BEFORE THE 1 CALIFORNIA GAMBLING CONTROL COMMISSION 2 3 BGC Case No. BGC-HQ-2017-00002 In the Matter of the Application for a Key CGCC Case No. CGCC-2017-1116-7 4 **Employee License Regarding:** 5 ARMANDO ALCANTAR DECISION AND ORDER 6 Respondent. 7 Hearing Date: June 15, 2018 Time: 10:00 a.m. 8 9 This matter was heard by the California Gambling Control Commission (Commission) 10 pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 19870 and 19871 and Title 4, California 11 Code of Regulations (CCR) section 12060(b), in Sacramento, California, on June 15, 2018. 12 William L. Williams, JR., Deputy Attorney General, State of California, represented 13 complainant Stephanie K. Shimazu, Director of the California Department of Justice, Bureau of 14 Gambling Control (Bureau). 15 Armando Alcantar (Respondent) was present at the hearing on his own behalf without 16 representation. 17 During the administrative hearing Presiding Officer Russell Johnson took official notice 18 of the following: 19 (a) Notice and Agenda of Commission Hearing; 20 (b) Notice of Hearing; 21 (c) Conclusion of Prehearing Conference letter; 22 (d) Respondent's Application for Gambling Establishment Key Employment License; 23 (e) Bureau's Background Investigation Report; 24 (f) Bureau's Statement of Reasons; 25 (g) Respondent's signed Notice of Defense. 26 During the administrative hearing on June 15, 2018, Presiding Officer Russell Johnson 27 accepted into evidence the following exhibits offered by the Bureau:

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including convictions reduced or expunged. Respondent also indicated that he had never been a party to any litigation or arbitration.

- 3. On November 5, 2015, the Commission issued an interim key employee license, number GEKE-002142 to Respondent.
- 4. On or about November 23, 2016, Respondent submitted a Notification of Change of Key Employee Status transferring his Application to the Central Coast Casino, where he is currently employed.
- 5. In the course of the Bureau's personal and criminal history background investigation, it was determined that on June 18, 1996, Respondent was convicted of violating California Penal Code section 12020(a), possession of dangerous weapon, a misdemeanor, in *People v. Alcantar*, Case No. M000241233 ("dangerous weapon conviction"). On July 18, 2011, Respondent's dangerous weapon conviction was set aside and dismissed pursuant to California Penal Code section 1203.4.
- 6. The Bureau also found that on June 4, 2002, Respondent was convicted of violating California Penal Code section 476(a) for writing checks with insufficient funds, a misdemeanor, in *People v. Alcantar*, Case No. M000322562 ("NSF check conviction"). Respondent fully complied with the court's order, including paying the balance owed on the insufficient checks and attending a diversion class. On July 22, 2011, the NSF check conviction was set aside and dismissed pursuant to California Penal Code section 1203.4.
- 7. The Bureau further found that in 2007 a civil default judgment was entered against Respondent in the amount of \$724.34 in *John Wright, et al. v. Armando Alcantar* (Super. Ct. San Luis Obispo County, filed March 22, 2007, No. 1233053). The Bureau confirmed that Respondent fully satisfied the judgment.
- 8. On or about November 17, 2016 the Bureau contacted Respondent in writing to request additional information regarding his convictions and the judgment and the reasons why he failed to disclose them on his Application.
 - 9. On or about December 6, 2016, Respondent replied to the Bureau's inquiry by stating

that "the weapons that were in the car were not mine my friend forgot them and I drove home with them." Regarding the NSF check conviction, Respondent wrote that: "my kids mom wrote my checks I didn't know about them until I got a letter I paid for them." Regarding the judgment, Respondent stated: "I didn't know about this John C Wright I looked it up but can't find it I find it I pay for it."

- 10. On December 23, 2016, the Bureau again wrote to Respondent requesting court documents relating to the dangerous weapon conviction and NSF check conviction and a further explanation as to why Respondent did not disclose these convictions on his Application.
- 11. On January 6, 2017, Respondent replied to the Bureau that "I gave my cousin a ride to San Luis, then I was driving home and I got pulled over and my cousin left his bat and knife in the passengers that's why I got took in." The letter further states, "it was checks written by my son's mom, I had no idea she wrote them, but it got tooken [sic] care of, I paid them."
- 12. On January 30, 2017 Respondent provided an additional response to the Bureau: "the owners wife helped me fill it out application. I told her and she said it was OK because they were dismissed. I took care of them they are cleared erased from the court."
- 13. On February 28, 2017, the Bureau requested by email that Respondent explain the circumstances surrounding the civil judgment. Respondent replied on March 1, 2017 that "it's been a long time ago yes I was not aware it's long time but if I owe anything I pay it."
- 14. On March 21, 2017, the Bureau requested further information regarding the manager who helped him fill out his Application. Respondent provided the requested information on March 22, 2017.
- 15. On or about October 2, 2017, the Bureau submitted a Cardroom Key Employee Background Investigation Report to the Commission recommending that Respondent's Application be denied on the basis that he failed to disclose the two misdemeanor convictions and the civil default judgment on his Application.
- 16. On or about October 18, 2017, Respondent's interim key employee license was cancelled by the Commission pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 4, section 12354,

February 29, 1996, for possessing a baseball bat, brass knuckles, and a knife in his vehicle. Thereafter, on June 18, 1996, Respondent received the dangerous weapons conviction.

- 26. Respondent testified that during the 1996 traffic stop, he told the officer that the baseball bat was his and that he used it to play baseball. This is consistent with the arresting officer's police report. However, Respondent testified at the hearing that in reality, he did not know who the brass knuckles and knife belonged to at the time that he was arrested.
- 27. Respondent testified that he let his cousin borrow his car. Respondent testified that earlier in the day on February 29, 1996, his cousin and his cousin's friend borrowed Respondent's car and left the weapons under the seat. Respondent testified that his cousin did not tell him that the weapons belonged to him until after Respondent received the dangerous weapons conviction.
- 28. The Bureau admitted evidence that the NSF check conviction stemmed from the issuance of five checks from Respondent's account totaling \$140.81 when there were insufficient funds in the account.
- 29. Respondent testified that his son's mother left when their son was thirteen months old, leaving Respondent to raise their child alone. Respondent testified that his son's mother took his checks with her and wrote the checks that led to his NSF check conviction.
- 30. Respondent's written responses to the Bureau were very short, provided minimal information, and did not indicate a strong command of writing in English. However, Respondent never denied the existence of the convictions or the judgment in his written statements to the Bureau or while testifying before the Commission.
- 31. Respondent's testimony that he believed the advice he received from an authority figure at the cardroom that he did not need to disclose the dismissed convictions on his Application is credible.
- 32. Respondent's testimony that he did not understand that the default judgment resulting from the unpaid dental bill was considered "litigation or arbitration" that he needed to disclose on his Application was credible.
 - 33. Respondent satisfied the default civil judgment and complied with the court

requirements resulting from his convictions. Respondent successfully petitioned for both convictions to be dismissed.

- 34. Respondent admitted a character reference by David Stearns, the owner and operator of Central Coast Casino stating that Respondent is an honest, hardworking employee and has not had any disciplinary issues during his tenure.
- 35. Respondent has met his burden of proving that he is a person of good character, honesty and integrity.
- 36. All documentary and testimonial evidence submitted by the parties that is not specifically addressed in this Decision and Order was considered but not used by the Commission in making its determination on Respondent's Application.
 - 37. The matter was submitted for Commission consideration on June 15, 2018.

LEGAL CONCLUSIONS

- 1. Division 1.5 of the Business and Professions Code, the provisions of which govern the denial of licenses on various grounds, does not apply to licensure decisions made by the Commission under the Gambling Control Act. Business and Professions Code section 476(a).
- 2. Public trust and confidence can only be maintained by strict and comprehensive regulation of all persons, locations, practices, associations, and activities related to the operation of lawful gambling establishments and the manufacture and distribution of permissible gambling equipment. Business and Professions Code section 19801(h).
- 3. At an evidentiary hearing pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 19870 and 19871 and Title 4, CCR section 12060(b), the burden of proof rests with the applicant to prove his or her qualifications to receive any license under the Gambling Control Act. Title 4, CCR section 12060(i). Business and Professions Code section 19856(a).
- 4. An application to receive a license constitutes a request for a determination of the applicant's general character, integrity, and ability to participate in, engage in, or be associated with, controlled gambling. Business and Professions Code section 19856(b).
 - 5. In reviewing an application for any license, the Commission shall consider whether

decision or at the hearing on the matter, or upon other good cause which the Commission may decide, in its sole discretion, merits reconsideration. Business and Professions Code section 19870, subdivision (e) provides: A decision of the commission denying a license or approval, or imposing any condition or restriction on the grant of a license or approval may be reviewed by petition pursuant to Section 1085 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any judicial proceeding described in the foregoing sentence, and the court may grant the petition only if the court finds that the action of the commission was arbitrary and capricious, or that the action exceeded the commission's jurisdiction. Title 4, CCR section 12066, subsection (c) provides: A decision of the Commission denying an application or imposing conditions on license shall be subject to judicial review as provided in Business and Professions Code section 19870, subdivision (e). Neither the right to petition for judicial review nor the time for filing the petition shall be affected by failure to seek reconsideration.

Decision and Order, CGCC Case No: CGCC-2017-1116-7

ORDER Armando Alcantar's Application for Key Employee license is GRANTED. 1. Each side to pay its own attorneys' fees. 2. This Order is effective on July 12, 2018. Signature: Jim Evans, Chairman Signature: