

**STATE OF OHIO
CASINO CONTROL COMMISSION**

In re:

**BRUCE ADAMS, JR.,
CASINO GAMING EMPLOYEE LICENSEE**

Licensee.

:
:
Case No. 2013-059
:
:
:
:
:

ORDER REVOKING CASINO GAMING EMPLOYEE LICENSE

On February 27, 2012, Bruce Adams, Jr., filed with the Ohio Casino Control Commission (“Commission”) an application for a Casino Gaming Employee License. The Commission conducted a suitability investigation of Adams to determine his eligibility for such a license. Having found Adams suitable for licensure, the Commission issued a Casino Gaming Employee License to Adams on May 9, 2012.

During a subsequent administrative investigation of Adams, the Commission discovered sufficient derogatory information to warrant issuance of a Notice of Intent to Take Administrative Action and Opportunity for Hearing (“Notice”), dated September 30, 2013. (Exhibit A.) Adams received the Notice, sent via certified mail, on or about October 18, 2013. (Exhibit B.) Pursuant to R.C. 119.07 and 3772.04, Adams had the right to a hearing if requested within 30 days of the Notice’s mailing. Adams failed to do so, however. Accordingly, no hearing was held and the matter was brought before the Commission on November 20, 2013, for final adjudication. R.C. 119.07 and 3772.04(A).

WHEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and upon a quorum and majority vote of the members, the Commission **FINDS** and **CONCLUDES** as follows:

- 1) Based on the results of the Commission’s administrative investigation, Adams is no longer suitable for licensure as a Casino Gaming Employee Licensee in this state, as required by R.C. 3772.10(B), (C)(7), and (D)(1), to wit, Adams:

- A) Was observed, on several occasions during his employment as a roulette dealer at Horseshoe Casino Cleveland (“Horseshoe”), placing winning wagers on behalf of multiple individuals with chips that had not been paid for, moving losing wagers to winning positions, moving winning wagers to positions that receive a higher payout, permitting winning wagers after the outcome of the game had been determined, and paying winning wagers to individuals in the amount of \$5.00 per chip rather than the correct amount of \$1.00 per chip. Specifically:

1. On March 15, 2013, he placed wagers on behalf of Sheila Hemphill with chips that she had not paid for and paid winning

wagers to Hemphill in the amount of \$5.00 per chip rather than the correct amount of \$1.00 per chip, resulting in a total loss to Horseshoe in the amount of \$3,232.00;

2. On March 19, 2013, he gave stacks of non-value chips to an unidentified female although she had not paid for the chips and he paid winning wagers to the same unidentified female and to Ray Perkins in the amount of \$5.00 per chip rather than the correct amount of \$1.00 per chip, resulting in a total loss to Horseshoe in the amount of \$9,810.00;
3. On March 22, 2013, he paid winning wagers to an unidentified male and James West in the amount of \$5.00 per chip rather than the correct amount of \$1.00 per chip, resulting in a total loss to Horseshoe in the amount of \$1,988.00;
4. On March 23, 2013, he gave stacks of non-value chips to an unidentified male (same as paragraph (A)(3) of this Order) although he had not paid for the chips, resulting in a total loss to Horseshoe in the amount of \$200.00;
5. On March 25, 2013, he moved a wager in a losing position to a winning position on behalf of Perkins, and placed winning wagers on behalf of Perkins with chips that Perkins had not paid for, permitted Perkins to place a winning wager after the outcome of the game was determined, and paid winning wagers to Perkins in the amount of \$5.00 per chip rather than the correct amount of \$1.00 per chip, resulting in a total loss to Horseshoe in the amount of \$5,092.00;
6. On March 26, 2013, he placed wagers on behalf of Hemphill with chips that she had not paid for and he paid winning wagers to Hemphill and Perkins in the amount of \$5.00 per chip rather than the correct amount of \$1.00 per chip, resulting in a total loss to Horseshoe in the amount of \$1,972.00;
7. On March 29, 2013, he paid winning wagers to Perkins in the amount of \$5.00 per chip rather than the correct amount of \$1.00 per chip, resulting in a total loss to Horseshoe in the amount of \$6,460.00;

8. On April 1, 2013, he moved winning wagers to positions that received a higher payout on behalf of Hemphill, gave stacks of non-value chips to Hemphill and Perkins although they had not paid for the chips, and paid winning wagers to Hemphill, Perkins, and an unidentified male in the amount of \$5.00 per chip rather than the correct amount of \$1.00 per chip, resulting in a total loss to Horseshoe in the amount of \$5,470.00;
 9. On April 2, 2013, he paid winning wagers to Hemphill and Perkins in the amount of \$5.00 per chip rather than the correct amount of \$1.00 per chip, resulting in a loss to Horseshoe in the amount of \$1,600.00;
 10. On April 6, 2013, he paid winning wagers to an unidentified male in the amount of \$5.00 per chip rather than the correct amount of \$1.00 per chip, resulting in a total loss to Horseshoe in the amount of \$400.00;
 11. On April 7, 2013, he paid winning wagers to John Granger in the amount of \$5.00 per chip rather than the correct amount of \$1.00 per chip, resulting in a total loss to Horseshoe in the amount of \$216.00;
 12. On April 8, 2013, he placed wagers on behalf of Hemphill with chips that she had not paid for and he paid winning wagers to Hemphill in the amount of \$5.00 rather than the correct amount of \$1.00 per chip, resulting in a total loss to Horseshoe in the amount of \$2,802.00; and
 13. On April 9, 2013, he placed wagers on behalf of Hemphill with chips that she had not paid for and he paid winning wagers to Hemphill and Perkins in the amount of \$5.00 per chip rather than the correct amount of \$1.00 per chip, resulting in a total loss to Horseshoe in the amount of \$2,858.00.
- B) As a result of Adams's actions described above in paragraphs (A)(1)-(13) of this Order, Horseshoe suffered a combined total loss of \$42,200.00.
- C) As a result of Adams's actions described above in paragraphs (A)(1)-(13) of this Order, he was terminated from employment by Horseshoe

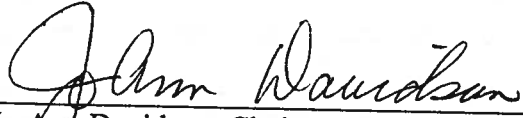
on April 22, 2013, for violating Horseshoe's Team Member Handbook, which he signed an Acknowledgment of Receipt on March 19, 2012, accepting responsibility for compliance with all of Horseshoe's regulations, policies, and procedures. Specifically, he violated:

- i) Conduct Standard #11, which states that team members will use professional judgment and will refrain from acts of gross misjudgment, carelessness, negligence in the performance of one's job, or any serious conduct detrimental to the orderly and ethical operation of the business; team members will not intentionally obstruct surveillance system equipment;
 - ii) Conduct Standard #15, which states that team members will obey all Company rules, department policies and procedures, coach/leader's instructions, regulations and/or standards of local, state, and federal governmental agencies including those prescribed by the Ohio Casino Control Commission. Team members will follow all posted, stated or commonly known rules, policies, and procedures; and
 - iii) Conduct Standard #17, which states that all team members shall avoid acts and situations that are improper, or might give the appearance of impropriety or might impair their good judgment when acting on behalf of the Company.
- D) On August 27, 2013, a Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Grand Jury indicted Adams on one fourth degree felony grand theft offense, in violation of R.C. 2913.02(A)(2), for conduct that occurred during his employment at Horseshoe and his licensure as a casino gaming employee.
- E) Adams failed to notify the Commission of his termination from Horseshoe and of his indictment for felony grand theft, in violation of his duty to update pursuant to Ohio Adm. Code 3772-8-04 (A)(5), (8), and/or (B).
- 2) Based on the results of the Commission's administrative investigation, Adams failed to notify the Commission of his termination from Horseshoe and of his indictment for felony grand theft, in violation of Ohio Adm. Code 3772-8-04 (A)(5), (8) and/or (B).

WHEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and upon a quorum and majority vote of the members, the Commission **ORDERS** as follows:

- 1) Adams's Casino Gaming Employee License is **REVOKED**.
- 2) Adams shall immediately **SURRENDER** his license credential to the Commission.
- 3) Adams is **PROHIBITED** from working or otherwise serving in any capacity that requires a license under R.C. Chapter 3772.
- 4) Adams is **PROHIBITED** from reapplying for licensure under R.C. Chapter 3772 for three years from the date this Order is served upon him, absent a waiver granted by the Commission commensurate with Ohio Adm. Code 3772-1-04.
- 5) A certified copy of this Order shall be served upon Adams, via certified mail, return receipt requested, and his counsel of record, if any, via ordinary mail.

IT IS SO ORDERED.



Jo Ann Davidson, Chair
Ohio Casino Control Commission

NOTICE OF APPEAL RIGHTS

The Party is hereby notified that pursuant to R.C. 119.12, this Commission Order may be appealed by filing a Notice of Appeal with the Commission setting forth the Order that the Party is appealing from and stating that the Commission's Order is not supported by reliable, probative, and substantial evidence and is not in accordance with law. The Notice of Appeal may also include, but is not required to include, the specific grounds for the appeal. The Notice of Appeal must also be filed with the appropriate court of common pleas in accordance with R.C. 119.12. In filing the Notice of Appeal with the Commission or court, the notice that is filed may be either the original Notice of Appeal or a copy thereof. The Notice of Appeal must be filed within 15 days after the date of mailing of this Commission Order.