## BEFORE THE NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION

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#### AGRNDA

CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD ROOM 2832 EAST FLANINGO ROAD LAS VEGAS NEVADA

> Thursday, August 23, 1984 9:05 A.M.

REPORTED BY: ERIC V. NELSON, CER NO. 57



#### COMMISSION MEMBERS PRESENT

PROL A. BIBLE, CHAIRMAN JERRY LOCKHART JACK C. WALSH KENNETH GRAGSON BOB J. LEWIS

#### BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

JAMES AVANCE, CHAIRMAN RICHARD G. HYTE

BOARD MEMBER ABSENT

PATRICIA BECKER

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

IRENE F. MORROS

**APPEARANCES** 

Por the Commission:

ROBERT A. CALLAWAY Deputy Attorney General

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29. (Misc. Item #6)	
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Just approve Nonrestricted Item 84-081 as approved cards. and conditioned by the Board.

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#### ROLL CALL

## SECRETARY MORROS:

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MR. LOCKHART: Aye. MR. LEWIS: Aye. MR. GRAGSON: Aye. MR. WALSE: Aye. MR. BIBLE:

(84-076) WENDOVER PROPERTIES 29. (Misc. Item #6)

SECRETARY MORROS: On page 29, Item 28, 84-076 has been referred back to staff by the Board, and Item 29, Miscellaneous Item No. 6 has been removed from the agenda.

30. (83-85) CHEYENNE GAMBLING HALL, INC. 31. (84-080) SIGNA, INC.

SECRETARY MORROS: On page 30, Item 30 has been set over to 1:30 this afternoon.

And item 31, 84-080 was gemoved from the June agenda of the Commission in the matter of the application of Signa, Inc., of Tokyo, Japan. On June 20th, 1984, the Board recommended approval of the application as shown on your agenda.

> Madam Secretary, I have had a CHAIRMAN BIBLE:

much.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Thank you.

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30. (83-85) CHEYERRE GAMBLING BALL, INC.

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SECRETARY MORROS: The final item on the Commission's agenda today, Mr. Chairman, I will introduce it into the record.

SECRETARY MORROS: On page 30 of your agenda,

#### CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Please.

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Item No. 30, 83-85, which has been continued from the May

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Commission meeting at the applicant attorney's request.

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This is the application to license Frank Paul Silver as the

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president and director to hold 100 percent of Cheyenne

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Cambling Hall, Inc., dba Cheyenne Gambling Hall and Saloon

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in North Les Vegas.

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On February 8th, 1984, the Board recommended denial of this application in accordance with its order of

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recommendation as filed with the Commission with prejudice.

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CHARMAN BIBLE: Bob, would you introduce

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yourself, plesse?

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MR. PECCOLE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, for the record, attorney Robert M. Peccole, appearing for the

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applicant, and present is Dr. Silver, who is applicant for the gaming license.

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CHAIRMAN BIBLE: All right. How do you wish to proceed today, Bob? Let me, of course, remind you that we have volumes on this, and large transcripts from your various hearings before the Board and the Commission.

I know that it's been available to us for some time. And I don't see any need for you to go back through everything that you have done already. I might be of some assistance to you and direct you to areas where I have concerns and maybe ask the other Commissioners if they could ask you to go into areas where they have concerns, and that way you can address your presentation to the concerns rather than trying to shotgun it and hope you hit everybody's concern. Would that be all right with you?

MR. PECCOLE: Yes. That would be the proper procedure for us, yes.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: The two areas where I'm concerned are the welfare problem, and the situation with the Ellis conviction, and by the situation with the Ellis conviction, I mean at the last time you appeared before the Commission you introduced a document which showed that Hr. Ellis had been convicted in justice court of assault and battery. When you got before the Board after we referred it back, the Board produced documents which showed that the Ellis conviction had been reversed in the district court, and the testimony and the questions by Patricia Becker to

Dr. Silver would indicate that Dr. Silver was present at
that district court hearing, although not called as a
witness. And when you introduced the exhibit to us he was
present when you did so, and the impression was clearly left
with me that the Ellis conviction was final in the courts as
far as Mr. Ellis was concerned.

So I would like for my own satisfaction for you to go into those two areas, whichever order you want. I will ask other members of the Commission if there is areas that they would like you specifically to go into or else would you rather have him go into that now and take up these other areas?

COMMISSIONER GRAGSONs I think so because that is the two that I had.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Jack, is that all right?

COMMISSIONER WALSE: That will be fine.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Proceed, please.

MR. PECCOLE: I would have Dr. Silver address that question and let him explain.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: May I have him sworn, please. (One witness sworn: Dr. Silver.)

DR. SILVER: My name is Frank Silver.

Concerning the Gordon Bllis event, when the application was initially brought forward with the Gaming Control Board, after the investigation by all of the investigators, we

specifically asked if there were any problems, and I was
told by all of the investigators what a cooperative

candidate I was and how I cooperated with them and that they
did not anticipate any problems of any note.

I think I was several hours before the Control Board hearing. Then I went to the Control Board hearing, and at that hearing Miss Becker, when I made the comment, and it's in the record, that I had never committed any, quotes, "major violation of gaming," Miss Becker then commented, and this is a quotation, "Beating someone up or having someone beatan up is a major violation of gaming."

I have since found out that that is not correct, that it is not a major violation of gaming.

Pollowing this Miss Becker went on to say in a subsequent hearing, after I took a polygraph about not having this person beaten up, Miss Becker then said that she did not accuse me of that. Then she said that Avance accused me of that. Then Avance said he didn't, and then we were going back to the record, which Mr. Peccole was directing, and at that point in time Miss Becker said she didn't mean that.

So now we got to the point where the newspaper printed that I, local physician here in town, had someone beaten up. They did not print that Niss Becker didn't mean that, that she didn't say that and Mr. Avance didn't have

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anything to do with that. But the record read that I had someone beaten up, which I did not have, and I have taken a polygraph to that, which addresses itself to that particular instance or allegation.

I would like you gentlemen to understand one thing, that a serious allegation like that I would think, particularly by investigating board, and particularly to someone who is in the profession of medicine, would look very poorly upon that individual.

I would think that before an allegation of that seriousness was made, and before it appeared in the newspaper, and being an incorrect comment, I would have thought that an investigative board would have used great care and would have known what they were saying before they made that allegation.

However, that was not done. There was no care used. And that has affected me in a very, very serious psychological way. Whether that is accepted as believable or not, that's the truth.

Now, following that my present general manager, Mr. Pinneran, suggested that we get the information from the Searchlight Justice of the Peace. And we did. And in that information it noted that Mr. Ellis was arrested for drunk and violent and disorderly conduct, he was arrested by the security guards, he was taken to the Justice of the Peace,

he was tried before that judge in Searchlight. He was found guilty of disorderly conduct, fined. And that was the end of the story.

would make such a serious allegation without having all that have information. I thought all of that information was in their hands. But it turned but it was not. And that was all material that was in a court. It was all public information.

had made this serious allegation, and I paid them to do this investigation on me and they had not carried out a proper investigation and they had not done what I consider they should do before making a public statement, and then apologizing about it because Niss Becker finally said she didn't mean that. I never saw that printed in the newspaper following the hearing.

Now, when I came before you, Mr. Bible, as the chairman, and the rest of the Commission, my main concern was that I was accused of having someone beaten up, which I had no part in, never had any part in, and that's clearly the established fact.

My concerns were not for the various kinds of mechanisms that can go through court hearings where someone

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is accused of something, they are convicted of it, they are fined for it and I thought that justice was carried out.

That was the end of the story. My main concern was not that Mr. Ellis was convicted, was that I had no one beaten up.

That was my major concern.

Unfortunately, that comment I guess, investigation by ambush is a very good one because I did not understand that we had to go any further than the fact that I was unfairly accused of doing something, which was in fact untrue.

Now, following this Hiss Becker, who for specific reasons I know exactly why this is being done -- I didn't know it at the time but now I have good basis for all of this, and my concern was that ---

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: What do you mean by that,
Doctof?

DR. SILVER: I do not feel that I have been given a fair and impartial investigation.

# CHAIRMAN STREET Why?

DR. SILVER Because I feel that Miss Becker has conducted an investigation of some type of vendetta against me.

# CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Why?

DR. SILVER: Based on the fact that my daughter has brought an action against her brother concerning his

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practice of law, which I knew nothing about. I had nothing to do with that. Also I have --

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Wait, wait. Stop. Back up a mecond.

Do you feel that Miss Becker has been unfair to you because your daughter filed an action against Miss Becker's brother?

DR. SILVER: Yes, I do.

CHAIRMAN BIBLEr What type of an action are you talking about?

DR. SILVER: It's an action pending before the Bar Association.

CHAIRMAN SIBLE: For legal malpractice or professional neglect or what?

DR. SILVER: Something like professional -- accepting a fee and not deing the work or something like that.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Okay.

DR. SILVER: Now of course, I didn't know that
Miss Becker had a brother, and I didn't know that my
daughter had this action pending against, but as a
physician, I saw at this initial Gaming Board hearing that
this individual, and I am qualified to say when I think
somebody comes out of the box with not an indifferent
attitude but with a great hostility, I think that there is

something, that that is not an indifferent kind of an approach to the subject and that is not an unprejudicial evaluation of all of the information that's been presented.

I want to go forward now with this Ellis information because I don't believe you have ever really gotten all of the information. All you do is you get lead in for a trap and then seembody stands back and they look in their book and they say "Ah, you didn't say that." Well, I had no reason to mislead you about the appeal. My concern was that I never ever had anyone beaten up. That was the reason this whole thing went into the Ellis event.

Now, what was not mentioned to you, I'm sure, is that when that trial was held, and I was informed about it at the last minute, held in the district court here in Las Vegas, number one, the district attorney who had tried the case in Searchlight was not present. And that number two, the attorney or the district attorney who came forward to hear the appeal or to key it again, walked up to me, cutside of the courtmost and said, "What do you know about this case?"

and I said; You mean to tell me you are going to come in here and you are going to plead the case against this appeal and you haven't even - you don't even know the names of the defendant?

He said he lines nothing about the case.

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Now, he approached me and he said he'd like me to tell him about it, and then the door opened and they said, "Come in, the trial is going to start." Well, I was excluded as a witness. Dr. Brown, who is an eyewitness to this, was also excluded as a witness.

I was never balled to come into that courtroom to give any testimony, but interestingly enough, the information that you have not been given, I'm sure, is that the three people that testified at that particular overturning or appeal were: My partner, Dr. Myer, who I was having a problem with them, and two other individuals who are listed there as Lorne and Vicky Phoenix. Now those two people I discovered, well, one of them, was working without a workcard at the casino, and was also being paid under an assumed name. And I insisted that they immediately be terminated by the general manager. Believe me, Mr. Bible, I didn't make any friends by doing that. Those people were not even in the casino during this whole event and they went in and testified.

Now, I did state and Dr. Brown also stated, that this man received #6480 following the whole case. It was my impression, and it still is, that I have no concern over the fact that the county was negligent in not having a prepared kind of way to conduct that appeal and the fact that these other people came in, and you can see who they

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were, and that the man was let off on a misdemeanor. I think - I am not a lawyer, but I think misdemeanors are rarely appealed, I would think.

But in any event, it was not important in my mind to go through all of this, which I have just gone through now. The only thing I thought you wanted to hear about is did you have someone beaten up, and this has absolutely nothing to do with having someone beaten up.

specific with what concerns me. The last time you appeared before us your counsel was given the documents from the justice court which showed that Mr. Ellis had been convicted. And he introduced those evidence and made a big thing of the fact that the man who supposedly you had beaten up was actually convicted in justice court in the same incident. And I know in my own mind that had a tremendous impact about what were the true facts of that particular incident.

Now, you stood before us at that time, and now that that conviction was not valid because it had been reversed, and did not volunteer or come forward in any way to say, "Now, wait a second, that conviction that my attorney has just introduced ign't the end of the matter."

In other words, I feel you had an affirmative duty to speak and that you let's false impression be left

with this Commission by the introduction of the document
from the justice court in the absence of what happened on
appeal. Now I'd like you to explain for me why you didn't
say anything then to us or ask your attorney to say
something to us that Mr. Ellis' conviction had been
reversed.

DR. SELVER: Well, as I just said, I thought that the main problem we were talking about was did I have someone beaten up. I thought that that was --

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: I think it started out that way. How I am concerned about whether or not you made a material — you materially refused to speak in a situation where you had a duty to speak. You knew you had knowledge of that fact, and you made a nondisclosure in a situation where you had an affirmative duty to speak the entire truth to this Commission.

DR. SILVER: We get back to the same thing,
Mr. Bible. I would not have even presented the thing from
the justice court and suggested that we get that piece of
information. My whole commentary on the whole event had
very little to do with his being convicted, with his
being — his appeal being overturned, and with him getting
\$6,000 in damages from the insurance company, who settled
the affair without giving us a chance to reappeal.

My whole concern was that the major violation

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that I was accused of, the major gaming violation, was that I had someone beaten up.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Okay. I'm no longer concerned about whether you did or did not have that man beaten up.

Okay. Let's go the step beyond that.

DR. SILVER: Pine.

CHAIRMAN SIBLE: What I want to know is whether or not you misled us through the introduction of that conviction from justice court while you knew that that conviction was not valid.

DR. SILVER: The only thing I can say to you, Mr. Bible, is that I did not intend to mislead you because in my mind that had nothing to do with the subject. I did not feel I was hiding anything. I didn't know that the people from the Gaming Control Board didn't have all that information. That's public information from the court.

CHAIRNAH BIBLE: Yes, but you introduced a piece of information that was false in the mense that it was not complete. It was a conviction that had been reversed. And I know the impact on my mind when I saw that conviction, I said, "How could this man, how could Dr. Silver have had a guy beaten up who gets convicted of assault and battery arising out of the same incident."

Then I find out after you go to the manner after we referred it back, that the matter had gone to

district court, had been reversed in district court, and you stood silent before us and knew this information and didn't say anything to us.

DR. SILVER: Well, by the same token, prior to that information being discussed at the Gaming Control Board, Miss Becker, who started out on the same issue about having the person beaten up and then moving away from she didn't say that, eventually what happened is we come out, we make an allegation, there's an honest explanation for it, and then, there are other sideline events that came in that had nothing to do with the original allegation. My only concern --

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: But, Doctor, I am trying to judge your character. And I get a limited opportunity to do so when you appear before me or when I read your transcript or I read what you have done in your life.

Now, you appeared before us and said nothing when Bob Peccole introduced that conviction. You didn't say, "Wait a second, Bob, that conviction was reversed." You didn't say, "Members of the Commission, I want you to understand that the man went to court later on and it was thrown out by the district court." You left the impression with us that that man had been convicted. And that's what bothers me.

DR. SILVER: Well, my only defense for that,

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Mr. Bible, whether it be character or nonobaracter, is that there was no way for me to know that you didn't know all that information. There was no way for me to think that I was hiding something from you. That was obvious information. They had all the other information. There was no way for me to think that that in my mind was important because that was not the issue that I was talking about.

Now I can only tell you that I wasn't trying to hide anything. I am still not trying to hide anything and I still don't care that that thing was overturned because I know what happened. I know that that fellow — Also, another interesting thing, you have gotten — you don't have any information here.

accused of beating up — because you are not getting, it seems like, all the information; you only get the things that want to be passed in — did you know also that that fellow that Becker said that I had beaten up, did you know that, number one, he is not allowed to drink in the present casino that he works in, and, number two, he is not allowed to go into the casino next door, and, number three, his wife divogged him because he beat her so severely and assaulted her that he almost caused permanent physical damge to her? You don't have that information.

All I am trying to get across to you is that

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this whole picture of this individual, and myself being accused of beating him up, all of the legal terms and all of the back to courts and out of courts and the fact that we have an atterney who comes in and doesn't know anything about the case, in spite of what you are saying, now, if I can think back, I had nothing to hide. I am not hiding a public issue that's out there.

Commission is I never had the gentleman beaten up, and that's still a fact. I never had the gentleman beaten up. And just because that appeal was overturned, it had nothing to do with me having the man beaten up.

And that's the only way -- I didn't want to bide it. I thought they knew all about it. They had all the information. This was not a secret document.

CONNISSIONER GRAGSON: Mr. Silver? - DR. SILVER: Yes, Sir.

COMMISSIONER GRAGSON: Dr. Silver. If you thought that we had the overturn of the conviction in our possession or in our summary, why wouldn't we have the JP conviction in our summary, too?

DR. SILVER: I thought you had that, too, Cosmissioner.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: We told you when we received it we had never seen it before. It is right in the

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transcript.

DR. SILVER: When that was given to you, that's

chairman bible: We said we had never seen this and it was clear from the arrest sheet and so forth how big a guy he was. All of the things you were seeing were right there. And here we are trying to decide did you beat the guy up or have him beaten up or not, and all of a sudden Bob Peccole introduces a conviction that shows that the guy that you supposedly beat up was convicted in a criminal court arising out of the incident.

Well, it completely blew away any belief on my part that you had this guy beaten up if he was convicted in justice court. I mean, you devastated that argument that was being made about you having him beaten up by introducing this conviction.

But yet -- and it had that impact. But yet, you know that the conviction wasn't valid, had not been upheld. That's what bothers me.

DR. SILVER: Well, we go back to the same thing. You start out and we start with a false accusation, which is defended, and then we add all of the things that go around it, and I am sorry. To me, the main and important part of this whole thing was that there was a false accusation made. That's the only thing I can tell you. And

that all of the other legal — and I said the man received damages. I would think that how could someone convicted of a srime, if we were hiding something, could have received damages. I'm not trying to make after the fact excuses. But I tried to give the information involving what happened and the fact that I had nothing to do with that gentleman being beaten up, that was my main concern.

themselves, I would think that when you start out with a false premise and you go along the road, that anything else you gather after that cannot be too valid.

COMMISSIONER GRAGGON: Dr. Silver, my point is having the guy beat up, the guy sounds like he was told that somebody should have rapped him, probably. He should have been sent out, the way he was acting. I don't think that myself I would -- I didn't -- I think you kick a guy out and he's going to fight you, you are going to have somebody take him out forcibly.

DR. SILVER: I think that is fine,
Commissioner, you are saying that. But I am not going to
come back and say in a public meeting and put it in the
newspaper you had the guy beaten up. I think that's quite
different now.

CONHISSIONER GRAGSON: I am not saying that.

DR. SILVER: What you are maying is you could

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have patients that wave into the office and would say, "Ah, you are beating people up."

unfair adventage to take of me. And all I said to you was that my main concern was not all this legal baloney where he get appeals and the guy is convicted. That to me didn't matter. The only thing that mattered to me is that I told the truth. I did not have anyone beaten up. And I still stand by that. I never tried to hide that. And I tried to give you that information.

And all of these other things that came along now, we forget the issue that we went out for, which is being falsely accused of doing something, having that put in the newspaper, and then the newspaper not printing a retraction that I didn't have somebody --- where are my rights now? Where do I stand now?

COMMISSIONER GRAGSON: The only thing that seems that is the big fault here, in my mind, is what the chairman said, basically trying to pull the wool over our eyes that there is a conviction when it was overturned.

NR. PECCOLE: Could I make a point right now?

I would direct the Commission's attention to Exhibit 4 that
was introduced before the Board the last time we were there.

And it has to do with an examination, polygraph examination

dated Pebruary 2nd, 1984.

Dr. Bilver, based upon this problem, went to a polygraph operator and had the question brought forward as to whether or not his intent when he didn't disclose this information, whether this intent was to deceive or mislead the Gaming Commission.

This is the way the report reads. "Purpose of the examination: The purpose of the examination was to determine if Mr. Silver thought he had intent to deceive or minlead the Caming Commission when he neglected to include in information given to the Commission that a conviction of Gordon Ellis for battery upon the premises of the Crystal Palage was later appealed."

felt that he was adequately defending himself from allegations that he had instructed a customer to be beaten when he stated that the customer who is allegedly beaten on the property was taken into custody, convicted and fined the following day. He stated that his initial purpose of defending himself of the allegation was suitably met by revealing the details of the incident and to have further elaborated upon the efforts of another owner, Dr. Myer, to appeal that ponviction in order that their own casino might become financially liable would further confront the Commission with facts not necessarily related to his defense

in the primary issue of having a customer beaten. He denied any willful attempt to mislead the Commission and stated that he had never instructed any person, including Gordon Ellis, to be beaten up." The exemination followed.

The following relevant questions were asked during the examinations along with selected control questions to protect the truthful person. Mr. Bilver's vocal responses were as as follows: Question 2: "Regarding your forthrightness in knowingly withholding information from the Gaming Commission, did you intend to answer my questions about that truthfully?"

# A Yes.

Question 5: "Did you have intent to mislead the Commission by withhelding information about the Ellis appeal?

"A No.

"7: Do you think the appeal relates to your defense that you did not have Mr. Ellis beaten up?

A Yes.

"Did you have Mr. Ellis beaten up?

"X No.

polygraph data no deception is indicated. Conclusion: In the opinion of this exeminer, Mr. Silver was truthful in the above noted statements, and this polygraph examiner was

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Mr. Ronald D. Slay, who has done in the past work for the Gaming Control Board and Commission.

Again, I think what we are getting to is the intent, a question of whether Dr. Silver intended to mislead or deceive the Commission. I don't think that intent was there. I think he -

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Bob, let me ask this question.

If you had known that that conviction was reversed by the district court, would you have put in only the district court document and withheld that reversal?

MR. PECCOLE: No. I would have put in the whole thing because as far as I'm concerned, the district court overruling had nothing to do with the issue, really. The issue was one of whether or not, as Dr. Silver has explained, whether or not he had had anybody beaten up. And in my opinion, it was a red herring that was created, a red herring that followed throughout every one of these hearings. The question being did he have anybody best up, and hiss Becker did make the remark in the record that this was a major violation.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Let's not try Miss Becker

bern.

MR. PECCELE: No, I am trying not to. That is the way it all started.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: We have a fairly narrow issue,

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and you just answered the question that if you had the reversal available to you, you wouldn't have only submitted the one document. You would have submitted them both.

MR. PECCOLE: That is correct. I would have put the whole matter in.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: To be complete. Obviously, you didn't know about it because you didn't submit both documents.

NR. PECCOLE: I did not know about it.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: So then, and I notice that
this was gone into by the Board, your client obviously
hadn't informed you of the reversal in your preparation for
the hearing before us.

MR. PECCELE: No, he had not. I still think it comes down to did he intend to mislead this Commission or deceive this Commission, and in my own mind and opinion, he did not, and obviously, the polygraph examiner did not feel that he intended to mislead or deceive this Commission.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Do you want to talk about the welfare situation? I see you brought Renny Ashleman.

MR. PECCOLE: Yes, Mr. Ashleman handled the matter before the state. He can bring out all the information that is required.

MR. ASHLEMAN: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission. My name is Renny Ashleman. I am an attorney. I think I am probably here more in the nature of a witness than I am a counsel. So, if now or at any point the chairman would like me sworn, that will certainly be agreeable with me because I will talk about some factual matters as well as what was legally involved.

In light of the past discussion, that's not to leave anything out if this Commission might like to know about. It is very long and complicated in this case, Medicaid, and I am sort of guessing at what you might want to know about. I am happy to go into any detail you might want to have. I brought my file with me.

As I understand it, there has been some Bort of a very vague and general allegation not necessarily asserted in the public hearing but a memo that might be available to the Commission that I have not seen, that perhaps the doctor was in some way accused of fraud in his handling of Medicaid reimbursement.

That is clearly not the case. He's not been accused of fraud. He wasn't in my opinion — I have certainly examined all the records available to me — in any way guilty of fraud. The state didn't claim fraud. The deputy attorney general from the state is here who handled the case. I think he would concur with me it was not a fraud case.

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The facts of the matter so far as I understand
them are as follows: The doctor, over a substantial period
of time, was involved in what I would call an erroneous or
mistaken billing procedure. And if it is the pleasure of
the chairman, I would like to actually show you some
billings because I think that will make the reason why we
say that this was not a culpable matter clearest to the
Commission in the shortest possible time. If I might have
your permission, I would like to distribute some exhibits.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Do you have a copy for each of

us?

MR. ASHLEMAN: Yes, I do.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: You are probably the only one that understands these, Jack. Go ahead, Renny.

MR. ASHLEMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. What the case essentially was about was whether or not the doctor was billing Medicaid and attempting to receive fees for laboratory work when in fact he had no laboratory and in fact the laboratory work had been submitted to outside wendors.

If you will look at the form in front of you, which is an example of the doctor's actual forms, and I have just taken these from his file. I have asked the state for their evidence and files repeatedly. They haven't given them to me. They described what it was about. So I had to

go to the doctor's file and dig out what they described to

you will look at the form coming down your left-hand side, members of the Commission, you will see that the doctor said "Address the facility where service is rendered, National Health Lab, Memenix, Arisona." Certainly nothing there to mislead a pair of bills that the doctor was performing the service in his own office.

If you will lock across from where it says that, under item 22, the question is asked, "Was laboratory work performed outside your office?"

You will see the asterisk in the box or near the box "Yes," Couldn't be anything clearer than that.

If you will come down to the procedures provided, you will see "Urinalysis, National Health Lab. Urine culture," and of course the little marks to indicate that was ditte, and so on and so forth for the various examinations. They were all done by the outside lab.

The doctes in fact charged fees that were consistent with the price allowed for handling fees. Now not all of these are reimbursed. A handling fee is the fee that you charge for the taking of a sample, the packaging of a sample, the paperwork with the sample and forwarding it to the laboratory. There is a separate charge from what you

would charge for laboratory work.

It is in fact, in all of the cases that I have examined in this case, substantially less than any laboratory and specifically the coctor's laboratory charged. All of that was regular. All of that would have caused no trouble.

However, the person that prepared the bill used the 800 series in billing. If you will look at the little numbers under item C; you will see after the first one, which was the exam — it has nothing to do with this issue — a series of 800 numbers. Those numbers indicate laboratory work instead of handling work. That's where the error was made.

And in fact, there were cases in the bills where that resulted in an overcharge. Not nearly as much as laboratory work would have been, but more than a handling fee that would have been paid.

we have submitted consistently that that was an error certainly rather than an effort to in any way fraudulently mislead because it's quite clear to anyone that reads these documents that in fact the work went to an outside lab, and it's quite clear to anyone knowledgeable with the prices the doctor was not endeavoring to charge laboratory prices. In a given case you would have had much larger charges than these for any laboratory work.

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We had a couple of examples that we put in in our handwriting since these were prepared. If you look to the right, the \$5 urinalysis had been twelve and a quarter from the lab. The urine culture that was \$10 and 9.50 was paid by the state, would have been 13.60 from the lab. Sickle cell, he had \$5. We have \$7.48 is from the lab. So they were substantially off in that regard.

The present status of the case is as follows:

We had met with the state and discussed various numbers in
detail. We ran our own sudits of the amount that we thought
the state had overpaid us based upon these errors. And we
paid that. And a sum arrived at with the state to reimburse
them for their investigative efforts.

The state sought the resignation of the doctor from the program. The doctor gave that resignation. The matter is essentially settled with the State of Nevada.

I might add, incidentally, that the resignation from the program should not be taken in any way as an indicia of guilt. None was admitted in any way other than the fact that we made some erroneous claims.

Medicald reimbursement is so poor that the doctor two years before had applied to withdraw from the program and was asked by the department to stay in because at that time there was a scarcity of providers and in fact, little discussion went through as to his obligations on the

Hippocratic eath and so on. It wasn't to his financial advantage. Certainly wasn't worth continuing the beef, as it were. So we resigned.

Thave, if the Board wishes them, other examples that are similar. I think they are probably cumulative. I don't want to take your time up with those. So that you will know there were some 73 cases cited where the laboratory said they had never received the specimen. The state views that as a more serious charge than the other.

I might add from our viewpoint that charge has absolutely no more seriousness than the other of the miscoding because our effort plainly was to charge a handling fee. It is quite clear if you look at this document that no effort was made to mislead anyone that the doctor was doing the laboratory services at his own place.

Of course, he would have been entitled to the handling fee whether or not the specimens ever got to the lab or whether they lost one, whether they failed to keep track of them. We are talking over this period of time quite literally specimens and laboratory fees in the total of many thousands from the doctor and this program in fact in the total of many many thousands. So, the fact that the lab could not on a werbal check trace 73 is not entirely shocking to us.

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We would have had no way to know they either didn't receive or didn't process them or if they did, they coded or put them down wrong in their bookkeeping because ordinarily the only thing that the lab brings to the doctor's attention are abnormal findings. Not the normal findings. So there isn't any feedback here.

That is basically the situation as far as the state is concerned. The state is satisfied. The matter is over with. I have a stipulation signed by the applicable state department. We have not signed off.

Mr. Hollingsworth and I and other lawyers are having some

fun with some of the language that is not related to basic settlement, that is the amount and the fact of his reservation.

The Inspector General has been in contact with us. The Inspector General is and has been since December of last year designated as a representative of the secretary of HHR. His duty is to decide whether or not there was a violation of something called the Civil Penalties Act. The Civil Penalties Act addresses itself to whether or not the provider knew or should have known that a billing was erroneous. It is one step further, one step less serious than the state charge in terms of the standard improvement culpability.

The federal government has expressly declined

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demonstration of some facts and so on, they intend to proceed at all. The next step in that case will be a conference between myself and attorneys for the federal government.

In any event, that is a civil statute that assesses a fine that is equivalent to the fine that is paid for negligence in the preparation of a tax return or other things that you would provide. It isn't a fraud statute at all. It isn't a criminal statute at all. That is the only one the federal government is interested in inquiring about.

There is a lot more detail to these discussions that I could supply if the Commission wants. I don't want to dwell on things that are not necessary to your decision.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE; Renny, what was the total sum of money that the overpayment amounted to?

MR. ASHLEMAN: Right around \$21,000. We think the overpayment was 13 or \$14,000. The state thought it was about 16. There was a range of their expenses for the investigation. Given that range and the fact that they were happy with a \$21,000 mettlement as a negotiated figure, we thought that was reasonable and settled on that basis. We did not actually define exactly how much was overpayment, and exactly how much was payment for the investigation. The state was satisfied with the gross sum of 21,000. Our

finding was about 14. Their finding was about 18. Both of those I think were pretty quickly done. We just had the bookkeeper run back through it so they could be right, we could be right.

CHAIRMAN BEBLE: On the form that you provided to us that has a total charge of \$85, what should the charge have been?

MR. ASSESSMENT: The \$50 at the top wouldn't have been in dispute at all. The portion of the other dollar amounts that Medicaid would reimburse would have been in dispute.

It would look to me in this particular bill as though the \$5 for sickle sell might have been the erroneous charge. He would have been entitled to 9.50, \$10, something in that range for handling of these specimens and examination. So that wouldn't have been out of line. He wouldn't have been entitled to any more than that unless he actually ran the test himself.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: So the total amount instead of being 85 would have been what?

MR. ASHLEMAN: Total amount instead of being 85 should have been substantially less, but the way these work, you don't get all you ask for anyway. He should have been paid \$5 less on this one, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BEEFE So instead of billing 85 he

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should have billed 80?

MR. ASHLEMAN: That is one way to look at it.

If they would have had the codes outright, they would have
been billing a little less than that. Some of these things
the state never reimburses. It is just part of the service
pegformed and nobody expects or gets reimbursement on them.

CHAIRNAN BIBLE: What was the time period involved? When did it commence and conclude?

MR. ASHLEMAN: The time period was, if I recall correctly, a year-and-a-half to two years.

DR. SILVER: Two and-a-half years.

MR. ASHLENAN; Doctor says two and-a-half years. I haven't discussed a period that long with the state, but I certainly accept his word on it. It was, although there were 1900 some of these particular kind of errors, it was the same one each time. It was exactly the same problem, that he should have been labeling under the 900 series instead of the 800 series.

Other than the possibility that it may or may not have been called to his attention in a general way by general bulletins sent to all providers, there was nothing given the doctor to specifically let him know this was being done in a mistaken fashion.

The other place where the data might be available, if you were to study it, you look at your CRVS

codes very carefully and your 900 ranges, I am told you might discern there is a limitation. These are pretty hard to follow. These mistakes are not uncommon, by any means,

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: You indicated that there is someone here from the attorney general's office.

MR. ASHGEMAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BIBEE: Would you come forward and identify yourself, please? I'd like to ask you a couple questions.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Daniel D. Hollingsworth, deputy attorney general, legal counsel to the welfare division.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: You have had an opportunity to hear what Mr. Ashleman has told us about the matter. Is there enything that you would disagree with or any facts that you would wish to embellish?

MR. HOLLINGSMORTH: The only - I did take notes. The only thing I'd make a difference is we never did say, "Fraud." We used the word "abusive billing." Number one.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Abusive billing?

MR. HOLLINGSMORTH: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: You didn't use the word

"fraud," you used the word abusive billing?

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attorney you know the difference. The fraud would be a criminal sign of wilfull and knowingly. Where we use under the CPR abusive billing, it's not that high a standard or the state would not have to prove that much to remove a doctor from Medicaid privileges.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Now privileged are the kind of errors that we see in this billing with the use of the 800 number rather than the 900 number in the system, to your knowledge?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: One moment. I need to see the billing. What is your question now?

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: How prevalent is it with other physicians who are participating in this ---

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: It isn't. It isn't very often done.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Doesn't happen very often.

MR. MCLLIMIMORTH: Or else we wouldn't have

gone on Dr. Crabberin. I do want to explain there are two

number systems. Except for the blood specimen, the handling

charges are allowed for blood specimens. All other

specimens, like oulture, urinalysis, pap smears, et cetera,

are included in the regular examination, and that is

referred to the 9907 through 9909 of the CRVS.

So, other than the blood specimens, there wouldn't be a handling charge. There have been general

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bulletins out. Renny asked me to see if I could locate them. I have asked my client and they are looking for those bulletins to show that bulletins have been sent out on that.

Your investigative fee and the estimated amount of the overcharge?

HR. HOLLINGSWORTS: Some of the investigative see, yes. 421,091.

doctor will gapay to your organization?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Yes. I don't know whether he's completed the payment or not. But we are in the process. What we are doing is that he has had some bills that were submitted to the Nevada State Welfare Division prior to July 5th of 1984, and after they go through the bills and determine which ones the state will pay, that is attributed against the \$21,091.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: I see.

COMMISSIONER GRAGSON: How many people, doctors, are on this progress? They indicated that Mr. Ashleman indicated that they -- the doctor wanted to withdraw from handling the Medicaid.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: I don't know how many doctors are on the program at this time. I cannot respond to whether they did request the doctor to stay on or not.

didn't know that was going to be asked; so I didn't have a chance to ask my client. So I can't respond to that question.

COMMISSIONER GRAGSON: There must be a shortage, is that right?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Not at this time, no. I don't know when this request was made a couple years ago.

It was before my time. So I'd have to check with my client.

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART: Let me ask you one question, Since these are jumping around, 18,000, 15,000, the 21,000, what did the state propose originally? It seems like you settled for 21,000. What was the original amount you were asking?

HR. HOLLINGSWORTH: What was the original proposal?

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART: For abusive charges.

Seems like you came to an agreement of 21,000. What was the original abusive charges?

MR. HOLLIMSSWORTH: Under NRS 400.-- one second and I will even give you the statute. Under NRS 422.402(a), whatever we determine the amount is the statute allows us to triple the damages. So, I remember the first figure we had talked about was 50,000. Isn't that correct, Renny? Including the triple of damages. So, the original figure that the state -- the original figure was about \$50,000 and

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that included three times whatever the amount was plus some investigative fees.

The only difference, the reason why the Nevada State Welfare Division came down from there is that the only way you can get those triple damages under NRS 422 was to bring a civil action in state court for the amount. And so because of that, the cost of that, the division decided the cost of that, they were offering 21 was close enough and therefore, we didn't have to bring the action.

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART: So you are saying it was going to cost you 25 or 26, \$27,000 to bring the action?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: No. The welfare division looks at the overall process. What they really wanted was for Dr. Silver to resign and promise never to return to the Medicaid program. He, in the agreement, that's what we received was that he would not apply, reapply or -- one second. Let me get the exact wording for you.

That he will not apply, reapply or seek reinstatement as a medical provider for any type of service. The reason is it is tee costly for the state of Hevada to handle and deal with these abusive billing techniques, when there are so many of them, and in this case there was 1956 over a two and-a-half year period. The cost of, number one, discovering them, number two, going through and checking them and looking at them, it is so costly to do that, it was

just not to the advantage to the state to keep him on the program.

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART: How did you come about it in the first place?

State Welfare Division, it's required by the federal government that the investigators, we have an investigative unit that they do review medical records. And so, what was happening is they were just going through a formal review and they select each doctor periodically and they came across Dr. Silver, and they pulled some examples of billings. They saw a trend. And so then what they did on this case is they went through and got a computer printout and then checked every laboratory billing. There is two aspects of the billing that we were concerned about. Renny talked about one of them.

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will give me one moment. After the instruction about not leaving anything out, I want to be exact here.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: If you are in doubt about telling us, tell us.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Well, I respect your comment. But if we were in reversed roles and we hadn't completed the stipulation; I am sure that the Gaming Commission would be very concerned about giving information

to the Nevada State Welfare Division.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: It seems to me the doctor has waived any of the protections that might exist. He is not trying to hide anything. So, at least I would seem to think that that would be the case.

AR. HOLLINGSWORTH: What we were concerned about in the abusive billings were two thingse. One billing to Medicaid for laboratory services when Dr. Silver did not have a certified laboratory nor have the outside laboratory billed for those services; and these billings resulted in double payments being made.

The other issue that was concerned about is billing for urinalysis with indication of referral to an independent laboratory when the test was never done by the independent laboratory.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: And the results of each?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Under the second one,
basically what it was is that a bill was sent to the Nevada

State Welfare Division stating that Dr. Silver had paid the
laboratory for uninalysis, and yet, when the investigators
went to the independent laboratory, they presented all the
records to us and on their records it never showed that they
had ever done a uninalysis.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: And the first instance? MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Okay. In the other

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instance, the first part of that statement is that he billed as though he had done laboratory services within his own agency, within his own practice, and he had been put on notice years before, approximately in 1977, that he had to have a certified laboratory and he was not a certified laboratory. Or as an alternative, or the other alternative is where he said that the — if he did submit them to an outside laboratory, he claimed that they billed Dr. Silver and then he billed us for the service. So we paid them and then the laboratory billed us. So then when we got into this we had to go back and see that we had billed outside laboratories and Dr. Silver.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Did that occur? MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Pardon me?

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Did your investigation reveal that that occurred?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Yes. This is one of the reasons we said there was abusive billings.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: I see. Further questions?

Any further questions from members of the Commission? Yes.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: One moment. I was going to check. The time frame that you requested was approximately two and-a-half years. It was from January of 1981 to May of 1983 is the actual investigation. That time period is the period that Hevada state welfare looked at.

Ashleman mentioned, Dr. Silver over that period of time sent many many more claims. 1956 is just one line item. So on that bill, so the example that was given to you, that would be considered six claims. Although it is on one claim, that is six line items. So, you can imagine that over two and-a-half year period with Dr. Silver's large practice, that he did submit a lot of claims, a lot.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Any idea what 1956 is by way of percentage of the whole?

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: No, sir, my client didn't give that to me. 1956 to our client, because of the cost of the process of billing, then finding the billing, then tracing it back and taking the money back, was too costly.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Further questions for this gentleman?

Thank you. You may -- if you don't mind, wait, in case something else comes up. I appreciate it.

MR. ASELEMAN: May I, Mr. Chairman? CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Go ahead, Renny.

MR. ASHLEMAN: First of all, Mr. Hollingsworth apparently didn't hear me. I certainly mentioned the fact that they talked to the lab and the lab said she had not received certain studies and that is why they den't have a record. I clearly brought that up for you.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: I think you both brought it up in different fashions.

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MR. ASELEMAN: Secondly, the doctor never submitted any document that indicated he was paying the lab. The only documents the doctor submitted, and he didn't personally submit those, these were done by staff, they were initialed, all done by staff, not by the doctor. The only document he submitted clearly said on it that he was sending the work to sutside labs, clearly had a charge that did not represent a lab fee. What this is was an aborted attempt to get a handling fee. He was entitled in almost all of these cases to a \$10 handling fee. The net effect of what was done was that he would get 12, 13 or 14 or \$15 because of the way these were handled.

But there isn't any intent in this and there isn't any misrepresentation that he is paying anybody. There is no such thing as submitting a phony receipt or another document or anything else. What you see is what they got. What causes this sort of thing to happen is the State of Nevada has elected the cheapest method of handling the payment of claims through intermediaries and that is hasically there is no seal human check or auditing at their level. They have decided it is cheaper to use a fraud action to center on some of the cases. If human beings had been auditing these on a random basis it is right there.

'It is not at all hard to see what the mistake' 2 It is clear the numbers are wrong, the people that are knowledgeable in this area. The other place where I would dispute Mr. Hollingsworth a little bit -- although I think he and I are talking about two different things -- it is unusual to have this many errors from one provider but it is all one area. He is a large volume provider who made the same mistake over and over again. If you put the number one in the computer and hit the other number for a bill, you will get one bill once that are wrong.

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He didn't make a wide variety of errors. His record for a man that was investigated for a year was, as a matter of fact -- and I have been involved in a number of these cases -- unusually clean. This is the only thing that was wrong. It is not true if you got the impression that these billing errors are not common. These billing errors are exceptionally common. There are tens of thousands if not hundreds of thousands of them a year. There is an awful lot of these claims.

And there is an awful lot of disputes over what proper coding is, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera. Itis unusual to have one error, to have that many errors in one case. But that's because the volume he handles. He was one of the largest providers, a long time span, and because it was the same error on a very common item. This happens in

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COMMISSIONER LOCKHART: Let me ask you a question. I can understand what you are saying to me. But as a business person, what kind of threw me off some of

almost every claim that there would be an examination.

these items on this bill that never happened. I mean that is the way I am reading it. I am reading you got like the last one, maybe the test was never performed.

MR. ASHLEMAN: No. That isn't true.

MR. ASHLEMAN: What happened here was that he did all of the things to get the specimen available to package it, put it in tubes and safeguard it, keep it sterile and so on; to set up the paper trail and send it to the laboratory. The doctor did everything. He doesn't get reimbursed for all of this. Some of these items aren't reimbursable and nobody thinks they are and the state didn't pay for them. It wasn't a question of overpayment. The state tries to take the position that this document would lead you to believe that the doctor was running his own lab and you were paying on that basis.

I may that no reasonable person reading this document would read the conclusion that the doctor was trying to tell the state that, to make them believe that.

You would not try to tell the state that you were doing your own lab work by putting on the document in eight or nine

different places that it went outside. And by charging the wrong amount for lab work.

It's just plainly in error. It's just dumb.

It isn't creeked. It isn't an effort to cheat. It wouldn't even be a significant number except for the fact that he is a very high volume practitioner and we had a very long time period. The smount of error compared to his overall practice and gross income was very small per annum.

general indicated that there were some cases that for urinalysis that there was no billings. They were never handled. They were never done.

MR. ASHLEMAN: There were 73 examples out of several thousand submissions. We don't know the exact number. But the number that he would have done in this period of time would have been probably eight or 10,000, where the lab couldn't trace that they had sent a bill to the state for. And we don't know whether the lab lost the urinalysis, whether the mail did, whether in a given case the doctor's staff out of these many thousands didn't transmit one, whether there was a mistake in the number. It was done over the phone.

This ign't a case where we went out and went to the lab and said, "Gee, here is the rest of the batch numbers, the one before and back. Shall we trace these?"

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That was never resolved as to what happened with those seven.

That would not have affected the doctor's reimbursement in any way. He had no motive to lie about it because his effort was to retrieve a fee for taking the sample. There isn't any doubt the sample was taken. The patients exist. The records — they always take the urine sample. The records of them taking that and of the nurses doing the work and putting it in the charts are all there. There isn't any question the doctor did the part that he thought he was and ought to have been billing for. The problem was he billed under an improper code.

COMMISSIONER GRAGEON: Okay. How many urinalyses did you may that he probably sent in?

It's many times this. The Medicaid practice was only a small part of the doctor's practice. Every patient gets a urinalysis, practically. It is a very, very big number. It would have been — if there are 1950 claims, it would have been on all or virtually every claim. We didn't hand check them. We have never cetten anything from the state to see which ones they are talking about specifically. But that's something you almost always have.

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART: So are you trying to make this analysis, you are saying that because the doctor's

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business is so large he really doesn't need these welfare cases in the first place? Is that what you are trying to say?

MR. HOLLINGEWORTH: No. The doctor has had a very large practice for a very long time, including this two and-a-half year period. If you look at what he submitted, it is obvious nobody did this on purpose to try to fraudulently get a sum, that the sum was not large in relation to the practice. So he had no way of looking there and saying, "Why am I getting so much extra money." In my law practice, 10 or \$20,000 would show up.

It wouldn't mean very much in the doctor's gross billings. Doctor's bills are much larger than physicians, for exemple, and his is exceptionally large. He is a very successful practitioner. It isn't something he can eyeball and tell. That is all I am saying about that. It is not — it is an insignificant sum. It is. It is not something you would know by instinct was wrong.

COMMISSIONER GRAGSON; Well, one thing. You stated that your figures came to about 14,0007

MR. ASHLEMAN: Correct.

COMMISSIONER GRAGSON: And the state's came to, the way he stated there, about 16,000 something.

NR. ASHLEMAN: Sixteen or eighteen, yes. COMMISSIONER CRAGSON: If it was sixteen it

would come to fifty.

MR. ASHLEMAN: Hen, I am not sure anybody has got the exact numbers.

COMMISSIONER GRAGGON: I can see where over two and-a-half years if he is going to fraud, he is going to fraud heavy, but maybe there are others. I don't know.

MR. ASHLEMAN: I didn't hear the last part, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER GRAGSON: Where there is smoke there may be a little fire. Is there enything else that they came on?

MR. ASHLEMAN: The state and federal investigated over a year and went over it with a fine tooth comb, and with this exception, the rest of his records were exceptionally clean. I will say that. This basically is a case, out of a number that I have consulted on where there weren't other kinds of errors, it's a bisarse case. The coding is wrong. The rest of the ferm is absolutely impeccable. It's an obvious clerical error.

And I have never seen a case without other things show up or out of other allegations from the state. The state is always saying, "You overstilized or did unnecessary tests. You did this or you did that," There is nothing of that kind in this case. And they tell me they

have intensely investigated it.

Their original estimate was they spent \$50,000 on the investigation. We settled for less. Maybe the investigators were a little exuberant in the conversation. Maybe I misunderstood the complicated formulas. But they made it very clean and it was a highly intensive investigation and it is very plain that's all they found.

When the federal people rechecked and they and I met, they concurred. I got the very same story from them. When I raised the issue that it's pretty obvious that this wasn't done intentionally, that was when they decided before they made any resommendations I would sit down and meet with their counsel and that is what I am going to do on the federal level.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Further comments or questions for Mr. Ashleman? Thank you, Renny. Bob.

MR. PECCOLE: Just an observation. Obviously, this never resulted in any kind of criminal charges. Another point I would make is the doctor himself does not prepare these. These go through their billing people. He doesn't do any of this. So code problems, clerical errors, obviously, he would not even been aware of. He doesn't sign these or anything. He never sees them.

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART: I might understand that but he is still responsible for it.

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1.	MR. PECCOLE: Here again, I am just trying to
. 2 .	point out the way he does it.
3 .	CHAIRMAN BIBLE: You say he doesn't sign them.
4	The form here has Dr. Silver's signatures on it.
5	MR. PECCOLE: It is a signature with initials.
6	I believe it is the girl who signs it.
7	MR. ASHLEMANS That's right. Some of these are
8 ,	signed with the initials. The others are signed by the way
9	the old forms used to do, signature on file. There is no
10	issue that he personally prepared these.
11.	CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Go ahead, Bob. I am sorry.
12	MR. PECCOLE: As far as this area, unless there
13	age any other questions, whatever other areas that you want
24	to pursue.
15	CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Let me ask the other members
16	of the Commission. Bob, you weren't here this morning when
17	we announced that we have got to vacate this room by was
18	it 4:15 p.m., Irene?
19	SECRETARY MORROS: 4:00 p.m., 4:15 at the
20	latest.
21	CHAIRMAN BIBLE: If we continue until then, we
22	are going to have to move over to the Board offices and you
23	know where they are.
24	MR. PROCOLE: Yes. We have no objection to
25	that

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CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Would you tell me how much time you think you will be? Do you think we can finish here within the next 45 minutes?

MR. PECCOLE: It's hard for me to estimate. We are trying to answer or respond to whatever kind of questions you have of us. Obviously, we have covered a lot of ground in the past. I don't know how much of that we have to recover.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Let me find out from the other Commissioners if there is other areas that you'd like to direct Dr. Silver and Mr. Peccole to go into. Jerry, are there any you have?

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART: No. I think that's pretty much it.

### CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Bob?

COMMISSIONER LEWIS: Mr. Chairman, I will abstain from voting on this issue because I have not had the opportunity to read all of the background material and obviously, do not have the historical background that the remainder of the Commission has.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: I can't imagine why. You got the job Nomday and you only had 1400 pages to read in three days.

MR. PECCOLE: We are sorry we made the record so long.

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MR. GRUBB: I think I have an interest in this.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: What is your interest, sir?

MR. GRUBB: A citizen of North Las Vegas,

taxpayer and long-time resident.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Are you familiar with this

HR. GRUBE: I am. I have been here every time it's been on. I wonder why it's taken so long to come to conclusion.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Mr. Peccole, do you wish this gentleman to speak as a witness on your behalf?

MR. PECCOLE: No, not en our behalf.

MR. GRUBB: I don't want you to close this before I speak. That's all.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Go ahead and take the microphone, identify yourself and whatever it is you want to say. Go ahead.

MR. GRUBB: My name is Larry Grubb. 1700 Needard, North Las Vegas.

I have been interested in the affairs of North Les Vegas for the last 15 years. I have attended most every council meeting and gaming and liquor are two things which I am very much interested in.

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I have been to every meeting that you have had here concerning Dr. Silver. I came here to state that Dr. Silver has a good reputation in North Las Vegas. In fact, I think several years ago he operated on my wife.

But I want you to know if he is granted this license he will be a credit to North Las Vegas.

He wants to have a gaming casino and bar, and I'd like to see that He has this. But I certainly wish I hadn't come today because I didn't want to hear these things. I didn't know it. But before there was quite a bit of talk about bankruptcy. I have heard nothing about that today. I don't think that a person should be permitted to have a gaming license, a new one, when the last I heard at these meetings, that there was bankruptcy proceedings against Dr. Silver. Has that been settled?

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Well, you are just making a statement. It is not our job to enswer your questions, sir.

MR. GRUBB: Okay. I hope that that will be.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: We have a lot of matters that have been submitted to us that we didn't rehash today.

MR. GRUBB: Well, and at the last meeting here
you made a statement which was very confusing to me. You
said, "I have information, and it may become public later,
but I am not going to tell you today." Is that true?

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Well, that's what

Mr. Ashleman just finished explaining. That was the information.

MR. GRUBB: I am wondering what that was for the last three months.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: That's what it was, right.

NR. GRUBB: But I would like to see Dr. Silver
have that casino down there. I know the people in North Las
Vegas have a very fine opinion of Dr. Silver.

Dr. Silver applied for a gaming license under an old ordinance. Now under this old ordinance he would not have been required to build a hundred room hotel, recreation and restaurant. How, if he is granted a license, according to Mr. Wolf, our city attorney, he can go back under the old ordinance. Under the new ordinance he would have to provide a hundred room hotel, restaurant, recreation. And it makes a difference in the city of 30,000 that he would have to pay for his license, liquor license, under the new ordinance.

Now, to me that's enough to pay --

COMMISSIONER GRAGSON: Mr. Grubb, I think that is a matter for North Las Vegas to handle. If he gets his license, they are going to have to approve the soning and that matter. We don't have anything to do with that. And that shouldn't be addressed here today.

MR. GRUBB: All I would like to know is when he

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can apply for a license. He has applied. When his license -- when he should be allowed to apply for a license. It makes a difference to our city down there.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: As Commissioner Gragson just indicated, that's not for the Mevada Gaming Commission to determine. That's for the people in North Las Vegas. But we certainly appreciate your comments, and I'm sure that Dr. Silver appreciates them as well.

MR. GRUBB: But will that --

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: We can't answer that question because we are not the right jurisdiction.

MR. GRUBB: I would like to state that

Dr. Silver appeared before the council on this this year and

asked for a waiver. We have a 15-foot distance between

bars, and he applied for a waiver whereby he could put this

near four other bars. The council denied him that waiver.

I hope that he will be able to get the license. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Thank you. Bob, did you wish to try and wrap matters up for us, please?

MR. PECCOLE: Just going along with the spirit of what North Las Vegas wants, I have a couple letters here I would like to read into the record and then present them to the Commission. This is from the City of North Las Vegas.

"To whom it may concern: Dr. Frank Silver of

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Silver State Development has acquired property in the City of North Las Vegas on which is located a recreational vehicle park and a motel. When he acquired the property both the park and the motel contained many code violations. Silver State Development has continued to make efforts to correct the violations and improve the property. Very truly yours, Bonnie J. Moore, Weban Planner, Community Planning and Development. That is city of North Las Vegas.

\*Re: Dr. Frank Silver. Since Dr. Frank Silver bought the Cheyenne 7 Motel on Pebruary 2nd, 1983, he has upgraded the property by recommending numerous code violations. It is my understanding that Dr. Silver has plans to further improve and expand upon the facilities at that location if he can get the necessary approvals from the appropriate agencies. In my opinion, Dr. Silver's operation of and future plans for the Cheyenne 7 Motel reflect good business judgment and will be beneficial to the City of North Les Vegas. Sincerely, Roy Woofter, City Attorney,

I would like to go shead and present those and put those in.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: They will become part of the record, Bob.

MR. PECCOLE: Thank you. Other than that, if

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Bob.

the Commission and Mr. Chairman want me to summarize at this point, I will go shead and do that. I just don't know what other issues —

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: I think that would be a good idea. We have been at it for about five months and if you could summarize this thing for us it would be helpful.

MR. PROCOLE: I would like to point out at the last time that we appeared before the Commission, Mr. Lockhart made a wary good observation. He had asked Dr. Silver, "Do you have a business plan for the Cheyenne operation?"

And Dr. Silver at that point had answered, "Ho."

adopted a business plan. It was introduced as Exhibit B before the Gaming Control Board. It is an extensive plan. It was — it contains everything that is necessary for financial projections, market analysis, marketing strategy, everviews of the organization. I am sure that it would meet with your approval. It's again Exhibit E. It is a part of the record.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Yes. It was fernished to us,

MR. PECCOLE: You already have it. CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Yes. 1 2 3

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MR. PECCOLE: Just to show you that this is a man that when he's told something, he listens and he tries to do it.

There were some other comments that were made. There were some issues that were raised at the last Board meeting which I in my own estimation and opinion it was mainly a rehashing of all the issues that had come before the Commission. So I don't think I am making any misstatement when I say that. There was some question as to this Chapter II, and whether the Chapter II was a reason to wore to deny a license.

Mr. Hyte felt it was. He spent quite a bit of time discussing why the Chapter 11 he felt was improper.

I don't think that is a policy matter for the Board to even consider. I think that is strictly a Commission policy matter. As we all know, there are four or five major hotels in Chapter 11's right now and if that became a reason to damy a license, it certainly would be a reason to revoke a license,

Certainly we are not looking along those lines here in the State of Newada to go out and deny licenses or revoke licenses because of Chapter 11's. That is how we keep many of these businesses going.

As far as Dr. Silver is concerned, I think that he clearly has the ability to run and operate a gaming establishment. Now the one in North Las Vegas, the Chevenne, is a very small operation. It's not some gigantic casino and it's not some huge operation like we see on the strip or even in Reso, the large casino. This is a very very small operation. Certainly he can handle that.

Certainly the economy in North Las Vegas needs that kind of money. That deesn't burt at all and it puts people to work.

reason for him to be denied a license. He holds a license out in Laughlin. This Commission is fully aware of that. Testimony, I can bring forward, one of the other partners in the establishment in Laughlin. Those partners have resolved their differences. They are moving ahead. They have made some great business decisions out there. And I am told that they have had one of the most profitable years they have had since they have been in operation.

It seems to me that if they can iron out those kind of problems, and that's what created Dr. Silver's initial problems before this Commission, I think if those things can be ironed out, it's a clear showing of what this man is capable of doing.

I would point out, and I would just finalise with Exhibit E that was presented to the Gaming Control Board. This was a letter written by Mr. Jeffrey Jolcover, and he directs it to the members of the Gaming Commission,

CONTRACTOR OF THE

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dated January 4th.

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THAIRNAM BIBLE: He is the accountant, Bob?

MR. PECCOLE: Yes. I would like to read this because I think it really hits home.

Accountant and currently hold a nonrestricted gaming license. I formerly served as a member of the Gaming Control Board's Audit Division and graduated summa cum laude from the University of Illinois. I have known Dr. Frank Silver in a business relationship for approximately two years. During that time I found Dr. Silver to handle himself upright and display an acumen for business as well as being an excellent member of the community at large. I am aware of no circumstances that would tarnish Dr. Silver's character in any manner whatsoever.

Further, I feel Dr. Silver is and will continue to be an asset to the State of Nevada and its gaming industry. Dr. Silver's insight and imagination coupled with the necessary knowledge and foundation to turn ideas into successful reality is essential to the continued growth of our industry. Dr. Silver is a welcome and needed member to the gaming industry and well deserves to continue as such, Very truly yours, Jeffrey N. Jolcover.

The point being, there are people that feel he is capable. This is a man that had to make those kind of

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decisions with regard to other licensees in the past.

In my own opinion, I would ask that the license

In my own opinion, I would ask that the license be granted.

If this Commission has any reservation, I would ask for a probationary type license or a limited license, and let's find out if he's capable of running an operation like this. I just don't think that it's fair on the evidence that we have before the Board and the Commission that he be denied a license at this time.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Thank you, Bob. All right. I will call for comments from members of the Commission, unless there are any questions that you have for either Mr. Peccole or Dr. Silver. Jerry?

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART: Mr. Chairman, I think Attorney Mr. Peccole said the word I was going to say. I am kind of in favor of Dr. Silver but for a period of time, like one year, and see what happens, after that one year.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: I am not going to convince you guys on those limited licenses, am I?

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART: I'm not in favor of them, but I'd like to give him a chance. I am in favor of him right now. The way I am going to vote, I am going to vote for him. But I'd like to put one condition that it be for one year.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Ken?

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I might make a comment along that line. I am the attorney that handled the case on the limited licenses before Judge Thompson, and within the pastweek Judge Thompson has indicated he is going to reconsider whether or not we are entitled to judicial review on a limited license. So you may not have any concern at all, as far as I can see, on a limited license.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Bob, I am aware of the recent hearing that you had. If Judge Thompson's initial ruling is right, though -- and I don't know the answer, I have got my own viewpoint on it -- a limited license causes us lots of problems. You weren't here this morning when I went through my monthly limited-anti-limited speech. But I can't see it did any good so maybe I am going to stop talking about it,

MR. PRCCOLE: Mr. Chairman, there may be in those sections, I think you have the right to issue a probationary license.

> CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Yes, ve:do.

MR. PECCOLE: And maybe you would want to do it that way.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: What is the difference between a probationary and a limited license. It is separatics.

MR. PROCOLB: Evidently -- I don't know. There is really a lot of question about it. But I do think that it's well within the jurisdiction of this Commission to

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I don't believe that the doctor — and it averages out to about \$6,660 a year — he would jeopardize himself to defraud the state and the government out of that money. I don't — to me, that is not a point. I think his business probity may be in jeopardy on something like that. But I don't think that he did that.

I think that's my feelings right now. I am sold on one and against on the other one.

## CHAIRNAM BINLE: Jack.

COMMISSIONER WALSH: I believe I'd go for a six months. Jerry said a year. I'd go for a six months on this thing. I am like Ken. I kicked it back and forth. I grew up with the thing. I feel like now I have had it so long.

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART: I am not going to challenge the mix months. Fine.

### COMMISSIONER WALSH: What?

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART: Six months is fine. We will get him going and see what he can do with it.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Bob and Dr. Silver, I told you my concerns at the outset of the hearing, and I mirror what Ken said. I think, at least in my own mind, I believe one thing as a result of the document that was produced to us concerning the Ellis conviction, and I felt that there was an affirmative obligation, knowing that that information was not accurate, to speak up and come forward.

grant them.

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think there is a time when it is appropriate. And I understand where Jerry is coming from. This is a case that is not clear-cut black and not clear-cut white. It's in the area of gray. To try and do the right thing in those areas sometimes is a difficult task and the limited license is a nice vehicle to compremise your own questions, and then you hope that things work out for the period of limitation.

money, he gets the people employed, he gets all of the things, especially with a start-up type casino, that are involved, and then comes back before us with a limited with problems, and we recognize the tramendous financial outlay, and the people that we would be dislocating, and it's not easy to do what we did in the Cloud's Cal Neva. Especially when you know that that was the principal employer for that particular geographic region in the state.

Well, enough said. I have talked about limited licenses, and obviously, I am not getting anywhere. Ken.

COMMISSIONER GRACEON: I'm bantering back and forth on my vote. I tend to - I had some concerns, mainly as I expressed before, with pulling the wool over our eyes on the judge. I don't feel on the other hand, I don't feel on the other problem that they brought up with the Medicaid,

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We all have duties under circumstances to speak when silence is the same as an affirmative action. I think that we were misled.

I don't have the ability to look into his mind and determine whether that misleading was intentional or otherwise. We have very little in the way of knowing a person when we sit here to really determine their true character. So you have to use what indicia come before you in evaluating.

I think the welfare thing is a little more serious, though, than Ken does. I think that we are dealing with a sister agency of the state, even though we are dealing with employees who improperly fill that out. We all have employees and we are responsible for their actions.

And the buck, as far as their actions, stops at our deak as employers.

So, because of those two factors, I think a lot of the rest of it was smoke, and I think that probably the overwhelming factor in my mind was the way that the Ellis conviction was handled. I think absent that, I would be inclined to support the application. But with it I'm not. That's the way I am going to vote on the matter. You can make a motion, Jerry and we will get the matter over with.

COMMISSIONER GRAGSON: It takes one vote.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: One vote.

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COMMISSIONER WALSH: No, three.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: It is a denial from the Board. COMMISSIONER WALSH: It takes us all then.

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: It takes unanimous.

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART: Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that we approve Monrestricted Item 83-85 for a six-month limited period.

CHAIRMAN BIRLE: For six-months' limited

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART: Six-month limited license.

SECRETARY MORROS: Mr. Lockhart.

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART: Can I say one item
before I vote?

CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Certainly.

COMMISSIONER LOCKHART: He never was misled on the -- I don't like being misled either, but it was kind of a pausing note. It worked out in the best way being misled. Misled is misled, but it worked out in his best interests. I just wanted to say that point. I am ready to vote now.

COMMISSIONER GRAGSON: In other words, in a way, he probably retalisted to the investigation is what he is doing.

SECRETARY MORROS: I will call the roll, Mr. Chairman.

# SECRETARY MORROS

MR. LEWIS: MR. GRASSON:

No.

MR. WALEE: MR. BIBLE: Aye.

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CHAIRMAN BIBLE: Gentlemen, thank you. Are

there other matters to come before the Commission?

SECRETARY MORROS: I have nothing further,

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Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN BIBLE: The meeting is adjourned. (Meeting adjourned at 3:55 p.m.)