Number of Pages
1	File-stamped Order on the Petition for Judicial Review	2

## **EXHIBIT** "1"

**EXHIBIT "1"** 

**Electronically Filed** 4/29/2019 3:05 PM Steven D. Grierson ORDR 1 CLERK OF THE COURT AARON D. FORD Attorney General MICHAEL P. SOMPS 3 Senior Deputy Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 6507 Attorney General's Office 4 Gaming Division 5420 Kietzke Lane, Suite 202 Reno, Nevada 89511 Telephone: (775) 687-2124 Facsimile: (775) 850-1150 Email: Msomps@ag.nv.gov 7 Attorneys for Respondents, the Nevada Gaming Control Board 8 9 DISTRICT COURT 10 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 11 TSUN YOUNG, CASE NO.: A-18-775062-J 12 Petitioner, DEPT. NO.: 14 13 GCB CASE NO.: 2016-8570-LV 14 NEVADA GAMING CONTROL BOARD AND HARD ROCK HOTEL AND 15 CASINO, 16 Respondents. 17 ORDER ON THE PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW 18 THIS MATTER having come on for hearing, the Court having read the briefs and papers in support and opposition, having reviewed the record, having heard oral 19 argument, and being otherwise fully advised; 20 THE COURT HEREBY FINDS: 21 1. This Court should affirm a decision of the Nevada Gaming Control Board 22 (Board) which is supported by any evidence whatsoever. Sengel v. IGT, 116 Nev. 565, 570 23 P.3d 258, 261 (2000). 24 2. Further, this Court should show great deference to a Board decision on appeal 25 and not disturb the decision unless it is arbitrary, capricious or contrary to the law. 26 Redmer v. Barbary Coast Hotel & Casino, 110 Nev. 374, 378, 872 P.2d 341, 344 (1991). 27 111111 28 Xi Sun-mary Judgment

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- 3. The Board's findings and its decision are supported by the evidence in that Petitioner's game play at the Hard Rock does not support that he was properly in possession of the six (6) \$5,000 chips. The Hard Rock presented evidence to show how it tracks game play, and it presented evidence to show Mr. Young's tracked game play at the Hard Rock. Although the Hard Rock's records demonstrate that Mr. Young had possible chips to redeem, the Hard Rock's records do not substantiate Mr. Young's possession of \$30,000 in chips, particularly six (6) \$5,000 chips.
- 4. Further, the Board's decision is not arbitrary or capricious, and is in accordance with the law. The Board has interpreted Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 12.060(2)(c) and (4) to require a "patron" to be more than merely a customer of a gaming licensee. In order to be entitled to redeem chips, a "patron" must verify or substantiate his or her play. This interpretation is reasonable, particularly in the context of patron disputes generally.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED on the *Petition for Judicial Review* that the Board's decision is AFFIRMED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Petitioner's requests to strike the Board's Answering Brief and the Hard Rock's Answering Brief are DENIED.

Dated: This 24th day of 1019

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Respectfully submitted by:

AARON D. FORD Attorney General

By:

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