

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 10-K

Annual report pursuant to section 13 and 15(d)

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BOYD GAMING CORP

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SIC: **7011** Hotels & motels

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number: 1-12882

BOYD GAMING
BOYD GAMING CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

88-0242733
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

3883 Howard Hughes Parkway, Ninth Floor, Las Vegas NV 89169
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(702) 792-7200

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, par value of \$0.01 per share	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

As of June 30, 2011, the aggregate market value of the voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based on the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange for such date, was approximately \$457.9 million.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Outstanding as of February 29, 2012</u>
Common stock, \$0.01 par value	86,588,933 Shares

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement for the registrant's 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after the registrant's fiscal year end of December 31, 2011 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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ITEM 1. **Business.**

Overview

Boyd Gaming Corporation (the “Company,” the “Registrant,” “Boyd Gaming,” “we” or “us”) is a multi-jurisdictional gaming company that has been operating for approximately 36 years.

We are a diversified operator of 16 wholly-owned gaming entertainment properties and one controlling interest in a limited liability company. Headquartered in Las Vegas, we have gaming operations in Nevada, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana and New Jersey, which we aggregate in order to present the following four reportable segments:

Las Vegas Locals

Gold Coast Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
The Orleans Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall	Las Vegas, Nevada
Suncoast Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Eldorado Casino	Henderson, Nevada
Jokers Wild Casino	Henderson, Nevada

Downtown Las Vegas

California Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Fremont Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Main Street Station Casino, Brewery and Hotel	Las Vegas, Nevada

Midwest and South

Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall	Tunica, Mississippi
IP Casino Resort Spa	Biloxi, Mississippi
Par-A-Dice Hotel and Casino	East Peoria, Illinois
Blue Chip Casino, Hotel & Spa	Michigan City, Indiana
Treasure Chest Casino	Kenner, Louisiana
Delta Downs Racetrack Casino & Hotel	Vinton, Louisiana
Sam's Town Hotel and Casino	Shreveport, Louisiana

Atlantic City

Borgata Hotel Casino & Spa	Atlantic City, New Jersey
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Hawaiian Operations

In addition to these properties, we own and operate a travel agency in Hawaii, and a captive insurance company, also in Hawaii, that underwrites travel-related insurance.

Dania Jai-Alai

We also own and operate Dania Jai-Alai, which is a pari-mutuel jai-alai facility located on approximately 47 acres of land in Dania Beach, Florida.

Echelon Development

Additionally, we own approximately 87 acres of land on the Las Vegas Strip, where our multibillion dollar Echelon development project ("Echelon") is located. On August 1, 2008, due to the difficult environment in the capital markets, as well as weak economic conditions, we announced the delay of Echelon. As we do not believe that a significant level of economic recovery has occurred along the Las Vegas Strip, or that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us, we do not expect to

resume construction of Echelon for three to five years. We also do not believe that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us.

Our Emphasis

Our main business emphasis is on slot revenues, which are highly dependent upon the volume and spending levels of customers at our properties. Gross and net revenues are one of the main performance indicators of our properties. Our properties have historically generated significant operating cash flow, with the majority of our revenue being cash-based. Our industry is capital intensive; we rely heavily on the ability of our properties to generate operating cash flow in order to fund maintenance capital expenditures, repay debt financing and associated interest costs, purchase our debt or equity securities, pay income taxes, fund acquisitions, provide excess cash for future development and pay dividends.

Economic Influence

Throughout the current recession, global economic issues affecting both consumer wealth and consumer confidence have resulted in a meaningful decrease in expenditures on gaming and leisure activities. As a result, over the past several years, we have undertaken several programs aimed at reducing our cost structure in an effort to manage our properties' operations under tightened revenue trends. In addition, we have established a more efficient business model that we believe will help enable us to realize improved results when normalized business volumes return. Our present objective is to manage our cost and expense structure to address the current deterioration in business volumes and generate strong and stable cash flows.

Positioning

We continually work to position our Company for greater success by strengthening our existing operations and growing through capital investment and other strategic initiatives. For instance, in October 2011, we purchased the IP Casino Resort Spa (the "IP") which is a premier casino resort on the Mississippi gulf coast and includes 1,100 guest rooms and suites, a 70,000 square-foot casino, a 1,400-seat theater offering regular headline entertainment, a spa and salon, 73,000 square feet of meeting and convention space, as well as eight restaurants. Additionally, in January 2009, we opened our 22-story hotel at Blue Chip Casino, Hotel and Spa in Michigan City, Indiana ("Blue Chip"), which includes 300 guest rooms, a spa and fitness center, additional meeting and event space, as well as new dining and nightlife venues.

Boyd Brand Awareness

We have also established a nationwide branding initiative and loyalty program. Previously, players were able to use their "Club Coast" or "B Connected" cards to earn and redeem points at nearly all of our wholly-owned Boyd Gaming properties in Nevada, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana and Mississippi. In June 2010, we launched an enhanced, multi-property player loyalty program under the "B Connected" brand, which replaced the "Club Coast" program. Customers under the "Club Coast" program were able to keep all earned benefits and club points they had previously earned under the program. The new "B Connected" club, among other benefits, extends the time period over which players may qualify for promotion from player level to level and increases the credits awarded to reel slot and table games players.

In addition to the "B Connected" player loyalty program, we launched the "B Connected Mobile" program in July 2010. "B Connected Mobile," the first multi-property, loyalty program based iPhone application of its kind in the gaming industry, is a personalized mobile application that delivers customized offers and information directly to a customer's iPhone, iPad, or Android device, making "B Connected Mobile" the first application of its kind available on multiple platforms. The application further expands the benefits of the "B Connected" program. "B Connected Mobile" provides real-time personalized information when a customer visits a Boyd property, including hotel, dining and gaming offers, such as "Best Rates Available" on hotel rooms for "B Connected" members, instant access to event information, schedules and special offers at all Boyd Gaming properties using a search engine which allows customers to find Boyd Gaming casinos that have their favorite machines and displays the games' locations on a casino floor map, the ability to track "B Connected" point balances in real time, and the ability to make immediate hotel or restaurant reservations. These tools help customers get the greatest value out of their B Connected membership, and ensure that our marketing is as effective as possible.

Borgata Brand Awareness

Borgata sponsors its own program to expand its brand awareness and leverage its strong loyalty card program, predicated on efforts to use marketing and promotional programs to serve an important role: to retain existing customers, maintain trip frequency and acquire new customers. Borgata offer its guests comprehensive, competitive and targeted marketing and promotion programs. The "My Borgata Rewards" program, for example, offers players a hassle-free way of earning slot dollars, comp dollars and other rewards and benefits based on game play, with convenient on-line access of account balances and other program information. In addition, Borgata strives to differentiate its casino with high-quality guest services to further enhance overall brand and customer experience to position Borgata as the must visit property in Atlantic City. Borgata maintains a database of nearly 3.1 million customers enrolled in "My Borgata Rewards," which is used to support its marketing efforts.

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From time to time, we offer other promotional offers and discounts targeted towards new customers, frequent customers, inactive customers, customers of various levels of play, and prospective customers who have not yet visited our properties, and mid-week and other promotional activities that seek to generate visits to our properties during slower periods. Unlike some of our competitors, our promotional slot dollars are restricted and can only be redeemed for slot play and may not be cashed out. Comp dollars, generally in the form of monetary discounts, and other rewards generally can only be redeemed at our restaurants, retail and spa facilities.

General Business Developments

Significant developments affecting our business during the past five years are as follows:

- On October 4, 2011, we consummated the acquisition of IP pursuant to an Agreement for Purchase and Sale, under which the seller agreed to sell and transfer, and the Company agreed to purchase and assume, certain assets and liabilities related to the IP, on an as-is basis. The net purchase price was \$280.6 million. Accordingly, the acquired assets and assumed liabilities of IP are included in our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011 and the results of its operations and cash flows are reported in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows from October 4, 2011 through December 31, 2011, reported in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2011.
- On October 31, 2011, we announced that we had entered into an agreement with bwin.party digital entertainment plc, the world's largest publicly traded online gaming company. Should Congress legalize online poker in the United States, and subject to regulatory approvals, we would acquire a 10% stake in a new company that would offer online poker to U.S.-based players under bwin.party's brands, including PartyPoker. Separately, we entered into a 15-year agreement to use bwin.party's technology platform and associated services, at favorable rates and costs to us, to offer online poker to U.S. players under a brand we develop.
- On March 24, 2010, as a result of the amendment to our operating agreement with MGM Resorts International (the successor in interest to MGM MIRAGE) ("MGM"), which provided, among other things, for the termination of MGM's participating rights in the operations of Borgata, we effectively obtained control of Borgata. As a result, we have included Borgata in our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and its results of operations and cash flows from March 24, 2010 through December 31, 2010 and for the full year ended December 31, 2011 in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Prior period amounts were not restated or recasted as a result of this change.
- Blue Chip opened on January 22, 2009, following completion of an expansion project that added a 22-story hotel, which includes 300 guest rooms, a spa and fitness center, additional meeting and event space, as well as new dining and nightlife venues to the existing property structures.
- In 2008, we established our nationwide branding initiative and loyalty program. Players are able to use their "B Connected" (or, formerly, "Club Coast") cards to earn and redeem points at nearly all of our wholly-owned Boyd Gaming properties in Nevada, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana and Mississippi.
- The Water Club, a 798-room boutique hotel expansion project at Borgata, opened in June 2008. The expansion includes five swimming pools, a state-of-the-art spa, additional meeting and retail space, and a separate porte-cochere and front desk.
- We began construction on Echelon, our multibillion dollar Las Vegas Strip development project, in the second quarter of 2007. Echelon is located on the former Stardust site, which we closed in November 2006 and demolished in March 2007. In August 2008, due to the difficult environment in the capital markets, as well as weak economic conditions, we announced the delay of our multibillion dollar Echelon development project on the Las Vegas Strip. At that time, we did not anticipate the long-term effects of the current economic downturn, evidenced by lower occupancy rates, declining room rates and reduced consumer spending across the country, but particularly in the Las Vegas geographical area; nor did we predict that the incremental supply becoming available on the Las Vegas Strip would face such depressed demand levels, thereby elongating the time for absorption of this additional supply into the market. As we do not believe that a significant level of economic recovery has occurred along the Las Vegas Strip, or that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us, we do not expect to resume construction of Echelon for three to five years.
- In February 2007, we completed our exchange of the Barbary Coast Hotel and Casino and its related 4.2 acres of land for approximately 24 acres located north of and contiguous to our Echelon development project on the Las Vegas Strip in a nonmonetary, tax-free transaction.

Business Strategy

Our properties generally operate in highly competitive environments. We compete against other gaming companies as well as other hospitality, entertainment and leisure companies. We believe that the following factors have contributed to our success in the past and are central to our success in the future:

- we emphasize slot revenues, the most consistently profitable segment of the gaming industry;
- we have comprehensive marketing and promotion programs;
- six of our Las Vegas properties are well-positioned to capitalize on the Las Vegas locals market;
- our downtown Las Vegas properties focus their marketing programs on, and derive a majority of their revenues from, a unique niche - Hawaiian customers;
- our operations are geographically diversified within the United States;
- we have the ability to expand certain existing properties and make opportunistic and strategic acquisitions; and
- we have an experienced management team.

Properties

As of December 31, 2011, we own or operate 1,042,787 square feet of casino space, containing approximately 25,973 slot machines, 655 table games and 11,418 hotel rooms. We derive the majority of our gross revenues from our gaming operations, which generated approximately 72%, 73% and 75% of gross revenues for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 respectively. Food and beverage gross revenues, which generated approximately 14% of gross revenues for each of the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and 13% during the year ended December 31, 2009, represent the next most significant revenue source, followed by room and other, both of which separately contributed less than 10% of gross revenues during all of these respective years.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our properties (listed by the segment in which each such property is reported), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011 (except with respect to the hotel occupancy and average daily rate statistics for IP, which data is presented for the period from October 4, 2011 through December 31, 2011; however, all other statistics presented with respect to IP are as of December 31, 2011).

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	Year Opened or Acquired	Casino Space (Sq. ft.)	Slot Machines	Table Games	Hotel Rooms	Hotel Occupancy	Average Daily Rate
Las Vegas Locals							
Gold Coast Hotel and Casino	2004	85,500	1,920	49	711	85%	\$ 47
The Orleans Hotel and Casino	2004	133,800	2,623	60	1,885	89%	\$ 52
Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall	1979	126,700	2,115	26	646	91%	\$ 44
Suncoast Hotel and Casino	2004	95,000	2,035	34	426	86%	\$ 63
Eldorado Casino	1993	24,200	426	4	—	—%	\$ —
Jokers Wild Casino	1993	28,100	446	7	—	—%	\$ —
Downtown Las Vegas							
California Hotel and Casino	1975	36,000	1,059	28	781	89%	\$ 33
Fremont Hotel and Casino	1985	30,200	1,054	24	447	87%	\$ 37
Main Street Station Casino, Brewery and Hotel	1993	27,000	859	19	406	91%	\$ 37
Midwest and South							
<i>Mississippi</i>							
Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall	1994	66,000	1,286	30	842	77%	\$ 46
IP Casino Resort Spa	2011	70,000	1,900	62	1,100	81%	\$ 82
<i>Illinois</i>							
Par-A-Dice Hotel Casino	1996	26,000	1,167	21	202	91%	\$ 66
<i>Indiana</i>							
Blue Chip Casino, Hotel & Spa	1999	65,000	1,965	42	486	77%	\$ 72
<i>Louisiana</i>							
Treasure Chest Casino	1997	24,000	980	36	—	—%	\$ —
Delta Downs Racetrack Casino & Hotel	2001	15,000	1,620	—	203	92%	\$ 55
Sam's Town Hotel and Casino	2004	30,000	1,043	29	514	87%	\$ 82
Total of wholly-owned properties		882,500	22,498	471	8,649		
Atlantic City, New Jersey							
Borgata Hotel Casino & Spa	2003	160,287	3,475	184	2,769	86%	\$ 134
Total all properties		1,042,787	25,973	655	11,418		

Hawaiian Operations

In addition to these properties, we own and operate a travel agency in Hawaii, and a captive insurance company, also in Hawaii, that underwrites travel-related insurance.

Dania Jai-Alai

We also own and operate Dania Jai-Alai, which is a pari-mutuel jai-alai facility located on approximately 47 acres of land in Dania Beach, Florida.

Echelon Development

Additionally, we own approximately 87 acres of land on the Las Vegas Strip, where our multibillion dollar Echelon development project ("Echelon") is located. On August 1, 2008, due to the difficult environment in the capital markets, as well as weak economic conditions, we announced the delay of Echelon. As we do not believe that a significant level of economic recovery has occurred along the Las Vegas Strip, or that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us, we do not expect to resume construction of Echelon for three to five years. We also do not believe that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us.

Las Vegas Locals Segment

Our Las Vegas Locals segment consists of six casinos that serve the resident population of the Las Vegas metropolitan area, which had been one of the fastest growing areas in the United States prior to the economic downturn beginning in late 2007. Las Vegas has historically been characterized by a vibrant economy and strong demographics that include a large population of retirees and

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other active gaming customers. Although we are seeing signs of stabilization, the current recession has had an adverse impact on the growth and economy of Las Vegas, resulting in significant declines in the local housing market and unstable unemployment in the Las Vegas valley, which has negatively affected consumer spending. Our Las Vegas Locals segment competes directly with other locals' casinos and gaming companies, some of which operate larger casinos and offer different promotions than ours.

Gold Coast Hotel and Casino

Gold Coast Hotel and Casino ("Gold Coast") is located on Flamingo Road, approximately one mile west of the Las Vegas Strip and one-quarter mile west of Interstate 15, the major highway linking Las Vegas and southern California. Its location offers easy access from all four directions in the Las Vegas valley. The primary target market for Gold Coast consists of local middle-market customers who actively gamble. Gold Coast's amenities include 711 hotel rooms and suites along with meeting facilities, multiple restaurant options, a 70-lane bowling center and gaming, including slots, table games, a race and sports book and a bingo center.

The Orleans Hotel and Casino

The Orleans Hotel and Casino ("The Orleans") is located on Tropicana Avenue, a short distance from the Las Vegas Strip. The target markets for The Orleans are both local residents and visitors to the Las Vegas area. The Orleans provides an exciting New Orleans French Quarter-themed environment. Amenities at The Orleans include 1,885 hotel rooms, a variety of restaurants and bars, a spa and fitness center, 18 stadium-seating movie theaters, a 70-lane bowling center, banquet and meeting space, and a special events arena that seats up to 9,500 patrons.

Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall

Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall ("Sam's Town Las Vegas") is located on the Boulder Strip, approximately six miles east of the Las Vegas Strip, and features a contemporary western theme. Its informal, friendly atmosphere appeals to both local residents and visitors alike. Amenities at Sam's Town Las Vegas include 646 hotel rooms, a variety of restaurants and bars, 18 stadium-seating movie theaters, and a 56-lane bowling center. Gaming, bowling and live entertainment create a social center that has attracted many Las Vegas residents to Sam's Town Las Vegas.

Suncoast Hotel and Casino

Suncoast Hotel and Casino ("Suncoast") is located in Peccole Ranch, a master-planned community adjacent to Summerlin, and is readily accessible from most major points in Las Vegas, including downtown and the Las Vegas Strip. The primary target market for Suncoast consists of local middle-market customers who gamble frequently. Suncoast is a Mediterranean-themed facility that features 426 hotel rooms, multiple restaurant options, 25,000 square feet of banquet and meeting facilities, 16 stadium-seating movie theatres, and a 64-lane bowling center.

Eldorado Casino and Jokers Wild Casino

Located in downtown Henderson, the Eldorado Casino ("Eldorado") is approximately 14 miles from the Las Vegas Strip. Jokers Wild Casino ("Jokers Wild") is also located in Henderson. The amenities at each of these properties include slots, table games, a sports book, and dining options. The principal customers of these properties are Henderson residents.

Downtown Las Vegas Segment

We directly compete with 11 casinos that operate in downtown Las Vegas; however, we have developed a distinct niche for our downtown properties by focusing on customers from Hawaii. Our downtown properties focus their marketing on gaming enthusiasts from Hawaii and tour and travel agents in Hawaii with whom we have cultivated relationships since we opened our California Hotel and Casino ("California") in 1975. Through our Hawaiian travel agency, Vacations Hawaii, we operate as many as five charter flights from Honolulu to Las Vegas each week, helping to ensure a stable supply of air transportation. We also have strong, informal relationships with other Hawaiian travel agencies and offer affordable all-inclusive packages. These relationships, combined with our Hawaiian promotions, have allowed California, Fremont Hotel and Casino ("Fremont") and Main Street Station Casino, Brewery and Hotel ("Main Street Station") to capture a significant share of the Hawaiian tourist trade in Las Vegas. During the year ended December 31, 2011, patrons from Hawaii comprised approximately 68% of the occupied room nights at California, 53% of the occupied room nights at Fremont, and 55% of the occupied room nights at Main Street Station.

California Hotel and Casino

California's amenities include 781 hotel rooms, multiple dining options, a sports book, and meeting space. California and Main Street Station are connected by an indoor pedestrian bridge.

Fremont Hotel and Casino

Fremont is adjacent to the principal pedestrian thoroughfare in downtown Las Vegas known as the Fremont Street Experience. The property's amenities include 447 hotel rooms, a race and sports book, and meeting space.

Main Street Station Casino, Brewery and Hotel

Main Street Station's amenities include 406 hotel rooms and three restaurants, one of which includes a brewery. In addition, Main

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Street Station features a 96-space recreational vehicle park, the only such facility in the downtown area.

Midwest and South Segment

Our Midwest and South properties consist of four dockside riverboat casinos, one racino and two barge-based casinos that operate in four states in the Midwest and southern United States. Generally, these states allow casino gaming on a limited basis through the issuance of a limited number of gaming licenses. Our Midwest and South properties generally serve customers within a 100-mile radius and compete directly with other casino facilities operating in their respective immediate and surrounding market areas, as well as with gaming operations in surrounding jurisdictions.

Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall

Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall ("Sam's Town Tunica") is a barge-based casino located in Tunica County, Mississippi. The property has extensive amenities, including 842 hotel rooms, an entertainment lounge, four dining venues, and the 1,600-seat River Palace Arena. Tunica is the closest gaming market to Memphis, Tennessee and is located approximately 30 miles south of Memphis. The adult population within a 250-mile radius is over nine million people, which also includes the cities of Nashville in Tennessee, Jackson, Mississippi and Little Rock, Arkansas.

IP Casino Resort Spa

IP overlooks the scenic back bay of Biloxi and is one of the premier resorts on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, and a recipient of a AAA Four Diamond Award. Completely remodeled in 2005, the property features nearly 1,100 hotel rooms and suites; a 70,000-square-foot casino with 1,900 slot machines and 62 table games; 73,000 square feet of convention and meeting space; a spa and salon; a 1,400-seat theater offering regular headline entertainment; six lounges and bars; and eight restaurants, including a steak and seafood restaurant, and an upscale Asian restaurant.

Par-A-Dice Hotel Casino

Par-A-Dice Hotel Casino ("Par-A-Dice") is a dockside riverboat casino located on the Illinois River in East Peoria, Illinois that features a 202-room hotel. Located adjacent to the Par-A-Dice riverboat is a land-based pavilion, which includes three restaurants, a cocktail lounge, and a gift shop. Par-A-Dice is strategically located near Interstate 74, a major east-west interstate highway. Par-A-Dice is the only gaming facility located within approximately 90 miles of Peoria, Illinois.

Blue Chip Casino, Hotel & Spa

Blue Chip is a dockside riverboat casino located in Michigan City, Indiana, which is 40 miles west of South Bend, Indiana and 60 miles east of Chicago, Illinois. The property competes primarily with five casinos in northern Indiana and southern Michigan and, to a lesser extent, with casinos in the Chicago area and racinos located near Indianapolis. In 2006, we began operations on our newly constructed single-level dockside riverboat at Blue Chip. The new boat allowed us to expand our casino and, in connection with the construction of our new boat, add a new parking structure and enhance the land-based pavilion. On January 22, 2009, we completed an expansion project at Blue Chip that added a 22-story hotel, which included 300 additional guest rooms and increased total guest rooms to 486, a spa and fitness center, additional meeting and event space, as well as new dining and nightlife venues to the existing property structure.

Treasure Chest Casino

Treasure Chest Casino ("Treasure Chest") is a dockside riverboat casino located on Lake Pontchartrain in the western suburbs of New Orleans, Louisiana. The property is designed as a classic 18th century Victorian style paddlewheel riverboat, with a total capacity for 1,750 people. The entertainment complex located adjacent to the riverboat houses a 140-seat Caribbean showroom and two restaurants. Located approximately five miles from the New Orleans International Airport, Treasure Chest primarily serves residents of suburban New Orleans.

Delta Downs Racetrack Casino & Hotel

Delta Downs is located in Vinton, Louisiana and has historically conducted horse races on a seasonal basis and operated year-round simulcast facilities for customers to wager on races held at other tracks. In 2002, we began slot operations in connection with a renovation project that expanded the facility. We completed an expansion of the casino in 2004 and opened a 203-room hotel at the property in 2005. Delta Downs is approximately 25 miles closer to Houston than the next closest gaming property, located in Lake Charles, Louisiana. Customers traveling from Houston, Beaumont and other parts of southeastern Texas will generally drive past Delta Downs to reach Lake Charles.

Sam's Town Hotel and Casino

Sam's Town Hotel and Casino ("Sam's Town Shreveport") is a dockside riverboat casino located along the Red River in Shreveport, Louisiana. Amenities at the property include 514 hotel rooms, a spa, four restaurants, a live entertainment venue, and convention and meeting space. Feeder markets include east Texas (including Dallas), Texarkana, Arkansas and surrounding Louisiana cities, including

Bossier City, Minden, Ruston and Monroe. The continued expansion of Native American gaming in Oklahoma could have a material adverse impact on the operations of Sam's Town Shreveport.

Atlantic City, New Jersey

Borgata Hotel Casino & Spa

Borgata opened in Atlantic City, New Jersey in July 2003. Atlantic City is predominantly a regional day-trip and overnight-trip market. Borgata directly competes with ten other Atlantic City casinos as well as with gaming operations in surrounding jurisdictions. Borgata is an upscale destination resort that features a 160,000 square-foot casino with a total of 2,769 guest rooms and suites comprised of 1,971 guest rooms and suites at the Borgata hotel and 798 guest rooms and suites at The Water Club. Marina District Development Company, LLC ("MDDC") developed, owns and operates Borgata. Borgata features six fine-dining restaurants with acclaimed chefs including Bobby Flay, Michael Mina, Wolfgang Puck, Michael Schulson and Stephen Kalt, six casual dining restaurants, eight quick dining options, 17 retail boutiques, two European-style spas, two nightclubs and over 8,200 parking spaces. In addition, the property contains approximately 88,000 square feet of meeting and event space, as well as two entertainment venues.

We own a 50% interest in Marina District Development Holding Co., LLC ("Holding Company"), which owns all the equity interests in MDDC, d.b.a. Borgata Hotel Casino and Spa. As the managing member, we are responsible for the day-to-day operations of Borgata, including the operation and maintenance of the facility. Borgata employs a management team and full staff to perform these services for the property. We maintain the oversight and responsibility for the operations, but do not receive a management fee from Borgata. As discussed further in *Other Events* below, we amended our operating agreement with MGM (our original 50% partner in Borgata), which provided, among other things, for the termination of MGM's participating rights in the operations of Borgata.

Segments

For further information related to our segment information for revenues and operating income as of and for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, see Note 20, *Segment Information* to our consolidated financial statements presented in Part IV, Item 15, *Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules*.

Development Project

Echelon

In August 2008, due to the difficult environment in the capital markets, as well as weak economic conditions, we announced the delay of our multibillion dollar Echelon development project on the Las Vegas Strip. At that time, we did not anticipate the long-term effects of the current economic downturn, evidenced by lower occupancy rates, declining room rates and reduced consumer spending across the country, but particularly in the Las Vegas geographical area; nor did we predict that the incremental supply becoming available on the Las Vegas Strip would face such depressed demand levels, thereby elongating the time for absorption of this additional supply into the market. As we do not believe that a significant level of economic recovery has occurred along the Las Vegas Strip, or that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us, we do not expect to resume construction of Echelon for three to five years.

Nonetheless, we remain committed to having a significant presence on the Las Vegas Strip. During the suspension period, we continue to consider alternative development options for Echelon, which may include developing the project in phases, alternative capital structures, scope modifications, or additional strategic partnerships, among others. We can provide no assurances as to when, or if, construction will resume on Echelon, or if we will be able to obtain alternative sources of financing for the project.

Central Energy Facility

LVE Energy Partners, LLC ("LVE") is a joint venture between Marina Energy LLC and DCO ECH Energy, LLC. Through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Echelon Resorts LLC ("Echelon Resorts"), we have entered into an Energy Sales Agreement ("ESA") with LVE, to design, build, own (other than the underlying real property which is leased from Echelon Resorts) and operate a central energy center and related distribution system for our planned Echelon resort development. Pursuant to the ESA, LVE will provide chilled and hot water, electricity and emergency electricity generation to Echelon and potentially other joint venture entities associated with the Echelon development project or other third parties. However, since we are obligated to purchase substantially all of the output of the central energy center, we are the primary beneficiary under the terms of the ESA.

LVE has suspended construction of the central energy center while the Echelon project is delayed. On April 3, 2009, LVE notified us that, in its view, Echelon Resorts would be in breach of the ESA unless it recommenced and proceeded with construction of the Echelon development project by May 6, 2009. We believe that LVE's position is without merit; however, in the event of litigation, we cannot state with certainty the eventual outcome nor estimate the possible loss or range of loss, if any, associated with this matter.

On March 7, 2011, Echelon Resorts and LVE entered into both a purchase option agreement (the "Purchase Option Agreement") and a periodic fee agreement (the "Periodic Fee Agreement"). Under the Periodic Fee Agreement, Echelon Resorts and LVE have

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mutually agreed that neither LVE nor Echelon Resorts would give notice of, file or otherwise initiate any claim or cause of action, in or before any court, administrative agency, arbitrator, mediator or other tribunal, that arises under the ESA, subject to certain exceptions, and any statute of limitations or limitation periods for defenses, claims, causes of actions and counterclaims shall be tolled while the Periodic Fee Agreement is in effect. The prohibition on the initiation of litigation and the tolling of the statute of limitations provided for in the Periodic Fee Agreement should be applicable to any litigation with respect to LVE's April 3, 2009 claim of an alleged breach of the ESA. Under the Periodic Fee Agreement, Echelon Resorts agreed to pay LVE, beginning on March 4, 2011, a monthly Periodic Fee and an operation and maintenance fee until either (i) Echelon Resorts notifies LVE that it has resumed construction of a portion of the Echelon development project that it owns in fee simple and Echelon Resorts and LVE have mutually agreed to changes to the dates in their respective construction milestones under the ESA, or (ii) Echelon Resorts exercises its option to purchase LVE's assets pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Option Agreement. The amount of the Periodic Fee is fixed at \$11.9 million annually through November 2013. Thereafter, the amount of the Periodic Fee is estimated to be approximately \$10.8 million annually. The operation and maintenance fee cannot exceed \$0.6 million per annum without Echelon's prior approval. We have posted a letter of credit in the amount of \$6 million to secure Echelon's Resorts obligation to pay the Periodic Fee and the operation and maintenance fee.

Under the Purchase Option Agreement, Echelon Resorts has the right, at its sole discretion, upon written notice to LVE, to purchase the assets of LVE including the central energy center and related distribution system for a price of \$195.1 million, subject to certain possible adjustments. Both the ESA and the Periodic Fee Agreement would be terminated concurrent with the purchase of the LVE assets pursuant to the Purchase Option Agreement.

Other Events

Terminated agreement to sell Dania Jai-Alai

On April 29, 2011, the Aragon Group and Summersport Enterprises, LLC, two of our indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries (the "Sellers"), and Dania Entertainment Center, LLC (the "Buyer") entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") for the sale of certain assets and liabilities of Dania Jai-Alai. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, the Sellers agreed to sell and transfer, and the Buyer agreed to purchase and assume, certain assets and liabilities related to Dania Jai-Alai, for a purchase price of \$80 million. On September 15, 2011, the Buyer elected to extend the closing date of its pending acquisition of Dania Jai-Alai in Dania Beach, Fla. The sale was then expected to close on or before November 28, 2011. As permitted under the terms of the definitive sale agreement, the Buyer had made an additional, non-refundable payment of \$2 million to Boyd Gaming in exchange for the extension of the closing date. Boyd Gaming previously received a \$5 million non-refundable deposit upon execution of the definitive agreement. The Agreement provided that the closing of the transactions contemplated by the Agreement was to occur on or prior to November 28, 2011; however, on November 28, 2011, we announced the termination of the Agreement after receiving notice from the Buyer that the Buyer would be unable to close on such date. Accordingly, all non-refundable deposits made by the Buyer were forfeited at such date. We remain the owner of Dania Jai-Alai and will continue to operate the property for the foreseeable future.

Agreement with bwin.party

On October 31, 2011, we announced that we had entered into an agreement with bwin.party digital entertainment plc, the world's largest publicly traded online gaming company. Should Congress legalize online poker in the United States, and subject to regulatory approvals, we would acquire a 10% stake in a new company that would offer online poker to United States-based players under bwin.party's brands, including PartyPoker. Separately, we entered into a 15-year agreement to use bwin.party's technology platform and associated services to offer online poker to United States players under a brand we develop, assuming Congress passes enabling legislation.

Acquisition of IP Casino Resort Spa ("IP")

On October 4, 2011, we consummated the acquisition of IP Casino Resort Spa ("IP") in Biloxi, Mississippi pursuant to an Agreement for Purchase and Sale, under which the seller agreed to sell and transfer, and the Company agreed to purchase and assume, certain assets and liabilities, respectively, related to the IP, on an as-is basis. The net purchase price was approximately \$280.6 million. In addition to the net purchase price, the Company intends to perform certain capital improvement projects with respect to the property at an estimated cost of \$44 million. The financial position of IP is presented in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2011; and its results of operations are included in our consolidated statement of operations and cash flows for the period from October 4, 2011 through December 31, 2011.

Consolidation of Borgata

On March 24, 2010, as a result of the amendment to our operating agreement with MGM, which provided, among other things, for the termination of MGM's participating rights in the operations of Borgata, we effectively obtained control of Borgata. As a result, we have consolidated the financial position and results of operations of Borgata from March 24, 2010 through December 31, 2010. Prior period amounts were not restated or recasted as a result of this change. The financial position of Borgata is presented in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010; its results of operations for the full year ended December

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31, 2011 are included in our consolidated statement of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011; its results of operations for the period from March 24, 2010 through December 31, 2010 are included in our consolidated statement of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Seasonality

Our cash flows from operating activities are seasonal in nature. Operating results are usually stronger in spring and summer, or during the second and third quarter of our calendar fiscal year, and are traditionally the peak seasons for our business, with autumn and winter being non-peak seasons. Any excess cash flow achieved from operations during peak seasons is used to subsidize non-peak seasons. Performance in non-peak seasons is usually dependent on favorable weather and a long-weekend holiday calendar. In the event that we are unable to generate excess cash flows in one or more peak seasons, we may not be able to subsidize non-peak seasons.

Competition

We face significant competition in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. Such competition may intensify in some of these jurisdictions if new gaming operations open in these markets or existing competitors expand their operations. Our properties compete directly with other gaming properties in each state in which we operate, as well as in adjacent states. We also compete for customers with other casino operators in other markets, including casinos located on Native American reservations, and other forms of gaming, such as lotteries and internet gaming. Many of our competitors are larger and have substantially greater name recognition and marketing and financial resources. In some instances, particularly with Native American casinos, our competitors pay substantially lower taxes or no taxes at all. We believe that increased legalized gaming in other states, particularly in areas close to our existing gaming properties such as Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky or Oklahoma and the development or expansion of Native American gaming in or near the states in which we operate, could create additional competition for us and could adversely affect our operations or future development projects. There is also current legislation pending in certain states, such as Nevada, California and Iowa to legalize internet gaming in their states. Internet gaming could create additional competition for us and could adversely affect our operations.

Government Regulation

We are subject to extensive regulation under laws, rules and supervisory procedures primarily in the jurisdictions where our facilities are located or docked. If additional gaming regulations are adopted in a jurisdiction in which we operate, such regulations could impose restrictions or costs that could have a significant adverse effect on us. From time to time, various proposals have been introduced in the legislatures of some of the jurisdictions in which we have existing or planned operations that, if enacted, could adversely affect the tax, regulatory, operational or other aspects of the gaming industry and us. We do not know whether or not such legislation will be enacted. The federal government has also previously considered a federal tax on casino revenues and the elimination of betting on NCAA events and may consider such a tax or eliminations on betting in the future. In addition, gaming companies are currently subject to significant state and local taxes and fees in addition to normal federal and state corporate income taxes, and such taxes and fees are subject to increase at any time. Any material increase in these taxes or fees could adversely affect us.

Some jurisdictions, including Nevada, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi and New Jersey, empower their regulators to investigate participation by licensees in gaming outside their jurisdiction and require access to periodic reports respecting those gaming activities. Violations of laws in one jurisdiction could result in disciplinary action in other jurisdictions.

For a more detailed description of the regulations to which we are subject, please see Exhibit 99.1, “*Government Gaming Regulations*” which is electronically filed herewith.

Employees and Labor Relations

At December 31, 2011, we employed approximately 22,960 persons, of which 16,764 were employed by Boyd Gaming Corporation and 6,196 were employed by Borgata. On such date, Boyd had collective bargaining agreements with four unions covering 1,578 employees and Borgata had collective bargaining agreements with four unions covering 2,398 employees. Other agreements are in various stages of negotiation. Employees covered by expired agreements have continued to work during the negotiations, in two cases under the terms of the expired agreements.

Corporate Information

We were incorporated in Nevada in June 1988. Our principal executive offices are currently located at 3883 Howard Hughes Parkway, Ninth Floor, Las Vegas, NV 89169, and our main telephone number is (702) 792-7200. Our website is www.boydgaming.com.

Available Information

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We file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). You may read and copy, at prescribed rates, any document we have filed at the SEC's public reference room in Washington, D.C. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 (1-800-732-0330) for further information on the public reference room. The SEC also maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC (<http://www.sec.gov>). You also may read and copy reports and other information filed by us at the office of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

We make our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, our Current Reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to these reports, available free of charge on our corporate website as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports are filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. In addition, our Code of Business Conduct, Corporate Governance Guidelines, and charters of the Audit Committee, Compensation and Stock Option Committee, and the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee are available on our website. We will provide reasonable quantities of electronic or paper copies of filings free of charge upon request. In addition, we will provide a copy of the above referenced charters to stockholders upon request.

Important Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Such statements contain words such as "may," "will," "might," "expect," "believe," "anticipate," "outlook," "could," "would," "estimate," "continue," "pursue," "target," "project," "intend," "plan," "seek," "estimate," "should," "may," "assume," and "continue," or the negative thereof or comparable terminology, and may include statements regarding (all capitalized terms have the meaning ascribed to such terms throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K):

- the factors that contribute to our ongoing success and our ability to be successful in the future;
- our business model, are of focus and strategy for realizing improved results when normalized business volumes return;
- competition, including expansion of gaming into additional markets, the impact of competition on our operations, our ability to respond to such competition, and our expectations regarding continued competition in the markets in which we compete;
- expenses;
- our commitment to having a significant presence on the Las Vegas Strip;
- indebtedness, including Boyd Gaming's and Borgata's ability to refinance or pay amounts outstanding under our respective bank credit facilities and notes when they become due and our compliance with related covenants, and our expectation that we and Borgata will need to refinance all or a portion of our respective indebtedness at or before maturity;
- our expectations with respect to Borgata, including our responsibility and control over day-to-day operations and the managerial resources we expect to devote to effectuate the sale of the MGM Interest;
- our expectation regarding the trends that will affect the gaming industry over the next few years and the impact of these trends on merger and acquisition activity in general;
- our belief that consumer confidence will strengthen as the job market recovers and expands;
- our expectations with respect to the valuation of Borgata's tangible and intangible assets;
- the type of covenants that will be included in any future debt instruments;
- our expectations with respect to continued disruptions in the global capital markets, the effect of such disruptions on consumer confidence and reduced levels of consumer spending and the impact of these trends on our financial results;
- our ability to meet our projected operating and maintenance capital expenditures and the costs associated with our expansion, renovations and development of new projects;
- our ability to pay dividends or to pay any specific rate of dividends, and our expectations with respect to the receipt of dividends from Borgata;

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- our commitment to finding opportunities to strengthen our balance sheet and to operate more efficiently;
- our intention to pursue acquisition opportunities that are a good fit for our business, deliver a solid return for shareholders, and are available at the right price;
- our intention to fund purchases made under our share repurchase program, if any, with existing cash resources and availability under our Amended Credit Facility;
- Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Earnings (Loss) and Adjusted Earnings Per Share and their usefulness as measures of operating performance or valuation;
- our expectations for capital improvement projects with respect to IP;
- the impact of new accounting pronouncements on our consolidated financial statements;
- that our Amended Credit Facility and Borgata's credit facility and our respective cash flows from operating activities will be sufficient to meet our respective projected operating and maintenance capital expenditures for the next twelve months;
- our market risk exposure and efforts to minimize risk;
- the timing of the delay of construction at Echelon, when, or if, construction will recommence, the effect that such delay will have on our business, operations or financial condition, our expectations as to the costs associated with wind-down procedures and delays related to the project as well as the value of capitalized costs and recurring costs we expect to incur in the future, and our belief that financing for a development project like Echelon continues to be unavailable;
- expansion, development, investment and renovation plans, including the scope of such plans, expected costs, financing (including sources thereof and our expectation that long-term debt will substantially increase in connection with such projects), timing and the ability to achieve market acceptance;
- our belief that, except for the Copeland matter (as discussed below), all pending claims, if adversely decided, will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or results of operations;
- that margin improvements will remain a driver of profit growth for us going-forward;
- our belief that the risks to our business associated with USCG inspection should not change by reason of inspection by American Bureau of Shipping Consulting ABSC.
- development opportunities in existing or new jurisdictions and our ability to successfully take advantage of such opportunities;
- regulations, including anticipated taxes, tax credits or tax refunds expected, and the ability to receive and maintain necessary approvals for our projects;
- our expectation that Congress legalizes online gaming in the United States;
- our asset impairment analyses and our intangible asset and goodwill impairment tests;
- the resolution of our pending litigation, including the litigation involving Treasure Chest casino;
- our relationship with LVE including, without limitation, our mutual agreement to not initiate litigation, the monthly periodic fee and our option to purchase LVE's assets;
- the likelihood of interruptions to our rights in the land we lease under long-term leases for certain of our hotel and casinos;
- the outcome of various tax audits and assessments, including our appeals thereof, timing of resolution of such audits, our estimates as to the amount of taxes that will ultimately be owed and the impact of these audits on our consolidated financial statements;

- our overall outlook, including all statements under the heading *Overall Outlook* in Part II, Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*;

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- our ability to receive insurance reimbursement and our estimates of self-insurance accruals and future liability;
- that operating results for previous periods are not necessarily indicative of future performance;
- that estimates and assumptions made in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP may differ from actual results;
- our belief that recently issued accounting pronouncements discussed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K will not have a material impact on our financial statements.
- our expectations with respect to qualification of the Echelon development project for LEED Silver Standard (or equivalent) certification;
- our estimates as to the effect of any changes in our Consolidated EBITDA on our ability to remain in compliance with certain Amended Credit Facility covenants; and
- expectations, plans, beliefs, hopes or intentions regarding the future.

Forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially from those discussed in any such statement. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking statements include:

- The effects of intense competition that exists in the gaming industry.
- The economic downturn and its effect on consumer spending.
- The fact that our expansion, development and renovation projects (including enhancements to improve property performance) are subject to many risks inherent in expansion, development or construction of a new or existing project, including:
 - design, construction, regulatory, environmental and operating problems and lack of demand for our projects;
 - delays and significant cost increases, shortages of materials, shortages of skilled labor or work stoppages;
 - poor performance or nonperformance of any of our partners or other third parties upon whom we are relying in connection with any of our projects;
 - construction scheduling, engineering, environmental, permitting, construction or geological problems, weather interference, floods, fires or other casualty losses;
 - failure by us, our partners, or Borgata to obtain financing on acceptable terms, or at all; and
 - failure to obtain necessary government or other approvals on time, or at all.
- The risk that our ongoing suspension of construction at Echelon may result in adverse effects on our business, results of operations or financial condition or other resulting liabilities.
- The risk that USCG may not continue to allow in-place underwater inspections of our riverboats.
- The risk that any of our projects may not be completed, if at all, on time or within established budgets, or that any project will result in increased earnings to us.
- The risk that significant delays, cost overruns, or failures of any of our projects to achieve market acceptance could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- The risk that our projects may not help us compete with new or increased competition in our markets.
- The risk that new gaming licenses or jurisdictions become available (or offer different gaming regulations or taxes) that results in increased competition to us.
- The risk associated with owning real property, including environmental regulation and uncertainties with respect to environmental expenditures and liabilities;

- The risk associated with challenges to legalized gaming in existing or current markets;

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- The risk that the actual fair value for assets acquired and liabilities assumed from any of our acquisitions differ materially from our preliminary estimates.
- The risk that negative industry or economic trends, including the market price of our common stock trading below its book value, reduced estimates of future cash flows, disruptions to our business, slower growth rates or lack of growth in our business, may result in significant write-downs or impairments in future periods.
- The risks associated with growth and acquisitions, including our ability to identify, acquire, develop or profitably manage additional companies or operations or successfully integrate such companies or operations into our existing operations without substantial costs, delays or other problems.
- The risk that we may not receive gaming or other necessary licenses for new projects or that regulatory authorities may revoke, suspend, condition or limit our gaming or other licenses, impose substantial fines and take other adverse actions against any of our casino operations.
- Our inability to select the new joint venture partner for Borgata and the possibility that a new operating agreement will be entered into with the new venture partner, which could result in changes to Borgata's ongoing operations.
- The risk that we may be unable to finance our expansion, development, investment and renovation projects, including cost overruns on any particular project, as well as other capital expenditures through cash flow, borrowings under our Amended Credit Facility or Borgata's bank credit facility, as amended, and additional financings, which could jeopardize our expansion, development, investment and renovation efforts.
- The risk that we or Borgata may be unable to refinance our respective outstanding indebtedness as it comes due, or that if we or Borgata do refinance, the terms are not favorable to us or them.
- Risks associated with our ability to comply with the Total Leverage, Secured Leverage and Interest Coverage ratios as defined in our Amended Credit Facility, and the risks associated with Borgata's ability to comply with the minimum consolidated EBITDA and minimum liquidity covenants in its bank credit facility, as amended;
- The risk that we ultimately may not be successful in dismissing the action filed against Treasure Chest and may lose our ability to operate that property, which result could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- The effects of the extensive governmental gaming regulation and taxation policies that we are subject to, as well as any changes in laws and regulations, including increased taxes, which could harm our business.
- The effects of extreme weather conditions or natural disasters on our facilities and the geographic areas from which we draw our customers, and our ability to recover insurance proceeds (if any).
- The risks relating to mechanical failure and regulatory compliance at any of our facilities.
- The risk that the instability in the financial condition of our lenders could have a negative impact on our Amended Credit Facility and Borgata's bank credit facility, as amended.
- The effects of events adversely impacting the economy or the regions from which we draw a significant percentage of our customers, including the effects of the current economic recession, war, terrorist or similar activity or disasters in, at, or around our properties.
- The effects of energy price increases on our cost of operations and our revenues.
- Financial community and rating agency perceptions of us, and the effect of economic, credit and capital market conditions on the economy and the gaming and hotel industry.
- The effect of the expansion of legalized gaming in the mid-Atlantic region.
- Borgata's expected liabilities under the multiemployer pensions in which it operates.

Additional factors that could cause actual results to differ are discussed in Part I, Item 1A, *Risk Factors* of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and in other current and periodic reports filed from time to time with the SEC. All forward-

looking statements in this document are made as of the date hereof, based on information available to us as of the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statement.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

The material risks and uncertainties that management believes affect us are described below. This report is qualified in its entirety by these risk factors.

If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. If this were to happen, the value of our securities, including our common stock, senior notes and senior subordinated notes, as well as Borgata's senior secured notes, could decline significantly, and investors could lose all or part of their investment. We encourage investors to also review the risks and uncertainties relating to our business contained in Part I, Item 1, *Business - Important Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements*.

Risks Related to our Business

Our business is particularly sensitive to reductions in discretionary consumer spending as a result of downturns in the economy.

Consumer demand for entertainment and other amenities at casino hotel properties, such as ours, are particularly sensitive to downturns in the economy and the corresponding impact on discretionary spending on leisure activities. Changes in discretionary consumer spending or consumer preferences brought about by factors such as perceived or actual general economic conditions, effects of the current decline in consumer confidence in the economy, including the current housing, employment and credit crisis, the impact of high energy and food costs, the increased cost of travel, the potential for continued bank failures, decreased disposable consumer income and wealth, or fears of war and future acts of terrorism could further reduce customer demand for the amenities that we offer, thus imposing practical limits on pricing and negatively impacting our results of operations and financial condition.

For example, the year ended December 31, 2009 was one of the toughest economic periods in Las Vegas Locals history. The current housing crisis and economic slowdown in the United States has resulted in a significant decline in the amount of tourism and spending in Las Vegas. Similarly, weak economic conditions have also adversely affected tourism and spending in Atlantic City, where Borgata is located. Since our business model relies on consumer expenditures on entertainment, luxury and other discretionary items, continuation or deepening of the economic downturn will further adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Intense competition exists in the gaming industry, and we expect competition to continue to intensify.

The gaming industry is highly competitive for both customers and employees, including those at the management level. We compete with numerous casinos and hotel casinos of varying quality and size in market areas where our properties are located. We also compete with other non-gaming resorts and vacation destinations, and with various other casino and other entertainment businesses, and could compete with any new forms of gaming that may be legalized in the future. The casino entertainment business is characterized by competitors that vary considerably in their size, quality of facilities, number of operations, brand identities, marketing and growth strategies, financial strength and capabilities, level of amenities, management talent and geographic diversity. In most markets, we compete directly with other casino facilities operating in the immediate and surrounding market areas. In some markets, we face competition from nearby markets in addition to direct competition within our market areas.

In recent years, with fewer new markets opening for development, competition in existing markets has intensified. We have invested in expanding existing facilities, developing new facilities, and acquiring established facilities in existing markets. In addition, our competitors have also invested in expanding their existing facilities and developing new facilities. This expansion of existing casino entertainment properties, the increase in the number of properties and the aggressive marketing strategies of many of our competitors have increased competition in many markets in which we compete, and this intense competition can be expected to continue. In addition, competition may intensify if our competitors commit additional resources to aggressive pricing and promotional activities in order to attract customers.

If our competitors operate more successfully than we do, if they attract customers away from us as a result of aggressive pricing and promotion, if they are more successful than us in attracting and retaining employees, if their properties are enhanced or expanded, if they operate in jurisdictions that give them operating advantages due to differences or changes in gaming regulations or taxes, or if additional hotels and casinos are established in and around the locations in which we conduct business, we may lose market share or the ability to attract or retain employees. In particular, the expansion of casino gaming in or near any geographic area from which we attract or expect to attract a significant number of our customers could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Also, our business may be adversely impacted by the additional gaming and room capacity in states which may be competitive in the other markets where we operate or intend to operate. Several states are also considering enabling the development and operation of casinos or casino-like operations in their jurisdictions.

For example, the expansion of casino gaming in or near the mid-Atlantic region from which Borgata attracts and expects to attract most of its customers has had an adverse effect on its business, results of operations and financial condition. In January 2010,

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table game legislation was signed into Pennsylvania law which allows up to 250 table games at each of the twelve largest authorized casinos and up to 50 table games at each of the remaining two smaller authorized casinos. Table games became operational at the existing casinos in the Philadelphia region in mid-July 2010. In addition, other states near New Jersey, including New York and Delaware, either have or are currently contemplating gaming legislation. In January 2010, Delaware legalized table games, which became operational in June 2010 at all three Delaware casinos. Convenience may be a more important factor than amenities for some customers, especially mid-week and repeat customers. These customers may prefer the convenience of a closer drive to a nearby casino rather than dealing with a longer drive to enjoy the amenities that Borgata has to offer. Expansion of gaming facilities in Pennsylvania and other nearby states therefore has resulted in fewer customer visits to Borgata, which has adversely impacted Borgata's business, results of operations and financial condition.

We also compete with legalized gaming from casinos located on Native American tribal lands. Expansion of Native American gaming in areas located near our properties, or in areas in or near those from which we draw our customers, could have an adverse effect on our operating results. For example, increased competition from federally recognized Native American tribes near Blue Chip and Sam's Town Shreveport has had a negative impact on our results. Native American gaming facilities typically have a significant operating advantage over our properties due to lower gaming taxes, allowing those facilities to market more aggressively and to expand or update their facilities at an accelerated rate. Although we have expanded our facility at Blue Chip in an effort to be more competitive in this market, competing Native American properties could continue to have an adverse impact on the operations of both Blue Chip and Sam's Town Shreveport.

The global financial crisis and decline in consumer spending may have an effect on our business and financial condition in ways that we currently cannot accurately predict.

The significant economic distress affecting financial institutions has had, and may continue to have, far-reaching adverse consequences across many industries, including the gaming industry. Volatility in the financial markets and the weakened global economy, together with the recent downgrade of the United States credit rating and ongoing European debt crisis, have contributed to the current uncertain economic climate. The ongoing credit and liquidity crisis has greatly restricted the availability of capital and has caused the cost of capital (if available) to be much higher than it has traditionally been. Therefore, we have no assurance that we will have further access to credit or capital markets at desirable times or at rates that we would consider acceptable, and the lack of such funding could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition, including our ability to refinance our or Borgata's indebtedness, our flexibility to react to changing economic and business conditions and our ability or willingness to fund new development projects.

We are not able to predict the duration or severity of economic downturns or the resulting impact on the solvency or liquidity of our lenders. If a large percentage of our lenders were to file for bankruptcy or otherwise default on their obligations to us, we may not have the liquidity under our Amendment and Restatement Agreement, our First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 24, 2007, as amended by the First Amendment and Consent to First Amended Credit Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2009 (as amended, the "Amended Credit Facility") to fund our current projects. There is no certainty that our lenders will continue to remain solvent or fund their respective obligations under our Amended Credit Facility. If we were otherwise required to renegotiate or replace our Amended Credit Facility, there is no assurance that we would be able to secure terms that are as favorable to us, if at all.

We may incur impairments to goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets, or long-lived assets.

In accordance with the authoritative accounting guidance for goodwill and other intangible assets, we test our goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually or if a triggering event occurs. We perform the annual impairment testing for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets in the second quarter of each fiscal year. The results of our annual scheduled impairment test of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets did not require us to record an impairment charge during the year ended December 31, 2011. However, as discussed below, if our estimates of projected cash flows related to these assets are not achieved, we may be subject to a future impairment charge, which could have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements. In addition to our annual scheduled impairment test, in accordance with the provisions of the authoritative guidance for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets, we test certain long-lived assets for impairment if a triggering event occurs. During the first quarter of 2011, we performed an interim impairment test of the trademark in connection with the valuation of Borgata, due to our consideration of a change in facts and circumstances surrounding an adverse change in the business climate in the Atlantic City region. As a result, we recorded an impairment charge of \$5.0 million to the trademark.

We are entirely dependent upon our properties for future cash flows and our continued success depends on our ability to draw customers to our properties. Significant negative industry or economic trends, reduced estimates of future cash flows, disruptions to our business, slower growth rates or lack of growth in our business have resulted in significant write-downs and impairment charges during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. If one or more of such negative events were to recur, additional impairment charges may be

required in future periods. If we are required to record additional impairment charges, this could have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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In August 2008, due to the difficult environment in the capital markets, as well as weak economic conditions, we announced the delay of our multibillion dollar Echelon development project on the Las Vegas Strip. At that time, we did not anticipate the long-term effects of the current economic downturn, evidenced by lower occupancy rates, declining room rates and reduced consumer spending across the country, but particularly in the Las Vegas geographical area; nor did we predict that the incremental supply becoming available on the Las Vegas Strip would face such depressed demand levels, thereby elongating the time for absorption of this additional supply into the market. As we do not believe that a significant level of economic recovery has occurred along the Las Vegas Strip, or that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us, we do not expect to resume construction of Echelon for three to five years.

The change in circumstances implies that the carrying amounts of the assets related to Echelon may not be recoverable; therefore, we performed an impairment test of these assets during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009. We initially performed this evaluation during the year ended December 31, 2009, when the continued suspension was announced and have reconsidered our assumptions on a regular basis since such date. However, due to the degradation in economic conditions in the intervening period since, we have performed these analyses during the year ended December 31, 2011 to evaluate any further depression in real estate or land values as well as any deterioration in our initial cash flow assumptions. The outcome of this evaluation did not result in an impairment of Echelon's assets, as the estimated weighted net undiscounted cash flows from the project exceed the current carrying value of the assets of approximately \$1.1 billion at both December 31, 2011 and 2010. As we further develop and explore the viability of alternatives for the project, we will continue to monitor these assets for recoverability. If we are subject to a non-cash write-down of these assets, it could have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Due to the circumstances regarding the final development plan of Echelon, we reviewed our former investment in Morgans/LV Investment LLC ("Morgans"), a joint venture with Morgans Hotel Group Co., for impairment during the year ended December 31, 2009. Considering the subsequent mutual termination of this joint venture, certain of our contributions, primarily related to the architectural and design plans, were ultimately not realizable and, as a result, we recorded an other-than-temporary non cash impairment charge of \$13.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2009 related to such costs.

In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2009, in conjunction with an amendment to the Dania Jai-Alai purchase agreement to settle the contingent payment prior to the satisfaction of the legal conditions, we recorded the remaining \$28.4 million of the \$75 million contingent liability as an additional cost of the acquisition (by increasing goodwill). We tested the goodwill for recoverability, which resulted in a noncash impairment charge of \$28.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2009.

Our partner in the Holding Company, the limited liability company that owns and operates Borgata Hotel Casino and Spa in Atlantic City, New Jersey, has divested its 50% interest and we do not have the ability to select the new partner.

We own a 50% controlling interest in the limited liability company that operates Borgata. MGM currently beneficially owns the other 50% interest. As a result of the New Jersey Department of Gaming Enforcement's (the "NJDE") investigation of MGM's relationship with its joint venture partner in Macau, MGM entered into a settlement agreement with the NJDE and the New Jersey Casino Control Commission (the "NJCCC") under which MGM placed its 50% ownership interest in Borgata (the "MGM Interest") into a divestiture trust (the "Divestiture Trust"), which was established for the purpose of selling the MGM Interest to a third party.

We are the managing member of the limited liability company that operates Borgata, and have been, and will continue to be responsible for the day-to-day operations of Borgata, including the operations and improvement of the facility and business. Additionally, we hold a right of first refusal on any sale of the MGM Interest in Borgata. However, we believe we will expend managerial resources to effectuate the eventual sale of the MGM Interest from the Divestiture Trust to a new partner, regardless of whether we exercise our right of first refusal. Other than exercising our right of first refusal, we generally do not have the ability to affect the selection of the potential new partner at Borgata.

While we believe we will retain direct control of the operations of Borgata, based on our current operating agreement, a new partner may want to negotiate greater rights or different terms. If we agree to consider changes to the operating agreement, these negotiations may decrease our ability to directly control the facility and effectively manage our financial risk. Any new partner could have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our economic or business interests or goals. The ongoing operation of the facility could change if we agree to negotiate agreements with a new partner that contain terms that differ from our existing operating agreement.

In addition, Borgata's bank credit facility, as amended, matures in August 2014. At the time of maturity, if Borgata is unable to refinance its bank credit facility on favorable terms, additional credit support and/or capital contributions in the form of equity may be necessary to fund the ongoing operations of Borgata. This additional credit and/or equity may need to be contributed by us or a new partner, if any, or from both. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing in a timely manner, or at all, we may be

unable to meet the operating cash flow needs of Borgata, and our investment would be at risk. Moreover, if any new partner does not have the financial resources to meet its share of the obligations, or subsequently declares bankruptcy, we could be required to fund more than our 50% share.

We face risks associated with growth and acquisitions.

As part of our business strategy, we regularly evaluate opportunities for growth through development of gaming operations in existing or new markets, through acquiring other gaming entertainment facilities or through redeveloping our existing gaming facilities. For example, in October 2011, we consummated the acquisition of the IP. In February 2007, we completed the Barbary Coast exchange transaction. In January 2009, we completed the hotel construction project at Blue Chip. We may also pursue expansion opportunities, including joint ventures, in jurisdictions where casino gaming is not currently permitted in order to be prepared to develop projects upon approval of casino gaming. The expansion of our operations, whether through acquisitions, development or internal growth, could divert management's attention and could also cause us to incur substantial costs, including legal, professional and consulting fees. There can be no assurance that we will be able to identify, acquire, develop or profitably manage additional companies or operations or successfully integrate such companies or operations into our existing operations without substantial costs, delays or other problems. Additionally, there can be no assurance that we will receive gaming or other necessary licenses or approvals for our new projects or that gaming will be approved in jurisdictions where it is not currently approved.

Ballot measures or other voter-approved initiatives to allow gaming in jurisdictions where gaming, or certain types of gaming (such as slots), was not previously permitted could be challenged, and, if such challenges are successful, these ballot measures or initiatives could be invalidated. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that there will not be similar or other challenges to legalized gaming in existing or current markets in which we may operate or have development plans, and successful challenges to legalized gaming could require us to abandon or substantially curtail our operations or development plans in those locations, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In August 2008, due to the difficult environment in the capital markets, as well as weak economic conditions, we announced the delay of our multibillion dollar Echelon development project on the Las Vegas Strip. At that time, we did not anticipate the long-term effects of the current economic downturn, evidenced by lower occupancy rates, declining room rates and reduced consumer spending across the country, but particularly in the Las Vegas geographical area; nor did we predict that the incremental supply becoming available on the Las Vegas Strip would face such depressed demand levels, thereby elongating the time for absorption of this additional supply into the market. As we do not believe that a significant level of economic recovery has occurred along the Las Vegas Strip, or that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us, we do not expect to resume construction of Echelon for three to five years.

We can provide no assurances as to when, or if, construction will resume on Echelon, or if we will be able to obtain alternative sources of financing for the project. We can provide no assurances regarding the timing or effects of our delay of construction at Echelon and when, or if, construction will recommence, or the effect that such delay will have on our business, operations or financial condition. In addition, our agreements or arrangements with third parties could require additional fees or terms in connection with modifying their agreements that may be unfavorable to us, and we can provide no assurances that we will be able to reach agreement on any modified terms.

There can be no assurance that we will not face similar challenges and difficulties with respect to new development projects or expansion efforts that we may undertake, which could result in significant sunk costs that we may not be able to fully recoup or that otherwise have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our expansion and development of Echelon Resorts may face significant risks inherent in construction projects.

We regularly evaluate expansion, development, investment and renovation opportunities. On January 4, 2006, we announced our planned Las Vegas Strip development, Echelon, which represents the largest and most expensive development project we have undertaken to date.

This project and any other development projects we may undertake will be subject to the many risks inherent in the expansion or renovation of an existing enterprise or construction of a new enterprise, including unanticipated design, construction, regulatory, environmental and operating problems and lack of demand for our projects. Our current and future projects could also experience:

- delays and significant cost increases;
- shortages of materials;
- shortages of skilled labor or work stoppages;
- poor performance or nonperformance by any of our joint venture partners or other third parties on whom we place reliance;
- unforeseen construction scheduling, engineering, environmental, permitting, construction or geological problems;

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- and
- weather interference, floods, fires or other casualty losses.

The completion dates of any of our projects could differ significantly from expectations for construction-related or other reasons.

In addition, actual costs and construction periods for any of our projects can differ significantly from initial expectations. Our initial project costs and construction periods are based upon budgets, conceptual design documents and construction schedule estimates prepared at inception of the project in consultation with architects and contractors. Many of these costs can increase over time as the project is built to completion. We have incurred significant incremental costs in connection with delaying construction of Echelon and anticipate that additional cost increases could continue to occur if and when we recommence development of Echelon.

Additional costs upon restarting construction of Echelon could include, without limitation, costs associated with remobilization, changes in design, increases in material, labor, or insurance costs, construction code changes during the delay period, corrosive damage risk, damage to uncompleted structures, etc. The cost of any project may vary significantly from initial budget expectations and we may have a limited amount of capital resources to fund cost overruns. If we cannot finance cost overruns on a timely basis, the completion of one or more projects may be delayed until adequate funding is available. We can provide no assurance that any project will be completed on time, if at all, or within established budgets, or that any project will result in increased earnings to us. Significant delays, cost overruns, or failures of our projects to achieve market acceptance could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our expansion, development, investment and renovation projects may face significant risks inherent in construction projects or implementing a new marketing strategy, including receipt of necessary government approvals.

Certain permits, licenses and approvals necessary for some of our current or anticipated projects have not yet been obtained. The scope of the approvals required for expansion, development, investment or renovation projects can be extensive and may include gaming approvals, state and local land-use permits and building and zoning permits. Unexpected changes or concessions required by local, state or federal regulatory authorities could involve significant additional costs and delay the scheduled openings of the facilities. We may not obtain the necessary permits, licenses and approvals within the anticipated time frames, or at all.

In addition, although we design our projects to minimize disruption of our existing business operations, expansion and renovation projects require, from time to time, all or portions of affected existing operations to be closed or disrupted. For example, to make way for the development of Echelon, we closed Stardust in November 2006 and demolished the property in March 2007. Any significant disruption in operations of a property could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

LVE is a joint venture between Marina Energy LLC and DCO ECH Energy, LLC. Through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Echelon Resorts, we have entered into an ESA with LVE, to design, build, own (other than the underlying real property which is leased from Echelon Resorts) and operate a central energy center and related distribution system for our planned Echelon resort development. Pursuant to the ESA, LVE will provide chilled and hot water, electricity and emergency electricity generation to Echelon and potentially other joint venture entities associated with the Echelon development project or other third parties. However, since we are obligated to purchase substantially all of the output of the central energy center, we are the primary beneficiary under the terms of the ESA.

LVE has suspended construction of the central energy center while the Echelon project is delayed. On April 3, 2009, LVE notified us that, in its view, Echelon Resorts would be in breach of the ESA unless it recommenced and proceeded with construction of the Echelon development project by May 6, 2009. We believe that LVE's position is without merit; however, in the event of litigation, we cannot state with certainty the eventual outcome nor estimate the possible loss or range of loss, if any, associated with this matter. On March 7, 2011, Echelon Resorts and LVE entered into both a purchase option agreement (the "Purchase Option Agreement") and a periodic fee agreement (the "Periodic Fee Agreement"). Under the Periodic Fee Agreement, Echelon Resorts and LVE have mutually agreed that neither LVE nor Echelon Resorts would give notice of, file or otherwise initiate any claim or cause of action, in or before any court, administrative agency, arbitrator, mediator or other tribunal, that arises under the ESA, subject to certain exceptions, and that any statute of limitations or limitation periods for defenses, claims, causes of actions and counterclaims shall be tolled while the Periodic Fee Agreement is in effect. The prohibition on the initiation of litigation and the tolling of the statute of limitations provided for in the Periodic Fee Agreement should be applicable to any litigation with respect to LVE's April 3, 2009 claim of an alleged breach of the ESA. Under the Periodic Fee Agreement, Echelon Resorts has agreed to pay LVE, beginning March 4, 2011, the Periodic Fee and an operation and maintenance fee until either (i) Echelon Resorts notifies LVE that it has resumed construction of a portion of the Echelon development project that it will own in fee simple and Echelon Resorts and LVE have mutually agreed to changes to the dates in their respective construction milestones under the ESA: or (ii)

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Echelon Resorts exercises its option to purchase LVE's assets pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Option Agreement. The amount of the Periodic Fee is fixed at \$11.9 million annually through November 2013. Thereafter, the amount of the Periodic Fee is estimated to be approximately \$10.8 million annually. The operation and maintenance fee cannot exceed \$0.6 million per annum without Echelon Resorts' prior approval. We have posted a letter of credit in the amount of \$6 million to secure Echelon Resorts' obligation to pay the Periodic Fee and the operation and maintenance fee.

Under the Purchase Option Agreement, Echelon Resorts has the right, at its sole discretion, upon written notice to LVE, to purchase the assets of LVE including the central energy center and related distribution system for a price of \$195.1 million, subject to certain possible adjustments. The ESA will be terminated concurrent with the purchase of LVE's assets.

If we are unable to finance our expansion, development, investment and renovation projects, as well as other capital expenditures, through cash flow from operations, borrowings under our Amended Credit Facility and additional financings, our expansion, development, investment and renovation efforts will be jeopardized.

We intend to finance our current and future expansion, development, investment and renovation projects, as well as our other capital expenditures, primarily with cash flow from operations, borrowings under our Amended Credit Facility, and equity or debt financings. If we are unable to finance our current or future expansion, development, investment and renovation projects, or our other capital expenditures, we will have to adopt one or more alternatives, such as reducing, delaying or abandoning planned expansion, development, investment and renovation projects as well as other capital expenditures, selling assets, restructuring debt, forgoing any future distribution of dividends, obtaining additional equity financing or joint venture partners, or modifying our Amended Credit Facility. These sources of funds may not be sufficient to finance our expansion, development, investment and renovation projects, and other financing may not be available on acceptable terms, in a timely manner, or at all. In addition, our existing indebtedness contains certain restrictions on our ability to incur additional indebtedness.

In the past few years there have been significant disruptions in the global capital markets that have adversely impacted the ability of borrowers to access capital. We anticipate that these disruptions may continue for the foreseeable future. We anticipate that funding for any of our expansion projects would come from cash flows from operations and availability under our Amended Credit Facility (to the extent that availability exists under our Amended Credit Facility, as applicable, after we meet our working capital needs).

If availability under our Amended Credit Facility does not exist or we are otherwise unable to make sufficient borrowings thereunder, any additional financing that is needed may not be available to us or, if available, may not be on terms favorable to us. As a result, if we are unable to obtain adequate project financing in a timely manner, or at all, we may be forced to sell assets in order to raise capital for projects, limit the scope of, or defer such projects, or cancel the projects altogether. In the event that capital markets do not improve and we are unable to access capital with more favorable terms, additional equity and/or credit support may be necessary to obtain construction financing for the remaining cost of the project.

Risks Related to the Regulation of our Industry

We are subject to extensive governmental regulation, as well as federal, state and local laws affecting business in general, which may harm our business.

We are subject to a variety of regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Regulatory authorities at the federal, state and local levels have broad powers with respect to the licensing of casino operations and may revoke, suspend, condition or limit our gaming or other licenses, impose substantial fines and take other actions, any one of which could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. A more detailed description of the governmental gaming regulations to which we are subject is included in Exhibit 99.4 to our Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed with the SEC on September 2, 2011, which is incorporated herein by reference. If additional gaming regulations are adopted in a jurisdiction in which we operate, such regulations could impose restrictions or costs that could have a significant adverse effect on us. From time to time, various proposals are introduced in the legislatures of some of the jurisdictions in which we have existing or planned operations that, if enacted, could adversely affect the tax, regulatory, operational or other aspects of the gaming industry and our company.

Regulation of smoking

Each of New Jersey and Illinois has adopted laws that significantly restrict, or otherwise ban, smoking at our properties in those jurisdictions. The New Jersey and Illinois laws that restrict smoking at casinos, and similar legislation in other jurisdictions in which we operate, could materially impact the results of operations of our properties in those jurisdictions.

Additionally, on April 15, 2007, an ordinance in Atlantic City became effective which extended smoking restrictions under the New Jersey Smoke-Free Air Act. This ordinance mandated that casinos restrict smoking to designated areas of up to 25% of the casino floor. During April 2008, Atlantic City's City Council unanimously approved an amendment to the ordinance, banning smoking entirely on all

casino gaming floors and casino simulcasting areas, but allowing smoking in separately exhausted, non-gaming, smoking lounges. The amendment to the ordinance became effective on October 15, 2008, however, on October 27, 2008,

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Atlantic City's City Council voted to postpone the full smoking ban for at least one year due to, among other things, the weakened economy and increased competition in adjoining states. The postponement of the full smoking ban became effective on November 16, 2008. In December 2009, Atlantic City's City Council announced that it would not consider a full smoking ban in casinos pending further review.

Regulation of directors, officers, key employees and partners

Our directors, officers, key employees and joint venture partners must meet approval standards of certain state regulatory authorities. If state regulatory authorities were to find a person occupying any such position or a joint venture partner unsuitable, we would be required to sever our relationship with that person or the joint venture partner may be required to dispose of their interest. State regulatory agencies may conduct investigations into the conduct or associations of our directors, officers, key employees or joint venture partners to ensure compliance with applicable standards.

Certain public and private issuances of securities and other transactions that we are party to also require the approval of some state regulatory authorities.

Regulations affecting businesses in general

In addition to gaming regulations, we are also subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations affecting businesses in general. These laws and regulations include, but are not limited to, restrictions and conditions concerning alcoholic beverages, environmental matters, smoking, employees, currency transactions, taxation, zoning and building codes, and marketing and advertising. Such laws and regulations could change or could be interpreted differently in the future, or new laws and regulations could be enacted. For example, Nevada recently enacted legislation that eliminated, in most instances, and, for certain pre-existing development projects such as Echelon, reduced, property tax breaks and retroactively eliminated certain sales tax exemptions offered as incentives to companies developing projects that meet certain environmental "green" standards. As a result, we, along with other companies developing projects that meet such standards, may not realize the full tax benefits that were originally anticipated.

We are subject to extensive taxation policies, which may harm our business.

The federal government has, from time to time, considered a federal tax on casino revenues and may consider such a tax in the future. In addition, gaming companies are currently subject to significant state and local taxes and fees, in addition to normal federal and state corporate income taxes, and such taxes and fees are subject to increase at any time. For example, in June 2006, the Illinois legislature passed certain amendments to the Riverboat Gambling Act, which affected the tax rate at Par-A-Dice. The legislation, which imposes an incremental 5% tax on adjusted gross gaming revenues, was retroactive to July 1, 2005. As a result of this legislation, we were required to pay additional taxes, resulting in a \$6.7 million tax assessment in June 2006.

Nevada Use Tax Refund Claims

On March 27, 2008, the Nevada Supreme Court issued a decision in Sparks Nugget, Inc. vs. The State of Nevada Department of Taxation (the "Department"), holding that food purchased for subsequent use in the provision of complimentary and/or employee meals was exempt from use tax. As a result of this decision, refund claims were filed for use tax paid, over the period November 2000 through May 2008, on food purchased for subsequent use in complimentary and employee meals at our Nevada casino properties. We estimate the refund to be in the range of \$17.9 million to \$20.3 million, including interest. In 2009, the Department audited and denied our refund claim while simultaneously issuing a \$12.3 million sales tax deficiency assessment, plus interest of \$7.5 million. We appealed both the denial of the refund claim as well as the deficiency assessment in a hearing before the Nevada Administrative Law Judge ("Judge") in September 2010. In April 2011, the judge issued a split decision, granting a refund on employee meals and applying a sales tax measure on complimentary meals; however, the ruling barred retroactive application of the sales tax measure to all years in the refund claim period, effectively overturning the Department's 2009 deficiency assessment. Both we and the Department appealed the decision to the Nevada State Tax Commission (the "Commission"). On August 8, 2011, the Commission remanded the case back for a second administrative hearing, which was held on September 26, 2011, to allow for the introduction of additional supporting documentation. The Judge issued a decision on November 8, 2011, reversing her position on the employee meal refund claim while also affirming the denial of the complimentary meal refund, as well as the denial of a retroactive application of the sales tax measure to both employee and complimentary meals. The Judge's decision was affirmed in a Commission hearing on January 23, 2012. On February 15, 2012 we filed a petition for judicial review in Clark County District Court. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the ultimate resolution of our appeal to District Court, as well as subsequent appeals to higher levels of the state judicial system, we will not record any gain until both we and the Department have exhausted all appeal options and a final, non-appealable decision has been rendered. For periods subsequent to May 2008, we have not collected, remitted or accrued a liability for sales tax on complimentary and employee meals at our Nevada casino properties, as we do not believe it is probable, based on both procedural issues and the technical merits of the Department's arguments, that we will owe this tax.

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Blue Chip has previously received a valuation notice from the county assessor indicating an unanticipated increase of nearly 400% to its assessed property value as of January 1, 2006. In December 2007, we received the property tax bill related to our 2006 tax assessment in the amount \$6.2 million, which we appealed; and, in February 2009, we received a notice of revaluation, which reduced the initial tax assessment by approximately \$2.2 million. Since then, we have made the minimum required payment against the provisional bills related to the years from 2007 through 2011, all of which were based on the 2006 valuation notice. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we reached settlements with the county assessor, reducing the annual valuation for years 2006 through 2009. Based on these settlements, we revised our cumulative property tax accrual to reflect the retrospective effect of the revised valuations. The impact of these revisions to the valuations resulted in a reduction of our property tax accrual of approximately \$9.7 million, which was cumulatively reversed through property tax expense during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Although we have not received valuation notices for years 2010 and 2011, or final tax rates for the years 2007 through 2011, we believe the assessments for the period from January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2011 could result in a total property tax obligation ranging between \$10.6 million and \$15.1 million. We have accrued, net of the payment of the minimum requirements discussed above, approximately \$15.1 million for this property tax liability as of December 31, 2011, based on what we believe to be the most likely outcome within our range, once all valuations have been received and all tax rates have been finalized; however, we can provide no assurances that the estimated amount accrued will approximate the actual amount billed. The final tax assessment notices for the period January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2011, which have not been received as of December 31, 2011, could result in further adjustment to our estimated property tax liability at Blue Chip.

New Jersey Income Taxes

Atlantic City casinos, including Borgata, currently pay a 9.25% effective tax rate on gross gaming revenues. We also pay property taxes, sales and use taxes, payroll taxes, franchise taxes, room taxes, parking fees, various license fees, investigative fees and our proportionate share of regulatory costs. Our profitability depends on generating enough revenues to pay gaming taxes and other largely variable expenses, such as payroll and marketing, as well as largely fixed expenses, such as property taxes and interest expense. Borgata is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes and therefore federal income taxes are the responsibility of its members. Casino partnerships in New Jersey, however, are subject to state income taxes under the Casino Control Act. Therefore, Borgata is required to record New Jersey state income taxes. We cannot assure you that the State of New Jersey will not enact legislation that increases gaming tax rates.

Increase in Taxation

If there is any material increase in state and local taxes and fees, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We own real property and are subject to extensive environmental regulation, which creates uncertainty regarding future environmental expenditures and liabilities.

We may incur costs to comply with environmental requirements, such as those relating to discharges into the air, water and land, the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous waste and the cleanup of our property affected by hazardous substances. Under these and other environmental requirements we may be required to investigate and clean up hazardous or toxic substances or chemical releases at our property. As an owner or operator, we could also be held responsible to a governmental entity or third parties for property damage, personal injury and investigation and cleanup costs incurred by them in connection with any contamination. These laws typically impose cleanup responsibility and liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of or caused the presence of the contaminants. The liability under those laws has been interpreted to be joint and several unless the harm is divisible and there is a reasonable basis for allocation of the responsibility. The costs of investigation, remediation or removal of those substances may be substantial, and the presence of those substances, or the failure to remediate a property properly, may impair our ability to use our property.

Borgata is a participant in a multiemployer pension plan, and the plan has been certified in critical status by the fund's actuary.

In connection with Borgata's collective bargaining agreement with the culinary and hotel workers union, Local 54/UNITE HERE, it participates in the UNITE HERE National Retirement Fund pension plan (the "Fund"). On March 31, 2010, as a result of the extraordinary decline in the financial markets and downturn in the economy, the Fund was certified in critical status by the Fund's actuary under the federal multiemployer plan funding laws pursuant to the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (the "PPA"). In connection with the certification, the Fund's board of trustees has adopted a rehabilitation plan effective on April 1, 2010 (the "Rehabilitation Plan") with the goal of enabling the Fund to emerge from critical status by January 1, 2023. The Rehabilitation Plan provides for certain increases in employer contributions and, in some cases, a reduction in participant benefits. On May 28, 2010, Borgata agreed upon a schedule with Local 54/UNITE HERE pursuant to which it began making increased monthly contributions to the Fund on October 1, 2011.

Borgata's current monthly pension contributions to the Fund range from \$0.4 million to \$0.5 million, and its unfunded vested liability to the Fund is \$47.1 million for the plan year beginning on January 1, 2011. A renewed economic decline could have a

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significant adverse effect on the financial condition of the Fund, which may require Borgata to make contributions in addition to those already contemplated. Any such increases in required contributions could adversely affect Borgata's results of operations.

Additionally, in connection with Borgata's collective bargaining agreements with the Local 68 Engineers Union Pension Plan and the NJ Carpenters Pension Fund, it participates in other multiemployer pension plans that have been certified in critical status under the federal multiemployer plan funding laws pursuant to the PPA. The boards of trustees of these plans have adopted rehabilitation plans and Borgata is currently in discussions with the boards regarding its level of participation in the rehabilitation plans. The impact of the rehabilitation plans is not expected to have a material adverse effect on Borgata's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Borgata's current monthly pension contributions to the funds associated with these plans is approximately less than \$0.1 million per month in the aggregate. Borgata's aggregate unfunded vested liability to these funds is approximately \$4.3 million.

Under applicable federal law, any employer contributing to a multiemployer pension plan that completely ceases participating in the plan while it is underfunded is subject to payment of such employer's assessed share of the aggregate unfunded vested benefits of the plan. In certain circumstances, an employer can also be assessed withdrawal liability for a partial withdrawal from a multiemployer pension plan. Based on an estimate provided by the Fund in April 2010, Borgata has estimated that its pre-tax withdrawal, assuming a hypothetical immediate and complete withdrawal from the Fund, could be in excess of \$47 million. In addition, Borgata estimates the pre-tax withdrawal liability for the other funds to which it contributes to be approximately \$4.0 million. However, the exact amount of potential exposure could be higher or lower than the estimate, depending on, among other things, the nature and timing of any triggering events and the funded status of the Fund, or other funds to which it contributes, at that time.

Risks Related to our Properties

We own facilities that are located in areas that experience extreme weather conditions.

Extreme weather conditions may interrupt our operations, damage our properties and reduce the number of customers who visit our facilities in the affected areas.

For example, due to flooding of the Mississippi River, the Mississippi Gaming Commission ordered the nine casinos located in Tunica, Mississippi to close indefinitely to ensure the safety of visitors and employees. Accordingly, effective May 1, 2011, we closed Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall in Tunica. We were able to reopen on May 28, 2011; however, Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall suffered minor damage, and we are still negotiating a settlement with our insurer.

In addition, certain of our properties have been forced to close due to hurricanes. In August 2008, Treasure Chest was closed for eight days over Labor Day weekend due to Hurricane Gustav. In September 2008, Treasure Chest was closed for two days as a result of Hurricane Ike and in 2005 the property was closed for 44 days as a result of Hurricane Katrina. Delta Downs was closed for six days in August 2008 due to Hurricane Gustav and seven days in September 2008 due to Hurricane Ike. In 2005, Delta Downs suffered significant property damage as a result of Hurricane Rita and closed for 42 days. In September 2011, Borgata was closed for 3 days due to Hurricane Irene.

Moreover, Blue Chip, Par-A-Dice, Sam's Town Tunica, Sam's Town Shreveport, Treasure Chest and Borgata are each located in an area that has been identified by the director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") as a special flood hazard area, which, according to the FEMA statistics, has a 1% chance of a flood equal to or exceeding the base flood elevation (a 100-year flood) in any given year.

In addition to the risk of flooding and hurricanes, snowstorms and other adverse weather conditions may interrupt our operations, damage our properties and reduce the number of customers who visit our facilities in the affected area. For example, during January and February 2011, much of the country was impacted by some of the worst winter weather in decades, particularly in the Midwest. Although our properties at Blue Chip and Par-A-Dice were not closed as a result, these storms made it very difficult for our customers to visit, and we believe such winter weather had a material and adverse impact on the results of our operations during such time. Additionally, February 2010 was the snowiest month ever recorded in Atlantic City, which generally kept would-be gamblers from traveling to Borgata, contributing to a drop in Borgata's monthly revenues from January to February. The 2010 winter season was the worst on record, and travel throughout the entire Northeast was extremely difficult. The residual impact from these record winter storms resulted in day trip visitations to Atlantic City that were reduced or delayed as regional school calendars were extended in order to make up for prior school closures. Additionally, extreme heat and low precipitation levels in the second quarter of 2010, particularly in the month of June, had an adverse impact on visitation and spending at Borgata's property. If there is a prolonged disruption at Borgata or any of our other properties due to natural disasters, terrorist attacks or other catastrophic events, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

While we maintain insurance coverage that may cover certain of the costs and loss of revenue that we incur as a result of some

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extreme weather conditions, our coverage is subject to deductibles and limits on maximum benefits. There can be no assurance that we will be able to fully collect, if at all, on any claims resulting from extreme weather conditions. If any of our properties are damaged or if their operations are disrupted as a result of extreme weather in the future, or if extreme weather adversely impacts general economic or other conditions in the areas in which our properties are located or from which they draw their patrons, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

If we are not ultimately successful in dismissing the action filed against Treasure Chest Casino, we may potentially lose our ability to operate the Treasure Chest Casino property and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Alvin C. Copeland, the sole shareholder (deceased) of an unsuccessful applicant for a riverboat license at the location of our Treasure Chest Casino ("Treasure Chest"), has made several attempts to have the Treasure Chest license revoked and awarded to his company. In 1999 and 2000, Copeland unsuccessfully opposed the renewal of the Treasure Chest license and has brought two separate legal actions against Treasure Chest. In November 1993, Copeland objected to the relocation of Treasure Chest from the Mississippi River to its current site on Lake Pontchartrain. The predecessor to the Louisiana Gaming Control Board allowed the relocation over Copeland's objection. Copeland then filed an appeal of the agency's decision with the Nineteenth Judicial District Court. Through a number of amendments to the appeal, Copeland unsuccessfully attempted to transform the appeal into a direct action suit and sought the revocation of the Treasure Chest license. Treasure Chest intervened in the matter in order to protect its interests. The appeal/suit, as it related to Treasure Chest, was dismissed by the District Court and that dismissal was upheld on appeal by the First Circuit Court of Appeal. Additionally, in 1999, Copeland filed a direct action against Treasure Chest and certain other parties seeking the revocation of Treasure Chest's license, an award of the license to him, and monetary damages. The suit was dismissed by the trial court, citing that Copeland failed to state a claim on which relief could be granted. The dismissal was appealed by Copeland to the Louisiana First Circuit Court of Appeal. On June 21, 2002, the First Circuit Court of Appeal reversed the trial court's decision and remanded the matter to the trial court. On January 14, 2003, we filed a motion to dismiss the matter and that motion was partially denied. The Court of Appeal refused to reverse the denial of the motion to dismiss. In May 2004, we filed additional motions to dismiss on other grounds. There was no activity regarding this matter during 2005 and 2006, and the case was set to be dismissed by the court for failure to prosecute by the plaintiffs in mid-May 2007; however on May 1, 2007, the plaintiff filed a motion to set a hearing date related to the motions to dismiss. The hearing was scheduled for September 10, 2007, at which time all parties agreed to postpone the hearing indefinitely. The hearing has not yet been rescheduled. Mr. Copeland has since passed away and his son, the executor of his estate, has petitioned the court to be substituted as plaintiff in the case. On June 9, 2009, the plaintiff filed to have the exceptions set for hearing. The parties decided to submit the exceptions to the court on the previously filed briefs. The court issued a ruling denying the exceptions on August 9, 2010. Copeland's counsel indicated a desire to move forward with the litigation and requested that the parties respond to outstanding discovery. Subsequently, on August 11, 2010, Robert J. Guidry, the co-defendant, filed a third party demand against the U.S. Attorney's Office seeking enforcement of Guidry's plea agreement which would limit Guidry's exposure in the case. On September 9, 2010, the U.S. Attorney's Office removed the suit to the U.S. District Court, Middle District of Louisiana. Pending before the District Court are a motion to dismiss for failing to state a cause of action filed by Guidry, asserting the same arguments he tried in state court, which the Company joined, and a motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction filed by the U.S. Attorney, which may result in the case being remanded to state court. The U.S. District Court heard the motions on March 16, 2011. A ruling has not yet been issued. On April 1, 2011, the U.S. Attorney's Office moved for summary judgment, maintaining its jurisdictional argument as well as seeking substantive relief. On September 2, 2011, the judge issued an Order stating that the case should be remanded to state district court but allowed for additional filings by September 13, 2011. A Remand Order was issued on September 15, 2011, sending the case back to the 19th Judicial District Court, East Baton Rouge Parish, State of Louisiana. Guidry filed a motion for partial summary judgment on November 14, 2011 to limit the damages in the case. Treasure Chest also filed a motion for protective order on November 18, 2011. The hearing on the pending motions is scheduled for March 26, 2012. We currently are vigorously defending the lawsuit. If this matter ultimately results in the Treasure Chest license being revoked, it could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our insurance coverage may not be adequate to cover all possible losses that our properties could suffer. In addition, our insurance costs may increase and we may not be able to obtain similar insurance coverage in the future.

Although we have "all risk" property insurance coverage for our operating properties, which covers damage caused by a casualty loss (such as fire, natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism), each policy has certain exclusions. In addition, our property insurance coverage is in an amount that may be significantly less than the expected replacement cost of rebuilding the facilities if there was a total loss. Our level of insurance coverage also may not be adequate to cover all losses in the event of a major casualty. In addition, certain casualty events, such as labor strikes, nuclear events, acts of war, loss of income due to cancellation of room reservations or conventions due to fear of terrorism, deterioration or corrosion, insect or animal damage and pollution, may not be covered at all under our policies. Therefore, certain acts could expose us to substantial uninsured losses.

We also have “builder's risk” insurance coverage for our development and expansion projects, including Echelon. Builder's risk insurance provides coverage for projects during their construction for damage caused by a casualty loss. In general, our builder's

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risk coverage is subject to the same exclusions, risks and deficiencies as those described above for our all-risk property coverage. Our level of builder's risk insurance coverage may not be adequate to cover all losses in the event of a major casualty.

Blue Chip, Par-A-Dice, Sam's Town Tunica, Sam's Town Shreveport, Treasure Chest and Borgata are each located in an area that has been identified by the director of the FEMA as a special flood hazard area. According to the FEMA statistics, a special flood hazard area has a 1% chance of a flood equal to or exceeding the base flood elevation (a 100-year flood) in any given year. Over a 30-year period, the risk of a 100-year flood in a special flood hazard area is 26%. Our level of flood insurance coverage may not be adequate to cover all losses in the event of a major flood.

Due to flooding of the Mississippi River, Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall was closed from May 1, 2011 until May 28, 2011. Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall was damaged, and while we carry business interruption insurance and general liability insurance, we have not settled on our claims, and this insurance may not be adequate to cover all losses in any such event.

We renew our insurance policies (other than our builder's risk insurance) on an annual basis. The cost of coverage may become so high that we may need to further reduce our policy limits or agree to certain exclusions from our coverage.

Our debt instruments and other material agreements require us to meet certain standards related to insurance coverage. Failure to satisfy these requirements could result in an event of default under these debt instruments or material agreements.

We draw a significant percentage of our customers from certain geographic regions. Events adversely impacting the economy or these regions, including public health outbreaks and man-made or natural disasters, may adversely impact our business.

The California, Fremont and Main Street Station draw a substantial portion of their customers from the Hawaiian market. For the year ended December 31, 2011, patrons from Hawaii comprised 68% of the room nights sold at the California, 53% at Fremont and 55% at Main Street Station. Decreases in discretionary consumer spending, as well as an increase in fuel costs or transportation prices, a decrease in airplane seat availability, or a deterioration of relations with tour and travel agents, particularly as they affect travel between the Hawaiian market and our facilities, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our Las Vegas properties also draw a substantial number of customers from certain other specific geographic areas, including the Southern California, Arizona and Las Vegas local markets. Native American casinos in California and other parts of the United States have diverted some potential visitors away from Nevada, which has had and could continue to have a negative effect on Nevada gaming markets. In addition, due to our significant concentration of properties in Nevada, any man-made or natural disasters in or around Nevada, or the areas from which we draw customers to our Las Vegas properties, could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Each of our properties located outside of Nevada depends primarily on visitors from their respective surrounding regions and are subject to comparable risk.

Additionally, the expansion of casino gaming in or near the mid-Atlantic region from which Borgata attracts and expects to attract most of its customers could have a significant adverse effect on its business, results of operations and financial condition. In 2010, Pennsylvania passed legislation allowing table games at certain casinos in the state, and other states near New Jersey, including New York, Delaware, Connecticut, and Maryland have or are currently contemplating gaming legislation. The expansion of gaming facilities in nearby states will further increase competition and may adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Borgata also competes with Native American tribes in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic region. Expansion of Native American gaming could have an adverse effect on Borgata's business, results of operations and financial condition, as Native American gaming facilities typically have a significant operating advantage over Borgata due to lower gaming taxes, allowing those facilities to market more aggressively and to expand or update their facilities at an accelerated rate.

The strength and profitability of our business depends on consumer demand for hotel casino resorts in general and for the type of amenities our properties offer. Changes in consumer preferences or discretionary consumer spending could harm our business. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, other terrorist activities in the United States and elsewhere, military conflicts in Iraq, Afghanistan and in the Middle East, outbreaks of infectious disease and pandemics, adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, among other things, have had negative impacts on travel and leisure expenditures. In addition, other factors affecting travel and discretionary consumer spending, including general economic conditions, disposable consumer income, fears of further economic decline and reduced consumer confidence in the economy, may negatively impact our business. We cannot predict the extent to which similar events and conditions may continue to affect us in the future. An extended period of reduced discretionary spending and/or disruptions or declines in tourism could significantly harm our operations.

Furthermore, our facilities are subject to the risk that operations could be halted for a temporary or extended period of time, as a

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result of casualty, flooding, forces of nature, adverse weather conditions, mechanical failure, or extended or extraordinary maintenance, among other causes. If there is a prolonged disruption at any of our properties due to natural disasters, terrorist attacks or other catastrophic events, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

The outbreak of public health threats at any of our properties or in the areas in which they are located, or the perception that such threats exist, including pandemic health threats, such as the avian influenza virus, SARS, or the H1N1 flu, among others, could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Likewise, adverse economic conditions that affect the national or regional economies in which we operate, whether resulting from war, terrorist activities or other geopolitical conflict, weather, general or localized economic downturns or related events or other factors, could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, to the extent that the airline industry is negatively impacted due to the effects of the economic recession and continued economic downturn, outbreak of war, public health threats, terrorist or similar activity, increased security restrictions or the public's general reluctance to travel by air, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Energy price increases may adversely affect our cost of operations and our revenues.

Our casino properties use significant amounts of electricity, natural gas and other forms of energy. In addition, our Hawaiian air charter operation uses a significant amount of jet fuel. While no shortages of energy or fuel have been experienced to date, substantial increases in energy and fuel prices, including jet fuel prices, in the United States have, and may continue to, negatively affect our results of operations. The extent of the impact is subject to the magnitude and duration of the energy and fuel price increases, of which the impact could be material. In addition, energy and gasoline price increases could result in a decline of disposable income of potential customers, an increase in the cost of travel and a corresponding decrease in visitation and spending at our properties, which could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Borgata has an executory contract with a wholly-owned subsidiary of a local utility company with terms that extend to June 2028, 20 years from the opening of The Water Club. The utility company provides Borgata with electricity and thermal energy (hot water and chilled water). Obligations under the thermal energy executory contract contain both fixed fees and variable fees based upon usage rates. The fixed fee components under the thermal energy executory contract were estimated at approximately \$11.4 million per annum at December 31, 2011. Borgata is also obligated to purchase a certain portion of its electricity demand at essentially a fixed rate which is estimated at approximately \$1.7 million per annum. Electricity demand in excess of the commitment is subject to market rates based on Borgata's tariff class.

Our facilities, including our riverboats and dockside facilities, are subject to risks relating to mechanical failure and regulatory compliance.

Generally, all of our facilities are subject to the risk that operations could be halted for a temporary or extended period of time, as the result of casualty, forces of nature, mechanical failure, or extended or extraordinary maintenance, among other causes. In addition, our gaming operations, including those conducted on riverboats or at dockside facilities could be damaged or halted due to extreme weather conditions.

We currently conduct our Treasure Chest, Par-A-Dice, Blue Chip and Sam's Town Shreveport gaming operations on riverboats. Each of our riverboats must comply with United States Coast Guard ("USCG") requirements as to boat design, on-board facilities, equipment, personnel and safety. Each riverboat must hold a Certificate of Inspection for stabilization and flotation, and may also be subject to local zoning codes. The USCG requirements establish design standards, set limits on the operation of the vessels and require individual licensing of all personnel involved with the operation of the vessels. Loss of a vessel's Certificate of Inspection would preclude its use as a casino.

USCG regulations require a hull inspection for all riverboats at five-year intervals. Under certain circumstances, alternative hull inspections may be approved. The USCG may require that such hull inspections be conducted at a dry-docking facility, and if so required, the cost of travel to and from such docking facility, as well as the time required for inspections of the affected riverboats, could be significant. To date, the USCG has allowed in-place underwater inspections of our riverboats twice every five years on alternate two and three year schedules. The USCG may not continue to allow these types of inspections in the future. The loss of a dockside casino or riverboat casino from service for any period of time could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Indiana and Louisiana have adopted alternate inspection standards for riverboats in those states. The standards require inspection by the American Bureau Shipping Consulting ("ABSC"). ABSC inspection for our riverboats at Blue Chip, Treasure Chest and Sam's Town Shreveport commenced during 2010. The Par-A-Dice riverboat will remain inspected by the USCG for the foreseeable future. ABSC

imposes essentially the same design, personnel, safety, and hull inspection standards as the USCG. Therefore, the risks to our business associated with USCG inspection should not change by reason of inspection by ABSC. Failure of a vessel

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to meet the applicable USCG or ABSC standards would preclude its use as a casino.

USCG regulations also require us to prepare and follow certain security programs. In 2004, we implemented the American Gaming Association's Alternative Security Program at our riverboat casinos and dockside facilities. The American Gaming Association's Alternative Security Program is specifically designed to address maritime security requirements at riverboat casinos and their respective dockside facilities. Only portions of those regulations will apply to our riverboats inspected by ABSC. Changes to these regulations could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Some of our hotels and casinos are located on leased property. If we default on one or more leases, the applicable lessors could terminate the affected leases and we could lose possession of the affected hotel and/or casino.

We lease certain parcels of land on which The Orleans, Suncoast, Treasure Chest, Sam's Town Shreveport, IP and Borgata's hotel and gaming facility are located. In addition, we lease other parcels of land on which portions of the California and the Fremont are located. As a ground lessee, we have the right to use the leased land; however, we do not retain fee ownership in the underlying land. Accordingly, with respect to the leased land, we will have no interest in the land or improvements thereon at the expiration of the ground leases. Moreover, since we do not completely control the land underlying the property, a landowner could take certain actions to disrupt our rights in the land leased under the long term leases. While such interruption is unlikely, such events are beyond our control. If the entity owning any leased land chose to disrupt our use either permanently or for a significant period of time, then the value of our assets could be impaired and our business and operations could be adversely affected. If we were to default on any one or more of these leases, the applicable lessors could terminate the affected leases and we could lose possession of the affected land and any improvements on the land, including the hotels and casinos. This would have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations as we would then be unable to operate all or portions of the affected facilities.

Risks Related to our Indebtedness

We have a significant amount of indebtedness.

We had total consolidated long-term debt, net of current maturities, of approximately \$3.3 billion at December 31, 2011. If we pursue, or continue to pursue, any expansion, development, investment or renovation projects, we expect that our long-term debt will substantially increase in connection with related capital expenditures. This indebtedness could have important consequences, including:

- difficulty in satisfying our obligations under our current indebtedness;
- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- requiring us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations to payments on our indebtedness, which would reduce the availability of our cash flows to fund working capital, capital expenditures, expansion efforts and other general corporate purposes;
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;
- placing us at a disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt; and
- limiting, along with the financial and other restrictive covenants in our indebtedness, among other things, our ability to borrow additional funds.

Failure to comply with these covenants could result in an event of default, which, if not cured or waived, could have a significant adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our debt instruments contain, and any future debt instruments likely will contain, a number of restrictive covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us, including restrictions on our ability to, among other things:

- incur additional debt, including providing guarantees or credit support;
- incur liens securing indebtedness or other obligations;
- dispose of assets;
- make certain acquisitions;
- pay dividends or make distributions and make other restricted payments;
- enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- engage in any new businesses; and
- enter into transactions with our stockholders and our affiliates.

Boyd Gaming Amended Credit Facility

Aggregate commitments under the Amended Credit Facility are approximately \$1.6 billion (including \$825 million of term loans and \$807 million of revolving commitments). In November 2011, we exercised \$350 million of a \$500 million increase option under our Amended Credit Facility. At December 31, 2011, our Amended Credit Facility provides a revolving facility of \$1.8

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billion, the original term of approximately \$475 million, and the increased term loan of \$350.0 million. The Amended Credit Facility also allows for additional increases to the commitments of \$150 million through additional revolving term loans.

Term loans under the Amended Credit Facility amortize in an annual amount equal to 5% of the original principal amount thereof, payable on a quarterly basis. Amortization on the original term loan commenced on March 31, 2011; amortization on the increased term loan will commence on March 31, 2012.

The interest rate per annum applicable to revolving and term loans under the Amended Credit Facility are based upon, at our option, LIBOR or the "base rate" plus an applicable margin in either case. The "base rate" under the Amended Credit Facility is the highest of (x) Bank of America's publicly-announced prime rate, (y) the federal funds rate plus 0.50%, or (z) (i) with respect to the revolving facility and the original term loan, the Eurodollar rate for a one month period plus 1.00% and (ii) with respect to the increased term loan, the "effective Eurodollar rate". The "effective Eurodollar rate" is defined as the greater of (x) the Eurodollar Rate in effect for such Eurodollar Rate Loan under the Amended Credit Facility and (y) 1.25% for any interest period.

The applicable margin on the outstanding balance on the revolving facility and the original term loan is a percentage per annum determined in accordance with a specified pricing grid based on the total leverage ratio which ranges from 2.50% to 3.50% (if using LIBOR), and from 1.50% to 2.50% (if using the base rate). The interest rate per annum applicable to the increased term loan is (a) the effective Eurodollar rate plus 4.75% if and to the extent the increased term loan is a Eurodollar Rate Loan under the Amended Credit Facility and (b) the base rate plus 3.75% if and to the extent the increased term loan is a Base Rate Loan under the Amended Credit Facility.

The Amended Credit Facility contains certain financial and other covenants, including, without limitation, various covenants that:

- require the maintenance of a minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio;
- establish a maximum permitted consolidated total leverage ratio;
- establish a maximum permitted secured leverage ratio;
- impose limitations on the incurrence of indebtedness;
- impose limitations on transfers, sales and other dispositions; and
- impose restrictions on investments, dividends and certain other payments.

Subject to certain exceptions, we may be required to repay the amounts outstanding under the Amended Credit Facility in connection with certain asset sales and issuances of certain additional secured indebtedness.

In addition, our Amended Credit Facility requires us to maintain certain ratios, including a minimum Interest Coverage Ratio (as defined in the Amended Credit Facility) of 2.00 to 1.00, a Total Leverage Ratio and a Secured Leverage Ratio (both as defined in the Amended Credit Facility) that adjust over the life of our Amended Credit Facility. We believe that we were in compliance with the Amended Credit Facility covenants, including the minimum consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio, the maximum permitted consolidated Total Leverage Ratio and the maximum permitted Secured Leverage Ratio, which, at December 31, 2011, were 2.50 to 1.00, 6.80 to 1.00 and 4.27 to 1.00, respectively.

At December 31, 2011, assuming our current level of Consolidated Funded Indebtedness remains constant, we estimate that a 12.3% or greater decline in our twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA, as compared to December 31, 2011, would cause us to exceed our maximum permitted consolidated Total Leverage Ratio covenant for that period. In addition, at December 31, 2011, assuming our current level of Secured Indebtedness remains constant, we estimate that a 5.3% or greater decline in our twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA, as compared to December 31, 2011, would cause us to exceed our maximum permitted Secured Leverage Ratio covenant for that period. Additionally, at December 31, 2011, assuming our current level of interest expense remains constant, we estimate that a 20.1% or greater decline in our twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA, as compared to December 31, 2011, would cause us to go below our minimum consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio covenant for that period.

However, in the event that we project our Consolidated EBITDA may decline by such levels or more, we could implement certain actions in an effort to minimize the possibility of a breach of the maximum permitted consolidated Total Leverage Ratio, the maximum permitted Secured Leverage Ratio and the minimum consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio covenants. These actions may include, among others, reducing payroll, benefits and certain other operating costs, deferring or eliminating certain maintenance, expansion or other capital expenditures, reducing our outstanding indebtedness through repurchases or redemption, and/or increasing cash by selling assets or issuing equity.

Boyd Gaming Senior Subordinated and Senior Notes

Debt service requirements under our current outstanding senior subordinated notes and senior notes consist of semi-annual interest payments (based upon fixed annual interest rates ranging from 6.75% to 9.125%) and repayment of our 6.75% and 7.125% senior

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subordinated notes due on April 15, 2014 and February 1, 2016, respectively, and repayment of our 9.125% senior notes due on December 1, 2018.

Borgata Long-Term Debt

Borgata has a bank credit facility. The Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, provides for a \$75 million senior secured revolving credit facility and matures in August 2014. The Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, is guaranteed on a senior secured basis by MDDC and any future subsidiaries of MDDC and is secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of Borgata's assets, subject to certain exceptions. The obligations under the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, have priority in payment to Borgata's senior secured notes.

Borgata's bank credit facility, as amended, contains customary affirmative and negative covenants, including covenants that limit Borgata's ability to:

- incur additional debt;
- pay dividends and make other distributions;
- create liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- merge or consolidate; and
- engage in unrelated business activities.
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In addition, Borgata has significant indebtedness which could affect its ability to pay dividends to us. While we received a one-time distribution from Borgata of approximately \$135.4 million in August 2010 in connection with Borgata's financing, any future distribution from Borgata (other than distributions to satisfy tax liabilities relating to income of Borgata) will be subject to the limitations on dividends, distributions and certain other restricted payments under Borgata's bank credit agreement and the indenture governing Borgata's senior secured notes.

We did not receive distributions from Borgata during the year ended December 31, 2011. Excluding the one-time distribution from Borgata discussed above, our distributions from Borgata were \$20.8 million and \$60.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Other than the August 2010 distribution, the distributions from Borgata have generally declined as a result of the decline in Borgata's operating results. Borgata has significant uses for its cash flows, including maintenance capital expenditures, interest payments, state income taxes and the repayment of debt. Borgata's cash flows are primarily used for its business needs and are not generally available, to service our indebtedness, except to the extent distributions are paid to us, to satisfy tax liabilities related to income of Borgata.

To service our indebtedness, we will require a significant amount of cash. Our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control.

Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our indebtedness and to fund planned capital expenditures and expansion efforts will depend upon our ability to generate cash in the future. This, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control.

It is unlikely that our business will generate sufficient cash flows from operations, or that future borrowings will be available to us under our Amended Credit Facility in amounts sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness, as such indebtedness matures and to fund our other liquidity needs. We believe that we will need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness, at maturity, and cannot provide assurances that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness, including our Amended Credit Facility, on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. We may have to adopt one or more alternatives, such as reducing or delaying planned expenses and capital expenditures, selling assets, restructuring debt, or obtaining additional equity or debt financing or joint venture partners. These financing strategies may not be affected on satisfactory terms, if at all. In addition, certain states' laws contain restrictions on the ability of companies engaged in the gaming business to undertake certain financing transactions. Some restrictions may prevent us from obtaining necessary capital.

We and our subsidiaries may still be able to incur substantially more debt, which could further exacerbate the risks described above.

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future. The terms of the indentures governing our senior subordinated and senior notes and Borgata's senior secured notes do not fully prohibit us or our subsidiaries from doing so. Approximately \$136.8 million of contractual availability was available for borrowing under our Amended Credit Facility at December 31, 2011. If new debt is added to our, or our subsidiaries', current debt levels, the related risks that we or they now face could intensify.

Borgata may be unable to refinance its indebtedness.

In August 2010, Borgata entered into a \$150 million bank credit facility that matures in August 2014 and issued \$800 million in

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senior secured debt, \$400 million of which matures in October 2015 and \$400 million of which matures in August 2018.

On November 11, 2011, MDFC entered into the "Borgata bank credit facility Amendment", which, among other things, modifies certain terms of the Borgata bank credit facility. The Borgata bank credit facility Amendment: (i) reduces the aggregate commitments under the Borgata bank credit facility to a maximum amount of \$75 million; (ii) decreases the minimum Consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended) to \$125 million for a trailing-twelve month period ending on the last day of a calendar quarter; (iii) eliminates the covenant requiring Borgata to have a minimum amount of cash, cash equivalents, and unused commitments; and (iv) adds a covenant prohibiting Borgata from borrowing under the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, to purchase its senior secured notes at any time when the total amount outstanding under the Borgata bank credit facility is \$65 million or more.

Borgata's ability to refinance its indebtedness will depend on its ability to generate future cash flow and Borgata is entirely dependent on its operations, including the Water Club, for all of its cash flow. Its ability to generate cash in the future, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond its control.

It is unlikely that Borgata's business will generate sufficient cash flows from operations in amounts sufficient to enable it to pay the principal on its indebtedness at maturity and to fund its other liquidity needs. We believe Borgata will need to refinance all or a portion of its indebtedness before maturity, and we cannot provide assurances that it will be able to repay or refinance its indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Borgata may have to adopt one or more alternatives, such as reducing or delaying planned expenses and capital expenditures, selling assets, restructuring debt, or obtaining additional equity or debt financing or joint venture partners. These financing strategies may not be affected on satisfactory terms, if at all. In addition, New Jersey laws and regulations contain restrictions on the ability of companies engaged in the gaming business to undertake certain financing transactions. Such restrictions may prevent Borgata from obtaining necessary capital.

If we are unable to finance our expansion, development, investment and renovation projects, as well as other capital expenditures, through cash flow, borrowings under the credit facility and additional financings, our expansion, development, investment and renovation efforts will be jeopardized.

We intend to finance our current and future expansion, development, investment and renovation projects, as well as our other capital expenditures, primarily with cash flow from operations, borrowings under the Amended Credit Facility, and equity or debt financings. If we are unable to finance our current or future expansion, development, investment and renovation projects, or our other capital expenditures, we will have to adopt one or more alternatives, such as reducing, delaying or abandoning planned expansion, development, investment and renovation projects as well as other capital expenditures, selling assets, restructuring debt, reducing the amount or suspending or discontinuing the distribution of dividends, obtaining additional equity financing or joint venture partners, or modifying the Amended Credit Facility. These sources of funds may not be sufficient to finance our expansion, development, investment and renovation projects, and other financing may not be available on acceptable terms, in a timely manner, or at all. In addition, our existing indebtedness contains certain restrictions on our ability to incur additional indebtedness.

Recently, there have been significant disruptions in the global capital markets that have adversely impacted the ability of borrowers to access capital. We anticipate that these disruptions may continue for the foreseeable future. We anticipate that we will be able to fund any expansion projects using cash flows from operations and availability under the Amended Credit Facility (to the extent that availability exists after we meet our working capital needs).

If availability under the Amended Credit Facility does not exist or we are otherwise unable to make sufficient borrowings thereunder, any additional financing that is needed may not be available to us or, if available, may not be on terms favorable to us. As a result, if we are unable to obtain adequate project financing in a timely manner, or at all, we may be forced to sell assets in order to raise capital for projects, limit the scope of, or defer such projects, or cancel the projects altogether. In the event that capital markets do not improve and we are unable to access capital with more favorable terms, additional equity and/or credit support may be necessary to obtain construction financing for the remaining cost of the project.

Risks Related to our Equity Ownership

Our common stock price may fluctuate substantially, and a shareholder's investment could decline in value.

The market price of our common stock may fluctuate substantially due to many factors, including:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our results of operations;
- announcements of significant acquisitions or other agreements by us or by our competitors;
- our sale of common stock or other securities in the future;
- trading volume of our common stock;
- conditions and trends in the gaming and destination entertainment industries;

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- changes in the estimation of the future size and growth of our markets; and
- general economic conditions, including, without limitation, changes in the cost of fuel and air travel.

In addition, the stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to companies' operating performance. Broad market and industry factors may materially harm the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, shareholder derivative lawsuits and/or securities class action litigation has often been instituted against that company. Such litigation, if instituted against us, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources.

Certain of our stockholders own large interests in our capital stock and may significantly influence our affairs.

William S. Boyd, our Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors, together with his immediate family, beneficially owned approximately 36% of the Company's outstanding shares of common stock as of December 31, 2011. As such, the Boyd family has the ability to significantly influence our affairs, including the election of members of our Board of Directors and, except as otherwise provided by law, approving or disapproving other matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders, including a merger, consolidation, or sale of assets.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

ITEM 2. Properties.

Information relating to the location and general characteristics of our properties appears in tabular format under Part I, Item 1, *Business - Properties*, and is incorporated herein by reference.

As of December 31, 2011, some of our hotel casinos and development projects are located on leased property, including:

- The Orleans, located on 77 acres of leased land.
- Suncoast, located on 49 acres of leased land.
- California, located on 13.9 acres of owned land and 1.6 acres of leased land.
- Fremont, located on 1.4 acres of owned land and 0.9 acres of leased land.
- IP Casino Resort Spa, located on 24 acres of owned land and 3.9 acres of leased land.
- Treasure Chest, located on 14 acres of leased land.
- Sam's Town Shreveport, located on 18 acres of leased land.
- Borgata, located on 26 acres of owned land and 19.6 acres of leased land.

ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings.

Copeland

Alvin C. Copeland, the sole shareholder (deceased) of an unsuccessful applicant for a riverboat license at the location of our Treasure Chest Casino ("Treasure Chest"), has made several attempts to have the Treasure Chest license revoked and awarded to his company. In 1999 and 2000, Copeland unsuccessfully opposed the renewal of the Treasure Chest license and has brought two separate legal actions against Treasure Chest. In November 1993, Copeland objected to the relocation of Treasure Chest from the Mississippi River to its current site on Lake Pontchartrain. The predecessor to the Louisiana Gaming Control Board allowed the relocation over Copeland's objection. Copeland then filed an appeal of the agency's decision with the Nineteenth Judicial District Court. Through a number of amendments to the appeal, Copeland unsuccessfully attempted to transform the appeal into a direct action suit and sought the revocation of the Treasure Chest license. Treasure Chest intervened in the matter in order to protect its interests. The appeal/suit, as it related to Treasure Chest, was dismissed by the District Court and that dismissal was upheld on appeal by the First Circuit Court of Appeal. Additionally, in 1999, Copeland filed a direct action against Treasure Chest and certain other parties seeking the revocation of Treasure Chest's license, an award of the license to him, and monetary damages. The suit was dismissed by the trial court, citing that Copeland failed to state a claim on which relief could be granted. The dismissal was appealed by Copeland to the Louisiana First Circuit Court of Appeal. On June 21, 2002, the First Circuit Court of Appeal reversed the trial court's decision and remanded the matter to the trial court. On January 14, 2003, we filed a motion to dismiss the matter and that motion was partially denied.

The Court of Appeal refused to reverse the denial of the motion to dismiss. In May 2004, we filed additional motions to dismiss on other grounds. There was no activity regarding this matter during 2005 and 2006, and

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the case was set to be dismissed by the court for failure to prosecute by the plaintiffs in mid-May 2007; however on May 1, 2007, the plaintiff filed a motion to set a hearing date related to the motions to dismiss. The hearing was scheduled for September 10, 2007, at which time all parties agreed to postpone the hearing indefinitely. The hearing has not yet been rescheduled. Mr. Copeland has since passed away and his son, the executor of his estate, has petitioned the court to be substituted as plaintiff in the case. On June 9, 2009, the plaintiff filed to have the exceptions set for hearing. The parties decided to submit the exceptions to the court on the previously filed briefs. The court issued a ruling denying the exceptions on August 9, 2010. Copeland's counsel indicated a desire to move forward with the litigation and requested that the parties respond to outstanding discovery. Subsequently, on August 11, 2010, Robert J. Guidry, the co-defendant, filed a third party demand against the U.S. Attorney's Office seeking enforcement of Guidry's plea agreement which would limit Guidry's exposure in the case. On September 9, 2010, the U.S. Attorney's Office removed the suit to the U.S. District Court, Middle District of Louisiana. Pending before the District Court are a motion to dismiss for failing to state a cause of action filed by Guidry, asserting the same arguments he tried in state court, which the Company joined, and a motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction filed by the U.S. Attorney, which may result in the case being remanded to state court. The U.S. District Court heard the motions on March 16, 2011. A ruling has not yet been issued. On April 1, 2011, the U.S. Attorney's Office moved for summary judgment, maintaining its jurisdictional argument as well as seeking substantive relief. On September 2, 2011, the judge issued an Order stating that the case should be remanded to state district court but allowed for additional filings by September 13, 2011. A Remand Order was issued on September 15, 2011, sending the case back to the 19th Judicial District Court, East Baton Rouge Parish, State of Louisiana. Guidry filed a motion for partial summary judgment on November 14, 2011 to limit the damages in the case. Treasure Chest also filed a motion for protective order on November 18, 2011. The hearing on the pending motions is scheduled for March 26, 2012. We currently are vigorously defending the lawsuit. If this matter ultimately results in the Treasure Chest license being revoked, it could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Nevada Use Tax Refund Claims

On March 27, 2008, the Nevada Supreme Court issued a decision in Sparks Nugget, Inc. vs. The State of Nevada Department of Taxation (the "Department"), holding that food purchased for subsequent use in the provision of complimentary and/or employee meals was exempt from use tax. As a result of this decision, refund claims were filed for use tax paid, over the period November 2000 through May 2008, on food purchased for subsequent use in complimentary and employee meals at our Nevada casino properties. We estimate the refund to be in the range of \$17.9 million to \$20.3 million, including interest. In 2009, the Department audited and denied our refund claim while simultaneously issuing a \$12.3 million sales tax deficiency assessment, plus interest of \$7.5 million. We appealed both the denial of the refund claim as well as the deficiency assessment in a hearing before the Nevada Administrative Law Judge ("Judge") in September 2010. In April 2011, the judge issued a split decision, granting a refund on employee meals and applying a sales tax measure on complimentary meals; however, the ruling barred retroactive application of the sales tax measure to all years in the refund claim period, effectively overturning the Department's 2009 deficiency assessment. Both we and the Department appealed the decision to the Nevada State Tax Commission (the "Commission"). On August 8, 2011, the Commission remanded the case back for a second administrative hearing, which was held on September 26, 2011, to allow for the introduction of additional supporting documentation. The Judge issued a decision on November 8, 2011, reversing her position on the employee meal refund claim while also affirming the denial of the complimentary meal refund, as well as the denial of a retroactive application of the sales tax measure to both employee and complimentary meals. The Judge's decision was affirmed in a Commission hearing on January 23, 2012. On February 15, 2012 we filed a petition for judicial review in Clark County District Court. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the ultimate resolution of our appeal to District Court, as well as subsequent appeals to higher levels of the state judicial system, we will not record any gain until both we and the Department have exhausted all appeal options and a final, non-appealable decision has been rendered. For periods subsequent to May 2008, we have not collected, remitted or accrued a liability for sales tax on complimentary and employee meals at our Nevada casino properties, as we do not believe it is probable, based on both procedural issues and the technical merits of the Department's arguments, that we will owe this tax.

Blue Chip Property Taxes

Blue Chip has previously received a valuation notice from the county assessor indicating an unanticipated increase of nearly 400% to its assessed property value as of January 1, 2006. In December 2007, we received the property tax bill related to our 2006 tax assessment in the amount \$6.2 million, which we appealed; and, in February 2009, we received a notice of revaluation, which reduced the initial tax assessment by approximately \$2.2 million. Since then, we have made the minimum required payment against the provisional bills related to the years from 2007 through 2011, all of which were based on the 2006 valuation notice. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we reached settlements with the county assessor, reducing the annual valuation for years 2006 through 2009. Based on these settlements, we revised our cumulative property tax accrual to reflect the retrospective effect of the revised valuations. The impact of these revisions to the valuations resulted in a reduction of our property tax accrual of approximately \$9.7 million, which was cumulatively reversed through property tax expense during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Although we have not received valuation notices for years 2010 and 2011, or final tax rates for the years 2007 through 2011, we believe the assessments for the period from January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2011 could result in a total property tax

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obligation ranging between \$10.6 million and \$15.1 million. We have accrued, net of the payment of the minimum requirements discussed above, approximately \$15.1 million for this property tax liability as of December 31, 2011, based on what we believe to be the most likely outcome within our range, once all valuations have been received and all tax rates have been finalized; however, we can provide no assurances that the estimated amount accrued will approximate the actual amount billed. The final tax assessment notices for the period January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2011, which have not been received as of December 31, 2011, could result in further adjustment to our estimated property tax liability at Blue Chip.

Legal Matters

We are also parties to various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. We believe that, except for the Copeland matter discussed above, all pending claims, if adversely decided, would not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or results of operations.

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable

ITEM 4A. Executive Officers of the Registrant.

The following table sets forth the non-director executive officers of Boyd Gaming Corporation as of February 29, 2012:

Name	Age	Position
Paul J. Chakmak	47	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Brian A. Larson	56	Executive Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel
Josh Hirsberg	50	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer)
Ellie J. Bowdish	44	Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)

Paul J. Chakmak has served as our Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since January 1, 2008. Mr. Chakmak joined us in February 2004 as our Senior Vice President - Finance and Treasurer, and was appointed Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer on June 1, 2006.

Brian A. Larson has served as our Executive Vice President and General Counsel since January 1, 2008 and as our Secretary since February 2001. Mr. Larson became our Senior Vice President and General Counsel in January 1998. He became our Associate General Counsel in March 1993 and Vice President-Development in June 1993.

Josh Hirsberg joined the Company as our Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer effective January 1, 2008. Prior to his position with the Company, Mr. Hirsberg served as the Chief Financial Officer for EdgeStar Partners, a Las Vegas-based resort development concern. He previously held several senior-level finance positions in the gaming industry, including Vice President and Treasurer for Caesars Entertainment and Vice President, Strategic Planning and Investor Relations for Harrah's Entertainment.

Ellie J. Bowdish joined the Company as our Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer effective December 1, 2009. Ms. Bowdish previously served in different positions with First Data Corporation, an electronic commerce and payment solutions company, most recently as the Vice President, Legal and Business Services, of the Prepaid Services business segment and previously as the Vice President, Controller, of the Payment Services business segment.

PART II

ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "BYD." Information with respect to sales prices and record holders of our common stock is set forth below.

Market Information

The following table sets forth, for the calendar quarters indicated, the high and low sales prices of our common stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Year Ended December 31, 2011		
First Quarter	\$ 12.42	\$ 9.00
Second Quarter	10.26	7.73
Third Quarter	9.64	4.90
Fourth Quarter	7.63	4.48
Year Ended December 31, 2010		
First Quarter	10.11	7.49
Second Quarter	13.78	8.49
Third Quarter	9.03	6.80
Fourth Quarter	10.60	7.24

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On February 29, 2012, the closing sales price of our common stock on the NYSE was \$8.01 per share. On that date, we had approximately 862 holders of record of our common stock and our directors and executive officers owned approximately 38% of the outstanding shares. There are no other classes of common equity outstanding.

Dividends

Dividends are declared at the discretion of our Board of Directors. In July 2008, our Board of Directors suspended the payment of a quarterly dividend for future periods, and we therefore have not paid any dividends since that date, or within the span of the past three year period. We are subject to certain limitations regarding the payment of dividends, such as restricted payment limitations related to our Amended Credit Facility and our outstanding notes.

Share Repurchase Program

In July 2008, our Board of Directors authorized an amendment to our existing share repurchase program to increase the amount of common stock available to be repurchased to \$100 million. We are not obligated to purchase any shares under our stock repurchase program. Through December 31, 2011, we have repurchased 1.7 million shares of our common stock under the share repurchase program and are authorized to repurchase up to an additional \$92.1 million in shares.

Subject to applicable corporate securities laws, repurchases under our stock repurchase program may be made at such times and in such amounts as we deem appropriate. Purchases under our stock repurchase program can be discontinued at any time that we feel additional purchases are not warranted. We intend to fund the repurchases under the stock repurchase program with existing cash resources and availability under our Amended Credit Facility.

We are subject to certain limitations regarding the repurchase of common stock, such as restricted payment limitations related to our Amended Credit Facility and our outstanding notes.

No purchases under our stock repurchase program were made during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011. In the future, we may acquire our debt or equity securities, through open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, tender offers, exchange offers, redemptions or otherwise, upon such terms and at such prices as we may determine.

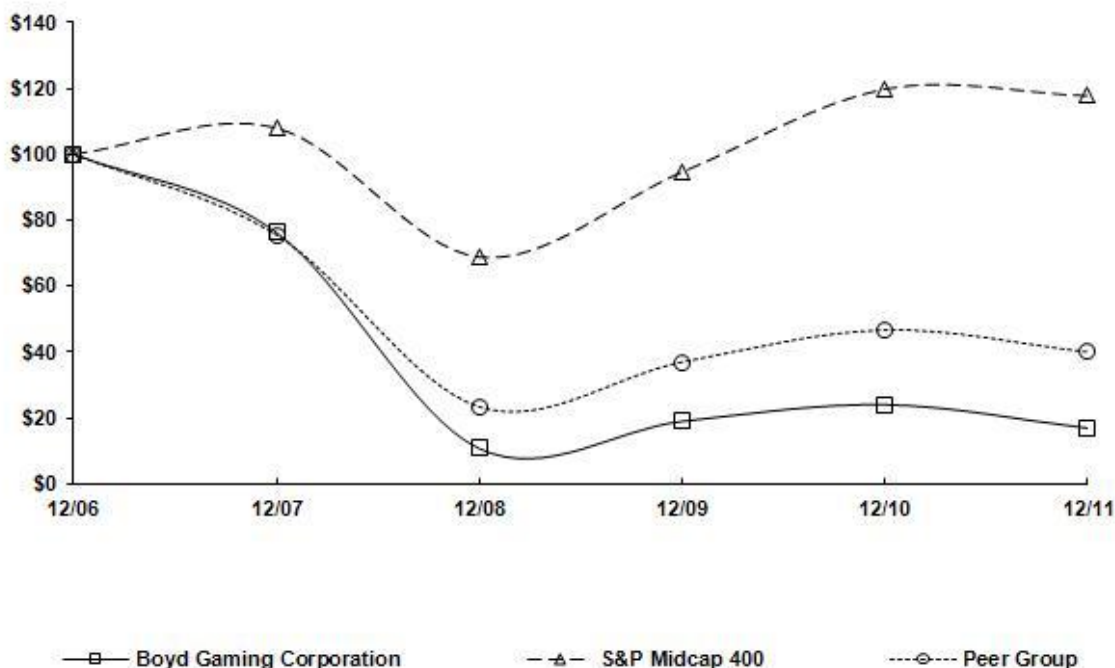
Part III, Item 12, *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K contains information concerning securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans.

Stock Performance Graph

The graph below compares the five-year cumulative total return on our common stock to the cumulative total return of the Standard & Poor's MidCap 400 Index ("S&P 400") and certain companies in our peer group, which is comprised of Ameristar Casinos, Inc., Isle of Capri Casinos, Inc. and Pinnacle Entertainment, Inc. The performance graph assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2005 in each of the Company's common stock, the S&P 400 and our peer group, and that all dividends were reinvested. The stock price performance shown in this graph is neither necessarily indicative of, nor intended to suggest, future stock price performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among Boyd Gaming Corporation, the S&P Midcap 400 Index, and a Peer Group



*\$100 invested on 12/31/06 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending December 31.

	Indexed Returns		
	Boyd Gaming Corp.	S&P 400	Peer Group
December 2007	\$ 76.25	\$ 107.98	\$ 75.57
December 2008	10.73	68.86	23.43
December 2009	18.99	94.60	36.98
December 2010	24.06	119.80	46.73
December 2011	16.93	117.72	40.08

The performance graph should not be deemed filed or incorporated by reference into any other of our filings under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Exchange Act of 1934, unless we specifically incorporate the performance graph by reference therein.

ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data.

We have derived the selected consolidated financial data presented below as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011 from the audited consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The selected consolidated financial data presented below as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not contained herein. Operating results for the periods presented below are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for future years.

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Years Ended December 31,

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
	<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenues					
Gaming	\$ 1,986,644	\$ 1,812,487	\$ 1,372,091	\$ 1,477,476	\$ 1,666,422
Food and beverage	388,148	347,588	229,374	251,854	273,036
Room	246,209	211,046	122,305	140,651	153,691
Other	135,176	123,603	100,396	117,574	128,870
Gross Revenue	\$ 2,756,177	\$ 2,494,724	\$ 1,824,166	\$ 1,987,555	\$ 2,222,019
Operating income (loss)	\$ 233,104	\$ 189,359	\$ 156,193	\$ (153,429)	\$ 354,232
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ (6,278)	\$ 20,486	\$ 5,317	\$ (249,536)	\$ 184,935
Income taxes	\$ (1,721)	\$ (8,236)	\$ (1,076)	\$ 26,531	\$ (64,027)
Income from discontinued operations	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 182,127
Noncontrolling interests	\$ 4,145	\$ (1,940)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Net income (loss) attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ (3,854)	\$ 10,310	\$ 4,241	\$ (223,005)	\$ 303,035
Basic net income (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.05	\$ (2.54)	\$ 1.38
Basic net income per share from discontinued operations	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2.08
Diluted net income (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.05	\$ (2.54)	\$ 1.36
Diluted net income per share from discontinued operations	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2.06
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 178,756	\$ 145,623	\$ 93,202	\$ 98,152	\$ 165,701
Total assets	5,883,054	5,656,861	4,459,957	4,605,427	4,487,596
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	3,347,226	3,193,065	2,576,911	2,647,058	2,265,929
Total stockholders' equity	1,374,079	1,361,369	1,156,369	1,143,522	1,385,406

The following summarizes the significant transactions recorded during each of the years referenced:

Year Ended December 31, 2011

\$44.6 million of incremental net revenue and \$3.2 million of incremental operating income related to the acquisition of IP on October 4, 2011 and the inclusion of their results in our consolidated financial statements from such date through December 31, 2011;

\$7.0 million income related to the forfeited deposits from the buyers on the proposed sale of Dania Jai-Alai, which sale was never consummated;

\$6.4 million of acquisition costs were recorded, of which \$4.8 million related to the purchase of IP on October 4, 2011;

\$5.0 million non-cash impairment charge to the Borgata trademark, representing the amount by which the carrying amount

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exceeded its fair value due to our consideration of certain facts and circumstances surrounding an adverse change in the business climate in Atlantic City;

\$4.6 million bargain purchase gain representing the excess fair value of the identified assets over the total purchase consideration related to the acquisition of IP; and

\$1.1 million non-cash impairment charge to Borgata's investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary, representing the amount by which the carrying value of the investment exceeded its potential liquidation value.

Year ended December 31, 2010

\$28.2 million of incremental interest expense at Borgata, of which \$26.1 million related to the impact of additional amounts at a higher rate, and \$2.0 million related to the accelerated write off of deferred loan fees on refinanced borrowings;

\$10 million of other income, representing a fee from MGM related to the amendment to our operating agreement, whereby we assumed effective control of Borgata;

\$7.5 million of preopening expense related to the ongoing maintenance and preservation of Echelon, as well as other business development activities; and

\$4.7 million of write-downs and other charges, of which \$4.0 million related to acquisition expenses.

\$2.5 million gain on equity distribution in connection with a \$30.8 million priority distribution received from Borgata, which is equal to the excess prior capital contributions made by us;

Year ended December 31, 2009

\$41.8 million of write-downs and other charges, net;

\$17.8 million of preopening expenses;

\$15.3 million gain on the early retirement of debt;

\$14.3 million gain related to our share of property damage insurance recoveries at Borgata;

\$8.9 million of retroactive interest expense related to our contingent payment for Dania Jai-Alai; and

\$1.8 million of accelerated interest expense related to our Amended Credit Facility.

Year ended December 31, 2008

\$385.5 million of write-downs and other charges, net;

\$28.6 million gain on the early retirements of debt;

\$20.3 million of preopening expenses; and

\$3.7 million one-time permanent unfavorable tax adjustment related to non-recurring state income tax valuation allowances.

Year ended December 31, 2007

\$22.8 million of preopening expenses;

\$16.9 million loss on the early retirements of debt;

\$12.1 million of write-downs and other charges, net;

\$3.2 million for a one-time retroactive property tax adjustment at Blue Chip; and

\$1.3 million of one-time permanent tax benefits resulting from a charitable contribution and a state income tax credit.

The following is a listing of significant events affecting our business during the five-year period ended December 31, 2011:

- On October 4, 2011, we consummated the acquisition of IP pursuant to an Agreement for Purchase and Sale, under which the seller agreed to sell and transfer, and the Company agreed to purchase and assume, certain assets and liabilities related

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to the IP, on an as-is basis. The net purchase price was \$280.6 million. Accordingly, the acquired assets and assumed liabilities of IP are included in our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011 and the results of its operations and cash flows are reported in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows from October 4, 2011 through December 31, 2011, reported in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2011.

- On October 31, 2011, we announced that we had entered into an agreement with bwin.party digital entertainment plc, the world's largest publicly traded online gaming company. Should Congress legalize online poker in the United States, and subject to regulatory approvals, we would acquire a 10% stake in a new company that would offer online poker to U.S.-based players under bwin.party's brands, including PartyPoker. Separately, we entered into a 15-year agreement to use bwin.party's technology platform and associated services, at favorable rates and costs to us, to offer online poker to U.S. players under a brand we develop.
- On March 24, 2010, as a result of the amendment to our operating agreement with MGM Resorts International (the successor in interest to MGM MIRAGE) ("MGM"), which provided, among other things, for the termination of MGM's participating rights in the operations of Borgata, we effectively obtained control of Borgata. As a result, we have included Borgata in our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and its results of operations and cash flows from March 24, 2010 through December 31, 2010 and for the full year ended December 31, 2011 in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Prior period amounts were not restated or recasted as a result of this change.
- Blue Chip opened on January 22, 2009, following completion of an expansion project that added a 22-story hotel, which includes 300 guest rooms, a spa and fitness center, additional meeting and event space, as well as new dining and nightlife venues to the existing property structures.
- In 2008, we established our nationwide branding initiative and loyalty program. Players are able to use their "B Connected" (or, formerly, "Club Coast") cards to earn and redeem points at nearly all of our wholly-owned Boyd Gaming properties in Nevada, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana and Mississippi.
- The Water Club, a 798-room boutique hotel expansion project at Borgata, opened in June 2008. The expansion includes five swimming pools, a state-of-the-art spa, additional meeting and retail space, and a separate porte-cochere and front desk.
- We began construction on Echelon, our multibillion dollar Las Vegas Strip development project, in the second quarter of 2007. Echelon is located on the former Stardust site, which we closed in November 2006 and demolished in March 2007. In August 2008, due to the difficult environment in the capital markets, as well as weak economic conditions, we announced the delay of our multibillion dollar Echelon development project on the Las Vegas Strip. At that time, we did not anticipate the long-term effects of the current economic downturn, evidenced by lower occupancy rates, declining room rates and reduced consumer spending across the country, but particularly in the Las Vegas geographical area; nor did we predict that the incremental supply becoming available on the Las Vegas Strip would face such depressed demand levels, thereby elongating the time for absorption of this additional supply into the market. As we do not believe that a significant level of economic recovery has occurred along the Las Vegas Strip, or that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us, we do not expect to resume construction of Echelon for three to five years.
- In February 2007, we completed our exchange of the Barbary Coast Hotel and Casino and its related 4.2 acres of land for approximately 24 acres located north of and contiguous to our Echelon development project on the Las Vegas Strip in a nonmonetary, tax-free transaction. The results of Barbary Coast were classified as discontinued operations during the year ended December 31, 2007.

ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Executive Overview

Boyd Gaming Corporation (the "Company," the "Registrant," "Boyd Gaming," "we" or "us") is a multi-jurisdictional gaming company that has been operating for approximately 36 years.

Our Properties

We are a diversified operator of 16 wholly-owned gaming entertainment properties and one controlling interest in a limited liability company. Headquartered in Las Vegas, we have gaming operations in Nevada, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana and New Jersey, which we aggregate in order to present the following four reportable segments:

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Las Vegas Locals

Gold Coast Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
The Orleans Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall	Las Vegas, Nevada
Suncoast Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Eldorado Casino	Henderson, Nevada
Jokers Wild Casino	Henderson, Nevada

Downtown Las Vegas

California Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Fremont Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Main Street Station Casino, Brewery and Hotel	Las Vegas, Nevada

Midwest and South

Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall	Tunica, Mississippi
IP Casino Resort Spa	Biloxi, Mississippi
Par-A-Dice Hotel and Casino	East Peoria, Illinois
Blue Chip Casino, Hotel & Spa	Michigan City, Indiana
Treasure Chest Casino	Kenner, Louisiana
Delta Downs Racetrack Casino & Hotel	Vinton, Louisiana
Sam's Town Hotel and Casino	Shreveport, Louisiana

Atlantic City

Borgata Hotel Casino & Spa	Atlantic City, New Jersey
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Hawaiian Operations

In addition to these properties, we own and operate a travel agency in Hawaii, and a captive insurance company, also in Hawaii, that underwrites travel-related insurance.

Dania Jai-Alai

We also own and operate Dania Jai-Alai, which is a pari-mutuel jai-alai facility located on approximately 47 acres of related land in Dania Beach, Florida.

Echelon Development

Additionally, we own approximately 87 acres of land on the Las Vegas Strip, where our multibillion dollar Echelon development project ("Echelon") is located. On August 1, 2008, due to the difficult environment in the capital markets, as well as weak economic conditions, we announced the delay of Echelon. As we do not believe that a significant level of economic recovery has occurred along the Las Vegas Strip, or that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us, we do not expect to resume construction of Echelon for three to five years. We also do not believe that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us.

Our Emphasis

We operate gaming entertainment properties, most of which also include hotel, dining, retail and other amenities. Our main business emphasis is on slot revenues, which are highly dependent upon the volume and spending levels of customers at our properties, which affects our operating results.

Our properties have historically generated significant operating cash flow, with the majority of our revenue being cash-based. While we do provide casino credit, subject to certain gaming regulations and jurisdictions, most of our customers wager with cash and pay for non-gaming services by cash or credit card.

Our industry is capital intensive; we rely heavily on the ability of our properties to generate operating cash flow in order to fund maintenance capital expenditures, fund acquisitions, provide excess cash for future development, repay debt financing and

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associated interest costs, purchase our debt or equity securities, pay income taxes and pay dividends.

Our Strategy

Our overriding strategy is to increase shareholder value. We follow several strategic initiatives on which we are focused to improve and grow our business.

Strengthening our Balance Sheet: We remain committed to strengthening our balance sheet through diversifying and increasing cash flows to provide for deleveraging.

Operating Efficiently: We also remain committed to operating more efficiently and endeavor to prevent unneeded expense in our business. The efficiencies of our business model position us to flow a substantial portion of revenue gains directly to the bottom line. Margin improvements will remain a driver of profit growth for the Company going forward.

Evaluating Acquisition Opportunities: We evaluate potential transactions and acquisitions in a way that is strategic, deliberate, and disciplined. Our intention is to pursue opportunities that are a good fit for our business, deliver a solid return for shareholders, and are available at the right price.

Maintaining our Brand: The ability of our employees to deliver great customer service remains a key differentiator for our Company and our brands. Our employees are an important reason that our customers continue to choose our properties over the competition across the country.

Our Focus

Our focus has been and will remain on: (i) ensuring our existing operations are managed as efficiently as possible, improving profitability and remaining positioned for growth; (ii) our capital structure and strengthening our balance sheet, not just by paying down debt, but also by strengthening our operations and diversifying our asset base; and (iii) our growth strategy, which is built on finding those assets that are a good strategic fit and provide an appropriate return to our shareholders.

Overall Outlook

We believe that our key operating results for the year ended December 31, 2011 have begun to show positive trends. Although over the course of the past several years, the severe economic recession has had a profound effect on consumer confidence, and has shifted spending away from discretionary items, such as leisure, hospitality, gaming and entertainment activities, recent quarterly results indicate that we have realized some stabilizing trends in our business. Recently, and generally, the tourism industry has shown signs of recovery, as evidenced by increased visitation, hotel room rates and convention business.

Economic Influence

Due to a number of factors affecting consumers, including the increasing Federal deficit, volatility in the stock market, the European debt crisis and high unemployment levels, all of which have resulted in reduced levels of consumer spending, the outlook for the gaming industry remains unpredictable. We believe the severity and length of recovery from this economic recession has had a profound effect on consumer behavior and has led to a shift in spending from discretionary items. Because of these uncertain conditions, we have increasingly focused on managing our operating margins. Our present objective is to manage our cost and expense structure to address the current deterioration in business volumes, generating strong and stable cash flows and positioning the Company to benefit from improved flow through of revenue growth.

Positioning

We continually work to position our Company for greater success by strengthening our existing operations and growing through capital investment and other strategic initiatives. For instance, in October 2011, we purchased the IP Casino Resort Spa (the "IP") in Biloxi, Mississippi, which is a premier casino resort located on the Mississippi Gulf Coast and includes 1,100 guest rooms and suites, a 70,000 square-foot casino, a 1,400-seat theater offering regular headline entertainment, a spa and salon, and 73,000 square feet of meeting and convention space, as well as eight restaurants. Additionally, in January 2009, we opened our 22-story hotel at Blue Chip Casino, Hotel & Spa, which includes 300 guest rooms, a spa and fitness center, additional meeting and event space, as well as new dining and nightlife venues.

Boyd Brand Awareness

We have also established a nationwide branding initiative and loyalty program. Previously, players were able to use their "Club Coast" or "B Connected" cards to earn and redeem points at nearly all of our wholly-owned Boyd Gaming properties in Nevada, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana and Mississippi. In June 2010, we launched an enhanced, multi-property player loyalty program under the "B Connected"

brand, which replaced the “Club Coast” program. Customers under the “Club Coast” program were able to keep all earned benefits and club points they had previously earned under the program. The new “B Connected” club, among other

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benefits, extends the time period over which players may qualify for promotion and increases the credits awarded to reel slot and table games players.

In addition to the "B Connected" player loyalty program, we launched the "B Connected Mobile" program in July 2010. "B Connected Mobile," the first multi-property, loyalty program based iPhone application of its kind in the gaming industry, is a personalized mobile application that delivers customized offers and information directly to a customer's iPhone, iPad, or Android device, making "B Connected Mobile" the first application of its kind available on multiple platforms. The application further expands the benefits of the "B Connected" program. "B Connected Mobile" provides real-time personalized information when a customer visits a Boyd property, including hotel, dining and gaming offers, such as "Best Rates Available" on hotel rooms for "B Connected" members, instant access to event information, schedules and special offers at all Boyd Gaming properties using a search engine which allows customers to find Boyd Gaming casinos that have their favorite machines and displays the games' locations on a casino floor map, the ability to track "B Connected" point balances in real time, and the ability to make immediate hotel or restaurant reservations. These tools help customers get the greatest value out of their B Connected membership, and ensure that our marketing is as effective as possible.

Borgata Brand Awareness

Borgata sponsors its own program to expand its brand awareness and leverage its strong loyalty card program, predicated on efforts to use marketing and promotional programs to serve an important role: to retain existing customers, maintain trip frequency and acquire new customers. Borgata offer its guests comprehensive, competitive and targeted marketing and promotion programs. The "My Borgata Rewards" program, for example, offers players a hassle-free way of earning slot dollars, comp dollars and other rewards and benefits based on game play, with convenient on-line access of account balances and other program information. In addition, Borgata strives to differentiate its casino with high-quality guest services to further enhance overall brand and customer experience to position Borgata as the must visit property in Atlantic City. Borgata maintains a database of nearly 3.1 million customers enrolled in "My Borgata Rewards," which is used to support its marketing efforts.

Other Promotional Activities

From time to time, we offer other promotional offers and discounts targeted towards new customers, frequent customers, inactive customers, customers of various levels of play, and prospective customers who have not yet visited our properties, and mid-week and other promotional activities that seek to generate visits to our properties during slower periods. Unlike some of our competitors, our promotional slot dollars are restricted and can only be redeemed for slot play and may not be cashed out. Comp dollars, generally in the form of monetary discounts, and other rewards generally can only be redeemed at our restaurants, retail and spa facilities.

Development Activities

Echelon

In August 2008, due to the difficult environment in the capital markets, as well as weak economic conditions, we announced the delay of our multibillion dollar Echelon development project on the Las Vegas Strip. At that time, we did not anticipate the long-term effects of the current economic downturn, evidenced by lower occupancy rates, declining room rates and reduced consumer spending across the country, but particularly in the Las Vegas geographical area; nor did we predict that the incremental supply becoming available on the Las Vegas Strip would face such depressed demand levels, thereby elongating the time for absorption of this additional supply into the market. As we do not believe that a significant level of economic recovery has occurred along the Las Vegas Strip, or that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us, we do not expect to resume construction of Echelon for three to five years.

Nonetheless, we remain committed to having a significant presence on the Las Vegas Strip. During the suspension period, we continue to consider alternative development options for Echelon, which may include developing the project in phases, alternative capital structures for the project, scope modifications to the project, or additional strategic partnerships, among others. We can provide no assurances as to when, or if, construction will resume on the project, or if we will be able to obtain alternative sources of financing for the project. As we develop and explore the viability of alternatives for the project, we will monitor these assets for recoverability. If we are subject to a non-cash write-down of these assets, it could have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Central Energy Facility

LVE Energy Partners, LLC ("LVE") is a joint venture between Marina Energy LLC and DCO ECH Energy, LLC. Through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Echelon Resorts LLC ("Echelon Resorts"), we have entered into an Energy Sales Agreement ("ESA") with LVE, to design, build, own (other than the underlying real property which is leased from Echelon Resorts) and operate a central energy center and related distribution system for our planned Echelon resort development. Pursuant to the ESA, LVE will provide chilled and hot water, electricity and emergency electricity generation to Echelon and potentially other joint venture entities associated with the Echelon development project or other third parties. However, since we are obligated to purchase substantially

all of the output of the central energy center, we are the primary beneficiary under the terms of the ESA.

LVE has suspended construction of the central energy center while the Echelon project is delayed. On April 3, 2009, LVE notified us that, in its view, Echelon Resorts would be in breach of the ESA unless it recommenced and proceeded with construction of the Echelon development project by May 6, 2009. We believe that LVE's position is without merit; however, in the event of litigation, we cannot state with certainty the eventual outcome nor estimate the possible loss or range of loss, if any, associated with this matter.

On March 7, 2011, Echelon Resorts and LVE entered into both a purchase option agreement (the "Purchase Option Agreement" and a periodic fee agreement (the "Periodic Fee Agreement"). Under the Periodic Fee Agreement, Echelon Resorts and LVE have mutually agreed that neither LVE nor Echelon Resorts would give notice of, file or otherwise initiate any claim or cause of action, in or before any court, administrative agency, arbitrator, mediator or other tribunal, that arises under the ESA, subject to certain exceptions, and any statute of limitations or limitation periods for defenses, claims, causes of actions and counterclaims shall be tolled while the Periodic Fee Agreement is in effect. The prohibition on the initiation of litigation and the tolling of the statute of limitations provided for in the Periodic Fee Agreement should be applicable to any litigation with respect to LVE's April 3, 2009 claim of an alleged breach of the ESA. Under the Periodic Fee Agreement, Echelon Resorts agreed to pay LVE, beginning on March 4, 2011, a monthly Periodic Fee and an operation and maintenance fee until either (i) Echelon Resorts notifies LVE that it has resumed construction of a portion of the Echelon development project that it owns in fee simple and Echelon Resorts and LVE have mutually agreed to changes to the dates in their respective construction milestones under the ESA, or (ii) Echelon Resorts exercises its option to purchase LVE's assets pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Option Agreement. The amount of the Periodic Fee is fixed at \$11.9 million annually through November 2013. Thereafter, the amount of the Periodic Fee is estimated to be approximately \$10.8 million annually. The operation and maintenance fee cannot exceed \$0.6 million per annum without Echelon's prior approval. We have posted a letter of credit in the amount of \$6 million to secure Echelon's Resorts obligation to pay the Periodic Fee and the operation and maintenance fee.

Under the Purchase Option Agreement, Echelon Resorts has the right, at its sole discretion, upon written notice to LVE, to purchase the assets of LVE including the central energy center and related distribution system for a price of \$195.1 million, subject to certain possible adjustments. Both the ESA and the Periodic Fee Agreement would be terminated concurrent with the purchase of the LVE assets pursuant to the Purchase Option Agreement.

As of December 31, 2011, we have incurred approximately \$926.0 million in capitalized costs related to the Echelon project, including land, and not including approximately \$163.8 million associated with the construction costs of the central energy facility. As part of the delay of the project, we expect to additionally incur approximately \$0.3 million to \$1.0 million of capitalized costs annually, principally related to the offsite fabrication of a skylight and curtain wall as well as offsite improvements. We expect to incur a one-time capitalized cost of \$4.2 million, principally related to site beautification in 2012. In addition, we expect annual recurring project costs, consisting primarily of monthly charges related to construction of the central energy center, site security, property taxes, rent and insurance, of approximately \$15.5 million to \$17.0 million that will be charged to preopening or other expense as incurred during the project's suspension period.

In addition to the expansion projects mentioned above, we regularly evaluate opportunities for growth through the development of gaming operations in existing or new markets, along with opportunities associated with acquiring other gaming entertainment facilities.

Other Events

Terminated agreement to sell Dania Jai Alai

On April 29, 2011, the Aragon Group and Summersport Enterprises, LLC, two of our indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries (the "Sellers"), and Dania Entertainment Center, LLC (the "Buyer") entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") for the sale of certain assets and liabilities of Dania Jai-Alai. Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, the Sellers agreed to sell and transfer, and the Buyer agreed to purchase and assume, certain assets and liabilities related to Dania Jai-Alai, for a purchase price of \$80 million. On September 15, 2011, the Buyer elected to extend the closing date of its pending acquisition of Dania Jai-Alai in Dania Beach, Fla. The sale was then expected to close on or before November 28, 2011. As permitted under the terms of the definitive sale agreement, the Buyer had made an additional, non-refundable payment of \$2 million to Boyd Gaming in exchange for the extension of the closing date. Boyd Gaming previously received a \$5 million non-refundable deposit upon execution of the definitive agreement. The Agreement provided that the closing of the transactions contemplated by the Agreement was to occur on or prior to November 28, 2011; however, on November 28, 2011, we announced the termination of the Agreement after receiving notice from the Buyer that the Buyer would be unable to close on such date. Accordingly, all non-refundable deposits made by the Buyer were forfeited at such date. We remain the owner of Dania Jai-Alai and will continue to operate the property for the foreseeable future.

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Agreement with bwin.party

On October 31, 2011, we announced that we had entered into an agreement with bwin.party digital entertainment plc, the world's largest publicly traded online gaming company. Should Congress legalize online poker in the United States, and subject to regulatory approvals, we would acquire a 10% stake in a new company that would offer online poker to U.S.-based players under bwin.party's brands, including PartyPoker. Separately, we entered into a 15-year agreement to use bwin.party's technology platform and associated services, at favorable rates and costs to us, to offer online poker to U.S. players under a brand we develop.

Acquisition of IP Casino Resort Spa

On October 4, 2011, we consummated the acquisition of IP in Biloxi, Mississippi pursuant to an Agreement for Purchase and Sale, under which the seller agreed to sell and transfer, and the Company agreed to purchase and assume, certain assets and liabilities, respectively, related to the Imperial Palace Biloxi, on an as-is basis. The net purchase price was approximately \$280.6 million. The financial position of IP is included in our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011; and its results of operations for the period from October 4, 2011 through December 31, 2011 are included in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Consolidation of Borgata

On March 24, 2010, as a result of the amendment to our operating agreement with MGM, which provided, among other things, for the termination of MGM's participating rights in the operations of Borgata, we effectively obtained control of Borgata. As a result, we have consolidated the financial position and results of operations of Borgata from March 24, 2010 through December 31, 2010. Period prior to such date were not restated or recasted as a result of this change and reflect the accounting for our interest in Borgata under the equity method. Accordingly, the financial position of Borgata is presented in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010; its results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 are included in our consolidated statement of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011; its results of operations for the period from March 24, 2010 through December 31, 2010 are included in our consolidated statement of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2010 and for the full year ended December 31, 2011.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Summary

Years Ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

We believe that our key operating results for the year ended December 31, 2011 showed increasing positive trends throughout the year. Although over the course of the past several years, the severe economic recession has had a profound effect on consumer confidence, and has shifted spending away from discretionary items, such as leisure, hospitality, gaming and entertainment activities, results during the year ended December 31, 2011 indicate that we have realized some stabilizing trends in our business. Generally, the job market is strengthening, as the national unemployment rate has continued to decline throughout 2011. As the job market recovers and expands, we believe that consumer confidence will strengthen further. These and other positive trends reflect recoveries in our wholly-owned businesses.

Specifically, in our Las Vegas Locals region, visitor counts, room rates and convention sales began to stabilize and increase over the past eighteen months. Our Downtown Las Vegas segment is benefiting from successful marketing efforts to our Hawaiian customers, and the strength of the local Hawaiian economy. The economy in the Midwest and South region has been more resilient than the national and Las Vegas economies, as certain of our properties reported margin improvements and record growth during the year ended December 31, 2011. Although we have gained record market share and increased non-gaming revenues in Atlantic City, the entire market continues to experience a difficult period, due to increased local and regional competition.

Throughout the discussion in this section, certain line items in our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are presented both on an actual and a pro forma basis, giving effect of the consolidation of Borgata as if such had occurred on January 1, 2010 or 2009, respectively, rather than March 24, 2010. These presentations are for the purposes of comparability, and all such results and discussions reflecting these pro forma adjustments are identified as such.

Overview of Key Operating Results

Years Ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2010	2009	2009
		Actual	Pro Forma	Actual	Pro Forma
		<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Net revenues	\$ 2,336,238	\$ 2,140,899	\$ 2,299,188	\$ 1,640,986	\$ 2,418,394
Operating income	233,104	189,359	197,504	156,193	229,616
Net income (loss) attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	(3,854)	10,310	10,310	4,241	4,241

Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010

Net Revenues

Net revenues were \$2.34 billion for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to a pro forma \$2.30 billion for the comparable period in the prior year, an increase of approximately \$37.1 million or 1.6%. The IP acquisition which occurred on October 4, 2011, remunerated \$44.6 million in net revenues during the period from October 4, 2011 through December 31, 2011. While certain properties and regions showed growth in the latter half of the year ended December 31, 2011, our business continued to stabilize throughout the year but net revenues were partially offset by increased promotional activities. Promotional allowances increased by \$22.0 million primarily due to the acquisition of IP, which represented \$11.6 million of this increase, as well as Borgata's promotional allowances which increased by \$12.9 million in response to increased competition. The increase in IP and Borgata promotional allowances was offset by our cost containment measures at other properties. As discussed below, we saw stabilizing and improving trends throughout the year ended December 31, 2011, which were offset by a decline in our other segments, the most significant decrease of which was in Atlantic City.

Operating Income

Operating income was \$233.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to \$197.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, on a pro forma basis, representing an increase of \$35.6 million or 18.0%. This increase was due to improved operating efficiencies, which given our focus on cost containment over the past several years, largely improves our profit margins, which increased overall by 160 basis points. The increase was also somewhat attributable to the operating performance of IP since its acquisition, which contributed approximately \$3.2 million in operating income during the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was offset by an incremental \$9.3 million in other operating charges, net, which represented charges of \$14.1 million, and included \$6.7 million of asset impairment charges, \$6.4 million of acquisition costs related primarily to the acquisition of IP and the evaluation of other acquisition opportunities and \$1.4 million related to the insurance deductible and other non-reimbursable costs related to the flooding at Sam's Town Tunica during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Net Loss Attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation

Net loss attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation was \$3.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, compared to net income of \$10.3 million for the corresponding period of the prior year, due primarily to significantly higher interest costs. On a comparative basis, non-recurring other income and gains recorded during these periods was relatively consistent.

Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

Net Revenues

Pro forma net revenues were \$2.30 billion for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to pro forma net revenues of \$2.42 billion for the comparable period in the prior year, a decrease of approximately \$119.2 million or 4.9%. The decline was primarily due to lower levels of consumer spending, room rate pressures experienced in our Las Vegas Locals region and lower visitor volumes in our Downtown region. In addition, net revenues at our Louisiana properties stabilized in the latter half of 2010 but continued to decline throughout the year as market conditions normalized in that region from the strong and, in some cases, record levels in the prior year. Borgata contributed \$738.4 million in net revenues, on a pro forma basis, which reflected a decline of \$39.0 million from the comparable prior year period primarily due to the impact of declines in table game hold, adverse impact of severe weather and reduced visitation to Atlantic City during the year.

Operating Income

On a comparable pro forma basis, operating income declined by 14.0% to \$197.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the prior year, primarily due to the residual effect of the net revenue items identified above for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. During the year ended December 31, 2010, operating income from Borgata, reflected on a comparable pro forma basis in both periods, declined \$47.2 million, or 32.1%, due to the lower net revenue base and insurance gain on workers compensation.

Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation

Net income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation increased by \$6.1 million, or 143.1%, due primarily to the recognition of

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the \$10.0 million payment associated with the amendment to our operating agreement with MGM earlier that year. The overall increase in net income was offset by increased interest expense, due primarily to the refinancing of Borgata's debt, and by a change in the fair value of our derivative instruments due to the de-designation of such as hedged during the year ended December 31, 2010.

Operating Revenues

Years Ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

The following analysis discusses our operating revenues, on a consolidated basis, which are further supplemented by our operating segment detail below.

We derive the majority of our gross revenues from our gaming operations, which generated approximately 72%, 73% and 75% of gross revenues for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 respectively. Food and beverage gross revenues, which generated approximately 14% of gross revenues for each of the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and 13% during the year ended December 31, 2009, represent the next most significant revenue source, followed by room and other, both of which separately contributed less than 10% of gross revenues during all of these respective years.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2011	2010	2010	2009	2009
		Actual	Pro Forma	Actual	Pro Forma
<i>(In thousands)</i>					
REVENUES					
Gaming	\$ 1,986,644	\$ 1,812,487	\$ 1,950,318	\$ 1,372,091	\$ 2,063,519
Food and beverage	388,148	347,588	378,806	229,374	372,784
Room	246,209	211,046	235,200	122,305	235,448
Other	135,176	123,603	132,782	100,396	143,016
Gross revenues	2,756,177	2,494,724	2,697,106	1,824,166	2,814,767
Less promotional allowances	419,939	353,825	397,918	183,180	396,373
Net revenues	\$ 2,336,238	\$ 2,140,899	\$ 2,299,188	\$ 1,640,986	\$ 2,418,394
COSTS AND EXPENSES					
Gaming	\$ 924,451	\$ 859,818	\$ 919,679	\$ 664,739	\$ 945,359
Food and beverage	200,165	180,840	194,340	125,830	190,047
Room	56,111	49,323	51,508	39,655	51,595
Other	108,907	99,458	106,585	77,840	112,748
	\$ 1,289,634	\$ 1,189,439	\$ 1,272,112	\$ 908,064	\$ 1,299,749
MARGINS					
Gaming	53.47%	52.56%	52.84%	51.55%	54.19%
Food and beverage	48.43%	47.97%	48.70%	45.14%	49.02%
Room	77.21%	76.63%	78.10%	67.58%	78.09%
Other	19.43%	19.53%	19.73%	22.47%	21.16%

Years Ended December 2011 and 2010

Gaming

Gaming revenues are significantly comprised of the net win from our slot machine operations and to a lesser extent from table games win. Gaming revenues increased by \$36.3 million, or 1.9%, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the corresponding pro forma amount from the prior year due primarily to increases in slot handle and slot win of 0.8% and 2.1%, respectively, which resulted in a 1.3% increase in slot win percentage. Additionally, table drop and table game win increased 3.0% and 6.9%, respectively, which yielded a 3.8% corresponding increase in the table game win percentage. IP accounted for a \$38.5 million increase in gaming revenues, rendering a flat performance year over year across various properties. Gaming related costs remained flat, on a pro forma basis, based on our focus on cost containment measures, resulting in a slight increase of 63 basis points in gross gaming margins.

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Food and beverage revenues increased by \$9.3 million, or 2.5% during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the corresponding pro forma amount from the prior year period due to a 2.8% increase in the average guest check, which more than offset the 1.5% decrease in food covers. IP contributed \$8.5 million of food and beverage revenue, and its average guest check and food covers are included herein. The increase in food and beverage costs of \$5.8 million is due to a 3.7% increase in cost per cover.

Room

Room revenues increased by \$11.0 million, or 4.7%, of which IP contributed \$7.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the corresponding pro forma amount from the prior year period, primarily due to an increase in the average daily rate ("ADR") of 1.6% and increase in occupancy of 0.9% driven by destination and convention business. The increase in room costs and expenses of \$4.6 million, or 8.9% is due to the increased occupancy coupled with a 1.2% increase in cost per room which resulted in a reduction in margin of 89 basis points.

Other

Other revenues increased by \$2.4 million, or 1.8% during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the corresponding pro forma amount from the prior year period, primarily due to increased hotel occupancy and differing amenities offered at our properties, including entertainment and nightclub revenues, retail sales, theater tickets and other venues. Related other expenses increased by 2.2% as compared to the prior year pro forma amounts due to lower overall margins on the respective composition of increased sales.

Years Ended December 2010 and 2009

Gaming

Gaming revenues are significantly comprised of the net win from our slot machine operations and to a lesser extent from table games win. On a comparable pro forma basis, gaming revenue decreased \$113.2 million, or 5.5% during the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the prior year. The decrease was due primarily to decreases in slot handle of 4.6%, partially offset by a 1.8% increase in slot drop, resulting in a net decrease in slot win of 2.9%. Additionally, table games drop and win decreased by a respective 5.6% and 10.4%, which resulted in a 5.1% corresponding decrease in the table game win percentage. We believe the decrease in gaming volumes reflected the ongoing constraints in consumer spending which resulted from the weakened economy. Gaming related costs decreased \$25.7 million as a result of the factors mentioned above.

Food and Beverage

On a comparable pro forma basis, food and beverage revenues increased by \$6.0 million, or 1.6% during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the corresponding pro forma amount from the prior year period due to a slight increase in banquet sales and a shift in consumer spending patterns. There was a 1.3% increase in the average guest check.

Room

On a comparable pro forma basis, room revenues remained relatively flat and decreased \$0.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2010.

Other

On a comparable pro forma basis, other revenues decreased \$10.2 million, or 7.2% and other expenses decreased \$6.2 million, or 5.5% during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year, primarily due to a reduction in the number of shows held at our entertainment venues.

Revenues and Adjusted EBITDA by Reportable Segment

We determine each of our properties' profitability based upon Adjusted EBITDA, which represents earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, deferred rent, preopening expenses, share-based compensation expense, and other operating charges, as applicable. Reportable Segment Adjusted EBITDA is the aggregate sum of the Adjusted EBITDA for each of the properties comprising our Las Vegas Locals, Downtown Las Vegas, Midwest and South and Atlantic City segments and also includes our share of Borgata's operating income, (during the period in which it was accounted for under the equity method of accounting in 2009), before net amortization, preopening and other items.

The following table presents our net revenues and Adjusted EBITDA, by Reportable Segment, for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2011	2010	2010	2009
		Actual	Pro Forma	
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Net Revenues				
Las Vegas Locals	\$ 604,965	\$ 607,366	\$ 607,366	\$ 641,941
Downtown Las Vegas	224,251	218,222	218,222	229,149
Midwest and South	771,354	728,767	728,767	762,336
Atlantic City	730,274	580,140	738,429	—
Reportable segment net revenues	2,330,844	2,134,495	2,292,784	1,633,426
Other	5,394	6,404	6,404	7,560
Net revenues	\$ 2,336,238	\$ 2,140,899	\$ 2,299,188	\$ 1,640,986
Adjusted EBITDA				
Las Vegas Locals	\$ 145,848	\$ 137,464	\$ 137,464	\$ 155,336
Downtown Las Vegas	35,214	34,227	34,227	46,102
Midwest and South	167,101	143,699	143,699	165,534
Wholly-owned Adjusted EBITDA	348,163	315,390	315,390	366,972
Atlantic City	158,126	136,278	169,393	—
Our share of Borgata's operating income before net amortization, preopening and other items	—	8,146	—	59,470
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 506,289	\$ 459,814	\$ 484,783	\$ 426,442

Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010

Las Vegas Locals

Net revenues declined slightly by 0.4% while Adjusted EBITDA increased by 6.1% during the year ended December 31, 2011, as compared to the corresponding period of the prior year, reflecting improved overall operating performance, generated by successful cost containment initiatives. Although local competition has created an elevated promotional environment; however, through strategic marketing, the region has increased margins by 148 basis points for the year ended December 31, 2011, as compared to the same period in the prior year. The segment also generated growth in hotel occupancy and average daily rates due to increased convention business in the Las Vegas market generally.

Downtown Las Vegas

Net revenues and Adjusted EBITDA increased by 2.8% and 2.9% respectively, during the year ended December, 2011, as compared to the corresponding period of the prior year, due primarily to growth in all primary operating revenues: gaming, food and beverage and room, generated largely from our Hawaiian customers. Greater efficiencies in our operations contributed to strong flow-through in our results, which were partially offset by significantly higher fuel costs at our Hawaiian charter operation. Jet fuel prices have risen sharply during the year, and while our ability to increase fares is limited by fierce competition, we recently introduced a new aircraft on the charter service that will increase capacity and improve costs.

Midwest and South

Net revenues and Adjusted EBITDA increased by 5.8% and 16.3%, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2011, as compared to the corresponding period of the prior year. The increase in net revenues was entirely from the acquisition of IP, which remunerated \$44.6 million to our revenues for the fourth quarter of 2011. While \$8.4 million of the \$23.4 million increase in Adjusted EBITDA is related to the acquisition of IP, the remaining increase to Adjusted EBITDA is from our business continuing to grow across this region, due to geographic resiliency, most particularly resulting from economic strength in southern Louisiana. Margin improvements of 212 basis points (excluding the effect of IP), have resulted from tight cost control, including disciplined marketing spend.

Atlantic City

Net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2011, as compared to the pro forma results for the year ended December 31, 2010, decreased by 1.1% to \$730.3 million from \$738.4 million, and Adjusted EBITDA declined by 6.7% to \$158.1 million from \$169.4 million. Overall, results during the year were negatively impacted by the closure of the property during Hurricane Irene, which cost the property three days of business volume during a relatively busy summer month. Additionally, throughout the year, Borgata

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has been adversely impacted by promotional spend, which increased to 34.6% of gross gaming revenue for the year ended December 31, 2011 from 32.8% for the prior year. This spend represented increased promotional incentives in response to the increasingly competitive environment in the Atlantic City and Eastern Pennsylvania gaming markets.

Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

Las Vegas Locals

Net revenues and Adjusted EBITDA declined 5.4% and 11.5%, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year, due primarily to cautious discretionary spending by our unrated and lower-tiered players. Both revenues and Adjusted EBITDA improved in each quarter of 2010, signaling signs of recovery in this region; however, the promotional environment continues to be highly competitive.

Downtown Las Vegas

Net revenues and Adjusted EBITDA declined 4.8% and 25.8%, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year due primarily to higher fuel costs and lower ticket prices on our Hawaiian charter operation. We retained market share but saw noticeable declines in the amount of spend per visit by our customers.

Midwest and South

Net revenues and Adjusted EBITDA declined by 4.4% and 13.2%, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year due primarily to lower levels of consumer spending; however, our business continues to stabilize across this region. We returned to growth in both gross revenues and Adjusted EBITDA during the latter half of 2010.

Atlantic City

During the year ended 2010, we recorded \$169.4 million of Adjusted EBITDA related to Borgata, driven by \$738.4 million in net revenues. Net revenues decreased \$39.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the prior year pro forma period. The decrease in net revenues is due to a decline in table game win of 15% and slot win of 1.9%, which were due to an 8.3% decrease in table games drop, a 100 basis point decrease in the table games hold percentage and a 3.0% decrease in slot handle. These results have been negatively impacted by heightened competition in the Atlantic City market. We also believe the decrease in gaming volumes reflect the ongoing constraints in consumer spending resulting from the weakened economy.

Other Costs and Expenses

The following costs and expenses, as presented in our consolidated statements of operations, are further discussed below:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2011	2010	2010	2009	2009	
		Actual	Pro Forma	Actual	Pro Forma	
		<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 394,991	\$ 369,217	\$ 398,198	\$ 284,937	\$ 413,101	
Maintenance and utilities	153,512	140,722	154,244	92,296	152,196	
Depreciation and amortization	195,343	199,275	216,029	164,427	244,444	
Corporate expense	48,962	48,861	48,861	47,617	47,617	
Preopening expense	6,634	7,459	7,459	17,798	18,497	
Other operating charges, net	14,058	4,713	4,781	41,780	13,174	

Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010

Selling, general and administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of gross revenues, declined slightly from 14.8% to 14.3% during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the corresponding pro forma period of the prior year, despite the reporting of additional costs related to IP. These costs primarily include marketing, technology, compliance and risk, surveillance and security. These costs have generally been reduced in the periods presented due to disciplined and targeted marketing spend, and our ongoing cost containment efforts.

Maintenance and Utilities

Maintenance and utilities expenses, as a percentage of gross revenues, decreased from 5.7% to 5.6%, on a pro forma basis, during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the corresponding period of the prior year. The decreases in each period are due primarily to the fact that no major maintenance projects were undertaken in either period, coupled with cost reductions

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associated with the Company's conscious energy savings initiatives.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense declined, on a pro forma basis, as a percentage of gross revenues from 8.0% to 7.1% during the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the corresponding period of the prior year. The decline was due to certain property and equipment becoming fully depreciated and no significant expansion capital expenditures placed into service during these periods and was despite the recording of approximately \$4.9 million of depreciation and amortization related to IP.

Corporate Expense

Corporate expense represents unallocated payroll, professional fees, rent and various other administrative expenses that are not directly related to our casino and/or hotel operations, in addition to the corporate portion of share-based compensation expense. The levels of corporate expense, as a percentage of gross revenues remained flat at 1.8% of gross revenues during each of the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, which reflects the ongoing efforts to contain costs in all elements of the business.

Preopening Expenses

We expense certain costs of start-up activities as incurred. During each of the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, we recorded preopening expenses related to Echelon, which as a percentage of gross revenues remained relatively flat, expenses related to our efforts to develop gaming activities in other jurisdictions and expenses related to other business development activities. Additionally, the Periodic Fees related to LVE, as discussed above, are included in the expenses related to Echelon during the year ended December 31, 2011; however, such amounts were eliminated upon the consolidation of LVE and not reflected in total preopening expenses.

Other Operating Charges, Net

Other operating charges, net generally include losses on the impairment or disposal of certain assets, costs incurred in relation to acquisition activities and costs (or recoveries) associated with property damage from natural disasters. These costs were comprised of the following items during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Asset impairments and write-downs	\$ 6,741	\$ 736
Acquisition related expenses	6,375	3,977
Flood expenses, net of recoveries	1,428	—
Measurement period adjustments	(486)	—
Other operating charges, net	\$ 14,058	\$ 4,713

During the year ended December 31, 2011, asset impairment charges primarily related to the write down of Borgata's trademark value by \$5.0 million, and an impairment of its equity method investment of \$1.1 million. Acquisition expenses represent our costs related to the IP acquisition of \$4.8 million, as well as costs incurred during the evaluation of other business prospects and opportunities. Additionally, we incurred \$1.4 million related to the payment of our insurance deductible and related and non-reimbursable costs, net of recoveries, for the closure of Sam's Town Tunica during the year due to the flooding of the Mississippi river.

Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

Selling, general and administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of gross revenues, were fairly consistent at 14.8% and 14.7% , on a pro forma basis, during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, due to our ongoing cost containment efforts.

Maintenance and Utilities

Maintenance and utilities expenses were relatively consistent during the years ended December 2010 and 2009, at 5.7% and 5.4% of gross revenues, respectively, on a pro forma basis, as no major maintenance projects were undertaken in either year. The incremental increase in maintenance and utilities as a percentage of gross revenues during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, reflects an overall increase in energy costs.

Depreciation and Amortization

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Depreciation and amortization expense remained relatively consistent during the pro forma year ended December 31, 2010, as compared to the corresponding period of the prior year, representing 8.0% and 8.7%, of gross revenues respectively. There were no significant expansion capital expenditures that were placed into service during 2010. In 2009, the opening of the hotel tower at Blue Chip resulted in increased depreciation of this building and was offset by other fully depreciated assets.

Corporate Expense

Corporate expense represents unallocated payroll, professional fees, and various other expenses that are not directly related to our casino and/or hotel operations, in addition to the corporate portion of share-based compensation expense. Corporate expense on a pro forma basis was relatively flat during the year ended December 31, 2010, as compared to the corresponding prior year, representing 1.8% and 1.7% of gross revenues, respectively.

Preopening Expense

We expense certain costs of start-up activities as incurred. During the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we recorded preopening expenses related to Echelon, our hotel and expansion project at Blue Chip, our efforts to develop gaming activities in other jurisdictions and other business development activities. On a pro forma basis, preopening expenses decreased \$11.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, as compared to the prior year, due to the delay of Echelon.

Other Operating Charges, Net

Other operating charges, net primarily represent asset impairment charges and other non-recurring charges. During the year ended December 31, 2010, other operating charges, net was primarily comprised of \$4.0 million in expenses related to acquisition activities and a \$0.5 million impairment charge on a fair value adjustment related to our investment in certain bonds. During the year ended December 31, 2009, other operating charges, net primarily consisted of total non-cash impairment charges of \$42.7 million, of which \$13.5 million related to the write-down of our former investment in the Morgans joint venture and \$28.4 million related to the impairment of Dania Jai-Alai's goodwill in connection with the January 2009 amendment to the Dania Jai-Alai purchase agreement to settle the contingent payment prior to the satisfaction of certain legal conditions.

Operating Income from Borgata

Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

Our share of Borgata's operating income before net amortization, preopening and other items from decreased \$59.5 million to \$8.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2010, as compared to the prior year, due to the consolidation of Borgata's results beginning in March 2010. On a pro forma basis, comparing the results of Borgata as if we had applied equity method accounting in both respective periods, operating income for the full year ended December 31, 2010 was \$49.8 million, representing a decrease of \$9.7 million from the prior year, which reflects the overall decline in consumer spending globally, the heightened competition in Atlantic City, as well as the effects of the severe winter storms making travel extremely difficult throughout the entire Northeast during the fourth quarter of 2010.

Other Expense (Income)

Interest Expense, net

Years Ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2011	2010	2010	2009
		Actual	Pro Forma	
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Interest Expense, net				
Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ 152,618	\$ 119,310	\$ 119,310	\$ 146,824
Borgata	81,314	45,139	50,199	—
Variable interest entity	16,753	16,104	16,104	—
	\$ 250,685	\$ 180,553	\$ 185,613	\$ 146,824
Average Long-Term Debt Balance				
Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ 2,447,557	\$ 2,467,303	\$ 2,467,303	\$ 2,611,985
Borgata	\$ 822,589	\$ 706,102	\$ 706,102	\$ —
Weighted Average Interest Rates				
Boyd Gaming Corporation	6.2%	4.8%	4.8%	5.6%
Borgata	9.9%	6.4%	7.1%	N/A

Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010

Summary

Interest expense was \$250.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, as compared to \$185.6 million during the comparable pro forma period in the prior year, representing an increase of 35.1%. Excluding the effects of the interest recorded related to the variable interest entity's non-recourse debt during each of the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, the interest expense would have been \$233.9 million and \$169.5 million, respectively, or an increase of 38.0%.

Boyd Gaming Corporation

The increase in interest expense of \$33.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2011, as compared to the corresponding period in the prior year was due to higher interest rates on amounts outstanding under our credit facility related to certain refinancing and incremental borrowing activities in the fourth quarter of 2011, and the full year impact of the refinancing transaction that occurred in the fourth quarter of 2010. Average balances during the year ended December 31, 2011 reflect approximately \$1.43 billion in amounts outstanding under our credit facility at a blended rate of 3.5%, as compared to average outstanding balances during the year ended December 31, 2010 of \$1.42 billion at a blended rate of 3.3%. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the blended interest rate on our outstanding senior and senior subordinated notes was 8.1% at each date, and our average outstanding balances during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 were \$2.4 billion and \$2.5 billion, respectively. The interest rate on the credit facility is substantially lower than on our high yield notes, thereby diluting the rate effect of our high yield notes, resulting in an overall weighted average borrowing rate of 6.2% and 4.8% at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. At December 31, 2011, 62.8% of our debt was based upon variable rates of interest, compared to 59.8% of our debt at December 31, 2010.

We previously were a party to certain floating-to-fixed interest rate swap agreements with an aggregate notional amount of \$500 million, whereby we received payments based upon the three-month LIBOR and made payments based upon a stipulated fixed rate. As market interest rates during the period were significantly lower than the 5.1% weighted-average fixed rate associated with these swaps, the effect of the swaps increased our interest expense by \$11.8 million and \$22.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Our interest rate swap agreements expired on June 30, 2011.

Borgata

The increases in interest expense during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, as compared to corresponding pro forma period in the prior year were due to higher average interest rates on higher average outstanding debt balances. The increase was \$31.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2011, which reflects the effect of the refinancing, which closed during the third quarter of 2010. Interest expense increased by 62% during the year ended December 31, 2011 due entirely to the refinancing impact, the full effect of which was realized in such year. At December 31, 2011, the blended interest rate on Borgata's credit facility and senior secured notes was

4.5% and 9.7%, respectively, as compared to blended interest rates of 4.2% and 9.7% on these respective borrowings at December 31, 2010.

Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009
Boyd Gaming Corporation

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Interest expense, net was \$119.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, an 18.7% decline as compared to the corresponding period of the prior year. The decline was due to lower average interest rates during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to 2009, which were 4.7% versus 5.4%, respectively, and lower average note payable and outstanding debt balances, which declined to \$2.5 billion from \$2.7 billion during the respective periods. At December 31, 2010, 59.8% of our debt was based upon variable rates of interest, compared to 74.4% of our debt at December 31, 2009.

We previously were a party to certain floating-to-fixed interest rate swap agreements with an aggregate notional amount of \$500 million, whereby we received payments based upon the three-month LIBOR and made payments based upon a stipulated fixed rate. As market interest rates during the period were significantly lower than the 5.1% weighted-average fixed rate associated with these swaps, the effect of the swaps increased our interest expense by \$22.7 million and \$23.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Borgata

Interest expense, net was \$50.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, an 81.4% increase as compared to expense of \$27.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase is primarily due to higher average interest rates during the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to 2009, which were 6.0% versus 3.5%, respectively, due to the refinancing of Borgata's credit facility. In addition, as a result of the termination of its former credit facility in 2010, approximately \$2.0 million of unamortized debt fees related to the former credit facility were accelerated into expense. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded our share of Borgata's interest expense is included in other operating expenses from Borgata, under the equity method.

Gain on Early Retirements of Debt

Years Ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

During the year ended December, 2011, Borgata purchased and retired a principal amount of \$8.5 million of its senior secured notes for a purchase price of \$8.2 million, resulting in a gain of less than \$0.1 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we purchased and retired \$33.0 million principal amount of Boyd's senior subordinated notes. The total purchase price of the notes was \$28.9 million resulting in a gain of \$3.6 million, net. The gains are computed net of original issue discount, deferred financing and underwriting fees. In November 2010, we tendered for purchase all of our outstanding 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012. Approximately \$92.1 million principal amount of the 7.75% senior subordinated notes were tendered for purchase pursuant to our tender offer. We paid \$95.3 million in connection with the tender offer, including accrued interest of \$2.9 million, and recognized a loss on such tender of \$0.8 million, based on the difference between the consideration fee, redemption price and the net carrying value of the notes in addition to unamortized debt financing costs written off in conjunction with the purchase of the notes. Additionally, in December 2010, we called the remaining 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012 at par, which had a principal balance of \$66.8 million. We recognized a loss of \$0.4 million upon calling such notes, which consisted of our write-off of the remaining unamortized debt financing costs associated with the notes.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we purchased and retired \$105.3 million principal amount of our senior subordinated notes. The total purchase price of the notes was \$89.5 million, resulting in a gain of \$15.3 million, net of associated deferred financing costs.

Gain on Equity Distribution

Year Ended December 31, 2010

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we received a \$135.4 million distribution from Borgata. The distribution included a priority distribution of \$30.8 million, which is equal to the excess prior capital contributions we previously made. We recorded a \$2.5 million gain upon receipt of this distribution, which gain was equal to the basis difference on our equity contribution during the period in which we were amortizing a portion of such excess contribution.

Other Income

Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we received \$7.0 million in non-refundable fees related to the anticipated closing of the sale of Dania Jai-Alai, which was terminated due to the buyer's inability to close as scheduled. We also recorded a \$4.6 million bargain purchase gain related to the acquisition of IP.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we received a \$10 million fee from MGM in consideration for the amendment to our operating agreement related to Borgata.

Income Taxes

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Years Ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009

The effective tax rate during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was (27.4%), 40.2% and 20.2%, respectively. Our effective tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 was favorably and unfavorably impacted by permanent adjustments related to our consolidation of Borgata and LVE, respectively. We consolidate Borgata's income and LVE's loss for financial statement purposes; however, under federal income tax statutes, we are subject to income tax on our fifty percent interest in Borgata and exclude LVE's loss in its entirety. During the year ended December 31, 2011, our tax provision was adversely impacted by certain recurring permanent adjustments that are unaffected by our loss from continuing operations and favorably impacted by a nontaxable acquisition related gain. Additionally, in the year ended December 31, 2011, and to a lesser extent in the year ended December 31, 2010, our state tax provision was adversely impacted by a statutory change in state income tax rates, changes in apportionment and the geographic mix of our income. The relative impact of equity based state taxes was more significant in the year ended December 31, 2011 due to a loss from continuing operations. The tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2009 was favorably impacted by a permanent tax benefit realized in connection with an IRS audit and the reversal of interest accrued in connection with unrecognized tax benefits. The state tax provision was adversely impacted by changes in apportionment, exam settlements and the geographic mix of our income.

Adjusted Earnings (Loss) and Adjusted EPS

Years Ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

We believe that Adjusted Earnings (Loss) and Adjusted Earnings Per Share ("EPS") are important supplemental measures of operating performance to investors, and management believes that Adjusted Earnings (Loss) and Adjusted EPS are widely used measures of performance in the gaming industry. We use Adjusted Earnings (Loss) and Adjusted EPS in this Annual Report on Form 10-K because we believe they are useful to investors in allowing greater transparency related to significant measures used by management in its financial and operational decision-making. Management believes it is appropriate to adjust net income (loss) attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation for certain adjustments, which are eliminated from net income (loss) in order to enable investors to isolate the core operating results of the Company.

Adjusted Earnings (Loss) is net income (loss) before preopening expenses, adjustments to property tax accruals, net, change in value of derivative instruments, write-downs and other items, net, gain on early retirements of debt, other non-recurring items and our share of Borgata's other items and write-downs, net.

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The following tables present our Adjusted Earnings (Loss) and Adjusted Earnings per Share for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	Actual		
	<i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i>		
Net income (loss) attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ (3,854)	\$ 10,310	\$ 4,241
Adjustments related to Boyd Gaming:			
Preopening expenses, excluding impact of LVE	17,492	8,405	17,798
Adjustments to property tax accruals, net	(7,464)	—	—
Other operating charges, net	7,660	4,721	41,813
Accelerated amortization on deferred loan fees	376	—	1,813
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	265	480	—
(Gain) loss on early retirements of debt, net	20	(2,758)	(15,284)
Other income	(11,582)	(10,000)	—
Prior period expense for finalization of purchase price for Dania Jai-Alai	—	—	8,883
Gain on equity distribution	—	(2,535)	—
Adjustments related to Borgata:			
Preopening expenses	228	—	349
Other operating charges, net	1,575	(8)	(14,303)
Accelerated amortization on deferred loan fees	1,029	2,012	—
Valuation adjustments related to consolidation, net	5,389	—	—
Gain on early retirements of debt, net	(6)	—	—
Our share of Borgata's other operating charges, net	—	34	—
Total adjustments	14,982	351	41,069
Income tax effect for above adjustments	(5,648)	899	(13,680)
Impact on noncontrolling interests	(4,108)	(1,002)	—
Adjusted earnings	<u>\$ 1,372</u>	<u>\$ 10,558</u>	<u>\$ 31,630</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding	87,518	86,831	86,517
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share, as reported	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>	<u>\$ 0.12</u>	<u>\$ 0.05</u>
Basic or diluted net income per common share, as reported	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.05
Adjustments related to Boyd Gaming:			
Preopening expenses, excluding impact of LVE	0.20	0.10	0.22
Adjustments to property tax accruals, net	(0.09)	—	0.01
Other operating charges, net	0.09	0.05	0.48
Accelerated amortization on deferred loan fees	—	—	0.02
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	—	0.01	—
(Gain) loss on early retirements of debt, net	—	(0.03)	(0.17)

Other income	(0.13)	(0.12)	—
Prior period expense for finalization of purchase price for Dania Jai-Alai	—	—	0.10
Gain on equity distribution	—	(0.03)	—

Adjustments related to Borgata:

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Preopening expenses	—	—	—
Other operating charges, net	0.02	—	(0.17)
Accelerated amortization on deferred loan fees	0.01	0.02	—
Valuation adjustments related to consolidation, net	0.06	—	—
Gain on early retirements of debt, net	—	—	—
Our share of Borgata's other operating charges, net	—	—	—
Total adjustments	0.16	—	0.48
Income tax effect for above adjustments	(0.06)	0.01	(0.16)
Impact on noncontrolling interests	(0.05)	(0.01)	—
Adjusted earnings per share	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.37

Net income per share during the year ended December 31, 2011 was reported using our basic weighted average shares outstanding, as all common shares were anti-dilutive due to the net loss for such respective period; however, adjusted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2011 was computed using our diluted weighted average shares outstanding, as our adjustment to net loss, as reported under GAAP, resulted in adjusted earnings.

During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, the following items were included in the calculation of Adjusted earnings and Adjusted earnings per share:

Adjustments Related to Boyd Gaming Corporation

Preopening Expenses, Excluding Impact of Consolidation of LVE

Preopening expenses are comprised of costs primarily related to maintenance of Echelon and expenditures for the exploration of new business development initiatives.

Adjustments to Property Tax Accruals

Property tax accruals have been adjusted based on assessments from the relevant taxing authorities and changes in our estimate of past liabilities related to such assessments.

Other Operating Charges, net

Write-downs and other charges generally include losses on the disposal or impairment of certain assets, costs incurred in relation to acquisition activities and costs associated with property damage from natural disasters.

Accelerated Amortization of Deferred Loan Costs

This amortization represents the remaining unamortized deferred loan fees associated with the non-extending credit facility, which was repaid during the year ended December 31, 2011, and the remaining unamortized balance of deferred loan fees associated with the prior credit facility, which were accelerated and written off upon the amendment and restatement of such facility in the year ended December 2009.

Change in Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

Change in fair value of derivative instruments is comprised of the charge to earnings for the change in fair value of our interest rate swaps that were de-designated as cash flow hedges during 2010.

(Gain) Loss on Early Retirements of Debt

(Gain) loss on early retirements of debt represents the difference between the principal amount of our senior subordinated notes repurchased and the purchase price of such notes.

Other Income

Other income represents the non-refundable fee received in connection with our agreement to extend the closing of Dania and the bargain purchased gain realized from the acquisition of IP in 2011. Other income represents the consent fee received in connection with our agreement to modify the Borgata operating agreement in 2010.

Gain on Equity Distribution

This gain represents the difference between the total distribution received from Borgata for our unilateral capital contribution and its carrying value.

Adjustments Related to Borgata

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Preopening Expenses

Preopening expenses at Borgata related to costs incurred to open a new retail outlet during the quarter.

Other operating charges, net

Other operating charges generally include losses on the disposal or impairment of certain assets, costs incurred in relation to acquisition activities and insurance costs associated with property damage from natural disasters.

Accelerated Amortization of Deferred Loan Fees

This amortization represents an accelerated amortization of the pro rated portion of the unamortized deferred loan fees related to Borgata's credit facility, as amended during the year ended December 31, 2011, to reflect the reduced borrowing capacity under such amendment, and the remaining unamortized balance of deferred loan fees associated with their former credit facility, which were accelerated and written off upon the refinancing of all Borgata's debt in August 2010.

Valuation Adjustments Related to Consolidation, net

These adjustments represent the aggregate impact of the measurement activity associated with the changes from historical value to fair value of Borgata, upon consolidation, primarily representing depreciation and amortization expense resulting from the recordation of certain tangible and intangible assets.

Gain on Early Retirements of Debt

Gain on early retirements of debt represents the difference between the principal amount of our senior subordinated notes repurchased and the purchase price of such notes.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Financial Position

The following discussion highlights the material changes in our financial position as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Long-Term Debt Refinancing Activities

In November, 2011, we signed a Lender Joinder Agreement to increase the term loan commitments under our Amended Credit Facility by an aggregate amount of \$350 million. This commitment was funded on November 10, 2011. We used the proceeds to repay the non-extended portion of our Amended Credit Facility, which would have otherwise matured in May 2012. We believe this borrowing, as well as remaining availability under our Amended Credit Facility provides the short term liquidity required to fund our existing debt obligations.

Acquisition of IP Casino Resort Spa

On October 4, 2011, the Company consummated the acquisition of IP for a net purchase price of \$280.6 million. The purchase was financed with cash on hand and a borrowing under our Amended Credit Facility of approximately \$200 million. At December 31, 2011, we reported IP's total assets and liabilities of \$318.2 million and \$27.3 million, respectively, in our consolidated balance sheet.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entity

Given that we are the primary beneficiary and as a result of our adoption of the authoritative accounting guidance regarding the consolidation of variable interest entities, we were required to consolidate the financial position and results of operations of LVE for the year ended December 31, 2010. At December 31, 2011, we reported LVE's total assets and total liabilities of \$189.9 million and \$238.9 million, respectively in our condensed consolidated balance sheet. At December 31, 2010, we reported LVE's total assets and total liabilities of \$217.3 million and \$264.4 million, respectively in our condensed consolidated balance sheet. However, LVE's financial position, including its working capital and indebtedness, are not discussed herein as such indebtedness is non-recourse to us and will not require our working capital or free cash flows in order to service such. Therefore, the assets and liabilities of LVE are completely disregarded from the discussion below.

Consolidation of Borgata

As of December 31, 2011, we reported Borgata's total assets and liabilities of \$1.44 billion and \$951.8million respectively in our consolidated balance sheet. As of December 31, 2010, we reported Borgata's total assets and total liabilities of \$1.48 billion and \$755.7 million, respectively in our consolidated balance sheet as a result of the consolidation of Borgata. The value of our controlling interest was \$397.9 million, which includes a control premium, and the value of the noncontrolling interest was \$325.6 million at December 31, 2010.

Working Capital

Historically, we have operated with minimal or negative levels of working capital in order to minimize borrowings and related interest costs under our Amended Credit Facility. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, we had balances of cash and cash equivalents

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of \$178.8 million and \$145.6 million, respectively. Despite such amounts of cash, we had working capital deficits of \$129.1 and \$109.8 million at such respective dates. However, without giving effect to the consolidation of LVE, as we have no claim to their assets, nor any recourse for their obligations, our cash balances and working capital deficits were as follows at December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Cash balance:		
Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ 132,494	\$ 103,193
Borgata	\$ 46,224	\$ 42,099
Working capital surplus (deficit):		
Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ (91,935)	\$ (68,022)
Borgata	\$ (8,467)	\$ (19,489)

We and Borgata separately manage our working capital positions, including our levels of cash and indebtedness. Our respective bank credit facilities generally provide any necessary funds for our day-to-day operations, interest and tax payments, as well as capital expenditures. On a daily basis, we evaluate our cash position and adjust the balance under our respective bank credit facilities as necessary, by either borrowing or paying down with excess cash. We also plan the timing and the amounts of our capital expenditures. We each believe that our borrowing capacity under our respective bank credit facilities, subject to restrictive covenants, and cash flows from operating activities will be sufficient to meet our respective projected operating and maintenance capital expenditures for at least the next twelve months. The source of funds for the repayment of our respective debt or our respective development projects is derived primarily from cash flows from operations and availability under our respective bank credit facilities, to the extent availability exists after we meet our respective working capital needs, and subject to restrictive covenants.

We or Borgata could also seek to secure additional working capital, repay our respective current debt maturities, or fund our respective development projects, in whole or in part, through incremental bank financing and additional debt or equity offerings. If availability does not exist under our respective bank credit facilities, or we are not otherwise able to draw funds on our respective bank credit facilities, additional financing may not be available to either us or Borgata, and if available, may not be on terms favorable to either us or Borgata.

Indebtedness

Our indebtedness primarily consists of \$1.6 billion outstanding under our \$1.8 billion Amended Credit Facility (including \$825 million of term loans), and \$956.4 million aggregate principal amount of our senior and senior subordinated notes, which are the obligations of Boyd, an outstanding amount of \$40.0 million under a \$75 million bank credit facility, as amended, and \$791.5 million aggregate principal amount of senior secured notes, all of which are the obligations of Borgata.

Long-term debt, net of current maturities consists of the following:

December 31, 2011				
	Outstanding Principal	Unamortized Discount	Unamortized Origination Fees	Long-Term Debt, Net
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Boyd Gaming Corporation Debt:				
Bank credit facility	\$ 1,632,750	\$ (4,318)	\$ (6,717)	\$ 1,621,715
9.125% senior notes due 2018	500,000	—	(8,556)	491,444
6.75% senior subordinated notes due 2014	215,668	—	—	215,668
7.125% senior subordinated notes due 2016	240,750	—	—	240,750
Other	11,071	—	—	11,071
	<u>\$ 2,600,239</u>	<u>\$ (4,318)</u>	<u>\$ (15,273)</u>	<u>\$ 2,580,648</u>
Borgata Debt:				
Bank credit facility	40,200	—	—	40,200
9.50% senior secured notes due 2015	398,000	(3,271)	(7,680)	387,049
9.875% senior secured notes due 2018	393,500	(2,366)	(8,575)	382,559
	<u>\$ 831,700</u>	<u>\$ (5,637)</u>	<u>\$ (16,255)</u>	<u>\$ 809,808</u>
Less current maturities	43,230	—	—	43,230
Long-term debt, net	<u>\$ 3,388,709</u>	<u>\$ (9,955)</u>	<u>\$ (31,528)</u>	<u>\$ 3,347,226</u>

December 31, 2010				
	Outstanding Principal	Unamortized Discount	Unamortized Origination Fees	Long-Term Debt, Net
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Boyd Gaming Corporation Debt:				
Bank credit facility	\$ 1,425,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,425,000
9.125% senior notes due 2018	500,000	—	(9,794)	490,206
6.75% senior subordinated notes due 2014	215,668	—	—	215,668
7.125% senior subordinated notes due 2016	240,750	—	—	240,750
Other	11,761	—	—	11,761
	<u>\$ 2,393,179</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (9,794)</u>	<u>\$ 2,383,385</u>
Borgata Debt:				
Bank credit facility	60,900	—	—	60,900
9.50% senior secured notes due 2015	400,000	(3,969)	(9,319)	386,712
9.875% senior secured notes due 2018	400,000	(2,648)	(9,594)	387,758
	<u>\$ 860,900</u>	<u>\$ (6,617)</u>	<u>\$ (18,913)</u>	<u>\$ 835,370</u>
Less current maturities	25,690	—	—	25,690
Long-term debt, net	<u>\$ 3,228,389</u>	<u>\$ (6,617)</u>	<u>\$ (28,707)</u>	<u>\$ 3,193,065</u>

Boyd Gaming Corporation Debt

Bank Credit Facility

On December 3, 2010, we entered into an Amendment and Restatement Agreement among certain financial institutions (each a “Lender”), Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent and letter of credit issuer and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association,

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as swing line lender (the “Amendment and Restatement Agreement”). Pursuant to the terms of the Amendment and Restatement Agreement, our First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 24, 2007, as amended by the First Amendment and Consent to First Amended Credit Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2009 (as amended, the “Amended Credit Facility”), was amended and restated to, among other things, (i) reduce the aggregate commitments under the former credit facility and (ii) permit consenting Lenders to extend the maturity date of their commitments, new Lenders to issue revolving commitments and term loans and existing Lenders to increase their commitments (each, an “Extending Lender”) in each case with a maturity date five years from the effective date.

The blended interest rate for outstanding borrowings under our Amended Credit Facility was 4.2% and 3.8% at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. At December 31, 2011, approximately \$1.63 billion was outstanding under our Amended Credit Facility, with \$15.5 million allocated to support various letters of credit, leaving remaining contractual availability of approximately \$136.8 million.

The amounts outstanding under the Amended Credit Facility are comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Extended Revolving Facility	\$ 807,000	\$ 597,636
Non-Extended Revolving Facility	—	327,364
Initial Term Loan	475,000	500,000
Incremental Term Loan	338,965	—
Swing Loan	750	—
	<u>\$ 1,621,715</u>	<u>\$ 1,425,000</u>

Extended Revolving Facility

Each of the Extending Lenders permanently reduced their commitments under the former credit facility by up to 50% of the amount thereof. As a result, the aggregate commitments under the Amended Credit Facility were reduced from \$3 billion to approximately \$1.5 billion (excluding the non-extending amounts), which commitments may be increased from time to time by up to \$500 million through additional revolving credit or term loans under the Amended Credit Facility. The applicable margin on the outstanding balance on the Extended Revolving Facility ranges from 2.50% to 3.50% (if using LIBOR), and from 1.50% to 2.50% (if using the base rate). The applicable margin on the outstanding balance of the loans and commitments of the non-extending lenders continues to range from 0.625% to 1.625% (if using LIBOR), and from 0.0% to 0.375% (if using the base rate). A fee of a percentage per annum (which ranges from 0.250% to 0.500%) determined by the level of the total leverage ratio is payable on the unused portions of the Amended Credit Facility. The “base rate” under the Amended Credit Facility is the highest of (x) Bank of America's publicly-announced prime rate, (y) the federal funds rate plus 0.50%, or (z) the Eurodollar rate for a one month period plus 1.00%.

The letter of credit fees under the Amended Credit Facility remain the same as those under the Credit Facility; however, the margins payable to Extending Lenders are based on the margins applicable to the Extended Revolving Facility. Subject to certain conditions, amounts outstanding under the Amended Credit Facility may be prepaid without premium or penalty, and the unutilized portion of any of the commitments may be terminated without penalty.

Initial Term Loan

The Amended Credit Facility included the conversion of certain outstanding revolving commitments to a term loan in the amount of \$500 million (the “Initial Term Loan”). Pursuant to the terms of the Amended Credit Facility, the Initial Term Loan amortizes in an annual amount equal to 5% of the original principal amount thereof, commencing March 31, 2011, payable on a quarterly basis. The interest rate per annum applicable to term loans under the Amended Credit Facility are based upon, at the option of the Company, LIBOR or the “base rate,” plus an applicable margin in either case. The applicable margin is a percentage per annum determined in accordance with a specified pricing grid based on the total leverage ratio.

Incremental Term Loan

On November 2, 2011, the Company entered into the Lender Joinder Agreement, which increases the term loan commitments under the Amended Credit Facility by an aggregate amount of \$350 million (the “Incremental Term Loan”).

The Incremental Term Loan was funded on November 10, 2011, with proceeds being used to repay the outstanding Non-Extended Revolving Facility. The Non-Extended Revolving Facility was terminated in full on November 10, 2011 by borrowing under the

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Extended Revolving Facility, which augmented the proceeds from the Incremental Term Loan in an amount sufficient to repay the outstanding balance of the Non-Extended Revolving Facility in full.

Pursuant to its terms, the Incremental Term Loan amortizes in an annual amount equal to 5.0% of the original principal amount thereof, commencing in March 2012 and payable on a quarterly basis. At any time and to the extent that the Incremental Term Loan is a Eurodollar Rate Loan, the Incremental Term Loan shall bear interest on the outstanding principal amount thereof for each quarterly interest period at a rate per annum equal to the “effective Eurodollar Rate” for such period plus 4.75%, and at any time and to the extent that the Incremental Term Loan bears interest at the base rate, the outstanding principal amount thereof at a rate per annum equal to the base rate for such Interest Period plus 3.75%.

Guarantees

The Company's obligations under the Amended Credit Facility, subject to certain exceptions, are guaranteed by certain of the Company's subsidiaries and are secured by the capital stock of certain subsidiaries. In addition, subject to certain exceptions, the Company and each of the guarantors granted the administrative agent first priority liens and security interests on substantially all of their real and personal property (other than gaming licenses and subject to certain other exceptions) as additional security for the performance of the secured obligations under the Amended Credit Facility.

Financial and Other Covenants

The Amended Credit Facility contains certain financial and other covenants, including, without limitation, various covenants (i) requiring the maintenance of a minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio of 2.00 to 1.00, (ii) establishing a maximum permitted consolidated total leverage ratio (discussed below), (iii) establishing a maximum permitted secured leverage ratio (discussed below), (iv) imposing limitations on the incurrence of indebtedness, (v) imposing limitations on transfers, sales and other dispositions and (vi) imposing restrictions on investments, dividends and certain other payments. Subject to certain exceptions, the Company may be required to repay the amounts outstanding under the Amended Credit Facility in connection with certain asset sales and issuances of certain additional secured indebtedness.

The minimum consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio (as defined in our Amended Credit Facility) is calculated as (a) twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA (as defined in our Amended Credit Facility) to (b) consolidated interest expense (as also defined in our Amended Credit Facility).

The maximum permitted consolidated Total Leverage Ratio (as defined in our Amended Credit Facility) is calculated as Consolidated Funded Indebtedness to twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA (all capitalized terms are defined in the Amended Credit Facility). The following table provides our maximum Total Leverage Ratio during the remaining term of the Amended Credit Facility.

For the Trailing Four Quarters Ending	Maximum Total Leverage Ratio
December 31, 2010 through and including December 31, 2011	7.75 to 1.00
March 31, 2012 through and including September 30, 2012	7.50 to 1.00
December 31, 2012 and March 31, 2013	7.25 to 1.00
June 30, 2013	7.00 to 1.00
September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2013	6.75 to 1.00
March 31, 2014	6.50 to 1.00
June 30, 2014	6.25 to 1.00
September 30, 2014	6.00 to 1.00
December 31, 2014	5.75 to 1.00
March 31, 2015 and thereafter	5.50 to 1.00

The maximum permitted Secured Leverage Ratio (as defined in our Amended Credit Facility) is calculated as Secured Indebtedness to twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA (all capitalized terms are defined in the Amended Credit Facility). The following table provides our maximum Secured Leverage Ratio during the remaining term of the Amended Credit Facility.

For the Trailing Four Quarters Ending	Minimum Secured Leverage Ratio
December 31, 2010 through and including March 31, 2012	4.50 to 1.00
June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2012	4.25 to 1.00
December 31, 2012 and March 31, 2013	4.00 to 1.00
June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013	3.75 to 1.00
December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2014	3.50 to 1.00
June 30, 2014 and thereafter	3.25 to 1.00

Compliance with Financial Covenants

We believe that, at December 31, 2011, we were in compliance with the Amended Credit Facility covenants, including the minimum consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio, the maximum permitted consolidated Total Leverage Ratio and the maximum permitted Secured Leverage Ratio, which, at December 31, 2011, were 2.50 to 1.00, 6.80 to 1.00 and 4.27 to 1.00, respectively.

At December 31, 2011, assuming our current level of Consolidated Funded Indebtedness remains constant, we estimate that an 12.3% or greater decline in our twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA, as compared to December 31, 2011, would cause us to exceed our maximum permitted consolidated Total Leverage Ratio covenant for that period. In addition, at December 31, 2011, assuming our current level of Secured Indebtedness remains constant, we estimate that 5.3% or greater decline in our twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA, as compared to December 31, 2011, would cause us to exceed our maximum permitted Secured Leverage Ratio covenant for that period. Additionally, at December 31, 2011, assuming our current level of interest expense remains constant, we estimate that a 20.1% or greater decline in our twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA, as compared to December 31, 2011, would cause us to go below our minimum consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio covenant for that period.

Debt Financing Costs

In November 2011, we repaid the amounts outstanding under the non-extended credit facility, with proceeds from the issuance of the Incremental Term Loan. The unamortized deferred loan fees remaining on that borrowing in the amount of approximately \$0.4 million were recorded in interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2011. Additionally, in conjunction with the Amended Credit Facility and the subsequent issuance of the Incremental Term Loan, we incurred approximately \$13.9 million and \$20.6 million, respectively, in incremental debt financing costs, which have been deferred and are being amortized over the remaining term of the Amended Credit Facility. Due to the decrease in borrowing capacity upon the amendment discussed herein, we recorded incremental interest expense of approximately \$1.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2009, related to the accelerated amortization of deferred debt costs related to the Amended Credit Facility.

Senior Notes

9.125% Senior Notes due December 2018

Significant Terms

On November 10, 2010, we issued, through a private placement, \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 9.125% senior notes due December 2018. The notes require semi-annual interest payments on December 1 and June 1 of each year, which commenced on June 1, 2011. The notes will mature on December 1, 2018 and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a joint and several basis, by certain of our current and future domestic restricted subsidiaries, all of which are 100% owned by us. The notes contain certain restrictive covenants that, subject to exceptions and qualifications, among other things, limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries (as defined in the indenture governing the notes) to incur additional indebtedness or liens, pay dividends or make distributions or repurchase our capital stock, make certain investments, and sell or merge with other companies. We believe that we are in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2011. In addition, upon the occurrence of a change of control (as defined in the indenture governing the notes), we will be required, unless certain conditions are met, to offer to repurchase the notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of purchase. If we sell assets or experience an event of loss, we will be required under certain circumstances to offer to purchase the notes. At any time prior to December 1, 2013, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes at a redemption price equal to 109.125% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to, but excluding, the applicable redemption date, with the net cash proceeds that we raise in one or more equity offerings. In addition, prior to December 1, 2014, we may redeem the notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to, but excluding, the applicable redemption date, plus a make whole premium. Subsequent to December 1, 2014, we may redeem all or a portion of the notes at redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount) ranging from 104.563% in 2014 to 100% in 2016 and thereafter, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

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Registration Rights Agreement

Pursuant to the registration rights agreement entered into with the initial purchasers of these senior notes at the time of the private placement, on September 15, 2011, the Company commenced an offer to exchange all of the outstanding \$500 million aggregate principal amount of the notes that have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933. On October 18, 2011, the expiration date of the exchange offer, 100% of the notes were validly tendered and accepted for exchange.

Senior Subordinated Notes

6.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due April 2014

Significant Terms

On April 15, 2004, we issued, through a private placement, \$350 million principal amount of 6.75% senior subordinated notes due April 2014. In July 2004, all, except for \$50 thousand in aggregate principal amount of these notes, were exchanged for substantially similar notes that were registered with the SEC. The notes require semi-annual interest payments on April 15 and October 15 of each year, through April 2014, at which time the entire principal balance becomes due and payable. The notes contain certain restrictive covenants regarding, among other things, incurrence of debt, sales of assets, mergers and consolidations, and limitations on restricted payments (as defined in the indenture governing the notes). We believe that we are in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2011. Presently, we may redeem all or a portion of the notes at a redemption price of 100% plus accrued and unpaid interest through maturity in 2014.

Senior Subordinated Notes

7.125% Senior Subordinated Notes due February 2016

Significant Terms

On January 30, 2006, we issued \$250 million principal amount of 7.125% senior subordinated notes due February 2016. The notes require semi-annual interest payments on February 1 and August 1 of each year, through February 2016, at which time the entire principal balance becomes due and payable. The notes contain certain restrictive covenants regarding, among other things, incurrence of debt, sales of assets, mergers and consolidations, and limitations on restricted payments (as defined in the indenture governing the notes). We believe that we are in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2011. We may redeem all or a portion of the notes at redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount) ranging from 103.563% in 2011 to 100% in 2014 and thereafter, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Repurchases of Senior Subordinated Notes

We did not repurchase any of our senior subordinated or senior notes during the year ended December 31, 2011. In addition to the tender for purchase and call for redemption of all of our outstanding 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012, as described below, during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we also purchased and retired \$33.0 million in principal amount of our senior subordinated notes during the year ended December 31, 2010. The total purchase price of the notes was \$28.9 million resulting in a gain of \$3.6 million, net of associated deferred financing fees, which was recorded on our consolidated statements of operations for the respective period. The transactions were funded by availability under our former bank credit facility.

Senior Subordinated Notes

7.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due December 2012

Significant Terms

In November 2010, we tendered for purchase all of our outstanding 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012. Approximately \$92.1 million principal amount of the 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012 were tendered pursuant to our tender offer. We paid \$95.3 million in connection with the tender offer, including accrued interest of \$2.9 million, and recognized a loss on such tender of \$0.8 million, based on the difference between the consideration fee, redemption price and the net carrying value of the notes in addition to unamortized debt financing costs written off in conjunction with the purchase of the notes. Additionally, in December 2010, we called the remaining 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012 at par, which had a principal balance of \$66.8 million. We recognized a loss of \$0.4 million upon calling such notes, which consisted of our write-off of the remaining unamortized debt financing costs associated with the notes.

Debt Service Requirements

Debt service requirements under our current outstanding senior subordinated notes and senior notes consist of semi-annual interest payments (based upon fixed annual interest rates ranging from 6.75% to 9.125%) and repayment of our 6.75% and 7.125% senior subordinated notes due on April 15, 2014 and February 1, 2016, respectively, and repayment of our 9.125% senior notes due on December 1, 2018.

Borgata Debt

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Significant Terms

On August 6, 2010, Marina District Finance Company, Inc. (the "MDFC") announced that it had closed a \$950 million debt financing, consisting of the establishment of a \$150 million new payment priority secured revolving credit facility (the "Borgata bank credit facility") and the issuance of \$800 million of aggregate principal amount of notes. MDFC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Marina District Development Company, ("MDDC"), which develops and owns Borgata, and which is the guarantor of both the Borgata bank credit facility and the notes. The proceeds from the financing were used to (i) pay fees and expenses related to the financing; (ii) repay the former credit facility; and (iii) make a one-time distribution to Borgata's joint venture owners.

On November 11, 2011, MDFC entered into a First Amendment to Credit Agreement (the "Borgata bank credit facility Amendment") among MDFC, MDDC, certain other financial institutions (each a "Lender", and collectively the "Lenders") and Wells Fargo, National Association ("Wells Fargo"), as administrative agent (in such capacity, "Administrative Agent") for the Lenders. The Amendment modifies certain terms of the Borgata bank credit facility, among Borgata, the Lenders from time to time party thereto, the Administrative Agent, and Wells Fargo.

The Borgata bank credit facility Amendment: (i) reduces the aggregate commitments under the Borgata bank credit facility to a maximum amount of \$75 million; (ii) decreases the minimum Consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the Borgata bank credit facility) to \$125 million for a trailing-twelve month period ending on the last day of a calendar quarter; (iii) eliminates the covenant requiring Borgata to have a minimum amount of cash, cash equivalents, and unused commitments; and (iv) adds a covenant prohibiting Borgata from borrowing under the Borgata bank credit facility to purchase its senior secured notes at any time when the total amount outstanding under the Borgata bank credit facility is \$65 million or more.

As amended, the Borgata bank credit facility provides for a \$75 million senior secured revolving credit facility and matures in August 2014. The Borgata bank credit facility is guaranteed on a senior secured basis by MDDC and any future subsidiaries of MDDC and is secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of Borgata's assets, subject to certain exceptions. The obligations under the Borgata bank credit facility have priority in payment to Borgata's senior secured notes.

Guarantees

Neither Boyd Gaming Corporation nor its subsidiaries are guarantors of the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended.

Interest Rate

Outstanding borrowings under the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, accrue interest at a selected rate based upon either: (i) highest of (a) the agent bank's quoted prime rate, (b) the one-month Eurodollar rate plus 1.00%, or (c) the daily federal funds rate plus 1.50%, and in any event not less than 1.50% (such highest rate, the "base rate"), or (ii) the Eurodollar rate, plus with respect to each clause (i) and (ii) an applicable margin as provided in the bank credit facility. In addition, a commitment fee is incurred on the unused portion of the Borgata bank credit facility ranging from 0.50% per annum to 1.00% per annum.

At December 31, 2011, the outstanding balance under the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, was \$40.2 million, which bore an interest rate of 4.4%. Contractual availability under the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, at December 31, 2011 was \$34.8 million.

Financial and Other Covenants

The Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, contains certain financial and other covenants, including, without limitation, (i) establishing a minimum consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the Borgata bank credit facility) of \$125 million over each trailing twelve-month period ending on the last day of each calendar quarter; (ii) imposing limitations on MDFC's ability to incur additional debt; and (iii) imposing restrictions on Borgata's ability to pay dividends and make other distributions, make certain restricted payments, create liens, enter into transactions with affiliates, merge or consolidate, and engage in unrelated business activities.

Compliance with Financial Covenants

We believe that MDFC was in compliance with the amended Borgata bank credit facility covenants, specifically the minimum consolidated EBITDA, which, at December 31, 2011, was \$160.0 million.

Debt Financing Costs

In conjunction with the Borgata bank credit facility and the amendment thereto, during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, we incurred approximately \$1.2 million and \$3.0 million, respectively, in incremental debt financing costs, which have been deferred and are being amortized over the remaining term of the Borgata bank credit facility. During the year ended December 31, 2011, Borgata also accelerated the amortization of approximately \$1.0 million of the net outstanding deferred loan fees, which adjusted the fees by an amount representing the pro rated reduction in borrowing capacity under the Borgata credit facility.

9.5% Senior Secured Notes Due 2015

Significant Terms

In August 2010, MDFC issued, through a private placement, \$400 million principal amount of 9.5% senior secured notes due October 2015, at an issue price of 98.943%, resulting in a discount at issuance of \$4.2 million. The notes require semi-annual interest payments on April 15 and October 15, commencing April 15, 2011. The notes are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by MDDC and any future restricted subsidiaries of MDDC. The notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit MDFC's ability and the ability of MDDC to (i) incur additional indebtedness or liens; (ii) pay dividends or make distributions; (iii) make certain investments; (iv) sell or merge with other companies; and (v) enter into certain types of transactions. MDFC believes that it is in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2011.

At any time prior to October 15, 2013, the notes may be redeemed at 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus a "make-whole premium" and accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, until October 15, 2013, MDFC may redeem up to 35% of the notes at a redemption price of 109.50% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings. In addition, at any time prior to October 15, 2013, MDFC may redeem up to an aggregate of 10% of the notes in each twelve month period at a redemption price of 103% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date. On or after October 15, 2013, MDFC shall have the option to redeem the 2015 Notes, in whole or in part, at redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount) ranging from 104.75% beginning on October 15, 2013 to 102.375% beginning on October 15, 2014, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the applicable redemption date.

Borgata Senior Secured Notes

9.875% Senior Secured Notes Due 2018

Significant Terms

In August 2010, MDFC issued, through a private placement, \$400 million principal amount of 9.875% senior secured notes due August 2018, at an issue price of 99.315%, resulting in an original issue discount of \$2.7 million. The notes require semi-annual interest payments on February 15 and August 15, commencing February 15, 2011. The notes are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by MDDC and any future restricted subsidiaries of MDDC. The notes contain covenants that, among other things, limit MDFC's ability and the ability of MDDC to (i) incur additional indebtedness or liens; (ii) pay dividends or make distributions; (iii) make certain investments; (iv) sell or merge with other companies; and (v) enter into certain types of transactions. MDFC believes that it is in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2011.

At any time prior to August 15, 2014, the notes may be redeemed at 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus a "make-whole premium" and accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, until August 15, 2013, MDFC may redeem up to 35% of the notes at a redemption price of 109.875% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings. In addition, at any time prior to August 15, 2013, MDFC may redeem up to an aggregate of 10% of the notes in each twelve month period at a redemption price of 103% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date. On or after August 15, 2013, MDFC shall have the option to redeem the 2018 Notes, in whole or in part, at redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount) ranging from 104.938% beginning on August 15, 2014, to 102.469% beginning on August 15, 2015, to 100% beginning on August 15, 2016 and thereafter, plus accrued and unpaid interest, to the applicable redemption date.

Original Issue Discount

The original issue discount has been recorded as an offset to the principal amount of these notes and is being accreted to interest expense over the term of the notes using the effective interest method. At December 31, 2011, the effective interest rate on the 9.50% notes due 2015 notes was 10.2% and on the 9.875% notes due 2018 was 10.3%.

Repurchase of Senior Secured Notes

During the year ended December 31, 2011, MDFC repurchased and retired \$8.5 million, principal amount, in total, of their senior secured notes, which included \$2.0 million of the 9.5% notes and \$6.5 million of the 9.875% notes. The total purchase price of the notes was \$8.2 million, resulting in a gain of \$0.1 million, net of associated deferred financing fees, which is recorded as a gain on early retirement of debt in our consolidated statement of operations during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Cash Flows Summary

Years Ended December 31, 2011 2010 and 2009

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 253,510	\$ 269,391	\$ 241,963
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(87,224)	(75,958)	(157,557)
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash received	(278,456)	—	—
Cash paid to acquire development agreement	(24,450)	—	—
Net cash effect upon change in controlling interest of Borgata	—	26,025	—
Net cash effect upon consolidation of variable interest entity	—	41	—
Net additional cash paid for Dania Jai-Alai	—	—	(9,375)
Decrease in restricted investments	26,801	(1,131)	—
Other investing activities	542	2,146	1,804
Net cash used in investing activities	(362,787)	(48,877)	(165,128)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings under bank credit facility	391,329	758,774	656,440
Payments under bank credit facility	(183,579)	(1,250,674)	(620,655)
Borrowings under Borgata bank credit facility	741,300	533,673	—
Payments under Borgata bank credit facility	(762,000)	(1,105,062)	—
Proceeds from issuance of senior secured notes	—	490,000	—
Proceeds from issuance of Borgata senior secured notes	—	773,176	—
Debt financing costs, net	(15,374)	(27,057)	(932)
Payments on retirements of long-term debt	(8,198)	(187,693)	(89,482)
Payments under note payable	—	(46,875)	(18,750)
Payments under notes payable by variable interest entity	(27,000)	—	—
Proceeds from variable interest entity's issuance of debt	7,199	18,091	—
Payments on loans to members of variable interest entity	(592)	(1,194)	—
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	—	—	(7,950)
Distributions from Borgata	—	(123,422)	—
Other financing activities	(675)	170	(456)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	142,410	(168,093)	(81,785)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	33,133	52,421	(4,950)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	145,623	93,202	98,152
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 178,756	\$ 145,623	\$ 93,202

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, we generated net operating cash flow of \$253.5 million, \$269.4 million, and \$242.0 million, respectively. Generally, operating cash flows decreased during the year ended December 31, 2011, as compared to the prior year, due to a decrease in net income, which was primarily driven by increases in interest incurred on higher average outstanding debt balances compounded by higher average interest rates on fixed-rate debt.

We received distributions from Borgata of \$20.8 million and \$60.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Borgata has significant uses for its cash flows, including maintenance capital expenditures, interest payments, state income taxes and the repayment of debt. Borgata's cash flows are primarily used for its business needs and are not generally available, except to

the extent distributions are paid to us, to service our indebtedness. As discussed above, Borgata's bank credit facility, as amended, and senior secured notes contain certain covenants. Borgata's bank credit facility, as amended, allows for certain limited distributions to be made to its partners. In the event that Borgata fails to comply with its covenants, it may be prevented from making any distributions to us during such period of noncompliance.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Our industry is capital intensive and we use cash flows for investments in maintenance capital expenditures, acquisitions and

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future development or business opportunities.

Capital Expenditures

Cash paid for capital expenditures on major projects for the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$87.2 million and included the initial phase of Borgata's suite remodel, which included spending of approximately \$15.6 million, \$7.2 million for the room remodeling for Sam's Town Shreveport, and \$9.1 million for gaming equipment. In addition, we paid approximately \$57.4 million for maintenance capital expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2011. Cash paid for capital expenditures on major projects for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$76.0 million and included the Echelon development project, which included spending of approximately \$25.9 million, and maintenance capital expenditures of approximately \$52.1 million. Cash paid for capital expenditures on major projects was \$157.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2009, which included approximately \$122 million for Echelon as well as and our new hotel tower at Blue Chip. In addition, we paid approximately \$35 million for maintenance capital expenditures during the year ended December 31, 2009.

Asset Acquisitions

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we acquired IP for a net purchase price of \$278.5 million. Additionally, we purchased the membership interests of an LLC for \$24.5 million, and in exchange recorded assets at the same value. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we paid an additional \$9.4 million for our acquisition of Dania Jai-Alai.

Cash from Borgata Consolidation

As a result of our consolidation of Borgata during the year ended December 31, 2010, we included its cash balance of \$26.0 million as an investing cash flow.

Restricted Investment

During the year ended December 31, 2011, as a result of the consolidation of LVE as a variable interest entity, we recorded the liquidation of its restricted investment in the amount of \$27.2 million, the proceeds of which were used to repay certain of its existing indebtedness, all of which is non-recourse to us.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

We rely upon our financing cash flows to provide funding for investment opportunities, repayments of obligations and ongoing operations.

Borrowings and Payments under Credit Facility

During the year ended December 31, 2011, net borrowings under our Amended Credit Facility were \$207.8 million, while net payments under Borgata's bank credit facility, as amended, were \$20.7 million. The use of funds from the borrowings of our Amended Credit Facility was primarily related to incremental cash necessary to close on our acquisition of IP during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2011, while source of funds for the repayments of Borgata's bank credit facility, as amended, were primarily from cash flows from operations. We actively manage our cash position for purposes of managing our outstanding credit facility borrowings. In November 2011, we repaid the non-extending portion of our Amended Credit Facility upon the consummation of our refinancing effort, which included the issuance of the Incremental Term Loan for \$350.0 million. Borgata repaid its previous credit facility during the year ended December 31, 2010 upon the consummation of a refinancing effort, which included the issuance of \$800 million in senior notes, as discussed below.

Proceeds from Issuance of Notes

In August 2010, Borgata completed a refinancing of its existing debt structure, and thereby repaid all amounts due under its existing credit facility by issuing two tranches of senior secured notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$800 million. The net amount of the proceeds from this offering, as reduced for underwriting and other fees, of \$773.2 million was recorded during the year ended December 31, 2010. On November 2010, we issued, through a private placement, \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 9.125% senior notes due December 2018. The notes require semi-annual payments on December 1 and June 1 of each year commencing on June 1, 2011. The notes will mature on December 1, 2018 and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by certain of our current and future domestic restricted subsidiaries.

Retirement of Long-Term Debt

During the year ended December 31, 2011, Borgata repurchased and retired \$8.5 million, principal amount, in total, of their senior secured notes, which included \$2.0 million of the 9.5% notes and \$6.5 million of the 9.875% notes. The total purchase price of the notes was \$8.2 million, resulting in a gain of \$0.1 million, net of associated deferred financing fees, which is recorded as a gain on early retirement of debt in our consolidated statement of operations during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Excluding the tender offer and redemption discussed below, during the year ended December 31, 2010, we purchased and retired \$33.0 million principal amount of our senior subordinated notes. The total purchase price of the notes was \$28.9 million, resulting

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in a gain of \$3.9 million, net of associated deferred financing fees. Such gain was offset by the loss we recorded in connection with our tender offer and redemption of our former 7.75% senior subordinated notes.

In November 2010, we tendered for purchase all of our outstanding 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012. Approximately \$92.1 million principal amount of the 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012 were tendered for purchase pursuant to our tender offer. We paid \$95.3 million in connection with the tender offer, including accrued interest of \$2.9 million, and recognized a loss on such tender of \$0.8 million, based on the difference between the consideration fee, redemption price and the net carrying value of the notes in addition to unamortized debt financing costs written off in conjunction with the purchase of the notes. Additionally, in December 2010, we called the remaining 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012 at par, which had a principal balance of \$66.8 million. We recognized a loss of \$0.4 million upon calling such notes, which consisted of our write-off of the remaining unamortized debt financing costs associated with the notes.

Payments under Note Payable

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we made a final principal payment of \$46.9 million related to the promissory note to the seller of Dania Jai-Alai.

Payments on Variable Interest Entity Non-Recourse Obligation

During the year ended December 31, 2011, LVE made a principal repayment of \$27.0 million related to its outstanding obligations, the proceeds for which were funded from the liquidation of restricted investments, as discussed above.

Distributions from Borgata

During the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily in connection with its debt refinancing, Borgata made distribution to us of \$154.2 million, which included a return of capital of \$30.8 million. This distribution was made on a one-time basis, at the time of its debt refinancing. Subsequently, Borgata's bank credit facility, as amended, allows for certain limited distributions to be made to its partners, and accordingly, we do not anticipate significant future distributions.

Dividends

Dividends are declared at the discretion of our Board of Directors. We are subject to certain limitations regarding payment of dividends, such as restricted payment limitations related to our outstanding notes and our Amended Credit Facility. In July 2008, our Board of Directors suspended the quarterly dividend for the current and future periods; therefore, we did not declare a dividend during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

Share Repurchase Program

Subject to applicable corporate securities laws, repurchases under our stock repurchase program may be made at such times and in such amounts as we deem appropriate. We are subject to certain limitations regarding the repurchase of common stock, such as restricted payment limitations related to our outstanding notes and our Amended Credit Facility. Purchases under our stock repurchase program can be discontinued at any time that we feel additional purchases are not warranted. We intend to fund the repurchases under the stock repurchase program with existing cash resources and availability under our Amended Credit Facility.

In July 2008, our Board of Directors authorized an amendment to our existing share repurchase program to increase the amount of common stock available to be repurchased to \$100 million. We are not obligated to purchase any shares under our stock repurchase program.

During the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, we did not repurchase any shares of our common stock. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we repurchased and retired 1.7 million shares of our common stock at an average price of \$4.61 per share. We are currently authorized to repurchase up to an additional \$92.1 million in shares of our common stock under the share repurchase program.

We have in the past, and may in the future, acquire our debt or equity securities, through open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, tender offers, exchange offers, redemptions or otherwise, upon such terms and at such prices as we may determine.

Other Items Affecting Liquidity

There have been significant disruptions in the global capital markets that have adversely impacted the ability of borrowers to access capital, with such disruptions expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Despite these disruptions, we anticipate the ability to fund our capital requirements using cash flows from operations and availability under our Amended Credit Facility, to the extent availability exists after we meet our working capital needs for the next twelve months. Any additional financing that is needed may not be available to us or, if available, may not be on terms favorable to us. The outcome of the following specific matters, including our commitments and contingencies, may also affect our liquidity.

Acquisition of IP Casino Resort Spa

On October 4, 2011, we completed our previously announced acquisition of the assets of the IP, for a purchase price of \$280.6 million in cash, net of certain retrospective working capital adjustments. Following the closing of the transaction, we also made a charitable contribution to the Engelstad Family Foundation equal to an aggregate of \$10 million, which is included in the net purchase price, and which funds are intended to be distributed on behalf of, and in the name of, Boyd Gaming, over five years to charitable organizations to be designated by Boyd Gaming. In addition, following the closing, we intend to perform certain capital improvement projects with respect to the IP with costs estimated to be \$44 million.

Commitments

Capital Spending and Development

We continually perform on-going refurbishment and maintenance at our facilities to maintain our standards of quality. Certain of these maintenance costs are capitalized, if such improvement or refurbishment extends the life of the related asset, while other maintenance costs that do not so qualify are expensed as incurred. Although we do not have any present future expansion projects, if any opportunities arise, such projects will require significant capital commitments. The commitment of capital and the related timing thereof are contingent upon, among other things, negotiation of final agreements and receipt of approvals from the appropriate regulatory bodies. We must also comply with covenants and restrictions set forth in our debt agreements.

Our estimated total capital expenditures for 2012 are expected to be approximately \$142 million and are primarily comprised of \$44 million of certain capital improvement projects with respect to the consummation of IP and various maintenance capital projects. We intend to fund such capital expenditures through our Amended Credit Facility and operating cash flows.

Echelon

In August 2008, due to the difficult environment in the capital markets, as well as weak economic conditions, we announced the delay of our multibillion dollar Echelon development project on the Las Vegas Strip. At that time, we did not anticipate the long-term effects of the current economic downturn, evidenced by lower occupancy rates, declining room rates and reduced consumer spending across the country, but particularly in the Las Vegas geographical area; nor did we predict that the incremental supply becoming available on the Las Vegas Strip would face such depressed demand levels, thereby elongating the time for absorption of this additional supply into the market. As we do not believe that a significant level of economic recovery has occurred along the Las Vegas Strip, or that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us, we do not expect to resume construction of Echelon for three to five years.

Nonetheless, we remain committed to having a significant presence on the Las Vegas Strip. During the suspension period, we continue to consider alternative development options for Echelon, which may include developing the project in phases, alternative capital structures, scope modifications, or additional strategic partnerships, among others. We can provide no assurances as to when, or if, construction will resume on Echelon, or if we will be able to obtain alternative sources of financing for the project.

We evaluate our investment in assets held for development in accordance with the authoritative accounting guidance on impairment or disposal of long lived assets. For a long-lived asset to be held and used, such as these assets under development, we review the asset for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. We then compare the estimated undiscounted future cash flows of the asset to the carrying value of the asset. The asset is not impaired if the undiscounted future cash flows exceed its carrying value. If the carrying value exceeds the undiscounted future cash flows, then an impairment charge is recorded, typically measured using a discounted cash flow model, which is based on the estimated future results of the relevant reporting unit discounted using our weighted-average cost of capital and market indicators of terminal year free cash flow multiples. For these assets under development, future cash flows include remaining construction costs.

The further delay of the suspension of development on the Echelon project implied that the carrying amounts of the assets related to the development may not be recoverable; therefore, at the time, we performed an impairment test of these assets. These impairment tests were comprised of an appraisal of the development and an analysis of its future undiscounted cash flow, and contemplated several viable alternative plans for the future development of Echelon. The cash inflows related to the revenue projections for the individual components associated with each planned construction scenario, offset by outflows for estimated costs to complete the development and ongoing maintenance and operating costs. Because no specific strategic plan can be determined with certainty at this time, the analysis considered the net cash flows related to each alternative, weighted against its projected likelihood.

We initially performed this evaluation during the year ended December 31, 2009, when the continued suspension was announced, and have reconsidered our assumptions on a regular basis since such date. However, due to the degradation in economic conditions in the intervening period since, we re-performed these analyses during the year ended December 31, 2011 to evaluate any further depression in real estate or land values as well as any deterioration in our initial cash flow assumptions. The outcome of this evaluation did not result in an impairment of Echelon's assets, as the estimated weighted net undiscounted cash flows from the project exceed the current carrying

value of the assets of approximately \$1.0 billion at both December 31, 2011 and 2010. As we further develop and explore the viability of alternatives for the project, we will continue to monitor these assets for recoverability.

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As part of our delay of the project, the capitalized costs related to the Echelon project included land and construction in progress. The construction and development costs consist primarily of site preparation work, underground utility installation and infrastructure and common area development. Professional and design fees include architectural design, development and permitting fees, inspections, consulting and legal fees. We expect to incur a one-time capitalized cost of \$4.2 million, principally related to site beautification and preservation in 2012. Additionally we expect to incur approximately \$0.3 million to \$1.0 million of capitalized costs annually, principally related to such items as site preparation work, underground utility installation, infrastructure and consulting.

In addition, we expect recurring project costs, consisting primarily of monthly charges related to construction of the central energy center, site security, property taxes, rent and insurance, of approximately \$15.5 million to \$17.0 million per annum that will be charged to preopening or other expense as incurred during the project's suspension period.

The following information summarizes the contingencies with respect to our various material commitments, which are in addition to capitalized costs and annual recurring project costs, related to Echelon:

Energy Sales Agreement

LVE Energy Partners, LLC ("LVE") is a joint venture between Marina Energy LLC and DCO ECH Energy, LLC. Through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Echelon Resorts LLC ("Echelon Resorts"), we have entered into an Energy Sales Agreement ("ESA") with LVE, to design, build, own (other than the underlying real property which is leased from Echelon Resorts) and operate a central energy center and related distribution system for our planned Echelon resort development. Pursuant to the ESA, LVE will provide chilled and hot water, electricity and emergency electricity generation to Echelon and potentially other joint venture entities associated with the Echelon development project or other third parties. However, since we are obligated to purchase substantially all of the output of the central energy center, we are the primary beneficiary under the terms of the ESA.

LVE has suspended construction of the central energy center while the Echelon project is delayed. On April 3, 2009, LVE notified us that, in its view, Echelon Resorts would be in breach of the ESA unless it recommenced and proceeded with construction of the Echelon development project by May 6, 2009. We believe that LVE's position is without merit; however, in the event of litigation, we cannot state with certainty the eventual outcome nor estimate the possible loss or range of loss, if any, associated with this matter.

On March 7, 2011, Echelon Resorts and LVE entered into both a purchase option agreement (the "Purchase Option Agreement") and a periodic fee agreement (the "Periodic Fee Agreement"). Under the Periodic Fee Agreement, Echelon Resorts and LVE have mutually agreed that neither LVE nor Echelon Resorts would give notice of, file or otherwise initiate any claim or cause of action, in or before any court, administrative agency, arbitrator, mediator or other tribunal, that arises under the ESA, subject to certain exceptions, and any statute of limitations or limitation periods for defenses, claims, causes of actions and counterclaims shall be tolled while the Periodic Fee Agreement is in effect. The prohibition on the initiation of litigation and the tolling of the statute of limitations provided for in the Periodic Fee Agreement should be applicable to any litigation with respect to LVE's April 3, 2009 claim of an alleged breach of the ESA. Under the Periodic Fee Agreement, Echelon Resorts agreed to pay LVE, beginning on March 4, 2011, a monthly Periodic Fee and an operation and maintenance fee until either (i) Echelon Resorts notifies LVE that it has resumed construction of a portion of the Echelon development project that it owns in fee simple and Echelon Resorts and LVE have mutually agreed to changes to the dates in their respective construction milestones under the ESA, or (ii) Echelon Resorts exercises its option to purchase LVE's assets pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Option Agreement. The amount of the Periodic Fee is fixed at \$11.9 million annually through November 2013. Thereafter, the amount of the Periodic Fee is estimated to be approximately \$10.8 million annually. The operation and maintenance fee cannot exceed \$0.6 million per annum without Echelon's prior approval. We have posted a letter of credit in the amount of \$6 million to secure Echelon's Resorts obligation to pay the Periodic Fee and the operation and maintenance fee.

Under the Purchase Option Agreement, Echelon Resorts has the right, at its sole discretion, upon written notice to LVE, to purchase the assets of LVE including the central energy center and related distribution system for a price of \$195.1 million, subject to certain possible adjustments. Both the ESA and the Periodic Fee Agreement would be terminated concurrent with the purchase of the LVE assets pursuant to the Purchase Option Agreement.

Line Extension and Service Agreement ("LEA")

In March 2007, we entered into an LEA with Nevada Power Company (currently known as NV Energy) related to the construction of a substation at Echelon and the delivery of power to Echelon. We have assigned most of our obligations under the LEA to LVE (see Energy Sales Agreement ("ESA") above). We have retained an obligation to pay liquidated damages of \$5.0 million to NV Energy, in the event that Echelon does not physically accept permanent electric service by January 1, 2012 through the substation to be built by NV Energy pursuant to the LEA. On August 29, 2008, NV Energy issued a letter declaring a force majeure event

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that extends the time for performance of obligations under the LEA, including its obligation to construct the substation from which Echelon is to accept delivery of permanent electric service. NV Energy has not built the substation and we currently do not have an obligation to pay the liquidated damage amount of \$5.0 million because delivery of permanent electric service from the substation is not possible. Our contingent liability to pay liquidated damages to NV Energy will be recorded and charged to expense on our consolidated statement of operations when, or if, it becomes probable that we will not be able to accept, in accordance with the terms of the LEA, permanent electric service from a substation when built by NV Energy.

Construction Agreements

We have exercised our rights under our standard form construction contracts to terminate our agreements with our contractors. All major construction agreements have been terminated and closed-out with final payments made to the contractors in exchange for final releases, with the exception of certain custom skylight, curtain wall, and elevator orders, which we are in the process of closing out based upon final material deliveries and negotiations. Storage of our steel continues under long-term offsite lease agreements.

Clark County Fees

In November 2007, we entered into an agreement with Clark County for the development of the project. The agreement requires payment of \$5.2 million, allocated among four annual installments, which commenced in January 2008. We have made the first of those payments. In December 2008, Clark County granted us a one year deferral for each of the remaining fixed annual installments due under the development agreement. Clark County is in the process of reviewing our request for a further deferral of the remaining fixed annual payments for up to five years. While they consider our request, no payments are due. Furthermore, we are also responsible for our share of the cost of new pedestrian bridges that may be constructed by Clark County, of which our share is estimated to be \$8 million. The bridges will not be required to be built until after construction Echelon on recommences.

LEED Tax Credits

We are pursuing Echelon's certification under the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design ("LEED") Silver Standard (or equivalent) for the project as part of the State of Nevada's tax incentive program (the "LEED Program"). The LEED Program allows for Echelon to receive an exemption on the non-state, local sales and use tax rate of 5.75% on qualifying construction materials purchased prior to December 31, 2010. As we intend to resume construction of Echelon and qualify for the LEED Silver Standard (or equivalent) certification, we will not record a liability for the abated local portion of sales and use tax on the qualifying construction materials; however, if Echelon does not open or if it fails to qualify for the LEED Silver Standard certification (or equivalent) after its completion, we will accrue and pay the deferral amount of sales and use tax (\$9.2 million at December 31, 2011), plus interest at the rate of 6% per annum, which will be recorded as construction in progress on our consolidated balance sheet. We remain eligible for the LEED program, notwithstanding our suspension of the Echelon project.

Other Agreements

Certain other agreements, such as office leases and warehouse leases will be charged to preopening expense as incurred. While we can provide no assurances, we do not believe that any of our other agreements for the project give rise to any material liabilities resulting from the delay of the project. We believe that continuing committed costs under the lease agreements, on an aggregate basis, will be approximately \$0.7 million annually.

Borgata

Utility Contract

In 2005, Borgata amended its executory contracts with a wholly-owned subsidiary of a local utility company, extending the end of the term to 20 years from the opening of The Water Club. The utility company provides Borgata with electricity and thermal energy (hot water and chilled water). Obligations under the thermal energy executory contract contain both fixed fees and variable fees based upon usage rates. The fixed fee components under the thermal energy executory contract are currently estimated at approximately \$11.4 million per annum. Borgata also committed to purchase a certain portion of its electricity demand at essentially a fixed rate, which is estimated at approximately \$1.7 million per annum. Electricity demand in excess of the commitment is subject to market rates based on Borgata's tariff class.

Investment Alternative Tax

The New Jersey Casino Control Act provides, among other things, for an assessment of licensees equal to 1.25% of their gross gaming revenues in lieu of an investment alternative tax equal to 2.5% of gross gaming revenues. Generally, Borgata may satisfy this investment obligation by investing in qualified eligible direct investments, by making qualified contributions or by depositing funds with the New Jersey Casino Reinvestment Development Authority ("CRDA"). Funds deposited with the CRDA may be used to purchase bonds designated by the CRDA or, under certain circumstances, may be donated to the CRDA in exchange for credits against future CRDA investment obligations. CRDA bonds have terms up to fifty years and bear interest at below market rates.

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Borgata's CRDA obligations for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 were \$8.1 million, \$8.1 million and \$8.7 million, respectively, of which valuation provisions of \$3.5 million, \$4.6 million and \$5.1 million, respectively, were recorded due to the respective underlying agreements.

Purse Enhancement Agreement

In August 2008, Borgata and the ten other casinos in the Atlantic City market (collectively, the "Casinos") entered into a Purse Enhancement Agreement (the "Agreement") with the New Jersey Sports & Exposition Authority (the "NJSEA") and the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority in the interest of further deferring or preventing the proliferation of competitive gaming at New Jersey racing tracks through December 31, 2011. In addition to the continued prohibition of casino gaming in New Jersey outside of Atlantic City, legislation was enacted to provide for the deduction of certain promotional gaming credits from the calculation of the tax on casino gross revenue.

Under the terms of the Agreement, the Casinos are required to make scheduled payments to the NJSEA totaling \$90 million to be used for certain authorized purposes (the "Authorized Uses") as defined by the Agreement. In the event any of the \$90 million is not used by NJSEA for the Authorized Uses by January 1, 2012, the unused funds shall be returned by NJSEA to the Casinos pro rata based upon the share each casino contributed. For each year, each casino's share of the scheduled payments will equate to a percentage representing its gross gaming revenue for the prior calendar year compared to the gross gaming revenues for that period for all Casinos. Each casino, solely and individually, shall be responsible for its respective share of the scheduled amounts due. In the event that any casino shall fail to make its payment as required, the remaining Casinos shall have the right, but not the obligation, to cure a payment delinquency. As a result, Borgata expenses its pro rata share of the \$90 million, estimated to be approximately \$15.0 million based on its actual market shares of gross gaming revenue, on a straight-line basis over the applicable term of the Agreement. Borgata recorded expense of \$5.1 million, \$5.1 million and \$4.8 million during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Atlantic City Tourism District

As part of the State of New Jersey's plan to revitalize Atlantic City, a new law was enacted in February 2011 requiring that a tourism district (the "Tourism District") be created and managed by the CRDA. The Tourism District has been established to include each of the Atlantic City casino properties along with certain other tourism related areas of Atlantic City. The law requires that a public-private partnership be created between the CRDA and a private entity that represents existing and future casino licensees. The private entity, known as The Atlantic City Alliance (the "ACA"), has been established in the form of a not-for-profit limited liability company, of which MDCC is a member. The public-private partnership between the ACA and CRDA shall be for an initial term of five years and its general purpose shall be to revitalize the Tourism District. The law requires that a \$5 million contribution be made to this effort by all casinos prior to 2012 followed by an annual amount of \$30 million to be contributed by the casinos commencing January 1, 2012 for a term of five years. Each casino's share of the annual contributions will equate to a percentage representing its gross gaming revenue for the prior calendar year compared to the aggregate gross gaming revenues for that period for all casinos. As a result, Borgata will expense their pro rata share of the \$155 million as incurred. As of December 31, 2011, Borgata incurred expense of \$0.9 million for the pro rata share of the initial contribution to the ACA

Capital Spending and Development

Borgata continually performs on-going refurbishment and maintenance at facilities to maintain standards of quality. Certain of these maintenance costs are capitalized, if such improvement or refurbishment extends the life of the related asset, while other maintenance costs that do not so qualify are expensed as incurred. Although Borgata does not have any present future expansion projects, if any opportunities arise, such projects will require significant capital commitments. The commitment of capital and the related timing thereof are contingent upon, among other things, negotiation of final agreements and receipt of approvals from the appropriate regulatory bodies. Borgata must also comply with covenants and restrictions set forth in the debt agreements.

Borgata intends to incur \$59 million, primarily on room remodel and various maintenance capital projects with such capital expenditures being funded through the credit facility and operating cash flows. The commitment of capital and the related timing thereof are contingent upon, among other things, negotiation of final agreements and receipt of approvals from the appropriate regulatory bodies. Borgata must also comply with covenants and restrictions set forth in the debt agreements.

Contingencies

Copeland

Alvin C. Copeland, the sole shareholder (deceased) of an unsuccessful applicant for a riverboat license at the location of our Treasure Chest Casino ("Treasure Chest"), has made several attempts to have the Treasure Chest license revoked and awarded to his company. In 1999 and 2000, Copeland unsuccessfully opposed the renewal of the Treasure Chest license and has brought two separate legal actions against Treasure Chest. In November 1993, Copeland objected to the relocation of Treasure Chest from the Mississippi River to its current

site on Lake Pontchartrain. The predecessor to the Louisiana Gaming Control Board allowed the relocation over Copeland's objection. Copeland then filed an appeal of the agency's decision with the Nineteenth Judicial District

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Court. Through a number of amendments to the appeal, Copeland unsuccessfully attempted to transform the appeal into a direct action suit and sought the revocation of the Treasure Chest license. Treasure Chest intervened in the matter in order to protect its interests. The appeal/suit, as it related to Treasure Chest, was dismissed by the District Court and that dismissal was upheld on appeal by the First Circuit Court of Appeal. Additionally, in 1999, Copeland filed a direct action against Treasure Chest and certain other parties seeking the revocation of Treasure Chest's license, an award of the license to him, and monetary damages. The suit was dismissed by the trial court, citing that Copeland failed to state a claim on which relief could be granted. The dismissal was appealed by Copeland to the Louisiana First Circuit Court of Appeal. On June 21, 2002, the First Circuit Court of Appeal reversed the trial court's decision and remanded the matter to the trial court. On January 14, 2003, we filed a motion to dismiss the matter and that motion was partially denied. The Court of Appeal refused to reverse the denial of the motion to dismiss. In May 2004, we filed additional motions to dismiss on other grounds. There was no activity regarding this matter during 2005 and 2006, and the case was set to be dismissed by the court for failure to prosecute by the plaintiffs in mid-May 2007; however on May 1, 2007, the plaintiff filed a motion to set a hearing date related to the motions to dismiss. The hearing was scheduled for September 10, 2007, at which time all parties agreed to postpone the hearing indefinitely. The hearing has not yet been rescheduled. Mr. Copeland has since passed away and his son, the executor of his estate, has petitioned the court to be substituted as plaintiff in the case. On June 9, 2009, the plaintiff filed to have the exceptions set for hearing. The parties decided to submit the exceptions to the court on the previously filed briefs. The court issued a ruling denying the exceptions on August 9, 2010. Copeland's counsel indicated a desire to move forward with the litigation and requested that the parties respond to outstanding discovery. Subsequently, on August 11, 2010, Robert J. Guidry, the co-defendant, filed a third party demand against the U.S. Attorney's Office seeking enforcement of Guidry's plea agreement which would limit Guidry's exposure in the case. On September 9, 2010, the U.S. Attorney's Office removed the suit to the U.S. District Court, Middle District of Louisiana. Pending before the District Court are a motion to dismiss for failing to state a cause of action filed by Guidry, asserting the same arguments he tried in state court, which the Company joined, and a motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction filed by the U.S. Attorney, which may result in the case being remanded to state court. The U.S. District Court heard the motions on March 16, 2011. A ruling has not yet been issued. On April 1, 2011, the U.S. Attorney's Office moved for summary judgment, maintaining its jurisdictional argument as well as seeking substantive relief. On September 2, 2011, the judge issued an Order stating that the case should be remanded to state district court but allowed for additional filings by September 13, 2011. A Remand Order was issued on September 15, 2011, sending the case back to the 19th Judicial District Court, East Baton Rouge Parish, State of Louisiana. Guidry filed a motion for partial summary judgment on November 14, 2011 to limit the damages in the case. Treasure Chest also filed a motion for protective order on November 18, 2011. The hearing on the pending motions is scheduled for March 26, 2012. We currently are vigorously defending the lawsuit. If this matter ultimately results in the Treasure Chest license being revoked, it could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Nevada Use Tax Refund Claims

On March 27, 2008, the Nevada Supreme Court issued a decision in Sparks Nugget, Inc. vs. The State of Nevada Department of Taxation (the "Department"), holding that food purchased for subsequent use in the provision of complimentary and/or employee meals was exempt from use tax. As a result of this decision, refund claims were filed for use tax paid, over the period November 2000 through May 2008, on food purchased for subsequent use in complimentary and employee meals at our Nevada casino properties. We estimate the refund to be in the range of \$17.9 million to \$20.3 million, including interest. In 2009, the Department audited and denied our refund claim while simultaneously issuing a \$12.3 million sales tax deficiency assessment, plus interest of \$7.5 million. We appealed both the denial of the refund claim as well as the deficiency assessment in a hearing before the Nevada Administrative Law Judge ("Judge") in September 2010. In April 2011, the judge issued a split decision, granting a refund on employee meals and applying a sales tax measure on complimentary meals; however, the ruling barred retroactive application of the sales tax measure to all years in the refund claim period, effectively overturning the Department's 2009 deficiency assessment. Both we and the Department appealed the decision to the Nevada State Tax Commission (the "Commission"). On August 8, 2011, the Commission remanded the case back for a second administrative hearing, which was held on September 26, 2011, to allow for the introduction of additional supporting documentation. The Judge issued a decision on November 8, 2011, reversing her position on the employee meal refund claim while also affirming the denial of the complimentary meal refund, as well as the denial of a retroactive application of the sales tax measure to both employee and complimentary meals. The Judge's decision was affirmed in a Commission hearing on January 23, 2012. On February 15, 2012 we filed a petition for judicial review in Clark County District Court. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the ultimate resolution of our appeal to District Court, as well as subsequent appeals to higher levels of the state judicial system, we will not record any gain until both we and the Department have exhausted all appeal options and a final, non-appealable decision has been rendered. For periods subsequent to May 2008, we have not collected, remitted or accrued a liability for sales tax on complimentary and employee meals at our Nevada casino properties, as we do not believe it is probable, based on both procedural issues and the technical merits of the Department's arguments, that we will owe this tax.

Blue Chip Property Taxes

Blue Chip has previously received a valuation notice from the county assessor indicating an unanticipated increase of nearly 400% to its assessed property value as of January 1, 2006. In December 2007, we received the property tax bill related to our 2006 tax

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assessment in the amount \$6.2 million, which we appealed; and, in February 2009, we received a notice of revaluation, which reduced the initial tax assessment by approximately \$2.2 million. Since then, we have made the minimum required payment against the provisional bills related to the years from 2007 through 2011, all of which were based on the 2006 valuation notice. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we reached settlements with the county assessor, reducing the annual valuation for years 2006 through 2009. Based on these settlements, we revised our cumulative property tax accrual to reflect the retrospective effect of the revised valuations. The impact of these revisions to the valuations resulted in a reduction of our property tax accrual of approximately \$9.7 million, which was cumulatively reversed through property tax expense during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Although we have not received valuation notices for years 2010 and 2011, or final tax rates for the years 2007 through 2011, we believe the assessments for the period from January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2011 could result in a total property tax obligation ranging between \$10.6 million and \$15.1 million. We have accrued, net of the payment of the minimum requirements discussed above, approximately \$15.1 million for this property tax liability as of December 31, 2011, based on what we believe to be the most likely outcome within our range, once all valuations have been received and all tax rates have been finalized; however, we can provide no assurances that the estimated amount accrued will approximate the actual amount billed. The final tax assessment notices for the period January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2011, which have not been received as of December 31, 2011, could result in further adjustment to our estimated property tax liability at Blue Chip.

Contractual Obligations

The following summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2011:

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Year Ending December 31,

Total	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter
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(In thousands)

CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS:

Long Term Debt

Boyd Gaming Corporation Debt:

Bank credit facility	\$ 1,632,750	\$ 42,500	\$ 42,500	\$ 42,500	\$ 1,505,250	\$ —	\$ —
9.125% senior notes	500,000	—	—	—	—	—	500,000
6.75% senior subordinated notes	215,668	—	—	215,668	—	—	—
7.125% senior subordinated notes	240,750	—	—	—	—	240,750	—
Other	11,071	730	10,341	—	—	—	—
	2,600,239	43,230	52,841	258,168	1,505,250	240,750	500,000

Borgata Debt:

Bank credit facility	40,200	—	—	40,200	—	—	—
9.50% senior secured notes	398,000	—	—	—	398,000	—	—
9.875% senior secured notes	393,500	—	—	—	—	—	393,500
	831,700	—	—	40,200	398,000	—	393,500
Less current maturities	43,230	43,230	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term debt, net	3,388,709	—	52,841	298,368	1,903,250	240,750	893,500

Interest on Fixed Rate Debt

Boyd Gaming	383,462	79,236	78,509	67,897	63,651	47,784	46,385
Borgata	400,585	76,668	76,668	76,668	68,686	38,858	63,037

Operating Leases

Boyd Gaming	478,627	14,991	13,672	11,768	9,606	9,593	418,997
Borgata	338,481	6,820	6,062	5,870	5,753	5,735	308,241

PURCHASE OLBIGATIONS:

Entertainment Contracts

Boyd Gaming	\$ 1,648	\$ 1,648	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Borgata	1,250	1,250	—	—	—	—	—

Construction Projects

Boyd Gaming	70,977	56,719	3,676	3,557	3,393	3,632	—
Borgata	16,457	16,457	—	—	—	—	—

Other

Boyd Gaming	104,561	40,355	35,934	26,354	980	938	—
Borgata	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

OTHER LONG-TERM CONTRACTS:

Boyd Gaming	\$ 627,272	\$ 12,890	\$ 12,838	\$ 24,217	\$ 24,086	\$ 24,041	\$ 529,200
Borgata	100,759	13,271	13,271	13,271	13,271	13,271	34,404
TOTAL CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	<u>\$ 5,956,018</u>	<u>\$ 363,535</u>	<u>\$ 293,471</u>	<u>\$ 527,970</u>	<u>\$ 2,092,676</u>	<u>\$ 384,602</u>	<u>\$ 2,293,764</u>

Other Opportunities

We regularly investigate and pursue additional expansion opportunities in markets where casino gaming is currently permitted. We also pursue expansion opportunities in jurisdictions where casino gaming is not currently permitted in order to be prepared to develop projects upon approval of casino gaming. Such expansions will be affected and determined by several key factors, which may include the following:

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- the outcome of gaming license selection processes;
- the approval of gaming in jurisdictions where we have been active but where casino gaming is not currently permitted;
- identification of additional suitable investment opportunities in current gaming jurisdictions; and
- availability of acceptable financing.

Additional projects may require us to make substantial investments or may cause us to incur substantial costs related to the investigation and pursuit of such opportunities, which investments and costs we may fund through cash flow from operations or availability under our Amended Credit Facility. To the extent such sources of funds are not sufficient, we may also seek to raise such additional funds through public or private equity or debt financings or from other sources. No assurance can be given that additional financing will be available or that, if available, such financing will be obtainable on terms favorable to us. Moreover, we can provide no assurances that any expansion opportunity will result in a completed transaction.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

Our off balance sheet arrangements mainly consist of the following agreements to provide electricity, emergency electricity generation, and chilled and hot water to Echelon and Borgata.

Energy Sales Agreement

As discussed in Note 1, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Basis of Presentation*, in April 2007, we entered into an Energy Sales Agreement (the "ESA") with LVE. LVE is a joint venture between Marina Energy LLC and DCO ECH Energy, LLC, to design, build, own (other than the underlying real property which is leased from Echelon Resorts) and operate a central energy center and related distribution system for our planned Echelon resort development. Pursuant to the ESA, LVE will provide chilled and hot water, electricity and emergency electricity generation to Echelon and potentially other joint venture entities associated with the Echelon development project or other third parties. However, since we are obligated to purchase substantially all of the output of the central energy center, we are the primary beneficiary under the terms of the ESA.

LVE has suspended construction of the central energy center while the Echelon project is delayed. On April 3, 2009, LVE notified us that, in its view, Echelon Resorts would be in breach of the ESA unless it recommenced and proceeded with construction of the Echelon development project by May 6, 2009. We believe that LVE's position is without merit; however, in the event of litigation, we cannot state with certainty the eventual outcome nor estimate the possible loss or range of loss, if any, associated with this matter.

On March 7, 2011, Echelon Resorts and LVE entered into both a purchase option agreement (the "Purchase Option Agreement" and a periodic fee agreement (the "Periodic Fee Agreement"). Under the Periodic Fee Agreement, Echelon Resorts and LVE have mutually agreed that neither LVE nor Echelon Resorts would give notice of, file or otherwise initiate any claim or cause of action, in or before any court, administrative agency, arbitrator, mediator or other tribunal, that arises under the ESA, subject to certain exceptions, and any statute of limitations or limitation periods for defenses, claims, causes of actions and counterclaims shall be tolled while the Periodic Fee Agreement is in effect. The prohibition on the initiation of litigation and the tolling of the statute of limitations provided for in the Periodic Fee Agreement should be applicable to any litigation with respect to LVE's April 3, 2009 claim of an alleged breach of the ESA. Under the Periodic Fee Agreement, Echelon Resorts agreed to pay LVE, beginning on March 4, 2011, a monthly Periodic Fee and an operation and maintenance fee until either (i) Echelon Resorts notifies LVE that it has resumed construction of a portion of the Echelon development project that it owns in fee simple and Echelon Resorts and LVE have mutually agreed to changes to the dates in their respective construction milestones under the ESA, or (ii) Echelon Resorts exercises its option to purchase LVE's assets pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Option Agreement. The amount of the Periodic Fee is fixed at \$11.9 million annually through November 2013. Thereafter, the amount of the Periodic Fee is estimated to be approximately \$10.8 million annually. The operation and maintenance fee cannot exceed \$0.6 million per annum without Echelon's prior approval. We have posted a letter of credit in the amount of \$6 million to secure Echelon's Resorts obligation to pay the Periodic Fee and the operation and maintenance fee.

Under the Purchase Option Agreement, Echelon Resorts has the right, at its sole discretion, upon written notice to LVE, to purchase the assets of LVE including the central energy center and related distribution system for a price of \$195.1 million, subject to certain possible adjustments. Both the ESA and the Periodic Fee Agreement would be terminated concurrent with the purchase of the LVE assets pursuant to the Purchase Option Agreement.

Utility Contract

In 2005, Borgata amended its executory contracts with a wholly-owned subsidiary of a local utility company, extending the end of the term to 20 years from the opening of The Water Club. The utility company provides Borgata with electricity and thermal energy (hot water and chilled water). Obligations under the thermal energy executory contract contain both fixed fees and variable

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fees based upon usage rates. The fixed fee components under the thermal energy executory contract are currently estimated at approximately \$11.4 million per annum. Borgata also committed to purchase a certain portion of its electricity demand at essentially a fixed rate, which is estimated at approximately \$1.7 million per annum. Electricity demand in excess of the commitment is subject to market rates based on Borgata's tariff class.

Indemnification

We have entered into certain agreements that contain indemnification provisions, as well as indemnification agreements involving certain of our executive officers and directors. These agreements provide indemnity insurance pursuant to which directors and officers are indemnified or insured against liability or loss under certain circumstances, which may include liability or related loss under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act. In addition, our Restated Articles of Incorporation and Restated Bylaws contain provisions that provide for indemnification of our directors, officers, employees and other agents to the maximum extent permitted by law.

Outstanding Letters of Credit

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, we had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$15.5 million and \$17.0 million, respectively.

Other Arrangements

We have not entered into any transactions with special purpose entities, nor have we engaged in any derivative transactions other than interest rate swaps, interest rate collars and interest rate caps.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our results of operations and liquidity and capital resources are based on our consolidated financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP. In accordance with GAAP, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts included in our consolidated financial statements. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. On an ongoing basis, management reviews and refines those estimates, the following of which materially impact our consolidated financial statements: the recoverability of long-lived assets; preservation of assets held for development; application of acquisition method accounting to our controlling interest in Borgata; valuation of indefinite-lived intangible assets and goodwill; determination of self-insured reserves; and provisions for deferred tax assets, certain tax liabilities and uncertain tax positions.

Judgments are based on information including, but not limited to, historical experience, industry trends, conventional practices, expert opinions, terms of existing agreements and information from outside sources. Judgments are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty, and therefore actual results could differ from these estimates.

We believe the following critical accounting policies require a higher degree of judgment and complexity, the sensitivity of which could result in a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Recoverability of Long-Lived Assets

We evaluate the carrying value of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. If triggering events are identified, we then compare the estimated undiscounted future cash flows of the asset to the carrying value of the asset. The asset is not impaired if the undiscounted future cash flows exceed its carrying value. If the carrying value exceeds the undiscounted future cash flows, then an impairment charge is recorded, typically measured using a discounted cash flow model, which is based on the estimated future results of the relevant reporting unit discounted using our weighted-average cost of capital and market indicators of terminal year free cash flow multiples.

We reconsider changes in circumstances on a frequent basis, and if a triggering event related to potential impairment has occurred, we solicit third party valuation expertise to assist in the valuation of our investment. There are three generally accepted approaches available in developing an opinion of value: the cost, sales comparison and income approaches. We generally consider each of these approaches in developing a recommendation of the fair value of the asset; however the reliability of each approach is dependent upon the availability and comparability of the market data uncovered, as well as, the decision-making criteria used by market participants when evaluating a property. We will bifurcate our investment and apply the most indicative approach to overall fair valuation, or in some cases, a weighted analysis of any or all of these methods.

Developing an opinion of land value is typically accomplished using a sales comparison approach by analyzing recent sales transactions of similar sites. Potential comparables are researched and the pertinent facts are confirmed with parties involved in the transaction. This process fosters a general understanding of the potential comparable sales and facilitates the selection of the most relevant comparables by

the appraiser. Valuation is typically accomplished using a unit of comparison such as price per square foot of land or potential building area. Adjustments are applied to the unit of comparison from an analysis of comparable

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sales, and the adjusted unit of comparison is then used to derive a value for the property.

The cost approach is based on the premise that a prudent investor would pay no more for an asset of similar utility than its replacement or reproduction cost. The cost to replace the asset would include the cost of constructing a similar asset of equivalent utility at prices applicable at the time of the valuation date. To arrive at an estimate of the fair value using the cost approach, the replacement cost new is determined and reduced for depreciation of the asset. Replacement cost new is defined as the current cost of producing or constructing a similar new item having the nearest equivalent utility as the property being valued.

The income approach focuses on the income-producing capability of the asset. The underlying premise of this approach is that the value of an asset can be measured by the present worth of the net economic benefit (cash receipts less cash outlays) to be received over the life of the subject asset. The steps followed in applying this approach include estimating the expected before-tax cash flows attributable to the asset over its life and converting these before-tax cash flows to present value through capitalization or discounting. The process uses a rate of return that accounts for both the time value of money and risk factors. There are two common methods for converting net income into value, those methods are the direct capitalization and discounted cash flow methods ("DCF"). Direct capitalization is a method used to convert an estimate of a single year's income expectancy into an indication of value in one direct step by dividing the income estimate by an appropriate capitalization rate. Under the DCF method, anticipated future cash flows and a reversionary value are discounted to an opinion of net present value at a specific internal rate of return or a yield rate, because net operating income of the subject property is not fully stabilized.

Our long-lived assets were carried at \$3.54 billion at December 31, 2011, or 60.1% of our consolidated total assets. A long-lived asset shall be tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. The following are examples of such events or changes in circumstances:

- i. a significant decrease in the market price of a long-lived asset;
- ii. a significant adverse change in the extent or manner in which a long-lived asset is being used or in its physical condition;
- iii. a significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate that could affect the value of a long-lived asset, including an adverse action or assessment by a regulator;
- iv. an accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition or construction of a long-lived asset;
- v. a current-period operating or cash flow loss combined with a history of operating or cash flow losses or a projection or forecast that demonstrates continuing losses associated with the use of a long-lived asset; and/or
- vi. a current expectation that, more likely than not, a long-lived asset will be sold or otherwise disposed of significantly before the end of its previously estimated useful life.

We did not identify any events or circumstances which required us to evaluate impairment of any of these assets during the years ended December 31, 2011 or 2010.

Preservation of Assets Held for Development

We evaluate the carrying value of assets held for development whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. We review the asset for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. We then compare the estimated undiscounted future cash flows of the asset to the carrying value of the asset. The asset is not impaired if the undiscounted future cash flows exceed its carrying value. If the carrying value exceeds the undiscounted future cash flows, then an impairment charge is recorded, typically measured using a discounted cash flow model, which is based on the estimated future results of the relevant reporting unit discounted using our weighted-average cost of capital and market indicators of terminal year free cash flow multiples.

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the capitalized costs related to the Echelon project of \$1.1 billion, included land, construction in progress and the central energy facility. The construction and development costs consist primarily of site preparation work, underground utility installation and infrastructure and common area development. Professional and design fees include architectural design, development and permitting fees, inspections, consulting and legal fees.

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The suspension of development on the Echelon project implied that the carrying amounts of the assets related to the development may not be recoverable; therefore, we performed impairment tests of these assets, during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2009. This impairment test was comprised of a future undiscounted cash flow analysis, and contemplated several viable alternative plans for the future development of Echelon. We did not identify any events or circumstances which required us to evaluate impairment of any of these assets during the year ended December 31, 2010.

The impairment tests performed during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2009 analyzed three scenarios: One such scenario includes the outright sale of the project as is, which is primarily based upon land value. We considered the land value by analyzing recent sales transactions of sites with similar characteristics such as location, zoning, access, and visibility, to establish a general understanding of the potential comparable sales. The recoverability under this option represented any excess sales price, net of estimated selling costs, from the land over the carrying value of the assets, including land, held for development.

Another scenario is the full development of the project, as designed, at a later date. The cash inflows related to this option represent the revenue projections for the individual components associated with each planned construction element (casino, hotel, food and beverage, retail, convention and other), based upon the estimated respective dates of completion and particular graduated absorption rates. These projections are offset by outflows for incurred and estimated costs to complete the development. For costs already incurred, and to compensate for potential losses due to the delay, we adjusted for (i) physical deterioration; (ii) functional obsolescence; and (iii) economic obsolescence. Physical deterioration is impairment to the condition of the asset brought about by "wear and tear," disintegration, and/or the action of the elements. Functional obsolescence is the impairment in the efficiency of the asset brought about by such factors as inadequacy or change in technology that affect the asset. Economic obsolescence is the impairment in the desirability of the asset arising from external economic forces, building code enhancements or changes in supply and demand relationships. For estimated costs to complete, we applied selected construction expense growth rates to our present cost analysis. In addition to these hard and soft construction costs, we estimated outflows for preservation costs that are intended and required to maintain the development site and the existing structures as well as development materials for future use. These net outflows were incrementally added to our estimated operating and ongoing maintenance costs, to establish the undiscounted net cash flow of the project.

Our final scenario is a scaled-down version of the full project, whereby only certain components would be developed. This cash flow projection considered the inflows and outflows discussed above, with relevant curtailment for revenue from, and costs related to, the amenities not completed.

Because no specific strategic plan can be determined with certainty at this time, the analysis considered the net cash flows related to each alternative, weighted against its projected likelihood. The outcome of this evaluation resulted in the determination that there was no impairment of the assets held for development during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 or 2009. The estimated weighted net undiscounted cash flows from the project exceeded the current carrying value of the assets held for development by approximately \$10.6 billion as of December 2011.

Application of Acquisition Method Accounting

Acquisition of IP Casino Resort Spa ("IP")

On October 4, 2011, we consummated the acquisition of IP Casino Resort Spa ("IP") in Biloxi, Mississippi pursuant to an Agreement for Purchase and Sale, under which the seller agreed to sell and transfer, and the Company agreed to purchase and assume, certain assets and liabilities, respectively, related to the Imperial Palace Biloxi, on an as-is basis. The net purchase price was approximately \$280.6 million. In addition to the net purchase price, the Company intends to perform certain capital improvement projects with respect to the property at an estimated cost of \$44 million. The business combination resulted in the recording of a bargain purchase gain of approximately \$4.6 million, due to the excess fair value of net identifiable assets over the total consideration, and is reflected in other income on the consolidated statement of operations during the year ended December 31, 2011.

The Company has applied the acquisition method of accounting to this business combination, which promulgates the following:

- Identifying the acquirer
The Company did not acquire the equity interests of the sellers, but rather acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities. However, the assets acquired and liabilities assumed by the Company constitute a business, as all associated processes and productive outputs were obtained in the transaction. The Company created a wholly-owned subsidiary to record the activities of this business.
- Determining the acquisition date
Title to all acquired assets, transfer of licensing requirements and the assumption of certain liabilities occurred upon closing, at midnight on October 4, 2011.

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- Recognizing and measuring the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed
The Company has completed its valuation procedures, and the resulting fair value of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities has been recorded based upon our consideration of an independent valuation of the business enterprise and IP's tangible and intangible assets.
- Recognizing and measuring goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase
The Company had recorded a bargain purchase in this business combination, as further discussed below, because the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeded the consideration transferred.

The application of the acquisition method accounting guidance had the following effects on our consolidated financial statements: (i) we measured the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities in accordance with promulgated valuation recognition and measurement provisions and recognized such in our consolidated balance sheet as of October 4, 2011; and (ii) we have reported the operating results of IP in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the period from October 4, 2011 through December 31, 2011.

We engaged third party valuation expertise to assist in the fair value determination of identifiable intangible assets such as customer relationships, trademark and any other significant tangible assets or liabilities, such as long-lived property. Enterprise value allocation methodology requires management to make assumptions and apply judgment to estimate the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities. Management estimates the fair value of assets and liabilities primarily using discounted cash flows and replacement cost analysis. If estimates or assumptions used to complete the enterprise valuation and estimate the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities significantly differed from assumptions made, the resulting difference could materially affect the fair value of net assets. We will undertake impairment tests of the indefinite lived intangible assets, in accordance with our policy.

As part of the valuation, we acquired intangible assets, including the IP trademark. The fair value of the identified intangible assets was determined using a cash flow model following the income approach. The value of the trademark relied upon a relief from royalty method, which discounts a stream of payments associated with the right to use such name. The value of customer relationships followed a multi-period excess earnings method, which is an application of the discounted cash flow method and computes the present value of after-tax cash flows attributable to the associated future income stream. As a result of the business combination and fair value analysis, we recorded \$25.3 million for the IP trademark.

The financial position of IP is consolidated in our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011; and in total, we recorded the fair value of its assets of \$304.9 million, and fair value of liabilities assumed of \$19.7 million. In total, the assets of IP acquired represent 5.4% of our consolidated total assets at December 31, 2011.

Consolidation of Borgata

Upon effectively obtaining control of Borgata, we were required to apply acquisition method accounting in accordance with the authoritative accounting guidance for business combinations. The application of the acquisition method accounting guidance had the following effects on our consolidated financial statements: (i) our previously held equity interest was measured at a provisional fair value at the date control was obtained; (ii) we recognized and measured the identifiable assets and liabilities in accordance with promulgated valuation recognition and measurement provisions; and (iii) we recorded the noncontrolling interest held in trust for the economic benefit of MGM as a separate component of our stockholders' equity.

The provisional fair value measurements and estimates of these items were subsequently refined during the one-year measurement period. We had provisionally recorded these fair values using an earnings valuation multiple model, because, at the time of the preliminary estimate, we had not completed our procedures with respect to the independent valuation of the business enterprise and Borgata's tangible and intangible assets. Our subsequent valuation procedures have necessitated a revision of the valuation of the provisional assets and liabilities. Thus, upon finalization of our valuation, certain measurement period adjustments were identified and retrospectively recorded in our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010. These measurement period adjustments materially shifted the value of certain tangible and intangible assets. We have applied the measurement period adjustments retrospectively to the consolidated balance sheet reported as of December 31, 2010. However, the impact on the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010, as retrospectively adjusted, to the statement as reported was not material, and was therefore not adjusted for any measurement period adjustments. The revisions to the provisional values of assets consists of reallocations of certain tangible assets and the recordation of other intangible assets; the accrual of certain liabilities, including the recording of the deferred tax effect of the appreciated asset values; and the resulting effect on the fair value of the controlling and noncontrolling interests.

We determined the fair value of identifiable intangible assets such as customer relationships, a trademark and any other significant tangible assets or liabilities, such as long-lived property. The enterprise value allocation methodology required management to make assumptions and apply judgment to estimate the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities. Management estimated the fair

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value of assets and liabilities primarily using discounted cash flows and replacement cost analysis. If estimates or assumptions used to complete the enterprise valuation and estimate the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities significantly differed from assumptions made, the resulting difference could materially affect the fair value of net assets. We will continue to perform impairment tests of the indefinite-lived intangible assets in accordance with our existing policy, as discussed below. Additionally, given the anticipated sale of the MGM Interest, we will maintain a heightened awareness of any potential triggering events which would indicate a possible impairment of the intangible assets or long-lived assets.

The financial position of Borgata is consolidated in our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011 and 2010; and during the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded a step up to the basis of Borgata's historical financial statements of \$16.8 million, which is an appreciation over their historical book basis of approximately 1%. In total, the fair value of the assets consolidated as a result of this change in control represents approximately 26% of our consolidated total assets at December 31, 2010.

Valuation of Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Gaming license rights represent the value of the license to conduct gaming in certain jurisdictions, which is subject to highly extensive regulatory oversight and a limitation on the number of licenses available for issuance with these certain jurisdictions. These assets, considered indefinite-lived intangible assets, are not subject to amortization, but instead are subject to an annual impairment test, performed in the second quarter of each year, and between annual test dates in certain circumstances. If the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized equal to the difference. License rights are tested for impairment using a discounted cash flow approach, and trademarks are tested for impairment using the relief-from-royalty method. The value of gaming licenses is determined using a multi-period excess earnings method, which is a specific discounted cash flow model. The value is determined at an amount equal to the present value of the incremental after-tax cash flows attributable only to future gaming revenue, discounted to present value at a risk-adjusted rate of return. With respect to the application of this methodology, we used the following significant projections and assumptions: gaming revenues; gaming operating expenses; general and administrative expenses; tax expense; terminal value; and discount rate. These projections are modeled for a five year period.

The carrying value of our gaming license rights at both December 31, 2011 and 2010 was \$371.4 million, or 6.3% and 6.6% of our consolidated total assets, respectively, and the fair value of our reporting units exceeded their carrying value by \$222.1 million and \$179.4 million, or by a multiple of 1.60 and 1.48, respectively.

Trademarks are based on the value of our brand, which reflects the level of service and quality we provide and from which we generate repeat business. Trademarks are valued using the relief from royalty method, which presumes that without ownership of such trademarks, we would have to make a stream of payments to a brand or franchise owner in return for the right to use their name. By virtue of this asset, we avoid any such payments and record the related intangible value of our ownership of the brand name. We used the following significant projections and assumptions to determine value under the relief from royalty method: revenue from gaming and hotel activities; royalty rate; general and administrative expenses; tax expense; terminal growth rate; discount rate; and the present value of tax benefit. The projections underlying this discounted cash flow model were forecasted for fifteen years. Applying the selected pretax royalty rates to the applicable revenue base in each period yielded pretax income for each property's trademarks and trade name. These pretax totals were tax effected utilizing the applicable tax rate to arrive at net, after-tax cash flows. The net, after-tax flows were then discounted to present value utilizing an appropriate discount rate. The present value of the after-tax cash flows were then added to the present value of the amortization tax benefit (considering the 15-year amortization of intangible assets pursuant to recent tax legislation) to arrive at the recommended fair values for the trademarks and trade names.

At December 31, 2011, the carrying value of our trademarks was \$136 million, which includes the addition of \$25.3 million related to the acquisition of IP and \$65 million related to the consolidation of Borgata during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, the total of which represents 2.3% of our total consolidated assets. The fair value of our trademarks exceeded their carrying value by \$18.2 million, or 13.4%, respectively. At December 31, 2010, the carrying value of our trademarks was \$115.7 million, or 2.0% of our consolidated total assets, and the fair value of our trademarks exceeded their carrying value by \$4.6 million, or 11.0%, respectively.

These indefinite-lived intangible assets are not subject to amortization, but are subject to an annual impairment test in the second quarter of each year and between annual test dates in certain circumstances. Our impairment test, performed in the second quarter of 2011 did not result in any impairment of these intangible assets during the year ended December 31, 2011. We did however, perform an interim test with respect to the Borgata trademark, and recorded a \$5.0 million impairment of the Borgata trademark during the year ended December 31, 2011, based on a degradation in their forecasted revenues due to our consideration of certain facts and circumstances surrounding an adverse change in the business climate in Atlantic City. We believe our actual results have been adversely impacted by increased regional competition, and that in addition, our projected future results will be further impacted by cannibalization of our business upon the opening of a new property in Atlantic City, which was announced in February 2011.

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Specific to the value of Borgata's trademark, a respective annual decline in their gaming revenues of 6%, in hotel revenues of 11% or an aggregate decline in both streams of 4% would impact the fair value of the trademark by \$1 million, and result in a future impairment in our carrying value.

We evaluate whether any triggering events or changes in circumstances had occurred subsequent to our annual impairment test that would indicate an impairment condition may exist. This evaluation required significant judgment, including consideration of whether there had been any significant adverse changes in legal factors or in our business climate, adverse action or assessment by a regulator, unanticipated competition, loss of key personnel or likely sale or disposal of all or a significant portion of a reporting unit. Based upon this evaluation, we concluded that there had not been any triggering events or changes in circumstances that indicated an impairment condition existed as of December 31, 2011. If an event described above occurs, and results in a significant impact to our revenue and profitability projections, or any significant assumption in our valuations methods is adversely impacted, the impact could result in a material impairment charge in the future.

Valuation of Goodwill

The authoritative guidance related to goodwill impairment requires goodwill to be tested for impairment at the reporting unit level at least annually using a two-step impairment test. Step One of the test is a screen used to identify whether or not goodwill impairment may exist. In Step One, an entity compares the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. If a reporting unit's carrying amount exceeds its fair value, goodwill impairment may exist. Step Two of the test must then be performed to measure the amount of impairment, if any. In Step Two, an entity compares the implied fair value of goodwill with its carrying amount. An impairment loss is measured by the excess of the carrying amount of goodwill over its implied fair value. The implied fair value of goodwill should be determined in the same manner that goodwill is measured in a business combination; that is, an entity must allocate the fair value of a reporting unit to the assets and liabilities of that unit (including any unrecognized intangible assets) as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination.

We solicit third party valuation expertise to assist in the performance of the Step One valuations of the goodwill of our reporting units. We perform the test in the second quarter of our fiscal calendar year, using a weighting of two different approaches was employed to determine fair value: (i) the income approach and (ii) the market approach.

The income approach is based on a discounted cash flow method, which focuses on the expected cash flow of the subject company. In applying this approach, the cash flow available for distribution is calculated for a finite period of years. Cash flow available for distribution is defined, for purposes of this analysis, as the amount of cash that could be distributed as a dividend without impairing the future profitability or operations of the subject company. The cash flow available for distribution and the terminal value (the value of the subject company at the end of the estimation period) are then discounted to present value to derive an indication of value of the business enterprise.

In the valuation of an asset, the income approach focuses on the income-producing capability of the subject asset. The underlying premise of this approach is that the value of an asset can be measured by the present worth of the net economic benefit (cash receipts less cash outlays) to be received over the life of the subject asset. The steps followed in applying this approach include estimating the expected after-tax cash flows attributable to the asset over its life and converting these after-tax cash flows to present value through "discounting." The discounting process uses a rate of return which accounts for both the time value of money and investment risk factors. Finally, the present value of the after-tax cash flows over the life of the asset is totaled to arrive at an indication of the fair value of the asset.

The market approach is comprised of the guideline company method, which focuses on comparing the subject company to selected reasonably similar, or "guideline", publicly-traded companies. Under this method, valuation multiples are: (i) derived from the operating data of selected guideline companies; (ii) evaluated and adjusted based on the strengths and weaknesses of the subject company relative to the selected guideline companies; and (iii) applied to the operating data of the subject company to arrive at an indication of value. In the valuation of an asset, the market approach measures value based on what typical purchasers in the market have paid for assets which can be considered reasonably similar to those being valued. When the market approach is utilized, data are collected on the prices paid for reasonably comparable assets. Adjustments are made to the similar assets to compensate for differences between reasonably similar assets and the asset being valued. The application of the market approach results in an estimate of the price reasonably expected to be realized from the sale of the subject asset.

The two methodologies were weighted 80.0% toward the income approach and 20.0% toward the market approach, to arrive at an overall fair value. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, the fair value of our reporting units exceeded their carrying value by \$730.9 million and \$610.1 million, or by a multiple of 3.4 and 1.5, with no individual reporting unit having less than a 0.8 coverage. The carrying value of our goodwill at December 31, 2011 and 2010 was \$213.6 million, or 3.6% and 3.8%, respectively, of our consolidated total assets. At

such dates, we evaluated whether any triggering events or changes in circumstances had occurred subsequent to our annual impairment test that would indicate an impairment condition may exist. This evaluation required significant

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judgment, including consideration of whether there had been any significant adverse changes in legal factors or in our business climate, adverse action or assessment by a regulator, unanticipated competition, loss of key personnel or likely sale or disposal of all or a significant portion of a reporting unit. Based upon this evaluation, we concluded that there had not been any triggering events or changes in circumstances that indicated an impairment condition existed at either December 31, 2011 or 2010.

Although we satisfied Step One by a fair margin for each reporting unit tested, certain underlying assumptions and variables could greatly impact the results of future tests.

On a macro-economic level, we believe that over the next few years, several trends are expected to continue to adversely affect the gaming industry. The most significant trends include (i) delayed development of new construction; (ii) increased bankruptcy filings; and (iii) decreased consolidation. The impact of the weakening economy, credit crunch, and general outlook of the casino resort industry is illustrated through the recent trend of abandoned casino projects. Bankruptcy has served as a deterrent to deals because of the large decline in cash flow as well as significant increases in leverage. Debt to EBITDA ratios for public companies has nearly doubled overall in the past few years, indicating that such a drastic increase shows the inability to service debt. Although we cannot control or influence the impact of these factors from a fair valuation perspective, they could nonetheless have a material effect on the results of valuation, particularly the guideline company method under the market approach, in the future.

Additionally, several of the assumptions underlying the discounted cash flow method under the income approach could pose a high degree of sensitivity to the resulting fair value. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following: total revenue, depreciation expense, depreciation overhang, tax expense and effective rates, debt-free net working capital, capital additions, terminal year growth factor, discount rate and the capitalization rate. A change in any of these variables that cause our undiscounted cash flows or terminal value or both to adversely and materially change would result in the failure of the Step One test, and a resulting impairment of our goodwill in an amount up to its book value of \$213.6 million.

Determination of Self-Insured Reserves

The Company is fully self-insured for general liability costs and self-insured for workers' compensation costs up to a stop loss limit of \$0.5 million. Self-insurance reserves include accruals of estimated settlements for known claims, ("Case Reserves") as well as accruals of estimates for claims incurred but not yet reported ("IBNR"). Case reserves represent estimated liability for unpaid loss, based on a claims administrator's estimates of future payments on individual reported claims, including Loss Adjustment Expenses ("LAE"). Generally, LAE includes claims settlement costs directly assigned to specific claims, such as legal fees. We estimate case and LAE reserves on a combined basis, but do not include claim administration costs in our estimated ultimate loss reserves. IBNR reserves include the provision for unreported claims, changes in case reserves, and future payments on reopened claims.

We have relied upon an industry-based method to establish our self-insurance reserves, which projects the ultimate losses estimated by multiplying the exposures by a selected ultimate loss rate. The selected ultimate loss rates were determined based on a review of ultimate loss rates for prior years, adjusted for loss and exposure trend, and benefit level changes. We believe this method best provides an appropriate result, given the maturing experience and relative stabilization of our claims history. In previous years, and in certain instances, loss rates were based on industry Loss Development Factors ("LDFs"). Industry LDFs are from various national sources for workers compensation and general liability claims, and we utilize the most recent information available, although there is some lag time between compilation and publishing of such reports, during which unfavorable trends or data could emerge, which would not be reflected in our reserves.

For workers' compensation, using payroll by state as weights, we calculate a weighted average industry LDF; for general liability claims, we use gross revenues as weights, and apply to a weighted average Industry LDF to yield an initial expectation of the ultimate loss amount. The paid LDFs are used to determine the percentage of the expected ultimate loss that is expected to be unpaid as of the reserving date. This future unpaid percentage is multiplied by the expected ultimate losses to derive the expected future paid losses. As a loss year matures, the expected future paid losses are replaced by actual paid losses.

The LDFs applied to determine the factors used to compute our workers' compensation reserves have increased by approximately 3.8% over the past three years. Using the year ending December 31, 2011 as a static period, average annual increases in these LDF based on the three four years, would result in an increase of \$0.3 million in our workers' compensation reserves and guest claims respectively.

In the computation of workers' compensation claims, we exclude any claim which has reached our stop loss limitation; and therefore, we do not include any allowance for expected recoverable from excess or reinsurance. We are, however, contingently liable in the event such reinsurer cannot meet its obligations. Although we place this risk with insurers rated better than A with AM Best, a national insurance company rating agency, there can be no assurance that such reinsurer will be able to meet their obligations in the future. At December 31, 2011, unpaid case reserves on claims in excess of \$0.5 million, which we have subrogated to the

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reinsurer, totaled \$0.2 million.

In estimating our reserves for unpaid losses, it is also necessary to project future loss payments. Actual future losses will not develop exactly as projected and may, in fact, vary significantly from the projections. Further, the projections make no provision for future emergence of new classes of losses or types of losses not sufficiently represented in our historical database or that are not yet quantifiable. Additionally, our results are estimates based on long term averages. Actual loss experience in any given year may differ from what is suggested by these averages. The sensitivity of key variables and assumptions in the analysis was considered. Key variables and assumptions include (but are not limited to) loss development factors, trend factors and the expected loss rates/ratios used. It is possible that reasonable alternative selections would produce materially different reserve estimates.

Management believes the estimates of future liability are reasonable based upon this methodology; however, changes in key variables and assumptions used above, or generally in health care costs, accident frequency and severity could materially affect the estimate for these reserves.

Provisions for Deferred Tax Assets, Certain Tax Liabilities and Uncertain Tax Positions

Income taxes are recorded under the asset and liability method, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and attributable to operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. We reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance, if based on the available evidence it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. Accordingly, the need to establish valuation allowances for deferred tax assets is assessed periodically based on more-likely-than-not realization threshold. This assessment considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency and severity of current and cumulative losses, forecasts of future profitability, the duration of statutory carryforward periods, our experience with the usability of operating loss and tax credit carryforwards before expiration, and tax planning alternatives.

The Company's income tax returns are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and other tax authorities in the locations where it operates. The Company assesses potentially unfavorable outcomes of such examinations based on accounting standards for uncertain income taxes, which prescribe a minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements.

We recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only when it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits of the position, that the tax position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of any related appeals or litigation. The tax benefits recognized in the consolidated financial statements from such a position are measured as the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate resolution.

We have established contingency reserves for material, known tax exposures. Our tax reserves reflect management's judgment as to the resolution of the issues involved if subject to judicial review. While we believe our reserves are adequate to cover reasonably expected tax risks, there can be no assurance that, in all instances, an issue raised by a taxing authority will be resolved at a financial cost that does not exceed its related reserve. With respect to these reserves, our income tax expense would include (i) any changes in tax reserves arising from material changes during the period in the facts and circumstances (i.e., new information) surrounding a tax issue and (ii) any difference from our tax position as recorded in the financial statements and the final resolution of a tax issue during the period.

Our tax reserves for our uncertain tax positions as of December 31, 2011 were \$42.3 million. While we believe that our reserves are adequate to cover reasonably expected tax risks, in the event that the ultimate resolution of our uncertain tax positions differ from our estimates, we may be exposed to material increases in income tax expense, which could materially impact our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

A variety of proposed or otherwise potential accounting standards are currently under study by standard-setting organizations and certain regulatory agencies. Because of the tentative and preliminary nature of such proposed standards, we have not yet determined the effect, if any, that the implementation of such proposed standards would have on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2011-09 Employer's Participation in Multiemployer Benefit Plans ("Update 2011-09")

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Update 2011-09 which is an amendment to Topic 715-80 of the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC").

The objective of Update 2011-09 is to amend ASC 715-80 by increasing the quantitative and qualitative disclosures an employer

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is required to provide about its participation in significant multiemployer plans that offer pension or other post-retirement benefits. The objective of Update 2011-09 is to enhance transparency of disclosures about (1) the significant multiemployer plans in which an employer participates, (2) the level of the employer's participation in those plans, (3) the financial health of the plans, and (4) the nature of the employer's commitments to the plans.

We adopted Update 2011-09 during the year ended December 31, 2011. Update 2011-09 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2011-08 Intangibles, Goodwill and Other ("Update 2011-08")

In September 2011, the FASB issued Update 2011-08 which is an amendment to ASC Topic 350.

The objective of Update 2011-08 is to simplify how entities, both public and nonpublic, test goodwill for impairment. The amendments in the Update 2011-08 permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test described in Topic ASC 350. (the more-likely-than-not threshold is defined as having a likelihood of more than 50 percent). Previous guidance under Topic ASC 350 required an entity to test goodwill for impairment, on at least an annual basis, by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill (step one). If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then the second step of the test must be performed to measure the amount of the impairment loss, if any. Under the amendments in Update 2011-08, an entity is not required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount.

The amendment will be effective for our fiscal year, and interim periods within the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2012, although early adoption is permitted. Update 2011-08 will not have a material impact on the computation of the impairment of goodwill or other intangibles.

Accounting Standards Update 2011-05 Presentation of Comprehensive Income ("Update 2011-05")

In June 2011, the FASB issued Update 2011-05 which is an amendment to Topic ASC 220.

The objective of Update 2011-05 is to improve the comparability, consistency, and transparency of financial reporting and to increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income. Update 2011-05 provides an entity with the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both choices, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. In a single continuous statement, the entity is required to present the components of net income and total net income, the components of other comprehensive income and a total for other comprehensive income, along with the total of comprehensive income in that statement. In the two-statement approach, an entity is required to present components of net income and total net income in the statement of net income. The statement of other comprehensive income should immediately follow the statement of net income and include the components of other comprehensive income and a total for other comprehensive income, along with a total for comprehensive income.

Update 2011-05 does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income, nor does Update 2011-05 affect how earnings per share is calculated or presented. Update 2011-05 should be applied retrospectively and will be effective for our fiscal year, and interim periods within the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2012. Update 2011-05 will not have a material impact on the computation of comprehensive income, but will require a revised presentation thereof.

Accounting Standards Update 2011-12 Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards ("Update 2011-12")

In December 2011, the FASB issued Update 2011-12 which is an update to ASC Topic 220.

Update 2011-12 defers certain provisions of Update 2011-05, which required entities to present reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component in both the statement of operations and the statement of comprehensive income, as discussed above in Update 2011-05 (both for interim and annual financial statements). Accordingly, this requirement is indefinitely deferred and will be deliberated by the FASB at a future date. During this time of deliberation, entities should continue to report reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income consistent with the presentation requirements in effect before Update 2011-05. All other requirements in Update 2011-05 are not superseded or otherwise effected, including

the requirement to report comprehensive income either in a single continuous financial statement or in two separate but consecutive financial statements.

The effective date of Update 2011-12 is for fiscal years and interim periods with those fiscal years beginning January 1, 2012. Update 2011-12 will not have a material impact on the computation of comprehensive income.

ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk.

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices. Our primary exposure to market risk is interest rate risk, specifically long-term U.S. treasury rates and the applicable spreads in the high-yield investment market, short-term and long-term LIBOR rates, and short-term Eurodollar rates, and their potential impact on our long-term debt. We attempt to limit our exposure to interest rate risk by managing the mix of our long-term fixed-rate borrowings and short-term borrowings under ours and Borgata's bank credit facilities.

Borrowings under our Amended Credit Facility are based upon, at our option, LIBOR or the "base rate," plus an applicable margin in either case. The "base rate" under the Amended Credit Facility is the highest of (x) Bank of America's publicly-announced prime rate, (y) the federal funds rate plus 0.50%, or (z) the Eurodollar rate for a one month period plus 1.00%. Pursuant to the Amended Credit Facility, (i) at any time and to the extent that the Incremental Term Loan is a Eurodollar Rate Loan, the Incremental Term Loan shall bear interest on the outstanding principal amount thereof for each Interest Period at a rate per annum equal to the "effective Eurodollar Rate" for such period plus 4.75%, and (ii) at any time and to the extent that the Incremental Term Loan is a Base Rate Committed Loan, the Incremental Term Loan shall bear interest on the outstanding principal amount thereof at a rate per annum equal to the Base Rate for such Interest Period plus 3.75%. The applicable margin is a percentage per annum determined in accordance with a specified pricing grid based on the total leverage ratio. The applicable margin on the outstanding balance on the extended revolving facility ranges from 2.50% to 3.50% (if using LIBOR), and from 1.50% to 2.50% (if using the base rate).

Outstanding borrowings under the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, accrue interest at a rate based upon either: (i) the highest of (a) the agent bank's quoted prime rate, (b) the one-month Eurodollar rate plus 1.00%, and (c) the daily federal funds rate plus 1.50%, and in any event not less than 1.50% (such highest rate, the "base rate"), or (ii) the Eurodollar rate, plus with respect to each of clause (i) and (ii) an applicable margin as provided in the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended. In addition, a commitment fee is incurred on the unused portion of the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, ranging from 0.50% per annum to 1.00% per annum.

We also attempt to manage the impact of interest rate risk on Boyd's long-term debt by utilizing derivative financial instruments in accordance with established policies and procedures. We do not utilize derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

The Company previously entered into floating-to-fixed interest rate swap arrangements in order to manage interest rate risk relating to its Amended Credit Facility. We were a party to certain floating-to-fixed interest rate swap agreements with an aggregate notional amount of \$500 million, whereby we received payments based upon the three-month LIBOR and made payments based upon a stipulated fixed rate. These interest rate swap agreements modified the Company's exposure to interest rate risk by synthetically converting a portion of the Company's floating rate debt to a fixed rate. The interest rate swap agreements terminated on June 30, 2011.

The following table provides information about our financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates, including debt obligations. For our debt obligations, the table presents principal cash flows and related weighted-average interest rates by expected maturity dates. The weighted-average variable rates are based upon prevailing interest rates.

The scheduled maturities of our long-term debt outstanding for the years ending December 31 are as follows.

Expected Maturity Date

Year Ending December 31,

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value
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(In thousands, except percentages)

Boyd Gaming Corporation Debt

Long-term debt (including current portion):

Fixed-rate	\$ 730	\$ 10,341	\$ 215,668	\$ —	\$ 240,750	\$ 500,000	\$ 967,489	\$ 897,886
Average interest rate	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.5%	8.5%	9.1%	8.4%	
Variable-rate	\$ 42,500	\$ 42,500	\$ 42,500	\$ 1,505,250	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,632,750	\$ 1,388,630
Average interest rate	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.2%	—%	—%	4.6%	

Borgata Debt

Long-term debt (including current portion):

Fixed-rate	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 398,000	\$ —	\$ 393,500	\$ 791,500	\$ 736,185
Average interest rate	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%	9.9%	—	9.9%	9.8%
Variable-rate	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 40,200	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 40,200	\$ 40,200
Average interest rate	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	—%	—%	4.4%	

As of December 31, 2011, our long-term variable-rate borrowings represented approximately 49.7% of our total long-term debt, including the effects of our interest rate swaps. Based on December 31, 2011 debt levels, a 100 basis point change in LIBOR or the base rate would cause the annual interest costs to change by approximately \$16.3 million and \$0.4 million for Boyd and Borgata respectively.

The following table provides other information about our long-term debt at December 31, 2011.

	December 31, 2011			
	Outstanding Face Amount	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Boyd Gaming Corporation Debt				
Bank credit facility	\$ 1,632,750	\$ 1,621,715	\$ 1,388,630	Level 2
9.125% senior notes due 2018	500,000	491,444	471,000	Level 1
6.75% senior subordinated notes due 2014	215,668	215,668	208,120	Level 1
7.125% senior subordinated notes due 2016	240,750	240,750	208,249	Level 1
Other	11,071	11,071	10,517	Level 3
Borgata Debt				
Borgata bank credit facility	40,200	40,200	40,200	Level 2
9.50% senior secured notes due 2015	398,000	387,049	378,100	Level 1
9.875% senior secured notes due 2018	393,500	382,559	358,085	Level 1
Less current maturities	43,230	43,230	43,230	Level 2
Total long-term debt	\$ 3,388,709	\$ 3,347,226	\$ 3,019,671	

The estimated fair value of our Amended Credit Facility is based on a relative value analysis performed on or about December 31, 2011. The estimated fair value of Borgata's bank credit facility, as amended, at December 31, 2010 approximates its carrying value due

to the short-term maturities and variable pricing of the Eurodollar loans comprising the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended. The estimated fair values of our senior subordinated and senior notes and Borgata's senior secured notes are based on quoted market prices as of December 31, 2011. Debt included in the "Other" category is fixed-rate debt that is due March 2013 and is not traded and does not have an observable market input; therefore, we have estimated its fair value based on a discounted cash flow approach, after giving consideration to the changes in market rates of interest, creditworthiness of both parties, and credit spreads.

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The information required by this Item is contained in Part IV, Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under *Financial Statements*. The audited consolidated financial statements for Marina District Development Company, LLC, d.b.a. Borgata Hotel Casino and Spa, our 50% joint venture in Atlantic City, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are included in Exhibit 99.2 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, as filed with the SEC on March 5, 2011.

ITEM 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

There were no changes in or disagreements with accountants on accounting and financial disclosures during the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011.

ITEM 9A. Controls and Procedures.

As of the end of the period covered by this Report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Exchange Act"). Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information we are required to disclose in reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on the evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this Report.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we include a report of management's assessment of the design and effectiveness of our internal controls as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011. Our independent registered public accounting firm also reported on the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting. Management's report and the independent registered public accounting firm's attestation report are located below.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the most recent fiscal year, December 31, 2011, based on the framework set forth in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

On October 4, 2011, we consummated the acquisition of IP Casino Resort Spa ("IP") in Biloxi, Mississippi pursuant to an Agreement for Purchase and Sale. The financial position of IP is included in our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011 and their results are reflected in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the period from October 4, 2011 through December 31, 2011. However, we have elected to exclude IP from the scope of our report on internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011. The financial position of IP represented approximately 7.4% of our net assets and 5.4% of our total assets at December 31, 2011, and its results of operations increased our net revenues and operating income by 1.9% and 1.4%, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Based on our evaluation under the framework set forth in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2011, the end of our most recent fiscal year.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, which report follows below.



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Boyd Gaming Corporation and Subsidiaries:

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Boyd Gaming Corporation and Subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. As described in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management excluded from its assessment the internal control over financial reporting of IP Casino Resort and Spa ("IP"), which was acquired on October 4, 2011. The financial position of IP represents approximately 5.4% of the Company's total assets and 7.4% of the Company's net assets at December 31, 2011, and its results of operations increased the Company's net revenues and operating income by 1.9% and 1.4%, respectively. Accordingly, our audit did not include the internal control over financial reporting for IP. The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the Company's Board of Directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011, of the Company and our report dated March 7, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Las Vegas, Nevada
March 7, 2012

ITEM 9B. Other Information.

None.

ITEM 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Information required by this item regarding the members of our board of directors and our audit committee, including our audit committee financial expert, is set forth under the captions *Board Committees - Audit Committee*, *Director Nominees*, and *Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance* in our Definitive Proxy Statement to be filed in connection with our 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference. Information required by this item regarding non-director executive officers of the Company is set forth in Item 4A of Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Code of Ethics. We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (“Code of Ethics”) that applies to each of our directors, executive officers and employees. Our Code of Ethics is posted on our website at www.boydgaming.com. Any waivers or amendments to our Code of Ethics will be posted on our website.

ITEM 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required by this item is set forth under the captions *Executive Officer and Director Compensation*, *Compensation and Stock Option Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation*, and *Compensation and Stock Option Committee Report* in our Definitive Proxy Statement to be filed in connection with our 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The information required by this item is set forth under the captions *Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management* and *Equity Compensation Plan Information* in our Definitive Proxy Statement to be filed in connection with our 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

The information required by this item is set forth under the captions *Transactions with Related Persons* and *Director Independence* in our Definitive Proxy Statement to be filed in connection with our 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

Information about principal accounting fees and services, as well as the audit committee's pre-approval policies appears under the captions *Audit and Non-Audit Fees* and *Audit Committee Pre-Approval of Audit and Non-Audit Services* in our Definitive Proxy Statement to be filed in connection with our 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

1. Financial Statements.

The following consolidated financial statements for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011 are filed as part of this Report:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	44
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2011 and 2010	45
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009	47
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009	48
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009	50
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	54

The accompanying audited consolidated financial statements of Boyd Gaming Corporation (and together with its subsidiaries, the “Company,” “we” or “us”) have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-K and Article 10 of Regulation S-X and include all information and footnote disclosures necessary for complete financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”).

When we filed our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on March 15, 2011, (the “Provisional Form 10-K”), the initial acquisition method accounting for the effective change in control of Borgata Hotel Casino and Spa (“Borgata”) was incomplete. The application of acquisition method accounting, required in accordance with the authoritative accounting guidance for business combinations, initially had the following effects on our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements: (i) our previously held equity interest was measured at a provisional fair value at the date control was obtained; (ii) we recognized and measured the provisional fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities in accordance with promulgated valuation recognition and measurement provisions; and (iii) we recorded the provisional fair value of the noncontrolling interest held in trust as a separate component of our stockholders' equity.

Since the filing of the Provisional Form 10-K, we have made adjustments to the provisional fair value amounts recognized at the date of effective change in control, or March 24, 2010, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. These adjustments, referred to herein as “measurement period adjustments” materially shifted the value of certain tangible and intangible assets. We have applied the measurement period adjustments retrospectively to the condensed consolidated balance sheet reported as of December 31, 2010, as previously reported in the Provisional Form 10-K; however, the impact on the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010, as retrospectively adjusted to the statement as reported in the Provisional Form 10-K was not material, and was therefore not adjusted for any measurement period adjustments.

Additionally, in preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company discovered an immaterial error that impacted the previously issued consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010. The error related to a misclassification in the financial statements of LVE, the variable interest entity that we were required to consolidate during the year ended December 31, 2010. Such financial statements improperly reported interest costs as a capitalized asset, when the related costs should have been expensed due to the suspension of related construction activities.

The Company assessed the materiality of this error on both a quantitative and qualitative basis, and determined that the error was immaterial to previously reported amounts as reported in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, for the year ended December 31, 2010. The revision of the previously issued consolidated financial statements resulted in minor impacts on certain line items in our consolidated balance sheet, statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows, yet had no impact on net income or retained earnings as previously reported. These corrections have been disclosed herein, and all resulting changes are reflecting in the consolidated financial statements presented herein as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Boyd Gaming Corporation and Subsidiaries:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Boyd Gaming Corporation and Subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Boyd Gaming Corporation and Subsidiaries as at December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on the criteria established in Internal Control- Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 7, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Las Vegas, Nevada
March 7, 2012

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BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands, except share and per share data)</i>	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 178,756	\$ 145,623
Restricted cash	15,753	19,494
Accounts receivable, net	58,589	48,888
Inventories	17,493	16,029
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	47,465	37,153
Income taxes receivable	3,268	5,249
Deferred income taxes	21,570	8,149
Total current assets	342,894	280,585
Property and equipment, net	3,542,108	3,383,371
Assets held for development	1,089,819	1,086,844
Debt financing costs, net	32,099	34,993
Restricted investments held by variable interest entity	21,367	48,168
Other assets, net	67,173	69,610
Intangible assets, net	574,018	539,714
Goodwill, net	213,576	213,576
Total assets	\$ 5,883,054	\$ 5,656,861
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 43,230	\$ 25,690
Accounts payable	98,015	57,183
Accrued liabilities	295,459	278,469
Tax liabilities	5,630	6,506
Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity	29,686	22,487
Total current liabilities	472,020	390,335
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	3,347,226	3,193,065
Deferred income taxes	379,958	362,174
Other long-term tax liabilities	45,598	44,813
Other liabilities	71,193	84,533
Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity	192,980	220,572
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized	—	—

Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized; 86,572,098 and 86,244,978 shares outstanding	863	862
Additional paid-in capital	644,174	635,028
Retained earnings	557,055	560,909
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	—	(7,594)
Total Boyd Gaming Corporation stockholders' equity	<u>1,202,092</u>	<u>1,189,205</u>
Noncontrolling interests	171,987	172,164
Total stockholders' equity	<u>1,374,079</u>	<u>1,361,369</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 5,883,054</u>	<u>\$ 5,656,861</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
REVENUES			
<i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i>			
Operating revenues:			
Gaming	\$ 1,986,644	\$ 1,812,487	\$ 1,372,091
Food and beverage	388,148	347,588	229,374
Room	246,209	211,046	122,305
Other	135,176	123,603	100,396
Gross revenues	2,756,177	2,494,724	1,824,166
Less promotional allowances	419,939	353,825	183,180
Net revenues	2,336,238	2,140,899	1,640,986
COST AND EXPENSES			
Operating costs and expenses:			
Gaming	924,451	859,818	664,739
Food and beverage	200,165	180,840	125,830
Room	56,111	49,323	39,655
Other	108,907	99,458	77,840
Selling, general and administrative	394,991	369,217	284,937
Maintenance and utilities	153,512	140,722	92,296
Depreciation and amortization	195,343	199,275	164,427
Corporate expense	48,962	48,861	47,617
Preopening expenses	6,634	7,459	17,798
Other operating charges, net	14,058	4,713	41,780
Total operating costs and expenses	2,103,134	1,959,686	1,556,919
Operating income from Borgata	—	8,146	72,126
Operating income	233,104	189,359	156,193
Other expense (income):			
Interest income	(46)	(5)	(6)
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	250,731	180,558	146,830
Fair value adjustment of derivative instruments	265	480	—
(Gain) loss on early retirements of debt	14	(2,758)	(15,284)
Gain on equity distribution	—	(2,535)	—
Other income	(11,582)	(10,000)	—
Other non-operating expenses	—	—	33
Other non-operating expenses from Borgata, net	—	3,133	19,303
Total other expense, net	239,382	168,873	150,876
Income (loss) before income taxes	(6,278)	20,486	5,317
Income taxes	(1,721)	(8,236)	(1,076)
Net income (loss)	(7,999)	12,250	4,241
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	4,145	(1,940)	—

Net income (loss) attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ (3,854)	\$ 10,310	\$ 4,241
Basic net income (loss) per common share	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.05
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	87,263	86,601	86,429
Diluted net income (loss) per common share	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.05
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	87,263	86,831	86,517

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

	Boyd Gaming Corporation Stockholders' Equity							
	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Stockholders' Equity
		Shares	Amount					
	<i>(In thousands, except share data)</i>							
Balances, January 1, 2009		87,814,061	\$ 878	\$ 616,304	\$ 546,358	\$ (20,018)	\$ —	\$ 1,143,522
Net income	\$ 4,241	—	—	—	4,241	—	—	4,241
Derivative instruments fair value adjustment, net of taxes of \$979	1,892	—	—	—	—	1,892	—	1,892
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 6,133</u>							
Stock options exercised		29,797	—	160	—	—	—	160
Settlement of restricted stock units		11,281	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tax effect of share-based compensation arrangements		—	—	(1,384)	—	—	—	(1,384)
Share-based compensation costs		—	—	15,888	—	—	—	15,888
Dividends paid on common stock		(1,724,685)	(17)	(7,933)	—	—	—	(7,950)
Balances, December 31, 2009		86,130,454	861	623,035	550,599	(18,126)	—	1,156,369
Net income	\$ 12,250	—	—	—	10,310	—	1,940	12,250
Derivative instruments fair value adjustment, net of taxes of \$5,824	6,416	—	—	—	—	10,532	(4,116)	6,416
Comprehensive income	18,666							
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	2,176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comprehensive income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	<u>\$ 20,842</u>							
Stock options exercised		114,524	1	669	—	—	—	670
Share-based compensation costs		—	—	11,324	—	—	—	11,324
Noncontrolling interest attributable to Borgata		—	—	—	—	—	219,256	219,256
Noncontrolling interest attributable to LVE		—	—	—	—	—	(44,916)	(44,916)
Balances, December 31, 2010		86,244,978	862	635,028	560,909	(7,594)	172,164	1,361,369
Net income	\$ (7,999)	—	—	—	(3,854)	—	(4,145)	(7,999)
Derivative instruments fair value adjustment, net of taxes of \$4,230	11,562	—	—	—	—	7,594	3,968	11,562
Comprehensive income	3,563							
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comprehensive income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	<u>\$ 3,740</u>							
Stock options exercised		72,757	1	396	—	—	—	397
Award of restricted stock units		254,363	—	(383)	—	—	—	(383)
Tax effect of share-based compensation arrangements		—	—	(863)	—	—	—	(863)
Share-based compensation costs		—	—	9,996	—	—	—	9,996

Balances, December 31, 2011	86,572,098	\$ 863	\$ 644,174	\$ 557,055	\$ —	\$ 171,987	\$ 1,374,079
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income (loss)	\$ (7,999)	\$ 12,250	\$ 4,241
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	195,343	199,275	164,427
Amortization of debt financing costs	11,853	5,369	6,279
Amortization of discounts on senior secured notes	3,390	1,294	—
Share-based compensation expense	9,996	11,324	15,888
Deferred income taxes	(2,381)	6,284	15,574
Operating and non-operating income from Borgata	—	(5,013)	(52,823)
Distributions of earnings received from Borgata	—	1,910	60,136
Gain on equity distribution	—	(2,535)	—
Noncash asset write-downs	7,764	—	42,350
Gain on early retirements of debt	14	(2,758)	(15,284)
Bargain purchase gain	(4,582)	—	—
Other operating activities	8,392	(5,635)	(3,421)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Restricted cash	3,741	(3,326)	8,141
Accounts receivable, net	(11,794)	(3,808)	2,791
Inventories	114	(519)	(67)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(3,673)	(3,371)	15,598
Income taxes receivable	2,010	15,658	(5,692)
Other long-term tax assets	6,601	(4,725)	(1,038)
Other assets, net	(2,839)	(3,038)	3,423
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	42,910	36,934	(18,538)
Income taxes payable	(5,905)	805	—
Other long-term tax liabilities	5,815	2,305	(4,618)
Other liabilities	(5,260)	10,711	4,596
Net cash provided by operating activities	253,510	269,391	241,963
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Capital expenditures	(87,224)	(75,958)	(157,557)
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash received	(278,456)	—	—
Cash paid to acquire development agreement	(24,450)	—	—
Net cash effect upon change in controlling interest of Borgata	—	26,025	—
Net cash effect upon consolidation of variable interest entity	—	41	—
Change in restricted investments	26,801	(1,131)	—
Net additional cash paid for Dania Jai-Alai	—	—	(9,375)
Other investing activities	542	2,146	1,804
Net cash used in investing activities	(362,787)	(48,877)	(165,128)

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - Continued
for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Borrowings under bank credit facility	391,329	758,774	656,440
Payments under bank credit facility	(183,579)	(1,250,674)	(620,655)
Borrowings under Borgata bank credit facility	741,300	533,673	—
Payments under Borgata bank credit facility	(762,000)	(1,105,062)	—
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes, net	—	490,000	—
Proceeds from issuance of Borgata senior secured notes, net	—	773,176	—
Debt financing costs, net	(15,374)	(27,057)	(932)
Payments on retirements of long-term debt	(8,198)	(187,693)	(89,482)
Payments under note payable	—	(46,875)	(18,750)
Payments on non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity	(27,000)	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of non-recourse debt	7,199	18,091	—
Payments on loans to variable interest entity's members	(592)	(1,194)	—
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	—	—	(7,950)
Distributions from Borgata	—	(123,422)	—
Other financing activities	(675)	170	(456)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	142,410	(168,093)	(81,785)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	33,133	52,421	(4,950)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	145,623	93,202	98,152
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 178,756	\$ 145,623	\$ 93,202

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information

Cash paid for interest, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 233,043	\$ 129,070	\$ 142,670
Cash received (paid) for income taxes, net of income taxes paid	4,946	(9,661)	(1,768)

Supplemental Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities

Payables incurred for capital expenditures	\$ 6,324	\$ 8,798	\$ 35,973
Fair value adjustment on derivative instruments	11,931	17,742	4,952
Transfer of investment in unconsolidated subsidiary to property and equipment	—	—	4,427
Increase in term loan under Amended Credit Facility	350,000	—	—
Extinguishment of previous Borgata credit facility with advance from new Borgata credit facility	—	73,010	—

Fair Value of IP Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed

Accounts receivable, net	\$ 1,230	\$ —	\$ —
Inventories	1,579	—	—
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,638	—	—
Property and equipment, net	264,703	—	—
Intangible assets	28,600	—	—
Fair value of assets acquired, net of cash received	\$ 302,750	\$ —	\$ —
Accounts payable	\$ 3,018	\$ —	\$ —

Accrued liabilities	14,182	—	—
Deferred income taxes	2,512	—	—
Fair value of liabilities assumed	19,712	—	—
Fair value of net assets	\$ 283,038	\$ —	\$ —

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - Continued
for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Fair Value of Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed Under Development Agreement				
Intangible assets	\$	21,373	\$ —	\$ —
Note receivable		3,077	—	—
Fair value of assets acquired	\$	24,450	\$ —	\$ —
Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities Consolidated (net of Cash Recorded) Due to Change in Controlling Interest of Borgata				
Accounts receivable, net	\$	—	\$ 29,099	\$ —
Inventories		—	4,118	—
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		—	9,201	—
Deferred income taxes		—	1,290	—
Property and equipment, net		—	1,293,792	—
Intangible assets			14,000	
Indefinite lived intangible assets		—	65,000	—
Other assets, net		—	36,641	—
Fair value of assets consolidated	\$	—	\$ 1,453,141	\$ —
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$	—	\$ 632,289	\$ —
Accounts payable		—	8,729	—
Income taxes payable		—	7,579	—
Accrued liabilities		—	66,854	—
Other liabilities		—	40,204	—
Fair value of liabilities consolidated	\$	—	\$ 755,655	\$ —
Assets and Liabilities Consolidated (net of Cash Recorded) Due to Consolidation of Variable Interest Entity				
Accounts receivable	\$	—	\$ 1,351	\$ —
Assets held for development		—	163,806	—
Debt financing costs, net		—	3,647	—
Restricted investments		—	48,168	—
Total assets consolidated, net of cash	\$	—	\$ 216,972	\$ —
Accounts payable	\$	—	\$ 393	\$ —
Accrued liabilities		—	1,040	—
Obligations of variable interest entity		—	243,059	—
Other liabilities		—	19,904	—
Noncontrolling interests		—	(47,092)	—
Total liabilities and noncontrolling interests consolidated	\$	—	\$ 217,304	\$ —

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - Continued
for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Acquisition of Dania Jai-Alai					
Fair value of noncash assets acquired	\$	—	\$	—	\$ 28,352
Additional cash paid		—		—	(9,375)
Termination of contingent liability		—		—	46,648
Note payable issued		—		—	(65,625)
	\$	—	\$	—	\$ —

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization

Boyd Gaming Corporation (and together with its subsidiaries, the “Company,” “we” or “us”) was incorporated in the state of Nevada in 1988 and has been operating since 1973. The Company's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “BYD”.

We are a diversified operator of 16 wholly-owned gaming entertainment properties and one controlling interest in a limited liability company. Headquartered in Las Vegas, we have gaming operations in Nevada, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana and New Jersey, which we aggregate in order to present four reportable segments:

Las Vegas Locals

Gold Coast Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
The Orleans Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall	Las Vegas, Nevada
Suncoast Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Eldorado Casino	Henderson, Nevada
Jokers Wild Casino	Henderson, Nevada

Downtown Las Vegas

California Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Fremont Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Main Street Station Casino, Brewery and Hotel	Las Vegas, Nevada

Midwest and South

Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall	Tunica, Mississippi
IP Casino Resort Spa	Biloxi, Mississippi
Par-A-Dice Hotel and Casino	East Peoria, Illinois
Blue Chip Casino, Hotel & Spa	Michigan City, Indiana
Treasure Chest Casino	Kenner, Louisiana
Delta Downs Racetrack Casino & Hotel	Vinton, Louisiana
Sam's Town Hotel and Casino	Shreveport, Louisiana

Atlantic City

Borgata Hotel Casino & Spa	Atlantic City, New Jersey
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Hawaiian Operations

In addition to these properties, we own and operate a travel agency in Hawaii, and a captive insurance company, also in Hawaii, that underwrites travel-related insurance. Results for our travel agency and our captive insurance company are included in our Downtown Las Vegas segment, as our Downtown Las Vegas properties focus their marketing on gaming customers from Hawaii.

Dania Jai-Alai

We also own and operate Dania Jai-Alai, which is a pari-mutuel jai-alai facility located on approximately 47 acres of land in Dania Beach, Florida.

Echelon Development

Additionally, we own approximately 87 acres of land on the Las Vegas Strip, where our multibillion dollar Echelon development project ("Echelon") is located. On August 1, 2008, due to the difficult environment in the capital markets, as well as weak economic conditions, we announced the delay of Echelon. As we do not believe that a significant level of economic recovery has occurred

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

along the Las Vegas Strip, or that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us, we do not expect to resume construction of Echelon for three to five years.

Basis of Presentation

Acquisition of IP Casino Resort Spa

On October 4, 2011, we consummated the acquisition of IP Casino Resort Spa ("IP") in Biloxi, Mississippi pursuant to an Agreement for Purchase and Sale, under which the seller agreed to sell and transfer, and the Company agreed to purchase and assume, certain assets and liabilities, respectively, related to the Imperial Palace Biloxi, on an as-is basis. The net purchase price was approximately \$280.6 million.

The financial position of IP is included in our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011; its results of operations for the period from October 4, 2011 through December 31, 2011 are included in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Effective Control of Borgata

On March 24, 2010, as a result of the amendment to our operating agreement with MGM Resorts International (the successor in interest to MGM MIRAGE) ("MGM") (our original 50% partner in Borgata), which provided, among other things, for the termination of MGM's participating rights in the operations of Borgata, we effectively obtained control of Borgata. The amendment to the operating agreement was related to MGM's divestiture of its interest pursuant to a regulatory settlement, as discussed further in Note 3, *Consolidation of Certain Interests*. This resulting change in control required acquisition method accounting in accordance with the authoritative accounting guidance for business combinations. As a result, we measured our previously held equity interest at a provisional fair value as of March 24, 2010, the date of effective control.

The financial position of Borgata is included in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010; its results of operations for the full year ended December 31, 2011 and the period from March 24 through December 31, 2010 are included in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. Prior period amounts were not restated or recasted as a result of this change; however, detailed pro forma financial information is presented in Note 3, *Consolidation of Certain Interests* for the year ended December 31, 2009. We also recorded the noncontrolling interest held in trust for the economic benefit of MGM as a separate component of our stockholders' equity.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entity

LVE Energy Partners, LLC ("LVE") is a joint venture between Marina Energy LLC and DCO ECH Energy, LLC. We have entered into an Energy Sales Agreement with LVE to design, build, own (other than the underlying real property which is leased from Echelon) and operate a district energy system and central energy center for our planned Echelon resort development. In April 2007, we entered into an Energy Sales Agreement ("ESA") with LVE to provide electricity, emergency electricity generation, and chilled and hot water to Echelon and potentially other joint venture entities associated with the Echelon development project or other third parties.

LVE began construction of the facility in 2007 and expected to provide full energy services to Echelon in 2010, when we originally expected to open. However, LVE suspended construction in January 2009, after our announcement of the delay of Echelon. On April 3, 2009, LVE notified us that, in its view, Echelon would be in breach of the ESA unless it recommences and proceeds with construction of the Echelon development project by May 6, 2009. We believe that LVE's position is without merit; however, in the event of litigation, we cannot state with certainty the eventual outcome nor estimate the possible loss or range of loss, if any, associated with this matter.

On March 7, 2011, Echelon and LVE entered into both a purchase option agreement (the "Purchase Option Agreement") and a periodic fee Agreement (the "Periodic Fee Agreement"). LVE has agreed not to initiate any litigation with respect to its April 3, 2009 claim of an alleged breach of the ESA and both Echelon and LVE have mutually agreed that neither LVE nor Echelon would give notice of, file or otherwise initiate any claim or cause of action, in or before any court, administrative agency, arbitrator, mediator or other tribunal, that arises under the ESA, subject to certain exceptions, and any statute of limitations or limitation periods for defenses, claims, causes of actions and counterclaims shall be tolled while the Periodic Fee Agreement is in effect. Under the Periodic Fee Agreement, Echelon has agreed to pay LVE, beginning March 4, 2011, a monthly periodic fee (the "Periodic Fee") and an operation and maintenance fee until Echelon either (i) resumes construction of the project or (ii) exercises its option to purchase LVE's assets pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Option Agreement. The amount of the Periodic Fee is fixed at \$11.9 million annually through November 2013. Thereafter, the amount of the Periodic Fee will be approximately \$10.8 million annually. The operation and maintenance fee cannot exceed \$0.6 million per annum without Echelon's prior approval.

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Under the Purchase Option Agreement, Echelon has the right, upon written notice to LVE, to purchase the assets of LVE relating to the central energy center and energy distribution system for a price of \$195.1 million, subject to certain possible adjustments. The ESA will be terminated concurrent with the purchase of the LVE assets.

New consolidation guidance regarding the variable interest model became effective on January 1, 2010. Under this new qualitative model, the primary beneficiary is identified as the variable interest holder that has both the power to direct the activities of the variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity. The primary beneficiary is required to consolidate the variable interest entity unless specific exceptions or exclusions are met. The authoritative literature on consolidations provides guidance related to variable interest entities.

- a qualitative approach for identifying the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity based on (i) the power to direct activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the entity, and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses or right to receive benefits that could be significant to the entity;
- ongoing reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity; and separate disclosure by the primary beneficiary on the face of the balance sheet to identify (i) assets that can only be used to settle obligations of the variable interest entity, and (ii) liabilities for which creditors do not have recourse to the primary beneficiary.

For the following quantitative and qualitative reasons, we presently believe that substantially all of LVE's activities are presently performed for our benefit. Pursuant to the terms of the ESA, we are obligated to purchase substantially all of its thermal output at a fixed and variable pricing arrangement that protects LVE from commodity risk. This agreement is long-term in duration, terming for 25 years from the commencement of the commercial operations of Echelon. Additionally, during the period of suspension, we are obligated to pay fees to LVE to subsidize the holding costs of the facility. We have a fixed price put option to purchase the assets of LVE, but have no future obligation to absorb any operating losses or otherwise provide financial support, except as contractually provided as described above. We do not hold any equity interest in LVE and have not guaranteed any of its outstanding debt obligations, nor would such debt have recourse to any of our lenders, note holders or general creditors.

This guidance required us to consolidate LVE for financial statement purposes, as we determined that we are presently the primary beneficiary of the executory contract, the ESA, giving rise to the variable interest.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Boyd Gaming Corporation and its subsidiaries.

As discussed above, the financial position of IP is included in our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011; its results of operations for the period from October 4, 2011 through December 31, 2011 are included in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Additionally, as discussed above, the financial position of Borgata is included in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010; its results of operations and cash flows for the full year ended December 31, 2011 and the period from March 24 through December 31, 2010 are included in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, approximately \$1.44 billion and \$1.48 billion, respectively, of our consolidated total assets relate to Borgata.

Additionally, the financial position and results of operations of LVE are included in our consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, approximately \$189.9 million and \$217.3 million, respectively, of our consolidated total assets relate to LVE, however, certain of these assets, approximating \$163.8 million at both respective dates, are pledged as security on LVE's outstanding construction loan advances, and an additional \$21.4 million and \$48.2 million, respectively, of such assets are held in restricted escrow funds in accordance with the underlying terms of LVE's tax-exempt bond financing.

All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Investments in unconsolidated affiliates, which are less than 50% owned and do not meet the consolidation criteria of the authoritative accounting guidance for voting interest, controlling interest or variable interest entities, are accounted for under the equity method.

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at their date of purchase, and are on deposit with high credit quality financial institutions. Although these balances may at times exceed the federal insured deposit limit, we believe such risk is mitigated by the quality of the institution holding such deposit. The carrying values of these instruments approximate their fair values as such balances are generally available on demand.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists primarily of advance payments related to: (i) future bookings with our Hawaiian travel agency; and (ii) amounts on deposit for horse racing purposes at Delta Downs. Certain of these restricted cash balances are invested in highly liquid instruments with a maturity of 90 days or less.

Accounts Receivable, net

Accounts receivable consist primarily of casino, hotel and other receivables. Accounts receivable are typically non-interest bearing and are initially recorded at cost. Accounts are written off when management deems the account to be uncollectible, based upon historical collection experience, the age of the receivable and other relevant economic factors. An estimated allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained to reduce our receivables to their carrying amount. As a result, the net carrying value approximates fair value.

The activity comprising our allowance for doubtful accounts during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Beginning balance, January 1	\$ 26,514	\$ 4,169	\$ 5,376
Additions due to consolidation of Borgata	—	24,212	—
Additions due to acquisition of IP Casino Resort Spa	2,072	—	—
Additions	3,864	2,766	1,030
Deductions	(3,959)	(4,633)	(2,237)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 28,491</u>	<u>\$ 26,514</u>	<u>\$ 4,169</u>

During the year ended December 31, 2011, approximately \$2.1 million of additions to both the allowance and the ending balance in the allowance at December 31, 2011 resulted from the purchase of IP on October 4, 2011. During the year ended December 31, 2010, approximately \$24.2 million of the additions to the allowance, and \$23.3 million of the ending balance in the allowance as of December 31, 2010 resulted from the consolidation of Borgata.

Management does not believe that any significant concentrations of credit risk existed as of December 31, 2011.

Inventories

Inventories consist primarily of food and beverage and retail items and are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the weighted-average inventory method.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or, for leasehold improvements, over the shorter of the asset's useful life or term of the lease.

The estimated useful lives of our major components of property and equipment are:

Building and improvements	10 through 40 years
Riverboats and barges	10 through 40 years
Furniture and equipment	3 through 10 years

Gains or losses on disposals of assets are recognized as incurred, using the specific identification method. Costs of major

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

improvements are capitalized, while costs of normal repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred.

We evaluate the carrying value of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. For an asset that is to be disposed of, we recognize the asset at the lower of carrying value or fair market value, less costs of disposal, as estimated based on comparable asset sales, solicited offers, or a discounted cash flow model. For a long-lived asset to be held and used, we review the asset for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. We then compare the estimated undiscounted future cash flows of the asset to the carrying value of the asset. The asset is not impaired if the undiscounted future cash flows exceed its carrying value. If the carrying value exceeds the undiscounted future cash flows, then an impairment charge is recorded, typically measured using a discounted cash flow model, which is based on the estimated future results of the relevant reporting unit discounted using our weighted-average cost of capital and market indicators of terminal year free cash flow multiples. If an asset is under development, future cash flows include remaining construction costs. All resulting recognized impairment charges are recorded as operating expenses. See Note 18, *Other Operating Charges, net* for a discussion of impairment charges related to our long-lived assets.

Assets Held for Development

The costs incurred relative to projects under development are carried at cost. Development costs clearly associated with the acquisition, development, and construction of a project are capitalized as a cost of that project, during the periods in which activities necessary to get the property ready for its intended use are in progress. Certain pre-acquisition costs, not qualifying for capitalization, are charged to preopening or other operating expense as incurred.

Interest costs associated with major construction projects are capitalized as part of the cost of the constructed assets. When no debt is incurred specifically for a project, interest is capitalized on amounts expended for the project using our weighted-average cost of borrowing. Capitalization of interest ceases when the project (or discernible portions of the project) is substantially complete.

If substantially all of the construction activities of a project are suspended, capitalization of interest will cease until such activities are resumed. We amortize capitalized interest over the estimated useful life of the related assets.

There were no activities or expenditures related to this project which qualified for interest capitalization during the years ended December 31, 2011 or 2010. Interest capitalized during the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$0.4 million.

Debt Financing Costs

Debt financing costs, which include legal, credit, and other direct costs related to the issuance of our outstanding debt, are deferred and amortized to interest expense over the contractual term of the underlying long-term debt using the effective interest method. In the event that our debt is modified, repurchased or otherwise reduced prior to its original maturity date, we ratably reduce the unamortized debt financing costs.

Restricted Investments

In accordance with the terms of the tax-exempt loan agreements, which are the obligations of LVE, unused proceeds are required to be held in escrow pending approval of construction expenditures. These investments are held in an interest-bearing account.

CRDA Investments

New Jersey state law provides, among other things, for an assessment of licensees equal to 1.25% of gross gaming revenues in lieu of an investment alternative tax equal to 2.5% of gross gaming revenues. Generally, a licensee may satisfy this investment obligation by: (i) investing in qualified eligible direct investments; (ii) making qualified contributions; or (iii) depositing funds with the New Jersey Casino Reinvestment Development Authority ("CRDA"). Funds deposited with the CRDA may be used to purchase bonds designated by the CRDA or, under certain circumstances, may be donated to the CRDA in exchange for credits against future CRDA investment obligations. CRDA bonds have terms up to 50 years and bear interest at below market rates. Our net deposits with the CRDA, held by Borgata, eligible to be used to fund qualified investments were \$40.0 million and \$35.8 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and are included in other assets, net on our consolidated balance sheets.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include customer relationships, favorable lease rates, development agreements, trademarks and gaming license rights.

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

programs. These intangible assets were typically amortized on an accelerated method over their approximate useful life. Favorable lease rates represent the amount by which acquired lease rental rates are favorable to market terms. These favorable lease values are amortized over the remaining lease term, primarily on leasehold land interests, ranging in remaining duration from 41 to 52 years. Development agreements are contracts between two parties establishing an agreement for development of a product or service. These agreements are amortized over the respective cash flow period of the related agreement.

Indefinite Lived Intangible Assets: Trademarks are based on the value of our brand, which reflects the level of service and quality we provide and from which we generate repeat business. Gaming license rights represent the value of the license to conduct gaming in certain jurisdictions, which is subject to highly extensive regulatory oversight, and a limitation on the number of licenses available for issuance with these certain jurisdictions. These assets, considered indefinite-lived intangible assets, are not subject to amortization, but instead are subject to an annual impairment test. We perform the annual test for the indefinite lived intangible assets of Borgata in the first quarter of each year, and those of our wholly-owned properties in the second quarter of each year. We also perform interim tests between such annual test dates in certain circumstances. If the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized equal to the difference. License rights are tested for impairment using a discounted cash flow approach, and trademarks are tested for impairment using the relief-from-royalty method.

Goodwill

Goodwill is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized. Goodwill is not subject to amortization, but it is subject to an annual impairment test in the second quarter of each year and between annual test dates in certain circumstances.

Goodwill for relevant reporting units is tested for impairment using a weighted discounted cash flow analysis and an earnings multiple valuation technique based on the estimated future results of our reporting units discounted using our weighted-average cost of capital and market indicators of terminal year capitalization rates. The implied fair value of a reporting unit's goodwill is compared to the carrying value of that goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by allocating the fair value of the reporting unit to its assets and liabilities and the amount remaining, if any, is the implied fair value of goodwill. If the implied fair value of the goodwill is less than its carrying value then it must be written down to its implied fair value.

Slot Bonus Point Program

We have established promotional programs to encourage repeat business from frequent and active slot machine customers and patrons. Members earn points based on gaming activity and such points can be redeemed for cash, or to a lesser extent, other free goods and services. We accrue for bonus points expected to be redeemed for cash as a reduction to gaming revenue and accrue for bonus points expected to be redeemed for free goods and services as gaming expense. The accruals are based on estimates and assumptions regarding the mix of cash and other free goods and services that will be redeemed and the costs of providing those benefits. Historical data is used to assist in the determination of the estimated accruals. The slot bonus point accrual is included in accrued liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets.

Long-Term Debt, Net

Long-term debt is reported at amortized cost. The discount on the senior secured notes and the transaction costs paid to the initial purchasers upon issuance of the senior and senior secured notes are recorded as an adjustment to the face amount of our outstanding debt. This resulting difference between the net proceeds upon issuance of the senior and senior secured notes and the face amount of the senior secured notes is accreted to interest expense using the effective interest method.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are recorded under the asset and liability method, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and attributable to operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. We reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance, if based on the available evidence it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. Accordingly, the need to establish valuation allowances for deferred tax assets is assessed periodically based on a more-likely-than-not realization threshold. This assessment considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency and severity of current and cumulative losses, forecasts of future profitability, the duration of statutory carryforward periods, our experience with the usability of operating loss and tax credit carryforwards before expiration, and tax planning alternatives.

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Other Long Term Tax Liabilities

The Company's income tax returns are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and other tax authorities in the locations where it operates. The Company assesses potentially unfavorable outcomes of such examinations based on accounting standards for uncertain income taxes, which prescribe a minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements.

Uncertain tax position accounting standards apply to all tax positions related to income taxes. These accounting standards utilize a two-step approach for evaluating tax positions. Recognition occurs when the Company concludes that a tax position, based on its technical merits, is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination. Measurement is only addressed if the position is deemed to be more likely than not to be sustained. The tax benefit is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is more likely than not to be realized upon settlement. Use of the term "more likely than not" indicates the likelihood of occurrence is greater than 50%.

Tax positions failing to qualify for initial recognition are recognized in the first subsequent interim period that they meet the "more likely than not" standard. If it is subsequently determined that a previously recognized tax position no longer meets the "more likely than not" standard, it is required that the tax position is derecognized. Accounting standards for uncertain tax positions specifically prohibit the use of a valuation allowance as a substitute for derecognition of tax positions. As applicable, the Company will recognize accrued penalties and interest related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes.

Self-Insurance Reserves

We are self-insured for general liability costs and self-insured up to certain stop loss amounts for employee health coverage and workers' compensation costs. Borgata is currently self-insured with respect to each catastrophe related property damage claim, non-catastrophe related property damage claim, general liability claim, and non-union employee medical case, respectively. Insurance claims and reserves include accruals of estimated settlements for known claims, as well as accruals of estimates for claims incurred but not yet reported. In estimating these accruals, we consider historical loss experience and make judgments about the expected levels of costs per claim. Management believes the estimates of future liability are reasonable based upon our methodology; however, changes in health care costs, accident frequency and severity and other factors could materially affect the estimate for these liabilities. Certain of these claims represent obligations to make future payments; and therefore we discount such reserves to an amount representing the present value of the claims which will be paid in the future using a blended rate, which represents the inherent risk and the average payout duration. Self-insurance reserves are included in other liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets.

Derivative Instruments

The Company applies hedge accounting to certain derivative instruments, which is conditional upon satisfying specific documentation and performance criteria. In particular, the underlying hedged item must expose the Company to risks associated with market fluctuations and the instrument used as the hedging derivative must generate offsetting effects in prescribed magnitudes. If these criteria are not met, a change in the market value of the financial instrument and all associated settlements would be recognized as gains or losses in the period of change.

Under cash flow hedge accounting, effective derivative results are initially recorded in other comprehensive income ("OCI") and later reclassified to earnings, coinciding with the income recognition relating to the variable interest payments being hedged (i.e., when the interest expense on the variable-rate liability is recorded in earnings). Any hedge ineffectiveness (which represents the amount by which hedge results exceed the variability in the cash flows of the forecasted transaction due to the risk being hedged) is recorded in current period earnings.

During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, the Company had certain derivative instruments that were not designated to qualify for hedge accounting. The periodic change in the mark-to-market of these derivative instruments is recorded in current period earnings.

Derivatives are included in the consolidated balance sheets as assets or liabilities at fair value. Certain interest rate swap contract liabilities included in our consolidation of LVE are recorded in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income includes net income and all other non-stockholder changes in equity, or other comprehensive income. Components of the Company's comprehensive income are reported in the accompanying consolidated statements of stockholders' equity. The cumulative balance of other comprehensive income consists solely of fair value adjustments related to hedged derivative

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

instruments.

Noncontrolling Interests

Noncontrolling interests includes the portion of the ownership in Borgata not directly attributable to Boyd, and is reported as a separate component of our stockholders' equity in our consolidated financial statements. Our consolidated net income is reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both us and the noncontrolling interests. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, noncontrolling interests are comprised of: (i) the 50% interest in Borgata, held by the Divestiture Trust for the economic benefit of MGM, which was initially recorded at fair value, at the date of the effective change in control, on March 24, 2010; and (ii) all 100% of the members' equity interest in LVE, the variable interest entity which was consolidated in our financial statements effective January 1, 2010, but in which we hold no equity interest.

Revenue Recognition

Gaming revenue represents the net win from gaming activities, which is the aggregate difference between gaming wins and losses. The majority of our gaming revenue is counted in the form of cash and chips and therefore is not subject to any significant or complex estimation procedures. Cash discounts, commissions and other cash incentives to customers related to gaming play are recorded as a reduction of gross gaming revenues.

Room revenue recognition criteria are met at the time of occupancy.

Food and beverage revenue recognition criteria are met at the time of service.

Promotional Allowances

The retail value of accommodations, food and beverage, and other services furnished to guests without charge is included in gross revenues and then deducted as promotional allowances. Promotional allowances also include incentives such as cash, goods and services (such as complimentary rooms and food and beverages) earned in our slot bonus point program. We reward customers, through the use of bonus programs, with points based on amounts wagered or won that can be redeemed for a specified period of time, principally for cash, and to a lesser extent for goods or services, depending upon the property. We record the estimated retail value of these goods and services as revenue and then deduct them as promotional allowances

The amounts included in promotional allowances for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,							
	2011		2010		2009			
	<i>(In thousands)</i>							
Rooms	\$	130,168	109,268	\$	109,268	—	\$	50,885
Food and beverage		175,391	159,229		159,229	—		112,368
Other		114,380	85,328		85,328	—		19,927
Total promotional allowances	\$	419,939		\$	353,825		\$	183,180

The estimated costs of providing such promotional allowances for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,							
	2011		2010		2009			
	<i>(In thousands)</i>							
Rooms	\$	58,821		\$	53,928		\$	29,766
Food and beverage		158,881			159,617			114,711
Other		18,092			16,884			6,031
Total cost of promotional allowances	\$	235,795		\$	230,429		\$	150,508

Gaming Taxes

We are subject to taxes based on gross gaming revenues in the jurisdictions in which we operate. These gaming taxes are an assessment of our gaming revenues and are recorded as a gaming expense on the consolidated statements of operations. These

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

taxes totaled approximately \$258.4 million, \$256.5 million and \$215.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Advertising Expense

Direct advertising costs are expensed the first time such advertising appears. Advertising costs are included in selling, general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations and totaled \$33.1 million, \$31.8 million and \$21.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Corporate Expense

Corporate expense represents unallocated payroll, professional fees, aircraft costs and various other expenses that are not directly related to our casino hotel operations. Corporate expense totaled \$49.0 million, \$48.9 million and \$47.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Preopening Expenses

Certain costs of start-up activities are expensed as incurred. The following reconciles our preopening expenses to provide the amounts incurred, net of the amounts eliminated upon the consolidation of LVE.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Preopening expense:			
Amounts incurred by Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ 17,492	\$ 8,405	\$ 17,798
Amounts eliminated upon consolidation of LVE	(10,858)	(946)	—
Amounts reported in our consolidated statements of operations	\$ 6,634	\$ 7,459	\$ 17,798

Share-Based Compensation

Share-based compensation expense is measured at the grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense, net of estimated forfeitures, over the employee's requisite service period. Compensation costs related to stock option awards are calculated based on the fair value of each major option grant on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which requires the following assumptions: expected stock price volatility, risk-free interest rates, expected option lives and dividend yields. We formed our assumptions using historical experience and observable market conditions.

The following table discloses the weighted-average assumptions used in estimating the fair value of our significant stock option grants and awards during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Expected stock price volatility	79.7%	72.9%	69.6%
Annual dividend rate	—%	—%	—%
Risk-free interest rate	0.4%	0.9%	2.1%
Expected option life (in years)	3	4.3	4.3
Estimated fair value per share	\$ 3.44	\$ 4.67	\$ 4.18

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income applicable to Boyd Gaming Corporation stockholders, excluding net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the additional dilution for all potentially-dilutive securities, such as stock options.

The weighted average number of common and common share equivalent shares used in the calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, consisted of the following amounts:

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Earnings per share:			
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	\$ 87,263	\$ 86,601	\$ 86,429
Potential dilutive effect	—	230	88
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	\$ 87,263	\$ 86,831	\$ 86,517

Due to the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2011, the effect of all potential common share equivalents was anti-dilutive, and therefore all such shares were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share. Anti-dilutive options totaling 8.1 million and 8.6 million have been excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share as these shares were out of the money during the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that subject us to credit risk consist of cash equivalents, accounts receivable and interest rate swap contracts. Our interest rate swap contracts terminated on June 30, 2011.

Our policy is to limit the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution, and place investments with financial institutions evaluated as being creditworthy, or in short-term money market and tax-free bond funds which are exposed to minimal interest rate and credit risk. We have bank deposits which may at times exceed federally-insured limits.

Concentration of credit risk, with respect to gaming receivables, is limited through our credit evaluation process. We issue markers to approved gaming customers only following credit checks and investigations of creditworthiness.

Credit valuations of counterparties to our swap contracts are performed to reflect the impact of the credit ratings of both such counterparties, based primarily upon the market value of the credit default rates of the respective parties.

Certain Risks and Uncertainties

Our operations are dependent on our continued licensing by state gaming commissions. The loss of a license, in any jurisdiction in which we operate, could have a material adverse effect on future results of operations.

We are dependent on each gaming property's local market for a significant number of our patrons and revenues. If economic conditions in these areas deteriorate or additional gaming licenses are awarded in these markets, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

We are dependent on the economy of the United States, in general, and any deterioration in the national economic, energy, credit and capital markets could have a material adverse effect on future results of operations.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates incorporated into our consolidated financial statements include the estimated allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, the estimated useful lives for depreciable and amortizable assets, recoverability of assets held for development, measurement of the fair value of our controlling interest and the noncontrolling interest in Borgata, fair valuations of acquired assets and assumed liabilities, estimated cash flows in assessing the recoverability of long-lived assets and assumptions relative to the valuation and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets, estimated valuation allowances for deferred tax assets, accruals for slot bonus point programs, estimates of certain tax liabilities and uncertain tax positions, determination of self-insured liability reserves, computation of share-based payment valuation assumptions, estimates of fair values of assets and liabilities measured at fair value, estimates of fair values of assets and liabilities disclosed at fair value, fair values of derivative instruments and assessments of contingencies and litigation and claims. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain prior period amounts presented in our consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on our retained earnings or net income as previously reported. The

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

reclassifications specifically had the following impacts on our consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2011 and 2010 in that our investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary was reclassified to other assets based on the relative immateriality of such investment and to reflect the fact that the investment is presently being liquidated.

Revisions to Previously Issued Financial Statements

Certain prior period amounts presented in our consolidated financial statements have been revised to reflect the correction of an immaterial error. The Company assessed the materiality of this error on both a quantitative and qualitative basis, and determined that the error was immaterial to previously reported amounts as reported in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, for the year ended December 31, 2010. The revision of the previously issued financial statements resulted in minor impacts on certain line items in our consolidated balance sheet, statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows, yet had no impact on net income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation or retained earnings as previously reported. See further disclosure in *Note 24, Revisions to Consolidated Financial Statements*.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

A variety of proposed or otherwise potential accounting standards are currently under study by standard-setting organizations and certain regulatory agencies. Because of the tentative and preliminary nature of such proposed standards, we have not yet determined the effect, if any, that the implementation of such proposed standards would have on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2011-09 Employer's Participation in Multiemployer Benefit Plans ("Update 2011-09")

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Update 2011-09 which is an amendment to Topic 715-80 of the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC").

The objective of Update 2011-09 is to amend ASC 715-80 by increasing the quantitative and qualitative disclosures an employer is required to provide about its participation in significant multiemployer plans that offer pension or other post-retirement benefits. The objective of Update 2011-09 is to enhance transparency of disclosures about (1) the significant multiemployer plans in which an employer participates, (2) the level of the employer's participation in those plans, (3) the financial health of the plans, and (4) the nature of the employer's commitments to the plans.

We adopted Update 2011-09 during the year ended December 31, 2011. Update 2011-09 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2011-08 Intangibles, Goodwill and Other ("Update 2011-08")

In September 2011, the FASB issued Update 2011-08 which is an amendment to ASC Topic 350.

The objective of Update 2011-08 is to simplify how entities, both public and nonpublic, test goodwill for impairment. The amendments in the Update 2011-08 permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test described in Topic ASC 350. (the more-likely-than-not threshold is defined as having a likelihood of more than 50 percent). Previous guidance under Topic ASC 350 required an entity to test goodwill for impairment, on at least an annual basis, by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill (step one). If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then the second step of the test must be performed to measure the amount of the impairment loss, if any. Under the amendments in Update 2011-08, an entity is not required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount.

The amendment will be effective for our fiscal year, and interim periods within the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2012, although early adoption is permitted. Update 2011-08 will not have a material impact on the computation of the impairment of goodwill or other intangibles.

Accounting Standards Update 2011-05 Presentation of Comprehensive Income ("Update 2011-05")

In June 2011, the FASB issued Update 2011-05 which is an amendment to Topic ASC 220.

The objective of Update 2011-05 is to improve the comparability, consistency, and transparency of financial reporting and to increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income. Update 2011-05 provides an entity with the option to present the total of

comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both choices, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. In a single continuous statement, the entity is required to present the components of net income and total net income, the components of other comprehensive income and a total for other comprehensive income, along with the total of comprehensive income in that statement. In the two-statement approach, an entity is required to present components of net income and total net income in the statement of net income. The statement of other comprehensive income should immediately follow the statement of net income and include the components of other comprehensive income and a total for other comprehensive income, along with a total for comprehensive income.

Update 2011-05 does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income, nor does Update 2011-05 affect how earnings per share is calculated or presented. Update 2011-05 should be applied retrospectively and will be effective for our fiscal year, and interim periods within the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2012. Update 2011-05 will not have a material impact on the computation of comprehensive income, but will require a revised presentation thereof.

Accounting Standards Update 2011-12 Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards ("Update 2011-12")

In December 2011, the FASB issued Update 2011-12 which is an update to ASC Topic 220.

Update 2011-12 defers certain provisions of Update 2011-05, which required entities to present reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component in both the statement of operations and the statement of comprehensive income, as discussed above in Update 2011-05 (both for interim and annual financial statements). Accordingly, this requirement is indefinitely deferred and will be deliberated by the FASB at a future date. During this time of deliberation, entities should continue to report reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income consistent with the presentation requirements in effect before Update 2011-05. All other requirements in Update 2011-05 are not superseded or otherwise effected, including the requirement to report comprehensive income either in a single continuous financial statement or in two separate but consecutive financial statements.

The effective date of Update 2011-12 is for fiscal years and interim periods with those fiscal years beginning January 1, 2012. Update 2011-12 will not have a material impact on the computation of comprehensive income.

NOTE 2. ACQUISITIONS

IP Casino Resort Spa

Overview

On October 4, 2011, we consummated the acquisition of IP Casino Resort Spa ("IP") in Biloxi, Mississippi pursuant to an Agreement for Purchase and Sale, under which the seller agreed to sell and transfer, and the Company agreed to purchase and assume, certain assets and liabilities, respectively, related to the IP, on an as-is basis. The net purchase price, after adjustment for working capital and other items, was approximately \$280.6 million.

The IP Casino Resort Spa is one of the premier resorts on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Completely remodeled in 2005, the property features nearly 1,100 hotel rooms and suites; a 70,000-square-foot casino with 1,900 slot machines and 62 table games; 73,000 square feet of convention and meeting space; a spa and salon; a 1,400-seat theater offering regular headline entertainment; six lounges and bars; and eight restaurants, including Thirty-Two, a steak and seafood restaurant, and Tien, an upscale Asian restaurant, both AAA Four Diamond-recognized.

Acquisition Method Accounting

The Company has applied the acquisition method of accounting to this business combination, which promulgates the following:

- Identifying the acquirer
The Company did not acquire the equity interests of the sellers, but rather acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities. However, the assets acquired and liabilities assumed by the Company constitute a business, as all associated processes and productive outputs were obtained in the transaction. The Company created a wholly-owned subsidiary to record the activities of this business.
- Determining the acquisition date
Title to all acquired assets, transfer of licensing requirements and the assumption of certain liabilities occurred upon closing, at midnight on October 4, 2011.

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

- Recognizing and measuring the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed
The Company has completed its valuation procedures, and the resulting fair value of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities has been recorded based upon our consideration of an independent valuation of the business enterprise and IP's tangible and intangible assets.
- Recognizing and measuring goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase
The Company has recorded a bargain purchase in this business combination, as further discussed below, because the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeded the consideration transferred.

The application of the acquisition method accounting guidance had the following effects on our consolidated financial statements: (i) we measured the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities in accordance with promulgated valuation recognition and measurement provisions and recognized such in our consolidated balance sheet as of October 4, 2011; and (ii) we have reported the operating results of IP in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the period from October 4, 2011 through December 31, 2011 (the "Stub Period").

Consideration Transferred

The fair value of the consideration transferred on the acquisition date, and as retrospectively adjusted, included the purchase price of the net assets transferred and certain liabilities incurred on behalf of the sellers. Total consideration was comprised of the following:

	Total Consideration
	<i>(In thousands)</i>
Cash paid directly to or on behalf of sellers:	
Purchase price pursuant to the Agreement for Purchase and Sale	\$ 277,000
Donation to charitable foundation at direction of seller	10,000
Liabilities assumed on behalf of sellers:	
Certain employee obligations assumed on behalf of seller	1,881
Adjustment for value of current assets acquired and current liabilities assumed:	
Working capital adjustments	(8,252)
Total consideration	\$ 280,629

In addition to this total consideration, the Company intends to perform certain capital improvement projects with respect to the property at an estimated cost of \$44 million. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, to the extent that the costs of the capital improvements exceed the original cost estimate, the Company will be solely responsible for the additional costs; however, to the extent that costs are less than the original cost estimate, the Company is obligated to pay the seller an amount equal to one-half of the difference between the actual costs and the original estimated costs. The Company has not recorded any contingent consideration as a result; however, as it is presently likely that these capital improvements will require the entire \$44 million spend.

Acquisition Expenses

Acquisition-related costs were not included as part of the consideration transferred, but rather expensed as incurred. The Company incurred and expensed the following acquisition costs associated with this acquisition:

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
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	Acquisition Expenses
	<u>(In thousands)</u>
Year ended December 31, 2011:	
Transaction fee	\$ 3,026
Advisory services	765
Legal fees	553
Closing costs	321
Other expenses	106
Total acquisition expenses	<u>\$ 4,771</u>

These acquisition expenses are reported in the other operating charges, net line item on our consolidated statement of operations during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Impact

The following table summarizes the recognized fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of October 4, 2011.

	As Recorded, at Fair Value
	<u>(In thousands)</u>
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,173
Accounts receivable, net	1,230
Inventories	1,579
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,638
Tangible Assets	
Property and equipment, net	264,703
Identified Intangible Assets	
Trademark	25,300
Customer relationships	3,300
Total acquired assets	<u>304,923</u>
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	3,018
Accrued liabilities	14,182
Other liabilities	
Deferred tax liability	2,512
Total liabilities assumed	<u>19,712</u>
Net identifiable assets	<u>\$ 285,211</u>

The fair value of the current assets acquired and current liabilities assumed was presumed to be historical acquired value, based on the relatively short term nature of these assets and liabilities. The \$1.2 million of acquired accounts receivable is net of a \$2.1 million reserve, reducing the gross amount of \$3.3 million to an amount reflecting the expected cash flows from such outstanding balances.

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

The fair value of the tangible assets utilized a combination of the income, market or cost approaches, depending on the characteristics of the asset classification. With respect to certain personal property components of these assets (slot machines, furniture, fixtures and equipment, resort sign, vehicles and computer equipment) the cost approach was used, which is based on replacement or reproduction costs of the asset. The fair value of the barge, as well as land was determined using the market approach, which considers sales of comparable assets and applies compensating factors for any differences specific to the particular assets. Building and site improvements were valued using the cost approach using a direct cost model built on estimates of replacement cost.

The fair value of the identified intangible assets was determined using a cash flow model following the income approach. Specifically, the identified intangible assets include the value of the IP trademark and customer relationships. The value of the trademark relied upon a relief from royalty method, which discounts a stream of payments associated with the right to use such name. The value of customer relationships followed a multi-period excess earnings method, which is an application of the discounted cash flow method and computes the present value of after-tax cash flows attributable to the associated future income stream.

Bargain Purchase Gain

The business combination resulted in the recording of a bargain purchase gain, due to the excess fair value of net identifiable assets over the total consideration. The gain was computed as follows:

	Bargain Purchase Gain
	<i>(In thousands)</i>
Fair value of net identifiable assets	\$ 285,211
Total consideration	280,629
Bargain purchase gain	<u>\$ 4,582</u>

The bargain purchase gain was reported in other income in our consolidated statement of operations during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Upon the initial determination that the fair value of the acquired net assets would result in a gain representing a bargain purchase, the Company reassessed the valuation assumptions utilized to determine these fair values as part of the acquisition method accounting. The reassessment performed focused on whether the Company had: (i) correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed; and (ii) critically reviewed the procedures used to measure the relative fair values of such amounts. As a result of this reassessment, certain adjustments to the valuation assumptions were identified and modified; however, the effect of such was a significant reduction, but not a full elimination of the bargain purchase gain. The Company believes the reassessment appropriately reflects its consideration of all available information as of the acquisition date.

The events and circumstances resulting in a bargain purchase of IP were primarily related to the acceptance of the property in an "as-is" condition, coupled with the facts that there was not a competitive bidding process, and the representations and warranties received from the seller were not conventional or conforming for this size or type of transaction.

During our preliminary due diligence process, we identified certain deferred maintenance issues regarding the property, after initial negotiations had commenced. As previously disclosed, the Company intends to immediately begin capital improvements to the property at an estimated cost of \$44 million. These improvements are necessary to extend the useful life of the hull on which the gaming barge sits, and perform other deferred maintenance projects related to the back of house areas. Additionally, and as importantly, the improvements to the hull will preserve compliance with specific building codes.

The sellers of the IP did not run a competitive bidding process, and the Company's purchase was on an "as-is" basis. While the negotiations were relatively confined prior to the discovery of these required improvements, we believe it was advantageous to our overall negotiations to deal directly with the sellers on these issues, as such were identified. The Company's willingness to accept, and ultimately fund the significant cost to pay for these improvements provided an advantageous position to renegotiate the original purchase price.

Condensed Statements of Operations

for the period from October 4, 2011 through December 31, 2011

The following supplemental information presents the financial results of IP included in the Company's consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011.

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued***as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009*

	October 4 through December 31, 2011
Condensed Statement of Operations	(In thousands)
Net revenues	\$ 44,627
Operating income	\$ 3,203

Supplemental Unaudited Pro Forma Information

The unaudited pro forma results presented below include adjustments related to: (i) the effects the depreciation and amortization resulting from the adjustments to the value of property and equipment and intangible assets resulting from acquisition method accounting; (ii) the reversal of certain activity conducted with the prior seller; (iii) the impact of the capitalization of the entity formed through the acquisition; and (iv) the reclassification of certain items to conform to the Company's consolidated presentation. The pro forma results also reflect adjustments to conform the historical results with the Company's accounting policies. However, the pro forma results do not include any anticipated synergies or other expected benefits of the acquisition. Accordingly, the unaudited pro forma financial information below is not necessarily indicative of either future results of operations or results that might have been achieved had the acquisitions and merger been consummated at any of these earlier dates presented herein.

*Pro Forma Consolidated Statement of Income**for the year ended December 31, 2011**(unaudited)*

The following supplemental pro forma information presents the financial results as if we acquired IP as of January 1, 2011, and consolidated such results for the period from January 1, 2011 through October 3, 2011 (the "Straddle Period"). This supplemental pro forma information has been prepared for comparative purposes and does not purport to be indicative of what the actual results for the year ended December 31, 2011 would have been had we acquired IP on January 1, 2011, nor are they indicative of any future results.

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	Year Ended December 31, 2011				
	Boyd Gaming Corporation (as reported)	IP (historical) Straddle Period	Pro Forma and Other Adjustments	Eliminations	Boyd Gaming Corporation (pro forma)
	<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Revenues					
Gaming	\$ 1,986,644	\$ 104,698	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,091,342
Food and beverage	388,148	31,323	—	—	419,471
Rooms	246,209	26,084	—	—	272,293
Other	135,176	6,150	—	—	141,326
Gross revenues	2,756,177	168,255	—	—	2,924,432
Less promotional allowances	419,939	42,651	—	—	462,590
Net revenues	2,336,238	125,604	—	—	2,461,842
Costs and expenses					
Gaming	924,451	36,123	—	—	960,574
Food and beverage	200,165	9,396	—	—	209,561
Rooms	56,111	28,551	—	—	84,662
Other	108,907	5,782	—	—	114,689
Selling, general and administrative	394,991	18,596	—	—	413,587
Maintenance and utilities	153,512	15,447	—	—	168,959
Depreciation and amortization	195,343	26,935	(10,237) i	—	212,041
Corporate expense	48,962	—	—	—	48,962
Preopening expenses	6,634	—	—	—	6,634
Other operating charges, net	14,058	1,773	—	—	15,831
Total costs and expenses	2,103,134	142,603	(10,237)	—	2,235,500
Operating income	233,104	(16,999)	10,237	—	226,342
Other (income) expense					
Interest income	(46)	—	—	—	(46)
Interest expense, net of capitalized amounts	250,731	—	19,950 ii	(19,950)	250,731
Fair value adjustment of derivatives	265	—	—	—	265
Loss on early retirement of debt	14	—	—	—	14
Other (income) expense	(11,582)	—	—	—	(11,582)
Total other (income) expense, net	239,382	—	19,950	(19,950)	239,382
Loss before income taxes	(6,278)	(16,999)	(9,713)	19,950	(13,040)
Income taxes	(1,721)	—	— iii	—	(1,721)
Net loss	(7,999)	(16,999)	(9,713)	19,950	(14,761)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	4,145	—	—	—	4,145
Net loss attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ (3,854)	\$ (16,999)	\$ (9,713)	\$ 19,950	\$ (10,616)



BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

*Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
for the year ended December 31, 2010
(unaudited)*

The following supplemental pro forma information presents the financial results as if we acquired IP as of January 1, 2010. This supplemental pro forma information has been prepared for comparative purposes and does not purport to be indicative of what the actual results for the year ended December 31, 2010 would have been had we acquired IP on January 1, 2010, nor are they indicative of any future results. The "as reported (and revised)" column reflects certain revisions to our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010, for the correction of an immaterial error. See further discussion of these revisions in *Note 24, Revision to Consolidated Financial Statement*

	Year Ended December 31, 2010				Boyd Gaming Corporation (pro forma)
	Boyd Gaming Corporation (as reported and revised)	IP (historical)	Pro Forma and Other Adjustments (In thousands)	Eliminations	
Revenues					
Gaming	\$ 1,812,487	\$ 179,529	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,992,016
Food and beverage	347,588	33,159	—	—	380,747
Rooms	211,046	38,738	—	—	249,784
Other	123,603	9,252	—	—	132,855
Gross revenues	2,494,724	260,678	—	—	2,755,402
Less promotional allowances	353,825	56,081	—	—	409,906
Net revenues	2,140,899	204,597	—	—	2,345,496
Costs and expenses					
Gaming	859,818	48,857	—	—	908,675
Food and beverage	180,840	12,288	—	—	193,128
Rooms	49,323	35,116	—	—	84,439
Other	99,458	6,327	—	—	105,785
Selling, general and administrative	369,217	41,311	—	—	410,528
Maintenance and utilities	140,722	20,288	—	—	161,010
Depreciation and amortization	199,275	43,722	(26,632) i	—	216,365
Corporate expense	48,861	—	—	—	48,861
Preopening expenses	7,459	—	—	—	7,459
Other operating charges, net	4,713	(14,434)	—	—	(9,721)
Total costs and expenses	1,959,686	193,475	(26,632)	—	2,126,529
Operating income from Borgata	8,146	—	—	—	8,146
Operating income	189,359	11,122	26,632	—	227,113
Other (income) expense					
Interest income	(5)	(115)	—	—	(120)
Interest expense, net of capitalized amounts	180,558	—	19,950 ii	(19,950)	180,558
Fair value adjustment of derivatives	480	—	—	—	480
Gain on early retirement of debt	(2,758)	—	—	—	(2,758)
Gain on equity distribution	(2,535)	—	—	—	(2,535)

Other income	(10,000)	—	—	—	(10,000)
Operating expense from Borgata	3,133	—	—	—	3,133
Total other (income) expense, net	168,873	(115)	19,950	(19,950)	168,758
Income before income taxes	20,486	11,237	6,682	19,950	58,355
Income taxes	(8,236)	—	—	iii	(8,236)
Net income	12,250	11,237	6,682	19,950	50,119
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,940)	—	—	—	(1,940)
Net income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	<u>\$ 10,310</u>	<u>\$ 11,237</u>	<u>\$ 6,682</u>	<u>\$ 19,950</u>	<u>\$ 48,179</u>

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

*Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
for the year ended December 31, 2009
(unaudited)*

The following supplemental pro forma information presents the financial results as if we acquired IP as of January 1, 2009. This supplemental pro forma information has been prepared for comparative purposes and does not purport to be indicative of what the actual results for the year ended December 31, 2009 would have been had we acquired IP on January 1, 2009, nor are they indicative of any future results.

	Year Ended December 31, 2009				Boyd Gaming Corporation (pro forma)
	Boyd Gaming Corporation (as reported)	IP (historical)	Pro Forma and Other Adjustments	Eliminations	
<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Revenues					
Gaming	\$ 1,372,091	\$ 174,072	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,546,163
Food and beverage	229,374	32,863	—	—	262,237
Rooms	122,305	37,045	—	—	159,350
Other	100,396	9,514	—	—	109,910
Gross revenues	1,824,166	253,494	—	—	2,077,660
Less promotional allowances	183,180	52,438	—	—	235,618
Net revenues	1,640,986	201,056	—	—	1,842,042
Costs and expenses					
Gaming	664,739	50,164	—	—	714,903
Food and beverage	125,830	12,965	—	—	138,795
Rooms	39,655	34,485	—	—	74,140
Other	77,840	7,332	—	—	85,172
Selling, general and administrative	284,937	45,717	—	—	330,654
Maintenance and utilities	92,296	21,185	—	—	113,481
Depreciation and amortization	164,427	45,680	(24,940) i	—	185,167
Corporate expense	47,617	—	—	—	47,617
Preopening expenses	17,798	—	—	—	17,798
Other operating charges, net	41,780	1,065	—	—	42,845
Total costs and expenses	1,556,919	218,593	(24,940)	—	1,750,572
Operating income from Borgata	72,126	—	—	—	72,126
Operating income	156,193	(17,537)	24,940	—	163,596
Other (income) expense					
Interest income	(6)	(172)	—	—	(178)
Interest expense, net of capitalized amounts	146,830	—	19,950 ii	(19,950)	146,830
Gain on early retirement of debt	(15,284)	—	—	—	(15,284)
Other expense	33	—	—	—	33
Operating expense from Borgata	19,303	—	—	—	19,303
Total other (income) expense, net	150,876	(172)	19,950	(19,950)	150,704

Income(loss) before income taxes	5,317	(17,365)	4,990	19,950	12,892
Income taxes	(1,076)	—	—	iii	(1,076)
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 4,241</u>	<u>\$ (17,365)</u>	<u>\$ 4,990</u>	<u>\$ 19,950</u>	<u>\$ 11,816</u>

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Pro Forma and Other Adjustments

These adjustments in each of the years presented above represent the following: (i) adjustment to historical depreciation and amortization expense related to the revision of previous net book value to fair value, as part of our application of acquisition method accounting, coupled with an adjustment to the useful lives of certain classes of assets to conform to the Company's policies; (ii) the adjustment to interest expense representing the debt service requirements on a borrowing arrangement with an affiliate, which, in part, funded the purchase price; and (iii) consideration of separate income tax expense, which was deemed unnecessary, as the newly formed entity is an LLC and therefore not subject to direct taxation, a tax sharing arrangements has not and will not be executed with the parent of this LLC, and respective tax expenses and attributes are not pushed down to our operating entities as a matter of policy.

Other Acquisitions

Development Agreement

In September 2011, the Company acquired the membership interests of a limited liability company (the "LLC") for a purchase price of \$24.5 million. The primary asset of the LLC is a previously executed development agreement (the "Development Agreement") with a Native American Tribe (the "Tribe"). The Development Agreement establishes the terms between the LLC and the Tribe under which a gaming facility will be developed on the Tribe's land. The Development Agreement provides a fee of 5% of gross revenues of the gaming operations, (subject to a maximum percentage capped by Indian Gaming Regulation), upon completion of development, and for a subsequent period of seven years.

The fair value of the assets of the LLC was allocated in our consolidated financial statements as follows:

	December 31, 2011	
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Assets acquired:		
Intangible value of Development Agreement	\$	21,373
Note receivable from Tribe (at present value)		3,077
Purchase price	\$	24,450

Other than the obligation under the Development Agreement to develop the gaming facility, there were no liabilities assumed in connection with the acquisition of the LLC. In addition to approximately \$4.5 million expended by the prior owners of the LLC related to pre-development efforts, we are obligated to fund certain pre-development costs, which are estimated to be approximately \$1 million to \$2 million annually, for the next several years. These costs are reimbursable to us with future cash flows from the operations of the gaming facility and are evidenced by a note receivable from the Tribe.

NOTE 3. CONSOLIDATION OF CERTAIN INTERESTS

Controlling Interest

Borgata Hotel Casino and Spa

Overview

We and MGM each originally held a 50% interest in Marina District Development Holding Co., LLC ("Holding Company"). The Holding Company owns all the equity interests in Marina District Development Company, LLC ("MDDC"), d.b.a. Borgata Hotel Casino and Spa. In February 2010, we entered into an agreement with MGM to amend the operating agreement to, among other things, facilitate the transfer of MGM's Interest to a divestiture trust ("Divestiture Trust") established for the purpose of selling the MGM Interest to a third party. The proposed sale of the MGM Interest through the Divestiture Trust was a part of a then-proposed settlement agreement between MGM and the New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement (the "NJDE").

On March 17, 2010, MGM announced that its settlement agreement with the NJDE had been approved. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, MGM agreed to transfer the MGM Interest into the Divestiture Trust and further agreed to sell such interest within a 30-month period. During the first 18 months of such period, (which has subsequently been extended by an additional 12 months), MGM has the power to direct the trustee to sell the MGM Interest, subject to the approval of the NJCCC. If the sale has not occurred by such time, the trustee will be solely responsible for the sale of the MGM Interest. The MGM Interest was transferred to the Divestiture Trust on March 24, 2010.

In connection with the amendments to the operating agreements MGM relinquished all of its specific participating rights under the operating agreement, and we retained all authority to manage the day-to-day operations of Borgata. MGM's relinquishment of its

participating rights effectively provided us with direct control of Borgata. This resulting change in control required acquisition method accounting in accordance with the authoritative accounting guidance for business combinations. Accordingly, on March 24,

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

2010, as a result of the amendment to our operating agreement with MGM, which provided, among other things, for the termination of MGM's participating rights in the operations of Borgata, we effectively obtained control of Borgata.

The financial position of Borgata is presented in our condensed consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010; its results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 are included in our consolidated statement of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011; its results of operations for the period from March 24, 2010 through December 31, 2010 are included in our condensed consolidated statement of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Effective Change in Control

In connection with the amendments to the operating agreements MGM relinquished all of its specific participating rights under the operating agreement, and we retained all authority to manage the day-to-day operations of Borgata. MGM's relinquishment of its participating rights effectively provided us with direct control of Borgata. This resulting change in control required acquisition method accounting in accordance with the authoritative accounting guidance for business combinations.

Acquisition Method Accounting

The application of the acquisition method accounting guidance had the following effects on our consolidated financial statements: (i) our previously held equity interest was measured at a provisional fair value at the date control was obtained; (ii) we recognized and measured the identifiable assets and liabilities in accordance with promulgated valuation recognition and measurement provisions; and (iii) we recorded the noncontrolling interest held in trust for the economic benefit of MGM as a separate component of our stockholders' equity. The provisional fair value measurements and estimates of these items were estimated as of the date we effectively obtained control.

The provisional fair value measurements and estimates of these items have been subsequently refined. We had provisionally recorded these fair values using an earnings valuation multiple model, because, at the time of the preliminary estimate, the Company had not completed its procedures with respect to the independent valuation of the business enterprise and Borgata's tangible and intangible assets. The Company's subsequent valuation procedures have necessitated a revision of the valuation of the provisional assets and liabilities. Thus, upon finalization of our valuation, certain measurement adjustments were identified and retrospectively recorded in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010, and certain disclosures were updated to reflect the measurement period adjustments, as reflected herein.

Measurement Period Adjustments

We have made adjustments to the provisional fair value amounts recognized at the date of effective change in control to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. These adjustments, referred to herein as "measurement period adjustments" materially impacted the value of certain tangible and intangible assets. We applied the measurement period adjustments retrospectively to these consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the audited consolidated financial statements, as initially filed in the Provisional Form 10-K, have been revised to reflect the measurement period adjustments as retrospectively recorded on the date of the effective change in control, as if these measurement period adjustments had been recorded initially therein.

The revisions to the provisional values of assets consists of reallocations of certain tangible assets and the recordation of other intangible assets; the accrual of certain liabilities, including the recording of the deferred tax effect of the appreciated asset values; and the resulting effect on the fair value of the controlling and noncontrolling interests.

The results as reported herein will differ from the stand alone results as separately reported by Borgata, as these measurement period adjustments have not been pushed down to Borgata.

More specifically, the provisional assets and liabilities, as initially recorded as of March 24, 2010, were impacted by the valuation as follows:

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

	Fair Value	Provisional Value	Adjustment
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
ASSETS			
Cash	\$ 26,025	\$ 26,025	\$ —
Current assets	43,708	43,945	(237)
Property and equipment, net	1,293,792	1,352,320	(58,528)
Other assets, net	36,641	40,099	(3,458)
Customer lists	14,000	—	14,000
Trademark	65,000	—	65,000
Value of assets	\$ 1,479,166	\$ 1,462,389	\$ 16,777
LIABILITIES			
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 632,289	\$ 632,289	\$ —
Other current liabilities	83,162	84,470	(1,308)
Other long-term liabilities	40,204	40,642	(438)
Value of liabilities	\$ 755,655	\$ 757,401	\$ (1,746)
CONTROLLING INTEREST	\$ 397,931	\$ 367,897	\$ 30,034
NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	\$ 325,580	\$ 337,091	\$ (11,511)

Retrospective Adjustment to Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

We have retrospectively adjusted the provisional values to reflect the fair valuation, and therefore, our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010 presented herein reflects the following measurement adjustments. The "As Provisionally Reported (and Revised)" column reflects certain revisions to our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010, for the correction of an immaterial error. See further discussion of these revisions in *Note 24, Revision to Consolidated Financial Statements*.

	As Provisionally Reported (and Revised)	Acquisition Method Accounting and Measurement Adjustments	As Retrospectively Adjusted
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 145,623	\$ —	\$ 145,623
Restricted cash	19,494		19,494
Accounts receivable, net	48,888		48,888
Inventories	16,029		16,029
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	37,390	(237)	37,153
Income taxes receivable	5,249		5,249
Deferred income taxes	8,149		8,149
Total current assets	280,822	(237)	280,585

Property and equipment, net	3,471,933	(88,562)	3,383,371
Assets held for development	1,086,844		1,086,844
Debt financing costs, net	38,451	(3,458)	34,993

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Restricted investments	48,168		48,168
Other assets, net	69,610		69,610
Intangible assets, net	460,714	79,000	539,714
Goodwill, net	213,576		213,576
Total assets	\$ 5,670,118	\$ (13,257)	\$ 5,656,861

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
Current liabilities

Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 25,690	\$ —	\$ 25,690
Accounts payable	57,183		57,183
Accrued liabilities	279,777	(1,308)	278,469
Tax liabilities	6,506		6,506
Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity	22,487		22,487
Total current liabilities	391,643	(1,308)	390,335

Long-term debt, net of current maturities	3,193,065		3,193,065
Deferred income taxes	360,342	1,832	362,174
Other long-term tax liabilities	44,813		44,813
Other liabilities	86,803	(2,270)	84,533
Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity	220,572		220,572

Stockholders' equity

Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized	—	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized; 86,244,978 and 86,130,454 shares outstanding	862		862
Additional paid-in capital	635,028		635,028
Retained earnings	560,909		560,909
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(7,594)		(7,594)
Total Boyd Gaming Corporation stockholders' equity	1,189,205	—	1,189,205
Noncontrolling interests	183,675	(11,511)	172,164
Total stockholders' equity	1,372,880	(11,511)	1,361,369
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 5,670,118	\$ (13,257)	\$ 5,656,861

Bargain Purchase Gain

The fair valuation resulted in the recording of a bargain purchase gain, due to the excess fair value of Borgata over the historical basis or our equity interest in Borgata. Recorded in other operating charges, net on the consolidated statements of operations, this gain was recorded as a cumulative adjustment during the year ended December 31, 2011.

The gain was computed as follows:

	Bargain Purchase Gain
	<i>(In thousands)</i>
Fair value of controlling equity interest	\$ 397,931

Carrying value of equity investment in Borgata	397,622
Bargain purchase gain	<u>\$ 309</u>

The fair value of our controlling interest included a \$72.4 million control premium, which is reflected in the fair value of the enterprise, and included in the calculation of the bargain purchase gain. A control premium of 10% was applied to the enterprise value members' equity, excluding interest bearing debt, to calculate an indicated value of equity on a controlling basis. While the value of control is somewhat below prevailing market rates, we believe the control premium reflects the value of our influence,

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued***as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009*

mitigated by only a 50% interest and return.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

We have not applied the measurement period adjustments retrospectively to the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010, because the impact on such, as retrospectively adjusted to the statements as reported was not material. Had the measurement period adjustments been retrospectively adjusted, the results of operations would have reflected the following impact as if the adjustments had been recorded on the date of effective control, in the following amounts, for the following periods throughout the year ended December 31, 2010:

	Year Ended December 31, 2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>
Maintenance and utilities	\$ 141
Depreciation and amortization	2,221
Other operating charges, net	(61)
Total operating costs and expenses	2,301
Interest expense	3,458
Total other expense, net	3,458
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ (1,157)

*Results of Borgata**(for the period from March 24, 2010 through December 31, 2010)**reflected on a fully consolidated basis*

The results of Borgata, as included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations from the date we effectively obtained control, March 24, 2010 through December 31, 2010, are comprised of the following. These results do not reflect the retrospective impact from the measurement period adjustments discussed above, as such amounts were not material to the year ended December 31, 2010.

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

	March 24, through December 31, 2011
	<i>(In thousands)</i>
Statement of Operations	
Revenues	
Gaming	\$ 506,073
Food and beverage	116,534
Room	91,045
Other	33,752
Gross revenues	747,404
Less promotional allowances	167,264
Net revenues	580,140
Costs and expenses	
Gaming	203,962
Food and beverage	55,989
Room	11,806
Other	27,209
Selling, general and administrative	94,983
Maintenance and utilities	49,913
Depreciation and amortization	52,886
Other operating charges, net	(8)
Total costs and expenses	496,740
Operating income	83,400
Other expense	
Interest expense	45,139
Total other expense, net	45,139
Income before provision for state income taxes	38,261
Provision for state income taxes	(4,067)
Net income	\$ 34,194

*Results of Borgata**(for the years ended December 31, 2009)**reflected on the equity method*

Our share of Borgata's results for the year ended December 31, 2009 were recorded on the equity method of accounting, and included in our accompanying consolidated statements of operations as follows:

**December 31,
2009***(In thousands)*

Our share of Borgata's operating income	\$	73,424
Net amortization expense related to our investment in Borgata		(1,298)
Operating income from Borgata, as reported on our consolidated financial statements	\$	<u>72,126</u>
Other non-operating expenses from Borgata, as reported on our consolidated financial statements	\$	<u>19,303</u>

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Our historical net investment in Borgata differs from our share of the underlying equity in Borgata. In 2004, pursuant to an agreement with MGM related to the funding of Borgata's original project costs, we made an excess capital contribution to Borgata of \$30.8 million. We were ratably amortizing \$15.4 million (50% of the excess contribution, which corresponds to our ownership percentage of Borgata) over 40 years. As discussed in the *Overview* section above, of the \$135.4 million distribution we received from the Holding Company on August 6, 2010, \$30.8 million was a priority distribution equal to the excess capital contribution. As a result, during the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded a \$2.5 million gain in connection with the receipt of this distribution, which gain was equal to the basis difference on our equity contribution during the period in which such was outstanding. Such gain is reported in gain on equity distribution on the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010.

During Borgata's initial development, construction and preopening phases, we capitalized the interest, in the total amount of \$37.4 million, on our investment and were ratably amortizing our capitalized interest over 40 years.

We recorded \$1.1 million of amortization related to the excess contribution and capitalized interest during the year ended December 31, 2010 and recorded \$1.3 million of such amortization during the year ended December 31, 2009.

Supplemental Pro Forma Information

Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2010

(unaudited)

The following supplemental pro forma information presents the financial results as if the effective control of Borgata had occurred as of the beginning of the earliest period presented herein, or on January 1, 2010. This supplemental pro forma information has been prepared for comparative purposes and does not purport to be indicative of what the actual results for the year ended December 31, 2010 would have been had the consolidation of Borgata been completed as of the earlier date, nor are they indicative of any future results. The "As Reported (and Revised)" column reflects certain revisions to our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010, for the correction of an immaterial error. See further discussion of these revisions in *Note 24, Revision to Consolidated Financial Statements*.

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

	Year Ended December 31, 2010			
	Boyd Gaming Corporation			Boyd Gaming Corporation
	As Reported (and Revised)	Borgata Stub Period	Adjustments	Pro Forma
Revenues	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Gaming	\$ 1,812,487	\$ 137,831	\$ —	\$ 1,950,318
Food and beverage	347,588	31,218	—	378,806
Room	211,046	24,154	—	235,200
Other	123,603	9,179	—	132,782
Gross revenues	2,494,724	202,382	—	2,697,106
Less promotional allowances	353,825	44,093	—	397,918
Net revenues	2,140,899	158,289	—	2,299,188
Costs and expenses				
Gaming	859,818	59,861	—	919,679
Food and beverage	180,840	13,500	—	194,340
Room	49,323	2,185	—	51,508
Other	99,458	7,127	—	106,585
Selling, general and administrative	369,217	28,981	—	398,198
Maintenance and utilities	140,722	13,522	—	154,244
Depreciation and amortization	199,275	16,754	—	216,029
Corporate expense	48,861	—	—	48,861
Preopening expenses	7,459	—	—	7,459
Other operating charges, net	4,713	68	—	4,781
Total costs and expenses	1,959,686	141,998	—	2,101,684
Operating income from Borgata	8,146	—	(8,146)	—
Operating income	189,359	16,291	(8,146)	197,504
Other expense (income)				
Interest income	(5)	—	—	(5)
Interest expense, net	180,558	5,060	—	185,618
Other income	480	—	—	480
Gain on early retirements of debt	(2,758)	—	—	(2,758)
Gain on controlling interest in Borgata	(2,535)	—	—	(2,535)
Other income	(10,000)	—	—	(10,000)
Other non-operating expenses	—	—	—	—
Other non-operating expenses from Borgata, net	3,133	—	(3,133)	—
Total other expense, net	168,873	5,060	(3,133)	170,800
Income (loss) before income taxes	20,486	11,231	(5,013)	26,704
Income taxes	(8,236)	(1,206)	—	(9,442)
Net income (loss)	12,250	\$ 10,025	(5,013)	17,262
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,940)	—	(5,012)	(6,952)

Net income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	<u>\$ 10,310</u>	<u>\$ 10,025</u>	<u>\$ (10,025)</u>	<u>\$ 10,310</u>
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BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

*Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
(for the year ended December 31, 2009)
(unaudited)*

	Year Ended December 31, 2009			
	Boyd Gaming Corporation			Boyd Gaming Corporation
	As Reported	Borgata	Adjustments	Pro Forma
Revenues	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Gaming	\$ 1,372,091	\$ 691,428	\$ —	\$ 2,063,519
Food and beverage	229,374	143,410	—	372,784
Room	122,305	113,143	—	235,448
Other	100,396	42,620	—	143,016
Gross revenues	1,824,166	990,601	—	2,814,767
Less promotional allowances	183,180	213,193	—	396,373
Net revenues	1,640,986	777,408	—	2,418,394
Costs and expenses				
Gaming	664,739	280,620	—	945,359
Food and beverage	125,830	64,217	—	190,047
Room	39,655	11,940	—	51,595
Other	77,840	34,908	—	112,748
Selling, general and administrative	284,937	128,164	—	413,101
Maintenance and utilities	92,296	59,900	—	152,196
Depreciation and amortization	164,427	78,719	1,298	244,444
Corporate expense	47,617	—	—	47,617
Preopening expenses	17,798	699	—	18,497
Other operating charges, net	41,780	(28,606)	—	13,174
Total costs and expenses	1,556,919	630,561	1,298	2,188,778
Operating income from Borgata	72,126	—	(72,126)	—
Operating income	156,193	146,847	(73,424)	229,616
Other expense (income)				
Interest income	(6)	—	—	(6)
Interest expense, net	146,830	27,668	—	174,498
Gain on early retirements of debt	(15,284)	—	—	(15,284)
Other non-operating expenses	33	—	—	33
Other non-operating expenses from Borgata, net	19,303	—	(19,303)	—
Total other expense, net	150,876	27,668	(19,303)	159,241
Income (loss) before income taxes	5,317	119,179	(54,121)	70,375
Income taxes	(1,076)	(10,938)	—	(12,014)
Net income (loss)	4,241	\$ 108,241	(54,121)	58,361
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(54,120)	(54,120)
Net income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ 4,241	\$ 108,241	\$ (108,241)	\$ 4,241



BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

The pro forma adjustments reflect the differences resulting from the conversion of the equity method of accounting to a fully consolidated presentation. There were no significant intercompany transactions affecting the statements of operations between the Boyd entities and Borgata which would require elimination during the year ended December 31, 2009.

In addition to the pro forma adjustments reflecting the differences resulting from the conversion of the equity method of accounting to a fully consolidated presentation, there is a \$1.3 million adjustment during the year ended December 31, 2009, representing the amortization of our unilateral capital investment in Borgata. Historically, we reduced this amount from our operating income from Borgata.

Borgata Distributions

Borgata's bank credit facility allows for certain limited distributions to be made to its joint venture partners. Excluding the \$135.4 million one-time distribution we received from Borgata in connection with their debt refinancing, as discussed above, our distributions from Borgata were \$20.8 million and \$60.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Borgata has significant uses for its cash flows, including maintenance capital expenditures, interest payments, state income taxes and the repayment of debt. Borgata's cash flows are primarily used for its business needs and are not generally available, except to the extent distributions are paid to us, to service our indebtedness.

Variable Interest

LVE Energy Partners, LLC

The effects of the consolidation on LVE on our financial position as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and its impact on our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 are reconciled by respective line items to amounts as reported in our condensed consolidated balance sheets and condensed consolidated statements of operations are presented below.

The primary impact on our condensed consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2011 and 2010 was as follows:

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009
*Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet
as of December 31, 2011*

	December 31, 2011			
	Boyd Gaming Corporation (excluding LVE, LLC)	LVE, LLC	Eliminations	Boyd Gaming Corporation (as consolidated)
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
ASSETS				
Current assets	\$ 340,762	\$ 2,132	\$ —	\$ 342,894
Property and equipment, net	3,542,108	—	—	3,542,108
Assets held for development	926,013	163,806	—	1,089,819
Debt financing costs, net	29,544	2,555	—	32,099
Restricted investments held by variable interest entity	—	21,367	—	21,367
Other assets	67,173	—	—	67,173
Intangible assets, net	574,018	—	—	574,018
Goodwill, net	213,576	—	—	213,576
Total assets	\$ 5,693,194	\$ 189,860	\$ —	\$ 5,883,054
LIABILITIES				
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 43,230	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 43,230
Accounts payable	97,727	288	—	98,015
Accrued and other liabilities	294,578	881	—	295,459
Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity	—	29,686	—	29,686
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	3,347,226	—	—	3,347,226
Deferred income taxes	379,958	—	—	379,958
Other liabilities	107,377	15,044	—	122,421
Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity	—	192,980	—	192,980
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Common stock	863	—	—	863
Additional paid-in capital	644,174	—	—	644,174
Retained earnings	557,055	—	—	557,055
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	—	—	—	—
Noncontrolling interests	221,006	(49,019)	—	171,987
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 5,693,194	\$ 189,860	\$ —	\$ 5,883,054

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009
*Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet
as of December 31, 2010*

	December 31, 2010			
	Boyd Gaming Corporation			Boyd Gaming Corporation
	(excluding LVE, LLC)	LVE, LLC	Eliminations	(as consolidated)
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
ASSETS				
Current assets	\$ 278,902	\$ 1,683	\$ —	\$ 280,585
Property and equipment, net	3,383,371	—	—	3,383,371
Assets held for development	923,038	163,806	—	1,086,844
Debt financing costs, net	31,346	3,647	—	34,993
Restricted investments held by variable interest entity	—	48,168	—	48,168
Other assets	69,610	—	—	69,610
Intangible assets, net	539,714	—	—	539,714
Goodwill, net	213,576	—	—	213,576
Total assets	\$ 5,439,557	\$ 217,304	\$ —	\$ 5,656,861
LIABILITIES				
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 25,690	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25,690
Accounts payable	56,790	393	—	57,183
Accrued and other liabilities	277,429	1,040	—	278,469
Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity	—	22,487	—	22,487
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	3,193,065	—	—	3,193,065
Deferred income taxes	362,174	—	—	362,174
Other liabilities	115,948	19,904	—	135,852
Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity	—	220,572	—	220,572
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Common stock	862	—	—	862
Additional paid-in capital	635,028	—	—	635,028
Retained earnings	560,909	—	—	560,909
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(7,594)	—	—	(7,594)
Noncontrolling interests	219,256	(47,092)	—	172,164
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 5,439,557	\$ 217,304	\$ —	\$ 5,656,861

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued***as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009*

The impact on our condensed consolidated statements of operations the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 was as follows:

*Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations
for the year ended December 31, 2011*

	Year Ended December 31, 2011			
	Boyd Gaming Corporation (excluding LVE, LLC)	LVE, LLC	Eliminations	Boyd Gaming Corporation (as consolidated)
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
REVENUES				
Other revenue	\$ 135,176	\$ 10,858	\$ (10,858)	\$ 135,176
COSTS AND EXPENSES				
Preopening expenses	17,492	—	(10,858)	6,634
Operating income	\$ 222,246	\$ 10,858	\$ —	\$ 233,104
Other expense				
Interest expense, net	\$ 233,932	\$ 16,753	\$ —	\$ 250,685
Loss before income taxes	\$ (383)	\$ (5,895)	\$ —	\$ (6,278)
Income taxes	(1,721)	—	—	(1,721)
Net loss	(2,104)	(5,895)	—	(7,999)
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,750)	5,895	—	4,145
Net loss attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	<u>\$ (3,854)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (3,854)</u>

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations
for the year ended December 31, 2010

	Year Ended December 31, 2010			
	Boyd Gaming Corporation	LVE, LLC	Eliminations	Boyd Gaming Corporation
	(excluding LVE, LLC)			(as consolidated)
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
REVENUES				
Other revenue	\$ 123,603	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 123,603
COSTS AND EXPENSES				
Preopening expenses	8,405	—	(946)	7,459
Operating income	\$ 188,413	\$ —	\$ 946	\$ 189,359
Other expense				
Interest expense, net	164,449	16,104	—	180,553
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 35,644	\$ (16,104)	\$ 946	\$ 20,486
Income taxes	(8,236)	—	—	(8,236)
Net income (loss)	27,408	(16,104)	946	12,250
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(17,098)	16,104	(946)	(1,940)
Net income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ 10,310	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10,310

NOTE 4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment, net consists of the following.

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Land	\$ 614,697	\$ 576,947
Buildings and improvements	3,513,230	3,309,506
Riverboats and barges	1,185,737	1,131,837
Furniture and equipment	168,204	167,420
Other	37,368	25,423
Total property and equipment	5,519,236	5,211,133
Less accumulated depreciation	1,977,128	1,827,762
Property and equipment, net	\$ 3,542,108	\$ 3,383,371

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$190.6 million, \$199.0 million and \$164.0 million, respectively.

Other assets presented in the table above primarily relates to property and equipment-related costs capitalized in conjunction with major improvements and that have not yet been placed into service, and such costs are not currently being depreciated.

We test certain of these property and equipment assets for recoverability if a recent operating or cash flow loss, combined with a history of operating or cash flow losses or a projection or forecast that demonstrates continuing losses, is associated with the use of a long-lived asset.

Impairment is the condition that exists when the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. An impairment loss shall be recognized only if the carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. The carrying

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. That assessment shall be based on the carrying amount of the asset at the date it is tested for recoverability. An impairment loss shall be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. There were no impairments of long-lived assets during the year ended December 31, 2011.

NOTE 5. ASSETS HELD FOR DEVELOPMENT

Assets held for development, which is comprised of assets associated with our Echelon development project, consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
<i>(In thousands)</i>		
<i>Echelon Project Infrastructure</i>		
Land	\$ 215,969	\$ 213,649
Construction and developments costs	500,787	500,132
Project management and other costs	115,712	115,712
Professional and design fees	93,545	93,545
<i>Central Energy Facility</i>		
Construction and development costs	163,806	163,806
Total assets held for development	<u>\$ 1,089,819</u>	<u>\$ 1,086,844</u>

Echelon Project Infrastructure

At December 31, 2011, the capitalized costs related to the Echelon project included land and construction in progress. The construction and development costs consist primarily of site preparation work, underground utility installation and infrastructure and common area development. Professional and design fees include architectural design, development and permitting fees, inspections, consulting and legal fees.

We expect to capitalize certain costs of \$4.2 million, principally related to site beautification during the year ending December 31, 2012. Additionally we expect to incur recurring costs ranging from \$0.3 million to \$1.0 million annually, principally related to such items as site preparation work, underground utility installation, infrastructure and consulting.

In addition, we expect recurring project costs, consisting primarily of monthly charges related to construction of the central energy center, site security, property taxes, rent and insurance, ranging from \$15.5 million to \$17.0 million per annum that will be charged to preopening or other expense as incurred during the project's suspension period.

As referenced in Note 13, *Commitments and Contingencies*, these capitalized costs and recurring project costs are in addition to other contingencies with respect to our various commitments, including commitments and contingencies with respect to the ESA entered into between Echelon and LVE.

We evaluate our investment in assets held for development in accordance with the authoritative accounting guidance on impairment or disposal of long lived assets. For a long-lived asset to be held and used, such as these assets under development, we review the asset for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. We then compare the estimated undiscounted future cash flows of the asset to the carrying value of the asset. The asset is not impaired if the undiscounted future cash flows exceed its carrying value. If the carrying value exceeds the undiscounted future cash flows, then an impairment charge is recorded, typically measured using a discounted cash flow model, which is based on the estimated future results of the relevant reporting unit discounted using our weighted-average cost of capital and market indicators of terminal year free cash flow multiples. For these assets under development, future cash flows include remaining construction costs.

The further delay of the suspension of development on the Echelon project implied that the carrying amounts of the assets related to the development may not be recoverable; therefore, at the time, we performed an impairment test of these assets. These impairment tests were comprised of an appraisal of the development and an analysis of its future undiscounted cash flow, and contemplated several viable alternative plans for the future development of Echelon. The cash inflows related to the revenue projections for the individual components

associated with each planned construction scenario, offset by outflows for estimated costs to complete the development and ongoing maintenance and operating costs. Because no specific strategic plan can be determined with certainty at this time, the analysis considered the net cash flows related to each alternative, weighted against its projected likelihood.

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

We initially performed this evaluation during the year ended December 31, 2009, when the continued suspension was announced, and have reconsidered our assumptions on a regular basis since such date. However, due to the degradation in economic conditions in the intervening period, we re-performed these analyses during the year ended December 31, 2011 to evaluate any further depression in real estate or land values as well as any deterioration in our initial cash flow assumptions. The outcome of this evaluation did not result in an impairment of Echelon's assets, as the estimated weighted net undiscounted cash flows from the project exceed the current carrying value of the assets of approximately \$1.0 billion at both December 31, 2011 and 2010. As we further develop and explore the viability of alternatives for the project, we will continue to monitor these assets for recoverability.

Our analysis is predicated on the most viable options for the conversion of this development. One such scenario includes the outright sale of the project as is, which is primarily based upon land value. We considered the land value by analyzing recent sales transactions of sites with similar characteristics such as location, zoning, access, and visibility, to establish a general understanding of the potential comparable sales. The recoverability under this option represented any excess sales price, net of estimated selling costs, from the land over the carrying value of the assets, including land, held for development.

Another scenario is the full development of the project, as designed, at a later date. The cash inflows related to this option represent the revenue projections for the individual components associated with each planned construction element (casino, hotel, food and beverage, retail, convention and other), based upon the estimated respective dates of completion and particular graduated absorption rates. These projections are offset by outflows for incurred and estimated costs to complete the development. For costs already incurred, and to compensate for potential losses due to the delay, we adjusted for (i) physical deterioration; (ii) functional obsolescence; and (iii) economic obsolescence. Physical deterioration is impairment to the condition of the asset brought about by "wear and tear," disintegration, and/or the action of the elements. Functional obsolescence is the impairment in the efficiency of the asset brought about by such factors as inadequacy or change in technology that affect the asset. Economic obsolescence is the impairment in the desirability of the asset arising from external economic forces, building code enhancements or changes in supply and demand relationships. For estimated costs to complete, we applied selected construction expense growth rates to our present cost analysis. In addition to these hard and soft construction costs, we estimated outflows for preservation costs that are intended and required to maintain the development site and the existing structures as well as development materials for future use. These net outflows were incrementally added to our estimated operating and ongoing maintenance costs, to establish the undiscounted net cash flow of the project.

Our final scenario is a scaled-down version of the full project, whereby only certain components would be developed. This cash flow projection considered the inflows and outflows discussed above, with relevant curtailment for revenue from, and costs related to, the amenities not completed.

Because no specific strategic plan can be determined with certainty at this time, the analysis considered the net cash flows related to each alternative, weighted against its projected likelihood. The outcome of this evaluation resulted in the determination that there was no impairment of the assets held for development, as the estimated weighted net undiscounted cash flows from the project exceed the current carrying value of the assets held for development. As we further explore the viability of alternatives for the project, we will continue to monitor these assets for recoverability.

Central Energy Facility

The capitalized construction costs of the central energy facility include labor, materials, construction overhead and capitalized interest, all of which has been directly incurred by LVE. Depreciation is generally recorded on a straight line basis over useful lives of property ranging from 5 to 50 years, but has not commenced on the components of the facility, as it has not been placed in service. The costs of repairs, maintenance, including planned major maintenance activities and minor replacements of property are charged to maintenance expense as incurred.

These assets are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that such amounts may be recoverable. Impairment is the condition that exists when the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. An impairment loss shall be recognized only if the carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. That assessment shall be based on the carrying amount of the asset at the date it is tested for recoverability. An impairment loss shall be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. There was no identified impairment of these assets during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

The assets of the central energy facility are pledged as collateral to the outstanding debt obligations of LVE, as further discussed in Note 9, *Non-recourse Obligations of Variable Interest Entity* below.

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

NOTE 6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consist of the following:

	Weighted Average Life	Gross Carrying Value	Cumulative Amortization	Cumulative Impairment Losses	Intangible Assets, Net
Amortizing Intangibles:					
<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Customer relationships	3.7 years	\$ 17,700	\$ (10,026)	\$ —	\$ 7,674
Favorable lease rates	43.8 years	45,370	(7,825)	—	37,545
Development agreement	10 years	21,373	—	—	21,373
		84,443	(17,851)	—	66,592
Indefinite-Lived Intangibles:					
Trademarks	Indefinite	141,000	—	(5,000)	136,000
Gaming license rights	Indefinite	567,886	(33,960)	(162,500)	371,426
		708,886	(33,960)	(167,500)	507,426
December 31, 2011		\$ 793,329	\$ (51,811)	\$ (167,500)	\$ 574,018
Amortizing Intangibles:					
Customer relationships	5 years	\$ 14,400	\$ (400)	\$ —	\$ 14,000
Favorable lease rates	43.8 years	45,370	(6,782)	—	38,588
		59,770	(7,182)	—	52,588
Indefinite-Lived Intangibles:					
Trademarks	Indefinite	115,700	—	—	115,700
Gaming license rights	Indefinite	567,886	(33,960)	(162,500)	371,426
		683,586	(33,960)	(162,500)	487,126
December 31, 2010		\$ 743,356	\$ (41,142)	\$ (162,500)	\$ 539,714

Amortizing Intangible Assets

Customer Relationships

Customer relationships represent the value of repeat business associated with our customer loyalty programs. The value of customer relationships is determined using a multi-period excess earnings method, which is a specific discounted cash flow model. The value is determined at an amount equal to the present value of the incremental after-tax cash flows attributable only to these customers, discounted to present value at a risk-adjusted rate of return. With respect to the application of this methodology, we used the following significant projections and assumptions: revenue of our rated customers, based on expected level of play; promotional allowances provided to these existing customers; attrition rate related to these customers; operating expenses; general and administrative expenses; trademark expense; discount rate; and the present value of tax benefit.

Favorable Lease Rates

Favorable lease rates represent the rental rates for assumed land leases that are favorable to comparable market rates. The fair value is determined on a technique whereby the difference between the lease rate and the then current market rate for the remaining contractual term is discounted to present value. The assumptions underlying this computation include the actual lease rates, the expected remaining lease term, including renewal options, based on the existing lease; current rates of rent for leases on comparable properties with similar terms obtained from market data and analysis; and an assumed discount rate. The estimates underlying the result covered a term of 41 to 52 years.

Development Agreements

Development agreements are contracts between two parties establishing an agreement for development of a product or service. The value of development agreements is determined using a multi-period excess earnings method, which is a specific discounted cash flow model. The fair value of the development agreement is determined at an amount equal to the present value of the incremental cash flows attributable only to future development revenue, discounted to the present value at a risk-adjusted rate of

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

return. With respect to the application of this methodology, we used the following significant assumptions: future development revenues; general and administrative expenses; and discount rate. The projections are modeled for a ten year period, representing the cash flow earnings period pursuant to the development agreement.

Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Trademarks

Trademarks are based on the value of our brands, which reflects the level of service and quality we provide and from which we generate repeat business. Trademarks are valued using the relief from royalty method, which presumes that without ownership of such trademark, we would have to make a stream of payments to a brand or franchise owner in return for the right to use their names. By virtue of this asset, we avoid any such payments and record the related intangible value of our ownership of the Coast properties, the IP and Borgata names. We used the following significant projections and assumptions to determine value under the relief from royalty method: revenue from gaming and hotel activities; royalty rate; general and administrative expenses; tax expense; terminal growth rate; discount rate; and the present value of tax benefit. The projections underlying this discounted cash flow model were forecasted for fifteen years.

Gaming License Rights

Gaming license rights represent the value of the license to conduct gaming in certain jurisdictions, which is subject to highly extensive regulatory oversight, and a limitation on the number of licenses available for issuance therein. The value of gaming licenses is determined using a multi-period excess earnings method, which is a specific discounted cash flow model. The value is determined at an amount equal to the present value of the incremental after-tax cash flows attributable only to future gaming revenue, discounted to present value at a risk-adjusted rate of return. With respect to the application of this methodology, we used the following significant projections and assumptions: gaming revenues; gaming operating expenses; general and administrative expenses; tax expense; terminal value; and discount rate. These projections are modeled for a five year period.

The following table sets forth the changes in these intangible assets during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009:

	Customer Relationships	Favorable Lease Rates	Development Agreement	Trademarks	Gaming License Rights	Intangible Assets, Net
	<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Balance January 1, 2009	\$ 37	\$ 40,675	\$ —	\$ 50,700	\$ 371,426	\$ 462,838
Additions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impairments	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization	(37)	(1,044)	—	—	—	(1,081)
Balance December 31, 2009	—	39,631	—	50,700	371,426	461,757
Additions	14,000	—	—	65,000	—	79,000
Impairments	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization	—	(1,043)	—	—	—	(1,043)
Balance December 31, 2010	14,000	38,588	—	115,700	371,426	539,714
Additions	3,300	—	21,373	25,300	—	49,973
Impairments	—	—	—	(5,000)	—	(5,000)
Amortization	(9,626)	(1,043)	—	—	—	(10,669)
Balance December 31, 2011	<u>\$ 7,674</u>	<u>\$ 37,545</u>	<u>\$ 21,373</u>	<u>\$ 136,000</u>	<u>\$ 371,426</u>	<u>\$ 574,018</u>

Future Amortization

Customer relationships are being amortized on an accelerated basis over an approximate four-year period. Favorable lease rates are being amortized on a straight-line basis over a weighted-average useful life of 43.8 years. The development agreement will be amortized using the straight-line method over the expected useful life beginning after development is complete and fees are being earned from the commencement of operations. Future amortization is as follows:

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued***as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009*

For the Year Ending December 31,	Customer Relationships	Favorable Lease Rates	Development Agreement	Total
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
2012	\$ 4,308	\$ 1,043	\$ —	\$ 5,351
2013	2,591	1,043	—	3,634
2014	775	1,043	1,053	2,871
2015		1,043	2,401	3,444
2016		1,043	2,689	3,732
Thereafter		32,330	15,230	47,560
	<u>\$ 7,674</u>	<u>\$ 37,545</u>	<u>\$ 21,373</u>	<u>\$ 66,592</u>

Trademarks and gaming license rights are not subject to amortization, as we have determined that they have an indefinite useful life, however these assets are subject to an annual impairment test.

Impairment Testing

Intangible assets include gaming license rights, trademarks and customer lists. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are not subject to amortization, but they are subject to an annual impairment test in the second quarter of each year and between annual test dates in certain circumstances.

License rights are tested for impairment using a discounted cash flow approach, and trademarks are tested for impairment using the relief-from-royalty method. If the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized equal to the difference. If our estimates of projected cash flows related to these assets are not achieved, or if any other significant assumptions are changed, we may be subject to an interim impairment test prior to our next annual scheduled impairment test. As a result of such test, we may be subject to a future impairment charge, which could have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Annual Test - year ended December 31, 2011

The results of our annual scheduled impairment test of indefinite-lived intangible assets, performed during the second quarter of 2011, did not require us to record an impairment charge; however, if our estimates of projected cash flows related to these assets are not achieved, or if any other significant assumptions are changed, we may be subject to an interim impairment test prior to our next annual scheduled impairment test. Such test could result in a future impairment charge, which could have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Interim Test - year ended December 31, 2011

During the first quarter of 2011, we performed an interim impairment test over the trademark we recorded in connection with the valuation of Borgata due to our consideration of certain facts and circumstances surrounding an adverse change in the business climate in Atlantic City. We believe our actual results have been adversely impacted by increased regional competition, and that in addition, our projected future results will be further impacted by cannibalization of our business upon the opening of a new property in Atlantic City, which was announced in February 2011. We also believe the refinancing of Borgata's debt and recapitalization of its member equity contributed to the results of this impairment test. Having performed an interim impairment test related to the Borgata trademark at a date earlier than when otherwise planned, we have established the first quarter as its prospective annual impairment test date as well.

Our analysis consisted of a valuation of the trademark, using the relief from royalty method, as discussed above. The only significant change in our assumptions from the initial fair valuation were revised revenue and profitability projections, reflecting the impact of the changed present and forecasted circumstances. The impairment test is required to consist of a comparison of the fair value of trademark with its carrying amount. As a result, we recorded a \$5.0 million impairment to the trademark, representing the amount by which the carrying amount exceeded its fair value.

NOTE 7. GOODWILL

Goodwill is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized and consists of the following:

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

	Gross Carrying Value	Cumulative Amortization	Cumulative Impairment Losses	Goodwill, Net
	(In thousands)			
Reportable Segment:				
Las Vegas Locals	\$ 378,192	\$ —	\$ (165,479)	\$ 212,713
Downtown Las Vegas	6,997	(6,134)	—	863
Midwest and South	50,671	—	(50,671)	—
December 31, 2011	<u>\$ 435,860</u>	<u>\$ (6,134)</u>	<u>\$ (216,150)</u>	<u>\$ 213,576</u>

Goodwill is valued using a weighted average allocation of both the income and market approach models. The income approach is based upon a discounted cash flow method, whereas the market approach uses the guidelines company method. Specifically, the income approach focuses on the expected cash flow of the subject reporting unit, considering the available cash flow for a finite period of years. Available cash flow is defined as the amount of cash that could be distributed as a dividend without impairing the future profitability or operations of the reporting unit. The underlying premise of the income approach is that the value of goodwill can be measured by the present value of the net economic benefit to be received over the life of the reporting unit. The market approach focuses on comparing the reporting unit to selected reasonable similar (or “guideline”) publicly-traded companies. Under this method, valuation multiples are: (i) derived from the operating data of selected guideline companies; (ii) evaluated and adjusted based on the strengths and weaknesses of our reporting unit relative to the selected guideline companies; and (iii) applied to the operating data of our reporting unit to arrive at an indication of value. The application of the market approach results in an estimate of the price reasonable expected to be realized from the sale of the subject reporting unit.

The following table sets forth the change in our goodwill, net, during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

	Goodwill, Net
	(In thousands)
Balance January 1, 2009	\$ 213,576
Additions	28,352
Impairments	(28,352)
Balance December 31, 2009	213,576
Additions	—
Impairments	—
Balance December 31, 2010	213,576
Additions	—
Impairments	—
Balance December 31, 2011	<u>\$ 213,576</u>

Acquisition of Dania Jai-Alai

In March 2007, we acquired Dania Jai-Alai and approximately 47 acres of related land located in Dania Beach, Florida. Dania Jai-Alai is one of four pari-mutuel facilities in Broward County approved under Florida law to operate 2,000 Class III slot machines. We paid approximately \$81 million to close this transaction, and agreed to pay, in March 2010, or earlier, a contingent payment of an additional \$75 million to the seller, plus interest accrued at the prime rate (the “contingent payment”), if certain legal conditions were satisfied.

In January 2009, we amended the purchase agreement to settle the contingent payment prior to the satisfaction of the legal conditions. The principal terms of the amendment were as follows: (i) we paid \$9.4 million to the seller in January 2009, plus \$9.1 million of interest accrued from the March 1, 2007 date of the acquisition; and (ii) we issued an 8% promissory note to the seller in the amount of \$65.6 million, plus accrued interest. The terms of the note required principal payments of \$9.4 million, plus accrued interest, in April 2009 and July 2009, and a final principal payment of \$46.9 million, plus accrued interest, due in January 2010. The promissory note was secured

by a letter of credit under our bank credit facility, and we have made all scheduled payments on the promissory note, including the final payment in January 2010.

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

In conjunction with the amendment to the purchase agreement, we recorded the remaining \$28.4 million of the \$75 million contingent liability as additional goodwill during the year ended December 31, 2009. However, upon evaluation of this additional goodwill for recoverability, we recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$28.4 million (see Note 18, *Other Operating Charges, Net*).

Impairment Testing

We perform an annual impairment test of our goodwill in the second quarter of each year, which resulted in no impairment charge as of the measurement date for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. The impairment test for goodwill included the income and market approaches, as applicable. The income approach incorporated the use of the discounted cash flow method, whereas the market approach incorporated the use of the guideline company method.

NOTE 8. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Payroll and related expenses	\$ 80,720	\$ 73,054
Interest	41,344	51,347
Gaming liabilities	76,591	70,907
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	96,804	83,161
Total accrued liabilities	\$ 295,459	\$ 278,469

NOTE 9. NON-RECOURSE OBLIGATIONS OF VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITY

The non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity represent the outstanding debt, all of which is classified as current, of LVE, and is comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity, current:		
Notes payable to members	\$ 29,686	\$ 22,487
Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity, long term:		
Construction and term loan facility	\$ 119,980	\$ 120,572
Tax-exempt variable rate bonds	73,000	100,000
	\$ 192,980	\$ 220,572

Assets serving as collateral for these debt obligations, primarily consist of certain assets held for development, with a carrying value of \$163.8 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, and restricted investments of \$21.4 and 48.2 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 includes \$5.9 million and \$15.2 million of losses, respectively, the consolidated statements of cash flows include \$6.7 million and \$21.4 million of net operating cash outflows, respectively, related to this consolidated variable interest entity; however, none of the offsetting consolidated income or operating cash inflows are available to service this debt, which is non-recourse and non-guaranteed by Boyd.

Construction and Term Loan Facility

In December 2007, LVE entered into a construction and term loan facility with two commercial banks with a committed amount up to \$143.5 million, of which \$120.0 million and \$120.6 million was outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Proceeds from

the construction loan were used to finance the construction of the district energy system and central energy center. The loan is secured by the assets of LVE and does not contain financial covenants. The original loan maturities were as follows:

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

\$4.2 million in 2011; \$83.1 million in 2012 and the remainder in 2013.

The construction loan bears interest at a variable rate based on the London InterBank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). LVE entered into an interest rate swap with scheduled increased in the notional amount designed to fix the LIBOR portion of the interest rate on this debt until its maturity in November 2013, which was hedged against the outstanding debt. However, due to the construction delays, the outstanding amount of debt did not increase as fast as the contractual increases in notional amount of the swap, which rendered a portion of the swap ineffective, as a result the swap was de-designated in July 2011. The effective interest rate on the outstanding construction loan, including the impact of the effective portion of the swap, was approximately 6.84% during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, LVE repaid \$0.6 million in principal on the construction loan. Proceeds from the construction loan were used to finance the construction of the district energy system and central energy center. The loan is secured by the assets of LVE and contains no financial covenants.

Tax-exempt Variable Rate Bonds

In December 2007, LVE issued \$100.0 million of tax-exempt variable rate bonds through the State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry, which mature in October 2035. Unused proceeds from the tax-exempt, variable rate bonds are required to be escrowed pending approved construction expenditures. Such unused funds are reported as restricted investments in our consolidated balance sheet.

The tax-exempt variable rate bonds bear interest at rates that are determined by a remarketing agent on a weekly basis. LVE entered into an interest rate swap with a total notional amount of \$100.0 million that effectively fixes the underlying interest rate index on these bonds until November 2013. Investors in these bonds receive liquidity and credit support provided by a letter of credit from a commercial bank. This letter of credit expires in November 2013, but can be accelerated by the bank in the event of a default under the construction and term loan facility. The effective interest rate on these bonds, including the impact of the effective portion of the swap and the cost of the related letter of credit, was approximately 5.80% during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

In July 2011, LVE retired \$27.0 million of these tax-exempt bonds, using funds in its restricted investment account, which is held in escrow.

Events of Default

The district energy system and central energy center are being financed by LVE with debt that is non-recourse to us. The outstanding balance of LVE's bank debt was approximately \$193.0million and \$220.6 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, consisting of borrowing under the construction and term loan facility of \$120.0 million and \$120.6 million and outstanding tax-exempt bonds of \$73.0 million and \$100.0 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The construction loan was to be converted to a term loan in the fourth quarter of 2010 assuming the district energy system and central energy center were completed. The district energy system and central energy center were not completed by the fourth quarter of 2010 and consequently, the full amount of the construction loan became due and payable in December 2010. However, in March 2011, the banks that are financing the energy facilities agreed not to exercise their rights under the financing agreements resulting from the event of default discussed above through December 2013, provided that no additional events of default occur. The members of LVE have provided a total of \$10 million in letters of credit to the banks to support LVE's obligations. Under the March 2011 agreement, LVE is obligated to use any excess funds, after paying fees and interest on the tax-exempt bonds and the construction loan, to reduce the outstanding balance of the construction loan. The banks have waived all existing defaults under the financing agreements and were relieved of their commitment to provide additional funding.

LVE intends to seek additional financing to complete the facility once construction of the resort resumes.

NOTE 10. LONG-TERM DEBT, NET OF CURRENT MATURITIES

Long-term debt, net of current maturities consists of the following:

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	December 31, 2011			
	Outstanding Principal	Unamortized Discount	Unamortized Origination Fees	Long-Term Debt, Net
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Boyd Gaming Corporation Debt:				
Bank credit facility	\$ 1,632,750	\$ (4,318)	\$ (6,717)	\$ 1,621,715
9.125% senior notes due 2018	500,000	—	(8,556)	491,444
6.75% senior subordinated notes due 2014	215,668	—	—	215,668
7.125% senior subordinated notes due 2016	240,750	—	—	240,750
Other	11,071	—	—	11,071
	<u>\$ 2,600,239</u>	<u>\$ (4,318)</u>	<u>\$ (15,273)</u>	<u>\$ 2,580,648</u>
Borgata Debt:				
Bank credit facility	40,200	—	—	40,200
9.50% senior secured notes due 2015	398,000	(3,271)	(7,680)	387,049
9.875% senior secured notes due 2018	393,500	(2,366)	(8,575)	382,559
	<u>\$ 831,700</u>	<u>\$ (5,637)</u>	<u>\$ (16,255)</u>	<u>\$ 809,808</u>
Less current maturities	43,230	—	—	43,230
Long-term debt, net	<u>\$ 3,388,709</u>	<u>\$ (9,955)</u>	<u>\$ (31,528)</u>	<u>\$ 3,347,226</u>

	December 31, 2010			
	Outstanding Principal	Unamortized Discount	Unamortized Origination Fees	Long-Term Debt, Net
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Boyd Gaming Corporation Debt:				
Bank credit facility	\$ 1,425,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,425,000
9.125% senior notes due 2018	500,000	—	(9,794)	490,206
6.75% senior subordinated notes due 2014	215,668	—	—	215,668
7.125% senior subordinated notes due 2016	240,750	—	—	240,750
Other	11,761	—	—	11,761
	<u>\$ 2,393,179</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (9,794)</u>	<u>\$ 2,383,385</u>
Borgata Debt:				
Bank credit facility	60,900	—	—	60,900
9.50% senior secured notes due 2015	400,000	(3,969)	(9,319)	386,712
9.875% senior secured notes due 2018	400,000	(2,648)	(9,594)	387,758
	<u>\$ 860,900</u>	<u>\$ (6,617)</u>	<u>\$ (18,913)</u>	<u>\$ 835,370</u>
Less current maturities	25,690	—	—	25,690

Long-term debt, net	\$ 3,228,389	\$ (6,617)	\$ (28,707)	\$ 3,193,065
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Boyd Gaming Corporation Debt

Bank Credit Facility

On December 3, 2010, we entered into an Amendment and Restatement Agreement among certain financial institutions (each a

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

“Lender”), Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent and letter of credit issuer and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as swing line lender (the “Amendment and Restatement Agreement”). Pursuant to the terms of the Amendment and Restatement Agreement, our First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 24, 2007, as amended by the First Amendment and Consent to First Amended Credit Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2009 (as amended, the “Amended Credit Facility”), was amended and restated to, among other things, (i) reduce the aggregate commitments under the former credit facility and (ii) permit consenting Lenders to extend the maturity date of their commitments, new Lenders to issue revolving commitments and term loans and existing Lenders to increase their commitments (each, an “Extending Lender”) in each case with a maturity date five years from the effective date.

The blended interest rate for outstanding borrowings under our Amended Credit Facility was 4.2% and 3.8% at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. At December 31, 2011, approximately \$1.63 billion was outstanding under our Amended Credit Facility, with \$15.5 million allocated to support various letters of credit, leaving remaining contractual availability of approximately \$136.8 million.

The amounts outstanding under the Amended Credit Facility are comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Extended Revolving Facility	\$ 807,000	\$ 572,636
Non-Extended Revolving Facility	—	327,364
Initial Term Loan	475,000	500,000
Incremental Term Loan	338,965	—
Swing Loan	750	25,000
	<u>\$ 1,621,715</u>	<u>\$ 1,425,000</u>

Extended Revolving Facility

Each of the Extending Lenders permanently reduced their commitments under the former credit facility by up to 50% of the amount thereof. As a result, the aggregate commitments under the Amended Credit Facility were reduced from \$3 billion to approximately \$1.5 billion (excluding the non-extending amounts), which commitments may be increased from time to time by up to \$500 million through additional revolving credit or term loans under the Amended Credit Facility. The applicable margin on the outstanding balance on the Extended Revolving Facility ranges from 2.50% to 3.50% (if using LIBOR), and from 1.50% to 2.50% (if using the base rate). The applicable margin on the outstanding balance of the loans and commitments of the non-extending lenders continues to range from 0.625% to 1.625% (if using LIBOR), and from 0.0% to 0.375% (if using the base rate). A fee of a percentage per annum (which ranges from 0.250% to 0.500%) determined by the level of the total leverage ratio is payable on the unused portions of the Amended Credit Facility. The “base rate” under the Amended Credit Facility is the highest of (x) Bank of America's publicly-announced prime rate, (y) the federal funds rate plus 0.50%, or (z) the Eurodollar rate for a one month period plus 1.00%.

The letter of credit fees under the Amended Credit Facility remain the same as those under the Credit Facility; however, the margins payable to Extending Lenders are based on the margins applicable to the Extended Revolving Facility. Subject to certain conditions, amounts outstanding under the Amended Credit Facility may be prepaid without premium or penalty, and the unutilized portion of any of the commitments may be terminated without penalty.

Initial Term Loan

The Amended Credit Facility included the conversion of certain outstanding revolving commitments to a term loan in the amount of \$500 million (the “Initial Term Loan”). Pursuant to the terms of the Amended Credit Facility, the Initial Term Loan amortizes in an annual amount equal to 5% of the original principal amount thereof, commencing March 31, 2011, payable on a quarterly basis. The interest rate per annum applicable to term loans under the Amended Credit Facility are based upon, at the option of the Company, LIBOR or the “base rate,” plus an applicable margin in either case. The applicable margin is a percentage per annum determined in accordance with a specified pricing grid based on the total leverage ratio.

Incremental Term Loan

On November 2, 2011, the Company entered into the “Lender Joinder Agreement”, which increases the term loan commitments under the Amended Credit Facility by an aggregate amount of \$350 million (the “Incremental Term Loan”).

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

The Incremental Term Loan was funded on November 10, 2011, with proceeds being used to repay the outstanding Non-Extended Revolving Facility. The Non-Extended Revolving Facility was terminated in full on November 10, 2011 by borrowing under the Extended Revolving Facility, which augmented the proceeds from the Incremental Term Loan in an amount sufficient to repay the outstanding balance of the Non-Extended Revolving Facility in full.

Pursuant to its terms, the Incremental Term Loan amortizes in an annual amount equal to 5.0% of the original principal amount thereof, commencing in March 2012 and payable on a quarterly basis. At any time and to the extent that the Incremental Term Loan is a Eurodollar Rate Loan, the Incremental Term Loan shall bear interest on the outstanding principal amount thereof for each quarterly interest period at a rate per annum equal to the "effective Eurodollar Rate" for such period plus 4.75%, and at any time and to the extent that the Incremental Term Loan bears interest at the base rate, the outstanding principal amount thereof at a rate per annum equal to the base rate for such Interest Period plus 3.75%.

Guarantees

The Company's obligations under the Amended Credit Facility, subject to certain exceptions, are guaranteed by certain of the Company's subsidiaries and are secured by the capital stock of certain subsidiaries. In addition, subject to certain exceptions, the Company and each of the guarantors granted the administrative agent first priority liens and security interests on substantially all of their real and personal property (other than gaming licenses and subject to certain other exceptions) as additional security for the performance of the secured obligations under the Amended Credit Facility.

Financial and Other Covenants

The Amended Credit Facility contains certain financial and other covenants, including, without limitation, various covenants (i) requiring the maintenance of a minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio of 2.00 to 1.00, (ii) establishing a maximum permitted consolidated total leverage ratio (discussed below), (iii) establishing a maximum permitted secured leverage ratio (discussed below), (iv) imposing limitations on the incurrence of indebtedness, (v) imposing limitations on transfers, sales and other dispositions and (vi) imposing restrictions on investments, dividends and certain other payments. Subject to certain exceptions, the Company may be required to repay the amounts outstanding under the Amended Credit Facility in connection with certain asset sales and issuances of certain additional secured indebtedness.

The minimum consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio (as defined in our Amended Credit Facility) is calculated as (a) twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA (as defined in our Amended Credit Facility) to (b) consolidated interest expense (as also defined in our Amended Credit Facility).

The maximum permitted consolidated Total Leverage Ratio (as defined in our Amended Credit Facility) is calculated as Consolidated Funded Indebtedness to twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA (all capitalized terms are defined in the Amended Credit Facility). The following table provides our maximum Total Leverage Ratio during the remaining term of the Amended Credit Facility.

For the Trailing Four Quarters Ending	Maximum Total Leverage Ratio
December 31, 2010 through and including December 31, 2011	7.75 to 1.00
March 31, 2012 through and including September 30, 2012	7.50 to 1.00
December 31, 2012 and March 31, 2013	7.25 to 1.00
June 30, 2013	7.00 to 1.00
September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2013	6.75 to 1.00
March 31, 2014	6.50 to 1.00
June 30, 2014	6.25 to 1.00
September 30, 2014	6.00 to 1.00
December 31, 2014	5.75 to 1.00
March 31, 2015 and thereafter	5.50 to 1.00

The maximum permitted Secured Leverage Ratio (as defined in our Amended Credit Facility) is calculated as Secured Indebtedness to twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA (all capitalized terms are defined in the Amended Credit Facility). The following table provides our maximum Secured Leverage Ratio during the remaining term of the Amended Credit Facility.

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For the Trailing Four Quarters Ending	Minimum Secured Leverage Ratio
December 31, 2010 through and including March 31, 2012	4.50 to 1.00
June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2012	4.25 to 1.00
December 31, 2012 and March 31, 2013	4.00 to 1.00
June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013	3.75 to 1.00
December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2014	3.50 to 1.00
June 30, 2014 and thereafter	3.25 to 1.00

Compliance with Financial Covenants

We believe that , at December 31, 2011, we were in compliance with the Amended Credit Facility covenants, including the minimum consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio, the maximum permitted consolidated Total Leverage Ratio and the maximum permitted Secured Leverage Ratio, which, at December 31, 2011, were 2.50 to 1.00, 6.80 to 1.00 and 4.27 to 1.00, respectively.

At December 31, 2011, assuming our current level of Consolidated Funded Indebtedness remains constant, we estimate that an 12.3% or greater decline in our twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA, as compared to December 31, 2011, would cause us to exceed our maximum permitted consolidated Total Leverage Ratio covenant for that period. In addition, at December 31, 2011, assuming our current level of Secured Indebtedness remains constant, we estimate that 5.3% or greater decline in our twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA, as compared to December 31, 2011, would cause us to exceed our maximum permitted Secured Leverage Ratio covenant for that period. Additionally, at December 31, 2011, assuming our current level of interest expense remains constant, we estimate that a 20.1% or greater decline in our twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA, as compared to December 31, 2011, would cause us to go below our minimum consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio covenant for that period.

Debt Financing Costs

In November 2011, we repaid the amounts outstanding under the non-extended credit facility, with proceeds from the issuance of the Incremental Term Loan. The unamortized deferred loan fees remaining on that borrowing in the amount of approximately \$0.4 million were recorded in interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2011. Additionally, in conjunction with the Amended Credit Facility and the subsequent issuance of the Incremental Term Loan, we incurred approximately \$13.9 million and \$20.6 million, respectively, in incremental debt financing costs, which have been deferred and are being amortized over the remaining term of the Amended Credit Facility. Due to the decrease in borrowing capacity upon the amendment discussed herein, we recorded incremental interest expense of approximately \$1.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2009, related to the accelerated amortization of deferred debt costs related to the Amended Credit Facility.

*Senior Notes***9.125% Senior Notes due December 2018***Significant Terms*

On November 10, 2010, we issued, through a private placement, \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 9.125% senior notes due December 2018. The notes require semi-annual interest payments on December 1 and June 1 of each year, which commenced on June 1, 2011. The notes will mature on December 1, 2018 and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a joint and several basis, by certain of our current and future domestic restricted subsidiaries, all of which are 100% owned by us. The notes contain certain restrictive covenants that, subject to exceptions and qualifications, among other things, limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries (as defined in the indenture governing the notes) to incur additional indebtedness or liens, pay dividends or make distributions or repurchase our capital stock, make certain investments, and sell or merge with other companies. We believe that we are in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2011. In addition, upon the occurrence of a change of control (as defined in the indenture governing the notes), we will be required, unless certain conditions are met, to offer to repurchase the notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of purchase. If we sell assets or experience an event of loss, we will be required under certain circumstances to offer to purchase the notes. At any time prior to December 1, 2013, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes at a redemption price equal to 109.125% of the principal amount

thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to, but excluding, the applicable redemption date, with the net cash proceeds that we raise in one or more equity offerings. In addition,

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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prior to December 1, 2014, we may redeem the notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to, but excluding, the applicable redemption date, plus a make whole premium. Subsequent to December 1, 2014, we may redeem all or a portion of the notes at redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount) ranging from 104.563% in 2014 to 100% in 2016 and thereafter, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Registration Rights Agreement

Pursuant to the registration rights agreement entered into with the initial purchasers of these senior notes at the time of the private placement, on September 15, 2011, the Company commenced an offer to exchange all of the outstanding \$500 million aggregate principal amount of the notes that have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933. On October 18, 2011, the expiration date of the exchange offer, 100% of the notes were validly tendered and accepted for exchange.

Senior Subordinated Notes

6.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due April 2014

Significant Terms

On April 15, 2004, we issued, through a private placement, \$350 million principal amount of 6.75% senior subordinated notes due April 2014. In July 2004, all, except for \$50 thousand in aggregate principal amount of these notes, were exchanged for substantially similar notes that were registered with the SEC. The notes require semi-annual interest payments on April 15 and October 15 of each year, through April 2014, at which time the entire principal balance becomes due and payable. The notes contain certain restrictive covenants regarding, among other things, incurrence of debt, sales of assets, mergers and consolidations, and limitations on restricted payments (as defined in the indenture governing the notes). We believe that we are in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2011. Presently, we may redeem all or a portion of the notes at a redemption price of 100% plus accrued and unpaid interest through maturity in 2014.

Senior Subordinated Notes

7.125% Senior Subordinated Notes due February 2016

Significant Terms

On January 30, 2006, we issued \$250 million principal amount of 7.125% senior subordinated notes due February 2016. The notes require semi-annual interest payments on February 1 and August 1 of each year, through February 2016, at which time the entire principal balance becomes due and payable. The notes contain certain restrictive covenants regarding, among other things, incurrence of debt, sales of assets, mergers and consolidations, and limitations on restricted payments (as defined in the indenture governing the notes). We believe that we are in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2011. We may redeem all or a portion of the notes at redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount) ranging from 103.563% in 2011 to 100% in 2014 and thereafter, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Repurchases of Senior Subordinated Notes

We did not repurchase any of our senior subordinated or senior notes during the year ended December 31, 2011. In addition to the tender for purchase and call for redemption of all of our outstanding 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012, as described below, during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we also purchased and retired \$33.0 million in principal amount of our senior subordinated notes during the year ended December 31, 2010. The total purchase price of the notes was \$28.9 million resulting in a gain of \$3.6 million, net of associated deferred financing fees, which was recorded on our consolidated statements of operations for the respective period. The transactions were funded by availability under our former bank credit facility.

7.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due December 2012

Significant Terms

In November 2010, we tendered for purchase all of our outstanding 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012. Approximately \$92.1 million principal amount of the 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012 were tendered pursuant to our tender offer. We paid \$95.3 million in connection with the tender offer, including accrued interest of \$2.9 million, and recognized a loss on such tender of \$0.8 million, based on the difference between the consideration fee, redemption price and the net carrying value of the notes in addition to unamortized debt financing costs written off in conjunction with the purchase of the notes. Additionally, in December 2010, we called the remaining 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012 at par, which had a principal balance of \$66.8 million. We recognized a loss of \$0.4 million upon calling such notes, which consisted of our write-off of the remaining unamortized debt financing costs associated with the notes.

Debt Service Requirements

Debt service requirements under our current outstanding senior subordinated notes and senior notes consist of semi- annual interest

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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payments (based upon fixed annual interest rates ranging from 6.75% to 9.125%) and repayment of our 6.75% and 7.125% senior subordinated notes due on April 15, 2014 and February 1, 2016, respectively, and repayment of our 9.125% senior notes due on December 1, 2018.

Borgata Debt

Borgata Bank Credit Facility

Significant Terms

On August 6, 2010, Marina District Finance Company, Inc. (the "MDFC") announced that it had closed a \$950 million debt financing, consisting of the establishment of a \$150 million new payment priority secured revolving credit facility (the "Borgata bank credit facility") and the issuance of \$800 million of aggregate principal amount of notes. MDFC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Marina District Development Company ("MDDC"), which develops and owns Borgata, and which is the guarantor of both the Borgata bank credit facility and the notes. The proceeds from the financing were used to (i) pay fees and expenses related to the financing; (ii) repay the former credit facility; and (iii) make a one-time distribution to Borgata's joint venture owners.

On November 11, 2011, MDFC entered into a First Amendment to Credit Agreement (the "Borgata bank credit facility Amendment") among MDFC, MDDC, certain other financial institutions (each a "Lender", and collectively the "Lenders") and Wells Fargo, National Association ("Wells Fargo"), as administrative agent (in such capacity, "Administrative Agent") for the Lenders. The Amendment modifies certain terms of the Borgata bank credit facility, among Borgata, the Lenders from time to time party thereto, the Administrative Agent, and Wells Fargo.

The Borgata bank credit facility Amendment: (i) reduces the aggregate commitments under the Borgata bank credit facility to a maximum amount of \$75 million; (ii) decreases the minimum Consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the Borgata bank credit facility) to \$125 million for a trailing-twelve month period ending on the last day of a calendar quarter; (iii) eliminates the covenant requiring Borgata to have a minimum amount of cash, cash equivalents, and unused commitments; and (iv) adds a covenant prohibiting Borgata from borrowing under the Borgata bank credit facility to purchase its senior secured notes at any time when the total amount outstanding under the Borgata bank credit facility is \$65 million or more.

As amended, the Borgata bank credit facility provides for a \$75 million senior secured revolving credit facility and matures in August 2014. The Borgata bank credit facility is guaranteed on a senior secured basis by MDDC and any future subsidiaries of MDDC and is secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of Borgata's assets, subject to certain exceptions. The obligations under the Borgata bank credit facility have priority in payment to Borgata's senior secured notes.

Guarantees

Neither Boyd Gaming Corporation, nor its subsidiaries are guarantors of the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended.

Interest Rate

Outstanding borrowings under the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, accrue interest at a selected rate based upon either: (i) highest of (a) the agent bank's quoted prime rate, (b) the one-month Eurodollar rate plus 1.00%, or (c) the daily federal funds rate plus 1.50%, and in any event not less than 1.50% (such highest rate, the "base rate"), or (ii) the Eurodollar rate, plus with respect to each clause (i) and (ii) an applicable margin as provided in the bank credit facility. In addition, a commitment fee is incurred on the unused portion of the Borgata bank credit facility ranging from 0.50% per annum to 1.00% per annum.

At December 31, 2011, the outstanding balance under the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, was \$40.2 million, which bore an interest rate of 4.4%. Contractual availability under the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, at December 31, 2011 was \$34.8 million.

Financial and Other Covenants

The Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, contains certain financial and other covenants, including, without limitation, (i) establishing a minimum consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the Borgata bank credit facility) of \$125 million over each trailing twelve-month period ending on the last day of each calendar quarter; (ii) imposing limitations on MDFC's ability to incur additional debt; and (iii) imposing restrictions on Borgata's ability to pay dividends and make other distributions, make certain restricted payments, create liens, enter into transactions with affiliates, merge or consolidate, and engage in unrelated business activities.

Compliance with Financial Covenants

We believe that MDFC was in compliance with the amended Borgata bank credit facility covenants, specifically the minimum consolidated EBITDA, which, at December 31, 2011, was \$160.0 million.

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Debt Financing Costs

In conjunction with the Borgata bank credit facility and the amendment thereto, during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, we incurred approximately \$1.2 million and \$3.0 million, respectively, in incremental debt financing costs, which have been deferred and are being amortized over the remaining term of the Borgata bank credit facility. During the year ended December 31, 2011, Borgata also accelerated the amortization of approximately \$1.0 million of the net outstanding deferred loan fees, which adjusted the fees by an amount representing the pro rated reduction in borrowing capacity under the Borgata credit facility.

Borgata Senior Secured Notes

9.5% Senior Secured Notes Due 2015

Significant Terms

In August 2010, MDFC issued, through a private placement, \$400 million principal amount of 9.5% senior secured notes due October 2015, at an issue price of 98.943%, resulting in a discount at issuance of \$4.2 million. The notes require semi-annual interest payments on April 15 and October 15, commencing April 15, 2011. The notes are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by MDDC and any future restricted subsidiaries of MDDC. The notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit MDFC's ability and the ability of MDDC to (i) incur additional indebtedness or liens; (ii) pay dividends or make distributions; (iii) make certain investments; (iv) sell or merge with other companies; and (v) enter into certain types of transactions. MDFC believes that it is in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2011.

At any time prior to October 15, 2013, the notes may be redeemed at 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus a "make-whole premium" and accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, until October 15, 2013, MDFC may redeem up to 35% of the notes at a redemption price of 109.50% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings. In addition, at any time prior to October 15, 2013, MDFC may redeem up to an aggregate of 10% of the notes in each twelve month period at a redemption price of 103% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date. On or after October 15, 2013, MDFC shall have the option to redeem the 2015 Notes, in whole or in part, at redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount) ranging from 104.75% beginning on October 15, 2013 to 102.375% beginning on October 15, 2014, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the applicable redemption date.

Borgata Senior Secured Notes

9.875% Senior Secured Notes Due 2018

Significant Terms

In August 2010, MDFC issued, through a private placement, \$400 million principal amount of 9.875% senior secured notes due August 2018, at an issue price of 99.315%, resulting in an original issue discount of \$2.7 million. The notes require semi-annual interest payments on February 15 and August 15, commencing February 15, 2011. The notes are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by MDDC and any future restricted subsidiaries of MDDC. The notes contain covenants that, among other things, limit MDFC's ability and the ability of MDDC to (i) incur additional indebtedness or liens; (ii) pay dividends or make distributions; (iii) make certain investments; (iv) sell or merge with other companies; and (v) enter into certain types of transactions. MDFC believes that it is in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2011.

At any time prior to August 15, 2014, the notes may be redeemed at 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus a "make-whole premium" and accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, until August 15, 2013, MDFC may redeem up to 35% of the notes at a redemption price of 109.875% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings. In addition, at any time prior to August 15, 2013, MDFC may redeem up to an aggregate of 10% of the notes in each twelve month period at a redemption price of 103% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date. On or after August 15, 2013, MDFC shall have the option to redeem the 2018 Notes, in whole or in part, at redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount) ranging from 104.938% beginning on August 15, 2014, to 102.469% beginning on August 15, 2015, to 100% beginning on August 15, 2016 and thereafter, plus accrued and unpaid interest, to the applicable redemption date.

Original Issue Discount

The original issue discount has been recorded as an offset to the principal amount of these notes and is being accreted to interest expense over the term of the notes using the effective interest method. At December 31, 2011, the effective interest rate on the 9.50% notes due 2015 notes and the 9.875% notes due 2018 was 10.2% and 10.3%, respectively.

Repurchase of Senior Secured Notes

During the year ended December 31, 2011, MDFC repurchased and retired \$8.5 million, principal amount, in total, of their senior

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

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secured notes, which included \$2.0 million of the 9.5% notes and \$6.5 million of the 9.875% notes. The total purchase price of the notes was \$8.2 million, resulting in a gain of \$0.1 million, net of associated deferred financing fees, which is recorded as a gain on early retirement of debt in our consolidated statement of operations during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Scheduled Maturities of Long-Term Debt

The scheduled maturities of long-term debt, as discussed above, are as follows:

	For the Year Ending December 31,		
	Boyd Gaming Long -Term Debt	Borgata Long- Term Debt	Total Long- Term Debt
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
2012	\$ 43,230	\$ —	\$ 43,230
2013	52,841	—	52,841
2014	258,168	40,200	298,368
2015	1,505,250	398,000	1,903,250
2016	240,750	—	240,750
Thereafter	500,000	393,500	893,500
	<u>\$ 2,600,239</u>	<u>\$ 831,700</u>	<u>\$ 3,431,939</u>

NOTE 11. INCOME TAXES**Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are provided to record the effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its amount as reported in our consolidated balance sheets. These temporary differences result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities presented on the consolidated balance sheets are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Non-current deferred tax liability	\$ 379,958	\$ 362,174
Current deferred tax asset	21,570	8,149
Net deferred tax liability	<u>\$ 358,388</u>	<u>\$ 354,025</u>

The components comprising our deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows.

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	December 31,	
	2011	2010
<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Deferred tax assets		
Share-based compensation	\$ 25,465	\$ 23,584
Reserve for employee benefits	14,159	12,342
Federal net operating loss carryforwards	11,504	—
State net operating loss carry-forwards, net of federal effect	9,024	9,685
Provision for doubtful accounts	4,807	4,818
Preopening expense	4,141	2,587
Tax credit carryforwards	2,722	1,430
Reserve differential for gaming activities	596	1,307
Derivative instruments market adjustment	—	4,229
Other	9,697	7,714
Gross deferred tax assets	82,115	67,696
Valuation allowance	(11,238)	(11,987)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	70,877	55,709
Deferred tax liabilities		
Difference between book and tax basis of:		
Property	\$ 243,812	\$ 246,841
Intangible assets	152,140	132,898
State tax liability, net of federal effect	19,208	16,223
Gain on early retirement of debt	6,731	6,731
Prepaid services and supplies	6,723	5,780
Other	651	1,261
Gross deferred tax liabilities	429,265	409,734
Deferred tax liabilities, net	\$ 358,388	\$ 354,025

Valuation Allowance on Deferred Tax Assets

At December 31, 2011, we had unused federal general business tax credits of approximately \$2.7 million which may be carried forward until expiration in 2030. We have a federal net operating loss of approximately \$41.0 million, of which \$8.3 million will be carried back to 2010 and \$32.7 million may be carried forward until expiration in 2031. We also have state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$170.7 million, primarily in the states of Indiana and Louisiana, to reduce future state income taxes. The state net operating loss carryforwards will expire in various years ranging from 2012 to 2031, if not fully utilized.

A valuation allowance has been recorded on a material portion of our state net operating losses, primarily in Indiana, along with other deferred tax assets which are not presently expected to be realized. Certain state net operating losses arising from stock option exercises will result in approximately \$1.3 million of additional paid in capital, if realized.

Our valuation allowance also includes amounts related to goodwill acquired in connection with the purchase of one of our operating properties that was closed in 2007. Realization of a tax benefit associated with this attribute is contingent on the occurrence of future events which, at present, we do not believe likely to occur.

Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes

A summary of the provision (benefit) for income taxes is as follows.

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Current			
Federal	\$ (550)	\$ 1,892	\$ (11,550)
State	2,603	3,090	634
Total current taxes	2,053	4,982	(10,916)
Deferred			
Federal	(3,287)	1,022	8,765
State	2,955	2,232	3,227
Total deferred taxes	(332)	3,254	11,992
Provision for income taxes	\$ 1,721	\$ 8,236	\$ 1,076

Our tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2011 was favorably and unfavorably impacted by permanent adjustments related to our consolidation of Borgata and LVE, respectively. We consolidate Borgata's income and LVE's loss for financial statement purposes; however, under federal income tax statutes, we are subject to income tax on our fifty percent interest in Borgata and exclude LVE's loss in its entirety. Our tax provision was adversely impacted by certain recurring permanent adjustments that are unaffected by our loss from continuing operations and favorably impacted by a nontaxable acquisition related gain. Additionally, our state tax provision was adversely impacted by a statutory change in state income tax rates, changes in apportionment and the geographic mix of our income. The relative impact of equity based state taxes was also more significant in 2011 due to a loss from continuing operations.

Our tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2010 was favorably and unfavorably impacted by permanent adjustments related to our consolidation of Borgata and LVE, respectively. Additionally, our state tax provision was adversely impacted by a statutory change in state income tax rates, changes in apportionment and the geographic mix of our income; and favorably impacted by the release of valuation allowances resulting from the organizational restructuring of our Louisiana properties.

Our tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2009 was favorably impacted by a permanent tax benefit realized in connection with an IRS audit and the reversal of interest accrued in connection with unrecognized tax benefits. The state tax provision was adversely impacted by changes in apportionment, exam settlements and the geographic mix of our income.

The following table provides a reconciliation between the federal statutory rate and the effective income tax rate, expressed as a percentage of income from operations before income taxes, for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Tax at federal statutory rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	(52.8)%	11.9 %	47.2 %
Noncontrolling interests	(27.7)%	(1.5)%	— %
Nontaxable gain on acquisition	25.5 %	— %	— %
Compensation-based credits	16.3 %	(6.0)%	(29.8)%
Accrued interest on uncertain tax benefits	(16.0)%	1.6 %	(10.3)%
Company provided benefits	(6.9)%	3.5 %	16.6 %
Acquisition costs	— %	— %	(54.1)%
Other, net	(0.8)%	(4.3)%	15.6 %
Effective tax rate	(27.4)%	40.2 %	20.2 %

Status of Examinations

During the fourth quarter of 2010, the Internal Revenue Service began fieldwork in connection with the audit of our federal income tax returns filed for the years ended December 31, 2005 through 2009. During 2011, we received Notices of Proposed Adjustments, primarily related to our capitalization policy on certain repair expenditures. We do not believe the proposed adjustments are consistent with applicable tax law and existing Treasury Regulations and intend to contest such adjustments, to the extent they

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

remain unresolved at the audit's conclusion, through available administrative procedures. During 2009, the Internal Revenue Service concluded its field examination of our federal income tax returns filed for the years ended December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2004. Additionally, although tax years 2001 and 2002 are closed by statute, the tax returns filed in those years are subject to adjustment, to the extent of net operating loss carrybacks utilized in those years. We reached a partial agreement in connection with the adjustments proposed in the audit and are appealing the unresolved issues. The expiration of the statute of limitation related to our federal tax returns for the tax years 2003 through 2004 and 2005 through 2009 have been extended to December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The statute of limitations for our remaining federal tax returns will expire over the period September 2014 through September 2015.

We are also currently under examination for various state income and franchise tax matters. As it relates to our material state returns, we are subject to examination for tax years ended on or after December 31, 2001 and the statute of limitations will begin to expire over the period October 2012 through October 2016.

Based on our current expectations for the final resolutions of these federal and state income tax matters, we believe that we have adequately reserved for any tax liability; however, the ultimate resolution of these examinations may result in an outcome that is different than our current expectation. We do not believe the ultimate resolution of these examinations will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Other Long-term Tax Liabilities

The impact of an uncertain income tax position taken in our income tax return is recognized at the largest amount that is more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant taxing authority. An uncertain income tax position is not recognized if it has less than a 50% likelihood of being sustained. Our liability for uncertain tax positions is recorded as other current tax liabilities and other long-term tax liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Unrecognized tax benefit, beginning of year	\$ 38,336	\$ 29,053	\$ 30,485
Additions:			
Tax positions related to consolidation of Borgata	—	8,714	—
Tax positions related to current year	1,438	1,511	1,630
Tax positions related to prior years	3,718	—	6,769
Reductions:			
Tax positions related to prior years	(1,172)	(918)	(8,044)
Settlement with taxing authorities	—	—	(1,764)
Lapse of applicable statute of limitations	—	(24)	(23)
Unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 42,320	\$ 38,336	\$ 29,053

Included in the \$42.3 million balance of unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2011, are \$6.8 million of federally tax effected benefits that, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate. We recognize accrued interest related to unrecognized tax benefits in our income tax provision. During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, we recognized accrued interest and penalties of approximately \$2.4 million, \$2.0 million and \$(0.8) million, respectively, in our income tax provision. We have accrued \$12.6 million and \$10.2 million of interest and penalties as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, in our consolidated balance sheet.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we reached a partial agreement on certain issues in our Internal Revenue Service examination. As a result of the agreed adjustments, we reduced our federal unrecognized tax benefits by \$5.2 million on a net basis, of which \$3.2 million impacted our effective tax rate. Additionally, we reduced the interest accrued on our federal unrecognized tax benefits by \$3.2

million and recorded a \$2.4 million benefit to our tax provision. We have also appealed certain issues which remain unresolved at the close of the examination.

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We are in various stages of the examination and appeals process in connection with many of our audits and it is difficult to determine when these examinations will be closed; however, it is reasonably possible over the next twelve-month period that our unrecognized tax benefits, as of December 31, 2011, may decrease by approximately \$5.0 million to \$14.0 million, none of which would impact our effective tax rate. Such reduction is due to the resolution of certain issues, primarily related to the depreciable lives of assets, raised in connection with our federal and state examinations. Other than the resolution of the audits discussed above, we do not anticipate any material changes to our unrecognized tax benefits over the next twelve-month period.

NOTE 12. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

We utilize derivative instruments to manage interest rate risk.

Derivatives that are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes must be adjusted to fair value through income. We designated our current interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges through September 30, 2010, and measured their effectiveness using the long-haul method. If the derivative qualifies and is designated as a hedge, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in its fair value will either be offset against the change in fair value of the hedged item through earnings or recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. The effective portion of any gain or loss on our interest rate swaps is recorded in other comprehensive income (loss). We use the hypothetical derivative method to measure the ineffective portion of our interest rate swaps. Any ineffective portion of a derivative's change in fair value is immediately recognized in earnings.

Interest Rate Swap Agreements

The Company has entered into floating-to-fixed interest rate swap arrangements in order to manage interest rate risk relating to its Amended Credit Facility. We were a party to certain floating-to-fixed interest rate swap agreements with an aggregate notional amount of \$500 million, whereby we received payments based upon the three-month LIBOR and made payments based upon a stipulated fixed rate. These interest rate swap agreements modified the Company's exposure to interest rate risk by synthetically converting a portion of the Company's floating rate debt to a fixed rate. The interest rate swap agreements terminated on June 30, 2011, however, the following presents the activity related to our accounting for the interest rate swaps during the periods in which they were outstanding.

The following table presents the historical fair value of the interest rate swaps recorded in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010, the balance of which was included in other long-term liabilities.

<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Notional Amount</u>	<u>Fixed Rate</u>	<u>Fair Value of Liability</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		<i>(In thousands)</i>	
September 28, 2007	\$ 100,000	5.13%	\$ 2,374	June 30, 2011
September 28, 2007	200,000	5.14%	4,751	June 30, 2011
June 30, 2008	200,000	5.13%	4,746	June 30, 2011
Totals	<u>\$ 500,000</u>		<u>\$ 11,871</u>	

If we had terminated our interest rate swaps as of December 31, 2010, we would have been required to pay a total of \$12.0 million based on the settlement values of such derivative instruments.

Hedge Accounting

These derivative instruments have been accounted for as cash flow hedges through September 30, 2010. Accounting for cash flow hedging requires determining a division of hedge results deemed effective and deemed ineffective. However, most of the Company's hedges were designed in such a way so as to perfectly offset specifically-defined interest payments, such that no ineffectiveness has occurred, nor would any ineffectiveness occur, as long as the forecasted cash flows of the designated hedged items and the associated swap contracts remain unchanged.

However, on October 1, 2010, in anticipation of the refinancing of our bank credit facility, we de-designated all of our interest rate swap agreements as cash flow hedges. Concurrent with the de-designation of the hedging relationship, hedge accounting was suspended and the amount remaining in accumulated other comprehensive loss associated with this cash flow hedging relationship was frozen. This

amount is being amortized into interest expense over the respective remaining term of the associated debt. Prospectively, all changes in the fair value of these interest rate swaps will be recognized immediately in earnings.

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Fair Value

Fair value approximates the amount the Company would pay if these contracts were settled at the respective valuation dates. Fair value is estimated based upon current, and predictions of future, interest rate levels along a yield curve, the remaining duration of the instruments and other market conditions, and therefore, is subject to significant estimation and a high degree of variability and fluctuation between periods. The fair value is adjusted, to reflect the impact of credit ratings of the counterparties or the Company, as applicable. These adjustments resulted in a reduction in the fair values as compared to their settlement values.

Credit risk relating to derivative counterparties is mitigated by using multiple, highly rated counterparties, and the credit quality of each is monitored on an ongoing basis.

The fair values of our derivative instruments at December 31, 2010 included approximately \$0.2 million of credit valuation adjustments to reflect the impact of the credit ratings of both the Company and our counterparties, based primarily upon the market value of the credit default swaps of the respective parties. These credit valuation adjustments resulted in a reduction in the fair values of our derivative instruments as compared to their settlement values.

Classification of Changes in Fair Value

The effect of derivative instruments on the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was as follows:

Derivatives in a Cash Flow Hedging Relationship - Interest Rate Swap Contracts	Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Ineffective Portion)	Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Ineffective Portion)
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		<i>(In thousands)</i>
December 31, 2011	\$ —	Interest expense	\$ (11,824)
December 31, 2010	16,356	Interest expense	(4,580)
December 31, 2009	2,871	Interest expense	2,081

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments - Interest Rate Swap Contracts	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion)	Loss Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion)
		<i>(In thousands)</i>
December 31, 2011	Fair value adjustment of derivative instruments	\$ 265
December 31, 2010	Fair value adjustment of derivative instruments	480
December 31, 2009	Fair value adjustment of derivative instruments	—

The net effect of our floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps resulted in an increase in interest expense of \$11.8 million, \$22.7 million and \$23.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, as compared to the contractual rate of the underlying hedged debt, for these periods.

Due to the de-designation of the floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps in 2010, we recognized losses of \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million on the change in fair value of these swap for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In addition, the Company amortized \$11.8 million, \$4.6 million and accreted \$2.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively through other comprehensive income related to these, and other derivatives that were previously de-designated as hedging instruments.

NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

Capital Spending and Development

We continually perform on-going refurbishment and maintenance at our facilities to maintain our standards of quality. Certain of

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these maintenance costs are capitalized, if such improvement or refurbishment extends the life of the related asset, while other maintenance costs that do not so qualify are expensed as incurred. Although we do not have any present future expansion projects, if any opportunities arise, such projects will require significant capital commitments. The commitment of capital and the related timing thereof are contingent upon, among other things, negotiation of final agreements and receipt of approvals from the appropriate regulatory bodies. We must also comply with covenants and restrictions set forth in our debt agreements.

Our estimated total capital expenditures for 2012 are expected to be approximately \$142.3 million and are primarily comprised of \$44 million of certain capital improvement projects with respect to the consummation of IP and various maintenance capital projects. We intend to fund such capital expenditures through our bank credit facility and operating cash flows.

Echelon

In August 2008, due to the difficult environment in the capital markets, as well as weak economic conditions, we announced the delay of our multibillion dollar Echelon development project on the Las Vegas Strip. At that time, we did not anticipate the long-term effects of the current economic downturn, evidenced by lower occupancy rates, declining room rates and reduced consumer spending across the country, but particularly in the Las Vegas geographical area; nor did we predict that the incremental supply becoming available on the Las Vegas Strip would face such depressed demand levels, thereby elongating the time for absorption of this additional supply into the market. As we do not believe that a significant level of economic recovery has occurred along the Las Vegas Strip, or that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us, we do not expect to resume construction of Echelon for three to five years.

Nonetheless, we remain committed to having a significant presence on the Las Vegas Strip. During the suspension period, we continue to consider alternative development options for Echelon, which may include developing the project in phases, alternative capital structures for the project, scope modifications to the project, or additional strategic partnerships, among others. We can provide no assurances as to when, or if, construction will resume on the project, or if we will be able to obtain alternative sources of financing for the project.

The further delay of the suspension of development on the Echelon project implied that the carrying amounts of the assets related to the development may not be recoverable; therefore, at the time, we performed an impairment test of these assets. These impairment tests were comprised of an appraisal of the development and an analysis of its future undiscounted cash flow, and contemplated several viable alternative plans for the future development of Echelon. The cash inflows related to the revenue projections for the individual components associated with each planned construction scenario, offset by outflows for estimated costs to complete the development and ongoing maintenance and operating costs. Because no specific strategic plan can be determined with certainty at this time, the analysis considered the net cash flows related to each alternative, weighted against its projected likelihood. The outcome of this evaluation resulted in no impairment of Echelon's assets, as the estimated weighted net undiscounted cash flows from the project exceed the current carrying value of the assets of approximately \$1.0 billion at both December 31, 2011 and 2010.

We initially performed this evaluation during the year ended December 31, 2009, when the continued suspension was announced. However, due to the degradation in economic conditions in the intervening period since, we updated these analyses during the year ended December 31, 2011 to evaluate any further depression in real estate or land values as well as any deterioration in our initial cash flow assumptions. There was no impairment required as a result of these tests at either date. As we develop and explore the viability of alternatives for the project, we will monitor these assets for recoverability. If we are subject to a noncash write-down of these assets, it could have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Due to our delay of the project, we expect to incur capitalized costs related to the Echelon project and construction in progress. The construction and development costs consist primarily of site preparation work, underground utility installation and infrastructure and common area development. Professional and design fees include architectural design, development and permitting fees, inspections, consulting and legal fees.

We expect to capitalize certain costs of \$4.2 million, principally related to site beautification during the year ending December 31, 2012. Additionally we expect to incur recurring costs ranging from \$0.3 million to \$1.0 million annually, principally related to such items as site preparation work, underground utility installation, infrastructure and consulting.

In addition, we expect recurring project costs, consisting primarily of monthly charges related to construction of the central energy center, site security, property taxes, rent and insurance, ranging from \$15.5 million to \$17.0 million per annum that will be charged to preopening or other expense as incurred during the project's suspension period.

The following information summarizes the contingencies with respect to our various material commitments, which are in addition

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to capitalized costs and annual recurring project costs, related to Echelon:

Energy Sales Agreement

LVE Energy Partners, LLC ("LVE") is a joint venture between Marina Energy LLC and DCO ECH Energy, LLC. Through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Echelon Resorts LLC ("Echelon Resorts"), we have entered into an Energy Sales Agreement ("ESA") with LVE, to design, build, own (other than the underlying real property which is leased from Echelon Resorts) and operate a central energy center and related distribution system for our planned Echelon resort development. Pursuant to the ESA, LVE will provide chilled and hot water, electricity and emergency electricity generation to Echelon and potentially other joint venture entities associated with the Echelon development project or other third parties. However, since we are obligated to purchase substantially all of the output of the central energy center, we are the primary beneficiary under the terms of the ESA.

LVE has suspended construction of the central energy center while the Echelon project is delayed. On April 3, 2009, LVE notified us that, in its view, Echelon Resorts would be in breach of the ESA unless it recommenced and proceeded with construction of the Echelon development project by May 6, 2009. We believe that LVE's position is without merit; however, in the event of litigation, we cannot state with certainty the eventual outcome nor estimate the possible loss or range of loss, if any, associated with this matter.

On March 7, 2011, Echelon Resorts and LVE entered into both a purchase option agreement (the "Purchase Option Agreement") and a periodic fee agreement (the "Periodic Fee Agreement"). Under the Periodic Fee Agreement, Echelon Resorts and LVE have mutually agreed that neither LVE nor Echelon Resorts would give notice of, file or otherwise initiate any claim or cause of action, in or before any court, administrative agency, arbitrator, mediator or other tribunal, that arises under the ESA, subject to certain exceptions, and any statute of limitations or limitation periods for defenses, claims, causes of actions and counterclaims shall be tolled while the Periodic Fee Agreement is in effect. The prohibition on the initiation of litigation and the tolling of the statute of limitations provided for in the Periodic Fee Agreement should be applicable to any litigation with respect to LVE's April 3, 2009 claim of an alleged breach of the ESA. Under the Periodic Fee Agreement, Echelon Resorts agreed to pay LVE, beginning on March 4, 2011, a monthly Periodic Fee and an operation and maintenance fee until either (i) Echelon Resorts notifies LVE that it has resumed construction of a portion of the Echelon development project that it owns in fee simple and Echelon Resorts and LVE have mutually agreed to changes to the dates in their respective construction milestones under the ESA, or (ii) Echelon Resorts exercises its option to purchase LVE's assets pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Option Agreement. The amount of the Periodic Fee is fixed at \$11.9 million annually through November 2013. Thereafter, the amount of the Periodic Fee is estimated to be approximately \$10.8 million annually. The operation and maintenance fee cannot exceed \$0.6 million per annum without Echelon's prior approval. We have posted a letter of credit in the amount of \$6 million to secure Echelon's Resorts obligation to pay the Periodic Fee and the operation and maintenance fee.

Under the Purchase Option Agreement, Echelon Resorts has the right, at its sole discretion, upon written notice to LVE, to purchase the assets of LVE including the central energy center and related distribution system for a price of \$195.1 million, subject to certain possible adjustments. Both the ESA and the Periodic Fee Agreement would be terminated concurrent with the purchase of the LVE assets pursuant to the Purchase Option Agreement.

Line Extension and Service Agreement ("LEA")

In March 2007, we entered into an LEA with Nevada Power Company (currently known as NV Energy) related to the construction of a substation at Echelon and the delivery of power to Echelon. We have assigned most of our obligations under the LEA to LVE (see Energy Sales Agreement ("ESA") above). We have retained an obligation to pay liquidated damages of \$5.0 million to NV Energy, in the event that Echelon does not physically accept permanent electric service by January 1, 2012 through the substation to be built by NV Energy pursuant to the LEA. On August 29, 2008, NV Energy issued a letter declaring a force majeure event that extends the time for performance of obligations under the LEA, including its obligation to construct the substation from which Echelon is to accept delivery of permanent electric service. NV Energy has not built the substation and we currently do not have an obligation to pay the liquidated damage amount of \$5.0 million because delivery of permanent electric service from the substation is not possible. Our contingent liability to pay liquidated damages to NV Energy will be recorded and charged to expense on our consolidated statement of operations when, or if, it becomes probable that we will not be able to accept, in accordance with the terms of the LEA, permanent electric service from a substation when built by NV Energy.

Construction Agreements

We have exercised our rights under our standard form construction contracts to terminate our agreements with our contractors. All major construction agreements have been terminated and closed-out with final payments made to the contractors in exchange for final releases, with the exception of certain custom skylight, curtain wall, and elevator orders, which we are in the process of

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closing out based upon final material deliveries and negotiations. Storage of our steel continues under long-term offsite lease agreements.

Clark County Fees

In November 2007, we entered into an agreement with Clark County for the development of the project. The agreement requires payment of \$5.2 million, allocated among four annual installments, which commenced in January 2008. We have made the first of those payments. In December 2008, Clark County granted us a one year deferral for each of the remaining fixed annual installments due under the development agreement. Clark County is in the process of reviewing our request for a further deferral of the remaining fixed annual payments for up to five years. While they consider our request, no payments are due. Furthermore, we are also responsible for our share of the cost of new pedestrian bridges that may be constructed by Clark County, of which our share is estimated to be \$8 million. The bridges will not be required to be built until after construction on Echelon recommences.

LEED Tax Credits

We are pursuing Echelon's certification under the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design ("LEED") Silver Standard (or equivalent) for the project as part of the State of Nevada's tax incentive program (the "LEED Program"). The LEED Program allows for Echelon to receive an exemption on the non-state, local sales and use tax rate of 5.75% on qualifying construction materials purchased prior to December 31, 2010. As we intend to resume construction of Echelon and qualify for the LEED Silver Standard (or equivalent) certification, we will not record a liability for the abated local portion of sales and use tax on the qualifying construction materials; however, if Echelon does not open or if it fails to qualify for the LEED Silver Standard certification (or equivalent) after its completion, we will accrue and pay the deferral amount of sales and use tax (\$9.2 million at December 31, 2010), plus interest at the rate of 6% per annum, which will be recorded as construction in progress on our consolidated balance sheet. We remain eligible for the LEED program, notwithstanding our suspension of the Echelon project.

Other Agreements

Certain other agreements, such as office leases and warehouse leases will be charged to preopening expense as incurred. While we can provide no assurances, we do not believe that any of our other agreements for the project give rise to any material liabilities resulting from the delay of the project. We believe that continuing committed costs under the lease agreements, on an aggregate basis, will be approximately \$0.7 million annually.

Borgata

Capital Spending and Development

Borgata continually performs on-going refurbishment and maintenance at facilities to maintain standards of quality. Certain of these maintenance costs are capitalized, if such improvement or refurbishment extends the life of the related asset, while other maintenance costs that do not so qualify are expensed as incurred. Although Borgata does not have any present future expansion projects, if any opportunities arise, such projects will require significant capital commitments. The commitment of capital and the related timing thereof are contingent upon, among other things, negotiation of final agreements and receipt of approvals from the appropriate regulatory bodies. Borgata must also comply with covenants and restrictions set forth in the debt agreements.

Borgata intends to incur \$59.4 million, primarily on room remodel and various maintenance capital projects with such capital expenditures being funded through the credit facility and operating cash flows. The commitment of capital and the related timing thereof are contingent upon, among other things, negotiation of final agreements and receipt of approvals from the appropriate regulatory bodies. Borgata must also comply with covenants and restrictions set forth in the debt agreements.

Borgata Expansions

On June 27, 2008, Borgata's second hotel, The Water Club, held its grand opening. The Water Club is a 798-room hotel, featuring five swimming pools, a state-of-the-art spa, and additional meeting and retail space. Borgata financed the expansion from its cash flows from operations and through borrowings under its bank credit facility.

On September 23, 2007, The Water Club, then under construction, sustained a fire that caused damage to property with a carrying value of approximately \$11.4 million. Borgata's insurance policies included coverage for replacement costs related to property damage, with the exception of minor amounts principally related to insurance deductibles and certain other limitations. In addition, Borgata had "delay-in-completion" insurance coverage for The Water Club for certain costs, subject to various limitations and deductibles. On August 10, 2009, Borgata reached a final settlement of \$40 million with its insurance carrier and recognized a gain of \$28.7 million, included in other items and write-downs, net, on its consolidated statement of income, representing the amount of insurance advances in excess of the \$11.3 million carrying value of assets damaged and destroyed by the fire (after its \$0.1 million deductible).

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Utility Contract

In 2005, Borgata amended its executory contracts with a wholly-owned subsidiary of a local utility company, extending the end of the term to 20 years from the opening of The Water Club. The utility company provides Borgata with electricity and thermal energy (hot water and chilled water). Obligations under the thermal energy executory contract contain both fixed fees and variable fees based upon usage rates. The fixed fee components under the thermal energy executory contract are currently estimated at approximately \$11.4 million per annum. Borgata also committed to purchase a certain portion of its electricity demand at essentially a fixed rate, which is estimated at approximately \$1.7 million per annum. Electricity demand in excess of the commitment is subject to market rates based on Borgata's tariff class.

Investment Alternative Tax

The New Jersey Casino Control Act provides, among other things, for an assessment of licensees equal to 1.25% of their gross gaming revenues in lieu of an investment alternative tax equal to 2.5% of gross gaming revenues. Generally, Borgata may satisfy this investment obligation by investing in qualified eligible direct investments, by making qualified contributions or by depositing funds with the New Jersey Casino Reinvestment Development Authority ("CRDA"). Funds deposited with the CRDA may be used to purchase bonds designated by the CRDA or, under certain circumstances, may be donated to the CRDA in exchange for credits against future CRDA investment obligations. CRDA bonds have terms up to fifty years and bear interest at below market rates.

Borgata's CRDA obligations for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 were \$8.1 million, \$8.1 million and \$8.7 million, respectively, of which valuation provisions of \$3.5 million, \$4.6 million and \$5.1 million, respectively, were recorded due to the respective underlying agreements.

Purse Enhancement Agreement

In August 2008, Borgata and the ten other casinos in the Atlantic City market (collectively, the "Casinos") entered into a Purse Enhancement Agreement (the "Agreement") with the New Jersey Sports & Exposition Authority (the "NJSEA") and the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority in the interest of further deferring or preventing the proliferation of competitive gaming at New Jersey racing tracks through December 31, 2011. In addition to the continued prohibition of casino gaming in New Jersey outside of Atlantic City, legislation was enacted to provide for the deduction of certain promotional gaming credits from the calculation of the tax on casino gross revenue.

Under the terms of the Agreement, the Casinos are required to make scheduled payments to the NJSEA totaling \$90 million to be used for certain authorized purposes (the "Authorized Uses") as defined by the Agreement. In the event any of the \$90 million is not used by NJSEA for the Authorized Uses by January 1, 2012, the unused funds shall be returned by NJSEA to the Casinos pro rata based upon the share each casino contributed. For each year, each casino's share of the scheduled payments will equate to a percentage representing its gross gaming revenue for the prior calendar year compared to the gross gaming revenues for that period for all Casinos. Each casino, solely and individually, shall be responsible for its respective share of the scheduled amounts due. In the event that any casino shall fail to make its payment as required, the remaining Casinos shall have the right, but not the obligation, to cure a payment delinquency. As a result, Borgata expenses its pro rata share of the \$90 million, estimated to be approximately \$15.0 million based on its actual market shares of gross gaming revenue, on a straight-line basis over the applicable term of the Agreement. Borgata recorded expense of \$5.1 million, \$5.1 million and \$4.8 million during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Atlantic City Tourism District

As part of the State of New Jersey's plan to revitalize Atlantic City, a new law was enacted in February 2011 requiring that a tourism district (the "Tourism District") be created and managed by the CRDA. The Tourism District has been established to include each of the Atlantic City casino properties along with certain other tourism related areas of Atlantic City. The law requires that a public-private partnership be created between the CRDA and a private entity that represents existing and future casino licensees. The private entity, known as The Atlantic City Alliance (the "ACA"), has been established in the form of a not-for-profit limited liability company, of which MDCC is a member. The public-private partnership between the ACA and CRDA shall be for an initial term of five years and its general purpose shall be to revitalize the Tourism District. The law requires that a \$5 million contribution be made to this effort by all casinos prior to 2012 followed by an annual amount of \$30 million to be contributed by the casinos commencing January 1, 2012 for a term of five years. Each casino's share of the annual contributions will equate to a percentage representing its gross gaming revenue for the prior calendar year compared to the aggregate gross gaming revenues for that period for all casinos. As a result, Borgata will expense their pro rata share of the \$155 million as incurred. As of December 31, 2011, Borgata incurred expense of \$0.9 million for the pro rata share of the initial contribution to the ACA.

Boyd Leases

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The Orleans is situated on approximately 77 acres of leased land. The lease had an effective commencement date of October 1, 1995, an initial term of 50 years, and includes an option, exercisable by us, to extend the initial term for an additional 25 years. The lease provides for monthly rental payments of \$0.3 million through February 2011 which such annual rental payments will thereafter increase by a compounding basis at a rate of 3.0% per annum. In addition, we have an option to purchase the real property during a two-year period commencing February 2016.

Suncoast Hotel and Casino

Suncoast is situated on approximately 49 acres of leased land. The initial term of the land lease expires in December 2055. The lease contains three options to extend the term of the lease for 10 years each. The lease provides for monthly rental payments of approximately \$0.2 million in 2004 that increase slightly each year. The landlord has the option to require us to purchase the property at the end of 2014 and each year end through 2018, at the fair market value of the real property at the time the landlord exercises the option, subject to certain pricing limitations. If we do not purchase the property if and when required, we would be in default under the lease agreement.

California Hotel and Casino

The California is situated on approximately 13.9 acres of owned land, and 1.6 acres of leased land, respectively. The leased land had an effective commencement date of September 1, 1973 with a term of 60 years. The lease provides for monthly rental payments of \$3,000 for the first 10 months, and \$6,500 from July 1, 1974 through August 31, 2003, with a cost-of-living index adjustment preceding the initial month of each of the eight three year periods and the final two-year and two-month period. Monthly rent for the last 30 years of the lease will be negotiated and agreed upon, but shall be no less than \$6,500 per month, or less than any rent computed for a prior month, whichever is more. In addition, we have the right of first refusal in the event the lessor shall receive from a third party a bona fide offer to purchase the premises.

Fremont Hotel and Casino

The Fremont is situated on approximately 2.7 acres of land, of which 0.9 acres are leased pursuant to six separate long-term ground lease agreements (collectively, the "Fremont Ground Leases"). The Fremont Ground Leases have lease terms ranging between 79 to 99 years. Five of the Fremont Ground Leases have expiration dates in either July or August 2053, and the sixth Fremont Ground Lease has an expiration date in December 2077. Only one of the Fremont Ground Leases, the one which expires in December 2077, also contains a right of first refusal in the event that the lessor intends to sell that leased premises. None of the Fremont Ground Leases have option rights to further extend their lease terms. Each of the Fremont Ground Leases provide for monthly rental payments, with a cumulative current monthly rent of approximately \$0.1 million. The monthly rental obligations of the Fremont Ground Leases are generally subject to periodic adjustment based on changes in the consumer price index ("CPI"). Principally, these CPI adjustments are done in either 5 or 10 year lease term cycles; however, one of the Fremont Ground Leases adjusts every two years of its lease term.

Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall

Sam's Town Tunica is located on approximately 150 acres of owned real estate (the "Property"). However, the original sellers of the Property have an option to repurchase the Property in 2033 (the "Option Exercise Date") for \$0.9 million. The option will be deemed to be automatically exercised unless the original sellers notify the Company to the contrary at least 60 days prior to the Option Exercise Date.

Sam's Town Hotel and Casino

Sam's Town Shreveport is located on 18 acres of leased land and is a party to a Hotel Ground Lease with the City of Shreveport dated as of March 10, 1998, as amended, and an Amended and Restated Ground Lease dated as of March 10, 1998, as amended (together, the "Shreveport Ground Leases"). The initial terms of the Shreveport Ground Leases expired on April 30, 1999 but the Shreveport Ground Leases have been renewed and are still in effect. The Shreveport Ground Leases may be renewed for additional renewal terms which finally expire on March 10, 2048. Aggregate rent payable under the Shreveport Ground Leases is equal to (i) base rent of \$532,306 (currently) plus (ii) percentage rent of 1% of the adjusted gross revenue from hotel and casino operations plus (iii) 4.75% of adjusted gross gaming revenue for admission taxes. Also, real estate taxes, insurance, utilities and other charges against the property are payable by the Company. Sam's Town Shreveport is also a party to a Commercial Lease with the State of Louisiana dated as of July 6, 1994, as amended by an amendment dated as of April 24, 2001 (together, the "Lease"). The initial term of the Lease expired in July 2004 but was renewed for an additional 10 year term and is still in effect. The Lease may be renewed for two additional 10-year renewal terms. The annual rent now payable under the Lease is \$0.07 million.

Treasure Chest Casino

Treasure Chest is located on 14 acres of leased land and is a party to an Amended and Restated Lease for Parking and Other

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Amenities with the City of Kenner dated as of December 3, 1993, as amended (the "Lease"). The initial term of the Lease expired but the Lease has been renewed and is still in effect. The Lease may be renewed for additional renewal terms which finally expire on July 1, 2029. Rent payable under the Lease is the sum of (i) a base rent determined by formula plus (ii) a \$2.50 per capita rent for each person entering the casino. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, rent paid to the City was \$5.1 million, \$4.6 million and \$4.6 million. Treasure Chest is also a party to a Commercial Lease with the State of Louisiana dated as of March 9, 1994 (the "State Lease"). The initial term of the State Lease expired in March 2004 but was renewed for an additional 10 year term and is still in effect. The Lease may be renewed for two additional 10-year renewal terms. The annual rent now payable under the Lease is \$0.1 million.

IP Casino Resort Spa

IP is located on 24 acres of owned land and leases approximately 3.88 acres of submerged tidelands from the state of Mississippi. The lease commenced on December 2005 and expires in 2035. The lease payment is adjusted annually at the end of each term based on the all urban consumer price index. The lease expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 was approximately \$0.2 million for the stub period and will approximate \$0.8 million during the year ending December 31, 2012. Additionally, IP leases a parking lot from the City of Biloxi on a monthly basis. The parking lot lease will expire in August 2013 unless extended by written agreement.

Borgata Leases

As of December 31, 2010, MDDC owns approximately 26.0 acres of land and all improvements thereon with respect to that portion of the property consisting of the Borgata Hotel. In addition, MDDC, as lessee, entered into a series of ground leases with MGM, as lessor, for a total of approximately 19.6 acres of land underlying the public space expansion, the rooms expansion, a parking structure, a surface parking lot, and a proposed alternative parking structure. On November 4, 2010, MGM announced that it had closed the sale of land leased to MDDC for the public space expansion, rooms expansion, parking structure and proposed alternative parking structure. Other than MDDC's obligation to pay rent (in an amount equal to the amount paid under the parking structure ground lease) and property taxes pursuant to the alternative parking structure ground lease, Borgata's obligations under the ground leases were not modified by the sale. The leases consist of:

- Lease and Option Agreement, dated as of January 16, 2002, as amended by a letter agreement, dated April 10, 2009, a letter agreement, dated September 21, 2009, the Modification of Lease and Option Agreement, dated as of August 20, 2004, and the Second Modification of Employee Parking Structure Lease and Option Agreement, dated March 23, 2010, for approximately 2.0 acres of land underlying the parking garage;
- Expansion Ground Lease, dated as of January 1, 2005, as amended by the Modification of Expansion Ground Lease, dated March 23, 2010, for approximately 3.5 acres of land underlying the Public Space Expansion;
- Tower Expansion & Additional Structured Parking Ground Lease Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2005, as amended by the Modification of Tower Expansion & Additional Structured Parking Ground Lease Agreement, dated February 20, 2010, and the Second Modification of Tower Expansion & Additional Structured Parking Ground Lease Agreement, dated March 23, 2010, for approximately 1.6 acres of land underlying the Rooms Expansion and 2.7 acres of land underlying a parking structure each;
- Surface Lot Ground Lease, dated as of August 20, 2004, as amended by the Modification of Surface Lot Ground Lease, dated March 23, 2010, for approximately 8.4 acres of land consisting of the surface parking lot; and
- Ground Lease Agreement, dated as of March 23, 2010, for approximately 1.4 acres of land underlying a proposed additional parking structure.

Pursuant to the alternative parking structure ground lease, (i) commencing on the date of the Divestiture Trust's agreement to sell the land underlying the ground leases, MDDC became responsible for all real property taxes assessed against the land underlying the alternative parking structure ground lease and (ii) payment of monthly rent under the alternative parking structure ground lease shall be deferred until the earliest to occur of (x) the date 18 months following the execution of the sale agreement, (y) completion of construction of The Water Club parking garage, and (z) expiration of the term of the Divestiture Trust. Effective as of the date of execution of the sale agreement, the monthly rent due under the alternative parking structure ground lease was in an amount consistent with the rent due under the parking structure ground lease on a per square foot basis.

The lease terms extend until December 31, 2070 with the exception of the surface parking lot lease. The surface parking lot ground lease is on a month-to-month term and may be terminated by either party effective on the last day of the month that is six months after notice is given. In addition, the surface parking lot ground lease will terminate on any termination of the Divestiture Trust, unless the New Jersey Casino Control Commission ("NJCCC") approves an extended term of such lease.

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MDDC owns all improvements made on the leased lands during the term of each ground lease. Upon expiration of such term, ownership of such improvements reverts back to the landlord.

If during the term of the rooms expansion ground lease, the public space expansion ground lease or the alternate parking structure ground lease, the third party landlord ("Landlord") or any person associated with the Landlord is found by the NJCCC to be unsuitable to be associated with a casino enterprise and such person is not removed from such association in a manner acceptable to the NJCCC, then MDDC may, upon written notice to the Landlord, elect to purchase the leased land for the appraised value as determined under the terms of such ground leases, unless the Landlord elects, upon receipt of such notice, to sell the land to a third party, subject to the ground leases. If the Landlord elects to sell the land to a third party but is unable to do so within one year, then the Landlord must sell the land to MDDC for the appraised value.

In addition, MDDC has an option to purchase the land leased under the parking structure ground lease at any time during the term of that lease so long as it is not in default thereunder, at fair market value as determined in accordance with the terms of parking structure ground lease. In the event that the land underlying the surface parking lot ground lease is sold to a third party, MDDC has the option to build a parking garage, if necessary, to replace the lost parking spaces on the land underlying the alternate parking structure ground lease.

Future Minimum Lease Payments and Rental Income

Future minimum lease payments required under noncancelable operating leases, which are primarily these land leases, as of December 31, 2011 are as follows:

	Boyd Gaming Lease Obligations	Borgata Lease Obligations	Total Lease Obligations
For the Year Ending December 31,			
2012	\$ 14,991	\$ 6,820	\$ 21,811
2013	13,672	6,062	19,734
2014	11,768	5,870	17,638
2015	9,606	5,753	15,359
2016	9,593	5,735	15,328
Thereafter	418,997	308,241	727,238
	<u>\$ 478,627</u>	<u>\$ 338,481</u>	<u>\$ 817,108</u>

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$28.4 million, \$26.7 million and \$18.1 million, and is included in selling, general and administrative expenses on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Future minimum rental income, which is primarily related to retail and restaurant facilities located within our properties, as of December 31, 2011 is as follows:

	Boyd Gaming Rental Income	Borgata Rental Income	Total Rental Income
For the Year Ending December 31,			
2012	\$ 1,049	\$ 1,819	\$ 2,868
2013	683	1,237	1,920
2014	187	423	610
2015	144	423	567
2016	20	324	344
Thereafter	—	360	360
	<u>\$ 2,083</u>	<u>\$ 4,586</u>	<u>\$ 6,669</u>

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Alvin C. Copeland, the sole shareholder (deceased) of an unsuccessful applicant for a riverboat license at the location of our Treasure Chest Casino ("Treasure Chest"), has made several attempts to have the Treasure Chest license revoked and awarded to his company. In 1999 and 2000, Copeland unsuccessfully opposed the renewal of the Treasure Chest license and has brought two separate legal actions against Treasure Chest. In November 1993, Copeland objected to the relocation of Treasure Chest from the Mississippi River to its current site on Lake Pontchartrain. The predecessor to the Louisiana Gaming Control Board allowed the relocation over Copeland's objection. Copeland then filed an appeal of the agency's decision with the Nineteenth Judicial District Court. Through a number of amendments to the appeal, Copeland unsuccessfully attempted to transform the appeal into a direct action suit and sought the revocation of the Treasure Chest license. Treasure Chest intervened in the matter in order to protect its interests. The appeal/suit, as it related to Treasure Chest, was dismissed by the District Court and that dismissal was upheld on

appeal by the First Circuit Court of Appeal. Additionally, in 1999, Copeland filed a direct action against Treasure Chest and certain other parties seeking the revocation of Treasure Chest's license, an award of the license to him, and monetary damages. The suit was dismissed by the trial court, citing that Copeland failed to state a claim on which relief could be granted. The dismissal was appealed by Copeland to the Louisiana First Circuit Court of Appeal. On June 21, 2002, the First Circuit Court of Appeal reversed the trial court's decision and remanded the matter to the trial court. On January 14, 2003, we filed a motion to dismiss the matter and that motion was partially denied. The Court of Appeal refused to reverse the denial of the motion to dismiss. In May 2004, we filed additional motions to dismiss on other grounds. There was no activity regarding this matter during 2005 and 2006, and the case was set to be dismissed by the court for failure to prosecute by the plaintiffs in mid-May 2007; however on May 1, 2007, the plaintiff filed a motion to set a hearing date related to the motions to dismiss. The hearing was scheduled for September 10, 2007, at which time all parties agreed to postpone the hearing indefinitely. The hearing has not yet been rescheduled. Mr. Copeland has since passed away and his son, the executor of his estate, has petitioned the court to be substituted as plaintiff in the case. On June 9, 2009, the plaintiff filed to have the exceptions set for hearing. The parties decided to submit the exceptions to the court on the previously filed briefs. The court issued a ruling denying the exceptions on August 9, 2010. Copeland's counsel indicated a desire to move forward with the litigation and requested that the parties respond to outstanding discovery. Subsequently, on August 11, 2010, Robert J. Guidry, the co-defendant, filed a third party demand against the U.S. Attorney's Office seeking enforcement of Guidry's plea agreement which would limit Guidry's exposure in the case. On September 9, 2010, the U.S. Attorney's Office removed the suit to the U.S. District Court, Middle District of Louisiana. Pending before the District Court are a motion to dismiss for failing to state a cause of action filed by Guidry, asserting the same arguments he tried in state court, which the Company joined, and a motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction filed by the U.S. Attorney, which may result in the case being remanded to state court. The U.S. District Court heard the motions on March 16, 2011. A ruling has not yet been issued. On April 1, 2011, the U.S. Attorney's Office moved for summary judgment, maintaining its jurisdictional argument as well as seeking substantive relief. On September 2, 2011, the judge issued an Order stating that the case should be remanded to state district court but allowed for additional filings by September 13, 2011. A Remand Order was issued on September 15, 2011, sending the case back to the 19th Judicial District Court, East Baton Rouge Parish, State of Louisiana. Guidry filed a motion for partial summary judgment on November 14, 2011 to limit the damages in the case. Treasure Chest also filed a motion for protective order on November 18, 2011. The hearing on the pending motions is scheduled for March 26, 2012. We currently are vigorously defending the lawsuit. If this matter ultimately results in the Treasure Chest license being revoked, it could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Nevada Use Tax Refund Claims

On March 27, 2008, the Nevada Supreme Court issued a decision in Sparks Nugget, Inc. vs. The State of Nevada Department of Taxation (the "Department"), holding that food purchased for subsequent use in the provision of complimentary and/or employee meals was exempt from use tax. As a result of this decision, refund claims were filed for use tax paid, over the period November 2000 through May 2008, on food purchased for subsequent use in complimentary and employee meals at our Nevada casino properties. We estimate the refund to be in the range of \$17.9 million to \$20.3 million, including interest. In 2009, the Department audited and denied our refund claim while simultaneously issuing a \$12.3 million sales tax deficiency assessment, plus interest of \$7.5 million. We appealed both the denial of the refund claim as well as the deficiency assessment in a hearing before the Nevada Administrative Law Judge ("Judge") in September 2010. In April 2011, the judge issued a split decision, granting a refund on employee meals and applying a sales tax measure on complimentary meals; however, the ruling barred retroactive application of the sales tax measure to all years in the refund claim period, effectively overturning the Department's 2009 deficiency assessment. Both we and the Department appealed the decision to the Nevada State Tax Commission (the "Commission"). On August 8, 2011, the Commission remanded the case back for a second administrative hearing, which was held on September 26, 2011, to allow for the introduction of additional supporting documentation. The Judge issued a decision on November 8, 2011, reversing her position on the employee meal refund claim while also affirming the denial of the complimentary meal refund, as well as the denial of a retroactive application of the sales tax measure to both employee and complimentary meals. The Judge's decision was affirmed in a Commission hearing on January 23, 2012. On February 15, 2012 we filed

a petition for judicial review in Clark County District Court. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the ultimate resolution of our appeal to District Court, as well as subsequent

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appeals to higher levels of the state judicial system, we will not record any gain until both we and the Department have exhausted all appeal options and a final, non-appealable decision has been rendered. For periods subsequent to May 2008, we have not collected, remitted or accrued a liability for sales tax on complimentary and employee meals at our Nevada casino properties, as we do not believe it is probable, based on both procedural issues and the technical merits of the Department's arguments, that we will owe this tax.

Blue Chip Property Taxes

Blue Chip has previously received a valuation notice from the county assessor indicating an unanticipated increase of nearly 400% to its assessed property value as of January 1, 2006. In December 2007, we received the property tax bill related to our 2006 tax assessment in the amount \$6.2 million, which we appealed; and, in February 2009, we received a notice of revaluation, which reduced the initial tax assessment by approximately \$2.2 million. Since then, we have made the minimum required payment against the provisional bills related to the years from 2007 through 2011, all of which were based on the 2006 valuation notice. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we reached settlements with the county assessor, reducing the annual valuation for years 2006 through 2009. Based on these settlements, we revised our cumulative property tax accrual to reflect the retrospective effect of the revised valuations. The impact of these revisions to the valuations resulted in a reduction of our property tax accrual of approximately \$9.7 million, which was cumulatively reversed through property tax expense during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Although we have not received valuation notices for years 2010 and 2011, or final tax rates for the years 2007 through 2011, we believe the assessments for the period from January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2011 could result in a total property tax obligation ranging between \$10.6 million and \$15.1 million. We have accrued, net of the payment of the minimum requirements discussed above, approximately \$15.1 million for this property tax liability as of December 31, 2011, based on what we believe to be the most likely outcome within our range, once all valuations have been received and all tax rates have been finalized; however, we can provide no assurances that the estimated amount accrued will approximate the actual amount billed. The final tax assessment notices for the period January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2011, which have not been received as of December 31, 2011, could result in further adjustment to our estimated property tax liability at Blue Chip.

Legal Matters

We are also parties to various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. We believe that, except for the Copeland matter discussed above, all pending claims, if adversely decided, would not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 14. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND STOCK INCENTIVE PLANS

Share Repurchase Program

Pursuant to authorization by our Board of Directors, under our share repurchase program, up to \$100 million of our common stock is available to be repurchased. We are not obligated to purchase any shares under our stock repurchase program.

Subject to applicable corporate securities laws, repurchases under our stock repurchase program may be made at such times and in such amounts as we deem appropriate. Purchases under our stock repurchase program can be discontinued at any time that we feel additional purchases are not warranted. We intend to fund any repurchases with existing cash resources and availability under our Amended Credit Facility.

We are also subject to certain limitations regarding the repurchase of common stock, such as restricted payment limitations related to our outstanding notes and our Amended Credit Facility.

During the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, we did not repurchase any shares of our common stock. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we repurchased and retired 1.7 million shares of our common stock at an average price of \$4.61 per share. We are currently authorized to repurchase up to an additional \$92.1 million in shares of our common stock under the share repurchase program.

In the future, we may acquire our debt or equity securities, through open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, tender offers, exchange offers, redemptions or otherwise, upon such terms and at such prices as we may determine from time to time.

Dividends

Dividends are declared at our Board's discretion. We are subject to certain limitations regarding the payment of dividends, such as restricted payment limitations related to our outstanding notes and our bank credit facility. There were no cash dividends declared or paid during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

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In July 2008, our Board of Directors suspended the quarterly dividend for the current and future periods.

Stock Option Incentive Plan

On May 15, 2008, at our 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, the Company's stockholders approved an amendment to our 2002 Stock Incentive Plan, increasing the maximum number of shares of Boyd Gaming Corporation's common stock authorized for issuance over the term of such plan by 5 million shares, from 12 million to 17 million shares. Under our 2002 Stock Incentive Plan, approximately 0.8 million shares remain available for grant at December 31, 2011. The number of authorized but unissued shares of common stock under this plan as of December 31, 2011 was approximately 14.3 million shares.

Options granted under the plan generally become exercisable ratably over a three-year period from the date of grant. Options that have been granted under the plan had an exercise price equal to the market price of our common stock on the date of grant and will expire no later than ten years after the date of grant.

Summarized stock option plan activity for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is as follows.

	Options	Weighted Average Option Price	Weighted Average Remaining Term <i>(In years)</i>	Aggregate Intrinsic Value <i>(In thousands)</i>
Outstanding at January 1, 2009	8,786,480	\$ 31.19		
Granted	1,426,992	7.57		
Canceled	(614,018)	32.2		
Exercised	(29,797)	5.39		
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	9,569,657	27.68		
Granted	1,190,867	8.34		
Canceled	(126,496)	24.64		
Exercised	(114,525)	6.31		
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	10,519,503	25.76		
Granted	541,340	6.74		
Canceled	(316,743)	29.91		
Exercised	(72,757)	5.46		
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	10,671,343	\$ 24.81	5.6	\$ 1,420
Exercisable at December 31, 2010	7,950,012	\$ 31.55	5.4	\$ 4,824
Exercisable at December 31, 2011	8,911,028	\$ 28.2028	5.0	\$ 1,011

Share-based compensation costs related to stock option awards are calculated based on the fair value of each option grant on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The following table summarizes the information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2011.

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Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted-Average Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
\$6.60 - \$6.60	1,175,385	6.8	\$6.60	1,175,385	\$6.60
6.70 - 6.70	537,840	9.9	6.70	—	—
7.55 - 7.55	1,337,323	7.8	7.55	891,046	7.55
8.34 - 8.34	1,165,784	8.8	8.34	392,086	8.34
11.28 - 33.31	759,190	1.4	16.66	756,690	16.68
36.76 - 36.76	1,438,826	2.9	36.76	1,438,826	36.76
38.11 - 38.11	491,000	5.9	38.11	491,000	38.11
39.00 - 39.00	1,357,000	4.8	39.00	1,357,000	39.00
39.78 - 39.78	1,069,500	5.8	39.78	1,069,500	39.78
39.96 - 52.35	1,339,495	3.8	40.22	1,339,495	40.22
\$6.60 - \$52.35	<u>10,671,343</u>	5.6	\$24.81	<u>8,911,028</u>	\$28.20

The total intrinsic value of in-the-money options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$0.3 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. The total fair value of options vested during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was approximately \$5.1 million, \$9.7 million and \$15.5 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2011, there was approximately \$7.4 million of total unrecognized share-based compensation costs related to unvested stock options, which is expected to be recognized over approximately three years, the weighted-average remaining requisite service period.

Restricted Stock Units

Our amended 2002 Stock Incentive Plan provides for the grant of Restricted Stock Units (“RSUs”). An RSU is an award which may be earned in whole, or in part, upon the passage of time, and which may be settled for cash, shares, other securities or a combination thereof. The RSUs do not contain voting rights and are not entitled to dividends. The RSUs are subject to the terms and conditions contained in the applicable award agreement and our 2002 Stock Incentive Plan.

We annually award RSUs to certain members of our Board of Directors. Each RSU is fully vested upon grant and is to be paid in shares of common stock upon cessation of service to the Company. We also grant RSUs to members of management of the Company, which represents a contingent right to receive one share of our common stock upon vesting.

During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, certain of our executive management employees were granted RSUs, totaling approximately 695,000 units, 429,000 units and 354,000 units, respectively. Each of these RSUs represent a contingent right to receive one share of Boyd Gaming Corporation common stock upon vesting. These RSUs will vest three years from the date of issuance.

Summarized RSU activity for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is as follows.

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	Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2009	572,071	
Granted	421,826	\$7.94
Canceled	(12,508)	
Awarded	(11,281)	
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	970,108	
Granted	485,067	\$8.36
Canceled	(19,080)	
Awarded	—	
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	1,436,095	
Granted	765,516	\$6.96
Canceled	(41,340)	
Awarded	(310,881)	
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	<u>1,849,390</u>	
Vested at December 31, 2010	<u>180,701</u>	
Vested at December 31, 2011	<u>573,798</u>	

As of December 31, 2011, there was approximately \$8.9 million of total unrecognized share-based compensation costs related to unvested RSUs, which is expected to be recognized over approximately three years.

Performance Stock Units

Our amended 2002 Stock Incentive Plan provides for the grant of Performance Stock Units (“PSUs”). A PSU is an award which may be earned in whole, or in part, upon the passage of time, and the attainment of performance criteria, and which may be settled for cash, shares, other securities or a combination thereof. The PSUs do not contain voting rights and are not entitled to dividends. The PSUs are subject to the terms and conditions contained in the applicable award agreement and our 2002 Stock Incentive Plan.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, certain executive management employees were granted PSUs, totaling approximately 407,000 units. Each of these PSUs represent a contingent right to receive a share of Boyd Gaming Corporation common stock; however, the actual denomination of units awarded is dependent upon the occurrence of: (i) a requisite service period; and (ii) an evaluation of specific performance conditions. The performance conditions are based on Company metrics for net revenue growth, EBITDA growth and customer service scores, all of which shall be determined on a comprehensive annual three year growth rate. Based upon actual and combined achievement, the number of units awarded could range from zero, if no conditions are met, a 50% payout if only threshold performance is achieved, a payout of 100% for target performance, or a payout of up to 200% of the original award for achievement of maximum performance. Each condition weighs equally and separately in determining the payout, and based upon management's estimates at the service inception date, the Company is expected to meet the target for each performance condition. Therefore, the related compensation costs of these PSUs assumes all units granted will be awarded.

These PSUs will vest three years from the service inception date, during which time achievement of the related performance conditions will be evaluated, and the number of shares expected to be awarded, and resulting compensation expense, will be adjusted accordingly.

Summarized PSU activity for the years ended December 31, 2011 is as follows.

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	Performance Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	—	
Granted	406,602	\$6.70
Canceled	—	
Awarded	—	
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	<u>406,602</u>	
Vested at December 31, 2011	<u>—</u>	

As of December 31, 2011, there was approximately \$2.8 million of total unrecognized share-based compensation costs related to unvested PSUs, which is expected to be recognized over approximately three years.

Career Shares

Our Career Shares Program is a stock incentive award program for certain executive officers to provide for additional capital accumulation opportunities for retirement. The program incentivizes and rewards executives for their period of service. Our Career Shares Program was adopted in December 2006, and modified in October 2010, as part of the overall update of our compensation programs. The Career Shares Program rewards eligible executives with annual grants of Boyd Gaming Corporation stock units, to be paid out at retirement. The payout at retirement is dependent upon the executive's age at such retirement and the number of years of service with the Company. Executives must be at least 55 years old and have at least 10 years of service to receive any payout at retirement. Career Shares do not contain voting rights and are not entitled to dividends. Career Shares are subject to the terms and conditions contained in the applicable award agreement and our 2002 Stock Incentive Plan. The Career Share awards are tranching by specific term, in the following periods: 10 years, 15 years and 20 years of service. These grants vest over the of remaining period of service required to fulfill the requisite years in each of these tranches, and compensation expense is recorded in accordance with the specific vesting provisions.

Summarized Career Shares activity for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is as follows.

	Career Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2009	59,789	
Granted	250,160	\$5.00
Canceled	(5,508)	
Awarded	—	
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	<u>304,441</u>	
Granted	146,622	\$8.60
Canceled	(18,201)	
Awarded	—	
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	<u>432,862</u>	
Granted	113,495	\$10.81
Canceled	(6,668)	
Awarded	—	
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	<u>539,689</u>	
Vested at December 31, 2010	<u>122,055</u>	

Vested at December 31, 2011

314,888

In January 2012, we issued approximately 163,000 Career Shares with a grant date fair value of \$7.69 per share and recorded

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approximately \$1.1 million of share-based compensation expense.

Share-Based Compensation

The following table summarizes our share-based compensation costs by award type.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Stock Options	\$ 4,850	\$ 9,104	\$ 13,876
Restricted Stock Units	3,062	1,759	1,588
Performance Stock Units	76	—	—
Career Shares	2,008	461	424
Total shared-based compensation costs	\$ 9,996	\$ 11,324	\$ 15,888

The following table provides classification detail of the total costs related to our share-based employee compensation plans reported in our consolidated financial statements.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Gaming	\$ 192	\$ 318	\$ 146
Food and beverage	37	61	15
Room	17	29	5
Selling, general and administrative	977	1,619	3,125
Corporate expense	8,773	9,297	10,683
Preopening expense	—	—	1,914
Total shared-based compensation expense	\$ 9,996	\$ 11,324	\$ 15,888

NOTE 15. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

A portion of the net derivative instruments market adjustment included in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net, at December 31, 2011 relates to certain derivative instruments that we de-designated as cash flow hedges. As a result, we recognized \$12.1 million in net losses related to these derivative instruments, included in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net, at December 31, 2011.

The following table reports the effects of the changes in the fair valuations of our derivative instruments.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Fair value adjustment of derivative instruments	\$ 11,824	\$ 16,356	\$ 2,871
Tax effect	(4,230)	(5,824)	(979)
Fair value adjustment of derivative instruments, net of tax	\$ 7,594	\$ 10,532	\$ 1,892

NOTE 16. NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS

Noncontrolling interests represents: (i) the 50% interest in Borgata, held by the Divestiture Trust for the economic benefit of MGM, which was initially recorded at fair value, at the date of the effective change in control, on March 24, 2010; and (ii) all 100% of the members' equity interest in LVE, the variable interest entity which was consolidated in our financial statements effective January 1, 2010, but in which we hold no equity interest. Pursuant to the authoritative guidance for noncontrolling interests, a noncontrolling interest continues

to be attributed its share of losses even if that attribution results in a deficit noncontrolling interest balance, as is the case with LVE as presented below.

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Changes in the noncontrolling interests since such date are as follows:

	Borgata	LVE	Total
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Beginning balance, January 1, 2010	\$ 325,580	\$ (30,673)	\$ 294,907
Distributions	(123,422)	—	(123,422)
Attributable net income (loss)	17,098	(15,158)	1,940
Comprehensive income	—	(1,261)	(1,261)
Balance, December 31, 2010	<u>\$ 219,256</u>	<u>\$ (47,092)</u>	<u>\$ 172,164</u>
Attributable net income (loss)	1,750	(5,895)	(4,145)
Comprehensive income	—	3,968	3,968
Balance December 31, 2011	<u><u>\$ 221,006</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (49,019)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 171,987</u></u>

Borgata

Distributions

In connection with the refinancing of the Borgata credit facility in August 2010, the Holding Company made a \$123.4 million one-time distribution to the Divestiture Trust, reflected above as a distribution to the noncontrolling interest.

LVE

Comprehensive Income

LVE has entered into interest rate derivative contracts in order to hedge exposure to increasing interest rates, and the impact of those rates on the cash flows of its variable-rate debt. LVE's active interest rate swaps are as follows:

Effective Date	Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Maturity Date
<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments:			
December 21, 2007	\$ 131,986	4.59%	November 1, 2013
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments:			
December 21, 2007	100,000	3.42%	November 1, 2013
Totals	<u><u>\$ 231,986</u></u>		

The fair value of these derivatives at December 31, 2011 and 2010 represents the amount LVE would have to pay the counterparty to terminate these contracts as of those dates. At inception, these interest rate derivatives were designated as cash flow hedges and were determined to be highly effective. Therefore, the changes in fair value of the effective portion of these derivatives have been recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss. Unrealized gains and losses on the discontinued hedge that was previously recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss will be reclassified into earnings when the forecasted transaction affects earnings, or when it is probable that it will not occur. Prior to our consolidation of LVE, hedge accounting had been discontinued on the interest rate swap related to the taxable debt because it was no longer expected to be highly effective in hedging the exposure to increasing interest rates and the impact of those rates on cash flows. The ineffective portion of the swap was due to the construction delays, which caused the outstanding amount of the variable-rate debt to increase at a slower pace than the contractual increases in notional amount of the swap. In July 2011, hedge accounting was discontinued on the interest rate swap related to the tax-exempt debt when \$27.0 million of principal was repaid.

NOTE 17. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

We have adopted the authoritative accounting guidance for fair value measurements, which does not determine or affect the circumstances under which fair value measurements are used, but defines fair value, expands disclosure requirements around fair value and specifies a

hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions.

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These inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets.

Level 3: Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

As required by the guidance for fair value measurements, financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Thus, assets and liabilities categorized as Level 3 may be measured at fair value using inputs that are observable (Levels 1 and 2) and unobservable (Level 3). Management's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels.

Balances Measured at Fair Value

The following tables show the fair values of certain of our financial instruments.

	December 31, 2011			
	Balance	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 178,756	\$ 178,756	\$ —	\$ —
December 31, 2010				
	Balance	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 145,623	\$ 145,623	\$ —	\$ —
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments	\$ 11,871	\$ —	\$ 11,871	\$ —

The fair value of our cash and cash equivalents, classified in the fair value hierarchy as Level 1, is based on statements received from our banks at December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Our derivative instruments are classified in the fair value hierarchy as Level 2 as the LIBOR swap rate is observable at commonly quoted intervals for the full term of the interest rate swaps. See Note 12, *Derivative Instruments* for further discussion regarding the fair valuation of our interest rate swaps.

Balances Disclosed at Fair Value

The following table provides the fair value measurement information about our long-term debt at December 31, 2011 and 2010.

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	December 31, 2011			
	Outstanding Face Amount	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Boyd Gaming Debt:				
Bank credit facility	\$ 1,632,750	\$ 1,621,715	\$ 1,388,630	Level 2
9.125% senior notes due 2018	500,000	491,444	471,000	Level 1
6.75% senior subordinated notes due 2014	215,668	215,668	208,120	Level 1
7.125% senior subordinated notes due 2016	240,750	240,750	208,249	Level 1
Other	11,071	11,071	10,517	Level 3
Borgata Debt:				
Borgata bank credit facility	40,200	40,200	40,200	Level 2
9.50% senior secured notes due 2015	398,000	387,049	378,100	Level 1
9.875% senior secured notes due 2018	393,500	382,559	358,085	Level 1
Total debt	\$ 3,431,939	\$ 3,390,456	\$ 3,062,901	

	December 31, 2010			
	Outstanding Face Amount	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Boyd Gaming Debt:				
Bank credit facility	\$ 1,425,000	\$ 1,425,000	\$ 1,346,625	Level 2
9.125% senior notes Due 2018	500,000	490,206	487,755	Level 1
6.75% senior subordinated notes Due 2014	215,668	215,668	212,163	Level 1
7.125% senior subordinated notes Due 2016	240,750	240,750	217,879	Level 1
Other	11,761	11,761	11,173	Level 3
Borgata Debt:				
Borgata bank credit facility	60,900	60,900	60,900	Level 2
Borgata 9.50% senior notes due 2015	400,000	386,712	375,111	Level 1
Borgata 8.75% senior notes due 2018	400,000	387,758	379,518	Level 1
Total debt	\$ 3,254,079	\$ 3,218,755	\$ 3,091,124	

The estimated fair value of the Amended Credit Facility is based on a relative value analysis performed on or about December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The estimated fair value of Borgata's bank credit facility at December 31, 2011 and 2010 approximates its carrying value due to the short-term nature and variable repricing of the underlying Eurodollar loans comprising the Borgata bank credit facility. The estimated fair values of our senior subordinated and senior notes and Borgata's senior secured notes are based on quoted market prices as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Debt included in the "Other" category is fixed-rate debt that is due March 2013 and is not traded and does not have an observable market input; therefore, we have estimated its fair value based on a discounted cash flow approach, after giving consideration to the changes in market rates of interest, creditworthiness of both parties, and credit spreads.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 measurements during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

NOTE 18. OTHER OPERATING CHARGES, NET

Other operating charges, net, are comprised of the following:

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
		<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Asset impairments and write-downs	\$ 6,741	\$ 736	\$ 42,745
Acquisition related expenses	6,375	3,977	981
Flood expenses, net of recoveries	1,428	—	—
Measurement period adjustments	(486)	—	—
Hurricane expenses and related items	—	—	(1,946)
Other operating charges, net	\$ 14,058	\$ 4,713	\$ 41,780

Asset Impairments and Write-Downs

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we recorded asset impairments and write-downs, net primarily related to the following items:

Impairment of Trademark: Due to our consideration of certain facts and circumstances surrounding an adverse change in the business climate in Atlantic City, we performed an interim impairment test on the indefinite lived trademark recorded upon the consolidation of Borgata. We believe our actual results have been adversely impacted by increased regional competition, and that in addition, our projected future results will be further impacted by cannibalization of our business upon the opening of a new property in Atlantic City, which was announced in February 2011. We also believe the refinancing of Borgata's debt and recapitalization of its member equity contributed to the results of this impairment test.

Our analysis consisted of a valuation of the trademark, using the relief from royalty method. The only significant change in our assumptions from the initial fair valuation were revised revenue and profitability projections, reflecting the impact of the changed present and forecasted circumstances. The impairment test shall consist of a comparison of the fair value of trademark with its carrying amount. As a result, we recorded a \$5.0 million impairment to the trademark, representing the amount by which the carrying amount exceeded its fair value.

Impairment of Investment in Unconsolidated Subsidiary: We also recorded a non-cash impairment charge to Borgata's investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary in the amount of \$1.1 million, representing the amount by which the carrying value of the investment exceeded its potential liquidated value. Borgata previously entered into an agreement with two other Atlantic City casinos to form ACES. With each member having a 33.3% interest, this New Jersey limited liability company was formed for the purpose of contracting with New Jersey Transit to operate express rail service between Manhattan and Atlantic City. Each member has guaranteed, jointly and severally, liability for all terms, covenants and conditions of the ACES agreement with New Jersey Transit consisting primarily of the necessary operating and capital expenses of ACES. ACES suspended services in September, 2011, and accordingly, the joint venture agreement terminated in January 2012, which will force a liquidation of the joint venture's assets. Subsequent to the recordation of this impairment charge, the carrying value of this investment was \$2.8 million at December 31, 2011.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, asset impairments and write-downs, net primarily consisted of a charge of \$0.5 million related to the impairment in the market value of our investment in certain bonds.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, asset impairments and write-downs primarily consist of the following:

Morgans/LV Investment LLC: Due to the suspension of Echelon, we recorded an operating charge of \$13.5 million related to the write-down of our former investment in the Morgans/LV Investment LLC ("Morgans"). We were a 50% partner in a joint venture with Morgans Hotel Group Co., which was terminated effective as of December 31, 2009. We accounted for our investment in Morgans under the equity method. We evaluate our equity investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such investment may have experienced an "other-than-temporary" decline in value. If such conditions exist, we then compare the estimated fair value of the investment to our carrying value to identify any impairment and determine whether such impairment is other-than-temporary.

Due to the uncertainty regarding the final development plan of Echelon, during the year ended December 31, 2009, we reviewed our former investment in the Morgans joint venture for impairment. This impairment test was comprised of a fair value assessment, using cash flow analyses related to several viable alternative plans for the future development of

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Echelon, because several differing strategic plans related to Echelon were being evaluated at this time, the test weighted several viable alternative plans with significant consideration given to the likelihood of constructing the plans designed pursuant to the joint venture. As a result of this analysis, we did not believe that certain contributions to the joint venture, primarily related to the architectural and design plans to which we have no future interest, title or right to use, would ultimately be realizable. Accordingly, we recorded an other-than-temporary non-cash impairment charge of \$13.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2009 related to such costs. The remaining \$4.4 million of our investment in Morgans represents previously reimbursed allocations of shared development costs related to the Echelon master plan. These costs reverted to our basis in Echelon, reported as construction in progress, as the plans to construct the hotels were terminated contemporaneous with the termination of the joint venture, and are included in our overall impairment evaluation of the Echelon development.

Dania Jai-Alai: Non-cash impairment charge of \$28.4 million which relates to the write-off of Dania Jai-Alai's goodwill in connection with an amendment to the purchase agreement to settle the contingent payment prior to the satisfaction of certain legal conditions. In January 2009, we amended the purchase agreement to settle the contingent payment prior to the satisfaction of the legal conditions. The principal terms of the amendment were as follows: (i) we paid \$9.4 million to the seller in January 2009, plus \$9.1 million of interest accrued from the March 1, 2007 date of the acquisition; and (ii) we issued an 8% promissory note to the seller in the amount of \$65.6 million, plus accrued interest. The terms of the note required principal payments of \$9.4 million, plus accrued interest, in April 2009 and July 2009, and a final principal payment of \$46.9 million, plus accrued interest, due in January 2010. The promissory note was secured by a letter of credit under our bank credit facility, and we have made all scheduled payments on the promissory note, including the final payment in January 2010. In conjunction with the amendment to the purchase agreement, we recorded the remaining \$28.4 million of the \$75 million contingent liability as additional goodwill during the year ended December 31, 2009. However, upon evaluation of this additional goodwill for recoverability, we recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$28.4 million.

Acquisition Related Expenses

During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, we recorded \$6.4 million, \$4.0 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, of direct expenses related to evaluating various acquisition opportunities and other business development activities.

Flood Expenses

During the year ended December 31, 2011, due to flooding of the Mississippi River and temporary closure of the Tunica property in May 2011, we recorded \$1.4 million of flood expenses, net of estimated insurance recoveries.

Measurement Period Adjustments

During the year ended December 31, 2011, in connection with the valuation procedures we performed on Borgata, we recorded measurement adjustments of \$0.5 million, which were primarily comprised of a \$0.3 million bargain purchase gain.

Hurricane Expenses and Related Items

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded a gain of \$2.1 million, net of hurricane related charges, from the recovery and settlement of our business interruption insurance claim related to the closure of Treasure Chest due to the effects of Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

NOTE 19. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

We and Borgata contribute to multiemployer pension defined benefit plans under terms of collective-bargaining agreements that cover our union-represented employees. These unions cover certain of our culinary, hotel and other trade workers. We and Borgata are obligated to make defined contributions under these plans.

The significant risks of participating in multiemployer plans include, but are not limited to, the following:

- We and Borgata may elect to stop participating in our multi-employer plans. As a result, we and Borgata may be required to pay a withdrawal liability based on the underfunded status of the plan as applicable. Our ability to fund such payments would be based on the results of our operations and subject to the risk factors that impact our business. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected and impact our ability to meet our obligations to the multiemployer plan.
- We and Borgata may contribute assets to the multiemployer plan for the benefit of our covered employees that are used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers.
- We and Borgata may be required to fund additional amounts if other participating employers stop contributing to the multiemployer plan.

Contributions, based on wages paid to covered employees, totaled approximately \$7.1 million, \$7.1 million, and \$1.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively. These aggregate contributions were not individually significant to any of the respective plans. Our share of the unfunded vested liability related to multi-employer plans, if any, is not determinable and our participation is not individually significant on an individual multiemployer plan basis. There were no significant changes that would affect the comparability of our employer contributions during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. However, employer contributions are not comparable for the years ended December 31 2010 and 2009, respectively, due to the fact that we consolidated the financial position of Borgata in our consolidated financial statements effective as of March 24, 2010. See Note 1, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, for our accounting policies related to the consolidation of Borgata. As of December 31, 2011, Borgata's share of the unfunded vested liability related to its pension plans is \$51.4 million.

We and Borgata have retirement savings plans under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code covering our non-union employees. The plans allow employees to defer up to the lesser of the Internal Revenue Code prescribed maximum amount or 100% of their income on a pre-tax basis through contributions to the plans. We expensed our voluntary contributions to the 401(k) profit-sharing plans and trusts of, \$5.1 million, \$5.1 million, and \$3.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

NOTE 20. SEGMENT INFORMATION

We have aggregated certain of our properties in order to present four Reportable Segments: (i) Las Vegas Locals; (ii) Downtown Las Vegas; (iii) Midwest and South; and (iv) Atlantic City. The table below lists the classification of each of our properties.

Las Vegas Locals

Gold Coast Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
The Orleans Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall	Las Vegas, Nevada
Suncoast Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Eldorado Casino	Henderson, Nevada
Jokers Wild Casino	Henderson, Nevada

Downtown Las Vegas

California Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Fremont Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Main Street Station Casino, Brewery and Hotel	Las Vegas, Nevada

Midwest and South

Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall
IP Casino Resort Spa
Par-A-Dice Hotel Casino
Blue Chip Casino, Hotel & Spa
Treasure Chest Casino
Delta Downs Racetrack Casino & Hotel
Sam's Town Hotel and Casino

Tunica, Mississippi
Biloxi, Mississippi
East Peoria, Illinois
Michigan City, Indiana
Kenner, Louisiana
Vinton, Louisiana
Shreveport, Louisiana

Atlantic City

Borgata Hotel Casino & Spa

Atlantic City, New Jersey

Results of Operations - Adjusted EBITDA

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

We determine each of our wholly-owned properties' profitability based upon Property EBITDA, which represents each property's earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, preopening expenses, write-downs and other charges, share-based compensation expense, deferred rent, change in value of derivative instruments, and gain/loss on early retirements of debt, as applicable. Reportable Segment Adjusted EBITDA is the aggregate sum of the Property EBITDA for each of the properties included in our Las Vegas Locals, Downtown Las Vegas, and Midwest and South segments, and also includes our share of Borgata's operating income before net amortization, preopening and other items applied retrospectively.

Results for Downtown Las Vegas include the results of our travel agency and captive insurance company. Effective April 1, 2008, we reclassified the reporting of our Midwest and South segment to exclude the results of Dania Jai-Alai, our pari-mutuel jai-alai facility, since it does not share similar economic characteristics with our other Midwest and South operations; therefore, the results of Dania Jai-Alai are included as part of the "Other" category on the accompanying table.

We reclassify the reporting of corporate expense on the accompanying table in order to exclude it from our subtotal for Reportable Segment Adjusted EBITDA and include it as part of total other operating costs and expenses. Furthermore, corporate expense is now presented to include its portion of share-based compensation expense. Corporate expense represents unallocated payroll, professional fees, aircraft expenses and various other expenses not directly related to our casino and hotel operations, in addition to the corporate portion of share-based compensation expense. Other operating costs and expenses include Property EBITDA from Dania Jai-Alai, deferred rent, and share-based compensation expense charged to our Reportable Segments. Interest expense is net of interest income and amounts capitalized. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 includes \$8.9 million of prior period interest expense (from March 1, 2007, the date of the acquisition of Dania Jai-Alai, to December 31, 2008) related to the January 2009 amendment to the purchase agreement resulting in the finalization of our purchase price for Dania Jai-Alai (see Note 7, *Goodwill*).

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain operating data for our Reportable Segments, and reconciles Adjusted EBITDA to operating income (loss), as reported in our accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Net Revenues			
Las Vegas Locals	\$ 604,965	\$ 607,366	\$ 641,941
Downtown Las Vegas	224,251	218,222	229,149
Midwest and South	771,354	728,767	762,336
Atlantic City	730,274	580,140	—
Reportable Segment Net Revenues	2,330,844	2,134,495	1,633,426
Other	5,394	6,404	7,560
Net revenues	2,336,238	2,140,899	1,640,986
Reportable Segment Adjusted EBITDA			
Las Vegas Locals	145,848	137,464	155,336
Downtown Las Vegas	35,214	34,227	46,102
Midwest and South	167,101	143,699	165,534
Atlantic City	158,126	136,278	—
	506,289	451,668	366,972
Operating income from Borgata, net	—	8,146	59,470
Adjusted EBITDA	506,289	459,814	426,442
Other operating costs and expenses			
Depreciation and amortization	195,343	199,275	165,725
Corporate expense	48,962	48,861	47,617
Preopening expenses	6,634	7,459	17,798
Our share of Borgata's preopening expenses	—	—	349
Our share of Borgata's other items and write-downs, net	—	—	(14,303)
Other operating charges, net	14,058	4,713	41,780
Other	8,188	10,147	11,283
Total other operating costs and expenses	273,185	270,455	270,249
Operating income (loss)	\$ 233,104	\$ 189,359	\$ 156,193

The following table reconciles the presentation of depreciation and amortization expense on our consolidated statements of operations to the presentation on the accompanying table.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Depreciation and amortization expense, as reported in our consolidated statement of operations	\$ 195,343	\$ 199,275	\$ 164,427
Net amortization expense related to our investment in Borgata	—	—	1,298
Depreciation and amortization expense, as reported above	\$ 195,343	\$ 199,275	\$ 165,725

Total Assets

The Company's total assets, by Reportable Segment, consisted of the following amounts at December 31, 2011 and 2010:

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Assets		
Las Vegas Locals	\$ 1,260,458	\$ 1,284,160
Downtown Las Vegas	131,140	136,868
Midwest and South	1,406,136	1,117,959
Atlantic City	1,435,332	1,463,298
Total reportable segment assets	4,233,066	4,002,285
Other	228,140	255,847
Corporate	1,421,848	1,398,729
Total assets	\$ 5,883,054	\$ 5,656,861

Capital Expenditures

The Company's capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, by Reportable Segment, consisted of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Capital Expenditures:			
Las Vegas Locals	\$ 15,782	\$ 11,863	\$ 12,107
Downtown Las Vegas	4,420	3,356	3,294
Midwest and South	19,770	18,632	21,665
Atlantic City	32,626	12,637	—
Total Reportable Segment Capital Expenditures	72,598	46,488	37,066
Other	106	(1,797)	185
Corporate entities	11,859	4,092	33,969
Total Capital Expenditures	84,563	48,783	71,220
Change in Accrued Property Additions	2,661	27,175	86,337
Cash-Based Capital Expenditures	\$ 87,224	\$ 75,958	\$ 157,557

NOTE 21. SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

The following table presents selected quarterly financial information for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

	December 31, 2011				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Year
	<i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i>				
Summary Operating Results:					
Net revenues	\$ 564,946	\$ 574,403	\$ 590,215	\$ 606,674	\$ 2,336,238
Operating income	48,104	61,990	68,164	54,846	233,104
Net income (loss) attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	(3,521)	(2,951)	3,109	(491)	(3,854)
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share:					
Basic net income (loss) per common share	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.04)
Diluted net income (loss) per common share	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.04)

	December 31, 2010				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Year
	<i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i>				
Summary Operating Results:					
Net revenues	\$ 415,135	\$ 578,446	\$ 595,378	\$ 551,940	\$ 2,140,899
Operating income	44,030	49,676	54,483	41,170	189,359
Net income (loss) attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	8,435	3,382	5,591	(7,098)	10,310
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share:					
Basic net income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.12
Diluted net income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.12

NOTE 22. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Pursuant to the prior registrations of our 9.125% Senior Notes due 2018 under the Securities Act of 1933, separate condensed consolidating financial information for our subsidiary guarantors and non-guarantors of this debt is presented below. The non-guarantors primarily represent special purpose entities, tax holding companies, our less significant operating subsidiaries and our less than wholly-owned subsidiaries.

The tables below present the condensed consolidating balance sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the condensed consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011.

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

	December 31, 2011					
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (100% Owned)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (Not 100% Owned)	Eliminations	Consolidated
	<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 364	\$ 128,185	\$ 3,944	\$ 46,263	\$ —	\$ 178,756
Other current assets	29,818	70,448	13,459	50,413	—	164,138
Property and equipment, net	115,346	2,120,227	75,739	1,230,796	—	3,542,108
Assets held for development	—	926,013	—	163,806	—	1,089,819
Investments in subsidiaries	3,777,298	353,740	32	—	(4,131,070)	—
Intercompany receivable	—	187,911	—	—	(187,911)	—
Other assets, net	28,501	15,068	5,993	71,077	—	120,639
Intangible assets, net	—	487,907	21,374	64,737	—	574,018
Goodwill, net	—	212,794	782	—	—	213,576
Total assets	\$ 3,951,327	\$ 4,502,293	\$ 121,323	\$ 1,627,092	\$ (4,318,981)	\$ 5,883,054
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity						
Current maturities of long-term	\$ 42,500	\$ 730	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 43,230
Non-recourse debt				29,686		29,686
Other current liabilities	146,054	152,437	16,725	102,484	(18,596)	399,104
Intercompany payable	455	—	216,211	—	(216,666)	—
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	2,527,076	10,341	—	809,809	—	3,347,226
Other long-term liabilities	33,150	404,463	1,537	57,599	—	496,749
Non-recourse debt	—	—	—	192,980	—	192,980
						—
Preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common stock	863	31,128	32	—	(31,160)	863
Additional paid-in capital	644,174	2,984,250	41,724	476,733	(3,502,707)	644,174
Retained earnings	557,055	918,944	(154,906)	(42,199)	(721,839)	557,055
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Boyd Gaming Corporation stockholders' equity	1,202,092	3,934,322	(113,150)	434,534	(4,255,706)	1,202,092
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	171,987	171,987
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	1,202,092	3,934,322	(113,150)	434,534	(4,083,719)	1,374,079
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 3,951,327	\$ 4,502,293	\$ 121,323	\$ 1,627,092	\$ (4,318,981)	\$ 5,883,054

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

	December 31, 2010					
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (100% Owned)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (Not 100% Owned)	Eliminations	Consolidated
	<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,231	\$ 88,282	\$ 3,679	\$ 42,431	\$ —	\$ 145,623
Other current assets	10,395	61,829	15,246	47,492	—	134,962
Property and equipment, net	111,921	1,939,834	77,949	1,253,667	—	3,383,371
Assets held for development	—	923,038	—	163,806	—	1,086,844
Investments in subsidiaries	3,373,486	424,707	—	5,185	(3,803,378)	—
Intercompany receivable	50,824	—	69,931	—	(120,755)	—
Other assets, net	73,420	46,886	2,979	89,021	(59,535)	152,771
Intangible assets, net	—	460,714	—	79,000	—	539,714
Goodwill, net	—	212,794	782	—	—	213,576
Total assets	\$ 3,631,277	\$ 4,158,084	\$ 170,566	\$ 1,680,602	\$ (3,983,668)	\$ 5,656,861
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity						
Current maturities of long-term	\$ 25,000	\$ 690	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25,690
Current maturities of non-recourse debt	—	—	—	22,487	—	22,487
Other current liabilities	39,663	175,870	17,464	109,161	—	342,158
Intercompany payable	—	472,795	246,144	—	(718,939)	—
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	2,346,623	11,072	—	835,370	—	3,193,065
Other long-term liabilities	30,786	399,148	1,536	60,050	—	491,520
Non-recourse debt	—	—	—	220,572	—	220,572
Preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common stock	862	30,298	32	—	(30,330)	862
Additional paid-in capital	635,028	2,320,477	41,724	421,472	(2,783,673)	635,028
Retained earnings	560,909	747,734	(136,334)	11,490	(622,890)	560,909
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(7,594)	—	—	—	—	(7,594)
Total Boyd Gaming Corporation stockholders' equity	1,189,205	3,098,509	(94,578)	432,962	(3,436,893)	1,189,205
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	1	172,164	172,164
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	1,189,205	3,098,509	(94,578)	432,962	(3,264,729)	1,361,369
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 3,631,277	\$ 4,158,084	\$ 170,566	\$ 1,680,602	\$ (3,983,668)	\$ 5,656,861

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009
Condensed Consolidating Statements of Operations

	Year Ended December 31, 2011					
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (100% Owned)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (Not 100% Owned)	Eliminations	Consolidated
	<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Net revenues	\$ 149,168	\$ 1,550,197	\$ 55,767	\$ 730,274	\$ (149,168)	\$ 2,336,238
Costs and expenses						
Operating	—	848,973	57,620	383,041	—	1,289,634
Selling, general and administrative	—	258,026	10,023	126,942	—	394,991
Maintenance and utilities	—	89,092	2,255	62,165	—	153,512
Depreciation and amortization	8,371	118,621	2,914	65,437	—	195,343
Corporate expense	95,847	147	1,194	—	(48,226)	48,962
Preopening expenses	907	16,356	—	(10,629)	—	6,634
Other operating charges, net	6,054	1,602	3	6,399	—	14,058
Total costs and expenses	111,179	1,332,817	74,009	633,355	(48,226)	2,103,134
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	75,144	(1,345)	—	—	(73,799)	—
Operating income (loss)	113,133	216,035	(18,242)	96,919	(174,741)	233,104
Other expense (income)						
Interest expense, net	151,931	687	—	98,067	—	250,685
Fair value adjustment of derivative instruments	265	—	—	—	—	265
(Gain) Loss on early retirements of debt	20	—	—	(6)	—	14
Other income	(7,000)	(4,582)	—	—	—	(11,582)
Total other expense, net	145,216	(3,895)	—	98,061	—	239,382
Income (loss) before income taxes	(32,083)	219,930	(18,242)	(1,142)	(174,741)	(6,278)
Income taxes	28,229	(34,349)	5,652	(1,253)	—	(1,721)
Net income (loss)	(3,854)	185,581	(12,590)	(2,395)	(174,741)	(7,999)
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	4,145	4,145
Net income (loss) attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ (3,854)	\$ 185,581	\$ (12,590)	\$ (2,395)	\$ (170,596)	\$ (3,854)

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009
Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (100% Owned)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (Not 100% Owned)	Eliminations	Consolidated
	<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Net revenues	\$ 134,190	\$ 1,501,899	\$ 58,860	\$ 580,140	\$ (134,190)	\$ 2,140,899
Costs and expenses						
Operating	—	835,489	54,984	298,966	—	1,189,439
Selling, general and administrative	—	265,376	8,858	94,983	—	369,217
Maintenance and utilities	—	87,499	4,256	48,967	—	140,722
Depreciation and amortization	11,955	129,693	4,741	52,886	—	199,275
Corporate expense	83,437	59,710	9,295	—	(103,581)	48,861
Preopening expenses	1,580	—	7,523	—	(1,644)	7,459
Other operating charges, net	4,456	68	197	(8)	—	4,713
Total costs and expenses	101,428	1,377,835	89,854	495,794	(105,225)	1,959,686
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	65,159	47,393	—	—	(104,406)	8,146
Operating income (loss)	97,921	171,457	(30,994)	84,346	(133,371)	189,359
Other expense (income)						
Interest expense, net	118,585	731	(6)	61,243	—	180,553
Fair value adjustment of derivative instruments	480	—	—	—	—	480
Gain on early retirements of debt	(2,758)	—	—	—	—	(2,758)
Other income	—	(12,535)	—	—	—	(12,535)
Other non-operating expenses, net	—	3,133	—	—	—	3,133
Total other expense, net	116,307	(8,671)	(6)	61,243	—	168,873
Income (loss) before income taxes	(18,386)	180,128	(30,988)	23,103	(133,371)	20,486
Income taxes	28,696	(32,838)	(27)	(4,067)	—	(8,236)
Net income (loss)	10,310	147,290	(31,015)	19,036	(133,371)	12,250
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	(1,940)	(1,940)
Net income (loss) attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ 10,310	\$ 147,290	\$ (31,015)	\$ 19,036	\$ (135,311)	\$ 10,310

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009
Condensed Consolidating Statements of Operations, continued

	Year Ended December 31, 2009				
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
	<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Net revenues	\$ 69,774	\$ 1,630,321	\$ 10,665	\$ (69,774)	\$ 1,640,986
Costs and expenses					
Operating	—	850,595	57,469	—	908,064
Selling, general and administrative	—	272,945	11,992	—	284,937
Maintenance and utilities	—	88,226	4,070	—	92,296
Depreciation and amortization	13,415	147,436	3,576	—	164,427
Corporate expense	93,096	52,545	17,229	(115,253)	47,617
Preopening expenses	260	17,538	—	—	17,798
Other operating charges, net	981	12,444	28,355	—	41,780
Total costs and expenses	107,752	1,441,729	122,691	(115,253)	1,556,919
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	126,176	71,617	—	(125,667)	72,126
Operating income (loss)	88,198	260,209	(112,026)	(80,188)	156,193
Other expense (income)					
Interest expense, net	147,556	(732)	—	—	146,824
Gain on early retirements of debt	(15,284)	—	—	—	(15,284)
Other non-operating expenses, net	33	19,303	—	—	19,336
Total other expense, net	132,305	18,571	—	—	150,876
Income (loss) before income taxes	(44,107)	241,638	(112,026)	(80,188)	5,317
Income taxes	48,348	(55,065)	5,641	—	(1,076)
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,241	\$ 186,573	\$ (106,385)	\$ (80,188)	\$ 4,241

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009
Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31, 2011					
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (100% Owned)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (Not 100% Owned)	Eliminations	Consolidated
	<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Cash flows from operating activities						
Net cash from operating activities	\$ 100,478	\$ 68,797	\$ 26,295	\$ 57,940	\$ —	\$ 253,510
Cash flows from investing activities						
Capital expenditures	(24,815)	(28,204)	(1,579)	(32,626)	—	(87,224)
Cash paid for business acquisition, net	(278,456)					(278,456)
Cash paid for development agreement	—	—	(24,450)	—	—	(24,450)
Other investing activities	895	—	—	26,448	—	27,343
Net cash from investing activities	(302,376)	(28,204)	(26,029)	(6,178)	—	(362,787)
Cash flows from financing activities						
Borrowings under bank credit facility	391,329	—	—	741,300	—	1,132,629
Payments under bank credit facility	(183,579)	—	—	(762,000)	—	(945,579)
Debt financing cost, net	(14,221)	—	—	(1,153)	—	(15,374)
Proceeds from issuance of debt	—	—	—	7,199	—	7,199
Payments on long-term debt	—	(690)	—	—	—	(690)
Payments on retirements of long-term debt	—	—	—	(8,198)	—	(8,198)
Proceed from stock options exercised	15	—	—	—	—	15
Payments under note payable by variable interest entity	—	—	—	(27,000)	—	(27,000)
Other financing activities	—	—	—	(592)	—	(592)
Net cash from financing activities	193,544	(690)	—	(50,444)	—	142,410
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(8,354)	39,903	266	1,318	—	33,133
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	11,231	88,282	3,679	42,431	—	145,623
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 2,877	\$ 128,185	\$ 3,945	\$ 43,749	\$ —	\$ 178,756

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009
Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (100% Owned)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (Not 100% Owned)	Eliminations	Consolidated
<i>(In thousands)</i>						
Cash flows from operating activities						
Net cash from operating activities	\$ 226,650	\$ 78,597	\$ 970	\$ 91,379	\$ (128,205)	\$ 269,391
Cash flows from investing activities						
Capital expenditures	(6,463)	(56,884)	(2,059)	(10,552)	—	(75,958)
Net cash effect upon change in controlling interest of Borgata	—	26,025	—	26,025	(26,025)	26,025
Other investing activities	69	—	—	987	—	1,056
Net cash from investing activities	(6,394)	(30,859)	(2,059)	16,460	(26,025)	(48,877)
Cash flows from financing activities						
Borrowings under bank credit facility	758,774	—	—	533,673	—	1,292,447
Payments under bank credit facility	(1,250,674)	—	—	(1,105,062)	—	(2,355,736)
Debt financing cost, net	(20,617)	(3,620)	—	(2,820)	—	(27,057)
Proceeds from issuance of debt	490,000	—	—	773,176	—	1,263,176
Proceeds from issuance of debt by variable interest entity	—	—	—	18,091	—	18,091
Payments on long-term debt	—	(46,875)	—	(1,194)	—	(48,069)
Payments on retirements of long-term debt	(187,041)	(652)	—	—	—	(187,693)
Other financing activities	170	—	—	(277,652)	154,230	(123,252)
Net cash from financing activities	(209,388)	(51,147)	—	(61,788)	154,230	(168,093)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	10,868	(3,409)	(1,089)	46,051	—	52,421
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	363	88,071	4,768	—	—	93,202
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 11,231	\$ 84,662	\$ 3,679	\$ 46,051	\$ —	\$ 145,623

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows**Year Ended December 31, 2009**

	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net cash from operating activities	\$ 65,751	\$ 173,249	\$ 2,963	\$ —	\$ 241,963
Cash flows from investing activities					
Capital expenditures	(5,706)	(151,378)	(473)	—	(157,557)
Other investing activities	2,356	(9,927)	—	—	(7,571)
Net cash from investing activities	(3,350)	(161,305)	(473)	—	(165,128)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Payments of long-term debt	(88,866)	(19,366)	—	—	(108,232)
Borrowings under bank credit facility	656,440	—	—	—	656,440
Payments under bank credit facility	(620,655)	—	—	—	(620,655)
Other financing activities	(9,338)	—	—	—	(9,338)
Net cash from financing activities	(62,419)	(19,366)	—	—	(81,785)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(18)	(7,422)	2,490	—	(4,950)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	381	95,493	2,278	—	98,152
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 363	\$ 88,071	\$ 4,768	\$ —	\$ 93,202

NOTE 23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS***Boyd Percentage Ownership***

William S. Boyd, our Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors, together with his immediate family, beneficially owned approximately 36% of our outstanding shares of common stock as of December 31, 2011. As such, the Boyd family has the ability to significantly influence our affairs, including the election of members of our Board of Directors and, except as otherwise provided by law, approving or disapproving other matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders, including a merger, consolidation or sale of assets. For each of the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, there were no related party transactions between the Company and the Boyd family.

Compensation of Certain Borgata Employees

Borgata reimburses Boyd for compensation paid to employees performing services for Borgata and for out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred related to travel. Boyd is also reimbursed for various payments made on Borgata's behalf, primarily related to third party insurance premiums and certain financing fees. The related amounts due to Boyd for these types of expenditures paid by Boyd were \$0.3 million and \$0.9 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Reimbursable expenditures were \$10.0 million, \$9.1 million and \$7.4 million for each of the years ended December 31 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. In each case, reimbursable expenses are included in selling, general and administrative on the consolidated statements of operations.

Borgata Ground Leases

Borgata entered into a series of ground lease agreements with MGM totaling 19.6 acres that provides the land on which Borgata's existing employee parking garage, public space expansion, rooms expansion, modified surface parking lot and proposed alternative parking structure reside. The lease terms extend until December 31, 2070 with the exception of the surface parking lot lease which could be

terminated by either party upon 30 days written notice. Borgata did not have any amounts due to MGM for these types of expenditures at either December 31, 2011 or 2010. On November 4, 2010, MGM sold the land comprising the employee parking garage, public space expansion, rooms expansion and proposed alternative parking structure. Related rent incurred was \$5.1 million, \$5.4 million and \$6.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, which was included in selling, general and administrative on the consolidated statements of operations.

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued**

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Pursuant to the ground lease agreements, Borgata is responsible for reimbursing the land owner for related property taxes paid on its behalf. Borgata did not have any amounts due to MGM or the new land owner for these types of expenditures at either December 31 2011 or 2010. Related property tax incurred was \$14.0 million, \$12.9 million and \$12.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, which was included in selling, general and administrative on the consolidated statements of operations.

NOTE 24. REVISION TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company discovered an immaterial error that impacted the previously issued consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010. The error related to a misclassification in the financial statements of LVE, the variable interest entity that we were required to consolidate during the year ended December 31, 2010. The financial statements of LVE have subsequently been restated, the revisions to which were considered in the correction of this error in our consolidated financial statements. We improperly reported LVE's interest costs as a capitalized asset, when the related costs should have been expensed due to its suspension of related construction activities.

The Company assessed the materiality of this error on both a quantitative and qualitative basis, and determined that the error was immaterial to previously reported amounts as reported in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, for the year ended December 31, 2010. The revision of the previously issued financial statements resulted in minor impacts on certain line items in our consolidated balance sheet, statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows, yet had no impact on net income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation or retained earnings as previously reported.

Accordingly, the Company has reconciled the impact of the differences below on the consolidated balance sheet, consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010. These adjustments did not have any impact on our quarterly consolidated financial statements, issued prior to the original filing; however, the Company will prospectively revise its consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, in future filings, to the extent the December 31, 2010 period is therein presented.

A summary of the revisions to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 is as follows:

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet
as of December 31, 2010

	As of December 31, 2010		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustment	As Revised
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet			
ASSETS			
Current assets	\$ 279,639	\$ 946	\$ 280,585
Property, plant and equipment, net	3,383,371	—	3,383,371
Assets held for development	1,119,403	(32,559)	1,086,844
Debt financing costs, net	34,993	—	34,993
Other assets	871,883	(815)	871,068
Total Assets	\$ 5,689,289	\$ (32,428)	\$ 5,656,861
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities	\$ 610,905	\$ (220,570)	\$ 390,335
Other liabilities	3,683,641	221,516	3,905,157

Boyd Gaming Corporation stockholders' equity	1,189,205	—	1,189,205
Noncontrolling interests	205,538	(33,374)	172,164
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 5,689,289</u>	<u>\$ (32,428)</u>	<u>\$ 5,656,861</u>

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
for the year ended December 31, 2010

	Year Ended December 31, 2010		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustment <i>(In thousands)</i>	As Revised
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations			
Maintenance and utilities expense	\$ 146,143	\$ (5,421)	\$ 140,722
Operating income	\$ 183,938	\$ 5,421	\$ 189,359
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 168,699	\$ 11,859	\$ 180,558
Total other expense, net	\$ 157,014	\$ 11,859	\$ 168,873
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 26,924	\$ (6,438)	\$ 20,486
Net income (loss)	\$ 18,688	\$ (6,438)	\$ 12,250
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(8,378)	6,438	(1,940)
Net income (loss) attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ 10,310	\$ —	\$ 10,310

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity
for the year ended December 31, 2010

	Year Ended December 31, 2010		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustment <i>(In thousands)</i>	As Revised
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity			
Noncontrolling interest in Borgata	\$ 219,256	\$ —	\$ 219,256
Noncontrolling interest in variable interest entity - LVE	(5,340)	(39,812)	(45,152)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(8,378)	6,438	(1,940)
Noncontrolling interests	\$ 205,538	\$ (33,374)	\$ 172,164
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 1,394,743	(33,374)	\$ 1,361,369

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued

as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended December 31, 2010

	Year Ended December 31, 2010		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustment	As Revised
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows			
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net Income	\$ 18,688	\$ (6,438)	\$ 12,250
Amortization of debt financing costs	4,117	1,252	5,369
Net cash provided by operating activities	285,070	(15,679)	269,391
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Capital expenditures	\$ (87,477)	11,519	(75,958)
Other investing activities	(1,199)	3,345	2,146
Net cash used in investing activities	(63,741)	14,864	(48,877)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Debt issuance cost, net	\$ (27,872)	\$ 815	\$ (27,057)
Net cash used in financing activities	(168,908)	815	(168,093)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	52,421	—	52,421
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	93,202	—	93,202
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 145,623	\$ —	\$ 145,623
Assets and Liabilities Recorded (net of cash received) Due to Consolidation of Variable Interest Entity			
Accounts receivable	\$ 164	\$ 1,187	\$ 1,351
Assets held for development	183,016	(19,210)	163,806
Debt financing costs, net	8,509	(4,862)	3,647
Restricted investments	46,679	1,489	48,168
Total assets	\$ 238,368	\$ (21,396)	\$ 216,972
Accounts payable	\$ 290	\$ (103)	\$ 393
Accrued liabilities	1,296	(256)	1,040
Obligations of variable interest entity	226,162	16,897	243,059
Other liabilities	16,920	2,984	19,904
Noncontrolling interests	(6,259)	(40,833)	(47,092)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 238,409	\$ (21,311)	\$ 217,304

NOTE 25. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

We have evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after December 31, 2011. During this period, we did not identify any subsequent events, the effects of which would require adjustment to our financial position or results of operations as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011.

2. Financial Statement Schedules. Schedules are omitted since they are not applicable, not required or the information required to be set forth therein is included in Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes thereto included in this Report.

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3. Exhibits.

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>	<u>Method of Filing</u>
2.1	Purchase Agreement, entered into as of June 5, 2006, by and among the Registrant, FGB Development, Inc., Boyd Florida, LLC, The Aragon Group, Inc., Summersport Enterprises, LLLP, the Shareholders of The Aragon Group, Inc., The Limited Partners of Summersport Enterprises, LLLP, and Stephen F. Snyder, as Shareholder Representative With Respect to Dania Jai-alai	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006.
2.2	Unit Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 25, 2006, as amended, by and among the Registrant, Coast Hotels and Casinos, Inc., Silverado South Strip, LLC, and Michael J. Gaughan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on October 31, 2006.
2.3	Agreement for Exchange of Assets and Joint Escrow Instructions, dated as of September 29, 2006, entered into by and between Coast Hotels and Casinos, Inc. and Harrah's Operating Company, Inc.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006.
2.4	Letter Agreement entered into as of February 26, 2007, by and between Coast Hotels and Casinos, Inc. and Harrah's Operating Company, Inc. amending that certain Agreement for Exchange of Assets and Joint Escrow Instructions previously entered into by and between the parties as of September 29, 2006	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007.
2.5	Letter Agreement entered into as of August 11, 2006, by and among the Registrant, FGB Development, Inc., Boyd Florida, LLC, The Aragon Group, Inc., Summersport Enterprises, LLLP, and Stephen F. Snyder, individually and as Shareholder Representative, amending certain provisions of that certain Purchase Agreement previously entered into among the parties as of June 5, 2006	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.3 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006.
2.6**	Second Amendment to the Purchase Agreement entered into as of February 16, 2007, by and among the Registrant, the Aragon Group and the other parties thereto	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007.
2.7	Third Amendment to the Purchase Agreement and Promissory Note related thereto entered into as of January 15, 2009, by and among Boyd Gaming Corporation, the Aragon Group and the other parties thereto	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.7 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

3.1	Amended and Restated Bylaws	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 14, 2008.
3.2	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on May 24, 2006.

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4.1	Form of Indenture relating to \$250,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 8.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2012, dated as of April 8, 2002, by and between the Registrant, as Issuer, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee, including the Form of Note	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 of the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4, File No. 333-89774, which was declared effective on June 19, 2002.
4.2	Form of Indenture relating to \$300,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 7.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2012, dated as of December 30, 2002, by and between the Registrant, as Issuer, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee, including Form of Note	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 of the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4, File No. 333-103023, which was declared effective on May 15, 2003.
4.3	Form of Indenture relating to \$350,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 6.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014, dated as of April 15, 2004, by and between the Registrant, as Issuer, and the Initial Purchasers, named therein	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 of the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4, File No. 333-116373, which was declared effective on June 25, 2004.
4.4	Form of Indenture relating to senior debt securities	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of the Registrant's Automatic Shelf Registration Statement on Form S-3 dated December 16, 2005.
4.5	Form of Indenture relating to subordinated debt securities	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 of the Registrant's Automatic Shelf Registration Statement on Form S-3 dated December 16, 2005.
4.6	Form of Specimen Common Stock Certificate	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 of the Registrant's Automatic Shelf Registration Statement on Form S-3 dated December 16, 2005.
4.7	Indenture (including form of Subordinated Debt Securities) with respect to Subordinated Debt Securities, dated as of January 25, 2006, by and between the Registrant, as Issuer, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 26, 2006.
4.8	First Supplemental Indenture with respect to the 7.125% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016, dated as of January 30, 2006, by and between the Registrant, as Issuer, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 31, 2006.
4.9	Lender Joinder Agreement, dated November 2, 2011, among The Company, Bank of America, N.A., as the Administrative Agent, and Bank of America, N.A., as the Increasing Lender	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 3, 2011.
10.1	Ninety-Nine Year Lease dated June 30, 1954, by and among Fremont Hotel, Inc., and Charles L. Ronnow and J.L. Ronnow, and Alice Elizabeth Ronnow	Incorporated by reference to the Registration Statement on Form S-1, File No. 33-51672, of California Hotel

and Casino and California Hotel Finance Corporation,
which was declared effective on November 18, 1992.

10.2 Lease Agreement dated October 31, 1963, by and
between Fremont Hotel, Inc. and Cora Edit Garehime

Incorporated by reference to the Registration Statement
on Form S-1, File No. 33-51672, of California Hotel
and Casino and California Hotel Finance Corporation,
which was declared effective on November 18, 1992.

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10.3	Lease Agreement dated December 31, 1963, by and among Fremont Hotel, Inc., Bank of Nevada and Leon H. Rockwell, Jr.	Incorporated by reference to the Registration Statement on Form S-1, File No. 33-51672, of California Hotel and Casino and California Hotel Finance Corporation, which was declared effective on November 18, 1992.
10.4	Lease Agreement dated June 7, 1971, by and among Anthony Antonacci, Margaret Fay Simon and Bank of Nevada, as Co-Trustees under Peter Albert Simon's Last Will and Testament, and related Assignment of Lease dated February 25, 1985 to Sam-Will, Inc. and Fremont Hotel, Inc.	Incorporated by reference to the Registration Statement on Form S-1, File No. 33-51672, of California Hotel and Casino and California Hotel Finance Corporation, which was declared effective on November 18, 1992.
10.5	Lease Agreement dated July 25, 1973, by and between CH&C and William Peccole, as Trustee of the Peter Peccole 1970 Trust	Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 1995.
10.6	Lease Agreement dated July 1, 1974, by and among Fremont Hotel, Inc. and Bank of Nevada, Leon H. Rockwell, Jr. and Margorie Rockwell Riley	Incorporated by reference to the Registration Statement on Form S-1, File No. 33-51672, of California Hotel and Casino and California Hotel Finance Corporation, which was declared effective on November 18, 1992.
10.7	Ninety-Nine Year Lease, dated December 1, 1978, by and between Matthew Paratore, and George W. Morgan and LaRue Morgan, and related Lease Assignment dated November 10, 1987, to Sam-Will, Inc., d.b.a. Fremont Hotel and Casino	Incorporated by reference to the Registration Statement on Form S-1, File No. 33-51672, of California Hotel and Casino and California Hotel Finance Corporation, which was declared effective on November 18, 1992.
10.8	Form of Indemnification Agreement	Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, File No. 33-64006, which was declared effective on October 15, 1993.
10.9*	1993 Flexible Stock Incentive Plan and related agreements	Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, File No. 33-64006, which was declared effective on October 15, 1993.
10.10*	1993 Directors Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan, as amended	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8, File No. 333-79895, dated June 3, 1999.
10.11*	1993 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and related agreement	Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, File No. 33-64006, which was declared effective on October 15, 1993.
10.12	401(k) Profit Sharing Plan and Trust	Incorporated by reference to the Registration Statement on Form S-1, File No. 33-51672, of California Hotel and Casino and California Hotel Finance Corporation, which was declared effective on November 18, 1992.
10.13*	2000 Executive Management Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A of the	Incorporated by reference to Appendix A of the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement filed with the SEC on April 21, 2000.

Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement filed with the SEC on April 21, 2000).

10.14*	1996 Stock Incentive Plan (as amended on May 25, 2000)	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000.
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10.15	Second Amended and Restated Joint Venture Agreement of Marina District Development Company, dated as of August 31, 2000	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2000.
10.16	Contribution and Adoption Agreement by and among Marina District Development Holding Co., LLC, MAC, Corp. and Boyd Atlantic City, Inc., effective as of December 13, 2000	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.
10.17*	Annual Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.
10.18*	Form of Stock Option Award Agreement under the 1996 Stock Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2008.
10.19*	Form of Stock Option Award Agreement pursuant to the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2008.
10.20*	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement and Notice of Award pursuant to the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2008.
10.21*	The Boyd Gaming Corporation Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan for the Board of Directors and Key Employees	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.39 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004.
10.22*	Amendment Number 1 to the Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004.
10.23*	Amendment Number 2 to the Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004.
10.24*	Amendment Number 3 to the Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004.
10.25*	Amendment Number 4 to the Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004.
10.26	Ground Lease dated as of October 1, 1995, between the Tiberti Company and Coast Hotels and Casinos, Inc. (as successor to Gold Coast Hotel and Casino)	Incorporated by reference to an exhibit to Coast Resorts, Inc.'s Amendment No. 2 to General Form for Registration of Securities on Form 10 (Commission File No. 000-26922) filed with the Commission on January 12, 1996.

10.27*	Form of Stock Option Award Agreement Under the Registrant's Directors' Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.48 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2005.
10.28*	Boyd Gaming Corporation's 2002 Stock Incentive Plan (as amended and restated on May 15, 2008)	Incorporated by reference to Appendix A of the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement filed with the SEC on April 2, 2008.

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10.29	Joint Venture Agreement dated as of January 3, 2006, between Morgans/LV Investment LLC, Echelon Resorts Corporation and for limited purposes, the Registrant and Morgans Hotel Group, L.L.C.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.51 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 3, 2006.
10.30*	Amendment Number 5 to the Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.35 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.
10.31*	Amended and Restated 2000 Executive Management Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on May 24, 2006.
10.32*	Amended and Restated 2002 Stock Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on May 24, 2006.
10.33*	Form of Award Agreement for Restricted Stock Units under 2002 Stock Incentive Plan for Non-Employee Directors	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006.
10.34	First Amendment to Morgans Las Vegas, LLC Limited Liability Company Agreement, by and between Morgans Las Vegas LLC and Echelon Resorts Corporation, Dated May 15, 2006	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006.
10.35	Second Amendment to Morgans Las Vegas, LLC Limited Liability Company Agreement, by and between Morgans LV Investment LLC and Echelon Resorts Corporation, Dated June 30, 2008	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on July 1, 2008.
10.36	Third Amendment to Morgans Las Vegas, LLC Limited Liability Company Agreement, by and between Morgans LV Investment LLC and Echelon Resorts Corporation, Dated September 23, 2008	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on September 25, 2008.
10.37	Letter Agreement to the Morgans Las Vegas, LLC Limited Liability Company Agreement, dated May 15, 2006	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006.
10.38	First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 24, 2007, among the Registrant, as Borrower, certain commercial lending institutions as the Lenders, Bank of America, N.A., as the Administrative Agent and L/C Issuer, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as the Syndication Agent and Swing Line Lender, and Citibank, N.A., Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Merrill Lynch Bank USA and Wachovia Bank, National Association, as Co-Documentation Agents	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2007.

10.39	First Amendment and Consent to First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2009, among the Registrant, as Borrower, certain commercial lending institutions as the Lenders, and Bank of America, N.A., as the Administrative Agent for the Lenders.	First Amendment and Consent to First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2009, among the Registrant, as Borrower, certain commercial lending institutions as the Lenders, and Bank of America, N.A., as the Administrative Agent for the Lenders.
10.4	Stock Purchase Agreement, entered into as of August 1, 2006, by and between Michael J. Gaughan and the Registrant	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006.

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10.41	Form of Term Note issued by the Registrant to Michael J. Gaughan on August 1, 2006 in connection with the Stock Purchase Agreement entered into between the parties on the same date	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006.
10.42*	Form of Award Agreement for Restricted Stock Units under the 2002 Stock Incentive Plans	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 24, 2006.
10.43*	Form of Career Restricted Stock Unit Award Unit Agreement under the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 13, 2006.
10.44*	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement and Notice of Award Pursuant to the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2007.
10.45*	Change in Control Severance Plan for Tier I, II and III Executives	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.46 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.
10.46	Periodic Fee Agreement, entered into as of March 4, 2011, by and amongst Echelon Resorts LLC and LVE Energy Partners, LLC	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011.
10.47	Agreement for Purchase and Sale, dated June 15, 2011, amongst the Company, Imperial Palace of Mississippi, LLC and Key Largo Holdings, LLC	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2011.
10.48	First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated November 11, 2011, among Marina District Finance Company, Inc., as the Borrower, Marina District Development Company, LLC, together with the Borrower as the Credit Parties, certain commercial lending institutions as the Lenders and Wells Fargo Bank National Association, as the Administrative Agent	Filed electronically herewith
10.49	Form of Performance Share Unit Agreement and Notice of Award Pursuant to the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan	Filed electronically herewith
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.	Filed electronically herewith
23.1	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP.	Filed electronically herewith
24	Power of Attorney (included in Part IV to this Annual Report on Form 10-K).	Filed electronically herewith
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).	Filed electronically herewith

31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).	Filed electronically herewith
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a - 14(b) and 18 U.S.C. § 1350.	Filed electronically herewith

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Keith E. Smith, Josh Hirsberg and Ellie J. Bowdish, and each of them, his or her attorneys-in-fact, each with the power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in fact, or his substitute or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<hr/> <u>/s/ WILLIAM S. BOYD</u> William S. Boyd	Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors	March 7, 2012
<hr/> <u>/s/ MARIANNE BOYD JOHNSON</u> Marianne Boyd Johnson	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, Executive Vice President and Director	March 7, 2012
<hr/> <u>/s/ KEITH E. SMITH</u> Keith E. Smith	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	March 7, 2012
<hr/> <u>/s/ JOSH HIRSBERG</u> Josh Hirsberg	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	March 7, 2012
<hr/> <u>/s/ ELLIE J. BOWDISH</u> Ellie J. Bowdish	Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	March 7, 2012
<hr/> <u>/s/ ROBERT L. BOUGHNER</u> Robert L. Boughner	Executive Vice President, Chief Business Development Officer and Director	March 7, 2012
<hr/> <u>/s/ WILLIAM R. BOYD</u> William R. Boyd	Vice President and Director	March 7, 2012
<hr/> <u>/s/ RICHARD FLAHERTY</u> Richard Flaherty	Director	March 7, 2012
<hr/> <u>/s/ THOMAS V. GIRARDI</u> Thomas V. Girardi	Director	March 7, 2012
<hr/> <u>/s/ MAJ. GEN. BILLY G. MCCOY, RET. USAF</u> Maj. Gen. Billy McCoy Ret. USAF	Director	March 7, 2012
<hr/> <u>/s/ FREDERICK J. SCHWAB</u> Frederick J. Schwab	Director	March 7, 2012
<hr/> <u>/s/ CHRISTINE J. SPADAFOR</u> Christine J. Spadafor	Director	March 7, 2012

/s/ PETER M. THOMAS

Director

March 7, 2012

Peter M. Thomas

/s/ VERONICA J. WILSON

Director

March 7, 2012

Veronica J. Wilson

FIRST AMENDMENT TO CREDIT AGREEMENT

THIS FIRST AMENDMENT TO CREDIT AGREEMENT is made and dated as of November __, 2011 (this "Amendment") among MARINA DISTRICT FINANCE COMPANY, INC., a New Jersey corporation (the "Borrower"), MARINA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LLC, a New Jersey limited liability company ("MDDC", and together with the Borrower, the "Credit Parties"), the Lenders parties hereto, and WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ("Wells Fargo"), as administrative agent (in such capacity, the "Administrative Agent") for the Lenders, and amends that certain Credit Agreement dated as of August 6, 2010 (as the same may be further amended or modified from time to time, the "Credit Agreement"), among the Credit Parties, the Lenders, the Administrative Agent, and Wells Fargo, as L/C Issuer and Swing Line Lender.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Borrower intends to reduce the Aggregate Commitments under the Credit Agreement;

WHEREAS, in connection with the reduction of the Aggregate Commitments, the Borrower has requested the Administrative Agent and the Lenders to amend the Credit Agreement, and the Administrative Agent and the Lenders are willing to do so, on the terms and conditions specified herein; and

WHEREAS, the Required Lenders have agreed, subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, to amend the Credit Agreement in certain respects as set forth below.

NOW, THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which are hereby acknowledged, the parties hereby agree as follows:

1. Terms. All terms used herein shall have the same meanings as in the Credit Agreement unless otherwise defined herein.

2. Amendments.

2.1 Section 6.11. Section 6.11 of the Credit Agreement is hereby amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof:

"From and after the effective date of the First Amendment to Credit Agreement dated November __, 2011 among, inter alia, the Borrower, MDDC, the Required Lenders and Wells Fargo, as L/C Issuer, Swing Line Lender and Administrative Agent, when the Total Revolving Outstandings shall equal or exceed \$65,000,000, no Credit Extensions may be used to purchase or redeem any Senior Secured Notes until the Total Revolving Outstandings shall be reduced below \$65,000,000."

2.2 Section 7.11(a). Section 7.11(a) of the Credit Agreement is hereby amended by replacing the reference therein to "\$150,000,000" with a reference to "\$125,000,000".

2.3 Section 7.11(b). Section 7.11(b) of the Credit Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety.

3. Representations and Warranties. Each Credit Party represents and warrants to the Administrative Agent and the Lenders that, on and as of the date hereof, and after giving effect to this Amendment:

3.1 Authorization. The execution, delivery and performance by the Credit Parties of this Amendment has been duly authorized by all necessary corporate or other organizational action, and this Amendment has been duly executed and delivered by the Credit Parties.

3.2 Binding Obligation. This Amendment constitutes a legal, valid and binding obligation of each Credit Party, enforceable against it in accordance with its terms, subject to applicable Gaming Laws and bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium or other similar laws now or hereafter in effect relating to creditors' rights generally, and general principles of equity.

3.3 No Legal Obstacle to Amendment. The execution, delivery and performance of this Amendment will not (a) contravene the terms of the Organizational Documents of either Credit Party; (b) conflict with or result in any breach or contravention of, or the creation of any Lien under, (i) any Contractual Obligation to which a Credit Party is a party, or (ii) any order, injunction, writ or decree of any Governmental Authority or any arbitral award to which such Credit Party or its property is subject; or (c) violate any Law. Except as have been obtained prior to the date hereof, no authorization or approval of any Governmental Authority is required to permit the execution, delivery or performance by the Credit Parties of this Amendment, or the transactions contemplated hereby, except that notice of the Borrower's execution of this Amendment together with a copy hereof must be filed with the New Jersey Casino Control Commission and the New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement within the time prescribed.

3.4 Incorporation of Certain Representations. After giving effect to the terms of this Amendment, the representations and warranties of the Credit Parties set forth in Article V of the Credit Agreement are true and correct on and as of the date hereof as though made on and as of the date hereof, except as to such representations made as of an earlier specified date.

3.5 Default. Both before and after giving effect to this Amendment, no Default or Event of Default under the Credit Agreement has occurred and is continuing.

4. Conditions, Effectiveness. This Amendment shall become effective as of the date first written above (the "Amendment Effective Date") upon satisfaction of each of the following conditions:

(a) The Administrative Agent shall have received counterparts to this Amendment duly executed by each Credit Party and the Required Lenders and an acknowledgment hereto by the Administrative Agent.

(b) All consents, licenses and approvals required in connection with the execution, delivery and performance by each Credit Party of this Amendment shall have been received by the Borrower.

On the Amendment Effective Date, without further action by any Person, the Aggregate Commitments shall be reduced from \$150,000,000 to \$75,000,000, such reduction to be applied the Commitments of the Lenders in accordance with their respective Pro Rata Shares.

5. Miscellaneous.

5.1 Effectiveness of the Credit Agreement and the other Loan Documents. Except as hereby expressly amended, the Credit Agreement and each of the other Loan Documents shall each remain in full force and effect, and are hereby ratified and confirmed in all respects on and as of the date hereof.

5.2 Waivers. This Amendment is limited solely to the matters expressly set forth herein and is specific in time and in intent and does not constitute, nor should it be construed as, a waiver or amendment of any other term or condition, right, power or privilege under the Credit Agreement or under any agreement, contract, indenture, document or instrument mentioned therein; nor does it preclude or prejudice any rights of the Administrative Agent or the Lenders thereunder, or any exercise thereof or the exercise of any other right, power or privilege, nor shall it require the Required Lenders to agree to an amendment, waiver or consent on a future occasion, nor shall any future waiver of any right, power, privilege or default hereunder, or under any agreement, contract, indenture, document or instrument mentioned in the Credit Agreement, constitute a waiver of any other right, power, privilege or default of the same or of any other term or provision.

5.3 Loan Document. This Amendment is a Loan Document.

5.4 Counterparts. This Amendment may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

5.5 Governing Law. THIS AMENDMENT SHALL BE GOVERNED BY, AND CONSTRUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH, THE LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK APPLICABLE TO AGREEMENTS MADE AND TO BE PERFORMED ENTIRELY WITHIN SUCH STATE (INCLUDING FOR SUCH PURPOSES SECTIONS 5-1401 AND 5-1402 OF THE GENERAL OBLIGATIONS LAW OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK); PROVIDED THAT THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT AND EACH LENDER SHALL RETAIN ALL RIGHTS ARISING UNDER FEDERAL LAW.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Amendment to be duly executed and delivered as of the date first written above.

MARINA DISTRICT FINANCE COMPANY, INC., a New Jersey corporation

By:
Name:
Title:

MARINA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LLC, a New Jersey limited liability company

By: Marina District Development Holding Co., LLC, a New Jersey limited liability company
Its: Sole Member

By: Boyd Atlantic City, Inc., a New Jersey corporation
Its: Managing Member

By:
Name:
Title:

[Name of Institution]

By:
Name:
Title:

Acknowledged:

WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
as Administrative Agent

By:
Name:
Title:

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION 2002 STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN

Notice of Performance Share Unit Award

You (the “Grantee”) have been granted an award of Restricted Stock Units (the “Award”), subject to the terms and conditions of this Notice of Performance Share Unit Award (the “Notice”), the Boyd Gaming Corporation 2002 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended from time to time (the “Plan”) and the Performance Share Unit Agreement (the “Agreement”) attached hereto, as follows. Unless otherwise provided herein, the terms in this Notice shall have the same meaning as those defined in the Plan.

Award Number:

Date of Award:

Total Number of Restricted Stock
Units Awarded (the “Units”):

Vesting Schedule:

For purposes of this Notice and the Agreement, the term “vest” shall mean, with respect to any Units, that such Units are no longer subject to forfeiture to the Company.

Subject to the Grantee’s Continuous Service (except as otherwise specifically provided herein) and other limitations set forth in this Notice, the Plan and the Agreement, the Units shall vest in accordance with the following schedule (the “Vesting Schedule”):

Units shall vest based on the extent to which the applicable performance metrics set forth on Exhibit A hereto are satisfied for the period from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2014 (the “Determination Date”) (the “Performance Metrics”). Based on the Performance Metrics a number of the Units shall vest (the “Vested Units”) as set forth on Exhibit A hereto upon determination by the Company of the Company’s performance against the Performance Metrics, provided that such determination shall be completed no later than March 15, 2015.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Company and the Grantee have executed this Notice and agree that the Award is to be governed by the terms and conditions of this Notice, the Plan, and the Agreement.

Boyd Gaming Corporation,
a Nevada corporation

By: ___

Title: President and CEO

THE GRANTEE ACKNOWLEDGES AND AGREES THAT THE UNITS SHALL VEST, IF AT ALL, ONLY DURING THE PERIOD OF THE GRANTEE'S CONTINUOUS SERVICE OR AS OTHERWISE SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED IN THE NOTICE OR THE AGREEMENT (NOT THROUGH THE ACT OF BEING HIRED, BEING GRANTED THIS AWARD OR ACQUIRING SHARES HEREUNDER). THE GRANTEE FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGES AND AGREES THAT NOTHING IN THIS NOTICE, THE AGREEMENT, NOR IN THE PLAN, SHALL CONFER UPON THE GRANTEE ANY RIGHT WITH RESPECT TO CONTINUATION OF THE GRANTEE'S CONTINUOUS SERVICE, NOR SHALL IT INTERFERE IN ANY WAY WITH THE GRANTEE'S RIGHT OR THE COMPANY'S RIGHT TO TERMINATE THE GRANTEE'S CONTINUOUS SERVICE AT ANY TIME, WITH OR WITHOUT CAUSE, AND WITH OR WITHOUT NOTICE. THE GRANTEE ACKNOWLEDGES THAT UNLESS THE GRANTEE HAS A WRITTEN EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT WITH THE COMPANY TO THE CONTRARY, THE GRANTEE'S STATUS IS AT WILL.

Grantee Acknowledges and Agrees:

The Grantee acknowledges receipt of a copy of the Plan and the Agreement and represents that he or she is familiar with the terms and provisions thereof, and hereby accepts the Award subject to all of the terms and provisions hereof and thereof. The Grantee has reviewed this Notice, the Agreement and the Plan in their entirety, has had an opportunity to obtain the advice of counsel prior to executing this Notice and fully understands all provisions of this Notice, the Agreement and the Plan.

The Grantee further acknowledges that, from time to time, the Company may be in a "blackout period" and/or subject to applicable federal securities laws that could subject the Grantee to liability for engaging in any transaction involving the sale of the Company's Shares. The Grantee further acknowledges and agrees that, prior to the sale of any Shares acquired under this Award, it is the Grantee's responsibility to determine whether or not such sale of Shares will subject the Grantee to liability under insider trading rules or other applicable federal securities laws.

The Grantee understands that the Award is subject to the Grantee's consent to access this Notice, the Agreement, the Plan and the Plan prospectus (collectively, the "Plan Documents") in electronic form via email or on the Company's intranet. By signing below (or by providing an electronic signature) and accepting the grant of the Award, the Grantee: (i) consents to access electronic copies (instead of receiving paper copies) of the Plan Documents via email or the Company's intranet; (ii) represents that the Grantee has access to the email and the Company's intranet; (iii) acknowledges receipt of electronic copies, or that the Grantee is already in possession of paper copies, of the Plan Documents; and (iv) acknowledges that the Grantee is familiar with and accepts the Award subject to the terms and provisions of the Plan Documents.

The Grantee hereby agrees that all questions of interpretation and administration relating to this Notice, the Plan and the Agreement shall be resolved by the Administrator in accordance with Section 9 of the Agreement. The Grantee further agrees to the venue selection and waiver

of a jury trial in accordance with Section 10 of the Agreement. The Grantee further agrees to notify the Company upon any change in his or her residence address indicated in this Notice.

Date Grantee's Signature

Grantee's Printed Name

Address

City, State & Zip

Award Number: _____

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION 2002 STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN

PERFORMANCE SHARE UNIT AGREEMENT

1. Issuance of Units. Boyd Gaming Corporation, a Nevada corporation (the "Company"), hereby issues to the Grantee (the "Grantee") named in the Notice of Performance Share Unit Award (the "Notice") an award (the "Award") of the Total Number of Restricted Stock Units Awarded set forth in the Notice (the "Units"), subject to the Notice, this Performance Share Unit Agreement (the "Agreement") and the terms and provisions of the Boyd Gaming Corporation 2002 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended from time to time (the "Plan"), which is incorporated herein by reference. Unless otherwise provided herein, the terms in this Agreement shall have the same meaning as those defined in the Plan or the Notice, as applicable.

2. Transfer Restrictions. The Units may not be transferred in any manner other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution.

3. Vesting.

(a) Change in Control and Corporate Transaction. Notwithstanding the Vesting Schedule contained in the Notice, immediately prior to the specified effective date of a Change in Control or a Corporate Transaction (each as defined in the Plan), the Units shall vest assuming achievement of the Performance Metrics at target, provided that such effective date occurs prior to the Determination Date.

(b) Termination of Continuous Service. Vesting shall cease upon the date the Grantee terminates Continuous Service for any reason (including death or Disability) other than Retirement. In the event the Grantee terminates Continuous Service for any reason (including death or Disability) other than Retirement, any unvested Units held by the Grantee immediately upon such termination of the Grantee's Continuous Service shall be forfeited and deemed reconveyed to the Company and the Company shall thereafter be the legal and beneficial owner of such reconveyed Units and shall have all rights and interest in or related thereto without further action by the Grantee. Notwithstanding the definition of "Continuous Service" set forth in the Plan, Continuous Service shall terminate for purposes of this Award in the event of the Grantee's change in status from Employee to Director or Consultant.

(c) Retirement. For purposes of this Award, Retirement shall mean termination of the Grantee's Continuous Service, other than for Cause, after reaching fifty-five (55) years of age with at least ten (10) years of service with the Company or a Related Entity, provided that such termination constitutes a "separation from service" as defined in the regulations under Section 409A of the Code and occurs prior to the specified effective date of a Change in Control or a Corporate Transaction. For the avoidance of doubt, termination of the Grantee's Continuous Service for death or Disability after reaching fifty-five (55) years of age with at least ten (10) years of service with the Company or a Related Entity shall constitute Retirement, provided that such termination constitutes a "separation from service" as defined in the regulations under Section 409A of the Code and occurs prior to the specified effective date of a Change in Control or a Corporate Transaction. In the event of Retirement, the Grantee shall vest in a portion of the total number of any Units that would have vested had the Grantee's Continuous Service not terminated, as provided in the Notice and in Exhibit A to the Notice, and shall be converted and issued as provided in Section 4 of the Agreement. The portion described in the preceding sentence shall be determined by multiplying (a) the total number of Units that would have vested had the Grantee's Continuous Service not terminated, as provided in the Notice and in Exhibit A to the Notice, and (b) the Retirement Ratio. For the purposes of this Award, the Retirement Ratio is the quotient of (a) the number of calendar days that have elapsed during the performance period up to the date of the Grantee's Retirement plus the Service Credit and (b) the number of calendar days in the performance period or, if a Change of Control or a Corporate Transaction shall have occurred prior to the Determination Date, the number of calendar days in the performance period up to the specified effective date of such Change of Control or Corporate Transaction, provided that the Retirement Ratio shall never exceed one (1). For purposes of this Award, the Service Credit shall be (a) 365, if, at the time of the Grantee's Retirement, the Grantee has at least ten (10) but less than fifteen (15) years of service with the Company or a Related Entity, (b) 730 if, at the time of the Grantee's Retirement, the Grantee has at least fifteen (15) but less than twenty (20) years of service with the Company or a Related Entity and (c) 1095 if, at the time of the Grantee's Retirement, the Grantee has at least twenty (20) years of service with the Company or a Related Entity. For purposes of this Award, Cause shall mean, with respect to the termination by the Company or a Related Entity of the Grantee's Continuous Service, that such termination is for "Cause" as such term (or word of like import) is expressly defined in a then-effective written agreement between the Grantee and the Company or such Related Entity, or in the absence of such then-effective written agreement and definition, is based on, in the determination of the Administrator, the Grantee's: (i) performance of any act or failure to perform any act in bad faith and to the detriment of the Company or a Related Entity; (ii) dishonesty, intentional misconduct or material breach of any agreement with the Company or a Related Entity; or (iii) commission of a crime involving dishonesty, breach of trust, or physical or emotional harm to any person.

(d) Leave of Absence. During any authorized leave of absence that exceeds six (6) months, and a return to service upon expiration of such leave is not guaranteed by statute or contract, then (a) the Grantee's Continuous Service shall be deemed to terminate on the first date following such six-month period and (b) the Grantee will forfeit the Units that are unvested on the date of the Grantee's termination of Continuous Service. An authorized leave of absence shall include sick leave, military leave, or any other authorized personal leave.

4. Conversion of Units and Issuance of Shares.

(a) General. Subject to Sections 4(b) and 4(c), one share of Common Stock shall be issuable for each Unit subject to the Award (the "Shares") upon the vesting date. Immediately thereafter, or as soon as administratively feasible, the Company will transfer the appropriate number of Shares to the Grantee after satisfaction of any required tax or other withholding obligations. Effective upon the consummation of a Corporate Transaction in which the Award is not Assumed, the Award shall terminate. Any fractional Unit remaining after the Award is settled in Shares shall be discarded and shall not be converted into a fractional Share.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, with respect to Shares issuable in respect of Units that become vested in connection with a Change in Control or a Corporate Transaction (i) that does not constitute a “change in the ownership or effective control, or in the ownership of a substantial portion of the assets” (as defined in Section 409A of the Code) of the Company and (ii) in which the Award is Assumed, such Shares shall be transferred to the Grantee on the date on which such Shares would have been transferred to the Grantee had such Change in Control or Corporate Transaction not occurred. Notwithstanding the foregoing, with respect to Shares issuable in respect of Units that vest in connection with a Change in Control or a Corporate Transaction (i) that does not constitute a “change in the ownership or effective control, or in the ownership of a substantial portion of the assets” (as defined in Section 409A of the Code) and (ii) in which the Award is not Assumed, each such Share shall be converted into the consideration received by holders of Shares for each Share in connection with such Change in Control or Corporate Transaction (Share Consideration”) and such Share Consideration shall be transferred to the Grantee on the date on which such Shares would have been transferred to the Grantee had such Change in Control or Corporate Transaction not occurred. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term “Share” will include “Share Consideration” where applicable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, to the extent that the delivery of Shares to the Grantee hereunder are eligible for the exemption from the application of Section 409A of the Code provided under Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(b)(4), such Shares shall be issued no later than March 15th of the year following the calendar year in which the Award vests.

(b) Delay of Conversion. The conversion of the Units to Common Stock under Section 4(a), above, shall be delayed in the event the Company reasonably anticipates that the issuance of Common Stock would constitute a violation of federal securities laws or other Applicable Law. If the conversion of the Units to Common Stock is delayed by the provisions of this Section 4(b), the conversion of the Units to Common Stock shall occur at the earliest date at which the Company reasonably anticipates issuing the Common Stock will not cause a violation of federal securities laws or other applicable law. For purposes of this Section 4(b), the issuance of Common Stock that would cause inclusion in gross income or the application of any penalty provision or other provision of the Code is not considered a violation of Applicable Law.

(c) Delay of Issuance of Shares. The Company shall delay the delivery of any shares of Common Stock under this Section 4 to the Grantee to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate to comply with Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code (relating to payments made to certain “specified employees” of certain publicly-traded companies); in such event, any shares of Common Stock to which the Grantee would otherwise be entitled during the six (6) month period following the date of the Grantee’s termination of Continuous Service will be delivered on the first business day following the expiration of such six (6) month period.

5. Right to Shares. The Grantee shall not have any right in, to or with respect to any of the Shares (including any voting rights or rights with respect to dividends paid on the Common Stock) issuable under the Award until the Award is settled by the issuance of such Shares to the Grantee.

6. Tax Liability.

(a) Tax Liability. The Grantee is ultimately liable and responsible for all taxes owed by the Grantee in connection with the Award and any Shares issued pursuant to it, regardless of any action the Company or any Related Entity takes with respect to any tax withholding obligations that arise in connection with the Award. Neither the Company nor any Related Entity makes any representation or undertaking regarding the treatment of any tax withholding in connection with any aspect of the Award, including the grant and settlement of the Award and the subsequent sale of Shares issuable pursuant to the Award. The Company does not commit and is under no obligation to structure the Award to reduce or eliminate the Grantee’s tax liability.

(b) Payment of Withholding Taxes. Prior to any event in connection with the Award that the Company determines may result in any tax withholding obligation, whether United States federal, state, local or non-U.S., including any employment tax obligation (the “Tax Withholding Obligation”), the Grantee must arrange for the satisfaction of the minimum amount of such Tax Withholding Obligation in a manner acceptable to the Company.

(i) By Share Withholding. Unless the Grantee determines to satisfy the Tax Withholding Obligation by some other means in accordance with clause (ii) below, the Company shall withhold from those Shares issuable to the Grantee the whole number of Shares sufficient to satisfy the minimum applicable Tax Withholding Obligation. The Grantee acknowledges that the withheld Shares may not be sufficient to satisfy the Grantee’s minimum Tax Withholding Obligation. Accordingly, the Grantee agrees to pay to the Company or any Related Entity as soon as practicable, including through additional payroll withholding, any amount of the Tax Withholding Obligation that is not satisfied by the withholding of Shares described above.

(ii) By Check, Wire Transfer or Other Means. At any time not less than five (5) business days (or such fewer number of business days as determined by the Administrator) before any Tax Withholding Obligation arises, the Grantee may elect to satisfy the Grantee’s Tax Withholding Obligation by delivering to the Company an amount that the Company determines is sufficient to satisfy the Tax Withholding Obligation by (x) wire transfer to such account as the Company may direct, (y) delivery of a certified check payable to the Company, or (z) such other means as specified from time to time by the Administrator.

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company or a Related Entity also may satisfy any Tax Withholding Obligation by offsetting any amounts (including, but not limited to, salary, bonus and severance payments) payable to the Grantee by the Company and/or a Related Entity. Furthermore, in the event of any determination that the Company has failed to withhold a sum sufficient to pay all withholding taxes due in connection with the Award, the Grantee agrees to pay the Company the amount of such deficiency in cash within five (5) days after receiving a written demand from the Company to do so, whether or not the Grantee is an employee of the Company at that time.

7. Entire Agreement; Governing Law. The Notice, the Plan and this Agreement constitute the entire agreement of the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersede in their entirety all prior undertakings and agreements of the Company and the Grantee with respect to the subject matter hereof, and may not be modified adversely to the Grantee’s interest except by means of a writing signed by the Company and the Grantee. These agreements are to be construed in accordance with and governed by the internal laws of the State of Nevada without giving effect to any choice of law rule that would cause the application of the laws of any jurisdiction other than the internal laws of the State of Nevada to the rights and duties of the parties. Should any provision of the Notice or this Agreement be determined to be illegal or unenforceable, the other provisions shall nevertheless remain effective and shall remain enforceable.

8. Construction. The captions used in the Notice and this Agreement are inserted for convenience and shall not be deemed a part of the Award for construction or interpretation. Except when otherwise indicated by the context, the singular shall include the plural and the plural shall include the singular. Use of the term “or” is not intended to be exclusive, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

9. Administration and Interpretation. Any question or dispute regarding the administration or interpretation of the Notice, the Plan or this Agreement shall be submitted by the Grantee or by the Company to

the Administrator. The resolution of such question or dispute by the Administrator shall be final and binding on all persons.

10. Venue and Waiver of Jury Trial. The parties agree that any suit, action, or proceeding arising out of or relating to the Notice, the Plan or this Agreement shall be brought in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada (or should such court lack jurisdiction to hear such action, suit or proceeding, in a Nevada state court in Clark County, Nevada) and that the parties shall submit to the jurisdiction of such court. The parties irrevocably waive, to the fullest extent permitted by law, any objection the party may have to the laying of venue for any such suit, action or proceeding brought in such court. THE PARTIES ALSO EXPRESSLY WAIVE ANY RIGHT THEY HAVE OR MAY HAVE TO A JURY TRIAL OF ANY SUCH SUIT, ACTION OR PROCEEDING. If any one or more provisions of this Section 10 shall for any reason be held invalid or unenforceable, it is the specific intent of the parties that such provisions shall be modified to the minimum extent necessary to make it or its application valid and enforceable.

11. Notices. Any notice required or permitted hereunder shall be given in writing and shall be deemed effectively given upon personal delivery, upon deposit for delivery by an internationally recognized express mail courier service or upon deposit in the United States mail by certified mail (if the parties are within the United States), with postage and fees prepaid, addressed to the other party at its address as shown in these instruments, or to such other address as such party may designate in writing from time to time to the other party.

12. Amendment and Delay to Meet the Requirements of Section 409A. The Grantee acknowledges that the Company, in the exercise of its sole discretion and without the consent of the Grantee, may amend or modify this Agreement in any manner and delay the issuance of any Shares issuable pursuant to this Agreement to the minimum extent necessary to meet the requirements of Section 409A of the Code as amplified by any Treasury regulations or guidance from the Internal Revenue Service as the Company deems appropriate or advisable. In addition, the Company makes no representation that the Award will comply with Section 409A of the Code and makes no undertaking to prevent Section 409A of the Code from applying to the Award or to mitigate its effects on any deferrals or payments made in respect of the Units. The Grantee is encouraged to consult a tax adviser regarding the potential impact of Section 409A of the Code.

END OF AGREEMENT

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES:

California Hotel and Casino
d.b.a. California Hotel and Casino
d.b.a. Sam's Town Hotel, Gambling Hall and Bowling Center
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Nevada
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 88-0121743

Boyd Tunica, Inc.
d.b.a. Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Mississippi
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 64-0829658

Sam-Will, Inc.
d.b.a. Fremont Hotel and Casino
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Nevada
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 88-0203673

Eldorado, Inc.
d.b.a. Eldorado Casino
d.b.a. Jokers Wild Casino
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Nevada
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 88-0093922

MSW, Inc.
d.b.a. Main Street Station Hotel, Casino and Brewery
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Nevada
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 88-0310765

Par-A-Dice Gaming Corporation
d.b.a. Par-A-Dice Hotel Casino
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Illinois
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 37-1268902

Treasure Chest Casino, LLC.
d.b.a. Treasure Chest Casino
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Louisiana
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 72-1248550

Blue Chip Casino, LLC.
d.b.a. Blue Chip Hotel, Casino & Spa
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Indiana
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 35-2087676

Boyd Atlantic City, Inc.
(State of Incorporation or Organization) New Jersey
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 93-1221994

California Hotel Finance Co.
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Nevada
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 88-0217850

Boyd Louisiana Racing, Inc.
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Louisiana
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 88-0494602

Boyd Racing, L.L.C.
d.b.a. Delta Downs Racetrack Casino & Hotel
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Louisiana
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 91-2121472

Coast Casinos, Inc.
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Nevada
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 20-0836222

Coast Hotels and Casinos, Inc.
d.b.a. Gold Coast Hotel and Casino
d.b.a. The Orleans Hotel and Casino
d.b.a. Suncoast Hotel and Casino
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Nevada
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 88-0345706

Red River Entertainment of Shreveport, LLC
d.b.a. Sam's Town Hotel and Casino
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Louisiana
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 20-0753582

Boyd Pennsylvania, Inc.
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Pennsylvania
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 51-0559543

Boyd Pennsylvania Partners, LP
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Pennsylvania
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 20-3944905

Echelon Resorts Corporation
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Nevada
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 32-0163131

Echelon Resorts LLC
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Nevada
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 30-0346702

Boyd Florida LLC
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Mississippi
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 35-2271901

FGB Development, Inc.
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Florida
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 20-2310247

Boyd Biloxi, LLC
(State of Incorporation or Organization) Mississippi
d.b.a. IP Casino Resort Spa
(IRS Employer Identification Number) 45-2844774

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 333-17941, 333-79895, 333-68130, 333-90840, 333-119850, 333-129421 and 333-153852 on Form S-8, and No. 333-156096 on Form S-3 of our reports dated March 7, 2012, relating to the consolidated financial statements of Boyd Gaming Corporation and Subsidiaries, and the effectiveness of Boyd Gaming Corporation and Subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting, appearing in the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Boyd Gaming Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2011.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Las Vegas, Nevada
March 7, 2012

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION

CERTIFICATION

I, Keith E. Smith, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Boyd Gaming Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 7, 2012

/s/ Keith E. Smith

Keith E. Smith
President and Chief Executive Officer

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION

CERTIFICATION

I, Josh Hirsberg, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Boyd Gaming Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 7, 2012

/s/ Josh Hirsberg

Josh Hirsberg
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION

CERTIFICATION

In connection with the periodic report of Boyd Gaming Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2011 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, Keith E. Smith, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certify as of the date hereof, solely for purposes of Title 18, Chapter 63, Section 1350 of the United States Code, that to the best of my knowledge:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company at the dates and for the periods indicated.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

This Certification has not been, and shall not be deemed, "filed" with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Date: March 7, 2012

/s/ Keith E. Smith

Keith E. Smith
President and Chief Executive Officer

BOYD GAMING CORPORATION

CERTIFICATION

In connection with the periodic report of Boyd Gaming Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2011 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, Josh Hirsberg, Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Company, hereby certify as of the date hereof, solely for purposes of Title 18, Chapter 63, Section 1350 of the United States Code, that to the best of my knowledge:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company at the dates and for the periods indicated.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

This Certification has not been, and shall not be deemed, "filed" with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Date: March 7, 2012

/s/ Josh Hirsberg

Josh Hirsberg
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

GOVERNMENTAL GAMING REGULATIONS

We are subject to extensive regulation under laws, rules and supervisory procedures primarily in the jurisdictions where our facilities are located or docked. If additional gaming regulations are adopted in a jurisdiction in which we operate, such regulations could impose restrictions or costs that could have a significant adverse effect on us. From time to time, various proposals have been introduced in the legislatures of some of the jurisdictions in which we have existing or planned operations that, if enacted, could adversely affect the tax, regulatory, operational or other aspects of the gaming industry and us. We do not know whether such legislation will be enacted. The federal government has also previously considered a federal tax on casino revenues and the elimination of betting on amateur sporting events and may consider such a tax or eliminations on betting in the future. In addition, gaming companies are currently subject to significant state and local taxes and fees in addition to normal federal and state corporate income taxes, and such taxes and fees are subject to increase at any time. Any material increase in these taxes or fees could adversely affect us.

Some jurisdictions, including Nevada, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey and Florida, empower their regulators to investigate participation by licensees in gaming outside their jurisdiction and require access to periodic reports respecting those gaming activities. Violations of laws in one jurisdiction could result in disciplinary action in other jurisdictions.

Under provisions of gaming laws in jurisdictions in which we have operations, and under our organizational documents, certain of our securities are subject to restrictions on ownership which may be imposed by specified governmental authorities. The restrictions may require a holder of our securities to dispose of the securities or, if the holder refuses, or is unable, to dispose of the securities, we may be required to repurchase the securities.

The indenture governing our outstanding notes provides that if a holder of a note or beneficial owner of a note is required to be licensed, qualified or found suitable under the applicable gaming laws and is not so licensed, qualified or found suitable within the time period specified by the applicable gaming authority, the holder will be required, at our request, to dispose of its notes within a time period that either we prescribe or such other time period prescribed by the applicable gaming authority, and thereafter, we shall have the right to redeem such holder's notes.

Nevada

The ownership and operation of casino gaming facilities in Nevada are subject to the Nevada Gaming Control Act and the regulations promulgated by the Nevada Gaming Commission thereunder, which we refer to as the Nevada Act, including various local codes and ordinances. Our gaming operations are subject to the licensing and regulatory control of the Nevada Gaming Commission, which we refer to as the Nevada Commission, the Nevada State Gaming Control Board, which we refer to as the Nevada Board, the Clark County Liquor and Gaming Licensing Board, and the City of Las Vegas, which, with the Nevada Commission and the Nevada Board, we collectively refer to as the Nevada Gaming Authorities.

The laws, regulations and supervisory procedures of the Nevada Gaming Authorities are based upon declarations of public policy that are concerned with, among other things:



- the prevention of unsavory or unsuitable persons from having a direct or indirect involvement with gaming at any time or in any capacity;
- the prevention of unsavory or unsuitable persons from having a direct or indirect involvement with gaming at any time or in any capacity;
- the establishment and maintenance of responsible accounting practices and procedures;
- the maintenance of effective controls over the financial practices of licensees, including establishing minimum procedures for internal fiscal affairs and the safeguarding of assets and revenues;
- providing reliable record keeping and requiring the filing of periodic reports with the Nevada Gaming Authorities;
- the prevention of cheating and fraudulent practices;
- the maintenance of a Gaming Compliance and Reporting Plan, including the establishment of a Gaming Compliance Committee and the retention of a Corporate Compliance Officer; and
- the provision of a source of state and local revenues through taxation and licensing fees.

Changes in such laws, regulations and procedures could have an adverse effect on our gaming operations and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Corporations that operate casinos in Nevada are required to be licensed by the Nevada Gaming Authorities. A gaming license requires the periodic payment of fees and taxes and is not transferable. We are registered by the Nevada Commission as a publicly traded corporation, or a Registered Corporation. As a Registered Corporation, we are required periodically to submit detailed financial and operating reports to the Nevada Commission and furnish any other information which the Nevada Commission may require. We have been found suitable by the Nevada Commission to own the stock of California Hotel and Casino and of Coast Casinos, Inc. California Hotel and Casino is licensed by the Nevada Commission to operate non-restricted gaming activities at the California and Sam's Town Las Vegas and is additionally registered as a holding company and approved by the Nevada Gaming Authorities to own the stock of Sam-Will, Inc., the operator of the Fremont, Eldorado, Inc., the operator of the Eldorado Casino and Jokers Wild, and M.S.W., Inc., the operator of Main Street Station. Coast Casinos, Inc. is registered as a holding company and approved by the Nevada Gaming Authorities to own the stock of Coast Hotels and Casinos, Inc., the operator of Gold Coast Hotel and Casino, The Orleans Hotel and Casino, Suncoast Hotel and Casino, and the sports pool only at Renata's Supper Club. In 2003, the Nevada Commission approved Boyd Louisiana Racing Inc. and Boyd Racing L.L.C., d.b.a. Delta Downs Racetrack, Casino & Hotel, to share in the revenue from the conduct of off-track pari-mutuel wagering, under certain conditions, as it pertains to the broadcast of live racing events to licensed Nevada pari-mutuel race books. No person may become a stockholder of, or receive any percentage of profits from, California Hotel and Casino or its subsidiaries or of Coast Casinos, Inc. or its subsidiary without first obtaining licenses and approvals from the Nevada Gaming Authorities, we refer to all of the foregoing entities collectively as the Licensed Subsidiaries. Boyd Gaming and all of its Licensed Subsidiaries have obtained from the

Nevada Gaming Authorities the various registrations, approvals, permits and licenses required in order to engage in gaming activities in Nevada.

The Nevada Gaming Authorities may investigate any individual who has a material relationship to, or material involvement with, Boyd Gaming and its Licensed Subsidiaries in order to determine whether such individual is suitable or should be licensed as a business associate of a gaming licensee. Officers, directors and certain key employees of the Licensed Subsidiaries must file applications with the Nevada Gaming Authorities and may be required to be licensed or found suitable by the Nevada Gaming Authorities. Our officers, directors and key employees who are actively and directly involved in gaming activities of the Licensed Subsidiaries may be required to be licensed or found suitable by the Nevada Gaming Authorities. The Nevada Gaming Authorities may deny an application for licensing for any cause which they deem reasonable. A finding of suitability is comparable to licensing, and both require submission of detailed personal and financial information followed by a thorough investigation. The applicant for licensing or a finding of suitability must pay all the costs of the investigation. Changes in licensed positions must be reported to the Nevada Gaming Authorities within 30 days as prescribed by law and, in addition to their authority to deny an application for a finding of suitability or licensure, the Nevada Gaming Authorities have jurisdiction to disapprove a change in a corporate position.

If the Nevada Gaming Authorities were to find an officer, director or key employee unsuitable for licensing or unsuitable to continue having a relationship with us or any of our Licensed Subsidiaries, the companies involved would have to sever all relationships with such person. In addition, the Nevada Commission may require Boyd Gaming or any of its Licensed Subsidiaries to terminate the employment of any person who refuses to file appropriate applications. Determinations of suitability or questions pertaining to licensing are not subject to judicial review in Nevada.

Boyd Gaming and its Licensed Subsidiaries are required to submit detailed financial and operating reports to the Nevada Commission. Substantially all material loans, leases, sales of securities and similar financing transactions by the Licensed Subsidiaries must be reported to, and/or approved by, the Nevada Commission.

If it were determined that the Nevada Act was violated by any of the Licensed Subsidiaries, the gaming licenses they hold could be limited, conditioned, suspended or revoked, subject to compliance with certain statutory and regulatory procedures. In addition, Boyd Gaming and the persons involved could be subject to substantial fines for each separate violation of the Nevada Act or Regulations at the discretion of the Nevada Commission. Further, a supervisor could be nominated by the Nevada Commission for court appointment to operate our gaming properties and, under certain circumstances, earnings generated during the supervisor's appointment (except for reasonable rental value of our gaming properties) could be forfeited to the State of Nevada. Limitation, conditioning or suspension of any gaming license or the appointment of a supervisor could (and revocation of any gaming license would) materially adversely affect our gaming operations and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any beneficial holder of our voting securities, regardless of the number of shares owned, may be required to file an application, be investigated and have his suitability reviewed as a beneficial holder of our voting securities if the Nevada Commission has reason to believe that such ownership would otherwise be inconsistent with the declared policies of the State of Nevada. The applicant must pay all costs of investigation incurred by the Nevada Gaming Authorities in conducting any such investigation.

The Nevada Act requires any person who acquires more than 5% of our voting securities to report the acquisition to the Nevada Commission. The Nevada Act requires that beneficial owners of more than 10% of our voting securities apply to the Nevada Commission for a finding of suitability within 30 days after the Chairman of the Nevada Board mails the written notice requiring

such filing. Under certain circumstances, an “institutional investor,” as defined in the Nevada Act, which acquires more than 10%, but not more than 25%, of our voting securities may apply to the Nevada Commission for a waiver of such finding of suitability if such institutional investor holds the voting securities for investment purposes only. An institutional investor that has obtained such a waiver may, in certain circumstances, hold up to 29% of our voting securities and maintain its waiver for a limited period of time. An institutional investor shall not be deemed to hold voting securities for investment purposes unless the voting securities were acquired and are held in the ordinary course of business as an institutional investor and not for the purpose of causing, directly or indirectly, the election of a majority of the members of our board of directors, any change in our corporate charter, bylaws, management, policies or operations, or any of our gaming affiliates, or any other action which the Nevada Commission finds to be inconsistent with holding our voting securities for investment purposes only. Activities that are not deemed to be inconsistent with holding voting securities for investment purposes include only:

- voting on all matters voted on by stockholders;
- making financial and other inquiries of management of the type normally made by securities analysts for informational purposes and not to cause a change in our management, policies or operations; and
- such other activities as the Nevada Commission may determine to be consistent with such investment intent.

If the beneficial holder of voting securities who must be found suitable is a corporation, partnership or trust, it must submit detailed business and financial information including a list of beneficial owners. The applicant is required to pay all costs of investigation.

Any person who fails or refuses to apply for a finding of suitability or a license within 30 days after being ordered to do so by the Nevada Commission or the Chairman of the Nevada Board, may be found unsuitable. The same restrictions apply to a record owner if the record owner, after request, fails to identify the beneficial owner. Any stockholder found unsuitable and who holds, directly or indirectly, any beneficial ownership of the common stock of a Registered Corporation beyond such period of time as may be prescribed by the Nevada Commission may be guilty of a criminal offense. We are subject to disciplinary action if, after we receive notice that a person is unsuitable to be a stockholder or to have any other relationship with us, or any of our Licensed Subsidiaries, we:

- pay that person any dividend or interest upon voting securities of Boyd Gaming;
- allow that person to exercise, directly or indirectly, any voting right conferred through securities held by the person;
- pay remuneration in any form to that person for services rendered or otherwise; or
- fail to pursue all lawful efforts to require such unsuitable person to relinquish their voting securities for cash at fair market value.

Additionally, the Clark County Liquor and Gaming Licensing Board has taken the position that it has the authority to approve all persons owning or controlling the stock of any corporation controlling a gaming license.



The Nevada Commission may, at its discretion, require the holder of any debt security of a Registered Corporation to file applications, be investigated and be found suitable to own the debt security of a Registered Corporation. If the Nevada Commission determines that a person is unsuitable to own such security, then pursuant to the Nevada Act, the Registered Corporation can be sanctioned, including the loss of its approvals, if without the prior approval of the Nevada Commission, it:

- pays to the unsuitable person any dividend, interest, or any distribution whatsoever;
- recognizes any voting right by such unsuitable person in connection with such securities;
- pays the unsuitable person remuneration in any form; or
- makes any payment to the unsuitable person by way of principal, redemption, conversion, exchange, liquidation, or similar transaction.

We are required to maintain a current stock ledger in Nevada which may be examined by the Nevada Gaming Authorities at any time. If any securities are held in trust by an agent or by a nominee, the record holder may be required to disclose the identity of the beneficial owner to the Nevada Gaming Authorities. A failure to make such disclosure may be grounds for finding the record holder unsuitable. We are also required to render maximum assistance in determining the identity of the beneficial owner.

We may not make a public offering of our securities without the prior approval of the Nevada Commission if the securities or the proceeds therefrom are intended to be used to construct, acquire or finance gaming facilities in Nevada, or to retire or extend obligations incurred for such purposes. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful. In September 2009, the Nevada Commission granted us two years, the maximum time permitted, in which to make public offerings of debt or equity. This two-year approval or continuous or delayed public offering approval, also known as a shelf approval, is subject to certain conditions and expires in September 2011, at which time we will seek to renew the approval. The Nevada Commission's approval may be rescinded for good cause without prior notice upon the issuance of an interlocutory stop order by the Chairman of the Nevada Board.

Changes in control of Boyd Gaming through merger, consolidation, stock or asset acquisitions, management or consulting agreements, or any act or conduct by a person whereby he obtains control, may not occur without the prior approval of the Nevada Commission. Entities seeking to acquire control of a Registered Corporation must satisfy the Nevada Gaming Authorities in a variety of stringent standards prior to assuming control of such Registered Corporation. The Nevada Commission may also require controlling stockholders, officers, directors and other persons having a material relationship or involvement with the entity proposing to acquire control, to be investigated and licensed as part of the approval process relating to the transaction.

The Nevada legislature has declared that some corporate acquisitions opposed by management, repurchase of voting securities and corporate defense tactics affecting Nevada gaming licensees, and Registered Corporations that are affiliated with those licensees, may be injurious to stable and productive corporate gaming. The Nevada Commission has established a regulatory scheme to ameliorate the potentially adverse effects of these business practices upon Nevada's gaming industry and to further Nevada's policy to:

- assure the financial stability of corporate gaming operators and their affiliates;
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- preserve the beneficial aspects of conducting business in the corporate form; and
- promote a neutral environment for the orderly governance of corporate affairs.

Approvals are, in certain circumstances, required from the Nevada Commission before we can make exceptional repurchases of voting securities above the current market price thereof and before a corporate acquisition opposed by management can be consummated. As a Registered Corporation, the Nevada Act also requires prior approval of a plan of recapitalization proposed by our board of directors in response to a tender offer made directly to our stockholders for the purposes of acquiring control of us.

License fees and taxes, computed in various ways depending on the type of gaming or activity involved, are payable to the State of Nevada, Clark County and the City of Las Vegas. Depending upon the particular fee or tax involved, these fees and taxes are payable either monthly, quarterly or annually and are based upon:

- a percentage of the gross revenues received;
- the number of gaming devices operated; or
- the number of table games operated.

An excise tax is also paid by casino operations upon admission to certain facilities offering live entertainment, including the selling of food, refreshment and merchandise in connection therewith.

Any person who is licensed, required to be licensed, registered, required to be registered, or is under common control with such persons, which we refer to as Licensees, and who proposes to become involved in a gaming venture outside of Nevada is required to deposit with the Nevada Board, and thereafter maintain, a revolving fund in the amount of \$10,000 to pay the expenses of investigation of the Nevada Board of their participation in such foreign gaming. The revolving fund is subject to increase or decrease in the discretion of the Nevada Commission. Thereafter, Licensees are required to comply with certain reporting requirements imposed by the Nevada Act. Licensees are also subject to disciplinary action by the Nevada Commission if they knowingly violate any laws of the foreign jurisdiction pertaining to the foreign gaming operation, fail to conduct the foreign gaming operation in accordance with the standards of honesty and integrity required of Nevada gaming operations, engage in activities that are harmful to the State of Nevada or its ability to collect gaming taxes and fees, or employ a person in the foreign operation who has been denied a license or finding of suitability in Nevada on the ground of personal unsuitability.

The sale of food or alcoholic beverages at our Nevada casinos is subject to licensing, control and regulation by the applicable local authorities. All licenses are revocable and are not transferable. The agencies involved have full power to limit, condition, suspend or revoke any such license, and any such disciplinary action could, and a revocation would, have a significant adverse effect upon the operations of the affected casino or casinos.

Illinois

We are subject to the jurisdiction of the Illinois gaming authorities as a result of our ownership and operation of Par-A-Dice Hotel

Casino in East Peoria, Illinois.

In February 1990, the State of Illinois legalized riverboat gambling. The Illinois Riverboat Gambling Act, which we refer to as the initial Illinois Act, authorizes the five-member Illinois Gaming Board, which we refer to as the Illinois Board, to issue up to ten riverboat gaming owners' licenses on navigable streams within or forming a boundary of the State of Illinois except for Lake Michigan and any waterway in Cook County, which includes Chicago. Pursuant to the initial Illinois Act, a licensed owner who holds greater than a 10% interest in one riverboat operation could hold no more than a 10% interest in any other riverboat operation. In addition, the initial Illinois Act restricted the location of certain of the ten owners' licenses. Four of the licenses were to be located on the Mississippi River, one license was to be at a location on the Illinois River south of Marshall County and one license had to be located on the Des Plaines River in Will County. The remaining licenses were not restricted as to location. Currently, ten owners' licenses are in operation, including one license in each of Alton, Aurora, Des Plaines, East Peoria, East St. Louis, Elgin, Metropolis, Rock Island and two licenses in Joliet.

The tenth license that was initially granted to Emerald Casino Inc. - an operator in East Dubuque which we refer to as Emerald Casino - was not renewed by the Illinois Board and was the subject of protracted litigation that concluded. Various appeals in the Illinois Appellate Court for the First and Fourth Districts followed the Illinois Board's denial of Emerald Casino's request for renewal of the tenth license on March 6, 2001 and subsequent revocation of the license in December 2005. Although the Illinois Appellate Court ultimately ordered the Illinois Board to issue Emerald Casino's license for renewal, the Illinois Appellate Court also affirmed the Illinois Board's decision to revoke that license. The Illinois Supreme Court refused Emerald Casino's request to review the latter decision, and Emerald Casino announced that it would not pursue any additional appeals in the matter. As a result, the Board authorized a bid process to issue the tenth license to a new operator. On December 6, 2007, the Illinois Department of Central Management Services issued a Request for Proposal to receive bids from investment banking firms to oversee the bid process. Credit Suisse was the successful bidder and oversaw the bid process for the tenth Illinois gaming license. Seven bids were submitted to the Illinois Board to provide gaming operations in Waukegan, Rosemont, Des Plaines, Stickney, Country Club Hills, Calumet City, and Harvey. The Illinois Board selected the Waukegan, Rosemont and Des Plaines sites as the three finalists. On December 22, 2008, the Illinois Board announced that it awarded the tenth Illinois gaming license to Midwest Gaming & Entertainment LLC, which developed and operates the Rivers Casino in Des Plaines. The Rivers Casino commenced gaming operations on June 18, 2011, and therefore the impact that the tenth Illinois licensed gaming operation may have on the Par-A-Dice Casino cannot be fully determined at this time.

Furthermore, under the initial Illinois Act, no gambling could be conducted while a riverboat was docked. A gaming excursion could last no more than four hours, and a gaming excursion was deemed to have started when the first passenger boarded a riverboat. Gaming could continue during passenger boarding for a period of up to 30 minutes. Gaming was also allowed for a period of up to 30 minutes after the gangplank or its equivalent was lowered, thereby allowing passengers to exit the riverboat. During the 30-minute exit time period, new passengers were not allowed to board the riverboat. Although riverboats were mandated to cruise, there were certain exceptions. If a riverboat captain reasonably determined that either it was unsafe to transport passengers on the waterway due to inclement weather or the riverboat had been rendered temporarily inoperable by unforeseeable mechanical or structural difficulties or river icing, the riverboat could remain dockside or return to the dock. In those situations, a gaming excursion could commence or continue while the gangplank or its equivalent was raised and remained raised, in which event the riverboat was not considered docked. If a gaming excursion had to begin or continue with the gangplank or its equivalent raised, and the riverboat did not leave the dock, entry of new patrons on to the riverboat was prohibited until the completion of the excursion.



In June of 1999, amendments to the Illinois Act, which we refer to as the Amended Illinois Act, were passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor. The Amended Illinois Act redefined the conduct of gaming in the state. Pursuant to the Amended Illinois Act, riverboats can conduct gambling without cruising, and passengers can enter and leave a riverboat at any time. In addition, riverboats may now be located upon any water within Illinois, and not just navigable waterways. There is no longer any prohibition of a riverboat being located in Cook County. Riverboats are now defined as self-propelled excursion boats or permanently moored barges. The Amended Illinois Act requires that only three, rather than four, owners' licenses, be located on the Mississippi River. The 10% ownership prohibition has also been removed. Therefore, subject to certain Illinois Board rules, individuals or entities could own more than one riverboat operation.

The Amended Illinois Act also allows for the relocation of a riverboat home dock. A licensee that was not conducting riverboat gambling on January 1, 1998, may apply to the Illinois Board for renewal and approval of relocation to a new home dock and the Illinois Board shall grant the application and approval of the new home dock upon the licensee providing to the Illinois Board authorization from the new dockside community. Any licensee that relocates in accordance with the provisions of the Amended Illinois Act must attain a level of at least 20% minority ownership of such a gaming operation.

The initial Illinois Act strictly regulates the facilities, persons, associations and practices related to gaming operations. The initial Illinois Act grants the Illinois Board specific powers and duties, and all other powers necessary and proper to fully and effectively execute the initial Illinois Act for the purpose of administering, regulating and enforcing the system of riverboat gaming. The Illinois Board has authority over every person, association, corporation, partnership and trust involved in riverboat gaming operations in the State of Illinois.

The initial Illinois Act requires the owner of a riverboat gaming operation to hold an owner's license issued by the Illinois Board. Each owner's license permits the holder to own up to two riverboats; however, gaming participants are limited to 1,200 for any owner's license. The number of gaming participants will be determined by the number of gaming positions available. Gaming positions are counted as follows:

electronic gaming devices positions will be determined as 90% of the total number of devices available for play;
craps tables will be counted as having ten gaming positions; and
games utilizing live gaming devices, except for craps, will be counted as having five gaming positions.

Each owner's license initially runs for a period of three years. Thereafter, the license must be renewed annually. Under the Amended Illinois Act, the Board may renew an owner's license for up to four years. An owner licensee is eligible for renewal upon payment of the applicable fee and a determination by the Illinois Board that the licensee continues to meet all of the requirements of the initial Illinois Act and Illinois Board rules. The owner's license for Par-A-Dice Riverboat Casino initially expired in February 1995. Since that time the license has been renewed every four years, the maximum time permitted by the Illinois Act. An ownership interest in an owner's license may not be transferred or pledged as collateral without the prior approval of the Illinois Board.

Pursuant to the Amended Illinois Act, which removed the 10% ownership prohibition, the Illinois Board established certain rules to effectuate this statutory change. In deciding whether to approve direct or indirect ownership or control of an owner's license, the Illinois Board shall consider the impact of any economic concentration of the ownership or control. No direct or indirect

ownership or control shall be approved which will result in undue economic concentration of the ownership of riverboat gambling operations in Illinois. Undue economic concentration means that a person or entity would have actual or potential domination of riverboat gambling in Illinois sufficient to:

- substantially impede or suppress competition among holders of owners' licenses;
- adversely impact the economic stability of the riverboat casino industry in Illinois; or
- negatively impact the purposes of the initial Illinois Act, including tourism, economic development, benefits to local communities, and State and local revenues.

The Illinois Board will consider the following criteria in determining whether the approval of the issuance, transfer or holding of a license will create undue economic concentration:

- the percentage share of the market presently owned or controlled by the person or entity;
- the estimated increase in the market share if the person or entity is approved to hold the owner's license;
- the relative position of other persons or entities that own or control owners' licenses in Illinois;
- the current and projected financial condition of the riverboat gaming industry;
- the current market conditions, including proximity and level of competition, consumer demand, market concentration, and any other relevant characteristics of the market;
- whether the license to be approved has separate organizational structures or other independent obligations;
- the potential impact on the projected future growth and development of the riverboat gambling industry, the local communities in which licenses are located, and the State of Illinois;
- the barriers to entry into the riverboat gambling industry and if the approval of the license will operate as a barrier to new companies and individuals desiring to enter the market;
- whether the approval of the license is likely to result in enhancing the quality and customer appeal of products and services offered by riverboat casinos in order to maintain or increase their respective market shares;
- whether a restriction on the approval of the additional license is necessary in order to encourage and preserve competition in casino operations; and

- any other relevant information.
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The initial Illinois Act does not limit the maximum bet or per patron loss. Minimum and maximum wagers on games are set by the owner licensee. Wagering may not be conducted with money or other negotiable currency. No person under the age of 21 is permitted to wager and wagers may only be received from a person present on the riverboat. With respect to electronic gaming devices, the payout percentage may not be less than 80% nor more than 100%.

An admission tax is imposed on the owner of a riverboat operation. Effective July 1, 2003, additional amendments to the Amended Illinois Act were passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor, which we refer to as the Second Amended Illinois Act. Under the Second Amended Illinois Act, for an owner licensee that admitted 2,300,000 persons or fewer in the previous calendar year, the admission tax is \$4.00 per person and for a licensee that admitted more than 2,300,000 persons in the previous calendar year, the admission tax is \$5.00. Additionally, a wagering tax is imposed on the adjusted gross receipts, as defined in the initial Illinois Act, of a riverboat operation. As of July 1, 2003, pursuant to the Second Amended Illinois Act, the wagering tax was increased as follows: 15% of annual adjusted gross receipts up to and including \$25 million; 27.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$25 million but not exceeding \$37.5 million; 32.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$37.5 million but not exceeding \$50 million; 37.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$50 million but not exceeding \$75 million; 45% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$75 million but not exceeding \$100 million; 50% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$100 million but not exceeding \$250 million; and 70% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$250 million. The owner licensee is required, on a daily basis, to wire the wagering tax payment to the Illinois Board. The wagering tax as outlined in the Second Amended Illinois Act shall no longer be imposed beginning on the earlier of (i) July 1, 2005; (ii) the first date after the effective date of the Second Amended Illinois Act that riverboat gambling operations are conducted pursuant to the dormant tenth license or (iii) the first day that riverboat gambling operations are conducted under the authority of an owner's license that is in addition to the ten owners' licenses authorized by the Initial Act. Thereafter, the tax will roll back to the rates as outlined in the Amended Illinois Act.

Effective July 1, 2005, additional amendments to the Second Amended Act were passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor, which we refer to as the Third Amended Illinois Act. Under the Third Amended Act, for an owner that admitted 1,000,000 persons or fewer in calendar year 2004, the admission tax is \$2.00 and for all other licensees it is \$3.00 per person admitted. Additionally, the wagering tax provisions were "rolled back" to the rates as defined in the Amended Illinois Act. Thus, the effective wager tax rates are: 15% of annual adjusted gross receipts up to and including \$25 million; 22.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$25 million but not exceeding \$50 million; 27.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$50 million but not exceeding \$75 million; 32.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$75 million but not exceeding \$100 million; 37.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$100 million but not exceeding \$150 million; 45% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$150 million but not exceeding \$200 million; and 50% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$200 million, which we refer to as the Privilege Tax. In addition to payment of the above listed amounts, by June 15 of each year, each owner (other than an owner that admitted 1,000,000 or fewer persons in calendar year 2004) must pay to the Illinois Board the amount, if any, by which the base amount for the licensed owner exceeds the amount of tax paid pursuant to the Third Amended Act. The base amount for a riverboat in East Peoria is \$43 million. This obligation terminates on the earliest of (i) July 1, 2007, (ii) the first day after the effective date of the Third Amended Act that riverboat gambling operations are conducted pursuant to a dormant license, (iii) the first day that riverboat gambling operations are conducted under the authority of an owner's license that is in addition to the ten owners' licenses initially authorized, or (iv) the first day that a licensee under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 conducts gaming operations with slot machines or other electronic gaming devices. The obligation to meet these base amount requirements terminated on July 1, 2007.



The Illinois Board has the authority to reduce the above mentioned wagering tax obligation imposed under the Third Amended Act by an amount the Board deems reasonable for acts of God, terrorism, bioterrorism or a condition beyond the control of the owner licensee. There can be no assurance that the Illinois legislature will not enact additional legislation regarding admission and wagering tax rates.

Effective May 26, 2006, additional amendments to the Third Amended Act were passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor, which we refer to as the Fourth Amended Act. Under the Fourth Amended Act, and for a period of two (2) years beginning May 26, 2006, owner licensees that operate a riverboat with adjusted gross receipts in 2004 greater than \$200 million paid - in addition to the amounts referenced above - an amount equal to 3% of the adjusted gross receipts received into the Horse Racing Equity Trust Fund, which we refer to as the Surcharge. This provision affected four owner licensees, but did not apply to Par-A-Dice Hotel Casino in East Peoria, Illinois.

On May 30, 2006, four days after the Fourth Amended Act was signed into law, the four casinos affected by the Surcharge filed a lawsuit in the Circuit Court of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit in Will County, Illinois against the Treasurer of the State of Illinois and the Illinois Racing Board. The four-count Complaint sought a declaratory judgment that the Fourth Amended Act's Surcharge was unconstitutional and a permanent injunction against its enforcement. On March 26, 2007, the Illinois circuit court granted summary judgment in favor of the four casinos for violation of the Illinois Constitution's Uniformity Clause, but in favor of the defendants and the racetracks that later intervened on the remaining claims in the complaint. The defendants and the racetracks filed an appeal with the Illinois Supreme Court, which reversed the lower court's decision and ruled in favor of the State. The affected casinos appealed this decision to the US Supreme Court, and, on June 8, 2009, the U.S. Supreme Court denied the petition for a writ of certiorari.

On June 10, 2009 the same four casinos filed a motion to reopen the judgment based on new evidence in the original trial court in Illinois. The judge denied the petition to reopen the case and the casinos appealed on January 15, 2010. Following a ruling by the Illinois Appellate Court refusing to stay the distribution of the funds held in protest, the four casinos voluntarily dismissed the appeal. Additionally, a civil RICO suit was also filed in the Northern District of Illinois against former governor Rod Blagojevich et al. and John Johnston, owner of Balmoral Park Racetrack and Maywood Park Racetrack. The suit claims that the taxed casinos were the victims of the criminal conduct of the former governor and the conspiracy between the former governor and the named racetracks. On interlocutory appeal the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals found former Governor Blagojevich to be protected by the immunity granted by virtue of his position of governor and dismissed former Governor Blagojevich from the suit. The RICO suit continues against John Johnston and is the only suit actively pursued by the four effected casinos at this time. All other court proceedings have been concluded and ruled upon in favor of the State. Par-A-Dice Hotel and Casino is not a party to any of the foregoing lawsuits.

Effective December 15, 2008, the legislature passed and the Governor signed into law amendments that re-enact similar provisions of the Fourth Amended Act, which require the same casinos to pay the Surcharge until the earliest of the following occurs: (i) December 15, 2011; (ii) any organization licensee begins to operate a slot machine or video game of chance under the Illinois Horse Racing Law of 1975 or the initial Illinois Act; (iii) payments begin under subsection (c-5) of Section 13 of the initial Illinois Act or (iv) the wagering tax imposed under Section 13 of the initial Illinois Act is increased to reflect a tax rate that is at least as stringent or more stringent than the wagering tax imposed under the Second Amended Act described above. A second state court

claim challenging the constitutionality of the 2008 act was dismissed with prejudice on November 19, 2009. On February 11, 2011, the Appellate Court affirmed. The new law does not apply to the Par-A-Dice Hotel and Casino.

Effective June 6, 2006, additional amendments to the Fourth Amended Act were passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor, which we refer to as the Fifth Amended Act to restate and clarify the Third Amended Act as to the amount of payments an owner licensee is required to make to the Illinois Board. The Fifth Amended Act now provides that - in addition to any amounts due pursuant to the Privilege Tax - each owner licensee (other than an owner that admitted 1,000,000 or fewer persons in calendar year 2004) must pay to the Illinois Board the amount by which its pre-determined base amount exceeds the amount of "net privilege tax" remitted. The Fifth Amended Act defines "net privilege tax" as all Privilege Taxes paid by a licensed owner to the Illinois Board, less the amount equal to 5% of the adjusted gross receipts generated by an owner licensee that is paid from the State Gaming Fund to the unit of local government designated as the home dock of the owner licensee's riverboat. As stated above, the requirement to pay the difference between pre-determined base amounts and "net privilege taxes" terminated on July 1, 2007.

In addition to owner's licenses, the Illinois Board also requires licensing for all vendors of gaming supplies and equipment and for all employees of a riverboat gaming operation. The Illinois Board is authorized to conduct investigations into the conduct of gaming and into alleged violations of the Illinois Act and the Illinois Board rules. Employees and agents of the Illinois Board have access to and may inspect any facilities relating to the riverboat gaming operation.

A holder of any license is subject to the imposition of fines, suspension or revocation of such license, or other action for any act or failure to act by himself or his agents or employees, that is injurious to the public health, safety, morals, good order and general welfare of the people of the State of Illinois, or that would discredit or tend to discredit the Illinois gaming industry or the State of Illinois. Any riverboat operations not conducted in compliance with the initial Illinois Act may constitute an illegal gaming place and consequently may be subject to criminal penalties, which penalties include possible seizure, confiscation and destruction of illegal gaming devices and seizure and sale of riverboats and dock facilities to pay any unsatisfied judgment that may be recovered and any unsatisfied fine that may be levied. The initial Illinois Act also provides for civil penalties, equal to the amount of gross receipts derived from wagering on the gaming, whether unauthorized or authorized, conducted on the day of any violation. The Illinois Board may revoke or suspend licenses, as the Illinois Board may see fit and in compliance with applicable laws of the State of Illinois regarding administrative procedures and may suspend an owner's license, without notice or hearing, upon a determination that the safety or health of patrons or employees is jeopardized by continuing a riverboat's operation. The suspension may remain in effect until the Illinois Board determines that the cause for suspension has been abated and it may revoke the owner's license upon a determination that the owner has not made satisfactory progress toward abating the hazard.

If the Illinois Board has suspended, revoked or refused to renew the license of an owner or if a riverboat gambling operation is closing and the owner is voluntarily surrendering its owner's license, the Illinois Board may petition the local circuit court, which we refer to as the Court, in which the riverboat is situated for appointment of a receiver. The court will have sole jurisdiction over any and all issues pertaining to the appointment of a receiver. The Illinois Board will specify the specific powers, duties and limitations for the receiver, including but not limited to the authority to:

- hire, fire, promote and discipline personnel and retain outside employees or consultants;



- take possession of any and all property, including but not limited to its books, records, and papers;
- preserve or dispose of any and all property;
- continue and direct the gaming operations under the monitoring of the Illinois Board;
- discontinue and dissolve the gaming operation;
- enter into and cancel contracts;
- borrow money and pledge, mortgage or otherwise encumber the property;
- pay all secured and unsecured obligations;
- institute or defend actions by or on behalf of the holder of an owner's license; and
- distribute earnings derived from gaming operations in the same manner as admission and wagering taxes are distributed under Sections 12 and 13 of the initial Illinois Act.

The Illinois Board will submit at least three nominees to the Court. The nominees may be individuals or entities selected from an Illinois Board approved list of pre-qualified receivers who meet the same criteria for a finding of preliminary suitability for licensure under Sections 3000.230(c)(2)(B) and (C) of the rules promulgated by the Illinois Board. In the event that the Illinois Board seeks the appointment of a receiver on an emergency basis, the Illinois Board will submit at least two nominees selected from the Illinois Board approved list of pre-qualified receivers to the Court and will issue a Temporary Operating Permit to the receiver appointed by the Court. A receiver, upon appointment by the court, will before assuming his or her duties, execute and post the same bond as an owner licensee pursuant to Section 10 of the initial Illinois Act.

The receiver will function as an independent contractor, subject to the direction of the Court; however, the receiver will also provide to the Illinois Board regular reports and provide any information deemed necessary for the Illinois Board to ascertain the receiver's compliance with all applicable rules and laws. From time to time, the Illinois Board may, at its sole discretion, report to the Court on the receiver's level of compliance and any other information deemed appropriate for disclosure to the Court. The term and compensation of the receiver shall be set by the Court. The receiver will provide to the Court and the Illinois Board at least 30 days written notice of any intent to withdraw from the appointment or to seek modification of the appointment. Except as otherwise provided by action to the Illinois Board, the gaming operation will be deemed a licensed operation subject to all rules of the Illinois Board during the tenure of any receivership.

The Illinois Board requires that a "Key Person" of an owner licensee submit a Personal Disclosure or Business Entity Form and be investigated and approved by the Illinois Board. The Illinois Board shall certify for each applicant for or holder of an owner's license each position, individual or Business Entity that is to be approved by the Illinois Board and maintain suitability as a Key Person. With respect to an applicant for or the holder of an owner's license, Key Person shall include:

- any Business Entity and any individual with an ownership interest or voting rights of more than 5% in the licensee or
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applicant, and the trustee of any trust holding such ownership interest or voting rights;

- the directors of the licensee or applicant and its chief executive officer, president and chief operating officer, or their functional equivalents; and
- all other individuals or Business Entities that, upon review of the applicant's or licensee's Table of Organization, Ownership and Control (as discussed below), the Illinois Board determines hold a position or a level of ownership, control or influence that is material to the regulatory concerns and obligations of the Illinois Board for the specified licensee or applicant.

In order to assist the Illinois Board in its determination of Key Persons, applicants for or holders of an owner's license shall provide to the Illinois Board a Table of Organization, Ownership and Control, which we refer to as the Table. The Table will identify in sufficient detail the hierarchy of individuals and Business Entities that, through direct or indirect means, manage, own or control the interest and assets of the applicant or license holder. If a Business Entity identified in the Table is a publicly-traded company, the following information must be provided in the Table:

- the name and percentage of ownership interest of each individual or Business Entity with ownership of more than 5% of the voting shares of the entity, to the extent such information is known or contained in Schedules 13D or 13G filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission;
- to the extent known, the names and percentage of interest of ownership of persons who are relatives of one another and who together (as individuals or through trusts) exercise control over or own more than 10% of the voting shares of the entity; and
- any trust holding more than 5% of the ownership or voting interest in the entity, to the extent such information is known or contained in Schedules 13D or 13G filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Table may be disclosed under the Freedom of Information Act.

Each owner licensee must provide a means for the economic disassociation of a Key Person in the event such economic disassociation is required by an order of the Illinois Board. Based upon findings from an investigation into the character, reputation, experience, associations, business probity and financial integrity of a Key Person, the Illinois Board may enter an order upon the licensee or require the economic disassociation of such Key Person.

Furthermore, each applicant or owner licensee must disclose the identity of every person, association, trust or corporation having a greater than 1% direct or indirect pecuniary interest in an owner licensee or in the riverboat gaming operation with respect to which the license is sought. The Illinois Board may also require an applicant or owner licensee to disclose any other principal or investor and require the investigation and approval of such individuals.

The Illinois Board (unless the investor qualifies as an Institutional Investor) requires a Personal Disclosure Form from any person or entity who or which, individually or in association with others, acquires directly or indirectly, beneficial ownership of more than 5% of any class of voting securities or non-voting securities convertible into voting securities of a publicly-traded corporation which holds an

ownership interest in the holder of an owner's license. If the Illinois Board denies an application for such a transfer and if no hearing is requested, the applicant for the transfer of ownership interest must promptly divest those shares in the publicly-

traded parent corporation. The holder of an owner's license would not be able to distribute profits to a publicly-traded parent corporation until such shares have been divested. If a hearing is requested, the shares need not be divested and profits may be distributed to a publicly-held parent corporation pending the issuance of a final order from the Illinois Board.

An Institutional Investor that, individually or jointly with others, cumulatively acquires, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of any class of voting securities of a publicly-traded licensee or a licensee's publicly-traded parent corporation shall, within no less than ten days after acquiring such securities, notify the administrator of the Illinois Board, who we refer to as the Administrator, of such ownership and shall provide any additional information as may be required. If an Institutional Investor (as specified above) acquires 10% or more of any class of voting securities of a publicly-traded licensee or a licensee's publicly-traded parent corporation, then it shall file an Institutional Investor Disclosure Form within 45 days after acquiring such level of ownership interest. The owner licensee shall notify the Administrator as soon as possible after it becomes aware that it or its parent is involved in an ownership acquisition by an Institutional Investor. The Institutional Investor also has an obligation to notify the Administrator of its ownership interest.

In addition to Institutional Investor Disclosure Forms, certain other forms may be required to be submitted to the Illinois Board. An owner licensee must submit a Marketing Agent Form to the Illinois Board for each Marketing Agent with whom it intends to do business. A Marketing Agent is a person or entity, other than a junketeer or an employee of a riverboat gaming operation, who is compensated by the riverboat gaming operation in excess of \$100 per patron per trip for identifying and recruiting patrons. Key Persons of owner licensees must submit Trust Identification Forms for trusts, excluding land trusts, for which they are a grantor, trustee or beneficiary each time such a trust relationship is established, amended or terminated.

Applicants for and holders of an owner's license are required to obtain formal approval from the Illinois Board for changes in the following areas:

- Key Persons;
- type of entity;
- equity and debt capitalization of the entity;
- investors or debt holders;
- source of funds;
- applicant's economic development plan;
- riverboat capacity or significant design change;
- gaming positions;

- anticipated economic impact; or
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- agreements, oral or written, relating to the acquisition or disposition of property (real or personal) of a value greater than \$1 million.

A holder of an owner's license is allowed to make distributions to its stockholders only to the extent that such distribution would not impair the financial viability of the gaming operation. Factors to be considered by the licensee include, but are not limited to, the following:

- cash flow, casino cash and working capital requirements;
- debt service requirements, obligations and covenants associated with financial instruments;
- requirements for repairs and maintenance and capital improvements;
- employment or economic development requirements of the Amended Illinois Act; and
- a licensee's financial projections.

The Illinois Board may waive any licensing requirement or procedure provided by rule if it determines that such waiver is in the best interests of the public and the gaming industry. Also, the Illinois Board may, from time to time, amend or change its rules. In general, uncertainty exists regarding the Illinois gaming regulatory environment due to limited experience in interpreting the Illinois Act.

Additionally, on July 13, 2009, Governor Pat Quinn signed the Video Gaming Act (230 ILCS 40/ Art 5) making video gaming terminals legal in Illinois. The Act allows for video gaming terminals to be placed in certain liquor establishments, truck stops and fraternal/veterans clubs throughout the state. Under the Video Gaming Act, municipalities are authorized to pass an ordinance prohibiting video gaming within the corporate limits of the municipality and county boards may pass ordinances prohibiting video gaming within the unincorporated areas of the county. On January 26, 2011, the Illinois Court of Appeals found the Video Gaming Act to be unconstitutional due to a violation of the single subject rule. The State appealed the decision to the Illinois Supreme Court on February 1, 2011. The State also filed motions, which were approved by the Illinois Supreme Court, permitting the Illinois Board to continue its review of applications filed pursuant to the Video Gaming Act. On July 11, 2011 the Illinois Supreme Court overturned the ruling of the Illinois Court of Appeals, holding that the Video Gaming Act and associated legislation did not violate the single subject rule and was otherwise constitutional. Although video gaming terminals may not be placed within 1,000 feet of the home dock of a riverboat licensed under the Riverboat Gambling Act, it is unclear at this time what effect the passage of this act may have on the operations of existing license holders.

From time to time, various proposals have been introduced in the Illinois legislature that, if enacted, would affect the taxation, regulation, operation or other aspects of the gaming industry or Boyd Gaming. Some of this legislation, if enacted, could adversely affect the gaming industry or Boyd Gaming, and no assurances can be given as to whether such legislation or similar legislation will be enacted.



One such piece of legislation that may affect the profitability of the gaming industry in Illinois is the Smoke Free Illinois Act, which became effective on January 1, 2008 and bans smoking in nearly all public places in Illinois, including bars, restaurants, work places, schools and casinos. Senate Bill 890, which we refer to as Bill SB890, was introduced on May 25, 2007 in an attempt to exempt the casinos - including Boyd's Par-A-Dice riverboat casino in East Peoria, Illinois - from the Smoke Free Illinois Act for a period of five years. Although the Senate Executive Committee voted 9-4 to approve a casino exemption on May 30, 2007, the Illinois Senate ultimately voted down Bill SB890 on June 1, 2007. The effect the Smoke Free Illinois Act has had on the profitability of the gaming industry, and our Par-A-Dice casino in particular, remains unclear.

A potential piece of legislation that may have affected the gaming industry in Illinois is House Bill 4194, which we refer to as Bill 4194 that was introduced to the Illinois General Assembly on December 11, 2007. Bill 4194 was an attempt to expand gaming in Illinois by introducing one additional riverboat license, a land-based casino located in Chicago, Illinois, the ability of existing and new casinos to purchase additional gaming positions, and the ability of Illinois horse race tracks to operate slot machines and video poker upon the payment of a per-position fee. Bill 4194 also called for the formation of a new Gaming Board appointed by the Governor and a new Gaming Enforcement Division to monitor gaming operations, conduct background checks, conduct investigations and investigate violations of the Illinois Gaming Act. Although Bill 4194 was not enacted, bills providing for a gaming expansion bill have been introduced in 2010. HB0091, which we refer to as Bill 0091, was filed on January 27, 2010 and would add four additional owners' licenses, including one in Chicago. It would also allow for owners licensees to competitively bid for unused gaming positions and would authorize slot machines at horse racetracks. Bill 0091 is pending in the House Executive Committee. HB5110, which we refer to as Bill 5110, was filed on January 29, 2010 and provides for the issuance of a license to operate a riverboat in Danville, Illinois. HB4885, which we refer to as Bill 4885, provides for the issuance of a license to operate a riverboat in a municipality with a population of less than 50,000 and which is more than 50 miles from a licensed riverboat. Bill 5110 and Bill 4885 were pending in the House Rules Committee, but the legislative session ended before the Bills could be put to a vote resulting in their expiration. SB3371, which we refer to as Bill 3371, would have also authorized slot machine gambling at horse racetracks, but the legislative session ended causing Bill 3371 to expire.

Continuing efforts to revise the manner in which the Illinois Board is appointed and operates would affect the gaming industry. SB3384, which we refer to as Bill 3384, was introduced on February 10, 2010. Bill 3384 would end the term of the current members of the Illinois Board and require the Governor to replace them with persons nominated by a specified Nominating Panel. Bill 3384 would prohibit the Illinois Board from taking action with regard to a license until the new members are appointed. Bill 3384 would also require Illinois Board approval for contracts entered into by an owner's licensee in an aggregate amount of \$10,000 or more or for a term exceeding 365 days. The legislative session ended while Bill 3384 was pending in the House Assignments Committee resulting in its expiration.

Another potential piece of legislation that, if passed, will directly affect the gaming industry is Illinois House Bill 0261, which we refer to as Bill 0261 that was introduced to the Illinois General Assembly on January 23, 2009. Bill 0261 would remove the provisions setting the admission tax rate at \$3 per person admitted into a casino for licensees that have been conducting gambling operations since 2004. It would also provide that if a licensed owner of a riverboat in operation on January 1, 2009 has capital projects of at least \$45,000,000 that are approved by the Illinois Gaming Board after January 1, 2006 or for which at least \$45,000,000 in capital expenditures have been made after January 1, 2006, then no admissions tax will be imposed on admissions to that riverboat; however, if a riverboat does not have admissions tax imposed on it, an additional privilege tax of 1% of adjusted gross receipts will be imposed on that riverboat. On May 26, 2009, the Illinois House voted against concurring with Senate



amendments to this bill, which included the provisions described above. This matter was returned to the Senate Assignments Committee on August 15, 2009, but the Bill expired when the legislative session ended.

Similar bills have recently been filed in the Illinois General Assembly. HB5962, which we refer to as Bill 5962, and SB3574, which we refer to as Bill 3574, also eliminate the admissions tax for certain riverboats. Those that qualify must have been in operation on January 1, 2009, have had capital projects of at least \$45,000,000 approved by the Illinois Board in calendar years 2006 through 2009 and at least \$45,000,000 in expenditures in calendar years 2006 through 2009. Bill 5962 and Bill 3574 also impose the additional 1% privilege tax. SB3542, which we refer to as Bill 3542, has similar provisions which apply to riverboats with capital projects of at least \$75,000,000 approved by the Illinois Board in calendar years 2006 through 2009. All three bills were introduced on February 10, 2010. Bill 5962 was pending in the House Rules Committee, when the legislative session ended resulting in its expiration. The Senate voted against Bill 3574 on March 10, 2010, and Bill 3542 also expired when the legislative session ended.

Additionally, Illinois Senate Bill 1654, which we refer to as Bill 1654, which was introduced to the Illinois General Assembly on February 19, 2009, would permit the State to enter into a management agreement with a third party to manage or operate the Illinois Lottery. If passed, it would also permit individuals to purchase Illinois lottery tickets on-line. On August 15, 2009, Bill 1654 was referred to the Senate Assignments Committee. However, on July 13, 2009, the Governor approved Public Acts 96-034 and 96-037, which we refer to as Acts 96-034 and 96-037, which permit the State's entry into a management agreement with a private party to manage the Illinois Lottery. Acts 96-034 and 96-037 also authorize the Illinois Lottery to conduct a pilot program to permit the purchase of Illinois lottery tickets on-line. Both Acts condition online sales upon the issuance of a U.S. Department of Justice memorandum stating that online sales are permitted under the U.S. Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2006. On October 16, 2008, the Department of Justice issued its opinion and concluded, in part, that it would be permissible under the federal lottery statute exemption for a State to contract with private firms to provide goods and services necessary to enable the State to conduct its lottery. On September 15, 2010, Illinois selected Northstar Lottery Group to be the private manager of the Illinois Lottery; however, on January 26, 2011, in the same ruling that found the Video Gaming Act to be unconstitutional, the Illinois Court of Appeals found the Acts 9-034 and 96-037 to be unconstitutional due to a violation of the single subject rule. The State appealed the decision to the Illinois Supreme Court on February 1, 2011. On July 11, 2011 the Illinois Supreme Court overturned the ruling of the Illinois Court of Appeals, holding that Acts 9-034, 96-037 and associated legislation did not violate the single subject rule and were otherwise constitutional. It is unclear what effect, if any, the private management of the lottery or internet sales of lottery tickets would have on the Illinois gaming industry.

Additionally, on May 31, 2011 after passage in the Illinois Senate, the Illinois House of Representatives approved Illinois Senate Bill 744, which we refer to as Bill 744, which expands gambling in Illinois. After passage, Senate President John Cullerton placed a motion to reconsider on Bill 744, preventing Bill 744 from being sent to Governor Quinn. Bill 744 permits five new land based casinos, including one located in and owned by the City of Chicago and one each in Danville, Rockford, Park City, and a to-be-determined location in the south suburbs of Chicago. Illinois will also see increased gaming positions for existing operators, an option for those same operators to convert existing riverboats to land-based casinos, a mechanism for the issuance of a provisional license of Video Gaming Terminal site locations, and slot machines at the Chicago airports and Illinois horse racing tracks. In addition, the Bill offers tax incentives to build land-based casinos and offers a dollar-for-dollar tax credit of up to \$2,000,000 for renovations at existing casinos. With Illinois Board and municipality approval, the Par-A-Dice Casino would be permitted to relocate to a location that is no more than 10 miles away from its current location and is either in the same municipality or another



municipality that borders on the Illinois River.

Bill 744 authorizes the City of Chicago to offer 4,000 gaming positions to be distributed among the City casino and the airport locations. All other casinos in the State (including existing riverboats) will be allowed to purchase up to 1,600 positions (up from 1,200) until January 1, 2013, and 2,000 positions thereafter. If some casinos do not purchase all of their available positions, those additional positions may be available to casinos that do purchase all their positions. Existing casinos may purchase positions for \$12,500 a piece. Racetracks can operate up to 1,200 gaming positions in Cook County, and 900 gaming positions in any other county. Additional positions may be available for Racetrack licensees who purchase all their positions if any positions are left open by other licensees in the State. A \$3 per person tax will be imposed for admission to electronic gaming facilities, payable by the electronic gaming licensee.

Bill 744 also amends existing tax rates as follows: Changes will be made to the privilege tax rates for all businesses conducting riverboat gambling or electronic gaming operations beginning January 1, 2012. Tax rates are based on adjusted gross receipts, or "AGR":

Table Games -- January 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013

AGR	Privilege Tax Rate
0 to \$25M	12.0%
\$25M to \$50M	19.5%
\$50M to \$70M	24.5%
\$70M and up	16.0%

Table Games -- Beginning July 1, 2013

AGR	Privilege Tax Rate
0 to \$25M	10.0%
\$25M to \$50M	17.5%
\$50M to \$70M	22.5%
\$70M and up	16.0%

All Other Games -- January 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013

AGR	Privilege Tax Rate
0 to \$25M	12.0%
\$25M to \$50M	19.5%
\$50M to \$75M	24.5%
\$75M to \$100M	29.5%
\$100M to \$150M	34.5%
\$150M to \$200M	39.0%
\$200M and up	44.0%



All Other Games -- Beginning July 1, 2013

AGR	Privilege Tax Rate
0 to \$25M	10.0%
\$25M to \$50M	17.5%
\$50M to \$75M	22.5%
\$75M to \$100M	27.5%
\$100M to \$150M	32.5%
\$150M to \$200M	35.0%
\$200M and up	40.0%

Privilege taxes for land-based casino gambling will differ from riverboat and electronic gaming facilities.

Table Games -- January 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013

AGR	Privilege Tax Rate
0 to \$50M	12.0%
\$50M to \$100M	19.5%
\$100M to \$140M	24.5%
\$140M and up	16.0%

Table Games -- Beginning July 1, 2013

AGR	Privilege Tax Rate
0 to \$50M	10.0%
\$50M to \$100M	17.5%
\$100M to \$140M	22.5%
\$140M and up	16.0%

All Other Games -- January 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013

AGR	Privilege Tax Rate
0 to \$50M	12.0%
\$50M to \$100M	19.5%
\$100M to \$150M	24.5%
\$150M to \$200M	29.5%
\$200M to \$300M	34.5%
\$300M to \$400M	39.0%
\$400M and up	44.0%

All Other Games -- Beginning July 1, 2013

AGR	Privilege Tax Rate
0 to \$50M	10.0%

\$50M to \$100M 17.5%
\$100M to \$150M 22.5%

\$150M to \$200M	27.5%
\$200M to \$300M	32.5%
\$300M to \$400M	35.0%
\$400M and up	40.0%

Bill 744 also grants the Illinois Board oversight and enforcement responsibility for all riverboat and casino gambling, as well as electronic gaming in the State of Illinois. The Board's five members will include someone with experience as a senior officer at a company and have no more than three members from the same political party. Bill 744 requires that all internal controls submitted by licensees must be approved or denied by the IGB within 60 days of receipt. If the Illinois Board takes no action the internal control is deemed approved.

Bill 744 remains held by the Senate President's motion. Upon release of Bill 744 to Governor Quinn, the Governor will have 60 days to approve, veto, or apply an amendatory veto to the bill.

The issue of keeping minors and self-excluded patrons out of Illinois casinos has prompted the Illinois Board to consider issuing a requirement that each Illinois casino check the identification of all patrons entering the casino's gaming areas. The Illinois Board held a special meeting on December 3, 2007 to allow the public and industry representatives to speak on the issue. The Illinois Board also conducted studies at selected casinos during which the identification of all patrons was checked for a specific period of time. Although the Illinois Board decided to not make identification checks mandatory, it is anticipated that the issue will continue to be of interest to the Illinois Board. Industry leaders in Illinois have expressed concern that mandatory identification checks may adversely affect gaming revenues, as such checks not only invoke privacy concerns, but may affect the number of patrons visiting Illinois casinos by causing some of them to visit casinos in neighboring states that do not perform such checks.

New Jersey

On June 11, 2003 the New Jersey Casino Control Commission, or NJCCC, found that Marina District Development Company, LLC, a New Jersey limited liability company, which we refer to as the Operating Company, complied with all the requirements of the Casino Control Act for the issuance of a casino license to own and operate the Borgata Hotel Casino and Spa. The effective date of the license was July 2, 2003, the date the NJCCC issued the Operating Company with an Operation Certificate. Such casino license was valid for a one year period and was renewed in June of 2004 for an additional one year period. On June 30, 2005 the casino license of the Operating Company was renewed for a five-year period and is subject to successive five-year renewal periods thereafter with the most recent renewal effective July 1, 2010 for a five-year period ending June 30, 2015.

MDDC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Marina District Development Holding Company, LLC, which we refer to as the Holding Company, i.e. the Holding Company is the sole member of the Operating Company. Boyd Atlantic City, Inc., or BAC and a wholly-owned subsidiary of MGM Resorts International ("MGM"), MAC Corp., or MAC, were the initial members of the Holding Company with each having a 50% ownership interest therein. BAC is the Managing Member of the Holding Company. On March 24, 2010, MAC transferred its 50% ownership interest (the "MAC Interest") in the Holding Company and certain land leased to MDDC into a divestiture trust, of which MGM and its subsidiaries are the economic beneficiaries (the "Divestiture Trust"), for sale to a third party in connection

with MGM's settlement agreement with the Division of Gaming Enforcement Office of the Attorney General of the State of New Jersey (the "NJDE"). BAC has a right of first refusal on any sale of the MAC Interest.

The ownership and operation of casino gaming facilities in New Jersey are subject to the Casino Control Act and the regulations of the NJCCC and NJDGE collectively, sometimes hereinafter referred to as the “Gaming Authorities”. In general, the Casino Control Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder contain detailed provisions concerning, among other things:

- the granting of casino licenses;
- the suitability of the approved hotel facility and the amount of authorized casino space and gaming units permitted therein;
- the qualification of natural persons and entities related to the casino licensee;
- the licensing and registration of employees and vendors of casino licensees;
- the rules of the games;
- the selling and redeeming of gaming chips;
- the granting and duration of credit and the enforceability of gaming debts;
- the management control procedures, accountability, and cash control methods and reports to gaming agencies;
- the security standards;
- the manufacture and distribution of gaming equipment;
- the equal opportunity for employees and casino operators, contractors of casino facilities, and others; and
- advertising and entertainment; and
- alcoholic beverages.

The Gaming Authorities are empowered under the Casino Control Act to regulate a wide spectrum of gaming and non-gaming related activities and to approve the form of ownership and financial structure of not only a casino licensee, but also its entity qualifiers and intermediary and holding companies.

No casino hotel facility may operate unless the appropriate license and approvals are obtained from the Gaming Authorities, which has broad discretion with regard to the issuance, renewal, revocation, and suspension of such licenses and approvals, which are nontransferable. The qualification criteria with respect to the holder of a casino license include the following:

- its financial stability, integrity and responsibility;
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- the integrity and adequacy of its financial resources which bear any relation to the casino project;
- its good character, honesty, and integrity; and
- the sufficiency of its business ability and casino experience to establish the likelihood of creation and maintenance of a successful, efficient casino operation.

The NJCCC may reopen licensing hearings at any time and must reopen a licensing hearing at the request of the the NJDGE.

To be considered financially stable, a licensee must demonstrate the following ability:

- to pay winning wagers when due;
- to achieve a gross operating profit;
- to pay all local, state, and federal taxes when due;
- to make necessary capital and maintenance expenditures to insure that it has a superior first-class facility; and
- to pay, exchange, refinance or extend debts which will mature and become due and payable during the license term.

In the event a licensee fails to demonstrate financial stability, the Gaming Authorities may take such action as it deems necessary to fulfill the purposes of the Casino Control Act and protect the public interest, including:

- issuing conditional license approvals or determinations;
- establishing an appropriate cure period;
- imposing reporting requirements;
- placing restrictions on the transfer of cash or the assumption of liability;
- requiring reasonable reserves or trust accounts;
- denying licensure; or
- appointing a conservator.

Pursuant to the Casino Control Act, regulations and precedent, no entity may hold a casino license unless: (1) each officer of the casino licensee; (2) each director of the casino licensee; (3) each person who directly or indirectly holds any beneficial interest or

ownership of the securities issued by such casino licensee; (4) any holder who in the opinion of the director of the NJDGE has the ability to control the casino license or to elect a majority of the board of directors of casino licensee; and (5) each holding, intermediary or subsidiary company of the casino licensee obtains and maintains qualification approval from the Gaming Authorities. As to each holding, intermediary and subsidiary company of an applicant for or holder of a casino license, such applicants and holders shall be required to establish and maintain the qualifications of the following: (1) each corporate officer as defined in the Casino Control Act; (2) each director; (3) each person who directly or indirectly holds a beneficial interest or ownership interest of 5% or more in such company; (4) any person who in the opinion of the director of the NJDGE has the ability to control or elect a majority of the board of directors of such company; and (5) any other person who the director may consider appropriate obtains and maintains qualification approval from the Gaming Authorities.

In addition, each party to an agreement for the management of a casino is required to hold a casino license, and the party who is to manage the casino must own at least 10% of all the outstanding equity securities of the casino licensee. Such an agreement shall provide for:

- the complete management of the casino;
- the sole and unrestricted power to direct the casino operations; and
- a term long enough to ensure the reasonable continuity, stability, independence and management of the casino.

Qualification Requirements and Waivers for Certain Institutional Investors

An entity qualifier or intermediary or holding company is required to be qualified by the NJCCC and meet the same basic standards for approval as a casino licensee; provided, however, that Director of the NJDGE, shall have the authority to waive any or all of the qualification requirements for any corporate officer as defined in the NJ Act, each director and each person who directly or indirectly holds a beneficial interest or ownership interest of 5% or more in such company. Applicants for and holders of casino licenses shall be required to establish and maintain the qualifications of any financial backer, investor, mortgagee, bondholder, or holders of indentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, either in effect or proposed which bears relation to the casino operation or casino hotel premises who holds 25% or more of such financial instruments or evidences of indebtedness; provided however in circumstances of default, any person holding 10% of such financial instruments or evidences of indebtedness shall be required to establish and maintain his qualifications. The director of the NJDGE may, in his discretion, require that any other financial backer, investor, mortgagee, bondholder, or holder of indentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness who does not meet the threshold set forth herein to establish and maintain his qualifications. Banks and licensed lending institutions shall be exempt from any qualification requirements under this act if such bank or licensed lending institution is acting in the ordinary course of business.

An Institutional Investor is defined by the Casino Control Act as any:

- retirement fund administered by a public agency for the exclusive benefit of federal, state, or local public employees;
- investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
- collective investment trust organized by banks under Part Nine of the Rules of the Comptroller of the Currency;



- closed end investment trust;
- chartered or licensed life insurance company or property and casualty insurance company;
- banking and other chartered or licensed lending institution;
- investment advisor registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940; and
- such other persons as the NJDGE may determine for reasons consistent with the policies of the Casino Control Act.

An Institutional Investor is granted a waiver by the NJDGE from financial source or other qualification requirements applicable to a holder of publicly-traded securities, in the absence of a prima facie showing by the NJDGE that there is any cause to believe that the Institutional Investor may be found unqualified, on the basis of NJDGE findings that:

- its holdings were purchased for investment purposes only and, upon request by the NJDGE, it files a certified statement to the effect that it has no intention of influencing or affecting the affairs of the issuer, the casino licensee or its holding or intermediary companies; provided, however, that the Institutional Investor will be permitted to vote on matters put to the vote of the outstanding security holders; and
- if the securities are debt securities of a casino licensee's holding or intermediary companies or another subsidiary company of the casino licensee's holding or intermediary companies which is related in any way to the financing of the casino licensee and represent either:
 - 25% or less of the total outstanding debt of the company; or
 - 50% or less of any issue of outstanding debt of the company, unless the full issue is in the amount of \$150 million or less;
- the securities are under 25% of the equity securities of a casino licensee's holding or intermediary companies; or
- if the securities so held exceed such percentages, upon a showing of good cause. The NJDGE may grant a waiver of qualification to an Institutional Investor holding a higher percentage of such securities upon a showing of good cause and if the conditions specified above are met.

Generally, the NJDGE requires each institutional holder seeking waiver of qualification to execute a certification to the effect that:

- the holder has reviewed the definition of Institutional Investor under the Casino Control Act and believes that it meets the definition of Institutional Investor;
- the holder purchased the securities for investment purposes only and holds them in the ordinary course of business;

- the holder has no involvement in the business activities of, and no intention of influencing or affecting the affairs of the
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issuer, the casino licensee, or any affiliate; and

- if the holder subsequently determines to influence or affect the affairs of the issuer, the casino licensee or any affiliate, will provide not less than 30 days' prior notice of such intent and will file with the NJCCC an application for qualification before taking any such action.

If an Institutional Investor changes its investment intent, or if the Gaming Authorities find reasonable cause to believe that it may be found unqualified, the Institutional Investor may take no action with respect to the security holdings, other than to divest itself of such holdings, until it has applied for interim casino authorization and has executed a trust agreement pursuant to such an application.

The Casino Control Act imposes certain restrictions upon the issuance, ownership, and transfer of securities of a Regulated Company, and defines the term "security" to include instruments which evidence a direct or indirect beneficial ownership or creditor interest in a Regulated Company including, but not limited to, mortgages, debentures, security agreements, notes and warrants and any disposition thereof shall be effective five business days after the NJCCC receives notice of such disposition, unless within the 5 business day period the NJCCC disapproves of such disposition.

If the Gaming Authorities find that a holder of such securities is not qualified under the Casino Control Act, it has the right to take any remedial action it may deem appropriate, including the right to force divestiture by such disqualified holder of such securities. In the event that certain disqualified holders fail to divest themselves of such securities, the Gaming Authorities have the power to revoke or suspend the casino license affiliated with the Regulated Company which issued the securities. If a holder is found unqualified, it is unlawful for the holder:

- to exercise, directly or through any trustee or nominee, any right conferred by such securities; or
- to receive any dividends or interest upon any such securities or any remuneration, in any form, from its affiliated casino licensee for services rendered or otherwise.

With respect to non-publicly-traded securities, the Casino Control Act and regulations require that the corporate charter or partnership agreement of a Regulated Company establish:

- a right of prior approval by the Gaming Authorities with regard to transfers of securities, shares and other interests; and
- an absolute right in the Regulated Company to repurchase at the market price or the purchase price, whichever is the lesser, any such security, share, or other interest in the event that the Gaming Authorities disapprove a transfer.

With respect to publicly-traded securities, such corporate charter or partnership agreement is required to establish that any such securities of the entity are held subject to the condition that, if a holder thereof is found to be disqualified, such holder shall dispose of such securities. However, recent amendments to the Casino Control Act regarding the five (5) business day effective date for transfers appears to conflict with unamended portions of the Casino Control Act.

Whenever any person enters into a contract to transfer any property which relates to an on-going casino operation, including a

security of the casino licensee or a holding or intermediary company or entity qualifier, under circumstances which would require that the transferee obtain licensure or be qualified under the Casino Control Act, and that person is not already licensed or qualified, the transferee is required to apply for interim authorization. Furthermore, the closing or settlement date in the contract may not be earlier than the 121st day after the submission of a complete application for licensure or qualification together with a fully executed trust agreement in a form approved by the Gaming Authorities. If, after the report of the NJDGE and a hearing by the NJCCC, the NJCCC grants interim authorization, the property will be subject to a trust. If the NJCCC denies interim authorization, the contract may not close or settle until the NJCCC makes a determination on the qualifications of the applicant. If the NJCCC denies qualification, the contract will be terminated for all purposes, and there will be no liability on the part of the transferor.

If, as the result of a transfer of publicly-traded securities of a Regulated Company or a financing entity of a Regulated Company, any person is required to qualify under the Casino Control Act, that person is required to file an application for licensure or qualification within 30 days after the Gaming Authorities determine that qualification is required or declines to waive qualification.

The application must include a fully executed trust agreement in a form approved by the Gaming Authorities, or in the alternative, within 120 days after a determination that qualification is required; the person whose qualification is required must divest such securities as the NJCCC may require in order to remove the need to qualify.

The NJCCC may grant interim casino authorization where it finds by clear and convincing evidence that:

- statements of compliance have been issued pursuant to the Casino Control Act;
- the casino hotel is an approved hotel in accordance with the Casino Control Act;
- the trustee satisfies qualification criteria applicable to casino key employees, except for residency; and
- interim operation will best serve the interests of the public.

When the NJCCC finds the applicant qualified, the trust will terminate. If the NJCCC denies qualification to a person who has received interim casino authorization, the trustee is required to endeavor, and is authorized, to sell, assign, convey, or otherwise dispose of the property subject to the trust to such persons who are licensed or qualified or shall themselves obtain interim casino authorization.

Where a holder of publicly-traded securities is required, in applying for qualification as a financial source or qualifier, to transfer such securities to a trust in application for interim casino authorization and the NJCCC thereafter orders that the trust become operative:

- during the time the trust is operative, the holder may not participate in the earnings of the casino hotel or receive any return on its investment or debt security holdings; and
- after disposition, if any, of the securities by the trustee, proceeds distributed to the unqualified holder may not exceed the lower of their actual cost to the unqualified holder or their value calculated as if the investment had been made on the date the trust became operative.



The Gaming Authorities may permit a licensee to increase its casino space if the licensee agrees to add a prescribed number of qualifying sleeping units within two years after the commencement of gaming operations in the additional casino space. However, if the casino licensee does not fulfill such agreement due to conditions within its control, the licensee will be required to close the additional casino space, or any portion of thereof that the Gaming Authorities determine should be closed.

The Gaming Authorities are authorized to establish annual fees for the renewal of casino licenses. The renewal fee is based upon the cost of maintaining control and regulatory activities prescribed by the Casino Control Act, and may not be less than \$100,000 for a one-year casino license nor less than \$200,000 for a five-year casino license. Additionally, casino licenses are subject to potential assessments to fund any annual operating deficits incurred by the NJCCC or the NJDGE. Additionally, each casino licensee is also required to pay an annual tax of 8% on its gross casino revenues. Furthermore, there is a \$3.00 room tax fee on all rooms, including complimentary rooms, the proceeds of which, commencing in fiscal year 2007, will be primarily deposited into a special fund for use by the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority. There is also an annual license fee of \$500 for each slot machine maintained for use or in use in any casino.

An investment alternative tax imposed on the gross casino revenues of each licensee in the amount of 2.5% is due and payable on the last day of April following the end of the calendar year. A licensee is obligated to pay the investment alternative tax for a period of 50 years. This investment alternative tax may be offset by investment tax credits equal to 1.25% of gross gaming revenue, which are obtained by purchasing bonds issued by, or investing in housing or other development projects approved by, the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority.

If, at any time, it is determined that a Regulated Company has violated the Casino Control Act, or that any such entity cannot meet the qualification requirements of the Casino Control Act, such entity could be subject to fines or the suspension or revocation of its license or qualification. If a Regulated Company's license is suspended for a period in excess of 120 days or revoked, or upon the failure or refusal to renew a casino license, the NJCCC could appoint a conservator to operate or dispose of such entity's casino hotel facilities. The conservator would be required to act under the direct supervision of the Gaming Authorities and would be charged with the duty of conserving, preserving and, if permitted, continuing the operation of such casino hotel. During the period of true conservatorship, a former or suspended casino licensee is entitled to a fair rate of return out of net earnings, if any, on the property retained by the conservator. The Gaming Authorities may also discontinue any conservatorship action and direct the conservator to take such steps as are necessary to affect an orderly transfer of the property of a former or suspended casino licensee.

Casino employees are subject to more stringent requirements than non-casino employees and must meet applicable standards pertaining to financial stability, responsibility, good character, honesty, integrity and New Jersey residency. These requirements have resulted in significant competition among Atlantic City casino operators for the services of qualified employees.

Casinos must follow certain procedures which are outlined in the Casino Control Act when granting gaming credit and recording counter checks which have been exchanged, redeemed or consolidated. Gaming debts arising in Atlantic City in accordance with applicable regulations are enforceable in the courts of the State of New Jersey.

If a patron does not claim money or redeem the representation of debt owed to such patron from a gaming transaction within one year of the date of the transaction, the obligation of the casino licensee to pay the patron shall expire. 25% of the money or the

value of the debt shall be paid to the Casino Revenue Fund by the casino licensee, and the remaining 75% shall be retained by the casino licensee, provided the licensee uses the full amount for marketing purposes. Obligations incurred prior to the effective date of April 5, 2009 expire one year after such effective date, at which time 50% of the money or the value of the debt shall be paid to the Casino Revenue Fund, subject to the requirement that each casino licensee was required, on or before June 30, 2009, to make a payment to the Casino Revenue Fund in an amount equal to 25% of the value of the money or debt owed to its patrons as a result of gaming transactions that occurred more than one year prior to the effective date, which payment was credited towards the total obligation to make payments in an amount equal to 50% of the value of such expired gaming related obligations.

On January 15, 2006, the New Jersey State Legislature enacted the Smoke-Free Air Act that became effective April 15, 2006. This law called for smoke-free environments in essentially all indoor workplaces and places open to the public including places of business and service-related activities. The law contains several exceptions including an exemption for all casino floor space and 20% of a hotel's designated hotel rooms. On February 15, 2007, Atlantic City promulgated a local ordinance that is more restrictive than the aforementioned state law. Specifically this ordinance reduced the casino floor exemption to 25% of a casino's floor space. As such, smoking will be prohibited on 75% of a casino's floor space and permitted on 25% of a casino's floor space subject to the following conditions:

- By April 15, 2007, casinos were required to limit smoking to 25% of their casino floor space, which areas initially were not required to be enclosed and separately ventilated.
- Ultimately, the 25% of the casino floor in which smoking would be permissible was required to be enclosed and separately ventilated. Casinos had five months from April 15, 2007 to submit construction plans for such enclosures to applicable authorities for the issuance of building permits and related required approvals. Once permits were issued, the casinos had 90 days to commence construction of the enclosures. Borgata has set aside special enclosed smoking lounges in order to comply with Atlantic City's partial smoking ban.
- In April 2008, Atlantic City voted to completely ban smoking on the casino floor, to take effect in October 2008; however, as a consequence of the economic downturn, in October 2008, Atlantic City voted to overturn the temporary smoking ban, returning to the 2007 law restricting smoking to no more than twenty-five percent of the casino floor.
- The postponement of the full smoking ban became effective on November 16, 2008.
- In December 2009, Atlantic City's City Council announced it would not consider a full smoking ban until at least the end of 2011.

Under the Atlantic City ordinance, smoking remains permissible in 20% of a hotel's designated hotel rooms, consistent with state law.

Louisiana

In the State of Louisiana, we, through our wholly owned subsidiaries, own and operate three gaming properties: Treasure Chest Casino in Kenner, Delta Downs Racetrack, Casino & Hotel in Vinton and Sam's Town Hotel and Casino in Shreveport. The operation and management of riverboat casinos, slot machine operations at certain racetracks and live racing facilities in Louisiana



are subject to extensive state regulation. The Louisiana Riverboat Economic Development and Gaming Control Act, or the Riverboat Act, became effective on July 19, 1991. The Louisiana Pari-Mutuel Live Racing Facility Economic Redevelopment and Gaming Control Act, or the Slots Act, became effective on July 9, 1997. The statutory scheme regulating live and off-track betting, or the Horse Racing Act, has been in existence for decades.

The Riverboat Act states, among other things, that certain of the policies of the State of Louisiana are:

- to develop a historic riverboat industry that will assist in the growth of the tourism market;
- to license and supervise the riverboat industry from the period of construction through actual operation;
- to regulate the operators, manufacturers, suppliers and distributors of gaming devices; and
- to license all entities involved in the riverboat gaming industry.

The Slots Act states, among other things, that certain policies of the State of Louisiana are:

- to revitalize and rehabilitate pari-mutuel racing facilities through the allowance of slot machine operations at certain racetracks; and
- to regulate and license owners of such facilities.

The Horse Racing Act states, among other things, that certain policies of the State of Louisiana are:

- to encourage the development of horse racing with pari-mutuel wagering on a high plane;
- to encourage the development and ownership of race horses;
- to regulate the business of racing horses and to provide the orderly conduct of racing;
- to provide financial assistance to encourage the business of racing horses; and
- to provide a program for the regulation, ownership, possession, licensing, keeping, breeding and inoculation of horses.

Both the Riverboat Act and the Slots Act make it clear, however, that no holder of a license or permit possesses any vested interest in such license or permit and that the license or permit may be revoked at any time.

In a special session held in April 1996, the Louisiana legislature passed the Louisiana Gaming Control Act, or the Gaming Control Act, which created the Louisiana Gaming Control Board, or the Gaming Control Board. Pursuant to the Gaming Control Act, all of the regulatory authority, control and jurisdiction of licensing for both riverboats and slot facilities was transferred to the Gaming Control

Board. The Gaming Control Board came into existence on May 1, 1996 and is made up of nine members and two ex-officio members (the Secretary of Revenue and Taxation and the superintendent of Louisiana State Police). It is domiciled in Baton

Rouge and regulates riverboat gaming, the land-based casino in New Orleans, racetrack slot facilities and video poker. The Attorney General acts as legal counsel to the Gaming Control Board. Any material alteration in the method whereby riverboat gaming or slot facilities is regulated in the State of Louisiana could have an adverse effect on the operations of the Treasure Chest, Delta Downs and Sam's Town Shreveport.

Riverboats

The Louisiana legislature also passed legislation requiring each parish (county) where riverboat gaming is currently authorized to hold an election in order for the voters to decide whether riverboat gaming will remain legal in that parish. Treasure Chest is located in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. Jefferson Parish approved riverboat gaming at a special election held on November 6, 1996. Sam's Town Shreveport is located in Caddo Parish, Louisiana which approved riverboat gaming at the special election held on November 6, 1996.

The Riverboat Act approved the conducting of gaming activities on a riverboat, in accordance with the Riverboat Act, on twelve separate waterways in Louisiana. The Riverboat Act allows the Gaming Control Board to issue up to fifteen licenses to operate riverboat gaming projects within the state, with no more than six in any one parish. There are presently fifteen licenses issued and thirteen riverboats operating currently. Two riverboats are not operational; one is under construction in Baton Rouge by Pinnacle Entertainment and the other license was conditionally awarded to Creative Casinos by the Gaming Control Board for the construction of a riverboat in Calcasieu Parish.

Pursuant to the Riverboat Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder, each applicant which desired to operate a riverboat casino in Louisiana was required to file a number of separate applications for a Certificate of Preliminary Approval, all necessary gaming licenses and a Certificate of Final Approval. No final Certificate was issued without all necessary and proper certificates from all regulatory agencies, including the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, local port authorities and local levee authorities.

Both the Treasure Chest project and the Sam's Town Shreveport project applications for a Certificate of Preliminary Approval were properly filed and each received a Certificate of Preliminary Approval in 1993 (at that time Sam's Town Shreveport was owned by Harrah's Entertainment) and both received their original license in 1994. These licenses have been renewed and are subject to certain general operational conditions and are subject to revocation pursuant to applicable laws and regulations.

We and certain of our directors and officers and certain of our key personnel were found suitable to operate riverboat gaming in the State of Louisiana. New directors, officers and certain key employees associated with gaming must also be found suitable by the Gaming Control Board prior to working in gaming-related areas. These approvals may be immediately revoked for a number of causes as determined by the Gaming Control Board. The Gaming Control Board may deny any application for a certificate, permit or license for any cause found to be reasonable by the Gaming Control Board. The Gaming Control Board has the authority to require us to sever our relationships with any persons for any cause deemed reasonable by the Gaming Control Board or for the failure of that person to file necessary applications with the Gaming Control Board.

The current Louisiana riverboat gaming license of Treasure Chest is valid for five years and will expire on May 18, 2015. The Sam's Town Shreveport license is also valid for five years and will expire on March 8, 2015. A hearing on the renewal was held January 19, 2010 and the renewal was approved.



We are involved in legal proceedings with an unsuccessful applicant for the original Treasure Chest riverboat license in Louisiana.

Alvin C. Copeland, the sole shareholder (now deceased) of an unsuccessful applicant for a riverboat license at the location of our Treasure Chest Casino, made several attempts to have the Treasure Chest license revoked and awarded to his company. In 1999 and 2000, Copeland unsuccessfully opposed the renewal of the Treasure Chest license and has brought two separate legal actions against us. In November 1993, Copeland objected to the relocation of Treasure Chest Casino from the Mississippi River to its current site on Lake Pontchartrain. The predecessor to the Louisiana Gaming Control Board allowed the relocation over Copeland's objection. Copeland then filed an appeal of the agency's decision with the Nineteenth Judicial District Court. Through a number of amendments to the appeal, Copeland improperly attempted to transform the appeal into a direct action suit and sought the revocation of the Treasure Chest license. Treasure Chest intervened in the matter in order to protect its interests. The appeal/suit, as it related to Treasure Chest Casino, was dismissed by the District Court and that dismissal was upheld on appeal by the First Circuit Court of Appeal. Additionally, in 1999, Copeland filed a direct action against Treasure Chest and certain other parties seeking the revocation of Treasure Chest's license, an award of the license to him and monetary damages. The suit was dismissed by the trial court citing that Copeland failed to state a claim on which relief could be granted. The dismissal was appealed by Copeland to the First Circuit Court of Appeal. On June 21, 2002, the First Circuit Court of Appeal reversed the trial court's decision and remanded the matter to the trial court. On January 14, 2003, we filed a motion to dismiss the matter and that motion was partially denied. The Court of Appeal refused to reverse the denial of the motion to dismiss. In May 2004, we filed additional motions to dismiss on other grounds. There was no activity regarding this matter during 2005 and 2006, and the case was set to be dismissed by the court for failure to prosecute by the plaintiffs in mid-May 2007; however on May 1, 2007, the plaintiff filed a motion to set a hearing date related to the motions to dismiss. The hearing was scheduled for September 10, 2007, at which time all parties agreed to postpone the hearing indefinitely. The hearing has not been rescheduled. Subsequently, Copeland died and his estate has been substituted as the proper party plaintiff. On June 9, 2009, the plaintiff filed to have the exceptions set for hearing. The parties decided to submit the exceptions to the court on the previously filed briefs. The court issued a ruling denying the exceptions on August 9, 2010. Copeland's counsel indicated a desire to move forward with the litigation and requested that the parties respond to outstanding discovery. Subsequently, on August 11, 2010, Guidry filed a Third Party Demand against the U.S. Attorney's Office seeking enforcement of Guidry's plea agreement which would limit Guidry's exposure in the case. On September 9, 2010, the U.S. Attorney's Office removed the suit to the U.S. District Court, Middle District of Louisiana. Pending before the District Court are a Motion to Dismiss for failing to state a cause of action filed by Guidry, asserting the same arguments he tried in state court, which the Company joined and a Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction filed by the U.S. Attorney. The motions have been fully briefed and submitted to the Court and was heard by the U.S. District Court on March 16, 2011 and the matter is under advisement. If the case is dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, it will be remanded to the state court. We currently are vigorously defending the lawsuit. If this matter ultimately results in the Treasure Chest license being revoked, it could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Annual fees are currently charged to each riverboat project as follows:

- \$50,000 per year for the first year and \$100,000 for each year thereafter; and
- 21.5% of net gaming proceeds.



Additionally, each local government may charge a boarding fee or admissions tax. Treasure Chest pays the City of Kenner a fee of \$2.50 per passenger boarding the vessel. Sam's Town Shreveport pays admission taxes of 4.75% of adjusted gross receipts to various local governmental bodies. Any increase in these fees or taxes could have a material and detrimental effect on the operations of Treasure Chest and Sam's Town.

Slot Facilities

The Slots Act allows for four separate “eligible facilities” to operate slot machines at live horse racing pari-mutuel facilities (one each in Calcasieu Parish, St. Landry Parish, Bossier Parish and Orleans Parish). Each facility may, upon proper licensure, operate slot machines in up to 15,000 square feet of gaming space.

Gaming licenses and approvals are issued by the Gaming Control Board, and are subject to revocation for any cause deemed reasonable by the Gaming Control Board. Our operation of slot machines at Delta Downs is subject to strict regulation by the Gaming Control Board and the Louisiana State Police. Extensive regulations concerning accounting, internal controls, underage patrons and other aspects of slot machine operations have been promulgated by the Gaming Control Board. Failure to adhere to these rules and regulations can result in substantial fines and the suspension or revocation of the license to conduct slot machine operations. Any failure to comply with the Louisiana Gaming Control Board's rules or regulations in the future could ultimately result in the revocation of our license to operate slot machines at Delta Downs.

Annual Fees and taxes currently charged Delta Downs under the Slots Acts are as follows:

- 15% of the annual net slot machine proceeds are dedicated to supplement purses of the live horse race meets held at the facility;
- 3% of the annual net slot machine proceeds dedicated to horse breeders associations;
- 18.5% taxable net slot machine proceeds are paid to the state;
- \$0.25 per person attending live racing and off-track betting facilities during those periods when it is conducting race meetings, only on those days when there are scheduled live races at its racetrack (currently Thursdays through Sundays) from the hours of 6:00 p.m. until 12:00 a.m. and during those periods when it is not conducting live racing (i.e., between race meetings) only on Thursdays through Mondays from the hours of 12:00 p.m. until 12:00 a.m. Delta Down's current license is valid through October of 2011.

Gaming Control Board

At any time, the Gaming Control Board may investigate and require the finding of suitability of any stockholder, beneficial stockholder, officer or director of Boyd Gaming or of any of its subsidiaries. The Gaming Control Board requires all holders of more than a 5% interest in the license holder to submit to suitability requirements. Additionally, if a shareholder who must be found suitable is a corporate or

partnership entity, then the shareholders or partners of the entity must also submit to investigation. The sale or transfer of more than a 5% interest in any riverboat or slot project is subject to Gaming Control Board approval.

Pursuant to the regulations promulgated by the Gaming Control Board, all licensees are required to inform the Gaming Control Board of all debt, credit, financing and loan transactions, including the identity of debt holders. Our subsidiaries, Treasure Chest Casino, L.L.C., Boyd Racing, L.L.C., and Red River Entertainment of Shreveport, L.L.C. (Sam's Town Shreveport) are licensees and are subject to these regulations. In addition, the Gaming Control Board, in its sole discretion, may require the holders of such debt securities to file applications and obtain suitability certificates from the Gaming Control Board. Although the Riverboat Act and the Slots Act do not specifically require debt holders to be licensed or to be found suitable, the Gaming Control Board retains the discretion to investigate and require that any holders of debt securities be found suitable under the Riverboat Act or the Slots Act. Additionally, if the Gaming Control Board finds that any holder exercises a material influence over the gaming operations, a suitability certificate will be required. If the Gaming Control Board determines that a person is unsuitable to own such a security or to hold such an indebtedness, the Gaming Control Board may propose any action which it determines proper and necessary to protect the public interest, including the suspension or revocation of the license. The Gaming Control Board may also, under the penalty of revocation of license, issue a condition of disqualification naming the person(s) and declaring that such person(s) may not:

- receive dividends or interest in debt or securities;
- exercise directly or through a nominee a right conferred by the securities or indebtedness;
- receive any remuneration from the licensee;
- receive any economic benefit from the licensee; or
- continue in an ownership or economic interest in a licensee or remain as a manager, director or partner of a licensee.

Any violation of the Riverboat Act, the Slots Act or the rules promulgated by the Gaming Control Board could result in substantial fines, penalties (including a revocation of the license) and criminal actions. Additionally, all licenses and permits issued by the Gaming Control Board are revocable privileges and may be revoked at any time by the Gaming Control Board.

Live Horse Racing

Pari-mutuel betting and the conducting of live horse race meets in Louisiana are strictly regulated by the Louisiana State Racing Commission, which we refer to as the Racing Commission. The Racing Commission is comprised of thirteen members and is domiciled in New Orleans, Louisiana. In order to be approved to conduct a live race meet and to operate pari-mutuel wagering (including off-track betting), an applicant must show, among other things:

- racing experience;
- financial qualifications;
- moral and financial qualifications of applicant and applicant's partners, officers and officials;



- the expected effect on the breeding and horse industry;
- the expected effect on the State's economy; and
- the hope of financial success.

In May 2001, a subsidiary of Boyd Gaming applied for and received approval from the Racing Commission to buy Delta Downs. Approval was also granted to conduct live race meets and to operate pari-mutuel wagering at the Delta Downs facility and to conduct off-track wagering at Delta Downs. The term of these licenses is ten years.

Any alteration in the regulation of riverboat casinos, slot machine operations at certain racetracks, or live racing facilities could have a material adverse effect on the operations of Treasure Chest, Delta Downs, or Sam's Town Shreveport.

Mississippi

The ownership and operation of casino gaming facilities in the State of Mississippi, such as those at Sam's Town Tunica, are subject to extensive state and local regulation, but primarily the licensing and regulatory control of the Mississippi Gaming Commission, or the Mississippi Commission.

The Mississippi Gaming Control Act, or the Mississippi Act, is similar to the Nevada Gaming Control Act. The Mississippi Commission has adopted regulations that are also similar in many respects to the Nevada gaming regulations.

The laws, regulations and supervisory procedures of the Mississippi Commission are based upon declarations of public policy that are concerned with, among other things:

- the prevention of unsavory or unsuitable persons from having a direct or indirect involvement with gaming at any time or in any capacity;
- the establishment and maintenance of responsible accounting practices and procedures;
- the maintenance of effective controls over the financial practices of licensees, including the establishment of minimum procedures for internal fiscal affairs and the safeguarding of assets and revenues, providing for reliable record keeping and requiring the filing of periodic reports with the Mississippi Commission;
- the prevention of cheating and fraudulent practices;
- providing a source of state and local revenues through taxation and licensing fees; and
- ensuring that gaming licensees, to the extent practicable, employ Mississippi residents.

The regulations are subject to amendment and interpretation by the Mississippi Commission. We believe that our compliance with the licensing procedures and regulatory requirements of the Mississippi Commission will not affect the marketability of our

securities. Changes in Mississippi laws or regulations may limit or otherwise materially affect the types of gaming that may be conducted and such changes, if enacted, could have an adverse effect on us and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Mississippi Act provides for legalized gaming in each of the fourteen counties that border the Gulf Coast or the Mississippi River, but only if the voters in the county have not voted to prohibit gaming in that county.

Currently, gaming is permissible in nine of the fourteen eligible counties in the state and gaming operations have commenced in seven counties. Traditionally, Mississippi law required gaming vessels to be located on the Mississippi River or on navigable waters in eligible counties along the Mississippi River, or in the waters lying south of the counties along the Mississippi Gulf Coast. However, the Mississippi Legislature amended the Mississippi Act to permit licensees in the three counties along the Gulf Coast to establish land-based casino operations provided the gaming areas do not extend more than 800 feet beyond the nineteen-year mean high water line, except in Harrison County where the 800-foot limit can be extended as far as the greater of 800 feet beyond the 19 year mean high water line or the southern boundary of Highway 90. Due to another change in the Mississippi Act, the Commission has also permitted licensees in approved Mississippi River counties to conduct gaming operations on permanent structures, provided that the majority of any such structure is located on the river side of the "bank full" line of the Mississippi River.

Our Sam's Town Tunica casino is located on barges situated in a specially constructed basin several hundred feet inland from the Mississippi River. In the past, whether basins such as the one in which our casino barges are located constituted "navigable waters" suitable for gaming under Mississippi law was a controversial issue. The Mississippi Attorney General issued an opinion in July 1993 addressing legal locations for gaming vessels under the Mississippi Act and the Mississippi Commission later approved the location of the casino barges on the Sam's Town Tunica site as legal under the opinion of the Mississippi Attorney General. Although a competitor requested the Mississippi Commission to review and reconsider its decision, the Mississippi Commission declined to do so and since that date has issued or renewed licenses to Sam's Town Tunica on several separate occasions. Continued licensing of Sam's Town Tunica requires demonstration of compliance with the Mississippi Attorney General's "navigable waters" opinion, a requirement which has been imposed on many Tunica County licensees. We believe that Sam's Town Tunica is in compliance with the Mississippi Act and the Mississippi Attorney General's "navigable waters" opinion. However, no assurance can be given that a court ultimately would conclude that our casino barges at Sam's Town Tunica are located on navigable waters within the meaning of Mississippi law. If the basin in which our Sam's Town Tunica casino barges presently are located was not deemed navigable waters within the meaning of Mississippi law, such a decision would have a significant adverse effect on us and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Mississippi Act permits unlimited stakes gaming on a 24-hour basis and does not restrict the percentage of space which may be utilized for gaming. The Mississippi Act permits substantially all traditional casino games and gaming devices.

We and any subsidiary of ours that operates a casino in Mississippi, which we refer to as a Gaming Subsidiary, are subject to the licensing and regulatory control of the Mississippi Commission. We are registered under the Mississippi Act as a publicly traded corporation, or a Registered Corporation, of Boyd Tunica, Inc., the owner and operator of Sam's Town Tunica, a licensee of the Mississippi Commission. As a Registered Corporation, we are required periodically to submit detailed financial and operating reports to the Mississippi Commission and furnish any other information the Mississippi Commission may require. If we are

unable to continue to satisfy the registration requirements of the Mississippi Act, we and any Gaming Subsidiary cannot own or operate gaming facilities in Mississippi. No person may become a stockholder of or receive any percentage of profits from a licensed subsidiary of a Registered Corporation without first obtaining licenses and approvals from the Mississippi Commission. We have obtained such approvals in connection with the licensing of Sam's Town Tunica.

A Gaming Subsidiary must maintain a gaming license from the Mississippi Commission to operate a casino in Mississippi. Such licenses are issued by the Mississippi Commission subject to certain conditions, including continued compliance with all applicable state laws and regulations. There are no limitations on the number of gaming licenses that may be issued in Mississippi. Gaming licenses require the payment of periodic fees and taxes, are not transferable, are issued for a three-year period and must be renewed periodically thereafter. Sam's Town Tunica's current gaming license expires in December of 2013.

Certain of our officers and employees and the officers, directors and certain key employees of Sam's Town Tunica must be found suitable or approved by the Mississippi Commission. We believe that we have obtained, applied for or are in the process of applying for all necessary findings of suitability with respect to Boyd Gaming or Sam's Town Tunica, although the Mississippi Commission, in its discretion, may require additional persons to file applications for findings of suitability. In addition, any person having a material relationship or involvement with us may be required to be found suitable, in which case those persons must pay the costs and fees associated with such investigation. The Mississippi Commission may deny an application for a finding of suitability for any cause that it deems reasonable. Changes in certain licensed positions must be reported to the Mississippi Commission. In addition to its authority to deny an application for a finding of suitability, the Mississippi Commission has jurisdiction to disapprove a change in any corporate position or title and such changes must be reported to the Mississippi Commission. The Mississippi Commission has the power to require us and our Mississippi Gaming Subsidiary to suspend or dismiss officers, directors and other key employees or sever relationships with other persons who refuse to file appropriate applications or whom the authorities find unsuitable to act in such capacities. Determination of suitability or questions pertaining to licensing are not subject to judicial review in Mississippi.

At any time, the Mississippi Commission has the power to investigate and require the finding of suitability of any record or beneficial stockholder of Boyd Gaming. The Mississippi Act requires any person who acquires more than five percent of any class of voting securities of a Registered Corporation, as reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, to report the acquisition to the Mississippi Commission, and such person may be required to be found suitable. Also, any person who becomes a beneficial owner of more than ten percent of any class of voting securities of a Registered Corporation, as reported to the SEC, must apply for a finding of suitability by the Mississippi Commission and must pay the costs and fees that the Mississippi Commission incurs in conducting the investigation. If a stockholder who must be found suitable is a corporation, partnership or trust, it must submit detailed business and financial information including a list of beneficial owners.

The Mississippi Commission generally has exercised its discretion to require a finding of suitability of any beneficial owner of more than five percent of any class of voting securities of a Registered Corporation. However, under certain circumstances, an "institutional investor," as defined in the Mississippi Commission's regulations, which acquires more than ten percent, but not more than fifteen percent, of the voting securities of a Registered Corporation may apply to the Mississippi Commission for a waiver of such finding of suitability if such institutional investor holds the voting securities for investment purposes only. An institutional investor shall not be deemed to hold

voting securities for investment purposes unless the voting securities were acquired and are held in the ordinary course of business as an institutional investor and not for the purpose of causing, directly or

indirectly, the election of a majority of the members of the board of directors of the Registered Corporation, any change in the corporate charter, bylaws, management, policies or operations, or any of its gaming affiliates, or any other action which the Mississippi Commission finds to be inconsistent with holding the voting securities for investment purposes only. Activities which are not deemed to be inconsistent with holding voting securities for investment purposes include:

- voting on all matters voted on by stockholders;
- making financial and other inquiries of management of the type normally made by securities analysts for informational purposes and not to cause a change in management, policies or operations; and
- such other activities as the Mississippi Commission may determine to be consistent with such investment intent.

Any person who fails or refuses to apply for a finding of suitability or a license within thirty days after being ordered to do so by the Mississippi Commission may be found unsuitable. The same restrictions apply to a record owner if the record owner, after request, fails to identify the beneficial owner. Any person found unsuitable and who holds, directly or indirectly, any beneficial ownership of our securities beyond such time as the Mississippi Commission prescribes, may be guilty of a misdemeanor. We may be subject to disciplinary action if, after receiving notice that a person is unsuitable to be a stockholder or to have any other relationship with us or any Gaming Subsidiary owned by us, the company involved:

- pays the unsuitable person any dividend or other distribution upon such person's voting securities;
- recognizes the exercise, directly or indirectly, of any voting rights conferred by securities held by the unsuitable person;
- pays the unsuitable person any remuneration in any form for services rendered or otherwise, except in certain limited and specific circumstances; or
- fails to pursue all lawful efforts to require the unsuitable person to divest himself of the securities, including, if necessary, the immediate purchase of the securities for cash at a fair market value.

We may be required to disclose to the Mississippi Commission, upon request, the identities of the holders of our debt or other securities. In addition, under the Mississippi Act, the Mississippi Commission, in its discretion, may require the holder of any debt security of a Registered Corporation to file an application, be investigated and be found suitable to own the debt security if the Mississippi Commission has reason to believe that the ownership of the debt security by the holder would be inconsistent with the declared policies of the State of Mississippi.

Although the Mississippi Commission generally does not require the individual holders of obligations such as notes to be investigated and found suitable, the Mississippi Commission retains the discretion to do so for any reason, including but not limited to, a default, or where the holder of the debt instruments exercises a material influence over the gaming operations of the entity in question. Any holder of debt securities required to apply for a finding of suitability must pay all investigative fees and costs of the Mississippi Commission in connection with such an investigation.

If the Mississippi Commission determines that a person is unsuitable to own a debt security, then the Registered Corporation may

be sanctioned, including the loss of its approvals, if without the prior approval of the Mississippi Commission, it:

- pays to the unsuitable person any dividend, interest, or any distribution whatsoever;
- recognizes any voting right by the unsuitable person in connection with those securities;
- pays the unsuitable person remuneration in any form; or
- makes any payment to the unsuitable person by way of principal, redemption, conversion, exchange, liquidation, or similar transaction.

Each Mississippi Gaming Subsidiary must maintain in Mississippi a current ledger with respect to the ownership of its equity securities and we must maintain in Mississippi a current list of our stockholders which must reflect the record ownership of each outstanding share of any class of our equity securities. The ledger and stockholder lists must be available for inspection by the Mississippi Commission at any time. If any securities are held in trust by an agent or by a nominee, the record holder may be required to disclose the identity of the beneficial owner to the Mississippi Commission. A failure to make such disclosure may be grounds for finding the record holder unsuitable. We must also render maximum assistance in determining the identity of the beneficial owner.

The Mississippi Act requires that the certificates representing securities of a Registered Corporation bear a legend indicating that the securities are subject to the Mississippi Act and the regulations of the Mississippi Commission. We have received from the Mississippi Commission a waiver of this legend requirement. The Mississippi Commission has the power to impose additional restrictions on the holders of our securities at any time.

Substantially all material loans, leases, sales of securities and similar financing transactions by a Registered Corporation or a Gaming Subsidiary must be reported to or approved by the Mississippi Commission. A Mississippi Gaming Subsidiary may not make a public offering of its securities but may pledge or mortgage casino facilities. A Registered Corporation may not make a public offering of its securities without the prior approval of the Mississippi Commission if any part of the proceeds of the offering is to be used to finance the construction, acquisition or operation of gaming facilities in Mississippi or to retire or extend obligations incurred for those purposes. Such approval, if given, does not constitute a recommendation or approval of the investment merits of the securities subject to the offering. We have received a waiver of the prior approval requirement with respect to public offerings and private placements of securities, subject to certain conditions, including the ability of the Mississippi Commission to issue a stop order with respect to any such offering if the staff determines it would be necessary to do so.

Under the regulations of the Mississippi Commission, a Gaming Subsidiary may not guarantee a security issued by an affiliated company pursuant to a public offering, or pledge its assets to secure payment or performance of the obligations evidenced by the security issued by the affiliated company, without the prior approval of the Mississippi Commission. A pledge of the stock of a Gaming Subsidiary and the foreclosure of such a pledge are ineffective without the prior approval of the Mississippi Commission. Moreover, restrictions on the transfer of an equity security issued by a Gaming Subsidiary or its holding companies and agreements not to encumber such securities

are ineffective without the prior approval of the Mississippi Commission. We have obtained approvals from the Mississippi Gaming Commission for such guarantees, pledges and restrictions in connection with offerings of

securities, subject to certain restrictions, but we must obtain separate prior approvals from the Mississippi Commission for pledges and stock restrictions in connection with certain financing transactions. Moreover, the regulations of the Mississippi Commission require us to file a Loan to Licensees Report with the Mississippi Gaming Commission within thirty (30) days following certain financing transactions and the offering of certain debt securities. If the Mississippi Commission were to deem it appropriate, the Mississippi Commission could order such transaction rescinded.

Changes in control of us through merger, consolidation, acquisition of assets, management or consulting agreements or any act or conduct by a person by which he or she obtains control, may not occur without the prior approval of the Mississippi Commission. Entities seeking to acquire control of a Registered Corporation must satisfy the Mississippi Commission in a variety of stringent standards prior to assuming control of the Registered Corporation. The Mississippi Commission also may require controlling stockholders, officers, directors, and other persons having a material relationship or involvement with the entity proposing to acquire control to be investigated and found suitable as part of the approval process relating to the transaction.

The Mississippi legislature has declared that some corporate acquisitions opposed by management, repurchases of voting securities and other corporate defense tactics that affect corporate gaming licensees in Mississippi and Registered Corporations may be injurious to stable and productive corporate gaming. The Mississippi Commission has established a regulatory scheme to ameliorate the potentially adverse effects of these business practices upon Mississippi's gaming industry and further Mississippi's policy to:

- assure the financial stability of corporate gaming operators and their affiliates;
- preserve the beneficial aspects of conducting business in the corporate form; and
- promote a neutral environment for the orderly governance of corporate affairs.

Approvals are, in certain circumstances, required from the Mississippi Commission before a Registered Corporation may make exceptional repurchases of voting securities (such as repurchases which treat holders differently) in excess of the current market price and before a corporate acquisition opposed by management can be consummated. Mississippi's gaming regulations also require prior approval by the Mississippi Commission of a plan of recapitalization proposed by the Registered Corporation's board of directors in response to a tender offer made directly to the Registered Corporation's shareholders for the purpose of acquiring control of the Registered Corporation.

Neither we nor any Gaming Subsidiary may engage in gaming activities in Mississippi while also conducting gaming operations outside of Mississippi without approval of, or a waiver of such approval by, the Mississippi Commission. The Mississippi Commission may require determinations that, among other things, there are means for the Mississippi Commission to have access to information concerning the out-of-state gaming operations of us and our affiliates. We previously have obtained, or otherwise qualified for, a waiver of foreign gaming approval from the Mississippi Commission for operations in other jurisdictions in which we conduct gaming operations and will be required to obtain approval or a waiver of such approval from the Mississippi Commission prior to engaging in any additional future gaming operations outside of Mississippi; provided, however, that such a waiver shall be automatically granted under the Mississippi Commission's regulations in connection with foreign gaming activities (except for internet gaming activities) conducted (i) within the

fifty (50) states or any territory of the United States, (ii) on board any cruise ship embarking from a port located therein, and (iii) in any other jurisdiction in which a casino operator's license or its equivalent

is not required in order to legally conduct gaming operations.

If the Mississippi Commission were to determine that we or Sam's Town Tunica had violated a gaming law or regulation, the Mississippi Commission could limit, condition, suspend or revoke our approvals and the license of Sam's Town Tunica, subject to compliance with certain statutory and regulatory procedures. In addition, we, Sam's Town Tunica and the persons involved could be subject to substantial fines for each separate violation. Because of such a violation, the Mississippi Commission could attempt to appoint a supervisor to operate the casino facilities. Limitation, conditioning or suspension of any gaming license or approval or the appointment of a supervisor could (and revocation of any gaming license or approval would) materially adversely affect us and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

License fees and taxes, computed in various ways depending on the type of gaming or activity involved, are payable to the State of Mississippi and to the counties and cities in which a Gaming Subsidiary's operations are conducted. Depending upon the particular fee or tax involved, these fees and taxes are payable either monthly, quarterly or annually. Generally, gaming fees and taxes are based upon the following:

- a percentage of the gross gaming revenues received by the casino operation;
- the number of gaming devices operated by the casino; or
- the number of table games operated by the casino.

The license fee payable to the State of Mississippi is based upon "gaming receipts" (generally defined as gross receipts less payouts to customers as winnings) and the current maximum tax rate imposed is eight percent of all gaming receipts in excess of \$134,000 per month. The foregoing license fees we pay are allowed as a credit against our Mississippi income tax liability for the year paid. The gross revenues fee imposed by Tunica County in which Sam's Town Tunica is located equals approximately four percent of the gaming receipts.

The Mississippi Commission's regulations require as a condition of licensure or license renewal that an existing licensed gaming establishment's plan include adequate parking facilities in close proximity to the casino complex and infrastructure facilities, such as hotels, which amount to at least 100% of the casino cost. The Mississippi Commission's current infrastructure requirement applies to new casinos or acquisitions of closed casinos. Sam's Town Tunica was grandfathered under a prior version of that regulation that required the infrastructure investment to equal only 25% of the casino's cost.

The sale of alcoholic beverages by Sam's Town Tunica is subject to licensing, control and regulation by both the local jurisdiction and the Alcoholic Beverage Control Division, or ABC, of the Mississippi State Tax Commission. Sam's Town Tunica is in an area designated as special resort area, which allows Sam's Town Tunica to serve alcoholic beverages on a 24-hour basis. If the ABC laws are violated, the ABC has the full power to limit, condition, suspend or revoke any license for the serving of alcoholic beverages or to place such licensee on probation with or without conditions. Any such disciplinary action could (and revocation would) have a significant adverse effect upon us and our business, financial condition and results of operations. Certain of our officers and managers at Sam's Town Tunica must be investigated by the ABC in connection with our liquor permits and changes in certain key positions must be approved by the ABC.



Indiana

The Indiana Riverboat Gaming Act, or the Indiana Act, was passed in 1993 and authorized the issuance of up to eleven Riverboat Owner's Licenses to be operated from counties that are contiguous to the Ohio River, Lake Michigan and Patoka Lake. Five riverboats operate from counties contiguous to the Ohio River and five operate from counties contiguous to Lake Michigan. Subsequent legislation has amended or modified the Indiana Act, including:

- Legislation adopted in May 2003 eliminated the Riverboat Owner's License for a riverboat to be docked in a county contiguous to Patoka Lake. However, the General Assembly authorized the Indiana Gaming Commission to enter into a contract pursuant to which an Operating Agent can operate a riverboat in Orange County, which is contiguous to Patoka Lake, on behalf of the Indiana Gaming Commission. This contract was awarded to Blue Sky Casino, LLC, d/b/a French Lick Casino & Resort, which commenced operations on November 3, 2006.
- Legislation enacted in April 2007 specified a riverboat cannot be moved from the county in which it was docked on January 1, 2007, to another county.
- In May 2008 the horse track located in Anderson, Indiana commenced slot operations and in June 2008 the horse track located in Shelbyville, Indiana commenced slot operations. Each horse track may install up to 2,000 slot machines ("Racino"). The Indiana Gaming Commission may authorize the installation of additional slot machines at each Racino.

The Indiana Act and rules promulgated thereunder provide for the strict regulation of the facilities, persons, associations and practices related to gaming operations. The Indiana Act vests the seven member Indiana Gaming Commission with the power and duties of administering, regulating and enforcing riverboat gaming in Indiana. In 2005 the Indiana Act was amended to change the residency requirements of Indiana Gaming Commission members requiring only one member, rather than three, reside in counties contiguous to Lake Michigan and to the Ohio River. The Indiana Gaming Commission's jurisdiction extends to every person, association, corporation, partnership and trust involved in any riverboat gaming operation located in the State of Indiana.

The Indiana Act requires that the owner of a riverboat gambling operation hold a Riverboat Owner's License issued by the Indiana Gaming Commission. The applicants for a Riverboat Owner's License must submit a comprehensive application and the substantial owners and key persons must submit personal disclosure forms. The company, substantial owners and key persons must undergo an exhaustive background investigation prior to the issuance of a Riverboat Owner's License. A person who owns or will own five percent of a Riverboat Owner's License must automatically undergo the background investigation. The Indiana Gaming Commission may investigate any person with any level of ownership interest. The Operating Agent of an Orange County riverboat and Racino licensees undergo the same background investigation as a Riverboat Licensee. If the holder of a Riverboat license, the Riverboat Licensee or the Operating Agent is a publicly-traded corporation, its Articles of Incorporation must contain language concerning transfer of ownership, suitability determinations and possible divestiture of ownership if a shareholder is found unsuitable.

A Riverboat Owner's License and Operating Contract entitle the licensee or the Operating Agent to operate one riverboat. The Indiana Act was amended in May 2003 to allow a person to hold up to one hundred percent of two individual Riverboat Owner's Licenses. In addition, a transfer fee of two million dollars will be imposed on a Riverboat Licensee who purchases or otherwise

acquires a controlling interest in a second Indiana Riverboat Owner's License.

Pursuant to language that became effective on July 1, 2009, each riverboat licensee, Operating Agent and Racino licensee must execute and submit a Power of Attorney and name a Trustee who would operate the casino and related facilities if a statutory event occurs and the Indiana Gaming Commission adopts a resolution authorizing the Trustee to temporarily conduct the riverboat gambling operations. Specifically, the Indiana Gaming Commission may adopt a resolution authorizing a Trustee to temporarily conduct riverboat gambling operations if any of the following occurs: (i) The Indiana Gaming Commission revokes the owner's license; (ii) the Indiana Gaming Commission declines to renew the owner's license; (iii) a proposed transferee is denied a license when attempting to purchase a riverboat and current owner is unable or unwilling to retain ownership of the riverboat; or (iv) a licensee agrees, in writing, to relinquish control of a riverboat to a trustee as approved by the Indiana Gaming Commission. The Power of Attorney and potential Trustees had to be submitted by November 1, 2009. Blue Chip's Power of Attorney and its proposed Trustee was approved by the Indiana Gaming Commission at its March 4, 2009, business meeting.

All riverboats must comply with applicable federal and state laws including, but not limited to, U.S. Coast Guard regulations. Each riverboat must be certified to carry at least five hundred passengers and be at least one hundred fifty feet in length. Those riverboats located in counties contiguous to the Ohio River must replicate historic Indiana steamboat passenger vessels of the nineteenth century. The Indiana Act does not limit the number of gaming positions allowed on each riverboat. The only limitation on the number of permissible patrons allowed is established by the U.S. Coast Guard Certificate of Inspection in the specification of the riverboat's capacity. In 2005 the Indiana Act was amended to allow the Indiana Gaming Commission to adopt an alternative certification process if the U.S. Coast Guard discontinues issuing Certifications of Inspections to Indiana riverboats. On June 7, 2007, the Indiana Gaming Commission adopted the Guide for Alternate Certification of Continuously Moored, Self-Propelled, Riverboat Gaming Vessels in the State of Indiana. Vessels with an existing Certificate of Inspection operating as a dockside riverboat casino will be accepted as-is into the Alternative Certification program, subject to satisfactory completion of the United States Coast Guard procedures for becoming a Permanently Moored Vessel and a satisfactory inspection by ABS Consulting. Upon surrendering the United States Coast Guard Certificate of Inspection rules and regulation of the Occupational Health and Safety Administration will apply to the vessel and its crew, including casino personnel.

The Indiana Gaming Commission, after consultation with the Corps, may determine those navigable waterways located in counties contiguous to Lake Michigan or the Ohio River that are suitable for riverboats. If the Corps rescinds approval for the operation of a riverboat gambling facility, the Riverboat Owner's License issued by the Indiana Gaming Commission is void and the Riverboat Licensee may not commence or must cease conducting gambling operations.

The initial Riverboat Owner's License ran for a period of five years. Thereafter, the license is subject to renewal on an annual basis upon a determination by the Indiana Gaming Commission that it continues to be eligible to hold a Riverboat Owner's License pursuant to the Indiana Act and rules promulgated thereunder. After the expiration of the initial license, the Riverboat Owner's License must be renewed annually with each Riverboat Licensee undergoing a complete reinvestigation every three years. The Indiana Gaming Commission reserves the right to investigate Riverboat Licensees at any time it deems necessary. The initial license was issued to Blue Chip Casino, Inc., the predecessor to Blue Chip Casino, LLC, in August of 1997. Blue Chip underwent a three year reinvestigation in 2008 and its license was subsequently renewed. The license has been renewed annually, with the last renewal being for the period August 18, 2010 to

August 17, 2011. The three year license reinvestigation is presently scheduled to commence in September - October 2011 and the Indiana Gaming Commission has made Blue Chip's annual license renewal

an agenda item for the September 2011 meeting. It is customary for the Indiana Gaming Commission to allow continued gaming operations during the reinvestigation period through the Indiana Gaming Commission meeting following the conclusion of the reinvestigation, the license would be formally renewed at that later meeting. Discussion with the Indiana Gaming Commission staff indicates that the customary procedures will be followed for Blue Chip's reinvestigation and renewal. The Operating Contract for an Orange County riverboat is valid for a period of twenty years. However, the Operating Agent is to be reinvestigated every three years to determine continued suitability. In addition, the Indiana Gaming Commission has the right to reinvestigate the Operating Agent at any time it deems necessary. Racino licenses must be renewed annually with a reinvestigation every three years.

Pursuant to legislation enacted in 2009, all riverboat licensees, Operating Agents, and Racino licensees must submit to the Indiana Gaming Commission for approval a proposed Power of Attorney identifying the person who would temporarily operate the facility on a temporary basis and upon approval of the Indiana Gaming Commission ("Trustee"). The Trustee is to operate the facility if one of the following occurs: (i) the Indiana Gaming Commission revokes the license or the Operating Agreement; (ii) the Indiana Gaming Commission does not renew a license or an Operating Agent contract; (iii) a proposed transferee of a license or Operating Agent is denied a license or an Operating Agent Contract and the licensee or Operating Agent is unwilling to retain ownership of the riverboat or Racino; or (iv) the licensee agrees, in writing, to relinquish control to a trustee approved by the Indiana Gaming Commission. The Indiana Gaming Commission will establish a deadline for all licensees and Operating Agents to submit a proposed Power of Attorney. After the deadline passes the Indiana Gaming Commission may not renew a license or Operating Agent Contract until the Power of Attorney is submitted and the Indiana Gaming Commission has approved the Power of Attorney and the proposed trustee. If the Indiana Gaming Commission adopts a resolution authorizing a trustee to temporarily operate a riverboat or a Racino the licensee will have 180 days from the date the resolution is adopted to sell the riverboat or Racino to a person approved by the Indiana Gaming Commission. If the riverboat or Racino is not sold within 180 days the trustee may sell the riverboat or Racino to a person approved by the Indiana Gaming Commission. All licensees must apply for and hold all other licenses necessary for the operation of a riverboat gambling operation, including, but not limited to, alcoholic beverage licenses and food preparation licenses.

Neither the Riverboat Owner's License nor the Operating Contract may be leased, hypothecated or have money borrowed or loaned against it. An ownership interest in a Riverboat Owner's License or an Operating Contract may only be transferred in accordance with the Indiana Act and rules promulgated thereunder.

The Indiana Act does not limit the amount a patron may bet or lose. Minimum and maximum wagers for each game are set by the Riverboat Licensee or an Operating Agent. Wagering may not be conducted with money or other negotiable currency. No person under the age of 21 is permitted to wager on or be present on a riverboat. Wagers may only be taken from a person present on the riverboat. All electronic gaming devices must pay out in a theoretical range that is at least eighty but less than one hundred percent of the amount wagered. In addition, in May 2003, the Indiana General Assembly adopted legislation authorizing twenty-four hour operation for all Indiana riverboats upon application to, and approval by, the Indiana Gaming Commission. The Indiana Gaming Commission had previously allowed only twenty-one hour gaming. As a result of the legislative change and upon receipt of the requisite approval, Blue Chip commenced twenty-four hour gaming on August 1, 2003.

Pursuant to legislation adopted in May 2003, the Indiana Gaming Commission adopted rules to establish and implement a voluntary exclusion program that requires, among other things, (i) that persons who participate in the voluntary exclusion program be included



on a list of persons excluded from all Indiana riverboats, (ii) that persons who participate in the voluntary exclusion program may not seek readmittance to Indiana riverboats, (iii) Riverboat Licensees and Operating Agents must make reasonable efforts, as determined by the Indiana Gaming Commission, to cease all direct marketing efforts to a person participating in the voluntary exclusion program, and (iv) a Riverboat Licensee or Operating Agent may not cash a check of, or extend credit to, a person participating in the voluntary exclusion program. The voluntary exclusion program does not preclude a Riverboat Licensee or Operating Agent from seeking payment of a debt accrued by a person before entry into the voluntary exclusion program. The Indiana Gaming Commission has commenced the voluntary exclusion program and, as of December 2008, 2,921 individuals had requested voluntary exclusion from Indiana riverboats for at least a one year period. Of that number, 3,434 of the individuals were active participants in the program as of February 2010.

The Indiana General Assembly amended the Indiana Act in 2002 to allow riverboats to choose between continuing to conduct excursions or operate dockside. The Indiana Gaming Commission authorized riverboats to commence dockside operations on August 1, 2002. Blue Chip opted to operate dockside and commenced dockside operations on August 1, 2002. Pursuant to the legislation, the tax rate was increased from 20% to 22.5% during any time an Indiana riverboat does not operate dockside. For those riverboats that operate dockside, the following graduated tax rate is applicable: (i) 15% of the first \$25 million of adjusted gross receipts, which we refer to as AGR; (ii) 20% of AGR in excess of \$25 million, but not exceeding \$50 million; (iii) 25% of AGR in excess of \$50 million, but not exceeding \$75 million; (iv) 30% of AGR in excess of \$75 million, but not exceeding \$150 million; and (v) 35% of AGR in excess of \$150 million, but not exceeding \$600 million; (vi) 40% of AGR in excess of \$600 million. AGR is based on Indiana's fiscal year (July 1 of one year through June 30 of the following year). The Operating Agent in Orange County will pay the wagering tax on the same basis as the other ten Indiana riverboats. The Indiana Act requires that Riverboat Licensees pay a \$3.00 admission tax for each person. A riverboat that opts to continue excursions pays the admission tax on a per excursion basis while a riverboat that operates dockside pays the admission tax on a per entry basis. Legislation enacted in April 2007 provides the Indiana Gaming Commission with the authority to adopt rules to determine the point at which a patron is considered admitted to a riverboat. The Orange County Operating Agent must pay a \$4.00 admission tax for each person that enters the riverboat. Racino licensees must pay the following graduated wagering tax: (i) 25% of the first \$100 million; (ii) 30% of AGR in excess of \$100 million, but not exceeding \$150 million; (iii) 35% of AGR in excess of \$150 million, but not exceeding \$600 million; (iv) 40% of AGR in excess of \$600 million. The Indiana Act provides for the suspension or revocation of a license whose owner does not timely submit the wagering or admission tax. Racino licensees must also pay (i) a 3% county slot machines wagering fee not to exceed \$8 million in a fiscal year; (ii) an annual \$500,00 problem gambling fee; (iii) 15% of its respective AGR to horsemen's purses, horsemen's associations and the gaming integrity fee; and (iv) an annual supplemental fee of 1% AGR to the Operating Agent for the first five years of operation and, thereafter, an annual renewal fee of \$100 per slot machine.

In April 2007 the Indiana General Assembly amended the manner in which riverboats are to be taxed for property tax purposes. Retroactive to March 1, 2006, riverboats are to be taxed based on the lowest valuation as determined by an application of each of the following methodologies: (i) cost approach; (ii) sales comparison approach; and (iii) income capitalization approach. Alternatively the Riverboat Licensee and the respective Township Assessor may reach an agreement regarding the value of the riverboat. All Indiana state excise taxes, use taxes and gross retail taxes apply to sales made on a riverboat. In 2004 the Indiana Supreme Court ruled that vessels purchased out of the State of Indiana and brought into the State of Indiana would be subject to Indiana sales tax. Additionally, the Supreme Court declined to hear an Indiana Tax Court case that determined wagering tax payments made by a riverboat could not be deducted from the riverboat's adjusted gross income.



The Indiana Gaming Commission is authorized to conduct investigations into gambling games, the maintenance of equipment, and violations of the Indiana Act as it deems necessary. The Indiana Gaming Commission may subject a Riverboat Licensee, an Operating Agent or a Racino licensee to fines, suspension or revocation of its license or Operating Contract for any conduct that violates the Indiana Act, rules promulgated thereunder or that constitutes a fraudulent act.

The Riverboat Licensee, Operating Agent and Racino licensees must carry insurance in types and amounts as required by the Indiana Gaming Commission. By rule promulgated by the Indiana Gaming Commission, neither a Riverboat Licensee, Operating Agent nor a Racino licensee may enter into or perform any contract or transaction in which it transfers or receives consideration that is not commercially reasonable or that does not reflect the fair market value of goods and services rendered or received. All contracts are subject to disapproval by the Indiana Gaming Commission and contracts should reflect the potential for disapproval.

The Indiana Act places special emphasis on minority and women business enterprise participation in the riverboat industry. The Indiana Gaming Commission recently hired consultants who performed a Statistical Analysis of the Utilization of minority and women business enterprises by Riverboat Licensees and the Operating Agents. Based on the results of that Statistical Analysis Riverboat Licensees, Operating Agents and Racino licensees must establish goals of expending ten and nine-tenths percent of the total dollars spent on construction expenditures with women business enterprises. The Indiana Gaming Commission encourages the purchase of goods and services in the following categories from minority and women business enterprises based on the capacity measurement determined by the Statistical Analysis: (i) Twenty-three and two-tenths percent with minority-owned construction firms; (ii) four and two-tenths percent with minority-owned procurement firms; (iii) two and five-tenths percent with women-owned procurement firms; (iv) eleven and two-tenths percent with minority-owned professional services firms; (v) seven and eight-tenths percent with women-owned professional services firms; (vi) two and nine-tenths percent of other expenditures with minority-owned firms; and (vii) one and eight-tenths percent with other women-owned firms. Riverboat Licensees, Operating Agents and Racino licensees may be subject to a disciplinary action for failure to meet the minority and women business enterprise expenditure goals.

By rule promulgated by the Indiana Gaming Commission, a Riverboat Licensee or affiliate may not enter into a debt transaction in excess of \$1 million without the prior approval of the Indiana Gaming Commission. A debt transaction is any transaction that will result in the encumbrance of assets. Unless waived, approval of debt transactions requires consideration by the Indiana Gaming Commission at two business meetings. The Indiana Gaming Commission, by resolution, has authorized the Executive Director, subject to subsequent approval by the Indiana Gaming Commission, to approve debt transactions after a review of the documents and consultation with the Chair and the Indiana Gaming Commission's outside financial analyst.

A rule promulgated by the Indiana Gaming Commission requires the reporting of currency transactions to the Indiana Gaming Commission after the transactions are reported to the federal government. Indiana rules also require that Riverboat Licensees track and maintain logs of transactions that exceed \$3,000. The Indiana Gaming Commission has promulgated a rule that prohibits distributions, excluding distributions for the payment of taxes, by a Riverboat Licensee to its partners, shareholders, itself or any affiliated entity if the distribution would impair the financial viability of the riverboat gaming operation. The Indiana Gaming Commission has also promulgated a rule mandating Riverboat Licensees to maintain a cash reserve to protect patrons against defaults in gaming debts. The cash reserve is to be equal to a Riverboat Licensee's average payout for a three-day period based on the riverboat's performance the

prior calendar quarter. The cash reserve can consist of cash on hand, cash maintained in Indiana bank accounts and cash equivalents not otherwise committed or obligated. In January 2011, the Indiana Gaming Commission

extended an Emergency Rule originally promulgated based on two Supreme Court decisions clearly establishing the Indiana Gaming Commission's authority over Local Development Agreements between Riverboat, Contracting Agent and Racino licensees and the local community in which each is located. The Emergency Rule requires recipients of local development payments to follow specific guidelines to promote openness and transparency in the receipt, dissemination and use of the payments. SB 325, which has passed the Senate and has been sent to the House for its consideration, tracts the language of the Emergency Rule.

The Indiana Act prohibits contributions to a candidate for a state legislative or local office or to a candidate's committee or to a regular party committee by:

- a person who owns at least one percent of a Riverboat Licensee, Operating Agent or Racino licensee;
- a person who is an officer of a Riverboat Licensee, Operating Agent or Racino Licensee;
- a person who is an officer of a person that owns at least one percent of a Riverboat Licensee, Operating Agent or Racino Licensee; or
- a person who is a political action committee of a Riverboat Licensee, Operating Agent, or Racino Licensee.

The prohibition against political contributions extends for three years following a change in the circumstances that resulted in the prohibition.

Individuals employed on a riverboat and in certain positions must hold an occupational license issued by the Indiana Gaming Commission. Suppliers of gaming equipment and gaming or revenue tracking services must hold a supplier's license issued by the Indiana Gaming Commission. By rule promulgated by the Indiana Gaming Commission, Riverboat Licensees, Operating Agents and Racino Licensees who employ non-licensed individuals in positions requiring licensure or who purchase supplies from a non-licensed entity may be subject to a disciplinary action.

Florida

In the State of Florida, we, through wholly owned indirect subsidiaries, own and operate one gaming facility, the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton in Dania, Broward County, Florida. Jai-Alai is a Spanish ball game that under Florida law allows the operator of the Fronton, to accept pari-mutuel wagers on the outcome of the game. Pari-mutuel wagering on Jai-Alai games is subject to extensive state regulation under Chapter 550 of the Florida Statutes and Chapter 61D of the Florida Administrative Code. The statutory scheme regulating the conduct of Jai-Alai games has been in existence since the 1930s.

Two separate pari-mutuel permits operate at the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton. The main Jai-Alai permit, presently owned by our indirect subsidiary, now known as The Aragon Group, which we refer to as Aragon, was issued by the State of Florida in 1953; and under law, that permit was originally authorized to operate only during the winter tourist season, running from December 1 through the following April 30. In 1980, the Florida legislature enacted a law that allowed for the creation of a summer Jai-Alai permit in both Miami-Dade and Broward Counties, which permit was authorized to operate from May 1 through November 30. After passage of the law authorizing

summer Jai-Alai activities, a summer Jai-Alai license was issued by the State of Florida to the predecessor to the current owner of the permit, now known as Summersport Enterprises, LLC, which we refer to as Summersport. Summersport

is one of our indirect subsidiaries. By holding both permits, year round Jai-Alai operations were authorized for the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton. Through subsequent legislative changes, the restriction on the number of days the Jai-Alai permit owned by Aragon could operate was lifted, thereby allowing year round operation under that permit. The restriction on the operational days for the summer Jai-Alai permit was not lifted, however, and therefore remains in effect. Presently, through our indirect subsidiaries, we own and operate under both of the permits.

In addition to conducting pari-mutuel wagering on Jai-Alai games, the following additional forms of gaming are authorized at the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton:

- simulcast wagering on pari-mutuel events, including wagering on all of the other pari-mutuel sports authorized under Florida law, such as thoroughbred and harness horse racing and greyhound racing; and
- poker and dominoes under a special cardroom license held by certain Florida pari-mutuel permit holders including Aragon and Summersport.

See the “Slot Machine Gaming” section below for a discussion of the possibility of slot machine gaming at the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton if and when a slot machine license is effective at such facility.

Jai-Alai and other pari-mutuel wagering activities

Conducting Jai-Alai games and accepting pari-mutuel wagering on those games is strictly regulated by the Florida Division of Pari-Mutuel Wagering, which we refer to as the Pari-Mutuel Division. The Pari-Mutuel Division is an executive branch administrative agency, with the director serving at the pleasure of the Governor. All actions taken by the Pari-Mutuel Division are subject to the provisions of the Florida Administrative Procedures Act as contained in Chapter 120 of the Florida Statutes.

The Pari-Mutuel Division's authority is granted under Chapter 550 of the Florida Statutes. Chapter 550 of the Florida Statutes imposes a number of statutory duties on the Pari-Mutuel Division, including the duty to:

- adopt rules for the control, supervision and direction over all applicants, permit holders and licensees and over the conduct of all pari-mutuel activities and events to assure compliance with the provisions of Chapter 550 and to otherwise protect the interest of the public by assuring the integrity of the outcome of the pari-mutuel events;
- oversee the making and distribution of all pari-mutuel pools;
- collect taxes and require compliance with all financial reporting requirements; and
- conduct investigations of applicants for permits and licenses to assure compliance with the moral and financial qualifications set forth in Chapter 550.

Other provisions of Chapter 550, including but not limited to Florida Statute 550.615, grant Jai-Alai permit holders, including Aragon and Summersport, the right to accept pari-mutuel wagers on other pari-mutuel events that are conducted live at other pari-mutuel facilities within and without the State of Florida. The foregoing sections, which grant additional rights to pari-mutuel wagering, list many exceptions to the general rule authorizing the simulcasting of signals. These exceptions include restrictive provisions designed to protect

a permitholder's live meet from the forced transmission of a simulcast signal within the live permitholder's "market area." Nonetheless, both Aragon and Summersport are actively engaged in the business of accepting wagers

on simulcast events conducted by consenting facilities that have elected not to enforce the “market area” restrictions or which are conducted by consenting facilities outside of the “market area.”

There is a question whether certain provisions of Chapter 550, Florida Statutes remain valid law in Florida. On September 6, 2007, the Florida Supreme Court declared that subsection (6) of Florida Statute 550.615 was unconstitutional (because it was deemed a “special law” and not a general law) and therefore void. However, the Court failed to address how its ruling operated in tandem with Florida Statute 550.71, which affirmatively states that if a provision of a statute adopted as part of Chapter 96-364, Laws of Florida, is deemed to be invalid, then the act as a whole is void and has no effect. In a special concurring opinion, two Florida Supreme Court justices believed that in light of Florida Statute 550.71, all of Chapter 96-364, Laws of Florida was invalid. Chapter 96-364, Laws of Florida, effected substantial changes in the laws regulating the pari-mutuel industry. The justices noted that many provisions of Chapter 96-364, Laws of Florida, have been amended and the new provisions are not subject to the non-severable clause of Florida Statute 550.71. While these justices' opinions are not legally authoritative, a future ruling on the impact of Florida Statute 550.71 may have an impact on the remaining provisions of Chapter 96-364, Laws of Florida, including Florida Statute 550.6335 with regard to permissible surcharges on intertrack wagering and Florida Statute 550.70 with regard to jai alai facilities.

Poker and domino activities under Cardroom license

In 1996, the Florida legislature first authorized the issuance of Cardroom licenses to the holders of pari-mutuel permits, subject to a local option approval by the county commission in the Florida county where the pari-mutuel permit holder conducted its business. Section 849.086 of the Florida Statutes contains the statutory authority for cardroom activities and also contains the applicable regulatory framework. The tax rate for cardroom operations is 10 percent of gross receipts. Cardroom activity was authorized by the Broward County Commission in 1996 and shortly thereafter both Aragon and Summersport applied for and received from the Pari-Mutuel Division Cardroom licenses. Initially, poker games only were authorized under section 849.086, however, during the 2007 session of the legislature, this section was expanded to include dominoes as an authorized game. In addition, the 2007 legislation made other important changes to the regulatory scheme under which cardrooms operate, including increasing the maximum bet to \$5.00 with three raises per round, modifying the days of operation of cardrooms so that cardroom activities may now occur on days when no live pari-mutuel activities are being conducted, loosening the limitations on tournament play, authorizing giveaways and jackpots and increasing the annual license fee per table to \$1,000.

A bill was passed in 2009, which, among other things, removed certain wager and buy-in limits (including the \$5.00 maximum bet implemented by the 2007 legislature) and permitted cardroom operators to operate cardrooms for 18 hours per day Monday through Friday and 24 hours per day on Saturday, Sunday and certain holidays. These legislative changes became effective on July 1, 2010.

Slot Machine Gaming

In November 2004, voters in the State of Florida amended the Constitution of the State of Florida to allow the voters of Miami-Dade and Broward Counties to decide whether to approve slot machine gaming within existing pari-mutuel facilities in their respective county. Our Fronton is located in Broward County and therefore met the initial qualification threshold contained in the constitutional amendment. Broward County voters approved the local referendum in March 2005. Accordingly, if and when our slot machine license is effective, slot machine gaming may be lawfully conducted at the facility known as the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton.



The regulatory scheme for slot machine gaming is contained within Chapter 551 of the Florida Statutes, which law became effective on January 4, 2006. Although there are pari-mutuel facilities in numerous other counties in the State of Florida, the legislation, tracking the constitutional amendment, also restricted slot machine gaming to pari-mutuel facilities in Miami-Dade and Broward Counties, if voters in such county approved the local referendum. Further, only existing pari-mutuel facilities can be approved locations for slot machine gaming.

As originally adopted, the 2006 law governing slot machine gaming included the following material features:

- the facility may be operated 365 days per year, 16 hours per day;
- the maximum number of machines is 1,500 Vegas-style (Class III) slot machines per facility;
- the annual license fee is \$3 million;
- the tax payable to the State of Florida is 50% of net slot revenue;
- the machines will not accept coins or currency, but are ticket in/ticket out;
- the minimum age to play the machines is 21 years;
- ATMs are not permitted within the facility; and
- the Pari-Mutuel Division is required to enforce the provisions of Chapter 551, including through use of its investigatory and police powers.

Beginning in late 2006, slot machine gaming began at other pari-mutuel facilities in Broward County, with Gulfstream Park, a thoroughbred racing facility located in Hallandale, Florida, which opened in October 2006; Mardi Gras Gaming, a greyhound racing facility also located in Hallandale, Florida, which opened in December 2006; and Pompano Park, a harness horse racing facility located in Pompano Beach, Florida, which opened in April 2007. In January 2007, Aragon was granted a slot machine license by the Pari-Mutuel Division. Due to various factors, we postponed our plans to install and operate slot machines at our Dania Jai Alai Fronton facility and decided not to renew Aragon's slot machine license, which was in good standing and expired June 30, 2008. The non-renewal itself would not prevent Aragon from obtaining a slot machine license in the future.

Based upon the initial activity at the other facilities, the legislature in 2007 made several amendments to Chapter 551, including:

- the increase of authorized slot machines to 2,000 per facility;
- allowing ATMs to be placed within the pari-mutuel wagering areas of the facility;
- authorizing off-site storage facilities for slot machines; and

- increasing the hours of operation to 18 hours per weekday and 24 hours per weekend day.
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The foregoing described legislative changes became effective on July 4, 2007.

In 2009, the legislature made additional amendments to Chapter 551, including the following:

- revising the annual license fee to \$2.5 million for the 2010-2011 fiscal year; and \$2 million for each year thereafter;
- revising the tax rate for slot machine licensees to 35% of net slot revenue; and
- providing for minimum annual tax revenue from the operation of slot machines, that, if not met by the aggregate amount of tax paid by all slot licensees for the year, must be paid on a pro rata basis by facilities licensed to operate slot machines during the applicable year.

The foregoing described legislative changes became effective on July 1, 2010.

Las Vegas-Style “Banked” Table Games

Florida has a significant Seminole Indian tribal community (the “Tribe”). The Tribe operates seven casinos throughout the state of Florida. One of the Tribe's largest casinos is the Seminole Hard Rock Hotel & Casino in Hollywood, FL. This casino is only a few miles away from the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton.

On April 7, 2010, the Tribe signed a tribal-state compact with Governor Charlie Crist that allowed Las Vegas-style “banked” table games - such as blackjack and baccarat - to be played in the Tribe's casinos statewide, with the exception of its Big Cypress and Brighton casinos. These forms of “banked” games are otherwise prohibited by Florida law. Under the compact, the state also pledged that it would limit the ability of Florida pari-mutuels to offer these games. The compact has a term of 20 years. The Tribe's authorization for the conduct of “banked” card games will terminate after five years unless the authorization is renewed or the state permits any other person, organization or entity, except a federally recognized tribe, to conduct such games. In return for this exclusive right, the Tribe promised substantial remuneration to the state. The currently licensed pari-mutuel facilities in Broward and Miami-Dade Counties, including the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton, may be authorized by the state to conduct “banked” games without relieving the Tribe of revenue sharing obligations. If “banked” games are authorized at such facilities, the Tribe's revenue sharing obligations may be reduced, but not eliminated, if the Tribe's annual Net Win in Broward County is less than the Net Revenue Base as such terms are defined by the compact.

The compact was submitted to the legislature, where it was approved as part of Senate Bill 622 (2010) and signed into law by Governor Charlie Crist on April 28, 2010. The U.S. Department of Interior, federal overseer of Indian affairs, approved the compact on June 24, 2010. Since this gaming has commenced, Florida pari-mutuels, including the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton, have been economically affected.

Nevada

The ownership and operation of casino gaming facilities in Nevada are subject to the Nevada Gaming Control Act and the regulations promulgated by the Nevada Gaming Commission thereunder, which we refer to as the Nevada Act, including various local codes and ordinances. Our gaming operations are subject to the licensing and regulatory control of the Nevada Gaming Commission, which we refer to as the Nevada Commission, the Nevada State Gaming Control Board, which we refer to as the Nevada Board, the Clark County Liquor and Gaming Licensing Board, and the City of Las Vegas, which, with the Nevada Commission and the Nevada Board, we collectively refer to as the Nevada Gaming Authorities.

The laws, regulations and supervisory procedures of the Nevada Gaming Authorities are based upon declarations of public policy that are concerned with, among other things:

- the prevention of unsavory or unsuitable persons from having a direct or indirect involvement with gaming at any time or in any capacity;
- the establishment and maintenance of responsible accounting practices and procedures;
- the maintenance of effective controls over the financial practices of licensees, including establishing minimum procedures for internal fiscal affairs and the safeguarding of assets and revenues;
- providing reliable record keeping and requiring the filing of periodic reports with the Nevada Gaming Authorities;
- the prevention of cheating and fraudulent practices;
- the maintenance of a Gaming Compliance and Reporting Plan, including the establishment of a Gaming Compliance Committee and the retention of a Corporate Compliance Officer; and
- the provision of a source of state and local revenues through taxation and licensing fees.

Changes in such laws, regulations and procedures could have an adverse effect on our gaming operations and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Corporations that operate casinos in Nevada are required to be licensed by the Nevada Gaming Authorities. A gaming license requires the periodic payment of fees and taxes and is not transferable. We are registered by the Nevada Commission as a publicly traded corporation, or a Registered Corporation. As a Registered Corporation, we are required periodically to submit detailed financial and operating reports to the Nevada Commission and furnish any other information which the Nevada Commission may

require. We have been found suitable by the Nevada Commission to own the stock of California Hotel and Casino and of Coast Casinos, Inc. California Hotel and Casino is licensed by the Nevada Commission to operate non-restricted gaming activities at the California and Sam's Town Las Vegas and is additionally registered as a holding company and approved by the Nevada Gaming Authorities to own the stock of Sam-Will, Inc., the operator of the Fremont, Eldorado, Inc., the operator of the Eldorado Casino and Jokers Wild, and M.S.W., Inc., the operator of Main Street Station. Coast Casinos, Inc. is registered as a holding company and approved by the Nevada Gaming Authorities to own the stock of Coast Hotels and Casinos, Inc., the operator of Gold Coast Hotel and Casino, The Orleans Hotel and Casino, Suncoast Hotel and Casino, and the sports pool only at Renata's Supper Club. In 2003, the Nevada Commission approved Boyd Louisiana Racing Inc. and Boyd Racing L.L.C., d.b.a. Delta Downs Racetrack, Casino & Hotel, to share in the revenue from the conduct of off-track pari-mutuel wagering, under certain conditions, as it pertains to the broadcast of live racing events to licensed Nevada pari-mutuel race books. No person may become a stockholder of, or receive any percentage of profits from, California Hotel and Casino or its subsidiaries or of Coast Casinos, Inc. or its subsidiary without first obtaining licenses and approvals from the Nevada Gaming Authorities, we refer to all of the foregoing entities collectively as the Licensed Subsidiaries. Boyd Gaming and all of its Licensed Subsidiaries have obtained from the Nevada Gaming Authorities the various registrations, approvals, permits and licenses required in order to engage in gaming activities in Nevada.

The Nevada Gaming Authorities may investigate any individual who has a material relationship to, or material involvement with, Boyd Gaming and its Licensed Subsidiaries in order to determine whether such individual is suitable or should be licensed as a business associate of a gaming licensee. Officers, directors and certain key employees of the Licensed Subsidiaries must file applications with the Nevada Gaming Authorities and may be required to be licensed or found suitable by the Nevada Gaming Authorities. Our officers, directors and key employees who are actively and directly involved in gaming activities of the Licensed Subsidiaries may be required to be licensed or found suitable by the Nevada Gaming Authorities. The Nevada Gaming Authorities may deny an application for licensing for any cause which they deem reasonable. A finding of suitability is comparable to licensing, and both require submission of detailed personal and financial information followed by a thorough investigation. The applicant for licensing or a finding of suitability must pay all the costs of the investigation. Changes in licensed positions must be reported to the Nevada Gaming Authorities within 30 days as prescribed by law and, in addition to their authority to deny an application for a finding of suitability or licensure, the Nevada Gaming Authorities have jurisdiction to disapprove a change in a corporate position.

If the Nevada Gaming Authorities were to find an officer, director or key employee unsuitable for licensing or unsuitable to continue having a relationship with us or any of our Licensed Subsidiaries, the companies involved would have to sever all relationships with such person. In addition, the Nevada Commission may require Boyd Gaming or any of its Licensed Subsidiaries to terminate the employment of any person who refuses to file appropriate applications. Determinations of suitability or questions pertaining to licensing are not subject to judicial review in Nevada.

Boyd Gaming and its Licensed Subsidiaries are required to submit detailed financial and operating reports to the Nevada Commission. Substantially all material loans, leases, sales of securities and similar financing transactions by the Licensed Subsidiaries must be reported to, and/or approved by, the Nevada Commission.

If it were determined that the Nevada Act was violated by any of the Licensed Subsidiaries, the gaming licenses they hold could be limited, conditioned, suspended or revoked, subject to compliance with certain statutory and regulatory procedures. In addition, Boyd Gaming and the persons involved could be subject to substantial fines for each separate violation of the Nevada Act or Regulations at the discretion of the Nevada Commission. Further, a supervisor could be nominated by the Nevada Commission for court appointment to operate our gaming properties and, under certain circumstances, earnings generated during the supervisor's appointment (except for reasonable rental value of our gaming properties) could be forfeited to the State of Nevada. Limitation, conditioning or suspension of any gaming license or the appointment of a supervisor could (and revocation of any gaming license would) materially adversely affect our gaming operations and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any beneficial holder of our voting securities, regardless of the number of shares owned, may be required to file an application, be investigated and have his suitability reviewed as a beneficial holder of our voting securities if the Nevada Commission has reason to believe that such ownership would otherwise be inconsistent with the declared policies of the State of Nevada. The applicant must pay all costs of investigation incurred by the Nevada Gaming Authorities in conducting any such investigation.

The Nevada Act requires any person who acquires more than 5% of our voting securities to report the acquisition to the Nevada Commission. The Nevada Act requires that beneficial owners of more than 10% of our voting securities apply to the Nevada Commission for a finding of suitability within 30 days after the Chairman of the Nevada Board mails the written notice requiring such filing. Under certain circumstances, an "institutional investor," as defined in the Nevada Act, which acquires more than 10%, but not more than 25%, of our voting securities may apply to the Nevada Commission for a waiver of such finding of suitability if such institutional investor holds

the voting securities for investment purposes only. An institutional investor that has obtained such a waiver may, in certain circumstances, hold up to 29% of our voting securities and maintain its waiver for a limited period

of time. An institutional investor shall not be deemed to hold voting securities for investment purposes unless the voting securities were acquired and are held in the ordinary course of business as an institutional investor and not for the purpose of causing, directly or indirectly, the election of a majority of the members of our board of directors, any change in our corporate charter, bylaws, management, policies or operations, or any of our gaming affiliates, or any other action which the Nevada Commission finds to be inconsistent with holding our voting securities for investment purposes only. Activities that are not deemed to be inconsistent with holding voting securities for investment purposes include only:

- voting on all matters voted on by stockholders;
- making financial and other inquiries of management of the type normally made by securities analysts for informational purposes and not to cause a change in our management, policies or operations; and
- such other activities as the Nevada Commission may determine to be consistent with such investment intent.

If the beneficial holder of voting securities who must be found suitable is a corporation, partnership or trust, it must submit detailed business and financial information including a list of beneficial owners. The applicant is required to pay all costs of investigation.

Any person who fails or refuses to apply for a finding of suitability or a license within 30 days after being ordered to do so by the Nevada Commission or the Chairman of the Nevada Board, may be found unsuitable. The same restrictions apply to a record owner if the record owner, after request, fails to identify the beneficial owner. Any stockholder found unsuitable and who holds, directly or indirectly, any beneficial ownership of the common stock of a Registered Corporation beyond such period of time as may be prescribed by the Nevada Commission may be guilty of a criminal offense. We are subject to disciplinary action if, after we receive notice that a person is unsuitable to be a stockholder or to have any other relationship with us, or any of our Licensed Subsidiaries, we:

- pay that person any dividend or interest upon voting securities of Boyd Gaming;
- allow that person to exercise, directly or indirectly, any voting right conferred through securities held by the person;
- pay remuneration in any form to that person for services rendered or otherwise; or
- fail to pursue all lawful efforts to require such unsuitable person to relinquish their voting securities for cash at fair market value.

Additionally, the Clark County Liquor and Gaming Licensing Board has taken the position that it has the authority to approve all persons owning or controlling the stock of any corporation controlling a gaming license.

The Nevada Commission may, at its discretion, require the holder of any debt security of a Registered Corporation to file applications, be investigated and be found suitable to own the debt security of a Registered Corporation. If the Nevada Commission determines that a person is unsuitable to own such security, then pursuant to the Nevada Act, the Registered Corporation can be sanctioned, including the loss of its approvals, if without the prior approval of the Nevada Commission, it:

- pays to the unsuitable person any dividend, interest, or any distribution whatsoever;
- recognizes any voting right by such unsuitable person in connection with such securities;
- pays the unsuitable person remuneration in any form; or
- makes any payment to the unsuitable person by way of principal, redemption, conversion, exchange, liquidation, or similar transaction.

We are required to maintain a current stock ledger in Nevada which may be examined by the Nevada Gaming Authorities at any time. If any securities are held in trust by an agent or by a nominee, the record holder may be required to disclose the identity of the beneficial owner to the Nevada Gaming Authorities. A failure to make such disclosure may be grounds for finding the record holder unsuitable. We are also required to render maximum assistance in determining the identity of the beneficial owner.

We may not make a public offering of our securities without the prior approval of the Nevada Commission if the securities or the proceeds therefrom are intended to be used to construct, acquire or finance gaming facilities in Nevada, or to retire or extend obligations incurred for such purposes. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful. In September 2009, the Nevada Commission granted us two years, the maximum time permitted, in which to make public offerings of debt or equity. This two-year approval or continuous or delayed public offering approval, also known as a shelf approval, is subject to certain conditions and expires in September 2011, at which time we will seek to renew the approval. The Nevada Commission's approval may be rescinded for good cause without prior notice upon the issuance of an interlocutory stop order by the Chairman of the Nevada Board.

Changes in control of Boyd Gaming through merger, consolidation, stock or asset acquisitions, management or consulting agreements, or any act or conduct by a person whereby he obtains control, may not occur without the prior approval of the Nevada



Commission. Entities seeking to acquire control of a Registered Corporation must satisfy the Nevada Gaming Authorities in a variety of stringent standards prior to assuming control of such Registered Corporation. The Nevada Commission may also require controlling stockholders, officers, directors and other persons having a material relationship or involvement with the entity proposing to acquire control, to be investigated and licensed as part of the approval process relating to the transaction.

The Nevada legislature has declared that some corporate acquisitions opposed by management, repurchase of voting securities and corporate defense tactics affecting Nevada gaming licensees, and Registered Corporations that are affiliated with those licensees, may be injurious to stable and productive corporate gaming. The Nevada Commission has established a regulatory scheme to ameliorate the potentially adverse effects of these business practices upon Nevada's gaming industry and to further Nevada's policy to:

- assure the financial stability of corporate gaming operators and their affiliates;
- preserve the beneficial aspects of conducting business in the corporate form; and
- promote a neutral environment for the orderly governance of corporate affairs.

Approvals are, in certain circumstances, required from the Nevada Commission before we can make exceptional repurchases of voting securities above the current market price thereof and before a corporate acquisition opposed by management can be consummated. As a Registered Corporation, the Nevada Act also requires prior approval of a plan of recapitalization proposed by our board of directors in response to a tender offer made directly to our stockholders for the purposes of acquiring control of us.

License fees and taxes, computed in various ways depending on the type of gaming or activity involved, are payable to the State of Nevada, Clark County and the City of Las Vegas. Depending upon the particular fee or tax involved, these fees and taxes are payable either monthly, quarterly or annually and are based upon:

- a percentage of the gross revenues received;
- the number of gaming devices operated; or
- the number of table games operated.

An excise tax is also paid by casino operations upon admission to certain facilities offering live entertainment, including the selling of food, refreshment and merchandise in connection therewith.

Any person who is licensed, required to be licensed, registered, required to be registered, or is under common control with such persons, which we refer to as Licensees, and who proposes to become involved in a gaming venture outside of Nevada is required to deposit with the Nevada Board, and thereafter maintain, a revolving fund in the amount of \$10,000 to pay the expenses of investigation of the Nevada Board of their participation in such foreign gaming. The revolving fund is subject to increase or decrease in the discretion of the Nevada Commission. Thereafter, Licensees are required to comply with certain reporting requirements imposed by the Nevada Act. Licensees are also subject to disciplinary action by the Nevada Commission if they knowingly violate any laws of the foreign jurisdiction pertaining to the foreign gaming operation, fail to conduct the foreign gaming operation in accordance with the standards of honesty and integrity required of Nevada gaming operations, engage in activities that are harmful to the State of Nevada or its ability to collect gaming taxes and fees, or employ a person in the foreign operation who has been denied a license or finding of suitability in Nevada on the ground of personal unsuitability.

The sale of food or alcoholic beverages at our Nevada casinos is subject to licensing, control and regulation by the applicable local authorities. All licenses are revocable and are not transferable. The agencies involved have full power to limit, condition, suspend or revoke any such license, and any such disciplinary action could, and a revocation would, have a significant adverse effect upon the operations of the affected casino or casinos.

Illinois

We are subject to the jurisdiction of the Illinois gaming authorities as a result of our ownership and operation of Par-A-Dice Hotel Casino in East Peoria, Illinois.

In February 1990, the State of Illinois legalized riverboat gambling. The Illinois Riverboat Gambling Act, which we refer to as the initial Illinois Act, authorizes the five-member Illinois Gaming Board, which we refer to as the Illinois Board, to issue up to ten riverboat gaming owners' licenses on navigable streams within or forming a boundary of the State of Illinois except for Lake Michigan and any waterway in Cook County, which includes Chicago. Pursuant to the initial Illinois Act, a licensed owner who holds greater than a 10% interest in one riverboat operation could hold no more than a 10% interest in any other riverboat operation. In addition, the initial Illinois Act restricted the location of certain of the ten owners' licenses. Four of the licenses were to be located on the Mississippi River, one license

was to be at a location on the Illinois River south of Marshall County and one license had to be located on the Des Plaines River in Will County. The remaining licenses were not restricted as to location. Currently,

nine owners' licenses are in operation, including one license in each of Alton, Aurora, East Peoria, East St. Louis, Elgin, Metropolis, Rock Island and two licenses in Joliet.

The tenth license that was initially granted to Emerald Casino Inc. - an operator in East Dubuque which we refer to as Emerald Casino - was not renewed by the Illinois Board and was the subject of protracted litigation that concluded. Various appeals in the Illinois Appellate Court for the First and Fourth Districts followed the Illinois Board's denial of Emerald Casino's request for renewal of the tenth license on March 6, 2001 and subsequent revocation of the license in December 2005. Although the Illinois Appellate Court ultimately ordered the Illinois Board to issue Emerald Casino's license for renewal, the Illinois Appellate Court also affirmed the Illinois Board's decision to revoke that license. The Illinois Supreme Court refused Emerald Casino's request to review the latter decision, and Emerald Casino announced that it would not pursue any additional appeals in the matter. As a result, the Board authorized a bid process to issue the tenth license to a new operator. On December 6, 2007, the Illinois Department of Central Management Services issued a Request for Proposal to receive bids from investment banking firms to oversee the bid process. Credit Suisse was the successful bidder and oversaw the bid process for the tenth Illinois gaming license. Seven bids were submitted to the Illinois Board to provide gaming operations in Waukegan, Rosemont, Des Plaines, Stickney, Country Club Hills, Calumet City, and Harvey. The Illinois Board selected the Waukegan, Rosemont and Des Plaines sites as the three finalists. On December 22, 2008, the Illinois Board announced that it awarded the tenth Illinois gaming license to Midwest Gaming & Entertainment LLC, which will develop and operate a casino in Des Plaines. The exact date on which this casino's operations will begin is unknown, and therefore the impact that the tenth Illinois licensed gaming operation may have on the Par-A-Dice Casino cannot be determined at this time.

Furthermore, under the initial Illinois Act, no gambling could be conducted while a riverboat was docked. A gaming excursion could last no more than four hours, and a gaming excursion was deemed to have started when the first passenger boarded a riverboat. Gaming could continue during passenger boarding for a period of up to 30 minutes. Gaming was also allowed for a period of up to 30 minutes after the gangplank or its equivalent was lowered, thereby allowing passengers to exit the riverboat. During the 30-minute exit time period, new passengers were not allowed to board the riverboat. Although riverboats were mandated to cruise, there were certain exceptions. If a riverboat captain reasonably determined that either it was unsafe to transport passengers on the waterway due to inclement weather or the riverboat had been rendered temporarily inoperable by unforeseeable mechanical or structural difficulties or river icing, the riverboat could remain dockside or return to the dock. In those situations, a gaming excursion could commence or continue while the gangplank or its equivalent was raised and remained raised, in which event the riverboat was not considered docked. If a gaming excursion had to begin or continue with the gangplank or its equivalent raised, and the riverboat did not leave the dock, entry of new patrons on to the riverboat was prohibited until the completion of the excursion.

In June of 1999, amendments to the Illinois Act, which we refer to as the Amended Illinois Act, were passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor. The Amended Illinois Act redefined the conduct of gaming in the state. Pursuant to the Amended Illinois Act, riverboats can conduct gambling without cruising, and passengers can enter and leave a riverboat at any time. In addition, riverboats may now be located upon any water within Illinois, and not just navigable waterways. There is no longer any prohibition of a riverboat being located in Cook County. Riverboats are now defined as self-propelled excursion boats or permanently moored barges. The Amended Illinois Act requires that only three, rather than four, owners' licenses, be located on the Mississippi River. The 10% ownership prohibition has also been removed. Therefore, subject to certain Illinois Board rules, individuals or entities could own more than one riverboat operation.

The Amended Illinois Act also allows for the relocation of a riverboat home dock. A licensee that was not conducting riverboat gambling on January 1, 1998, may apply to the Illinois Board for renewal and approval of relocation to a new home dock and the Illinois Board shall grant the application and approval of the new home dock upon the licensee providing to the Illinois Board authorization from the new dockside community. Any licensee that relocates in accordance with the provisions of the Amended Illinois Act must attain a level of at least 20% minority ownership of such a gaming operation.

The initial Illinois Act strictly regulates the facilities, persons, associations and practices related to gaming operations. The initial Illinois Act grants the Illinois Board specific powers and duties, and all other powers necessary and proper to fully and effectively execute the initial Illinois Act for the purpose of administering, regulating and enforcing the system of riverboat gaming. The Illinois Board has authority over every person, association, corporation, partnership and trust involved in riverboat gaming operations in the State of Illinois.

The initial Illinois Act requires the owner of a riverboat gaming operation to hold an owner's license issued by the Illinois Board. Each owner's license permits the holder to own up to two riverboats; however, gaming participants are limited to 1,200 for any owner's license. The number of gaming participants will be determined by the number of gaming positions available. Gaming positions are counted as follows:

- electronic gaming devices positions will be determined as 90% of the total number of devices available for play;



- craps tables will be counted as having ten gaming positions; and
- games utilizing live gaming devices, except for craps, will be counted as having five gaming positions.

Each owner's license initially runs for a period of three years. Thereafter, the license must be renewed annually. Under the Amended Illinois Act, the Board may renew an owner's license for up to four years. An owner licensee is eligible for renewal upon payment of the applicable fee and a determination by the Illinois Board that the licensee continues to meet all of the requirements of the initial Illinois Act and Illinois Board rules. The owner's license for Par-A-Dice Riverboat Casino initially expired in February 1995. Since that time the license has been renewed every four years, the maximum time permitted by the Illinois Act. An ownership interest in an owner's license may not be transferred or pledged as collateral without the prior approval of the Illinois Board.

Pursuant to the Amended Illinois Act, which removed the 10% ownership prohibition, the Illinois Board established certain rules to effectuate this statutory change. In deciding whether to approve direct or indirect ownership or control of an owner's license, the Illinois Board shall consider the impact of any economic concentration of the ownership or control. No direct or indirect ownership or control shall be approved which will result in undue economic concentration of the ownership of riverboat gambling operations in Illinois. Undue economic concentration means that a person or entity would have actual or potential domination of riverboat gambling in Illinois sufficient to:

- substantially impede or suppress competition among holders of owners' licenses;
- adversely impact the economic stability of the riverboat casino industry in Illinois; or
- negatively impact the purposes of the initial Illinois Act, including tourism, economic development, benefits to local communities, and State and local revenues.

The Illinois Board will consider the following criteria in determining whether the approval of the issuance, transfer or holding of a license will create undue economic concentration:

- the percentage share of the market presently owned or controlled by the person or entity;
- the estimated increase in the market share if the person or entity is approved to hold the owner's license;
- the relative position of other persons or entities that own or control owners' licenses in Illinois;
- the current and projected financial condition of the riverboat gaming industry;
- the current market conditions, including proximity and level of competition, consumer demand, market concentration, and any other relevant characteristics of the market;
- whether the license to be approved has separate organizational structures or other independent obligations;
- the potential impact on the projected future growth and development of the riverboat gambling industry, the local communities in which licenses are located, and the State of Illinois;
- the barriers to entry into the riverboat gambling industry and if the approval of the license will operate as a barrier to new companies and individuals desiring to enter the market;
- whether the approval of the license is likely to result in enhancing the quality and customer appeal of products and services offered by riverboat casinos in order to maintain or increase their respective market shares;
- whether a restriction on the approval of the additional license is necessary in order to encourage and preserve competition in casino operations; and
- any other relevant information.

The initial Illinois Act does not limit the maximum bet or per patron loss. Minimum and maximum wagers on games are set by the owner licensee. Wagering may not be conducted with money or other negotiable currency. No person under the age of 21 is permitted to wager and wagers may only be received from a person present on the riverboat. With respect to electronic gaming devices, the payout percentage may not be less than 80% nor more than 100%.

An admission tax is imposed on the owner of a riverboat operation. Effective July 1, 2003, additional amendments to the Amended Illinois Act were passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor, which we refer to as the Second Amended Illinois Act. Under the Second Amended Illinois Act, for an owner licensee that admitted 2,300,000 persons or fewer in the previous calendar year, the admission tax is \$4.00 per person and for a licensee that admitted more than 2,300,000 persons in the previous calendar year, the admission tax is \$5.00. Additionally, a wagering tax is imposed on the adjusted gross receipts, as defined in the initial Illinois Act, of a riverboat operation. As of July 1, 2003, pursuant to the Second Amended Illinois Act, the wagering tax was increased as follows: 15% of annual adjusted gross receipts up to and including \$25 million; 27.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$25 million but not exceeding \$37.5 million; 32.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$37.5 million but not exceeding \$50 million; 37.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$50 million but not exceeding \$75 million; 45% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$75 million but not exceeding \$100 million; 50% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$100 million but not exceeding \$250 million.

million; and 70% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$250 million. The owner licensee is required, on a daily basis, to wire the wagering tax payment to the Illinois Board. The wagering

tax as outlined in the Second Amended Illinois Act shall no longer be imposed beginning on the earlier of (i) July 1, 2005; (ii) the first date after the effective date of the Second Amended Illinois Act that riverboat gambling operations are conducted pursuant to the dormant tenth license or (iii) the first day that riverboat gambling operations are conducted under the authority of an owner's license that is in addition to the ten owners' licenses authorized by the Initial Act. Thereafter, the tax will roll back to the rates as outlined in the Amended Illinois Act.

Effective July 1, 2005, additional amendments to the Second Amended Act were passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor, which we refer to as the Third Amended Illinois Act. Under the Third Amended Act, for an owner that admitted 1,000,000 persons or fewer in calendar year 2004, the admission tax is \$2.00 and for all other licensees it is \$3.00 per person admitted. Additionally, the wagering tax provisions were "rolled back" to the rates as defined in the Amended Illinois Act. Thus, the effective wager tax rates are: 15% of annual adjusted gross receipts up to and including \$25 million; 22.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$25 million but not exceeding \$50 million; 27.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$50 million but not exceeding \$75 million; 32.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$75 million but not exceeding \$100 million; 37.5% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$100 million but not exceeding \$150 million; 45% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$150 million but not exceeding \$200 million; and 50% of annual adjusted gross receipts in excess of \$200 million, which we refer to as the Privilege Tax. In addition to payment of the above listed amounts, by June 15 of each year, each owner (other than an owner that admitted 1,000,000 or fewer persons in calendar year 2004) must pay to the Illinois Board the amount, if any, by which the base amount for the licensed owner exceeds the amount of tax paid pursuant to the Third Amended Act. The base amount for a riverboat in East Peoria is \$43 million. This obligation terminates on the earliest of (i) July 1, 2007, (ii) the first day after the effective date of the Third Amended Act that riverboat gambling operations are conducted pursuant to a dormant license, (iii) the first day that riverboat gambling operations are conducted under the authority of an owner's license that is in addition to the ten owners' licenses initially authorized, or (iv) the first day that a licensee under the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975 conducts gaming operations with slot machines or other electronic gaming devices. The obligation to meet these base amount requirements terminated on July 1, 2007.

The Illinois Board has the authority to reduce the above mentioned wagering tax obligation imposed under the Third Amended Act by an amount the Board deems reasonable for acts of God, terrorism, bioterrorism or a condition beyond the control of the owner licensee. There can be no assurance that the Illinois legislature will not enact additional legislation regarding admission and wagering tax rates.

Effective May 26, 2006, additional amendments to the Third Amended Act were passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor, which we refer to as the Fourth Amended Act. Under the Fourth Amended Act, and for a period of two (2) years beginning May 26, 2006, owner licensees that operate a riverboat with adjusted gross receipts in 2004 greater than \$200 million paid - in addition to the amounts referenced above - an amount equal to 3% of the adjusted gross receipts received into the Horse Racing Equity Trust Fund, which we refer to as the Surcharge. This provision affected four owner licensees, but did not apply to Par-A-Dice Hotel Casino in East Peoria, Illinois.

On May 30, 2006, four days after the Fourth Amended Act was signed into law, the four casinos affected by the Surcharge filed a lawsuit in the Circuit Court of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit in Will County, Illinois against the Treasurer of the State of Illinois and the Illinois Racing Board. The four-count Complaint sought a declaratory judgment that the Fourth Amended Act's Surcharge was unconstitutional and a permanent injunction against its enforcement. On March 26, 2007, the Illinois circuit court granted summary judgment in favor of the four casinos for violation of the Illinois Constitution's Uniformity Clause, but in favor of the defendants and the racetracks that later intervened on the remaining claims in the complaint. The defendants and the racetracks filed an appeal with the Illinois Supreme Court, which reversed the lower court's decision and ruled in favor of the State. The affected casinos appealed this decision to the US Supreme Court, and, on June 8, 2009, the U.S. Supreme Court denied the petition for a writ of certiorari.

On June 10, 2009 the same four casinos filed a motion to reopen the judgment based on new evidence in the original trial court in Illinois. The judge denied the petition to reopen the case and the casinos appealed on January 15, 2010. Following a ruling by the Illinois Appellate Court refusing to stay the distribution of the funds held in protest, the four casinos voluntarily dismissed the appeal. Additionally, a civil RICO suit was also filed in the Northern District of Illinois against former governor Rod Blagojevich et al. and John Johnston, owner of Balmoral Park Racetrack and Maywood Park Racetrack. The suit claims that the taxed casinos were the victims of the criminal conduct of the former governor and the conspiracy between the former governor and the named racetracks. The RICO suit is the only suit open at this time. All other court proceedings have been concluded and ruled upon in favor of the State. Par-A-Dice Hotel and Casino is not a party to any of the foregoing lawsuits.

Effective December 15, 2008, the legislature passed and the Governor signed into law amendments that re-enact similar provisions of the Fourth Amended Act, which require the same casinos to pay the Surcharge until the earliest of the following occurs: (i) December 15, 2011; (ii) any organization licensee begins to operate a slot machine or video game of chance under the Illinois



Horse Racing Law of 1975 or the initial Illinois Act; (iii) payments begin under subsection (c-5) of Section 13 of the initial Illinois Act or (iv) the wagering tax imposed under Section 13 of the initial Illinois Act is increased to reflect a tax rate that is at least as stringent or more stringent than the wagering tax imposed under the Second Amended Act described above. A second state court claim challenging the constitutionality of the 2008 act was dismissed with prejudice on November 19, 2009. On February 11, 2011, the Appellate Court affirmed. The new law does not apply to the Par-A-Dice Hotel and Casino.

Effective June 6, 2006, additional amendments to the Fourth Amended Act were passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor, which we refer to as the Fifth Amended Act to restate and clarify the Third Amended Act as to the amount of payments an owner licensee is required to make to the Illinois Board. The Fifth Amended Act now provides that - in addition to any amounts due pursuant to the Privilege Tax - each owner licensee (other than an owner that admitted 1,000,000 or fewer persons in calendar year 2004) must pay to the Illinois Board the amount by which its pre-determined base amount exceeds the amount of "net privilege tax" remitted. The Fifth Amended Act defines "net privilege tax" as all Privilege Taxes paid by a licensed owner to the Illinois Board, less the amount equal to 5% of the adjusted gross receipts generated by an owner licensee that is paid from the State Gaming Fund to the unit of local government designated as the home dock of the owner licensee's riverboat. As stated above, the requirement to pay the difference between pre-determined base amounts and "net privilege taxes" terminated on July 1, 2007.

In addition to owner's licenses, the Illinois Board also requires licensing for all vendors of gaming supplies and equipment and for all employees of a riverboat gaming operation. The Illinois Board is authorized to conduct investigations into the conduct of gaming and into alleged violations of the Illinois Act and the Illinois Board rules. Employees and agents of the Illinois Board have access to and may inspect any facilities relating to the riverboat gaming operation.

A holder of any license is subject to the imposition of fines, suspension or revocation of such license, or other action for any act or failure to act by himself or his agents or employees, that is injurious to the public health, safety, morals, good order and general welfare of the people of the State of Illinois, or that would discredit or tend to discredit the Illinois gaming industry or the State of Illinois. Any riverboat operations not conducted in compliance with the initial Illinois Act may constitute an illegal gaming place and consequently may be subject to criminal penalties, which penalties include possible seizure, confiscation and destruction of illegal gaming devices and seizure and sale of riverboats and dock facilities to pay any unsatisfied judgment that may be recovered and any unsatisfied fine that may be levied. The initial Illinois Act also provides for civil penalties, equal to the amount of gross receipts derived from wagering on the gaming, whether unauthorized or authorized, conducted on the day of any violation. The Illinois Board may revoke or suspend licenses, as the Illinois Board may see fit and in compliance with applicable laws of the State of Illinois regarding administrative procedures and may suspend an owner's license, without notice or hearing, upon a determination that the safety or health of patrons or employees is jeopardized by continuing a riverboat's operation. The suspension may remain in effect until the Illinois Board determines that the cause for suspension has been abated and it may revoke the owner's license upon a determination that the owner has not made satisfactory progress toward abating the hazard.

If the Illinois Board has suspended, revoked or refused to renew the license of an owner or if a riverboat gambling operation is closing and the owner is voluntarily surrendering its owner's license, the Illinois Board may petition the local circuit court, which we refer to as the Court, in which the riverboat is situated for appointment of a receiver. The court will have sole jurisdiction over any and all issues pertaining to the appointment of a receiver. The Illinois Board will specify the specific powers, duties and limitations for the receiver, including but not limited to the authority to:

- hire, fire, promote and discipline personnel and retain outside employees or consultants;
- take possession of any and all property, including but not limited to its books, records, and papers;
- preserve or dispose of any and all property;
- continue and direct the gaming operations under the monitoring of the Illinois Board;
- discontinue and dissolve the gaming operation;
- enter into and cancel contracts;
- borrow money and pledge, mortgage or otherwise encumber the property;
- pay all secured and unsecured obligations;
- institute or defend actions by or on behalf of the holder of an owner's license; and
- distribute earnings derived from gaming operations in the same manner as admission and wagering taxes are distributed under Sections 12 and 13 of the initial Illinois Act.

The Illinois Board will submit at least three nominees to the Court. The nominees may be individuals or entities selected from an Illinois Board approved list of pre-qualified receivers who meet the same criteria for a finding of preliminary suitability for licensure under Sections 3000.230(c)(2)(B) and (C) of the rules promulgated by the Illinois Board. In the event that the Illinois Board seeks the

appointment of a receiver on an emergency basis, the Illinois Board will submit at least two nominees selected from the Illinois Board approved list of pre-qualified receivers to the Court and will issue a Temporary Operating Permit to the receiver appointed

by the Court. A receiver, upon appointment by the court, will before assuming his or her duties, execute and post the same bond as an owner licensee pursuant to Section 10 of the initial Illinois Act.

The receiver will function as an independent contractor, subject to the direction of the Court; however, the receiver will also provide to the Illinois Board regular reports and provide any information deemed necessary for the Illinois Board to ascertain the receiver's compliance with all applicable rules and laws. From time to time, the Illinois Board may, at its sole discretion, report to the Court on the receiver's level of compliance and any other information deemed appropriate for disclosure to the Court. The term and compensation of the receiver shall be set by the Court. The receiver will provide to the Court and the Illinois Board at least 30 days written notice of any intent to withdraw from the appointment or to seek modification of the appointment. Except as otherwise provided by action to the Illinois Board, the gaming operation will be deemed a licensed operation subject to all rules of the Illinois Board during the tenure of any receivership.

The Illinois Board requires that a "Key Person" of an owner licensee submit a Personal Disclosure or Business Entity Form and be investigated and approved by the Illinois Board. The Illinois Board shall certify for each applicant for or holder of an owner's license each position, individual or Business Entity that is to be approved by the Illinois Board and maintain suitability as a Key Person. With respect to an applicant for or the holder of an owner's license, Key Person shall include:

- any Business Entity and any individual with an ownership interest or voting rights of more than 5% in the licensee or applicant, and the trustee of any trust holding such ownership interest or voting rights;
- the directors of the licensee or applicant and its chief executive officer, president and chief operating officer, or their functional equivalents; and
- all other individuals or Business Entities that, upon review of the applicant's or licensee's Table of Organization, Ownership and Control (as discussed below), the Illinois Board determines hold a position or a level of ownership, control or influence that is material to the regulatory concerns and obligations of the Illinois Board for the specified licensee or applicant.

In order to assist the Illinois Board in its determination of Key Persons, applicants for or holders of an owner's license shall provide to the Illinois Board a Table of Organization, Ownership and Control, which we refer to as the Table. The Table will identify in sufficient detail the hierarchy of individuals and Business Entities that, through direct or indirect means, manage, own or control the interest and assets of the applicant or license holder. If a Business Entity identified in the Table is a publicly-traded company, the following information must be provided in the Table:

- the name and percentage of ownership interest of each individual or Business Entity with ownership of more than 5% of the voting shares of the entity, to the extent such information is known or contained in Schedules 13D or 13G filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission;
- to the extent known, the names and percentage of interest of ownership of persons who are relatives of one another and who together (as individuals or through trusts) exercise control over or own more than 10% of the voting shares of the entity; and
- any trust holding more than 5% of the ownership or voting interest in the entity, to the extent such information is known or contained in Schedules 13D or 13G filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Table may be disclosed under the Freedom of Information Act.

Each owner licensee must provide a means for the economic disassociation of a Key Person in the event such economic disassociation is required by an order of the Illinois Board. Based upon findings from an investigation into the character, reputation, experience, associations, business probity and financial integrity of a Key Person, the Illinois Board may enter an order upon the licensee or require the economic disassociation of such Key Person.

Furthermore, each applicant or owner licensee must disclose the identity of every person, association, trust or corporation having a greater than 1% direct or indirect pecuniary interest in an owner licensee or in the riverboat gaming operation with respect to which the license is sought. The Illinois Board may also require an applicant or owner licensee to disclose any other principal or investor and require the investigation and approval of such individuals.

The Illinois Board (unless the investor qualifies as an Institutional Investor) requires a Personal Disclosure Form from any person or entity who or which, individually or in association with others, acquires directly or indirectly, beneficial ownership of more than 5% of any class of voting securities or non-voting securities convertible into voting securities of a publicly-traded corporation which holds an ownership interest in the holder of an owner's license. If the Illinois Board denies an application for such a transfer and if no hearing is requested, the applicant for the transfer of ownership interest must promptly divest those shares in the publicly-traded parent corporation.

The holder of an owner's license would not be able to distribute profits to a publicly-traded parent corporation until such shares have been divested. If a hearing is requested, the shares need not be divested and profits may be

distributed to a publicly-held parent corporation pending the issuance of a final order from the Illinois Board.

An Institutional Investor that, individually or jointly with others, cumulatively acquires, directly or indirectly, 5% or more of any class of voting securities of a publicly-traded licensee or a licensee's publicly-traded parent corporation shall, within no less than ten days after acquiring such securities, notify the administrator of the Illinois Board, who we refer to as the Administrator, of such ownership and shall provide any additional information as may be required. If an Institutional Investor (as specified above) acquires 10% or more of any class of voting securities of a publicly-traded licensee or a licensee's publicly-traded parent corporation, then it shall file an Institutional Investor Disclosure Form within 45 days after acquiring such level of ownership interest. The owner licensee shall notify the Administrator as soon as possible after it becomes aware that it or its parent is involved in an ownership acquisition by an Institutional Investor. The Institutional Investor also has an obligation to notify the Administrator of its ownership interest.

In addition to Institutional Investor Disclosure Forms, certain other forms may be required to be submitted to the Illinois Board. An owner licensee must submit a Marketing Agent Form to the Illinois Board for each Marketing Agent with whom it intends to do business. A Marketing Agent is a person or entity, other than a junketeer or an employee of a riverboat gaming operation, who is compensated by the riverboat gaming operation in excess of \$100 per patron per trip for identifying and recruiting patrons. Key Persons of owner licensees must submit Trust Identification Forms for trusts, excluding land trusts, for which they are a grantor, trustee or beneficiary each time such a trust relationship is established, amended or terminated.

Applicants for and holders of an owner's license are required to obtain formal approval from the Illinois Board for changes in the following areas:

- Key Persons;
- type of entity;
- equity and debt capitalization of the entity;
- investors or debt holders;
- source of funds;
- applicant's economic development plan;
- riverboat capacity or significant design change;
- gaming positions;
- anticipated economic impact; or
- agreements, oral or written, relating to the acquisition or disposition of property (real or personal) of a value greater than \$1 million.

A holder of an owner's license is allowed to make distributions to its stockholders only to the extent that such distribution would not impair the financial viability of the gaming operation. Factors to be considered by the licensee include, but are not limited to, the following:

- cash flow, casino cash and working capital requirements;
- debt service requirements, obligations and covenants associated with financial instruments;
- requirements for repairs and maintenance and capital improvements;
- employment or economic development requirements of the Amended Illinois Act; and
- a licensee's financial projections.

The Illinois Board may waive any licensing requirement or procedure provided by rule if it determines that such waiver is in the best interests of the public and the gaming industry. Also, the Illinois Board may, from time to time, amend or change its rules. In general, uncertainty exists regarding the Illinois gaming regulatory environment due to limited experience in interpreting the Illinois Act.

Additionally, on July 13, 2009, Governor Pat Quinn signed the Video Gaming Act (230 ILCS 40/ Art 5) making video gaming terminals legal in Illinois. The Act allows for video gaming terminals to be placed in certain liquor establishments, truck stops and fraternal/veterans clubs throughout the state. Under the Video Gaming Act, municipalities are authorized to pass an ordinance prohibiting video gaming within the corporate limits of the municipality and county boards may pass ordinances prohibiting video gaming within the unincorporated areas of the county. On January 26, 2011, the Illinois Court of Appeals found the Video Gaming Act to be unconstitutional due to a violation of the single subject rule. The State appealed the decision to the Illinois Supreme Court on February 1, 2011. The State also filed motions, which were approved by the Illinois Supreme Court, permitting the Illinois Board to continue its review of applications filed pursuant to the Video Gaming Act. Although video gaming terminals may not be placed within 1,000 feet of the home dock of a riverboat licensed under the Riverboat Gambling Act, it is unclear at this time what effect the passage of this act may have on the operations of existing license holders.



From time to time, various proposals have been introduced in the Illinois legislature that, if enacted, would affect the taxation, regulation, operation or other aspects of the gaming industry or Boyd Gaming. Some of this legislation, if enacted, could adversely affect the gaming industry or Boyd Gaming, and no assurances can be given as to whether such legislation or similar legislation will be enacted.

One such piece of legislation that may affect the profitability of the gaming industry in Illinois is the Smoke Free Illinois Act, which became effective on January 1, 2008 and bans smoking in nearly all public places in Illinois, including bars, restaurants, work places, schools and casinos. Senate Bill 890, which we refer to as Bill SB890, was introduced on May 25, 2007 in an attempt to exempt the casinos - including Boyd's Par-A-Dice riverboat casino in East Peoria, Illinois - from the Smoke Free Illinois Act for a period of five years. Although the Senate Executive Committee voted 9-4 to approve a casino exemption on May 30, 2007, the Illinois Senate ultimately voted down Bill SB890 on June 1, 2007. The effect the Smoke Free Illinois Act has had on the profitability of the gaming industry, and our Par-A-Dice casino in particular, remains unclear.

A potential piece of legislation that may have affected the gaming industry in Illinois is House Bill 4194, which we refer to as Bill 4194 that was introduced to the Illinois General Assembly on December 11, 2007. Bill 4194 was an attempt to expand gaming in Illinois by introducing one additional riverboat license, a land-based casino located in Chicago, Illinois, the ability of existing and new casinos to purchase additional gaming positions, and the ability of Illinois horse race tracks to operate slot machines and video poker upon the payment of a per-position fee. Bill 4194 also called for the formation of a new Gaming Board appointed by the Governor and a new Gaming Enforcement Division to monitor gaming operations, conduct background checks, conduct investigations and investigate violations of the Illinois Gaming Act. Although Bill 4194 was not enacted, bills providing for a gaming expansion bill have been introduced in 2010. HB 0091, which we refer to as Bill 0091, was filed on January 27, 2010 and would add four additional owners' licenses, including one in Chicago. It would also allow for owners licensees to competitively bid for unused gaming positions and would authorize slot machines at horse racetracks. Bill 0091 is pending in the House Executive Committee. HB5110, which we refer to as Bill 5110, was filed on January 29, 2010 and provides for the issuance of a license to operate a riverboat in Danville, Illinois. HB4885, which we refer to as Bill 4885, provides for the issuance of a license to operate a riverboat in a municipality with a population of less than 50,000 and which is more than 50 miles from a licensed riverboat. Bill 5110 and Bill 4885 were pending in the House Rules Committee, but the legislative session ended before the Bills could be put to a vote resulting in their expiration. SB3371, which we refer to as Bill 3371, would have also authorized slot machine gambling at horse racetracks, but the legislative session ended causing Bill 3371 to expire.

Continuing efforts to revise the manner in which the Illinois Board is appointed and operates would affect the gaming industry. SB3384, which we refer to as Bill 3384, was introduced on February 10, 2010. Bill 3384 would end the term of the current members of the Illinois Board and require the Governor to replace them with persons nominated by a specified Nominating Panel. Bill 3384 would prohibit the Illinois Board from taking action with regard to a license until the new members are appointed. Bill 3384 would also require Illinois Board approval for contracts entered into by an owner's licensee in an aggregate amount of \$10,000 or more or for a term exceeding 365 days. The legislative session ended while Bill 3384 was pending in the House Assignments Committee resulting in its expiration.

Another potential piece of legislation that, if passed, will directly affect the gaming industry is Illinois House Bill 0261, which we refer to as Bill 0261 that was introduced to the Illinois General Assembly on January 23, 2009. Bill 0261 would remove the provisions setting the admission tax rate at \$3 per person admitted into a casino for licensees that have been conducting gambling operations since 2004. It would also provide that if a licensed owner of a riverboat in operation on January 1, 2009 has capital projects of at least \$45,000,000 that are approved by the Illinois Gaming Board after January 1, 2006 or for which at least \$45,000,000 in capital expenditures have been made after January 1, 2006, then no admissions tax will be imposed on admissions to that riverboat; however, if a riverboat does not have admissions tax imposed on it, an additional privilege tax of 1% of adjusted gross receipts will be imposed on that riverboat. On May 26, 2009, the Illinois House voted against concurring with Senate amendments to this bill, which included the provisions described above. This matter was returned to the Senate Assignments Committee on August 15, 2009, but the Bill expired when the legislative session ended.

Similar bills have recently been filed in the Illinois General Assembly. HB5962, which we refer to as Bill 5962, and SB3574, which we refer to as Bill 3574, also eliminate the admissions tax for certain riverboats. Those that qualify must have been in operation on January 1, 2009, have had capital projects of at least \$45,000,000 approved by the Illinois Board in calendar years 2006 through 2009 and at least \$45,000,000 in expenditures in calendar years 2006 through 2009. Bill 5962 and Bill 3574 also impose the additional 1% privilege tax. SB3542, which we refer to as Bill 3542, has similar provisions which apply to riverboats with capital projects of at least \$75,000,000 approved by the Illinois Board in calendar years 2006 through 2009. All three bills were introduced on February 10, 2010. Bill 5962 was pending in the House Rules Committee, when the legislative session ended resulting in its expiration. The Senate voted against Bill 3574 on March 10, 2010, and Bill 3542 also expired when the legislative session ended.

Additionally, Illinois Senate Bill 1654 , which we refer to as Bill 1654, which was introduced to the Illinois General Assembly on February 19, 2009, would permit the State to enter into a management agreement with a third party to manage or operate the Illinois Lottery. If passed, it would also permit individuals to purchase Illinois lottery tickets on-line. On August 15, 2009, Bill 1654 was referred to the Senate Assignments Committee. However, on July 13, 2009, the Governor approved Public Acts 96-034 and 96-037, which we refer to as Acts 96-034 and 96-037, which permit the State's entry into a management agreement with a private party to manage the Illinois Lottery. Acts 96-034 and 96-037 also authorize the Illinois Lottery to conduct a pilot program to permit the purchase of Illinois lottery tickets on-line. Both Acts condition online sales upon the issuance of a U.S. Department of Justice memorandum stating that online sales are permitted under the U.S. Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2006. On October 16, 2008, the Department of Justice issued its opinion and concluded, in part, that it would be permissible under the federal lottery statute exemption for a State to contract with private firms to provide goods and services necessary to enable the State to conduct its lottery. On September 15, 2010, Illinois selected Northstar Lottery Group to be the private manager of the Illinois Lottery; however, on January 26, 2011, in the same ruling that found the Video Gaming Act to be unconstitutional, the Illinois Court of Appeals found the Acts 9-034 and 96-037 to be unconstitutional due to a violation of the single subject rule. The State appealed the decision to the Illinois Supreme Court on February 1, 2011. It is unclear what effect, if any, the private management of the lottery or internet sales of lottery tickets would have on the Illinois gaming industry.

The issue of keeping minors and self-excluded patrons out of Illinois casinos has prompted the Illinois Board to consider issuing a requirement that each Illinois casino check the identification of all patrons entering the casino's gaming areas. The Illinois Board held a special meeting on December 3, 2007 to allow the public and industry representatives to speak on the issue. The Illinois Board also conducted studies at selected casinos during which the identification of all patrons was checked for a specific period of time. Although the Illinois Board decided to not make identification checks mandatory, it is anticipated that the issue will continue to be of interest to the Illinois Board. Industry leaders in Illinois have expressed concern that mandatory identification checks may adversely affect gaming revenues, as such checks not only invoke privacy concerns, but may affect the number of patrons visiting Illinois casinos by causing some of them to visit casinos in neighboring states that do not perform such checks.

New Jersey

On June 11, 2003 the New Jersey Casino Control Commission, or NJCCC, found that Marina District Development Company, LLC, a New Jersey limited liability company, which we refer to as the Operating Company, complied with all the requirements of the Casino Control Act for the issuance of a casino license to own and operate the Borgata Hotel Casino and Spa. The effective date of the license was July 2, 2003, the date the NJCCC issued the Operating Company with an Operation Certificate. Such casino license was valid for a one year period and was renewed in June of 2004 for an additional one year period. On June 30, 2005 the casino license of the Operating Company was renewed for a five-year period and is subject to successive five-year renewal periods thereafter with the most recent renewal effective July 1, 2010 for a five-year period ending June 30, 2015.

MDDC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Marina District Development Holding Company, LLC, which we refer to as the Holding Company, i.e. the Holding Company is the sole member of the Operating Company. Boyd Atlantic City, Inc., or BAC and MAC Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mirage Resorts, Inc., or MAC, are members of the Holding Company and have 50% ownership interests therein, and BAC is the Managing Member of the Holding Company.

The ownership and operation of casino gaming facilities in New Jersey are subject to the Casino Control Act and the regulations of the NJCCC and the New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement (“NJDE”) collectively, sometimes hereinafter referred to as the “Gaming Authorities”. In general, the Casino Control Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder contain detailed provisions concerning, among other things:

- the granting of casino licenses;
- the suitability of the approved hotel facility and the amount of authorized casino space and gaming units permitted therein;
- the qualification of natural persons and entities related to the casino licensee;
- the licensing and registration of employees and vendors of casino licensees;
- the rules of the games;
- the selling and redeeming of gaming chips;
- the granting and duration of credit and the enforceability of gaming debts;
- the management control procedures, accountability, and cash control methods and reports to gaming agencies;
- the security standards;
- the manufacture and distribution of gaming equipment;
- the equal opportunity for employees and casino operators, contractors of casino facilities, and others; and
- advertising and entertainment; and
- alcoholic beverages.



The Gaming Authorities are empowered under the Casino Control Act to regulate a wide spectrum of gaming and non-gaming related activities and to approve the form of ownership and financial structure of not only a casino licensee, but also its entity qualifiers and intermediary and holding companies.

No casino hotel facility may operate unless the appropriate license and approvals are obtained from the Gaming Authorities, which has broad discretion with regard to the issuance, renewal, revocation, and suspension of such licenses and approvals, which are nontransferable. The qualification criteria with respect to the holder of a casino license include the following:

- its financial stability, integrity and responsibility;
- the integrity and adequacy of its financial resources which bear any relation to the casino project;
- its good character, honesty, and integrity; and
- the sufficiency of its business ability and casino experience to establish the likelihood of creation and maintenance of a successful, efficient casino operation.

The NJCCC may reopen licensing hearings at any time and must reopen a licensing hearing at the request of the the NJDGE.

To be considered financially stable, a licensee must demonstrate the following ability:

- to pay winning wagers when due;
- to achieve a gross operating profit;
- to pay all local, state, and federal taxes when due;
- to make necessary capital and maintenance expenditures to insure that it has a superior first-class facility; and
- to pay, exchange, refinance or extend debts which will mature and become due and payable during the license term.

In the event a licensee fails to demonstrate financial stability, the Gaming Authorities may take such action as it deems necessary to fulfill the purposes of the Casino Control Act and protect the public interest, including:

- issuing conditional license approvals or determinations;
- establishing an appropriate cure period;
- imposing reporting requirements;
- placing restrictions on the transfer of cash or the assumption of liability;
- requiring reasonable reserves or trust accounts;
- denying licensure; or
- appointing a conservator.

Pursuant to the Casino Control Act, regulations and precedent, no entity may hold a casino license unless: (1) each officer of the casino licensee; (2) each director of the casino licensee; (3) each person who directly or indirectly holds any beneficial interest or ownership of the securities issued by such casino licensee; (4) any holder who in the opinion of the director of the NJDGE has the ability to control the casino license or to elect a majority of the board of directors of casino licensee; and (5) each holding, intermediary or subsidiary company of the casino licensee obtains and maintains qualification approval from the Gaming Authorities. As to each holding, intermediary and subsidiary company of an applicant for or holder of a casino license, such applicants and holders shall be required to establish and maintain the qualifications of the following: (1) each corporate officer as defined in the Casino Control Act; (2) each director; (3) each person who directly or indirectly holds a beneficial interest or ownership interest of 5% or more in such company; (4) any person who in the opinion of the director of the NJDGE has the ability to control or elect a majority of the board of directors of such company; and (5) any other person who the director may consider appropriate obtains and maintains qualification approval from the Gaming Authorities.

In addition, each party to an agreement for the management of a casino is required to hold a casino license, and the party who is to manage the casino must own at least 10% of all the outstanding equity securities of the casino licensee. Such an agreement shall provide for:

- the complete management of the casino;
- the sole and unrestricted power to direct the casino operations; and
- a term long enough to ensure the reasonable continuity, stability, independence and management of the casino.

Qualification Requirements and Waivers for Certain Institutional Investors

An entity qualifier or intermediary or holding company is required to be qualified by the NJCCC and meet the same basic standards for approval as a casino licensee; provided, however, that Director of the NJDGE, shall have the authority to waive any or all of the qualification requirements for any corporate officer as defined in the NJ Act, each director and each person who directly or indirectly holds a beneficial interest or ownership interest of 5% or more in such company. Applicants for and holders of casino licenses shall be

required to establish and maintain the qualifications of any financial backer, investor, mortgagee, bondholder, or holders of indentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, either in effect or proposed which bears relation to the casino

operation or casino hotel premises who holds 25% or more of such financial instruments or evidences of indebtedness; provided however in circumstances of default, any person holding 10% of such financial instruments or evidences of indebtedness shall be required to establish and maintain his qualifications. The director of the NJDGE may, in his discretion, require that any other financial backer, investor, mortgagee, bondholder, or holder of indentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness who does not meet the threshold set forth herein to establish and maintain his qualifications. Banks and licensed lending institutions shall be exempt from any qualification requirements under this act if such bank or licensed lending institution is acting in the ordinary course of business.

An Institutional Investor is defined by the Casino Control Act as any:

- retirement fund administered by a public agency for the exclusive benefit of federal, state, or local public employees;
- investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
- collective investment trust organized by banks under Part Nine of the Rules of the Comptroller of the Currency;
- closed end investment trust;
- chartered or licensed life insurance company or property and casualty insurance company;
- banking and other chartered or licensed lending institution;
- investment advisor registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940; and
- such other persons as the NJDGE may determine for reasons consistent with the policies of the Casino Control Act.

An Institutional Investor is granted a waiver by the NJDGE from financial source or other qualification requirements applicable to a holder of publicly-traded securities, in the absence of a prima facie showing by the NJDGE that there is any cause to believe that the Institutional Investor may be found unqualified, on the basis of NJDGE findings that:

- its holdings were purchased for investment purposes only and, upon request by the NJDGE, it files a certified statement to the effect that it has no intention of influencing or affecting the affairs of the issuer, the casino licensee or its holding or intermediary companies; provided, however, that the Institutional Investor will be permitted to vote on matters put to the vote of the outstanding security holders; and
- if the securities are debt securities of a casino licensee's holding or intermediary companies or another subsidiary company of the casino licensee's holding or intermediary companies which is related in any way to the financing of the casino licensee and represent either:
 - 25% or less of the total outstanding debt of the company; or
 - 50% or less of any issue of outstanding debt of the company, unless the full issue is in the amount of \$150 million or less;
- the securities are under 25% of the equity securities of a casino licensee's holding or intermediary companies; or
- if the securities so held exceed such percentages, upon a showing of good cause. The NJDGE may grant a waiver of qualification to an Institutional Investor holding a higher percentage of such securities upon a showing of good cause and if the conditions specified above are met.

Generally, the NJDGE requires each institutional holder seeking waiver of qualification to execute a certification to the effect that:

- the holder has reviewed the definition of Institutional Investor under the Casino Control Act and believes that it meets the definition of Institutional Investor;
- the securities are those of a publicly-traded corporation;
- the holder purchased the securities for investment purposes only and holds them in the ordinary course of business;
- the holder has no involvement in the business activities of, and no intention of influencing or affecting the affairs of the issuer, the casino licensee, or any affiliate; and
- if the holder subsequently determines to influence or affect the affairs of the issuer, the casino licensee or any affiliate, will provide not less than 30 days' prior notice of such intent and will file with the NJCCC an application for qualification before taking any such action.

If an Institutional Investor changes its investment intent, or if the Gaming Authorities find reasonable cause to believe that it may be found unqualified, the Institutional Investor may take no action with respect to the security holdings, other than to divest itself of such holdings, until it has applied for interim casino authorization and has executed a trust agreement pursuant to such an application.

The Casino Control Act imposes certain restrictions upon the issuance, ownership, and transfer of securities of a Regulated Company, and defines the term "security" to include instruments which evidence a direct or indirect beneficial ownership or creditor interest in a Regulated Company including, but not limited to, mortgages, debentures, security agreements, notes and warrants and any disposition thereof shall be effective five business days after the NJCCC receives notice of such disposition, unless within the 5 business day period the NJCCC disapproves of such disposition.

If the Gaming Authorities find that a holder of such securities is not qualified under the Casino Control Act, it has the right to take

any remedial action it may deem appropriate, including the right to force divestiture by such disqualified holder of such securities. In the event that certain disqualified holders fail to divest themselves of such securities, the Gaming Authorities have the power to revoke or suspend the casino license affiliated with the Regulated Company which issued the securities. If a holder is found unqualified, it is unlawful for the holder:

- to exercise, directly or through any trustee or nominee, any right conferred by such securities; or
- to receive any dividends or interest upon any such securities or any remuneration, in any form, from its affiliated casino licensee for services rendered or otherwise.

With respect to non-publicly-traded securities, the Casino Control Act and regulations require that the corporate charter or partnership agreement of a Regulated Company establish:

- a right of prior approval by the Gaming Authorities with regard to transfers of securities, shares and other interests; and
- an absolute right in the Regulated Company to repurchase at the market price or the purchase price, whichever is the lesser, any such security, share, or other interest in the event that the Gaming Authorities disapprove a transfer.

With respect to publicly-traded securities, such corporate charter or partnership agreement is required to establish that any such securities of the entity are held subject to the condition that, if a holder thereof is found to be disqualified, such holder shall dispose of such securities.

Whenever any person enters into a contract to transfer any property which relates to an on-going casino operation, including a security of the casino licensee or a holding or intermediary company or entity qualifier, under circumstances which would require that the transferee obtain licensure or be qualified under the Casino Control Act, and that person is not already licensed or qualified, the transferee is required to apply for interim authorization. Furthermore, the closing or settlement date in the contract may not be earlier than the 121st day after the submission of a complete application for licensure or qualification together with a fully executed trust agreement in a form approved by the Gaming Authorities. If, after the report of the NJDGE and a hearing by the NJCCC, the NJCCC grants interim authorization, the property will be subject to a trust. If the NJCCC denies interim authorization, the contract may not close or settle until the NJCCC makes a determination on the qualifications of the applicant. If the NJCCC denies qualification, the contract will be terminated for all purposes, and there will be no liability on the part of the transferor.

If, as the result of a transfer of publicly-traded securities of a Regulated Company or a financing entity of a Regulated Company, any person is required to qualify under the Casino Control Act, that person is required to file an application for licensure or qualification within 30 days after the Gaming Authorities determine that qualification is required or declines to waive qualification.

The application must include a fully executed trust agreement in a form approved by the Gaming Authorities, or in the alternative, within 120 days after a determination that qualification is required; the person whose qualification is required must divest such securities as the NJCCC may require in order to remove the need to qualify.

The NJCCC may grant interim casino authorization where it finds by clear and convincing evidence that:

- statements of compliance have been issued pursuant to the Casino Control Act;
- the casino hotel is an approved hotel in accordance with the Casino Control Act;
- the trustee satisfies qualification criteria applicable to casino key employees, except for residency; and
- interim operation will best serve the interests of the public.

When the NJCCC finds the applicant qualified, the trust will terminate. If the NJCCC denies qualification to a person who has received interim casino authorization, the trustee is required to endeavor, and is authorized, to sell, assign, convey, or otherwise dispose of the property subject to the trust to such persons who are licensed or qualified or shall themselves obtain interim casino authorization.

Where a holder of publicly-traded securities is required, in applying for qualification as a financial source or qualifier, to transfer such securities to a trust in application for interim casino authorization and the NJCCC thereafter orders that the trust become operative:

- during the time the trust is operative, the holder may not participate in the earnings of the casino hotel or receive any return on its investment or debt security holdings; and
- after disposition, if any, of the securities by the trustee, proceeds distributed to the unqualified holder may not exceed the lower of their actual cost to the unqualified holder or their value calculated as if the investment had been made on the date the trust became operative.

The Gaming Authorities may permit a licensee to increase its casino space if the licensee agrees to add a prescribed number of qualifying sleeping units within two years after the commencement of gaming operations in the additional casino space. However,

if the casino licensee does not fulfill such agreement due to conditions within its control, the licensee will be required to close the additional casino space, or any portion of thereof that the Gaming Authorities determine should be closed.

The Gaming Authorities are authorized to establish annual fees for the renewal of casino licenses. The renewal fee is based upon the cost of maintaining control and regulatory activities prescribed by the Casino Control Act, and may not be less than \$100,000 for a one-year casino license nor less than \$200,000 for a five-year casino license. Additionally, casino licenses are subject to potential assessments to fund any annual operating deficits incurred by the NJCCC or the NJDGE. Additionally, each casino licensee is also required to pay an annual tax of 8% on its gross casino revenues. Furthermore, there is a \$3.00 room tax fee on all rooms, including complimentary rooms, the proceeds of which, commencing in fiscal year 2007, will be primarily deposited into a special fund for use by the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority. There is also an annual license fee of \$500 for each slot machine maintained for use or in use in any casino.

An investment alternative tax imposed on the gross casino revenues of each licensee in the amount of 2.5% is due and payable on the last day of April following the end of the calendar year. A licensee is obligated to pay the investment alternative tax for a period of 50 years. This investment alternative tax may be offset by investment tax credits equal to 1.25% of gross gaming revenue, which are obtained by purchasing bonds issued by, or investing in housing or other development projects approved by, the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority.

If, at any time, it is determined that a Regulated Company has violated the Casino Control Act, or that any such entity cannot meet the qualification requirements of the Casino Control Act, such entity could be subject to fines or the suspension or revocation of its license or qualification. If a Regulated Company's license is suspended for a period in excess of 120 days or revoked, or upon the failure or refusal to renew a casino license, the NJCCC could appoint a conservator to operate or dispose of such entity's casino hotel facilities. The conservator would be required to act under the direct supervision of the Gaming Authorities and would be charged with the duty of conserving, preserving and, if permitted, continuing the operation of such casino hotel. During the period of true conservatorship, a former or suspended casino licensee is entitled to a fair rate of return out of net earnings, if any, on the property retained by the conservator. The Gaming Authorities may also discontinue any conservatorship action and direct the conservator to take such steps as are necessary to affect an orderly transfer of the property of a former or suspended casino licensee.

Casino employees are subject to more stringent requirements than non-casino employees and must meet applicable standards pertaining to financial stability, responsibility, good character, honesty, integrity and New Jersey residency. These requirements have resulted in significant competition among Atlantic City casino operators for the services of qualified employees.

Casinos must follow certain procedures which are outlined in the Casino Control Act when granting gaming credit and recording counter checks which have been exchanged, redeemed or consolidated. Gaming debts arising in Atlantic City in accordance with applicable regulations are enforceable in the courts of the State of New Jersey.

If a patron does not claim money or redeem the representation of debt owed to such patron from a gaming transaction within one year of the date of the transaction, the obligation of the casino licensee to pay the patron shall expire. 25% of the money or the value of the debt shall be paid to the Casino Revenue Fund by the casino licensee, and the remaining 75% shall be retained by the casino licensee, provided the licensee uses the full amount for marketing purposes. Obligations incurred prior to the effective date of April 5, 2009 expire one year after such effective date, at which time 50% of the money or the value of the debt shall be paid to the Casino Revenue Fund, subject to the requirement that each casino licensee was required, on or before June 30, 2009, to make a payment to the Casino Revenue Fund in an amount equal to 25% of the value of the money or debt owed to its patrons as a result of gaming transactions that occurred more than one year prior to the effective date, which payment was credited towards the total obligation to make payments in an amount equal to 50% of the value of such expired gaming related obligations.

On January 15, 2006, the New Jersey State Legislature enacted the Smoke-Free Air Act that became effective April 15, 2006. This law called for smoke-free environments in essentially all indoor workplaces and places open to the public including places of business and service-related activities. The law contains several exceptions including an exemption for all casino floor space and 20% of a hotel's designated hotel rooms. On February 15, 2007, Atlantic City promulgated a local ordinance that is more restrictive than the aforementioned state law. Specifically this ordinance reduced the casino floor exemption to 25% of a casino's floor space. As such, smoking will be prohibited on 75% of a casino's floor space and permitted on 25% of a casino's floor space subject to the following conditions:

- By April 15, 2007, casinos were required to limit smoking to 25% of their casino floor space, which areas initially were not required to be enclosed and separately ventilated.

- Ultimately, the 25% of the casino floor in which smoking would be permissible was required to be enclosed and separately ventilated. Casinos had five months from April 15, 2007 to submit construction plans for such enclosures to applicable authorities for the issuance of building permits and related required approvals. Once permits were issued, the casinos had 90 days to commence construction of the enclosures. Borgata has set aside special enclosed smoking lounges in order to
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comply with Atlantic City's partial smoking ban.

- In April 2008, Atlantic City voted to completely ban smoking on the casino floor, to take effect in October 2008; however, as a consequence of the economic downturn, in October 2008, Atlantic City voted to overturn the temporary smoking ban, returning to the 2007 law restricting smoking to no more than twenty-five percent of the casino floor.
- The postponement of the full smoking ban became effective on November 16, 2008.
- In December 2009, Atlantic City's City Council announced it would not consider a full smoking ban until at least the end of 2011.

Under the Atlantic City ordinance, smoking remains permissible in 20% of a hotel's designated hotel rooms, consistent with state law.

Louisiana

In the State of Louisiana, we, through our wholly owned subsidiaries, own and operate three gaming properties: Treasure Chest Casino in Kenner, Delta Downs Racetrack, Casino & Hotel in Vinton and Sam's Town Hotel and Casino in Shreveport. The operation and management of riverboat casinos, slot machine operations at certain racetracks and live racing facilities in Louisiana are subject to extensive state regulation. The Louisiana Riverboat Economic Development and Gaming Control Act, or the Riverboat Act, became effective on July 19, 1991. The Louisiana Pari-Mutuel Live Racing Facility Economic Redevelopment and Gaming Control Act, or the Slots Act, became effective on July 9, 1997. The statutory scheme regulating live and off-track betting, or the Horse Racing Act, has been in existence for decades.

The Riverboat Act states, among other things, that certain of the policies of the State of Louisiana are:

- to develop a historic riverboat industry that will assist in the growth of the tourism market;
- to license and supervise the riverboat industry from the period of construction through actual operation;
- to regulate the operators, manufacturers, suppliers and distributors of gaming devices; and
- to license all entities involved in the riverboat gaming industry.

The Slots Act states, among other things, that certain policies of the State of Louisiana are:

- to revitalize and rehabilitate pari-mutuel racing facilities through the allowance of slot machine operations at certain racetracks; and
- to regulate and license owners of such facilities.

The Horse Racing Act states, among other things, that certain policies of the State of Louisiana are:

- to encourage the development of horse racing with pari-mutuel wagering on a high plane;
- to encourage the development and ownership of race horses;
- to regulate the business of racing horses and to provide the orderly conduct of racing;
- to provide financial assistance to encourage the business of racing horses; and
- to provide a program for the regulation, ownership, possession, licensing, keeping, breeding and inoculation of horses.

Both the Riverboat Act and the Slots Act make it clear, however, that no holder of a license or permit possesses any vested interest in such license or permit and that the license or permit may be revoked at any time.

In a special session held in April 1996, the Louisiana legislature passed the Louisiana Gaming Control Act, or the Gaming Control Act, which created the Louisiana Gaming Control Board, or the Gaming Control Board. Pursuant to the Gaming Control Act, all of the regulatory authority, control and jurisdiction of licensing for both riverboats and slot facilities was transferred to the Gaming Control Board. The Gaming Control Board came into existence on May 1, 1996 and is made up of nine members and two ex-officio members (the Secretary of Revenue and Taxation and the superintendent of Louisiana State Police). It is domiciled in Baton Rouge and regulates riverboat gaming, the land-based casino in New Orleans, racetrack slot facilities and video poker. The Attorney General acts as legal counsel to the Gaming Control Board. Any material alteration in the method whereby riverboat gaming or slot facilities is regulated in the State of Louisiana could have an adverse effect on the operations of the Treasure Chest, Delta Downs and Sam's Town Shreveport.

Riverboats

The Louisiana legislature also passed legislation requiring each parish (county) where riverboat gaming is currently authorized



to hold an election in order for the voters to decide whether riverboat gaming will remain legal in that parish. Treasure Chest is located in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. Jefferson Parish approved riverboat gaming at a special election held on November 6, 1996. Sam's Town Shreveport is located in Caddo Parish, Louisiana which approved riverboat gaming at the special election held on November 6, 1996.

The Riverboat Act approved the conducting of gaming activities on a riverboat, in accordance with the Riverboat Act, on twelve separate waterways in Louisiana. The Riverboat Act allows the Gaming Control Board to issue up to fifteen licenses to operate riverboat gaming projects within the state, with no more than six in any one parish. There are presently fifteen licenses issued and thirteen riverboats operating currently. Two riverboats are not operational; one is under construction in Baton Rouge by Pinnacle Entertainment and the other license was conditionally awarded to Creative Casinos by the Gaming Control Board for the construction of a riverboat in Calcasieu Parish.

Pursuant to the Riverboat Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder, each applicant which desired to operate a riverboat casino in Louisiana was required to file a number of separate applications for a Certificate of Preliminary Approval, all necessary gaming licenses and a Certificate of Final Approval. No final Certificate was issued without all necessary and proper certificates from all regulatory agencies, including the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, local port authorities and local levee authorities.

Both the Treasure Chest project and the Sam's Town Shreveport project applications for a Certificate of Preliminary Approval were properly filed and each received a Certificate of Preliminary Approval in 1993 (at that time Sam's Town Shreveport was owned by Harrah's Entertainment) and both received their original license in 1994. These licenses have been renewed and are subject to certain general operational conditions and are subject to revocation pursuant to applicable laws and regulations.

We and certain of our directors and officers and certain of our key personnel were found suitable to operate riverboat gaming in the State of Louisiana. New directors, officers and certain key employees associated with gaming must also be found suitable by the Gaming Control Board prior to working in gaming-related areas. These approvals may be immediately revoked for a number of causes as determined by the Gaming Control Board. The Gaming Control Board may deny any application for a certificate, permit or license for any cause found to be reasonable by the Gaming Control Board. The Gaming Control Board has the authority to require us to sever our relationships with any persons for any cause deemed reasonable by the Gaming Control Board or for the failure of that person to file necessary applications with the Gaming Control Board.

The current Louisiana riverboat gaming license of Treasure Chest is valid for five years and will expire on May 18, 2015. The Sam's Town Shreveport license is also valid for five years and will expire on March 8, 2015. A hearing on the renewal was held January 19, 2010 and the renewal was approved.

We are involved in legal proceedings with an unsuccessful applicant for the original Treasure Chest riverboat license in Louisiana.

Alvin C. Copeland, the sole shareholder (now deceased) of an unsuccessful applicant for a riverboat license at the location of our Treasure Chest Casino, made several attempts to have the Treasure Chest license revoked and awarded to his company. In 1999 and 2000, Copeland unsuccessfully opposed the renewal of the Treasure Chest license and has brought two separate legal actions against us. In November 1993, Copeland objected to the relocation of Treasure Chest Casino from the Mississippi River to its current site on Lake Pontchartrain. The predecessor to the Louisiana Gaming Control Board allowed the relocation over Copeland's objection. Copeland then filed an appeal of the agency's decision with the Nineteenth Judicial District Court. Through a number of amendments to the appeal, Copeland improperly attempted to transform the appeal into a direct action suit and sought the revocation of the Treasure Chest license. Treasure Chest intervened in the matter in order to protect its interests. The appeal/suit, as it related to Treasure Chest Casino, was dismissed by the District Court and that dismissal was upheld on appeal by the First Circuit Court of Appeal. Additionally, in 1999, Copeland filed a direct action against Treasure Chest and certain other parties seeking the revocation of Treasure Chest's license, an award of the license to him and monetary damages. The suit was dismissed by the trial court citing that Copeland failed to state a claim on which relief could be granted. The dismissal was appealed by Copeland to the First Circuit Court of Appeal. On June 21, 2002, the First Circuit Court of Appeal reversed the trial court's decision and remanded the matter to the trial court. On January 14, 2003, we filed a motion to dismiss the matter and that motion was partially denied. The Court of Appeal refused to reverse the denial of the motion to dismiss. In May 2004, we filed additional motions to dismiss on other grounds. There was no activity regarding this matter during 2005 and 2006, and the case was set to be dismissed by the court for failure to prosecute by the plaintiffs in mid-May 2007; however on May 1, 2007, the plaintiff filed a motion to set a hearing date related to the motions to dismiss. The hearing was scheduled for September 10, 2007, at which time all parties agreed to postpone the hearing indefinitely. The hearing has not been rescheduled. Subsequently, Copeland died and his estate has been substituted as the proper party plaintiff. On June 9, 2009, the plaintiff filed to have the exceptions set for hearing. The parties decided to submit the exceptions to the court on the previously filed briefs. The court issued a ruling denying the exceptions on August 9, 2010. Copeland's counsel indicated a desire to move forward with the litigation and requested that the



parties respond to outstanding discovery. Subsequently, on August 11, 2010, Guidry filed a Third Party Demand against the U.S. Attorney's Office seeking enforcement of Guidry's plea agreement which would limit Guidry's exposure in the case. On September 9, 2010, the U.S. Attorney's Office removed the suit to the U.S. District Court, Middle District of Louisiana. Pending before the District Court are a Motion to Dismiss for failing to state a cause of action filed by Guidry, asserting the same arguments he tried in state court, which the Company joined and a Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction filed by the U.S. Attorney. The motions have been fully briefed and submitted to the Court and will be heard by the U.S. District Court on March 16, 2011. If the case is dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, it will be remanded to the state court. We currently are vigorously defending the lawsuit. If this matter ultimately results in the Treasure Chest license being revoked, it could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Annual fees are currently charged to each riverboat project as follows:

- \$50,000 per year for the first year and \$100,000 for each year thereafter; and
- 21.5% of net gaming proceeds.

Additionally, each local government may charge a boarding fee or admissions tax. Treasure Chest pays the City of Kenner a fee of \$2.50 per passenger boarding the vessel. Sam's Town Shreveport pays admission taxes of 4.75% of adjusted gross receipts to various local governmental bodies. Any increase in these fees or taxes could have a material and detrimental effect on the operations of Treasure Chest and Sam's Town.

Slot Facilities

The Slots Act allows for four separate "eligible facilities" to operate slot machines at live horse racing pari-mutuel facilities (one each in Calcasieu Parish, St. Landry Parish, Bossier Parish and Orleans Parish). Each facility may, upon proper licensure, operate slot machines in up to 15,000 square feet of gaming space.

Gaming licenses and approvals are issued by the Gaming Control Board, and are subject to revocation for any cause deemed reasonable by the Gaming Control Board. Our operation of slot machines at Delta Downs is subject to strict regulation by the Gaming Control Board and the Louisiana State Police. Extensive regulations concerning accounting, internal controls, underage patrons and other aspects of slot machine operations have been promulgated by the Gaming Control Board. Failure to adhere to these rules and regulations can result in substantial fines and the suspension or revocation of the license to conduct slot machine operations. Any failure to comply with the Louisiana Gaming Control Board's rules or regulations in the future could ultimately result in the revocation of our license to operate slot machines at Delta Downs.

Annual Fees and taxes currently charged Delta Downs under the Slots Acts are as follows:

- 15% of the annual net slot machine proceeds are dedicated to supplement purses of the live horse race meets held at the facility;
- 3% of the annual net slot machine proceeds dedicated to horse breeders associations;
- 18.5% taxable net slot machine proceeds are paid to the state;
- \$0.25 per person attending live racing and off-track betting facilities during those periods when it is conducting race meetings, only on those days when there are scheduled live races at its racetrack (currently Thursdays through Sundays) from the hours of 6:00 p.m. until 12:00 a.m. and during those periods when it is not conducting live racing (i.e., between race meetings) only on Thursdays through Mondays from the hours of 12:00 p.m. until 12:00 a.m. Delta Down's current license is valid through October of 2011.

Gaming Control Board

At any time, the Gaming Control Board may investigate and require the finding of suitability of any stockholder, beneficial stockholder, officer or director of Boyd Gaming or of any of its subsidiaries. The Gaming Control Board requires all holders of more than a 5% interest in the license holder to submit to suitability requirements. Additionally, if a shareholder who must be found suitable is a corporate or partnership entity, then the shareholders or partners of the entity must also submit to investigation. The sale or transfer of more than a 5% interest in any riverboat or slot project is subject to Gaming Control Board approval.

Pursuant to the regulations promulgated by the Gaming Control Board, all licensees are required to inform the Gaming Control Board of all debt, credit, financing and loan transactions, including the identity of debt holders. Our subsidiaries, Treasure Chest Casino, L.L.C., Boyd Racing, L.L.C., and Red River Entertainment of Shreveport, LLC (Sam's Town Shreveport) are licensees and are subject to these regulations. In addition, the Gaming Control Board, in its sole discretion, may require the holders of such debt securities to file applications and obtain suitability certificates from the Gaming Control Board. Although the Riverboat Act and the Slots Act do not

specifically require debt holders to be licensed or to be found suitable, the Gaming Control Board retains the discretion to investigate and require that any holders of debt securities be found suitable under the Riverboat Act or the Slots

Act. Additionally, if the Gaming Control Board finds that any holder exercises a material influence over the gaming operations, a suitability certificate will be required. If the Gaming Control Board determines that a person is unsuitable to own such a security or to hold such an indebtedness, the Gaming Control Board may propose any action which it determines proper and necessary to protect the public interest, including the suspension or revocation of the license. The Gaming Control Board may also, under the penalty of revocation of license, issue a condition of disqualification naming the person(s) and declaring that such person(s) may not:

- receive dividends or interest in debt or securities;
- exercise directly or through a nominee a right conferred by the securities or indebtedness;
- receive any remuneration from the licensee;
- receive any economic benefit from the licensee; or
- continue in an ownership or economic interest in a licensee or remain as a manager, director or partner of a licensee.

Any violation of the Riverboat Act, the Slots Act or the rules promulgated by the Gaming Control Board could result in substantial fines, penalties (including a revocation of the license) and criminal actions. Additionally, all licenses and permits issued by the Gaming Control Board are revocable privileges and may be revoked at any time by the Gaming Control Board.

Live Horse Racing

Pari-mutuel betting and the conducting of live horse race meets in Louisiana are strictly regulated by the Louisiana State Racing Commission, which we refer to as the Racing Commission. The Racing Commission is comprised of thirteen members and is domiciled in New Orleans, Louisiana. In order to be approved to conduct a live race meet and to operate pari-mutuel wagering (including off-track betting), an applicant must show, among other things:

- racing experience;
- financial qualifications;
- moral and financial qualifications of applicant and applicant's partners, officers and officials;
- the expected effect on the breeding and horse industry;
- the expected effect on the State's economy; and
- the hope of financial success.

In May 2001, a subsidiary of Boyd Gaming applied for and received approval from the Racing Commission to buy Delta Downs. Approval was also granted to conduct live race meets and to operate pari-mutuel wagering at the Delta Downs facility and to conduct off-track wagering at Delta Downs. The term of these licenses is ten years.

Any alteration in the regulation of riverboat casinos, slot machine operations at certain racetracks, or live racing facilities could have a material adverse effect on the operations of Treasure Chest, Delta Downs, or Sam's Town Shreveport.

Mississippi

The ownership and operation of casino gaming facilities in the State of Mississippi, such as those at Sam's Town Tunica, are subject to extensive state and local regulation, but primarily the licensing and regulatory control of the Mississippi Gaming Commission, or the Mississippi Commission.

The Mississippi Gaming Control Act, or the Mississippi Act, is similar to the Nevada Gaming Control Act. The Mississippi Commission has adopted regulations that are also similar in many respects to the Nevada gaming regulations.

The laws, regulations and supervisory procedures of the Mississippi Commission are based upon declarations of public policy that are concerned with, among other things:

- the prevention of unsavory or unsuitable persons from having a direct or indirect involvement with gaming at any time or in any capacity;
- the establishment and maintenance of responsible accounting practices and procedures;
- the maintenance of effective controls over the financial practices of licensees, including the establishment of minimum procedures for internal fiscal affairs and the safeguarding of assets and revenues, providing for reliable record keeping and requiring the filing of periodic reports with the Mississippi Commission;
- the prevention of cheating and fraudulent practices;
- providing a source of state and local revenues through taxation and licensing fees; and
- ensuring that gaming licensees, to the extent practicable, employ Mississippi residents.



The regulations are subject to amendment and interpretation by the Mississippi Commission. We believe that our compliance with the licensing procedures and regulatory requirements of the Mississippi Commission will not affect the marketability of our securities. Changes in Mississippi laws or regulations may limit or otherwise materially affect the types of gaming that may be conducted and such changes, if enacted, could have an adverse effect on us and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Mississippi Act provides for legalized gaming in each of the fourteen counties that border the Gulf Coast or the Mississippi River, but only if the voters in the county have not voted to prohibit gaming in that county.

Currently, gaming is permissible in nine of the fourteen eligible counties in the state and gaming operations have commenced in seven counties. Traditionally, Mississippi law required gaming vessels to be located on the Mississippi River or on navigable waters in eligible counties along the Mississippi River, or in the waters lying south of the counties along the Mississippi Gulf Coast. However, the Mississippi Legislature amended the Mississippi Act to permit licensees in the three counties along the Gulf Coast to establish land-based casino operations provided the gaming areas do not extend more than 800 feet beyond the nineteen-year mean high water line, except in Harrison County where the 800-foot limit can be extended as far as the greater of 800 feet beyond the 19 year mean high water line or the southern boundary of Highway 90. Due to another change in the Mississippi Act, the Commission has also permitted licensees in approved Mississippi River counties to conduct gaming operations on permanent structures, provided that the majority of any such structure is located on the river side of the "bank full" line of the Mississippi River.

Our Sam's Town Tunica casino is located on barges situated in a specially constructed basin several hundred feet inland from the Mississippi River. In the past, whether basins such as the one in which our casino barges are located constituted "navigable waters" suitable for gaming under Mississippi law was a controversial issue. The Mississippi Attorney General issued an opinion in July 1993 addressing legal locations for gaming vessels under the Mississippi Act and the Mississippi Commission later approved the location of the casino barges on the Sam's Town Tunica site as legal under the opinion of the Mississippi Attorney General. Although a competitor requested the Mississippi Commission to review and reconsider its decision, the Mississippi Commission declined to do so and since that date has issued or renewed licenses to Sam's Town Tunica on several separate occasions. Continued licensing of Sam's Town Tunica requires demonstration of compliance with the Mississippi Attorney General's "navigable waters" opinion, a requirement which has been imposed on many Tunica County licensees. We believe that Sam's Town Tunica is in compliance with the Mississippi Act and the Mississippi Attorney General's "navigable waters" opinion. However, no assurance can be given that a court ultimately would conclude that our casino barges at Sam's Town Tunica are located on navigable waters within the meaning of Mississippi law. If the basin in which our Sam's Town Tunica casino barges presently are located was not deemed navigable waters within the meaning of Mississippi law, such a decision would have a significant adverse effect on us and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Mississippi Act permits unlimited stakes gaming on a 24-hour basis and does not restrict the percentage of space which may be utilized for gaming. The Mississippi Act permits substantially all traditional casino games and gaming devices.

We and any subsidiary of ours that operates a casino in Mississippi, which we refer to as a Gaming Subsidiary, are subject to the licensing and regulatory control of the Mississippi Commission. We are registered under the Mississippi Act as a publicly traded corporation, or a Registered Corporation, of Boyd Tunica, Inc., the owner and operator of Sam's Town Tunica, a licensee of the Mississippi Commission. As a Registered Corporation, we are required periodically to submit detailed financial and operating reports to the Mississippi Commission and furnish any other information the Mississippi Commission may require. If we are unable to continue to satisfy the registration requirements of the Mississippi Act, we and any Gaming Subsidiary cannot own or operate gaming facilities in Mississippi. No person may become a stockholder of or receive any percentage of profits from a licensed subsidiary of a Registered Corporation without first obtaining licenses and approvals from the Mississippi Commission. We have obtained such approvals in connection with the licensing of Sam's Town Tunica.

A Gaming Subsidiary must maintain a gaming license from the Mississippi Commission to operate a casino in Mississippi. Such licenses are issued by the Mississippi Commission subject to certain conditions, including continued compliance with all applicable state laws and regulations. There are no limitations on the number of gaming licenses that may be issued in Mississippi. Gaming licenses require the payment of periodic fees and taxes, are not transferable, are issued for a three-year period and must be renewed periodically thereafter. Sam's Town Tunica's current gaming license expires in December of 2013.

Certain of our officers and employees and the officers, directors and certain key employees of Sam's Town Tunica must be found suitable or approved by the Mississippi Commission. We believe that we have obtained, applied for or are in the process of applying for all necessary findings of suitability with respect to Boyd Gaming or Sam's Town Tunica, although the Mississippi Commission, in its discretion, may require additional persons to file applications for findings of suitability. In addition, any person having a material relationship or involvement with us may be required to be found suitable, in which case those persons must pay the costs



and fees associated with such investigation. The Mississippi Commission may deny an application for a finding of suitability for any cause that it deems reasonable. Changes in certain licensed positions must be reported to the Mississippi Commission. In addition to its authority to deny an application for a finding of suitability, the Mississippi Commission has jurisdiction to disapprove a change in any corporate position or title and such changes must be reported to the Mississippi Commission. The Mississippi Commission has the power to require us and our Mississippi Gaming Subsidiary to suspend or dismiss officers, directors and other key employees or sever relationships with other persons who refuse to file appropriate applications or whom the authorities find unsuitable to act in such capacities. Determination of suitability or questions pertaining to licensing are not subject to judicial review in Mississippi.

At any time, the Mississippi Commission has the power to investigate and require the finding of suitability of any record or beneficial stockholder of Boyd Gaming. The Mississippi Act requires any person who acquires more than five percent of any class of voting securities of a Registered Corporation, as reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, to report the acquisition to the Mississippi Commission, and such person may be required to be found suitable. Also, any person who becomes a beneficial owner of more than ten percent of any class of voting securities of a Registered Corporation, as reported to the SEC, must apply for a finding of suitability by the Mississippi Commission and must pay the costs and fees that the Mississippi Commission incurs in conducting the investigation. If a stockholder who must be found suitable is a corporation, partnership or trust, it must submit detailed business and financial information including a list of beneficial owners.

The Mississippi Commission generally has exercised its discretion to require a finding of suitability of any beneficial owner of more than five percent of any class of voting securities of a Registered Corporation. However, under certain circumstances, an "institutional investor," as defined in the Mississippi Commission's regulations, which acquires more than ten percent, but not more than fifteen percent, of the voting securities of a Registered Corporation may apply to the Mississippi Commission for a waiver of such finding of suitability if such institutional investor holds the voting securities for investment purposes only. An institutional investor shall not be deemed to hold voting securities for investment purposes unless the voting securities were acquired and are held in the ordinary course of business as an institutional investor and not for the purpose of causing, directly or indirectly, the election of a majority of the members of the board of directors of the Registered Corporation, any change in the corporate charter, bylaws, management, policies or operations, or any of its gaming affiliates, or any other action which the Mississippi Commission finds to be inconsistent with holding the voting securities for investment purposes only. Activities which are not deemed to be inconsistent with holding voting securities for investment purposes include:

- voting on all matters voted on by stockholders;
- making financial and other inquiries of management of the type normally made by securities analysts for informational purposes and not to cause a change in management, policies or operations; and
- such other activities as the Mississippi Commission may determine to be consistent with such investment intent.

Any person who fails or refuses to apply for a finding of suitability or a license within thirty days after being ordered to do so by the Mississippi Commission may be found unsuitable. The same restrictions apply to a record owner if the record owner, after request, fails to identify the beneficial owner. Any person found unsuitable and who holds, directly or indirectly, any beneficial ownership of our securities beyond such time as the Mississippi Commission prescribes, may be guilty of a misdemeanor. We may be subject to disciplinary action if, after receiving notice that a person is unsuitable to be a stockholder or to have any other relationship with us or any Gaming Subsidiary owned by us, the company involved:

- pays the unsuitable person any dividend or other distribution upon such person's voting securities;
- recognizes the exercise, directly or indirectly, of any voting rights conferred by securities held by the unsuitable person;
- pays the unsuitable person any remuneration in any form for services rendered or otherwise, except in certain limited and specific circumstances; or
- fails to pursue all lawful efforts to require the unsuitable person to divest himself of the securities, including, if necessary, the immediate purchase of the securities for cash at a fair market value.

We may be required to disclose to the Mississippi Commission, upon request, the identities of the holders of our debt or other securities. In addition, under the Mississippi Act, the Mississippi Commission, in its discretion, may require the holder of any debt security of a Registered Corporation to file an application, be investigated and be found suitable to own the debt security if the Mississippi Commission has reason to believe that the ownership of the debt security by the holder would be inconsistent with the declared policies of the State of Mississippi.

Although the Mississippi Commission generally does not require the individual holders of obligations such as notes to be investigated and found suitable, the Mississippi Commission retains the discretion to do so for any reason, including but not limited to, a default, or where the holder of the debt instruments exercises a material influence over the gaming operations of the entity



in question. Any holder of debt securities required to apply for a finding of suitability must pay all investigative fees and costs of the Mississippi Commission in connection with such an investigation.

If the Mississippi Commission determines that a person is unsuitable to own a debt security, then the Registered Corporation may be sanctioned, including the loss of its approvals, if without the prior approval of the Mississippi Commission, it:

- pays to the unsuitable person any dividend, interest, or any distribution whatsoever;
- recognizes any voting right by the unsuitable person in connection with those securities;
- pays the unsuitable person remuneration in any form; or
- makes any payment to the unsuitable person by way of principal, redemption, conversion, exchange, liquidation, or similar transaction.

Each Mississippi Gaming Subsidiary must maintain in Mississippi a current ledger with respect to the ownership of its equity securities and we must maintain in Mississippi a current list of our stockholders which must reflect the record ownership of each outstanding share of any class of our equity securities. The ledger and stockholder lists must be available for inspection by the Mississippi Commission at any time. If any securities are held in trust by an agent or by a nominee, the record holder may be required to disclose the identity of the beneficial owner to the Mississippi Commission. A failure to make such disclosure may be grounds for finding the record holder unsuitable. We must also render maximum assistance in determining the identity of the beneficial owner.

The Mississippi Act requires that the certificates representing securities of a Registered Corporation bear a legend indicating that the securities are subject to the Mississippi Act and the regulations of the Mississippi Commission. We have received from the Mississippi Commission a waiver of this legend requirement. The Mississippi Commission has the power to impose additional restrictions on the holders of our securities at any time.

Substantially all material loans, leases, sales of securities and similar financing transactions by a Registered Corporation or a Gaming Subsidiary must be reported to or approved by the Mississippi Commission. A Mississippi Gaming Subsidiary may not make a public offering of its securities but may pledge or mortgage casino facilities. A Registered Corporation may not make a public offering of its securities without the prior approval of the Mississippi Commission if any part of the proceeds of the offering is to be used to finance the construction, acquisition or operation of gaming facilities in Mississippi or to retire or extend obligations incurred for those purposes. Such approval, if given, does not constitute a recommendation or approval of the investment merits of the securities subject to the offering. We have received a waiver of the prior approval requirement with respect to public offerings and private placements of securities, subject to certain conditions, including the ability of the Mississippi Commission to issue a stop order with respect to any such offering if the staff determines it would be necessary to do so.

Under the regulations of the Mississippi Commission, a Gaming Subsidiary may not guarantee a security issued by an affiliated company pursuant to a public offering, or pledge its assets to secure payment or performance of the obligations evidenced by the security issued by the affiliated company, without the prior approval of the Mississippi Commission. A pledge of the stock of a Gaming Subsidiary and the foreclosure of such a pledge are ineffective without the prior approval of the Mississippi Commission. Moreover, restrictions on the transfer of an equity security issued by a Gaming Subsidiary or its holding companies and agreements not to encumber such securities are ineffective without the prior approval of the Mississippi Commission. We have obtained approvals from the Mississippi Gaming Commission for such guarantees, pledges and restrictions in connection with offerings of securities, subject to certain restrictions, but we must obtain separate prior approvals from the Mississippi Commission for pledges and stock restrictions in connection with certain financing transactions. Moreover, the regulations of the Mississippi Commission require us to file a Loan to Licensees Report with the Mississippi Gaming Commission within thirty (30) days following certain financing transactions and the offering of certain debt securities. If the Mississippi Commission were to deem it appropriate, the Mississippi Commission could order such transaction rescinded.

Changes in control of us through merger, consolidation, acquisition of assets, management or consulting agreements or any act or conduct by a person by which he or she obtains control, may not occur without the prior approval of the Mississippi Commission. Entities seeking to acquire control of a Registered Corporation must satisfy the Mississippi Commission in a variety of stringent standards prior to assuming control of the Registered Corporation. The Mississippi Commission also may require controlling stockholders, officers, directors, and other persons having a material relationship or involvement with the entity proposing to acquire control to be investigated and found suitable as part of the approval process relating to the transaction.

The Mississippi legislature has declared that some corporate acquisitions opposed by management, repurchases of voting securities and other corporate defense tactics that affect corporate gaming licensees in Mississippi and Registered Corporations may be injurious to

stable and productive corporate gaming. The Mississippi Commission has established a regulatory scheme to ameliorate the potentially adverse effects of these business practices upon Mississippi's gaming industry and further Mississippi's policy to:

- assure the financial stability of corporate gaming operators and their affiliates;
- preserve the beneficial aspects of conducting business in the corporate form; and
- promote a neutral environment for the orderly governance of corporate affairs.

Approvals are, in certain circumstances, required from the Mississippi Commission before a Registered Corporation may make exceptional repurchases of voting securities (such as repurchases which treat holders differently) in excess of the current market price and before a corporate acquisition opposed by management can be consummated. Mississippi's gaming regulations also require prior approval by the Mississippi Commission of a plan of recapitalization proposed by the Registered Corporation's board of directors in response to a tender offer made directly to the Registered Corporation's shareholders for the purpose of acquiring control of the Registered Corporation.

Neither we nor any Gaming Subsidiary may engage in gaming activities in Mississippi while also conducting gaming operations outside of Mississippi without approval of, or a waiver of such approval by, the Mississippi Commission. The Mississippi Commission may require determinations that, among other things, there are means for the Mississippi Commission to have access to information concerning the out-of-state gaming operations of us and our affiliates. We previously have obtained, or otherwise qualified for, a waiver of foreign gaming approval from the Mississippi Commission for operations in other jurisdictions in which we conduct gaming operations and will be required to obtain approval or a waiver of such approval from the Mississippi Commission prior to engaging in any additional future gaming operations outside of Mississippi; provided, however, that such a waiver shall be automatically granted under the Mississippi Commission's regulations in connection with foreign gaming activities (except for internet gaming activities) conducted (i) within the fifty (50) states or any territory of the United States, (ii) on board any cruise ship embarking from a port located therein, and (iii) in any other jurisdiction in which a casino operator's license or its equivalent is not required in order to legally conduct gaming operations.

If the Mississippi Commission were to determine that we or Sam's Town Tunica had violated a gaming law or regulation, the Mississippi Commission could limit, condition, suspend or revoke our approvals and the license of Sam's Town Tunica, subject to compliance with certain statutory and regulatory procedures. In addition, we, Sam's Town Tunica and the persons involved could be subject to substantial fines for each separate violation. Because of such a violation, the Mississippi Commission could attempt to appoint a supervisor to operate the casino facilities. Limitation, conditioning or suspension of any gaming license or approval or the appointment of a supervisor could (and revocation of any gaming license or approval would) materially adversely affect us and our business, financial condition and results of operations.

License fees and taxes, computed in various ways depending on the type of gaming or activity involved, are payable to the State of Mississippi and to the counties and cities in which a Gaming Subsidiary's operations are conducted. Depending upon the particular fee or tax involved, these fees and taxes are payable either monthly, quarterly or annually. Generally, gaming fees and taxes are based upon the following:

- a percentage of the gross gaming revenues received by the casino operation;
- the number of gaming devices operated by the casino; or
- the number of table games operated by the casino.

The license fee payable to the State of Mississippi is based upon "gaming receipts" (generally defined as gross receipts less payouts to customers as winnings) and the current maximum tax rate imposed is eight percent of all gaming receipts in excess of \$134,000 per month. The foregoing license fees we pay are allowed as a credit against our Mississippi income tax liability for the year paid. The gross revenues fee imposed by Tunica County in which Sam's Town Tunica is located equals approximately four percent of the gaming receipts.

The Mississippi Commission's regulations require as a condition of licensure or license renewal that an existing licensed gaming establishment's plan include adequate parking facilities in close proximity to the casino complex and infrastructure facilities, such as hotels, which amount to at least 100% of the casino cost. The Mississippi Commission's current infrastructure requirement applies to new casinos or acquisitions of closed casinos. Sam's Town Tunica was grandfathered under a prior version of that regulation that required the infrastructure investment to equal only 25% of the casino's cost.

The sale of alcoholic beverages by Sam's Town Tunica is subject to licensing, control and regulation by both the local jurisdiction and the Alcoholic Beverage Control Division, or ABC, of the Mississippi State Tax Commission. Sam's Town Tunica is in an area designated as special resort area, which allows Sam's Town Tunica to serve alcoholic beverages on a 24-hour basis. If the ABC laws are violated, the ABC has the full power to limit, condition, suspend or revoke any license for the serving of alcoholic beverages or to place such licensee on probation with or without conditions. Any such disciplinary action could (and revocation would) have a significant adverse effect upon us and our business, financial condition and results of operations. Certain of our



officers and managers at Sam's Town Tunica must be investigated by the ABC in connection with our liquor permits and changes in certain key positions must be approved by the ABC.

Indiana

The Indiana Riverboat Gaming Act, or the Indiana Act, was passed in 1993 and authorized the issuance of up to eleven Riverboat Owner's Licenses to be operated from counties that are contiguous to the Ohio River, Lake Michigan and Patoka Lake. Five riverboats operate from counties contiguous to the Ohio River and five operate from counties contiguous to Lake Michigan. Subsequent legislation has amended or modified the Indiana Act, including:

- Legislation adopted in May 2003 eliminated the Riverboat Owner's License for a riverboat to be docked in a county contiguous to Patoka Lake. However, the General Assembly authorized the Indiana Gaming Commission to enter into a contract pursuant to which an Operating Agent can operate a riverboat in Orange County, which is contiguous to Patoka Lake, on behalf of the Indiana Gaming Commission. This contract was awarded to Blue Sky Casino, LLC, d/b/a French Lick Casino & Resort, which commenced operations on November 3, 2006.
- Legislation enacted in April 2007 specified a riverboat cannot be moved from the county in which it was docked on January 1, 2007, to another county.
- In May 2008 the horse track located in Anderson, Indiana commenced slot operations and in June 2008 the horse track located in Shelbyville, Indiana commenced slot operations. Each horse track may install up to 2,000 slot machines ("Racino"). The Indiana Gaming Commission may authorize the installation of additional slot machines at each Racino.

The Indiana Act and rules promulgated thereunder provide for the strict regulation of the facilities, persons, associations and practices related to gaming operations. The Indiana Act vests the seven member Indiana Gaming Commission with the power and duties of administering, regulating and enforcing riverboat gaming in Indiana. In 2005 the Indiana Act was amended to change the residency requirements of Indiana Gaming Commission members requiring only one member, rather than three, reside in counties contiguous to Lake Michigan and to the Ohio River. The Indiana Gaming Commission's jurisdiction extends to every person, association, corporation, partnership and trust involved in any riverboat gaming operation located in the State of Indiana.

The Indiana Act requires that the owner of a riverboat gambling operation hold a Riverboat Owner's License issued by the Indiana Gaming Commission. The applicants for a Riverboat Owner's License must submit a comprehensive application and the substantial owners and key persons must submit personal disclosure forms. The company, substantial owners and key persons must undergo an exhaustive background investigation prior to the issuance of a Riverboat Owner's License. A person who owns or will own five percent of a Riverboat Owner's License must automatically undergo the background investigation. The Indiana Gaming Commission may investigate any person with any level of ownership interest. The Operating Agent of an Orange County riverboat and Racino licensees undergo the same background investigation as a Riverboat Licensee. If the holder of a Riverboat license, the Riverboat Licensee or the Operating Agent is a publicly-traded corporation, its Articles of Incorporation must contain language concerning transfer of ownership, suitability determinations and possible divestiture of ownership if a shareholder is found unsuitable.

A Riverboat Owner's License and Operating Contract entitle the licensee or the Operating Agent to operate one riverboat. The Indiana Act was amended in May 2003 to allow a person to hold up to one hundred percent of two individual Riverboat Owner's Licenses. In addition, a transfer fee of two million dollars will be imposed on a Riverboat Licensee who purchases or otherwise acquires a controlling interest in a second Indiana Riverboat Owner's License.

Pursuant to language that became effective on July 1, 2009, each riverboat licensee, Operating Agent and Racino licensee must execute and submit a Power of Attorney and name a Trustee who would operate the casino and related facilities if a statutory event occurs and the Indiana Gaming Commission adopts a resolution authorizing the Trustee to temporarily conduct the riverboat gambling operations. Specifically, the Indiana Gaming Commission may adopt a resolution authorizing a Trustee to temporarily conduct riverboat gambling operations if any of the following occurs: (i) The Indiana Gaming Commission revokes the owner's license; (ii) the Indiana Gaming Commission declines to renew the owner's license; (iii) a proposed transferee is denied a license when attempting to purchase a riverboat and current owner is unable or unwilling to retain ownership of the riverboat; or (iv) a licensee agrees, in writing, to relinquish control of a riverboat to a trustee as approved by the Indiana Gaming Commission. The Power of Attorney and potential Trustees had to be submitted by November 1, 2009. Blue Chip's Power of Attorney and its proposed Trustee was approved by the Indiana Gaming Commission at its March 4, 2009, business meeting.

All riverboats must comply with applicable federal and state laws including, but not limited to, U.S. Coast Guard regulations. Each riverboat must be certified to carry at least five hundred passengers and be at least one hundred fifty feet in length. Those riverboats located in counties contiguous to the Ohio River must replicate historic Indiana steamboat passenger vessels of the nineteenth century. The Indiana Act does not limit the number of gaming positions allowed on each riverboat. The only limitation



on the number of permissible patrons allowed is established by the U.S. Coast Guard Certificate of Inspection in the specification of the riverboat's capacity. In 2005 the Indiana Act was amended to allow the Indiana Gaming Commission to adopt an alternative certification process if the U.S. Coast Guard discontinues issuing Certifications of Inspections to Indiana riverboats. On June 7, 2007, the Indiana Gaming Commission adopted the Guide for Alternate Certification of Continuously Moored, Self-Propelled, Riverboat Gaming Vessels in the State of Indiana. Vessels with an existing Certificate of Inspection operating as a dockside riverboat casino will be accepted as-is into the Alternative Certification program, subject to satisfactory completion of the United States Coast Guard procedures for becoming a Permanently Moored Vessel and a satisfactory inspection by ABS Consulting. Upon surrendering the United States Coast Guard Certificate of Inspection rules and regulation of the Occupational Health and Safety Administration will apply to the vessel and its crew, including casino personnel.

The Indiana Gaming Commission, after consultation with the Corps, may determine those navigable waterways located in counties contiguous to Lake Michigan or the Ohio River that are suitable for riverboats. If the Corps rescinds approval for the operation of a riverboat gambling facility, the Riverboat Owner's License issued by the Indiana Gaming Commission is void and the Riverboat Licensee may not commence or must cease conducting gambling operations.

The initial Riverboat Owner's License ran for a period of five years. Thereafter, the license is subject to renewal on an annual basis upon a determination by the Indiana Gaming Commission that it continues to be eligible to hold a Riverboat Owner's License pursuant to the Indiana Act and rules promulgated thereunder. After the expiration of the initial license, the Riverboat Owner's License must be renewed annually with each Riverboat Licensee undergoing a complete reinvestigation every three years. The Indiana Gaming Commission reserves the right to investigate Riverboat Licensees at any time it deems necessary. The initial license was issued to Blue Chip Casino, Inc., the predecessor to Blue Chip Casino, LLC, in August of 1997. Blue Chip underwent a reinvestigation in 2008 and its license was renewed. The license is good for a period of one year and must be renewed annually. Blue Chip's license was renewed in September 2010 for the period from August 18, 2010 to August 17, 2011 and its next requisite reinvestigation will occur in August 2011. The Operating Contract for an Orange County riverboat is valid for a period of twenty years. However, the Operating Agent is to be reinvestigated every three years to determine continued suitability. In addition, the Indiana Gaming Commission has the right to reinvestigate the Operating Agent at any time it deems necessary. Racino licenses must be renewed annually with a reinvestigation every three years.

Pursuant to legislation enacted in 2009, all riverboat licensees, Operating Agents, and Racino licensees must submit to the Indiana Gaming Commission for approval a proposed Power of Attorney identifying the person who would temporarily operate the facility on a temporary basis and upon approval of the Indiana Gaming Commission ("Trustee"). The Trustee is to operate the facility if one of the following occurs: (i) the Indiana Gaming Commission revokes the license or the Operating Agreement; (ii) the Indiana Gaming Commission does not renew a license or an Operating Agent contract; (iii) a proposed transferee of a license or Operating Agent is denied a license or an Operating Agent Contract and the licensee or Operating Agent is unwilling to retain ownership of the riverboat or Racino; or (iv) the licensee agrees, in writing, to relinquish control to a trustee approved by the Indiana Gaming Commission. The Indiana Gaming Commission will establish a deadline for all licensees and Operating Agents to submit a proposed Power of Attorney. After the deadline passes the Indiana Gaming Commission may not renew a license or Operating Agent Contract until the Power of Attorney is submitted and the Indiana Gaming Commission has approved the Power of Attorney and the proposed trustee. If the Indiana Gaming Commission adopts a resolution authorizing a trustee to temporarily operate a riverboat or a Racino the licensee will have 180 days from the date the resolution is adopted to sell the riverboat or Racino to a person approved by the Indiana Gaming Commission. If the riverboat or Racino is not sold within 180 days the trustee may sell the riverboat or Racino to a person approved by the Indiana Gaming Commission. All licensees must apply for and hold all other licenses necessary for the operation of a riverboat gambling operation, including, but not limited to, alcoholic beverage licenses and food preparation licenses.

Neither the Riverboat Owner's License nor the Operating Contract may be leased, hypothecated or have money borrowed or loaned against it. An ownership interest in a Riverboat Owner's License or an Operating Contract may only be transferred in accordance with the Indiana Act and rules promulgated thereunder.

The Indiana Act does not limit the amount a patron may bet or lose. Minimum and maximum wagers for each game are set by the Riverboat Licensee or an Operating Agent. Wagering may not be conducted with money or other negotiable currency. No person under the age of 21 is permitted to wager on or be present on a riverboat. Wagers may only be taken from a person present on the riverboat. All electronic gaming devices must pay out in a theoretical range that is at least eighty but less than one hundred percent of the amount wagered. In addition, in May 2003, the Indiana General Assembly adopted legislation authorizing twenty-four hour operation for all Indiana riverboats upon application to, and approval by, the Indiana Gaming Commission. The Indiana Gaming Commission had previously allowed only twenty-one hour gaming. As a result of the legislative change and upon receipt of the requisite approval, Blue Chip commenced twenty-four hour gaming on August 1, 2003.

Pursuant to legislation adopted in May 2003, the Indiana Gaming Commission adopted rules to establish and implement a voluntary



exclusion program that requires, among other things, (i) that persons who participate in the voluntary exclusion program be included on a list of persons excluded from all Indiana riverboats, (ii) that persons who participate in the voluntary exclusion program may not seek readmittance to Indiana riverboats, (iii) Riverboat Licensees and Operating Agents must make reasonable efforts, as determined by the Indiana Gaming Commission, to cease all direct marketing efforts to a person participating in the voluntary exclusion program, and (iv) a Riverboat Licensee or Operating Agent may not cash a check of, or extend credit to, a person participating in the voluntary exclusion program. The voluntary exclusion program does not preclude a Riverboat Licensee or Operating Agent from seeking payment of a debt accrued by a person before entry into the voluntary exclusion program. The Indiana Gaming Commission has commenced the voluntary exclusion program and, as of December 2008, 2,921 individuals had requested voluntary exclusion from Indiana riverboats for at least a one year period. Of that number, 3,434 of the individuals were active participants in the program as of February 2010.

The Indiana General Assembly amended the Indiana Act in 2002 to allow riverboats to choose between continuing to conduct excursions or operate dockside. The Indiana Gaming Commission authorized riverboats to commence dockside operations on August 1, 2002. Blue Chip opted to operate dockside and commenced dockside operations on August 1, 2002. Pursuant to the legislation, the tax rate was increased from 20% to 22.5% during any time an Indiana riverboat does not operate dockside. For those riverboats that operate dockside, the following graduated tax rate is applicable: (i) 15% of the first \$25 million of adjusted gross receipts, which we refer to as AGR; (ii) 20% of AGR in excess of \$25 million, but not exceeding \$50 million; (iii) 25% of AGR in excess of \$50 million, but not exceeding \$75 million; (iv) 30% of AGR in excess of \$75 million, but not exceeding \$150 million; and (v) 35% of AGR in excess of \$150 million, but not exceeding \$600 million; (vi) 40% of AGR in excess of \$600 million. AGR is based on Indiana's fiscal year (July 1 of one year through June 30 of the following year). The Operating Agent in Orange County will pay the wagering tax on the same basis as the other ten Indiana riverboats. The Indiana Act requires that Riverboat Licensees pay a \$3.00 admission tax for each person. A riverboat that opts to continue excursions pays the admission tax on a per excursion basis while a riverboat that operates dockside pays the admission tax on a per entry basis. Legislation enacted in April 2007 provides the Indiana Gaming Commission with the authority to adopt rules to determine the point at which a patron is considered admitted to a riverboat. The Orange County Operating Agent must pay a \$4.00 admission tax for each person that enters the riverboat. Racino licensees must pay the following graduated wagering tax: (i) 25% of the first \$100 million; (ii) 30% of AGR in excess of \$100 million, but not exceeding \$150 million; (iii) 35% of AGR in excess of \$150 million, but not exceeding \$600 million; (iv) 40% of AGR in excess of \$600 million. The Indiana Act provides for the suspension or revocation of a license whose owner does not timely submit the wagering or admission tax. Racino licensees must also pay (i) a 3% county slot machines wagering fee not to exceed \$8 million in a fiscal year; (ii) an annual \$500,00 problem gambling fee; (iii) 15% of its respective AGR to horsemen's purses, horsemen's associations and the gaming integrity fee; and (iv) an annual supplemental fee of 1% AGR to the Operating Agent for the first five years of operation and, thereafter, an annual renewal fee of \$100 per slot machine.

In April 2007 the Indiana General Assembly amended the manner in which riverboats are to be taxed for property tax purposes. Retroactive to March 1, 2006, riverboats are to be taxed based on the lowest valuation as determined by an application of each of the following methodologies: (i) cost approach; (ii) sales comparison approach; and (iii) income capitalization approach. Alternatively the Riverboat Licensee and the respective Township Assessor may reach an agreement regarding the value of the riverboat. All Indiana state excise taxes, use taxes and gross retail taxes apply to sales made on a riverboat. In 2004 the Indiana Supreme Court ruled that vessels purchased out of the State of Indiana and brought into the State of Indiana would be subject to Indiana sales tax. Additionally, the Supreme Court declined to hear an Indiana Tax Court case that determined wagering tax payments made by a riverboat could not be deducted from the riverboat's adjusted gross income.

The Indiana Gaming Commission is authorized to conduct investigations into gambling games, the maintenance of equipment, and violations of the Indiana Act as it deems necessary. The Indiana Gaming Commission may subject a Riverboat Licensee, an Operating Agent or a Racino licensee to fines, suspension or revocation of its license or Operating Contract for any conduct that violates the Indiana Act, rules promulgated thereunder or that constitutes a fraudulent act.

The Riverboat Licensee, Operating Agent and Racino licensees must carry insurance in types and amounts as required by the Indiana Gaming Commission. By rule promulgated by the Indiana Gaming Commission, neither a Riverboat Licensee, Operating Agent nor a Racino licensee may enter into or perform any contract or transaction in which it transfers or receives consideration that is not commercially reasonable or that does not reflect the fair market value of goods and services rendered or received. All contracts are subject to disapproval by the Indiana Gaming Commission and contracts should reflect the potential for disapproval.

The Indiana Act places special emphasis on minority and women business enterprise participation in the riverboat industry. The Indiana Gaming Commission recently hired consultants who performed a Statistical Analysis of the Utilization of minority and women business enterprises by Riverboat Licensees and the Operating Agents. Based on the results of that Statistical Analysis Riverboat Licensees, Operating Agents and Racino licensees must establish goals of expending ten and nine-tenths percent of the total dollars spent on construction expenditures with women business enterprises. The Indiana Gaming Commission encourages the purchase of goods and services in the following categories from minority and women business enterprises based on the capacity



measurement determined by the Statistical Analysis: (i) Twenty-three and two-tenths percent with minority-owned construction firms; (ii) four and two-tenths percent with minority-owned procurement firms; (iii) two and five-tenths percent with women-owned procurement firms; (iv) eleven and two-tenths percent with minority-owned professional services firms; (v) seven and eight-tenths percent with women-owned professional services firms; (vi) two and nine-tenths percent of other expenditures with minority-owned firms; and (vii) one and eight-tenths percent with other women-owned firms. Riverboat Licensees, Operating Agents and Racino licensees may be subject to a disciplinary action for failure to meet the minority and women business enterprise expenditure goals.

By rule promulgated by the Indiana Gaming Commission, a Riverboat Licensee or affiliate may not enter into a debt transaction in excess of \$1 million without the prior approval of the Indiana Gaming Commission. A debt transaction is any transaction that will result in the encumbrance of assets. Unless waived, approval of debt transactions requires consideration by the Indiana Gaming Commission at two business meetings. The Indiana Gaming Commission, by resolution, has authorized the Executive Director, subject to subsequent approval by the Indiana Gaming Commission, to approve debt transactions after a review of the documents and consultation with the Chair and the Indiana Gaming Commission's outside financial analyst.

A rule promulgated by the Indiana Gaming Commission requires the reporting of currency transactions to the Indiana Gaming Commission after the transactions are reported to the federal government. Indiana rules also require that Riverboat Licensees track and maintain logs of transactions that exceed \$3,000. The Indiana Gaming Commission has promulgated a rule that prohibits distributions, excluding distributions for the payment of taxes, by a Riverboat Licensee to its partners, shareholders, itself or any affiliated entity if the distribution would impair the financial viability of the riverboat gaming operation. The Indiana Gaming Commission has also promulgated a rule mandating Riverboat Licensees to maintain a cash reserve to protect patrons against defaults in gaming debts. The cash reserve is to be equal to a Riverboat Licensee's average payout for a three-day period based on the riverboat's performance the prior calendar quarter. The cash reserve can consist of cash on hand, cash maintained in Indiana bank accounts and cash equivalents not otherwise committed or obligated. In January 2011, the Indiana Gaming Commission extended an Emergency Rule originally promulgated based on two Supreme Court decisions clearly establishing the Indiana Gaming Commission's authority over Local Development Agreements between Riverboat, Contracting Agent and Racino licensees and the local community in which each is located. The Emergency Rule requires recipients of local development payments to follow specific guidelines to promote openness and transparency in the receipt, dissemination and use of the payments. SB 325, which has passed the Senate and has been sent to the House for its consideration, tracts the language of the Emergency Rule.

The Indiana Act prohibits contributions to a candidate for a state legislative or local office or to a candidate's committee or to a regular party committee by:

- a person who owns at least one percent of a Riverboat Licensee, Operating Agent or Racino licensee;
- a person who is an officer of a Riverboat Licensee, Operating Agent or Racino Licensee;
- a person who is an officer of a person that owns at least one percent of a Riverboat Licensee, Operating Agent or Racino Licensee; or
- a person who is a political action committee of a Riverboat Licensee, Operating Agent, or Racino Licensee.

The prohibition against political contributions extends for three years following a change in the circumstances that resulted in the prohibition.

Individuals employed on a riverboat and in certain positions must hold an occupational license issued by the Indiana Gaming Commission. Suppliers of gaming equipment and gaming or revenue tracking services must hold a supplier's license issued by the Indiana Gaming Commission. By rule promulgated by the Indiana Gaming Commission, Riverboat Licensees, Operating Agents and Racino Licensees who employ non-licensed individuals in positions requiring licensure or who purchase supplies from a non-licensed entity may be subject to a disciplinary action.

Florida

In the State of Florida, we, through wholly owned indirect subsidiaries, own and operate one gaming facility, the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton in Dania, Broward County, Florida. Jai-Alai is a Spanish ball game that under Florida law allows the operator of the Fronton, to accept pari-mutuel wagers on the outcome of the game. Pari-mutuel wagering on Jai-Alai games is subject to extensive state regulation under Chapter 550 of the Florida Statutes and Chapter 61D of the Florida Administrative Code. The statutory scheme regulating the conduct of Jai-Alai games has been in existence since the 1930s.

Two separate pari-mutuel permits operate at the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton. The main Jai-Alai permit, presently owned by our indirect subsidiary, now known as The Aragon Group, which we refer to as Aragon, was issued by the State of Florida in 1953; and under law,

that permit was originally authorized to operate only during the winter tourist season, running from December 1 through the following April 30. In 1980, the Florida legislature enacted a law that allowed for the creation of a summer Jai-Alai permit in

both Miami-Dade and Broward Counties, which permit was authorized to operate from May 1 through November 30. After passage of the law authorizing summer Jai-Alai activities, a summer Jai-Alai license was issued by the State of Florida to the predecessor to the current owner of the permit, now known as Summersport Enterprises, LLC, which we refer to as Summersport. Summersport is one of our indirect subsidiaries. By holding both permits, year round Jai-Alai operations were authorized for the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton. Through subsequent legislative changes, the restriction on the number of days the Jai-Alai permit owned by Aragon could operate was lifted, thereby allowing year round operation under that permit. The restriction on the operational days for the summer Jai-Alai permit was not lifted, however, and therefore remains in effect. Presently, through our indirect subsidiaries, we own and operate under both of the permits.

In addition to conducting pari-mutuel wagering on Jai-Alai games, the following additional forms of gaming are authorized at the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton:

- simulcast wagering on pari-mutuel events, including wagering on all of the other pari-mutuel sports authorized under Florida law, such as thoroughbred and harness horse racing and greyhound racing; and
- poker and dominoes under a special cardroom license held by certain Florida pari-mutuel permit holders including Aragon and Summersport.

See the “Slot Machine Gaming” section below for a discussion of the possibility of slot machine gaming at the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton if and when a slot machine license is effective at such facility.

Jai-Alai and other pari-mutuel wagering activities

Conducting Jai-Alai games and accepting pari-mutuel wagering on those games is strictly regulated by the Florida Division of Pari-Mutuel Wagering, which we refer to as the Pari-Mutuel Division. The Pari-Mutuel Division is an executive branch administrative agency, with the director serving at the pleasure of the Governor. All actions taken by the Pari-Mutuel Division are subject to the provisions of the Florida Administrative Procedures Act as contained in Chapter 120 of the Florida Statutes.

The Pari-Mutuel Division's authority is granted under Chapter 550 of the Florida Statutes. Chapter 550 of the Florida Statutes imposes a number of statutory duties on the Pari-Mutuel Division, including the duty to:

- adopt rules for the control, supervision and direction over all applicants, permit holders and licensees and over the conduct of all pari-mutuel activities and events to assure compliance with the provisions of Chapter 550 and to otherwise protect the interest of the public by assuring the integrity of the outcome of the pari-mutuel events;
- oversee the making and distribution of all pari-mutuel pools;
- collect taxes and require compliance with all financial reporting requirements; and
- conduct investigations of applicants for permits and licenses to assure compliance with the moral and financial qualifications set forth in Chapter 550.

Other provisions of Chapter 550, including but not limited to Florida Statute 550.615, grant Jai-Alai permit holders, including Aragon and Summersport, the right to accept pari-mutuel wagers on other pari-mutuel events that are conducted live at other pari-mutuel facilities within and without the State of Florida. The foregoing sections, which grant additional rights to pari-mutuel wagering, list many exceptions to the general rule authorizing the simulcasting of signals. These exceptions include restrictive provisions designed to protect a permitholder's live meet from the forced transmission of a simulcast signal within the live permitholder's “market area.” Nonetheless, both Aragon and Summersport are actively engaged in the business of accepting wagers on simulcast events conducted by consenting facilities that have elected not to enforce the “market area” restrictions or which are conducted by consenting facilities outside of the “market area.”

There is a question whether certain provisions of Chapter 550, Florida Statutes remain valid law in Florida. On September 6, 2007, the Florida Supreme Court declared that subsection (6) of Florida Statute 550.615 was unconstitutional (because it was deemed a “special law” and not a general law) and therefore void. However, the Court failed to address how its ruling operated in tandem with Florida Statute 550.71, which affirmatively states that if a provision of a statute adopted as part of Chapter 96-364, Laws of Florida, is deemed to be invalid, then the act as a whole is void and has no effect. In a special concurring opinion, two Florida Supreme Court justices believed that in light of Florida Statute 550.71, all of Chapter 96-364, Laws of Florida was invalid. Chapter 96-364, Laws of Florida, effected substantial changes in the laws regulating the pari-mutuel industry. The justices noted that many provisions of Chapter 96-364, Laws of Florida, have been amended and the new provisions are not subject to the non-severable clause of Florida Statute 550.71. While these justices' opinions are not legally authoritative, a future ruling on the impact of Florida Statute 550.71 may have an impact on the

remaining provisions of Chapter 96-364, Laws of Florida, including Florida Statute 550.6335 with regard to permissible surcharges on intertrack wagering and Florida Statute 550.70 with regard to jai alai facilities.

Poker and domino activities under Cardroom license

In 1996, the Florida legislature first authorized the issuance of Cardroom licenses to the holders of pari-mutuel permits, subject to a local option approval by the county commission in the Florida county where the pari-mutuel permitholder conducted its business. Section 849.086 of the Florida Statutes contains the statutory authority for cardroom activities and also contains the applicable regulatory framework. The tax rate for cardroom operations is 10 percent of gross receipts. Cardroom activity was authorized by the Broward County Commission in 1996 and shortly thereafter both Aragon and Summersport applied for and received from the Pari-Mutuel Division Cardroom licenses. Initially, poker games only were authorized under section 849.086, however, during the 2007 session of the legislature, this section was expanded to include dominoes as an authorized game. In addition, the 2007 legislation made other important changes to the regulatory scheme under which cardrooms operate, including increasing the maximum bet to \$5.00 with three raises per round, modifying the days of operation of cardrooms so that cardroom activities may now occur on days when no live pari-mutuel activities are being conducted, loosening the limitations on tournament play, authorizing giveaways and jackpots and increasing the annual license fee per table to \$1,000.

A bill was passed in 2009, which, among other things, removed certain wager and buy-in limits (including the \$5.00 maximum bet implemented by the 2007 legislature) and permitted cardroom operators to operate cardrooms for 18 hours per day Monday through Friday and 24 hours per day on Saturday, Sunday and certain holidays. These legislative changes became effective on July 1, 2010.

Slot Machine Gaming

In November 2004, voters in the State of Florida amended the Constitution of the State of Florida to allow the voters of Miami-Dade and Broward Counties to decide whether to approve slot machine gaming within existing pari-mutuel facilities in their respective county. Our Fronton is located in Broward County and therefore met the initial qualification threshold contained in the constitutional amendment. Broward County voters approved the local referendum in March 2005. Accordingly, if and when our slot machine license is effective, slot machine gaming may be lawfully conducted at the facility known as the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton.

The regulatory scheme for slot machine gaming is contained within Chapter 551 of the Florida Statutes, which law became effective on January 4, 2006. Although there are pari-mutuel facilities in numerous other counties in the State of Florida, the legislation, tracking the constitutional amendment, also restricted slot machine gaming to pari-mutuel facilities in Miami-Dade and Broward Counties, if voters in such county approved the local referendum. Further, only existing pari-mutuel facilities can be approved locations for slot machine gaming.

As originally adopted, the 2006 law governing slot machine gaming included the following material features:

- the facility may be operated 365 days per year, 16 hours per day;
- the maximum number of machines is 1,500 Vegas-style (Class III) slot machines per facility;
- the annual license fee is \$3 million;
- the tax payable to the State of Florida is 50% of net slot revenue;
- the machines will not accept coins or currency, but are ticket in/ticket out;
- the minimum age to play the machines is 21 years;
- ATMs are not permitted within the facility; and
- the Pari-Mutuel Division is required to enforce the provisions of Chapter 551, including through use of its investigatory and police powers.

Beginning in late 2006, slot machine gaming began at other pari-mutuel facilities in Broward County, with Gulfstream Park, a thoroughbred racing facility located in Hallandale, Florida, which opened in October 2006; Mardi Gras Gaming, a greyhound racing facility also located in Hallandale, Florida, which opened in December 2006; and Pompano Park, a harness horse racing facility located in Pompano Beach, Florida, which opened in April 2007. In January 2007, Aragon was granted a slot machine license by the Pari-Mutuel Division. Due to various factors, we postponed our plans to install and operate slot machines at our Dania Jai Alai Fronton facility and decided not to renew Aragon's slot machine license, which was in good standing and expired June 30, 2008. The non-renewal itself would not prevent Aragon from obtaining a slot machine license in the future.

Based upon the initial activity at the other facilities, the legislature in 2007 made several amendments to Chapter 551, including:

- the increase of authorized slot machines to 2,000 per facility;



- allowing ATMs to be placed within the pari-mutuel wagering areas of the facility;
- authorizing off-site storage facilities for slot machines; and
- increasing the hours of operation to 18 hours per weekday and 24 hours per weekend day.

The foregoing described legislative changes became effective on July 4, 2007.

In 2009, the legislature made additional amendments to Chapter 551, including the following:

- revising the annual license fee to \$2.5 million for the 2010-2011 fiscal year; and \$2 million for each year thereafter;
- revising the tax rate for slot machine licensees to 35% of net slot revenue; and
- providing for minimum annual tax revenue from the operation of slot machines, that, if not met by the aggregate amount of tax paid by all slot licensees for the year, must be paid on a pro rata basis by facilities licensed to operate slot machines during the applicable year.

The foregoing described legislative changes became effective on July 1, 2010.

Las Vegas-Style “Banked” Table Games

Florida has a significant Seminole Indian tribal community (the “Tribe”). The Tribe operates seven casinos throughout the state of Florida. One of the Tribe's largest casinos is the Seminole Hard Rock Hotel & Casino in Hollywood, FL. This casino is only a few miles away from the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton.

On April 7, 2010, the Tribe signed a tribal-state compact with Governor Charlie Crist that allowed Las Vegas-style “banked” table games - such as blackjack and baccarat - to be played in the Tribe's casinos statewide, with the exception of its Big Cypress and Brighton casinos. These forms of “banked” games are otherwise prohibited by Florida law. Under the compact, the state also pledged that it would limit the ability of Florida pari-mutuels to offer these games. The compact has a term of 20 years. The Tribe's authorization for the conduct of “banked” card games will terminate after five years unless the authorization is renewed or the state permits any other person, organization or entity, except a federally recognized tribe, to conduct such games. In return for this exclusive right, the Tribe promised substantial remuneration to the state. The currently licensed pari-mutuel facilities in Broward and Miami-Dade Counties, including the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton, may be authorized by the state to conduct “banked” games without relieving the Tribe of revenue sharing obligations. If “banked” games are authorized at such facilities, the Tribe's revenue sharing obligations may be reduced, but not eliminated, if the Tribe's annual Net Win in Broward County is less than the Net Revenue Base as such terms are defined by the compact.

The compact was submitted to the legislature, where it was approved as part of Senate Bill 622 (2010) and signed into law by Governor Charlie Crist on April 28, 2010. The U.S. Department of Interior, federal overseer of Indian affairs, approved the compact on June 24, 2010. Since this gaming has commenced, Florida pari-mutuels, including the Dania Jai-Alai Fronton, have been economically affected.

**Other Operating Charges,
Net**

**12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011**

[Other Operating Charges,
Net \[Abstract\]](#)

[Other Operating Charges, Net](#) , NET

Other operating charges, net, are comprised of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Asset impairments and write-downs	\$ 6,741	\$ 736	\$ 42,745
Acquisition related expenses	6,375	3,977	981
Flood expenses, net of recoveries	1,428	—	—
Measurement period adjustments	(486)	—	—
Hurricane expenses and related items	—	—	(1,946)
Other operating charges, net	\$ 14,058	\$ 4,713	\$ 41,780

Asset Impairments and Write-Downs

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we recorded asset impairments and write-downs, net primarily related to the following items:

Impairment of Trademark: Due to our consideration of certain facts and circumstances surrounding an adverse change in the business climate in Atlantic City, we performed an interim impairment test on the indefinite lived trademark recorded upon the consolidation of Borgata. We believe our actual results have been adversely impacted by increased regional competition, and that in addition, our projected future results will be further impacted by cannibalization of our business upon the opening of a new property in Atlantic City, which was announced in February 2011. We also believe the refinancing of Borgata's debt and recapitalization of its member equity contributed to the results of this impairment test.

Our analysis consisted of a valuation of the trademark, using the relief from royalty method. The only significant change in our assumptions from the initial fair valuation were revised revenue and profitability projections, reflecting the impact of the changed present and forecasted circumstances. The impairment test shall consist of a comparison of the fair value of trademark with its carrying amount. As a result, we recorded a \$5.0 million impairment to the trademark, representing the amount by which the carrying amount exceeded its fair value.

Impairment of Investment in Unconsolidated Subsidiary: We also recorded a non-cash impairment charge to Borgata's investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary in the amount of \$1.1 million, representing the amount by which the carrying value of the investment exceeded its potential liquidated value. Borgata previously entered into an agreement with two other Atlantic City casinos to form ACES. With each member having a 33.3% interest, this New Jersey limited liability company was formed for the purpose of contracting with New Jersey Transit to operate express rail service between Manhattan and Atlantic City. Each member has guaranteed, jointly and severally, liability for all terms, covenants and conditions of the ACES agreement with New Jersey Transit consisting primarily of the necessary operating and capital expenses of ACES. ACES suspended services in September, 2011, and accordingly, the joint venture agreement terminated in January 2012, which will force a liquidation of the joint venture's assets. Subsequent to the recordation of this impairment charge, the carrying value of this investment was \$2.8 million at December 31, 2011.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, asset impairments and write-downs, net primarily consisted of a charge of \$0.5 million related to the impairment in the market value of our investment in certain bonds.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, asset impairments and write-downs primarily consist of the following:

Morgans/LV Investment LLC: Due to the suspension of Echelon, we recorded an operating charge of \$13.5 million related to the write-down of our former investment in the Morgans/LV Investment LLC ("Morgans"). We were a 50% partner in a joint venture with Morgans Hotel Group Co., which was terminated effective as of December 31, 2009. We accounted for our investment in Morgans under the equity method. We evaluate our equity investments for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such investment may have experienced an "other-than-temporary" decline in value. If such conditions exist, we then compare the estimated fair value of the investment to our carrying value to identify any impairment and determine whether such impairment is other-than-temporary.

Due to the uncertainty regarding the final development plan of Echelon, during the year ended December 31, 2009, we reviewed our former investment in the Morgans joint venture for impairment. This impairment test was comprised of a fair value assessment, using cash flow analyses related to several viable alternative plans for the future development of Echelon, because several differing strategic plans related to Echelon were being evaluated at this time, the test weighted several viable alternative plans with significant consideration given to the likelihood of constructing the plans designed pursuant to the joint venture. As a result of this analysis, we did not believe that certain contributions to the joint venture, primarily related to the architectural and design plans to which we have no future interest, title or right to use, would ultimately be realizable. Accordingly, we recorded an other-than-temporary non-cash impairment charge of \$13.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2009 related to such costs. The remaining \$4.4 million of our investment in Morgans represents previously reimbursed allocations of shared development costs related to the Echelon master plan. These costs reverted to our basis in Echelon, reported as construction in progress, as the plans to construct the hotels were terminated contemporaneous with the termination of the joint venture, and are included in our overall impairment evaluation of the Echelon development.

Dania Jai-Alai: Non-cash impairment charge of \$28.4 million which relates to the write-off of Dania Jai-Alai's goodwill in connection with an amendment to the purchase agreement to settle the contingent payment prior to the satisfaction of certain legal conditions. In January 2009, we amended the purchase agreement to settle the contingent payment prior to the satisfaction of the legal conditions. The principal terms of the amendment were as follows: (i) we paid \$9.4 million to the seller in January 2009, plus \$9.1 million of interest accrued from the March 1, 2007 date of the acquisition; and (ii) we issued an 8% promissory note to the seller in the amount of \$65.6 million, plus accrued interest. The terms of the note required principal payments of \$9.4 million, plus accrued interest, in April 2009 and July 2009, and a final principal payment of \$46.9 million, plus accrued interest, due in January 2010. The promissory note was secured by a letter of credit under our bank credit facility, and we have made all scheduled payments on the promissory note, including the final payment in January 2010. In conjunction with the amendment to the purchase agreement, we recorded the remaining \$28.4 million of the \$75 million contingent liability as additional goodwill during the year ended December 31, 2009. However, upon evaluation of this additional goodwill for recoverability, we recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$28.4 million.

Acquisition Related Expenses

During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, we recorded \$6.4 million, \$4.0 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, of direct expenses related to evaluating various acquisition opportunities and other business development activities.

Flood Expenses

During the year ended December 31, 2011, due to flooding of the Mississippi River and temporary closure of the Tunica property in May 2011, we recorded \$1.4 million of flood expenses, net of estimated insurance recoveries.

Measurement Period Adjustments

During the year ended December 31, 2011, in connection with the valuation procedures we performed on Borgata, we recorded measurement adjustments of \$0.5 million, which were primarily comprised of a \$0.3 million bargain purchase gain.

Hurricane Expenses and Related Items

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded a gain of \$2.1 million, net of hurricane related charges, from the recovery and settlement of our business interruption insurance claim related to the closure of Treasure Chest due to the effects of Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

ACQUISITIONS

IP Casino Resort Spa

Overview

On October 4, 2011, we consummated the acquisition of IP Casino Resort Spa ("IP") in Biloxi, Mississippi pursuant to an Agreement for Purchase and Sale, under which the seller agreed to sell and transfer, and the Company agreed to purchase and assume, certain assets and liabilities, respectively, related to the IP, on an as-is basis. The net purchase price, after adjustment for working capital and other items, was approximately \$280.6 million.

The IP Casino Resort Spa is one of the premier resorts on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Completely remodeled in 2005, the property features nearly 1,100 hotel rooms and suites; a 70,000-square-foot casino with 1,900 slot machines and 62 table games; 73,000 square feet of convention and meeting space; a spa and salon; a 1,400-seat theater offering regular headline entertainment; six lounges and bars; and eight restaurants, including Thirty-Two, a steak and seafood restaurant, and Tien, an upscale Asian restaurant, both AAA Four Diamond-recognized.

Acquisition Method Accounting

The Company has applied the acquisition method of accounting to this business combination, which promulgates the following:

- Identifying the acquirer
The Company did not acquire the equity interests of the sellers, but rather acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities. However, the assets acquired and liabilities assumed by the Company constitute a business, as all associated processes and productive outputs were obtained in the transaction. The Company created a wholly-owned subsidiary to record the activities of this business.
- Determining the acquisition date
Title to all acquired assets, transfer of licensing requirements and the assumption of certain liabilities occurred upon closing, at midnight on October 4, 2011.
- Recognizing and measuring the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed
The Company has completed its valuation procedures, and the resulting fair value of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities has been recorded based upon our consideration of an independent valuation of the business enterprise and IP's tangible and intangible assets.
- Recognizing and measuring goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase
The Company has recorded a bargain purchase in this business combination, as further discussed below, because the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeded the consideration transferred.

The application of the acquisition method accounting guidance had the following effects on our consolidated financial statements: (i) we measured the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities in accordance with promulgated valuation recognition and measurement provisions and recognized such in our consolidated balance sheet as of October 4, 2011; and (ii) we have reported the operating results of IP in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the period from October 4, 2011 through December 31, 2011 (the "Stub Period").

Consideration Transferred

The fair value of the consideration transferred on the acquisition date, and as retrospectively adjusted, included the purchase price of the net assets transferred and certain liabilities incurred on behalf of the sellers. Total consideration was comprised of the following:

	Total Consideration
	<i>(In thousands)</i>
<i>Cash paid directly to or on behalf of sellers:</i>	
Purchase price pursuant to the Agreement for Purchase and Sale	\$ 277,000
Donation to charitable foundation at direction of seller	10,000
<i>Liabilities assumed on behalf of sellers:</i>	
Certain employee obligations assumed on behalf of seller	1,881
<i>Adjustment for value of current assets acquired and current liabilities assumed:</i>	
Working capital adjustments	(8,252)
Total consideration	\$ 280,629

In addition to this total consideration, the Company intends to perform certain capital improvement projects with respect to the property at an estimated cost of \$44 million. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, to the extent that the costs of the capital improvements exceed the original cost estimate, the Company will be solely responsible for the additional costs; however, to the extent that costs are less than the original cost estimate, the Company is obligated to pay the seller an amount equal to one-half of the difference between the actual costs and the original estimated costs. The Company has not recorded any contingent consideration as a result; however, as it is presently likely that these capital improvements will require the entire \$44 million spend.

Acquisition Expenses

Acquisition-related costs were not included as part of the consideration transferred, but rather expensed as incurred. The Company incurred and expensed the following acquisition costs associated with this acquisition:

	Acquisition Expenses
	<i>(In thousands)</i>
<i>Year ended December 31, 2011:</i>	
Transaction fee	\$ 3,026
Advisory services	765
Legal fees	553
Closing costs	321
Other expenses	106
Total acquisition expenses	\$ 4,771

These acquisition expenses are reported in the other operating charges, net line item on our consolidated statement of operations during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Impact

The following table summarizes the recognized fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of October 4, 2011.

**As
Recorded, at
Fair Value**

	<u>(In thousands)</u>
<i>Current Assets</i>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,173
Accounts receivable, net	1,230
Inventories	1,579
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,638
<i>Tangible Assets</i>	
Property and equipment, net	264,703
<i>Identified Intangible Assets</i>	
Trademark	25,300
Customer relationships	3,300
Total acquired assets	<u>304,923</u>
<i>Current liabilities</i>	
Accounts payable	3,018
Accrued liabilities	14,182
<i>Other liabilities</i>	
Deferred tax liability	2,512
Total liabilities assumed	<u>19,712</u>
Net identifiable assets	<u>\$ 285,211</u>

The fair value of the current assets acquired and current liabilities assumed was presumed to be historical acquired value, based on the relatively short term nature of these assets and liabilities. The \$1.2 million of acquired accounts receivable is net of a \$2.1 million reserve, reducing the gross amount of \$3.3 million to an amount reflecting the expected cash flows from such outstanding balances.

The fair value of the tangible assets utilized a combination of the income, market or cost approaches, depending on the characteristics of the asset classification. With respect to certain personal property components of these assets (slot machines, furniture, fixtures and equipment, resort sign, vehicles and computer equipment) the cost approach was used, which is based on replacement or reproduction costs of the asset. The fair value of the barge, as well as land was determined using the market approach, which considers sales of comparable assets and applies compensating factors for any differences specific to the particular assets. Building and site improvements were valued using the cost approach using a direct cost model built on estimates of replacement cost.

The fair value of the identified intangible assets was determined using a cash flow model following the income approach. Specifically, the identified intangible assets include the value of the IP trademark and customer relationships. The value of the trademark relied upon a relief from royalty method, which discounts a stream of payments associated with the right to use such name. The value of customer relationships followed a multi-period excess earnings method, which is an application of the discounted cash flow method and computes the present value of after-tax cash flows attributable to the associated future income stream.

Bargain Purchase Gain

The business combination resulted in the recording of a bargain purchase gain, due to the excess fair value of net identifiable assets over the total consideration. The gain was computed as follows:

	Bargain Purchase Gain
	<i>(In thousands)</i>
Fair value of net identifiable assets	\$ 285,211
Total consideration	280,629
Bargain purchase gain	<u>\$ 4,582</u>

The bargain purchase gain was reported in other income in our consolidated statement of operations during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Upon the initial determination that the fair value of the acquired net assets would result in a gain representing a bargain purchase, the Company reassessed the valuation assumptions utilized to determine these fair values as part of the acquisition method accounting. The reassessment performed focused on whether the Company had: (i) correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed; and (ii) critically reviewed the procedures used to measure the relative fair values of such amounts. As a result of this reassessment, certain adjustments to the valuation assumptions were identified and modified; however, the effect of such was a significant reduction, but not a full elimination of the bargain purchase gain. The Company believes the reassessment appropriately reflects its consideration of all available information as of the acquisition date.

The events and circumstances resulting in a bargain purchase of IP were primarily related to the acceptance of the property in an "as-is" condition, coupled with the facts that there was not a competitive bidding process, and the representations and warranties received from the seller were not conventional or conforming for this size or type of transaction.

During our preliminary due diligence process, we identified certain deferred maintenance issues regarding the property, after initial negotiations had commenced. As previously disclosed, the Company intends to immediately begin capital improvements to the property at an estimated cost of \$44 million. These improvements are necessary to extend the useful life of the hull on which the gaming barge sits, and perform other deferred maintenance projects related to the back of house areas. Additionally, and as importantly, the improvements to the hull will preserve compliance with specific building codes.

The sellers of the IP did not run a competitive bidding process, and the Company's purchase was on an "as-is" basis. While the negotiations were relatively confined prior to the discovery of these required improvements, we believe it was advantageous to our overall negotiations to deal directly with the sellers on these issues, as such were identified. The Company's willingness to accept, and ultimately fund the significant cost to pay for these improvements provided an advantageous position to renegotiate the original purchase price.

*Condensed Statements of Operations
for the period from October 4, 2011 through December 31, 2011*

The following supplemental information presents the financial results of IP included in the Company's consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011.

	October 4 through December 31, 2011
	<i>(In thousands)</i>
Condensed Statement of Operations	
Net revenues	<u>\$ 44,627</u>
Operating income	<u>\$ 3,203</u>

Supplemental Unaudited Pro Forma Information

The unaudited pro forma results presented below include adjustments related to: (i) the effects the depreciation and amortization resulting from the adjustments to the value of property and equipment and intangible assets resulting from acquisition method accounting; (ii) the reversal of certain activity conducted with the prior seller; (iii) the impact of the capitalization of the entity formed through the acquisition; and (iv) the reclassification of certain items to conform to the Company's consolidated presentation. The pro forma results also reflect adjustments to conform the historical results with the Company's accounting policies. However, the pro forma results do not include any anticipated synergies or other expected benefits of the acquisition. Accordingly, the unaudited pro forma financial information below is not necessarily indicative of either future results of operations or results that might have been achieved had the acquisitions and merger been consummated at any of these earlier dates presented herein.

*Pro Forma Consolidated Statement of Income
for the year ended December 31, 2011
(unaudited)*

The following supplemental pro forma information presents the financial results as if we acquired IP as of January 1, 2011, and consolidated such results for the period from January 1, 2011 through October 3, 2011 (the "Straddle Period"). This supplemental pro forma information has been prepared for comparative purposes and does not purport to be indicative of what the actual results for the year ended December 31, 2011 would have been had we acquired IP on January 1, 2011, nor are they indicative of any future results.

	Year Ended December 31, 2011				Boyd Gaming Corporation (pro forma)
	Boyd Gaming Corporation (as reported)	IP (historical) Straddle Period	Pro Forma and Other Adjustments	Eliminations	
<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Revenues					
Gaming	\$ 1,986,644	\$ 104,698	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,091,342
Food and beverage	388,148	31,323	—	—	419,471
Rooms	246,209	26,084	—	—	272,293
Other	135,176	6,150	—	—	141,326
Gross revenues	2,756,177	168,255	—	—	2,924,432
Less promotional allowances	419,939	42,651	—	—	462,590
Net revenues	2,336,238	125,604	—	—	2,461,842
Costs and expenses					
Gaming	924,451	36,123	—	—	960,574
Food and beverage	200,165	9,396	—	—	209,561
Rooms	56,111	28,551	—	—	84,662
Other	108,907	5,782	—	—	114,689
Selling, general and administrative	394,991	18,596	—	—	413,587
Maintenance and utilities	153,512	15,447	—	—	168,959
Depreciation and amortization	195,343	26,935	(10,237) i	—	212,041
Corporate expense	48,962	—	—	—	48,962
Preopening expenses	6,634	—	—	—	6,634

Other operating charges, net	14,058	1,773	—	—	15,831
Total costs and expenses	2,103,134	142,603	(10,237)	—	2,235,500
Operating income	233,104	(16,999)	10,237	—	226,342
Other (income) expense					
Interest income	(46)	—	—	—	(46)
Interest expense, net of capitalized amounts	250,731	—	19,950 ii	(19,950)	250,731
Fair value adjustment of derivatives	265	—	—	—	265
Loss on early retirement of debt	14	—	—	—	14
Other (income) expense	(11,582)	—	—	—	(11,582)
Total other (income) expense, net	239,382	—	19,950	(19,950)	239,382
Loss before income taxes	(6,278)	(16,999)	(9,713)	19,950	(13,040)
Income taxes	(1,721)	—	— iii	—	(1,721)
Net loss	(7,999)	(16,999)	(9,713)	19,950	(14,761)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	4,145	—	—	—	4,145
Net loss attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ (3,854)	\$ (16,999)	\$ (9,713)	\$ 19,950	\$ (10,616)

*Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
for the year ended December 31, 2010
(unaudited)*

The following supplemental pro forma information presents the financial results as if we acquired IP as of January 1, 2010. This supplemental pro forma information has been prepared for comparative purposes and does not purport to be indicative of what the actual results for the year ended December 31, 2010 would have been had we acquired IP on January 1, 2010, nor are they indicative of any future results. The "as reported (and revised)" column reflects certain revisions to our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010, for the correction of an immaterial error. See further discussion of these revisions in *Note 24, Revision to Consolidated Financial Statement*

	Year Ended December 31, 2010				Boyd Gaming Corporation (pro forma)
	Boyd Gaming Corporation (as reported and revised)	IP (historical)	Pro Forma and Other Adjustments	Eliminations	
Revenues					
Gaming	\$ 1,812,487	\$ 179,529	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,992,016
Food and beverage	347,588	33,159	—	—	380,747
Rooms	211,046	38,738	—	—	249,784
Other	123,603	9,252	—	—	132,855
Gross revenues	2,494,724	260,678	—	—	2,755,402
Less promotional allowances	353,825	56,081	—	—	409,906

Net revenues	2,140,899	204,597	—	—	2,345,496
Costs and expenses					
Gaming	859,818	48,857	—	—	908,675
Food and beverage	180,840	12,288	—	—	193,128
Rooms	49,323	35,116	—	—	84,439
Other	99,458	6,327	—	—	105,785
Selling, general and administrative	369,217	41,311	—	—	410,528
Maintenance and utilities	140,722	20,288	—	—	161,010
Depreciation and amortization	199,275	43,722	(26,632) i	—	216,365
Corporate expense	48,861	—	—	—	48,861
Preopening expenses	7,459	—	—	—	7,459
Other operating charges, net	4,713	(14,434)	—	—	(9,721)
Total costs and expenses	1,959,686	193,475	(26,632)	—	2,126,529
Operating income from Borgata	8,146	—	—	—	8,146
Operating income	189,359	11,122	26,632	—	227,113
Other (income) expense					
Interest income	(5)	(115)	—	—	(120)
Interest expense, net of capitalized amounts	180,558	—	19,950 ii	(19,950)	180,558
Fair value adjustment of derivatives	480	—	—	—	480
Gain on early retirement of debt	(2,758)	—	—	—	(2,758)
Gain on equity distribution	(2,535)	—	—	—	(2,535)
Other income	(10,000)	—	—	—	(10,000)
Operating expense from Borgata	3,133	—	—	—	3,133
Total other (income) expense, net	168,873	(115)	19,950	(19,950)	168,758
Income before income taxes	20,486	11,237	6,682	19,950	58,355
Income taxes	(8,236)	—	— iii	—	(8,236)
Net income	12,250	11,237	6,682	19,950	50,119
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,940)	—	—	—	(1,940)
Net income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	<u>\$ 10,310</u>	<u>\$ 11,237</u>	<u>\$ 6,682</u>	<u>\$ 19,950</u>	<u>\$ 48,179</u>

*Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
for the year ended December 31, 2009
(unaudited)*

The following supplemental pro forma information presents the financial results as if we acquired IP as of January 1, 2009. This supplemental pro forma information has been prepared for comparative purposes and does not purport to be indicative of what the actual results for the year ended December 31, 2009 would have been had we acquired IP on January 1, 2009, nor are they indicative of any future results.

	Year Ended December 31, 2009				
	Boyd Gaming Corporation (as reported)	IP (historical)	Pro Forma and Other Adjustments	Eliminations	Boyd Gaming Corporation (pro forma)
	<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Revenues					
Gaming	\$ 1,372,091	\$ 174,072	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,546,163
Food and beverage	229,374	32,863	—	—	262,237
Rooms	122,305	37,045	—	—	159,350
Other	100,396	9,514	—	—	109,910
Gross revenues	1,824,166	253,494	—	—	2,077,660
Less promotional allowances	183,180	52,438	—	—	235,618
Net revenues	1,640,986	201,056	—	—	1,842,042
Costs and expenses					
Gaming	664,739	50,164	—	—	714,903
Food and beverage	125,830	12,965	—	—	138,795
Rooms	39,655	34,485	—	—	74,140
Other	77,840	7,332	—	—	85,172
Selling, general and administrative	284,937	45,717	—	—	330,654
Maintenance and utilities	92,296	21,185	—	—	113,481
Depreciation and amortization	164,427	45,680	(24,940) i	—	185,167
Corporate expense	47,617	—	—	—	47,617
Preopening expenses	17,798	—	—	—	17,798
Other operating charges, net	41,780	1,065	—	—	42,845
Total costs and expenses	1,556,919	218,593	(24,940)	—	1,750,572
Operating income from Borgata	72,126	—	—	—	72,126
Operating income	156,193	(17,537)	24,940	—	163,596
Other (income) expense					
Interest income	(6)	(172)	—	—	(178)
Interest expense, net of capitalized amounts	146,830	—	19,950 ii	(19,950)	146,830
Gain on early retirement of debt	(15,284)	—	—	—	(15,284)
Other expense	33	—	—	—	33
Operating expense from Borgata	19,303	—	—	—	19,303
Total other (income) expense, net	150,876	(172)	19,950	(19,950)	150,704
Income(loss) before income taxes	5,317	(17,365)	4,990	19,950	12,892
Income taxes	(1,076)	—	— iii	—	(1,076)
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,241	\$ (17,365)	\$ 4,990	\$ 19,950	\$ 11,816

Pro Forma and Other Adjustments

These adjustments in each of the years presented above represent the following: (i) adjustment to historical depreciation and amortization expense related to the revision of previous net book value to fair value, as part of our application of acquisition method accounting, coupled with an adjustment to the useful lives of certain classes of assets to conform to the Company's policies; (ii) the adjustment to interest expense representing the debt service requirements on a borrowing arrangement with an affiliate, which, in part, funded the purchase price; and (iii) consideration of separate income tax expense, which was deemed unnecessary, as the newly formed entity is an LLC and therefore not subject to direct taxation, a tax sharing arrangements has not and will not be executed with the parent of this LLC, and respective tax expenses and attributes are not pushed down to our operating entities as a matter of policy.

Other Acquisitions

Development Agreement

In September 2011, the Company acquired the membership interests of a limited liability company (the "LLC") for a purchase price of \$24.5 million. The primary asset of the LLC is a previously executed development agreement (the "Development Agreement") with a Native American Tribe (the "Tribe"). The Development Agreement establishes the terms between the LLC and the Tribe under which a gaming facility will be developed on the Tribe's land. The Development Agreement provides a fee of 5% of gross revenues of the gaming operations, (subject to a maximum percentage capped by Indian Gaming Regulation), upon completion of development, and for a subsequent period of seven years.

The fair value of the assets of the LLC was allocated in our consolidated financial statements as follows:

	December 31, 2011
	<i>(In thousands)</i>
Assets acquired:	
Intangible value of Development Agreement	\$ 21,373
Note receivable from Tribe (at present value)	3,077
Purchase price	\$ 24,450

Other than the obligation under the Development Agreement to develop the gaming facility, there were no liabilities assumed in connection with the acquisition of the LLC. In addition to approximately \$4.5 million expended by the prior owners of the LLC related to pre-development efforts, we are obligated to fund certain pre-development costs, which are estimated to be approximately \$1 million to \$2 million annually, for the next several years. These costs are reimbursable to us with future cash flows from the operations of the gaming facility and are evidenced by a note receivable from the Tribe.

**Condensed Consolidating
Financial Information**

**12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011**

**Condensed Consolidating
Financial Information**

[Abstract]

**Condensed Consolidating
Financial Information**

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Pursuant to the prior registrations of our 9.125% Senior Notes due 2018 under the Securities Act of 1933, separate condensed consolidating financial information for our subsidiary guarantors and non-guarantors of this debt is presented below. The non-guarantors primarily represent special purpose entities, tax holding companies, our less significant operating subsidiaries and our less than wholly-owned subsidiaries.

The tables below present the condensed consolidating balance sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the condensed consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011.

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2011					
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (100% Owned)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (Not 100% Owned)	Eliminations	Consolidated
	<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 364	\$ 128,185	\$ 3,944	\$ 46,263	\$ —	\$ 178,756
Other current assets	29,818	70,448	13,459	50,413	—	164,138
Property and equipment, net	115,346	2,120,227	75,739	1,230,796	—	3,542,108
Assets held for development	—	926,013	—	163,806	—	1,089,819
Investments in subsidiaries	3,777,298	353,740	32	—	(4,131,070)	—
Intercompany receivable	—	187,911	—	—	(187,911)	—
Other assets, net	28,501	15,068	5,993	71,077	—	120,639
Intangible assets, net	—	487,907	21,374	64,737	—	574,018
Goodwill, net	—	212,794	782	—	—	213,576
Total assets	\$3,951,327	\$ 4,502,293	\$ 121,323	\$ 1,627,092	\$ (4,318,981)	\$ 5,883,054
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity						
Current maturities of long-term	\$ 42,500	\$ 730	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 43,230
Non-recourse debt				29,686		29,686
Other current liabilities	146,054	152,437	16,725	102,484	(18,596)	399,104
Intercompany payable	455	—	216,211	—	(216,666)	—

Long-term debt, net of current maturities	2,527,076	10,341	—	809,809	—	3,347,226
Other long-term liabilities	33,150	404,463	1,537	57,599	—	496,749
Non-recourse debt	—	—	—	192,980	—	192,980
						—
Preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common stock	863	31,128	32	—	(31,160)	863
Additional paid- in capital	644,174	2,984,250	41,724	476,733	(3,502,707)	644,174
Retained earnings	557,055	918,944	(154,906)	(42,199)	(721,839)	557,055
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Boyd Gaming Corporation stockholders' equity	1,202,092	3,934,322	(113,150)	434,534	(4,255,706)	1,202,092
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	171,987	171,987
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	1,202,092	3,934,322	(113,150)	434,534	(4,083,719)	1,374,079
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$3,951,327	\$ 4,502,293	\$ 121,323	\$ 1,627,092	\$ (4,318,981)	\$ 5,883,054

December 31, 2010

	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (100% Owned)</u>	<u>Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (Not 100% Owned)</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,231	\$ 88,282	\$ 3,679	\$ 42,431	\$ —	\$ 145,623
Other current assets	10,395	61,829	15,246	47,492	—	134,962
Property and equipment, net	111,921	1,939,834	77,949	1,253,667	—	3,383,371
Assets held for development	—	923,038	—	163,806	—	1,086,844
Investments in subsidiaries	3,373,486	424,707	—	5,185	(3,803,378)	—
Intercompany receivable	50,824	—	69,931	—	(120,755)	—
Other assets, net	73,420	46,886	2,979	89,021	(59,535)	152,771
Intangible assets, net	—	460,714	—	79,000	—	539,714
Goodwill, net	—	212,794	782	—	—	213,576

Total assets	<u>\$3,631,277</u>	<u>\$ 4,158,084</u>	<u>\$ 170,566</u>	<u>\$ 1,680,602</u>	<u>\$ (3,983,668)</u>	<u>\$ 5,656,861</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity						
Current maturities of long-term	\$ 25,000	\$ 690	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25,690
Current maturities of non-recourse debt	—	—	—	22,487	—	22,487
Other current liabilities	39,663	175,870	17,464	109,161	—	342,158
Intercompany payable	—	472,795	246,144	—	(718,939)	—
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	2,346,623	11,072	—	835,370	—	3,193,065
Other long-term liabilities	30,786	399,148	1,536	60,050	—	491,520
Non-recourse debt	—	—	—	220,572	—	220,572
Preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common stock	862	30,298	32	—	(30,330)	862
Additional paid-in capital	635,028	2,320,477	41,724	421,472	(2,783,673)	635,028
Retained earnings	560,909	747,734	(136,334)	11,490	(622,890)	560,909
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(7,594)	—	—	—	—	(7,594)
Total Boyd Gaming Corporation stockholders' equity	<u>1,189,205</u>	<u>3,098,509</u>	<u>(94,578)</u>	<u>432,962</u>	<u>(3,436,893)</u>	<u>1,189,205</u>
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	1	172,164	172,164
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	<u>1,189,205</u>	<u>3,098,509</u>	<u>(94,578)</u>	<u>432,962</u>	<u>(3,264,729)</u>	<u>1,361,369</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$3,631,277</u>	<u>\$ 4,158,084</u>	<u>\$ 170,566</u>	<u>\$ 1,680,602</u>	<u>\$ (3,983,668)</u>	<u>\$ 5,656,861</u>

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2011

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
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			(100% Owned)	(Not 100% Owned)		
<i>(In thousands)</i>						
Net revenues	\$ 149,168	\$ 1,550,197	\$ 55,767	\$ 730,274	\$ (149,168)	\$ 2,336,238
Costs and expenses						
Operating	—	848,973	57,620	383,041	—	1,289,634
Selling, general and administrative	—	258,026	10,023	126,942	—	394,991
Maintenance and utilities	—	89,092	2,255	62,165	—	153,512
Depreciation and amortization	8,371	118,621	2,914	65,437	—	195,343
Corporate expense	95,847	147	1,194	—	(48,226)	48,962
Preopening expenses	907	16,356	—	(10,629)	—	6,634
Other operating charges, net	6,054	1,602	3	6,399	—	14,058
Total costs and expenses	111,179	1,332,817	74,009	633,355	(48,226)	2,103,134
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	75,144	(1,345)	—	—	(73,799)	—
Operating income (loss)	113,133	216,035	(18,242)	96,919	(174,741)	233,104
Other expense (income)						
Interest expense, net	151,931	687	—	98,067	—	250,685
Fair value adjustment of derivative instruments	265	—	—	—	—	265
(Gain) Loss on early retirements of debt	20	—	—	(6)	—	14
Other income	(7,000)	(4,582)	—	—	—	(11,582)
Total other expense, net	145,216	(3,895)	—	98,061	—	239,382
Income (loss) before income taxes						
	(32,083)	219,930	(18,242)	(1,142)	(174,741)	(6,278)
Income taxes	28,229	(34,349)	5,652	(1,253)	—	(1,721)
Net income (loss)	(3,854)	185,581	(12,590)	(2,395)	(174,741)	(7,999)
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	4,145	4,145
Net income (loss) attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	<u>\$ (3,854)</u>	<u>\$ 185,581</u>	<u>\$ (12,590)</u>	<u>\$ (2,395)</u>	<u>\$ (170,596)</u>	<u>\$ (3,854)</u>

Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (100% Owned)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (Not 100% Owned)	Eliminations	Consolidated
<i>(In thousands)</i>						
Net revenues	\$ 134,190	\$ 1,501,899	\$ 58,860	\$ 580,140	\$ (134,190)	\$ 2,140,899
Costs and expenses						
Operating	—	835,489	54,984	298,966	—	1,189,439
Selling, general and administrative	—	265,376	8,858	94,983	—	369,217
Maintenance and utilities	—	87,499	4,256	48,967	—	140,722
Depreciation and amortization	11,955	129,693	4,741	52,886	—	199,275
Corporate expense	83,437	59,710	9,295	—	(103,581)	48,861
Preopening expenses	1,580	—	7,523	—	(1,644)	7,459
Other operating charges, net	4,456	68	197	(8)	—	4,713
Total costs and expenses	101,428	1,377,835	89,854	495,794	(105,225)	1,959,686
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	65,159	47,393	—	—	(104,406)	8,146
Operating income (loss)	97,921	171,457	(30,994)	84,346	(133,371)	189,359
Other expense (income)						
Interest expense, net	118,585	731	(6)	61,243	—	180,553
Fair value adjustment of derivative instruments	480	—	—	—	—	480
Gain on early retirements of debt	(2,758)	—	—	—	—	(2,758)
Other income	—	(12,535)	—	—	—	(12,535)
Other non-operating expenses, net	—	3,133	—	—	—	3,133
Total other expense, net	116,307	(8,671)	(6)	61,243	—	168,873
Income (loss) before income taxes	(18,386)	180,128	(30,988)	23,103	(133,371)	20,486
Income taxes	28,696	(32,838)	(27)	(4,067)	—	(8,236)
Net income (loss)	10,310	147,290	(31,015)	19,036	(133,371)	12,250
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	(1,940)	(1,940)
Net income (loss) attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	<u>\$ 10,310</u>	<u>\$ 147,290</u>	<u>\$ (31,015)</u>	<u>\$ 19,036</u>	<u>\$ (135,311)</u>	<u>\$ 10,310</u>

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Operations, continued

Year Ended December 31, 2009					
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Net revenues	\$ 69,774	\$ 1,630,321	\$ 10,665	\$ (69,774)	\$ 1,640,986
Costs and expenses					
Operating	—	850,595	57,469	—	908,064
Selling, general and administrative	—	272,945	11,992	—	284,937
Maintenance and utilities	—	88,226	4,070	—	92,296
Depreciation and amortization	13,415	147,436	3,576	—	164,427
Corporate expense	93,096	52,545	17,229	(115,253)	47,617
Preopening expenses	260	17,538	—	—	17,798
Other operating charges, net	981	12,444	28,355	—	41,780
Total costs and expenses	107,752	1,441,729	122,691	(115,253)	1,556,919
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	126,176	71,617	—	(125,667)	72,126
Operating income (loss)	88,198	260,209	(112,026)	(80,188)	156,193
Other expense (income)					
Interest expense, net	147,556	(732)	—	—	146,824
Gain on early retirements of debt	(15,284)	—	—	—	(15,284)
Other non-operating expenses, net	33	19,303	—	—	19,336
Total other expense, net	132,305	18,571	—	—	150,876
Income (loss) before income taxes	(44,107)	241,638	(112,026)	(80,188)	5,317
Income taxes	48,348	(55,065)	5,641	—	(1,076)
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,241	\$ 186,573	\$ (106,385)	\$ (80,188)	\$ 4,241

Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows

Year Ended December 31, 2011						
	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (100% Owned)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (Not 100% Owned)	Eliminations	Consolidated
<i>(In thousands)</i>						
Cash flows from operating activities						
Net cash from operating activities	\$ 100,478	\$ 68,797	\$ 26,295	\$ 57,940	\$ —	\$ 253,510
Cash flows from investing activities						
Capital expenditures	(24,815)	(28,204)	(1,579)	(32,626)	—	(87,224)
Cash paid for business acquisition, net	(278,456)					(278,456)

Cash paid for development agreement	—	—	(24,450)	—	—	(24,450)
Other investing activities	895	—	—	26,448	—	27,343
Net cash from investing activities	(302,376)	(28,204)	(26,029)	(6,178)	—	(362,787)
Cash flows from financing activities						
Borrowings under bank credit facility	391,329	—	—	741,300	—	1,132,629
Payments under bank credit facility	(183,579)	—	—	(762,000)	—	(945,579)
Debt financing cost, net	(14,221)	—	—	(1,153)	—	(15,374)
Proceeds from issuance of debt	—	—	—	7,199	—	7,199
Payments on long-term debt	—	(690)	—	—	—	(690)
Payments on retirements of long-term debt	—	—	—	(8,198)	—	(8,198)
Proceed from stock options exercised	15	—	—	—	—	15
Payments under note payable by variable interest entity	—	—	—	(27,000)	—	(27,000)
Other financing activities	—	—	—	(592)	—	(592)
Net cash from financing activities	193,544	(690)	—	(50,444)	—	142,410
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(8,354)	39,903	266	1,318	—	33,133
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	11,231	88,282	3,679	42,431	—	145,623
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 2,877	\$ 128,185	\$ 3,945	\$ 43,749	\$ —	\$ 178,756

Year Ended December 31, 2010

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (100% Owned)	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries (Not 100% Owned)	Eliminations	Consolidated
<i>(In thousands)</i>						
Cash flows from operating activities						
Net cash from operating activities	\$ 226,650	\$ 78,597	\$ 970	\$ 91,379	\$ (128,205)	\$ 269,391

Cash flows from investing activities

Capital expenditures	(6,463)	(56,884)	(2,059)	(10,552)	—	(75,958)
Net cash effect upon change in controlling interest of Borgata	—	26,025	—	26,025	(26,025)	26,025
Other investing activities	69	—	—	987	—	1,056
Net cash from investing activities	(6,394)	(30,859)	(2,059)	16,460	(26,025)	(48,877)

Cash flows from financing activities

Borrowings under bank credit facility	758,774	—	—	533,673	—	1,292,447
Payments under bank credit facility	(1,250,674)	—	—	(1,105,062)	—	(2,355,736)
Debt financing cost, net	(20,617)	(3,620)	—	(2,820)	—	(27,057)
Proceeds from issuance of debt	490,000	—	—	773,176	—	1,263,176
Proceeds from issuance of debt by variable interest entity	—	—	—	18,091	—	18,091
Payments on long-term debt	—	(46,875)	—	(1,194)	—	(48,069)
Payments on retirements of long-term debt	(187,041)	(652)	—	—	—	(187,693)
Other financing activities	170	—	—	(277,652)	154,230	(123,252)
Net cash from financing activities	(209,388)	(51,147)	—	(61,788)	154,230	(168,093)

Net change in cash and cash equivalents	10,868	(3,409)	(1,089)	46,051	—	52,421
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Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	363	88,071	4,768	—	—	93,202
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Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 11,231	\$ 84,662	\$ 3,679	\$ 46,051	\$ —	\$ 145,623
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Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows

Year Ended December 31, 2009

	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
<i>(In thousands)</i>					

Cash flows from operating activities					
Net cash from operating activities	\$ 65,751	\$ 173,249	\$ 2,963	\$ —	\$ 241,963

Cash flows from investing activities

Capital expenditures	(5,706)	(151,378)	(473)	—	(157,557)
Other investing activities	2,356	(9,927)	—	—	(7,571)
Net cash from investing activities	(3,350)	(161,305)	(473)	—	(165,128)

Cash flows from financing activities

Payments of long-term debt	(88,866)	(19,366)	—	—	(108,232)
Borrowings under bank credit facility	656,440	—	—	—	656,440
Payments under bank credit facility	(620,655)	—	—	—	(620,655)
Other financing activities	(9,338)	—	—	—	(9,338)
Net cash from financing activities	(62,419)	(19,366)	—	—	(81,785)

Net change in cash and cash equivalents

	(18)	(7,422)	2,490	—	(4,950)
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Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period

	381	95,493	2,278	—	98,152
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Cash and cash equivalents, end of period

	<u>\$ 363</u>	<u>\$ 88,071</u>	<u>\$ 4,768</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 93,202</u>
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**Selected Quarterly Financial
Information (Unaudited)**

**[Selected Quarterly Financial Information
Unaudited \[Abstract\]](#)**

**[Selected Quarterly Financial Information
\(Unaudited\)](#)**

**12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011**

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)
The following table presents selected quarterly financial information for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

	December 31, 2011				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Year
	<i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i>				
Summary Operating Results:					
Net revenues	\$564,946	\$574,403	\$590,215	\$606,674	\$2,336,238
Operating income	48,104	61,990	68,164	54,846	233,104
Net income (loss) attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	(3,521)	(2,951)	3,109	(491)	(3,854)
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share:					
Basic net income (loss) per common share	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.04)
Diluted net income (loss) per common share	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.04)

	December 31, 2010				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Year
	<i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i>				
Summary Operating Results:					
Net revenues	\$415,135	\$578,446	\$595,378	\$551,940	\$2,140,899
Operating income	44,030	49,676	54,483	41,170	189,359
Net income (loss) attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	8,435	3,382	5,591	(7,098)	10,310
Basic and diluted net income (loss)					

**per common
share:**

Basic net income (loss) per common share	\$	0.10	\$	0.04	\$	0.06	\$	(0.08)	\$	0.12
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Diluted net income (loss) per common share	\$	0.10	\$	0.04	\$	0.06	\$	(0.08)	\$	0.12
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Related Party Transactions

12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011

[Related Party Transactions](#)

[\[Abstract\]](#)

[Related Party Transactions](#)

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Boyd Percentage Ownership

William S. Boyd, our Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors, together with his immediate family, beneficially owned approximately 36% of our outstanding shares of common stock as of December 31, 2011. As such, the Boyd family has the ability to significantly influence our affairs, including the election of members of our Board of Directors and, except as otherwise provided by law, approving or disapproving other matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders, including a merger, consolidation or sale of assets. For each of the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, there were no related party transactions between the Company and the Boyd family.

Compensation of Certain Borgata Employees

Borgata reimburses Boyd for compensation paid to employees performing services for Borgata and for out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred related to travel. Boyd is also reimbursed for various payments made on Borgata's behalf, primarily related to third party insurance premiums and certain financing fees. The related amounts due to Boyd for these types of expenditures paid by Boyd were \$0.3 million and \$0.9 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Reimbursable expenditures were \$10.0 million, \$9.1 million and \$7.4 million for each of the years ended December 31 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. In each case, reimbursable expenses are included in selling, general and administrative on the consolidated statements of operations.

Borgata Ground Leases

Borgata entered into a series of ground lease agreements with MGM totaling 19.6 acres that provides the land on which Borgata's existing employee parking garage, public space expansion, rooms expansion, modified surface parking lot and proposed alternative parking structure reside. The lease terms extend until December 31, 2070 with the exception of the surface parking lot lease which could be terminated by either party upon 30 days written notice. Borgata did not have any amounts due to MGM for these types of expenditures at either December 31, 2011 or 2010. On November 4, 2010, MGM sold the land comprising the employee parking garage, public space expansion, rooms expansion and proposed alternative parking structure. Related rent incurred was \$5.1 million, \$5.4 million and \$6.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, which was included in selling, general and administrative on the consolidated statements of operations.

Pursuant to the ground lease agreements, Borgata is responsible for reimbursing the land owner for related property taxes paid on its behalf. Borgata did not have any amounts due to MGM or the new land owner for these types of expenditures at either December 31 2011 or 2010. Related property tax incurred was \$14.0 million, \$12.9 million and \$12.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, which was included in selling, general and administrative on the consolidated statements of operations.

Revision to Consolidated
Financial Statements

12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011

[Revision to Consolidated
Financial Statements](#)

[\[Abstract\]](#)

[Revision to Consolidated
Financial Statements](#)

REVISION TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company discovered an immaterial error that impacted the previously issued consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010. The error related to a misclassification in the financial statements of LVE, the variable interest entity that we were required to consolidate during the year ended December 31, 2010. The financial statements of LVE have subsequently been restated, the revisions to which were considered in the correction of this error in our consolidated financial statements. We improperly reported LVE's interest costs as a capitalized asset, when the related costs should have been expensed due to its suspension of related construction activities.

The Company assessed the materiality of this error on both a quantitative and qualitative basis, and determined that the error was immaterial to previously reported amounts as reported in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, for the year ended December 31, 2010. The revision of the previously issued financial statements resulted in minor impacts on certain line items in our consolidated balance sheet, statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows, yet had no impact on net income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation or retained earnings as previously reported.

Accordingly, the Company has reconciled the impact of the differences below on the consolidated balance sheet, consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010. These adjustments did not have any impact on our quarterly consolidated financial statements, issued prior to the original filing; however, the Company will prospectively revise its consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, in future filings, to the extent the December 31, 2010 period is therein presented.

A summary of the revisions to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 is as follows:

*Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet
as of December 31, 2010*

	As of December 31, 2010		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustment	As Revised
		(In thousands)	
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet			
ASSETS			
Current assets	\$ 279,639	\$ 946	\$ 280,585
Property, plant and equipment, net	3,383,371	—	3,383,371
Assets held for development	1,119,403	(32,559)	1,086,844
Debt financing costs, net	34,993	—	34,993
Other assets	871,883	(815)	871,068
Total Assets	\$ 5,689,289	\$ (32,428)	\$ 5,656,861

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities	\$ 610,905	\$ (220,570)	\$ 390,335
Other liabilities	3,683,641	221,516	3,905,157
Boyd Gaming Corporation stockholders' equity	1,189,205	—	1,189,205
Noncontrolling interests	205,538	(33,374)	172,164
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 5,689,289	\$ (32,428)	\$ 5,656,861

*Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
for the year ended December 31, 2010*

	Year Ended December 31, 2010		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustment	As Revised
		<i>(In thousands)</i>	
<i>Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations</i>			
Maintenance and utilities expense	\$ 146,143	\$ (5,421)	\$ 140,722
Operating income	\$ 183,938	\$ 5,421	\$ 189,359
Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 168,699	\$ 11,859	\$ 180,558
Total other expense, net	\$ 157,014	\$ 11,859	\$ 168,873
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 26,924	\$ (6,438)	\$ 20,486
Net income (loss)	\$ 18,688	\$ (6,438)	\$ 12,250
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(8,378)	6,438	(1,940)
Net income (loss) attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ 10,310	\$ —	\$ 10,310

*Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity
for the year ended December 31, 2010*

	Year Ended December 31, 2010		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustment	As Revised
		<i>(In thousands)</i>	
<i>Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity</i>			
Noncontrolling interest in Borgata	\$ 219,256	\$ —	\$ 219,256
Noncontrolling interest in variable interest entity - LVE	(5,340)	(39,812)	(45,152)

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(8,378)	6,438	(1,940)
Noncontrolling interests	\$ 205,538	\$ (33,374)	\$ 172,164
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 1,394,743	(33,374)	\$ 1,361,369

*Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended December 31, 2010*

	Year Ended December 31, 2010		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustment <i>(In thousands)</i>	As Revised
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows			
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net Income	\$ 18,688	\$ (6,438)	\$ 12,250
Amortization of debt financing costs	4,117	1,252	5,369
Net cash provided by operating activities	285,070	(15,679)	269,391
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Capital expenditures	\$ (87,477)	11,519	(75,958)
Other investing activities	(1,199)	3,345	2,146
Net cash used in investing activities	(63,741)	14,864	(48,877)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Debt issuance cost, net	\$ (27,872)	\$ 815	\$ (27,057)
Net cash used in financing activities	(168,908)	815	(168,093)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	52,421	—	52,421
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	93,202	—	93,202
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 145,623	\$ —	\$ 145,623
Assets and Liabilities Recorded (net of cash received) Due to Consolidation of Variable Interest Entity			
Accounts receivable	\$ 164	\$ 1,187	\$ 1,351
Assets held for development	183,016	(19,210)	163,806
Debt financing costs, net	8,509	(4,862)	3,647
Restricted investments	46,679	1,489	48,168
Total assets	\$ 238,368	\$ (21,396)	\$ 216,972
Accounts payable	\$ 290	\$ (103)	\$ 393
Accrued liabilities	1,296	(256)	1,040
Obligations of variable interest entity	226,162	16,897	243,059
Other liabilities	16,920	2,984	19,904

Noncontrolling interests	(6,259)	(40,833)	(47,092)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 238,409	\$ (21,311)	\$ 217,304

**Summary of Significant
Accounting Policies**

**12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011**

**Summary of Significant
Accounting Policies**

[Abstract]

**Summary of Significant
Accounting Policies**

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization

Boyd Gaming Corporation (and together with its subsidiaries, the “Company,” “we” or “us”) was incorporated in the state of Nevada in 1988 and has been operating since 1973. The Company's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “BYD”.

We are a diversified operator of 16 wholly-owned gaming entertainment properties and one controlling interest in a limited liability company. Headquartered in Las Vegas, we have gaming operations in Nevada, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana and New Jersey, which we aggregate in order to present four reportable segments:

Las Vegas Locals

Gold Coast Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
The Orleans Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall	Las Vegas, Nevada
Suncoast Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Eldorado Casino	Henderson, Nevada
Jokers Wild Casino	Henderson, Nevada

Downtown Las Vegas

California Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Fremont Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Main Street Station Casino, Brewery and Hotel	Las Vegas, Nevada

Midwest and South

Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall	Tunica, Mississippi
IP Casino Resort Spa	Biloxi, Mississippi
Par-A-Dice Hotel and Casino	East Peoria, Illinois
Blue Chip Casino, Hotel & Spa	Michigan City, Indiana
Treasure Chest Casino	Kenner, Louisiana
Delta Downs Racetrack Casino & Hotel	Vinton, Louisiana
Sam's Town Hotel and Casino	Shreveport, Louisiana

Atlantic City

Borgata Hotel Casino & Spa	Atlantic City, New Jersey
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Hawaiian Operations

In addition to these properties, we own and operate a travel agency in Hawaii, and a captive insurance company, also in Hawaii, that underwrites travel-related insurance. Results for our travel agency and our captive insurance company are included in our Downtown Las Vegas segment, as our Downtown Las Vegas properties focus their marketing on gaming customers from Hawaii.

Dania Jai-Alai

We also own and operate Dania Jai-Alai, which is a pari-mutuel jai-alai facility located on approximately 47 acres of land in Dania Beach, Florida.

Echelon Development

Additionally, we own approximately 87 acres of land on the Las Vegas Strip, where our multibillion dollar Echelon development project ("Echelon") is located. On August 1, 2008, due to the difficult environment in the capital markets, as well as weak economic conditions, we announced the delay of Echelon. As we do not believe that a significant level of economic recovery has occurred along the Las Vegas Strip, or that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us, we do not expect to resume construction of Echelon for three to five years.

Basis of Presentation

Acquisition of IP Casino Resort Spa

On October 4, 2011, we consummated the acquisition of IP Casino Resort Spa ("IP") in Biloxi, Mississippi pursuant to an Agreement for Purchase and Sale, under which the seller agreed to sell and transfer, and the Company agreed to purchase and assume, certain assets and liabilities, respectively, related to the Imperial Palace Biloxi, on an as-is basis. The net purchase price was approximately \$280.6 million.

The financial position of IP is included in our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011; its results of operations for the period from October 4, 2011 through December 31, 2011 are included in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Effective Control of Borgata

On March 24, 2010, as a result of the amendment to our operating agreement with MGM Resorts International (the successor in interest to MGM MIRAGE) ("MGM") (our original 50% partner in Borgata), which provided, among other things, for the termination of MGM's participating rights in the operations of Borgata, we effectively obtained control of Borgata. The amendment to the operating agreement was related to MGM's divestiture of its interest pursuant to a regulatory settlement, as discussed further in Note 3, *Consolidation of Certain Interests*. This resulting change in control required acquisition method accounting in accordance with the authoritative accounting guidance for business combinations. As a result, we measured our previously held equity interest at a provisional fair value as of March 24, 2010, the date of effective control.

The financial position of Borgata is included in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010; its results of operations for the full year ended December 31, 2011 and the period from March 24 through December 31, 2010 are included in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. Prior period amounts were not restated or recasted as a result of this change; however, detailed pro forma financial information is presented in Note 3, *Consolidation of Certain Interests* for the year ended December 31, 2009. We also recorded the noncontrolling interest held in trust for the economic benefit of MGM as a separate component of our stockholders' equity.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entity

LVE Energy Partners, LLC ("LVE") is a joint venture between Marina Energy LLC and DCO ECH Energy, LLC. We have entered into an Energy Sales Agreement with LVE to design, build, own (other than the underlying real property which is leased from Echelon) and operate a district energy system and central energy center for our planned Echelon resort development. In April 2007, we entered into an Energy Sales Agreement ("ESA") with LVE to provide electricity, emergency electricity generation, and chilled and hot water to Echelon and potentially other joint venture entities associated with the Echelon development project or other third parties.

LVE began construction of the facility in 2007 and expected to provide full energy services to Echelon in 2010, when we originally expected to open. However, LVE suspended construction in January 2009, after our announcement of the delay of Echelon. On April 3, 2009, LVE notified us that, in its view, Echelon would be in breach of the ESA unless it recommences and proceeds with construction of the Echelon development project by May 6, 2009. We believe that LVE's position

is without merit; however, in the event of litigation, we cannot state with certainty the eventual outcome nor estimate the possible loss or range of loss, if any, associated with this matter.

On March 7, 2011, Echelon and LVE entered into both a purchase option agreement (the "Purchase Option Agreement") and a periodic fee Agreement (the "Periodic Fee Agreement"). LVE has agreed not to initiate any litigation with respect to its April 3, 2009 claim of an alleged breach of the ESA and both Echelon and LVE have mutually agreed that neither LVE nor Echelon would give notice of, file or otherwise initiate any claim or cause of action, in or before any court, administrative agency, arbitrator, mediator or other tribunal, that arises under the ESA, subject to certain exceptions, and any statute of limitations or limitation periods for defenses, claims, causes of actions and counterclaims shall be tolled while the Periodic Fee Agreement is in effect. Under the Periodic Fee Agreement, Echelon has agreed to pay LVE, beginning March 4, 2011, a monthly periodic fee (the "Periodic Fee") and an operation and maintenance fee until Echelon either (i) resumes construction of the project or (ii) exercises its option to purchase LVE's assets pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Option Agreement. The amount of the Periodic Fee is fixed at \$11.9 million annually through November 2013. Thereafter, the amount of the Periodic Fee will be approximately \$10.8 million annually. The operation and maintenance fee cannot exceed \$0.6 million per annum without Echelon's prior approval.

Under the Purchase Option Agreement, Echelon has the right, upon written notice to LVE, to purchase the assets of LVE relating to the central energy center and energy distribution system for a price of \$195.1 million, subject to certain possible adjustments. The ESA will be terminated concurrent with the purchase of the LVE assets.

New consolidation guidance regarding the variable interest model became effective on January 1, 2010. Under this new qualitative model, the primary beneficiary is identified as the variable interest holder that has both the power to direct the activities of the variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity. The primary beneficiary is required to consolidate the variable interest entity unless specific exceptions or exclusions are met. The authoritative literature on consolidations provides guidance related to variable interest entities.

- a qualitative approach for identifying the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity based on (i) the power to direct activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the entity, and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses or right to receive benefits that could be significant to the entity;
- ongoing reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity; and separate disclosure by the primary beneficiary on the face of the balance sheet to identify (i) assets that can only be used to settle obligations of the variable interest entity, and (ii) liabilities for which creditors do not have recourse to the primary beneficiary.

For the following quantitative and qualitative reasons, we presently believe that substantially all of LVE's activities are presently performed for our benefit. Pursuant to the terms of the ESA, we are obligated to purchase substantially all of its thermal output at a fixed and variable pricing arrangement that protects LVE from commodity risk. This agreement is long-term in duration, terming for 25 years from the commencement of the commercial operations of Echelon. Additionally, during the period of suspension, we are obligated to pay fees to LVE to subsidize the holding costs of the facility. We have a fixed price put option to purchase the assets of LVE, but have no future obligation to absorb any operating losses or otherwise provide financial support, except as contractually provided as described above. We do not hold any equity interest in LVE and have not guaranteed any of its outstanding debt obligations, nor would such debt have recourse to any of our lenders, note holders or general creditors.

This guidance required us to consolidate LVE for financial statement purposes, as we determined that we are presently the primary beneficiary of the executory contract, the ESA, giving rise to the variable interest.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Boyd Gaming Corporation and its subsidiaries.

As discussed above, the financial position of IP is included in our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011; its results of operations for the period from October 4, 2011 through December 31, 2011 are included in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Additionally, as discussed above, the financial position of Borgata is included in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010; its results of operations and cash flows for the full year ended December 31, 2011 and the period from March 24 through December 31, 2010 are included in our consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, approximately \$1.44 billion and \$1.48 billion, respectively, of our consolidated total assets relate to Borgata.

Additionally, the financial position and results of operations of LVE are included in our consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, approximately \$189.9 million and \$217.3 million, respectively, of our consolidated total assets relate to LVE, however, certain of these assets, approximating \$163.8 million at both respective dates, are pledged as security on LVE's outstanding construction loan advances, and an additional \$21.4 million and \$48.2 million, respectively, of such assets are held in restricted escrow funds in accordance with the underlying terms of LVE's tax-exempt bond financing.

All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Investments in unconsolidated affiliates, which are less than 50% owned and do not meet the consolidation criteria of the authoritative accounting guidance for voting interest, controlling interest or variable interest entities, are accounted for under the equity method.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at their date of purchase, and are on deposit with high credit quality financial institutions. Although these balances may at times exceed the federal insured deposit limit, we believe such risk is mitigated by the quality of the institution holding such deposit. The carrying values of these instruments approximate their fair values as such balances are generally available on demand.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists primarily of advance payments related to: (i) future bookings with our Hawaiian travel agency; and (ii) amounts on deposit for horse racing purposes at Delta Downs. Certain of these restricted cash balances are invested in highly liquid instruments with a maturity of 90 days or less.

Accounts Receivable, net

Accounts receivable consist primarily of casino, hotel and other receivables. Accounts receivable are typically non-interest bearing and are initially recorded at cost. Accounts are written off when management deems the account to be uncollectible, based upon historical collection experience, the age of the receivable and other relevant economic factors. An estimated allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained to reduce our receivables to their carrying amount. As a result, the net carrying value approximates fair value.

The activity comprising our allowance for doubtful accounts during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

Year Ended December 31,		
2011	2010	2009

	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Beginning balance, January 1	\$ 26,514	\$ 4,169	\$ 5,376
Additions due to consolidation of Borgata	—	24,212	—
Additions due to acquisition of IP Casino Resort Spa	2,072	—	—
Additions	3,864	2,766	1,030
Deductions	(3,959)	(4,633)	(2,237)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 28,491</u>	<u>\$ 26,514</u>	<u>\$ 4,169</u>

During the year ended December 31, 2011, approximately \$2.1 million of additions to both the allowance and the ending balance in the allowance at December 31, 2011 resulted from the purchase of IP on October 4, 2011. During the year ended December 31, 2010, approximately \$24.2 million of the additions to the allowance, and \$23.3 million of the ending balance in the allowance as of December 31, 2010 resulted from the consolidation of Borgata.

Management does not believe that any significant concentrations of credit risk existed as of December 31, 2011.

Inventories

Inventories consist primarily of food and beverage and retail items and are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the weighted-average inventory method.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or, for leasehold improvements, over the shorter of the asset's useful life or term of the lease.

The estimated useful lives of our major components of property and equipment are:

Building and improvements	10 through 40 years
Riverboats and barges	10 through 40 years
Furniture and equipment	3 through 10 years

Gains or losses on disposals of assets are recognized as incurred, using the specific identification method. Costs of major improvements are capitalized, while costs of normal repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred.

We evaluate the carrying value of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. For an asset that is to be disposed of, we recognize the asset at the lower of carrying value or fair market value, less costs of disposal, as estimated based on comparable asset sales, solicited offers, or a discounted cash flow model. For a long-lived asset to be held and used, we review the asset for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. We then compare the estimated undiscounted future cash flows of the asset to the carrying value of the asset. The asset is not impaired if the undiscounted future cash flows exceed its carrying value. If the carrying value exceeds the undiscounted future cash flows, then an impairment charge is recorded, typically measured using a discounted cash flow model, which is based on the estimated future results of the relevant reporting unit discounted using our weighted-average cost of capital and market indicators of terminal year free cash flow multiples. If an asset is under development, future cash flows include remaining construction costs. All resulting recognized impairment charges are recorded as operating expenses. See Note 18, *Other Operating Charges, net* for a discussion of impairment charges related to our long-lived assets.

Assets Held for Development

The costs incurred relative to projects under development are carried at cost. Development costs clearly associated with the acquisition, development, and construction of a project are capitalized as a cost of that project, during the periods in which activities necessary to get the property ready for its intended use are in progress. Certain pre-acquisition costs, not qualifying for capitalization, are charged to preopening or other operating expense as incurred.

Interest costs associated with major construction projects are capitalized as part of the cost of the constructed assets. When no debt is incurred specifically for a project, interest is capitalized on amounts expended for the project using our weighted-average cost of borrowing. Capitalization of interest ceases when the project (or discernible portions of the project) is substantially complete.

If substantially all of the construction activities of a project are suspended, capitalization of interest will cease until such activities are resumed. We amortize capitalized interest over the estimated useful life of the related assets.

There were no activities or expenditures related to this project which qualified for interest capitalization during the years ended December 31, 2011 or 2010. Interest capitalized during the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$0.4 million.

Debt Financing Costs

Debt financing costs, which include legal, credit, and other direct costs related to the issuance of our outstanding debt, are deferred and amortized to interest expense over the contractual term of the underlying long-term debt using the effective interest method. In the event that our debt is modified, repurchased or otherwise reduced prior to its original maturity date, we ratably reduce the unamortized debt financing costs.

Restricted Investments

In accordance with the terms of the tax-exempt loan agreements, which are the obligations of LVE, unused proceeds are required to be held in escrow pending approval of construction expenditures. These investments are held in an interest-bearing account.

CRDA Investments

New Jersey state law provides, among other things, for an assessment of licensees equal to 1.25% of gross gaming revenues in lieu of an investment alternative tax equal to 2.5% of gross gaming revenues. Generally, a licensee may satisfy this investment obligation by: (i) investing in qualified eligible direct investments; (ii) making qualified contributions; or (iii) depositing funds with the New Jersey Casino Reinvestment Development Authority (“CRDA”). Funds deposited with the CRDA may be used to purchase bonds designated by the CRDA or, under certain circumstances, may be donated to the CRDA in exchange for credits against future CRDA investment obligations. CRDA bonds have terms up to 50 years and bear interest at below market rates. Our net deposits with the CRDA, held by Borgata, eligible to be used to fund qualified investments were \$40.0 million and \$35.8 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and are included in other assets, net on our consolidated balance sheets.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include customer relationships, favorable lease rates, development agreements, trademarks and gaming license rights.

Amortizing Intangible Assets: Customer relationships represent the value of repeat business associated with our customer loyalty programs. These intangible assets were typically amortized on an accelerated method over their approximate useful life. Favorable lease rates represent the amount by which acquired lease rental rates are favorable to market terms. These favorable lease values are amortized over the remaining lease term, primarily on leasehold land interests, ranging in remaining duration from 41 to 52 years. Development agreements are contracts between two parties establishing an agreement for development of a product or service. These agreements are amortized over the respective cash flow period of the related agreement.

Indefinite Lived Intangible Assets: Trademarks are based on the value of our brand, which reflects the level of service and quality we provide and from which we generate repeat business. Gaming license rights represent the value of the license to conduct gaming in certain jurisdictions, which is subject to highly extensive regulatory oversight, and a limitation on the number of licenses available for issuance with these certain jurisdictions. These assets, considered indefinite-lived intangible assets, are not subject to amortization, but instead are subject to an annual impairment test. We perform the annual test for the indefinite lived intangible assets of Borgata in the first quarter of each year, and those of our wholly-owned properties in the second quarter of each year. We also perform interim tests between such annual test dates in certain circumstances. If the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized equal to the difference. License rights are tested for impairment using a discounted cash flow approach, and trademarks are tested for impairment using the relief-from-royalty method.

Goodwill

Goodwill is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized. Goodwill is not subject to amortization, but it is subject to an annual impairment test in the second quarter of each year and between annual test dates in certain circumstances.

Goodwill for relevant reporting units is tested for impairment using a weighted discounted cash flow analysis and an earnings multiple valuation technique based on the estimated future results of our reporting units discounted using our weighted-average cost of capital and market indicators of terminal year capitalization rates. The implied fair value of a reporting unit's goodwill is compared to the carrying value of that goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by allocating the fair value of the reporting unit to its assets and liabilities and the amount remaining, if any, is the implied fair value of goodwill. If the implied fair value of the goodwill is less than its carrying value then it must be written down to its implied fair value.

Slot Bonus Point Program

We have established promotional programs to encourage repeat business from frequent and active slot machine customers and patrons. Members earn points based on gaming activity and such points can be redeemed for cash, or to a lesser extent, other free goods and services. We accrue for bonus points expected to be redeemed for cash as a reduction to gaming revenue and accrue for bonus points expected to be redeemed for free goods and services as gaming expense. The accruals are based on estimates and assumptions regarding the mix of cash and other free goods and services that will be redeemed and the costs of providing those benefits. Historical data is used to assist in the determination of the estimated accruals. The slot bonus point accrual is included in accrued liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets.

Long-Term Debt, Net

Long-term debt is reported at amortized cost. The discount on the senior secured notes and the transaction costs paid to the initial purchasers upon issuance of the senior and senior secured notes are recorded as an adjustment to the face amount of our outstanding debt. This resulting difference between the net proceeds upon issuance of the senior and senior secured notes and the face amount of the senior secured notes is accreted to interest expense using the effective interest method.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are recorded under the asset and liability method, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and attributable to operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. We reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance, if based on the available evidence it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. Accordingly, the need to establish valuation allowances for deferred tax assets is assessed periodically based on a more-likely-than-not realization threshold. This assessment considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency and severity of current and cumulative losses, forecasts of future profitability,

the duration of statutory carryforward periods, our experience with the usability of operating loss and tax credit carryforwards before expiration, and tax planning alternatives.

Other Long Term Tax Liabilities

The Company's income tax returns are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and other tax authorities in the locations where it operates. The Company assesses potentially unfavorable outcomes of such examinations based on accounting standards for uncertain income taxes, which prescribe a minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements.

Uncertain tax position accounting standards apply to all tax positions related to income taxes. These accounting standards utilize a two-step approach for evaluating tax positions. Recognition occurs when the Company concludes that a tax position, based on its technical merits, is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination. Measurement is only addressed if the position is deemed to be more likely than not to be sustained. The tax benefit is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is more likely than not to be realized upon settlement. Use of the term "more likely than not" indicates the likelihood of occurrence is greater than 50%.

Tax positions failing to qualify for initial recognition are recognized in the first subsequent interim period that they meet the "more likely than not" standard. If it is subsequently determined that a previously recognized tax position no longer meets the "more likely than not" standard, it is required that the tax position is derecognized. Accounting standards for uncertain tax positions specifically prohibit the use of a valuation allowance as a substitute for derecognition of tax positions. As applicable, the Company will recognize accrued penalties and interest related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes.

Self-Insurance Reserves

We are self-insured for general liability costs and self-insured up to certain stop loss amounts for employee health coverage and workers' compensation costs. Borgata is currently self-insured with respect to each catastrophe related property damage claim, non-catastrophe related property damage claim, general liability claim, and non-union employee medical case, respectively. Insurance claims and reserves include accruals of estimated settlements for known claims, as well as accruals of estimates for claims incurred but not yet reported. In estimating these accruals, we consider historical loss experience and make judgments about the expected levels of costs per claim. Management believes the estimates of future liability are reasonable based upon our methodology; however, changes in health care costs, accident frequency and severity and other factors could materially affect the estimate for these liabilities. Certain of these claims represent obligations to make future payments; and therefore we discount such reserves to an amount representing the present value of the claims which will be paid in the future using a blended rate, which represents the inherent risk and the average payout duration. Self-insurance reserves are included in other liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets.

Derivative Instruments

The Company applies hedge accounting to certain derivative instruments, which is conditional upon satisfying specific documentation and performance criteria. In particular, the underlying hedged item must expose the Company to risks associated with market fluctuations and the instrument used as the hedging derivative must generate offsetting effects in prescribed magnitudes. If these criteria are not met, a change in the market value of the financial instrument and all associated settlements would be recognized as gains or losses in the period of change.

Under cash flow hedge accounting, effective derivative results are initially recorded in other comprehensive income ("OCI") and later reclassified to earnings, coinciding with the income recognition relating to the variable interest payments being hedged (i.e., when the interest expense on the variable-rate liability is recorded in earnings). Any hedge ineffectiveness (which represents the amount by which hedge results exceed the variability in the cash flows of the forecasted transaction due to the risk being hedged) is recorded in current period earnings.

During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, the Company had certain derivative instruments that were not designated to qualify for hedge accounting. The periodic change in the mark-to-market of these derivative instruments is recorded in current period earnings.

Derivatives are included in the consolidated balance sheets as assets or liabilities at fair value. Certain interest rate swap contract liabilities included in our consolidation of LVE are recorded in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income includes net income and all other non-stockholder changes in equity, or other comprehensive income. Components of the Company's comprehensive income are reported in the accompanying consolidated statements of stockholders' equity. The cumulative balance of other comprehensive income consists solely of fair value adjustments related to hedged derivative instruments.

Noncontrolling Interests

Noncontrolling interests includes the portion of the ownership in Borgata not directly attributable to Boyd, and is reported as a separate component of our stockholders' equity in our consolidated financial statements. Our consolidated net income is reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both us and the noncontrolling interests. At December 31, 2011 and 2010, noncontrolling interests are comprised of: (i) the 50% interest in Borgata, held by the Divestiture Trust for the economic benefit of MGM, which was initially recorded at fair value, at the date of the effective change in control, on March 24, 2010; and (ii) all 100% of the members' equity interest in LVE, the variable interest entity which was consolidated in our financial statements effective January 1, 2010, but in which we hold no equity interest.

Revenue Recognition

Gaming revenue represents the net win from gaming activities, which is the aggregate difference between gaming wins and losses. The majority of our gaming revenue is counted in the form of cash and chips and therefore is not subject to any significant or complex estimation procedures. Cash discounts, commissions and other cash incentives to customers related to gaming play are recorded as a reduction of gross gaming revenues.

Room revenue recognition criteria are met at the time of occupancy.

Food and beverage revenue recognition criteria are met at the time of service.

Promotional Allowances

The retail value of accommodations, food and beverage, and other services furnished to guests without charge is included in gross revenues and then deducted as promotional allowances. Promotional allowances also include incentives such as cash, goods and services (such as complimentary rooms and food and beverages) earned in our slot bonus point program. We reward customers, through the use of bonus programs, with points based on amounts wagered or won that can be redeemed for a specified period of time, principally for cash, and to a lesser extent for goods or services, depending upon the property. We record the estimated retail value of these goods and services as revenue and then deduct them as promotional allowances

The amounts included in promotional allowances for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	(In thousands)		
Rooms	\$ 130,168	109,268	\$ 50,885
Food and beverage	175,391	159,229	112,368

Other	114,380	85,328	85,328	—	19,927
Total promotional allowances	\$ 419,939		\$ 353,825		\$ 183,180

The estimated costs of providing such promotional allowances for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Rooms	\$ 58,821	\$ 53,928	\$ 29,766
Food and beverage	158,881	159,617	114,711
Other	18,092	16,884	6,031
Total cost of promotional allowances	\$ 235,795	\$ 230,429	\$ 150,508

Gaming Taxes

We are subject to taxes based on gross gaming revenues in the jurisdictions in which we operate. These gaming taxes are an assessment of our gaming revenues and are recorded as a gaming expense on the consolidated statements of operations. These taxes totaled approximately \$258.4 million, \$256.5 million and \$215.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Advertising Expense

Direct advertising costs are expensed the first time such advertising appears. Advertising costs are included in selling, general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations and totaled \$33.1 million, \$31.8 million and \$21.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Corporate Expense

Corporate expense represents unallocated payroll, professional fees, aircraft costs and various other expenses that are not directly related to our casino hotel operations. Corporate expense totaled \$49.0 million, \$48.9 million and \$47.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Preopening Expenses

Certain costs of start-up activities are expensed as incurred. The following reconciles our preopening expenses to provide the amounts incurred, net of the amounts eliminated upon the consolidation of LVE.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Preopening expense:			
Amounts incurred by Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ 17,492	\$ 8,405	\$ 17,798
Amounts eliminated upon consolidation of LVE	(10,858)	(946)	—
Amounts reported in our consolidated statements of operations	\$ 6,634	\$ 7,459	\$ 17,798

Share-Based Compensation

Share-based compensation expense is measured at the grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense, net of estimated forfeitures, over the employee's requisite service period. Compensation costs related to stock option awards are calculated based

on the fair value of each major option grant on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which requires the following assumptions: expected stock price volatility, risk-free interest rates, expected option lives and dividend yields. We formed our assumptions using historical experience and observable market conditions.

The following table discloses the weighted-average assumptions used in estimating the fair value of our significant stock option grants and awards during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Expected stock price volatility	79.7%	72.9%	69.6%
Annual dividend rate	—%	—%	—%
Risk-free interest rate	0.4%	0.9%	2.1%
Expected option life (in years)	3	4.3	4.3
Estimated fair value per share	\$ 3.44	\$ 4.67	\$ 4.18

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income applicable to Boyd Gaming Corporation stockholders, excluding net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the additional dilution for all potentially-dilutive securities, such as stock options.

The weighted average number of common and common share equivalent shares used in the calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, consisted of the following amounts:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Earnings per share:			
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	\$ 87,263	\$ 86,601	\$ 86,429
Potential dilutive effect	—	230	88
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	\$ 87,263	\$ 86,831	\$ 86,517

Due to the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2011, the effect of all potential common share equivalents was anti-dilutive, and therefore all such shares were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share. Anti-dilutive options totaling 8.1 million and 8.6 million have been excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share as these shares were out of the money during the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that subject us to credit risk consist of cash equivalents, accounts receivable and interest rate swap contracts. Our interest rate swap contracts terminated on June 30, 2011.

Our policy is to limit the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution, and place investments with financial institutions evaluated as being creditworthy, or in short-term money market and tax-free bond funds which are exposed to minimal interest rate and credit risk. We have bank deposits which may at times exceed federally-insured limits.

Concentration of credit risk, with respect to gaming receivables, is limited through our credit evaluation process. We issue markers to approved gaming customers only following credit checks and investigations of creditworthiness.

Credit valuations of counterparties to our swap contracts are performed to reflect the impact of the credit ratings of both such counterparties, based primarily upon the market value of the credit default rates of the respective parties.

Certain Risks and Uncertainties

Our operations are dependent on our continued licensing by state gaming commissions. The loss of a license, in any jurisdiction in which we operate, could have a material adverse effect on future results of operations.

We are dependent on each gaming property's local market for a significant number of our patrons and revenues. If economic conditions in these areas deteriorate or additional gaming licenses are awarded in these markets, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

We are dependent on the economy of the United States, in general, and any deterioration in the national economic, energy, credit and capital markets could have a material adverse effect on future results of operations.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates incorporated into our consolidated financial statements include the estimated allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, the estimated useful lives for depreciable and amortizable assets, recoverability of assets held for development, measurement of the fair value of our controlling interest and the noncontrolling interest in Borgata, fair valuations of acquired assets and assumed liabilities, estimated cash flows in assessing the recoverability of long-lived assets and assumptions relative to the valuation and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets, estimated valuation allowances for deferred tax assets, accruals for slot bonus point programs, estimates of certain tax liabilities and uncertain tax positions, determination of self-insured liability reserves, computation of share-based payment valuation assumptions, estimates of fair values of assets and liabilities measured at fair value, estimates of fair values of assets and liabilities disclosed at fair value, fair values of derivative instruments and assessments of contingencies and litigation and claims. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain prior period amounts presented in our consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on our retained earnings or net income as previously reported. The reclassifications specifically had the following impacts on our consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2011 and 2010 in that our investment in an unconsolidated subsidiary was reclassified to other assets based on the relative immateriality of such investment and to reflect the fact that the investment is presently being liquidated.

Revisions to Previously Issued Financial Statements

Certain prior period amounts presented in our consolidated financial statements have been revised to reflect the correction of an immaterial error. The Company assessed the materiality of this error on both a quantitative and qualitative basis, and determined that the error was immaterial to previously reported amounts as reported in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, for the year ended December 31, 2010. The revision of the previously issued financial statements resulted in minor impacts on certain line items in our consolidated balance sheet, statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows, yet had no impact on net income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation or retained earnings as previously reported. See further disclosure in *Note 24, Revisions to Consolidated Financial Statements*.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

A variety of proposed or otherwise potential accounting standards are currently under study by standard-setting organizations and certain regulatory agencies. Because of the tentative and preliminary nature of such proposed standards, we have not yet determined the effect, if any, that the implementation of such proposed standards would have on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2011-09 Employer's Participation in Multiemployer Benefit Plans ("Update 2011-09")

In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Update 2011-09 which is an amendment to Topic 715-80 of the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC").

The objective of Update 2011-09 is to amend ASC 715-80 by increasing the quantitative and qualitative disclosures an employer is required to provide about its participation in significant multiemployer plans that offer pension or other post-retirement benefits. The objective of Update 2011-09 is to enhance transparency of disclosures about (1) the significant multiemployer plans in which an employer participates, (2) the level of the employer's participation in those plans, (3) the financial health of the plans, and (4) the nature of the employer's commitments to the plans.

We adopted Update 2011-09 during the year ended December 31, 2011. Update 2011-09 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2011-08 Intangibles, Goodwill and Other ("Update 2011-08")

In September 2011, the FASB issued Update 2011-08 which is an amendment to ASC Topic 350.

The objective of Update 2011-08 is to simplify how entities, both public and nonpublic, test goodwill for impairment. The amendments in the Update 2011-08 permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test described in Topic ASC 350. (the more-likely-than-not threshold is defined as having a likelihood of more than 50 percent). Previous guidance under Topic ASC 350 required an entity to test goodwill for impairment, on at least an annual basis, by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill (step one). If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then the second step of the test must be performed to measure the amount of the impairment loss, if any. Under the amendments in Update 2011-08, an entity is not required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount.

The amendment will be effective for our fiscal year, and interim periods within the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2012, although early adoption is permitted. Update 2011-08 will not have a material impact on the computation of the impairment of goodwill or other intangibles.

Accounting Standards Update 2011-05 Presentation of Comprehensive Income ("Update 2011-05")

In June 2011, the FASB issued Update 2011-05 which is an amendment to Topic ASC 220.

The objective of Update 2011-05 is to improve the comparability, consistency, and transparency of financial reporting and to increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income. Update 2011-05 provides an entity with the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In both choices, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. In a single continuous statement, the entity is required to present the components of net income and total net income, the components of other comprehensive income and a total for other comprehensive income, along with the total of comprehensive income in that statement. In the two-statement approach, an entity is required to present components of net income and total net income in the statement of net income. The statement of other comprehensive income should immediately follow the statement

of net income and include the components of other comprehensive income and a total for other comprehensive income, along with a total for comprehensive income.

Update 2011-05 does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income, nor does Update 2011-05 affect how earnings per share is calculated or presented. Update 2011-05 should be applied retrospectively and will be effective for our fiscal year, and interim periods within the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2012. Update 2011-05 will not have a material impact on the computation of comprehensive income, but will require a revised presentation thereof.

Accounting Standards Update 2011-12 Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards (“Update 2011-12”)

In December 2011, the FASB issued Update 2011-12 which is an update to ASC Topic 220.

Update 2011-12 defers certain provisions of Update 2011-05, which required entities to present reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component in both the statement of operations and the statement of comprehensive income, as discussed above in Update 2011-05 (both for interim and annual financial statements). Accordingly, this requirement is indefinitely deferred and will be deliberated by the FASB at a future date. During this time of deliberation, entities should continue to report reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income consistent with the presentation requirements in effect before Update 2011-05. All other requirements in Update 2011-05 are not superseded or otherwise effected, including the requirement to report comprehensive income either in a single continuous financial statement or in two separate but consecutive financial statements.

The effective date of Update 2011-12 is for fiscal years and interim periods with those fiscal years beginning January 1, 2012. Update 2011-12 will not have a material impact on the computation of comprehensive income.

Subsequent Events

**12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011**

[Subsequent Events](#)

[\[Abstract\]](#)

[Subsequent Events](#)

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

We have evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after December 31, 2011. During this period, we did not identify any subsequent events, the effects of which would require adjustment to our financial position or results of operations as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Consolidated Balance Sheets
(USD \$)
In Thousands, unless
otherwise specified

	Dec. 31,	Dec. 31,
	2011	2010
<u>Current assets</u>		
<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>	\$ 178,756	\$ 145,623
<u>Restricted cash</u>	15,753	19,494
<u>Accounts receivable, net</u>	58,589	48,888
<u>Inventories</u>	17,493	16,029
<u>Prepaid expenses and other current assets</u>	47,465	37,153
<u>Income taxes receivable</u>	3,268	5,249
<u>Deferred income taxes</u>	21,570	8,149
<u>Total current assets</u>	342,894	280,585
<u>Property and equipment, net</u>	3,542,108	3,383,371
<u>Assets held for development</u>	1,089,819	1,086,844
<u>Debt financing costs, net</u>	32,099	34,993
<u>Restricted investments held by variable interest entity</u>	21,367	48,168
<u>Other assets, net</u>	67,173	69,610
<u>Intangible assets, net</u>	574,018	539,714
<u>Goodwill, net</u>	213,576	213,576
<u>Total assets</u>	5,883,054	5,656,861
<u>Current liabilities</u>		
<u>Current maturities of long-term debt</u>	43,230	25,690
<u>Accounts payable</u>	98,015	57,183
<u>Accrued liabilities</u>	295,459	278,469
<u>Tax liabilities</u>	5,630	6,506
<u>Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity</u>	29,686	22,487
<u>Total current liabilities</u>	472,020	390,335
<u>Long-term debt, net of current maturities</u>	3,347,226	3,193,065
<u>Deferred income taxes</u>	379,958	362,174
<u>Other long-term tax liabilities</u>	45,598	44,813
<u>Other liabilities</u>	71,193	84,533
<u>Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity</u>	192,980	220,572
<u>Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)</u>		
<u>Stockholders' equity</u>		
<u>Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized</u>	0	0
<u>Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized; 86,572,098 and 86,244,978 shares outstanding</u>	863	862
<u>Additional paid-in capital</u>	644,174	635,028
<u>Retained earnings</u>	557,055	560,909
<u>Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net</u>	0	(7,594)
<u>Total Boyd Gaming Corporation stockholders' equity</u>	1,202,092	1,189,205
<u>Noncontrolling interests</u>	171,987	172,164
<u>Total stockholders' equity</u>	1,374,079	1,361,369

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity

\$ 5,883,054 \$ 5,656,861

**Consolidated Statements of
Changes in Stockholders'
Equity Parenthetical (USD
\$)**

12 Months Ended

Dec. 31, 2011 Dec. 31, 2010 Dec. 31, 2009

**In Thousands, unless
otherwise specified**

<u>Derivative instruments, fair value adjustment, tax</u>	\$ 4,230	\$ 5,824	\$ 979
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**Accumulated Other
Comprehensive Loss**

**12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011**

[Accumulated Other
Comprehensive Loss](#)

[\[Abstract\]](#)

[Accumulated Other
Comprehensive Loss](#)

ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

A portion of the net derivative instruments market adjustment included in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net, at December 31, 2011 relates to certain derivative instruments that we de-designated as cash flow hedges. As a result, we recognized \$12.1 million in net losses related to these derivative instruments, included in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net, at December 31, 2011.

The following table reports the effects of the changes in the fair valuations of our derivative instruments.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Fair value adjustment of derivative instruments	\$ 11,824	\$ 16,356	\$ 2,871
Tax effect	(4,230)	(5,824)	(979)
Fair value adjustment of derivative instruments, net of tax	\$ 7,594	\$ 10,532	\$ 1,892

Fair Value Measurements

12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011

[Fair Value \[Abstract\]](#)
[Fair Value Measurements](#)

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

We have adopted the authoritative accounting guidance for fair value measurements, which does not determine or affect the circumstances under which fair value measurements are used, but defines fair value, expands disclosure requirements around fair value and specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions.

These inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets.

Level 3: Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

As required by the guidance for fair value measurements, financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Thus, assets and liabilities categorized as Level 3 may be measured at fair value using inputs that are observable (Levels 1 and 2) and unobservable (Level 3). Management's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels.

Balances Measured at Fair Value

The following tables show the fair values of certain of our financial instruments.

	December 31, 2011			
	Balance	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 178,756	\$ 178,756	\$ —	\$ —
December 31, 2010				
	Balance	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 145,623	\$ 145,623	\$ —	\$ —
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments	\$ 11,871	\$ —	\$ 11,871	\$ —

The fair value of our cash and cash equivalents, classified in the fair value hierarchy as Level 1, is based on statements received from our banks at December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Our derivative instruments are classified in the fair value hierarchy as Level 2 as the LIBOR swap rate is observable at commonly quoted intervals for the full term of the interest rate swaps. See

Note 12, *Derivative Instruments* for further discussion regarding the fair valuation of our interest rate swaps.

Balances Disclosed at Fair Value

The following table provides the fair value measurement information about our long-term debt at December 31, 2011 and 2010.

	December 31, 2011			
	Outstanding Face Amount	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Boyd Gaming Debt:				
Bank credit facility	\$ 1,632,750	\$ 1,621,715	\$ 1,388,630	Level 2
9.125% senior notes due 2018	500,000	491,444	471,000	Level 1
6.75% senior subordinated notes due 2014	215,668	215,668	208,120	Level 1
7.125% senior subordinated notes due 2016	240,750	240,750	208,249	Level 1
Other	11,071	11,071	10,517	Level 3
Borgata Debt:				
Borgata bank credit facility	40,200	40,200	40,200	Level 2
9.50% senior secured notes due 2015	398,000	387,049	378,100	Level 1
9.875% senior secured notes due 2018	393,500	382,559	358,085	Level 1
Total debt	\$ 3,431,939	\$ 3,390,456	\$ 3,062,901	

	December 31, 2010			
	Outstanding Face Amount	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Boyd Gaming Debt:				
Bank credit facility	\$ 1,425,000	\$ 1,425,000	\$ 1,346,625	Level 2
9.125% senior notes Due 2018	500,000	490,206	487,755	Level 1
6.75% senior subordinated notes Due 2014	215,668	215,668	212,163	Level 1
7.125% senior subordinated notes Due 2016	240,750	240,750	217,879	Level 1
Other	11,761	11,761	11,173	Level 3
Borgata Debt:				
Borgata bank credit facility	60,900	60,900	60,900	Level 2
Borgata 9.50% senior notes due 2015	400,000	386,712	375,111	Level 1
Borgata 8.75% senior notes due 2018	400,000	387,758	379,518	Level 1
Total debt	\$ 3,254,079	\$ 3,218,755	\$ 3,091,124	

The estimated fair value of the Amended Credit Facility is based on a relative value analysis performed on or about December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The estimated fair value of Borgata's bank credit facility at December 31, 2011 and 2010 approximates its carrying value due

to the short-term nature and variable repricing of the underlying Eurodollar loans comprising the Borgata bank credit facility. The estimated fair values of our senior subordinated and senior notes and Borgata's senior secured notes are based on quoted market prices as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Debt included in the "Other" category is fixed-rate debt that is due March 2013 and is not traded and does not have an observable market input; therefore, we have estimated its fair value based on a discounted cash flow approach, after giving consideration to the changes in market rates of interest, creditworthiness of both parties, and credit spreads.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 measurements during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

**Consolidated Statements of
Cash Flows (USD \$)
In Thousands, unless
otherwise specified**

12 Months Ended

	Dec. 31, 2011	Dec. 31, 2010	Dec. 31, 2009
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</u>			
Net income (loss)	\$ 7,999	\$ (12,250)	\$ (4,241)
<u>Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:</u>			
Depreciation and amortization	195,343	199,275	164,427
Amortization of debt financing costs	11,853	5,369	6,279
Amortization of discounts on senior secured notes	3,390	1,294	0
Share-based compensation expense	9,996	11,324	15,888
Deferred income taxes	(2,381)	6,284	15,574
Operating and non-operating income from Borgata	0	(5,013)	(52,823)
Distributions of earnings received from Borgata	0	1,910	60,136
Gain on equity distribution	0	(2,535)	0
Noncash asset write-downs	7,764	0	42,350
Gain on early retirements of debt	14	(2,758)	(15,284)
Bargain purchase gain	(4,582)	0	0
Other operating activities	8,392	(5,635)	(3,421)
<u>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</u>			
Restricted cash	3,741	(3,326)	8,141
Accounts receivable, net	(11,794)	(3,808)	2,791
Inventories	114	(519)	(67)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(3,673)	(3,371)	15,598
Income taxes receivable	2,010	15,658	(5,692)
Other long-term tax assets	6,601	(4,725)	(1,038)
Other assets, net	(2,839)	(3,038)	3,423
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	42,910	36,934	(18,538)
Income taxes payable	(5,905)	805	0
Other long-term tax liabilities	5,815	2,305	(4,618)
Other liabilities	(5,260)	10,711	4,596
Net cash provided by operating activities	253,510	269,391	241,963
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</u>			
Capital expenditures	(87,224)	(75,958)	(157,557)
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash received	(278,456)	0	0
Cash paid to acquire development agreement	(24,450)	0	0
Net cash effect upon change in controlling interest of Borgata	0	26,025	0
Net cash effect upon consolidation of variable interest entity	0	41	0
Increase in restricted investments	26,801	(1,131)	0
Net additional cash paid for Dania Jai-Alai	0	0	(9,375)
Other investing activities	542	2,146	1,804
Net cash used in investing activities	(362,787)	(48,877)	(165,128)
<u>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</u>			

<u>Borrowings under bank credit facility</u>	391,329	758,774	656,440
<u>Payments under bank credit facility</u>	(183,579)	(1,250,674)	(620,655)
<u>Borrowings under Borgata bank credit facility</u>	741,300	533,673	0
<u>Payments under Borgata bank credit facility</u>	(762,000)	(1,105,062)	0
<u>Proceeds from issuance of senior notes, net</u>	0	490,000	0
<u>Proceeds from issuance of Borgata senior secured notes, net</u>	0	773,176	0
<u>Debt financing costs, net</u>	(15,374)	(27,057)	(932)
<u>Payments on retirements of long-term debt</u>	(8,198)	(187,693)	(89,482)
<u>Payments under note payable</u>	0	(46,875)	(18,750)
<u>Payments on notes payable by variable interest entity</u>	27,000	0	0
<u>Proceeds from variable interest entity's issuance of debt</u>	7,199	18,091	0
<u>Payments on loans to variable interest entity's members</u>	(592)	(1,194)	0
<u>Repurchase and retirement of common stock</u>	0	0	(7,950)
<u>Distributions from Borgata</u>	0	(123,422)	0
<u>Other financing activities</u>	(675)	170	(456)
<u>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</u>	142,410	(168,093)	(81,785)
<u>Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</u>	33,133	52,421	(4,950)
<u>Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period</u>	145,623	93,202	98,152
<u>Cash and cash equivalents, end of period</u>	178,756	145,623	93,202
<u>Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information</u>			
<u>Cash paid for interest, net of amounts capitalized</u>	233,043	129,070	142,670
<u>Cash received (paid) for income taxes, net of income taxes paid</u>	4,946	(9,661)	(1,768)
<u>Supplemental Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities</u>			
<u>Payables incurred for capital expenditures</u>	6,324	8,798	35,973
<u>Fair value adjustment on derivative instruments</u>	11,931	17,742	4,952
<u>Transfer of investment in unconsolidated subsidiary to property and equipment</u>	0	0	4,427
<u>Increase in term loan under Amended Credit Facility</u>	350,000	0	0
<u>Extinguishment of previous Borgata credit facility with advance from new Borgata credit facility</u>	0	73,010	0
<u>Assets and Liabilities Recorded (net of Cash Received) Due to Consolidation of Variable Interest Entity</u>			
<u>Accounts receivable</u>	0	1,351	0
<u>Assets held for development</u>	0	163,806	0
<u>Debt financing costs, net</u>	0	3,647	0
<u>Restricted investments</u>	0	48,168	0
<u>Total assets</u>	0	216,972	0
<u>Accounts payable</u>	0	393	0
<u>Accrued liabilities</u>	0	1,040	0
<u>Obligations of variable interest entity</u>	0	243,059	0
<u>Other liabilities</u>	0	19,904	0
<u>Noncontrolling interest</u>	0	(47,092)	0
<u>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</u>	0	217,304	0
<u>Acquisition of Dania Jai-Alai</u>			
<u>Fair value of noncash assets acquired</u>	0	0	28,352

<u>Net additional cash paid for Dania Jai-Alai</u>	0	0	(9,375)
<u>Termination of contingent liability</u>	0	0	46,648
<u>Note payable issued</u>	0	0	(65,625)
<u>Liabilities assumed</u>	0	0	0
IP [Member]			
<u>Assets and Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value Consolidated</u>			
<u>Accounts receivable, net</u>	1,230	0	0
<u>Inventories</u>	1,579	0	0
<u>Prepaid expenses and other current assets</u>	6,638	0	0
<u>Property and equipment, net</u>	264,703	0	0
<u>Intangible assets</u>	28,600	0	0
<u>Fair value of assets</u>	302,750	0	0
<u>Accounts payable</u>	3,018	0	0
<u>Accrued liabilities</u>	14,182	0	0
<u>Deferred income taxes</u>	2,512	0	0
<u>Fair value of liabilities</u>	19,712	0	0
<u>Fair value of net assets</u>	283,038	0	0
Development Agreement [Member]			
<u>Assets and Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value Consolidated</u>			
<u>Intangible assets</u>	21,373	0	0
<u>Note Receivable</u>	3,077	0	0
<u>Fair value of assets</u>	24,450	0	0
Borgata [Member]			
<u>Assets and Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value Consolidated</u>			
<u>Accounts receivable, net</u>	0	29,099	0
<u>Inventories</u>	0	4,118	0
<u>Prepaid expenses and other current assets</u>	0	9,201	0
<u>Deferred income taxes</u>	0	1,290	0
<u>Property and equipment, net</u>	0	1,293,792	0
<u>Intangible assets</u>		14,000	
<u>Indefinite lived intangible assets</u>	0	65,000	0
<u>Other assets, net</u>	0	36,641	0
<u>Fair value of assets</u>	0	1,453,141	0
<u>Current maturities of long-term debt</u>	0	632,289	0
<u>Accounts payable</u>	0	8,729	0
<u>Income taxes payable</u>	0	7,579	0
<u>Accrued liabilities</u>	0	66,854	0
<u>Other long-term liabilities</u>	0	40,204	0
<u>Fair value of liabilities</u>	\$ 0	\$ 755,655	\$ 0

Consolidated Balance Sheets	Dec. 31, 2011 Dec. 31, 2010	
Parentetical (USD \$)		
<u>Common stock, par value</u>	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01
<u>Common stock, shares authorized</u>	200,000,000	200,000,000
<u>Common stock, shares issued</u>	86,572,098	86,244,978
<u>Common stock, shares outstanding</u>	86,572,098	86,244,978
<u>Preferred stock, par value</u>	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01
<u>Preferred stock, shares authorized</u>	5,000,000	5,000,000

Long Term Debt, Net of
Current Maturities

12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011

[Long Term Debt Net of
Current Maturities](#)

[\[Abstract\]](#)

[Long-Term Debt, Net of
Current Maturities](#)

LONG-TERM DEBT, NET OF CURRENT MATURITIES

Long-term debt, net of current maturities consists of the following:

	December 31, 2011			
	Outstanding Principal	Unamortized Discount	Unamortized Origination Fees	Long-Term Debt, Net
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
<i>Boyd Gaming Corporation Debt:</i>				
Bank credit facility	\$ 1,632,750	\$ (4,318)	\$ (6,717)	\$1,621,715
9.125% senior notes due 2018	500,000	—	(8,556)	491,444
6.75% senior subordinated notes due 2014	215,668	—	—	215,668
7.125% senior subordinated notes due 2016	240,750	—	—	240,750
Other	11,071	—	—	11,071
	<u>\$ 2,600,239</u>	<u>\$ (4,318)</u>	<u>\$ (15,273)</u>	<u>\$2,580,648</u>
<i>Borgata Debt:</i>				
Bank credit facility	40,200	—	—	40,200
9.50% senior secured notes due 2015	398,000	(3,271)	(7,680)	387,049
9.875% senior secured notes due 2018	393,500	(2,366)	(8,575)	382,559
	<u>\$ 831,700</u>	<u>\$ (5,637)</u>	<u>\$ (16,255)</u>	<u>\$ 809,808</u>
Less current maturities	43,230	—	—	43,230
Long-term debt, net	<u>\$ 3,388,709</u>	<u>\$ (9,955)</u>	<u>\$ (31,528)</u>	<u>\$3,347,226</u>

	December 31, 2010			
	Outstanding Principal	Unamortized Discount	Unamortized Origination Fees	Long-Term Debt, Net
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
<i>Boyd Gaming Corporation Debt:</i>				
Bank credit facility	\$ 1,425,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$1,425,000
9.125% senior notes due 2018	500,000	—	(9,794)	490,206
6.75% senior subordinated notes due 2014	215,668	—	—	215,668
7.125% senior subordinated notes due 2016	240,750	—	—	240,750

Other	11,761	—	—	11,761
	<u>\$ 2,393,179</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (9,794)</u>	<u>\$2,383,385</u>

Borgata Debt:

Bank credit facility	60,900	—	—	60,900
9.50% senior secured notes due 2015	400,000	(3,969)	(9,319)	386,712
9.875% senior secured notes due 2018	400,000	(2,648)	(9,594)	387,758
	<u>\$ 860,900</u>	<u>\$ (6,617)</u>	<u>\$ (18,913)</u>	<u>\$ 835,370</u>
Less current maturities	25,690			25,690
Long-term debt, net	<u>\$ 3,228,389</u>	<u>\$ (6,617)</u>	<u>\$ (28,707)</u>	<u>\$3,193,065</u>

Boyd Gaming Corporation Debt

Bank Credit Facility

On December 3, 2010, we entered into an Amendment and Restatement Agreement among certain financial institutions (each a “Lender”), Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent and letter of credit issuer and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as swing line lender (the “Amendment and Restatement Agreement”). Pursuant to the terms of the Amendment and Restatement Agreement, our First Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 24, 2007, as amended by the First Amendment and Consent to First Amended Credit Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2009 (as amended, the “Amended Credit Facility”), was amended and restated to, among other things, (i) reduce the aggregate commitments under the former credit facility and (ii) permit consenting Lenders to extend the maturity date of their commitments, new Lenders to issue revolving commitments and term loans and existing Lenders to increase their commitments (each, an “Extending Lender”) in each case with a maturity date five years from the effective date.

The blended interest rate for outstanding borrowings under our Amended Credit Facility was 4.2% and 3.8% at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. At December 31, 2011, approximately \$1.63 billion was outstanding under our Amended Credit Facility, with \$15.5 million allocated to support various letters of credit, leaving remaining contractual availability of approximately \$136.8 million.

The amounts outstanding under the Amended Credit Facility are comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Extended Revolving Facility	\$ 807,000	\$ 572,636
Non-Extended Revolving Facility	—	327,364
Initial Term Loan	475,000	500,000
Incremental Term Loan	338,965	—
Swing Loan	750	25,000
	<u>\$ 1,621,715</u>	<u>\$ 1,425,000</u>

Extended Revolving Facility

Each of the Extending Lenders permanently reduced their commitments under the former credit facility by up to 50% of the amount thereof. As a result, the aggregate commitments under the Amended Credit Facility were reduced from \$3 billion to approximately \$1.5 billion (excluding the non-extending amounts), which commitments may be increased from time to time by up to \$500 million through additional revolving credit or term loans under the Amended Credit Facility. The applicable margin on the outstanding balance on the Extended Revolving Facility ranges from 2.50% to 3.50% (if using LIBOR), and from 1.50% to 2.50% (if using the base rate).

The applicable margin on the outstanding balance of the loans and commitments of the non-extending lenders continues to range from 0.625% to 1.625% (if using LIBOR), and from 0.0% to 0.375% (if using the base rate). A fee of a percentage per annum (which ranges from 0.250% to 0.500%) determined by the level of the total leverage ratio is payable on the unused portions of the Amended Credit Facility. The “base rate” under the Amended Credit Facility is the highest of (x) Bank of America's publicly-announced prime rate, (y) the federal funds rate plus 0.50%, or (z) the Eurodollar rate for a one month period plus 1.00%.

The letter of credit fees under the Amended Credit Facility remain the same as those under the Credit Facility; however, the margins payable to Extending Lenders are based on the margins applicable to the Extended Revolving Facility. Subject to certain conditions, amounts outstanding under the Amended Credit Facility may be prepaid without premium or penalty, and the unutilized portion of any of the commitments may be terminated without penalty.

Initial Term Loan

The Amended Credit Facility included the conversion of certain outstanding revolving commitments to a term loan in the amount of \$500 million (the "Initial Term Loan"). Pursuant to the terms of the Amended Credit Facility, the Initial Term Loan amortizes in an annual amount equal to 5% of the original principal amount thereof, commencing March 31, 2011, payable on a quarterly basis. The interest rate per annum applicable to term loans under the Amended Credit Facility are based upon, at the option of the Company, LIBOR or the “base rate,” plus an applicable margin in either case. The applicable margin is a percentage per annum determined in accordance with a specified pricing grid based on the total leverage ratio.

Incremental Term Loan

On November 2, 2011, the Company entered into the “Lender Joinder Agreement”, which increases the term loan commitments under the Amended Credit Facility by an aggregate amount of \$350 million (the “Incremental Term Loan”).

The Incremental Term Loan was funded on November 10, 2011, with proceeds being used to repay the outstanding Non-Extended Revolving Facility. The Non-Extended Revolving Facility was terminated in full on November 10, 2011 by borrowing under the Extended Revolving Facility, which augmented the proceeds from the Incremental Term Loan in an amount sufficient to repay the outstanding balance of the Non-Extended Revolving Facility in full.

Pursuant to its terms, the Incremental Term Loan amortizes in an annual amount equal to 5.0% of the original principal amount thereof, commencing in March 2012 and payable on a quarterly basis. At any time and to the extent that the Incremental Term Loan is a Eurodollar Rate Loan, the Incremental Term Loan shall bear interest on the outstanding principal amount thereof for each quarterly interest period at a rate per annum equal to the “effective Eurodollar Rate” for such period plus 4.75%, and at any time and to the extent that the Incremental Term Loan bears interest at the base rate, the outstanding principal amount thereof at a rate per annum equal to the base rate for such Interest Period plus 3.75%.

Guarantees

The Company's obligations under the Amended Credit Facility, subject to certain exceptions, are guaranteed by certain of the Company's subsidiaries and are secured by the capital stock of certain subsidiaries. In addition, subject to certain exceptions, the Company and each of the guarantors granted the administrative agent first priority liens and security interests on substantially all of their real and personal property (other than gaming licenses and subject to certain other exceptions) as additional security for the performance of the secured obligations under the Amended Credit Facility.

Financial and Other Covenants

The Amended Credit Facility contains certain financial and other covenants, including, without limitation, various covenants (i) requiring the maintenance of a minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio of 2.00 to 1.00, (ii) establishing a maximum permitted consolidated total leverage ratio (discussed below), (iii) establishing a maximum permitted secured leverage ratio (discussed below), (iv) imposing limitations on the incurrence of indebtedness, (v) imposing limitations on

transfers, sales and other dispositions and (vi) imposing restrictions on investments, dividends and certain other payments. Subject to certain exceptions, the Company may be required to repay the amounts outstanding under the Amended Credit Facility in connection with certain asset sales and issuances of certain additional secured indebtedness.

The minimum consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio (as defined in our Amended Credit Facility) is calculated as (a) twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA (as defined in our Amended Credit Facility) to (b) consolidated interest expense (as also defined in our Amended Credit Facility).

The maximum permitted consolidated Total Leverage Ratio (as defined in our Amended Credit Facility) is calculated as Consolidated Funded Indebtedness to twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA (all capitalized terms are defined in the Amended Credit Facility). The following table provides our maximum Total Leverage Ratio during the remaining term of the Amended Credit Facility.

For the Trailing Four Quarters Ending	Maximum Total Leverage Ratio
December 31, 2010 through and including December 31, 2011	7.75 to 1.00
March 31, 2012 through and including September 30, 2012	7.50 to 1.00
December 31, 2012 and March 31, 2013	7.25 to 1.00
June 30, 2013	7.00 to 1.00
September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2013	6.75 to 1.00
March 31, 2014	6.50 to 1.00
June 30, 2014	6.25 to 1.00
September 30, 2014	6.00 to 1.00
December 31, 2014	5.75 to 1.00
March 31, 2015 and thereafter	5.50 to 1.00

The maximum permitted Secured Leverage Ratio (as defined in our Amended Credit Facility) is calculated as Secured Indebtedness to twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA (all capitalized terms are defined in the Amended Credit Facility). The following table provides our maximum Secured Leverage Ratio during the remaining term of the Amended Credit Facility.

For the Trailing Four Quarters Ending	Minimum Secured Leverage Ratio
December 31, 2010 through and including March 31, 2012	4.50 to 1.00
June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2012	4.25 to 1.00
December 31, 2012 and March 31, 2013	4.00 to 1.00
June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013	3.75 to 1.00
December 31, 2013 and March 31, 2014	3.50 to 1.00
June 30, 2014 and thereafter	3.25 to 1.00

Compliance with Financial Covenants

We believe that, at December 31, 2011, we were in compliance with the Amended Credit Facility covenants, including the minimum consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio, the maximum permitted consolidated Total Leverage Ratio and the maximum permitted Secured Leverage Ratio, which, at December 31, 2011, were 2.50 to 1.00, 6.80 to 1.00 and 4.27 to 1.00, respectively.

At December 31, 2011, assuming our current level of Consolidated Funded Indebtedness remains constant, we estimate that an 12.3% or greater decline in our twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA, as compared to December 31, 2011, would cause us to exceed our maximum permitted

consolidated Total Leverage Ratio covenant for that period. In addition, at December 31, 2011, assuming our current level of Secured Indebtedness remains constant, we estimate that 5.3% or greater decline in our twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA, as compared to December 31, 2011, would cause us to exceed our maximum permitted Secured Leverage Ratio covenant for that period. Additionally, at December 31, 2011, assuming our current level of interest expense remains constant, we estimate that a 20.1% or greater decline in our twelve-month trailing Consolidated EBITDA, as compared to December 31, 2011, would cause us to go below our minimum consolidated Interest Coverage Ratio covenant for that period.

Debt Financing Costs

In November 2011, we repaid the amounts outstanding under the non-extended credit facility, with proceeds from the issuance of the Incremental Term Loan. The unamortized deferred loan fees remaining on that borrowing in the amount of approximately \$0.4 million were recorded in interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2011. Additionally, in conjunction with the Amended Credit Facility and the subsequent issuance of the Incremental Term Loan, we incurred approximately \$13.9 million and \$20.6 million, respectively, in incremental debt financing costs, which have been deferred and are being amortized over the remaining term of the Amended Credit Facility. Due to the decrease in borrowing capacity upon the amendment discussed herein, we recorded incremental interest expense of approximately \$1.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2009, related to the accelerated amortization of deferred debt costs related to the Amended Credit Facility.

Senior Notes

9.125% Senior Notes due December 2018

Significant Terms

On November 10, 2010, we issued, through a private placement, \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 9.125% senior notes due December 2018. The notes require semi-annual interest payments on December 1 and June 1 of each year, which commenced on June 1, 2011. The notes will mature on December 1, 2018 and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, on a joint and several basis, by certain of our current and future domestic restricted subsidiaries, all of which are 100% owned by us. The notes contain certain restrictive covenants that, subject to exceptions and qualifications, among other things, limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries (as defined in the indenture governing the notes) to incur additional indebtedness or liens, pay dividends or make distributions or repurchase our capital stock, make certain investments, and sell or merge with other companies. We believe that we are in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2011. In addition, upon the occurrence of a change of control (as defined in the indenture governing the notes), we will be required, unless certain conditions are met, to offer to repurchase the notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of purchase. If we sell assets or experience an event of loss, we will be required under certain circumstances to offer to purchase the notes. At any time prior to December 1, 2013, we may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes at a redemption price equal to 109.125% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to, but excluding, the applicable redemption date, with the net cash proceeds that we raise in one or more equity offerings. In addition, prior to December 1, 2014, we may redeem the notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to, but excluding, the applicable redemption date, plus a make whole premium. Subsequent to December 1, 2014, we may redeem all or a portion of the notes at redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount) ranging from 104.563% in 2014 to 100% in 2016 and thereafter, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Registration Rights Agreement

Pursuant to the registration rights agreement entered into with the initial purchasers of these senior notes at the time of the private placement, on September 15, 2011, the Company commenced an offer to exchange all of the outstanding \$500 million aggregate principal amount of the notes that have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933. On October 18, 2011, the expiration date of the exchange offer, 100% of the notes were validly tendered and accepted for exchange.

Senior Subordinated Notes

6.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due April 2014

Significant Terms

On April 15, 2004, we issued, through a private placement, \$350 million principal amount of 6.75% senior subordinated notes due April 2014. In July 2004, all, except for \$50 thousand in aggregate principal amount of these notes, were exchanged for substantially similar notes that were registered with the SEC. The notes require semi-annual interest payments on April 15 and October 15 of each year, through April 2014, at which time the entire principal balance becomes due and payable. The notes contain certain restrictive covenants regarding, among other things, incurrence of debt, sales of assets, mergers and consolidations, and limitations on restricted payments (as defined in the indenture governing the notes). We believe that we are in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2011. Presently, we may redeem all or a portion of the notes at a redemption price of 100% plus accrued and unpaid interest through maturity in 2014.

Senior Subordinated Notes

7.125% Senior Subordinated Notes due February 2016

Significant Terms

On January 30, 2006, we issued \$250 million principal amount of 7.125% senior subordinated notes due February 2016. The notes require semi-annual interest payments on February 1 and August 1 of each year, through February 2016, at which time the entire principal balance becomes due and payable. The notes contain certain restrictive covenants regarding, among other things, incurrence of debt, sales of assets, mergers and consolidations, and limitations on restricted payments (as defined in the indenture governing the notes). We believe that we are in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2011. We may redeem all or a portion of the notes at redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount) ranging from 103.563% in 2011 to 100% in 2014 and thereafter, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Repurchases of Senior Subordinated Notes

We did not repurchase any of our senior subordinated or senior notes during the year ended December 31, 2011. In addition to the tender for purchase and call for redemption of all of our outstanding 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012, as described below, during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we also purchased and retired \$33.0 million in principal amount of our senior subordinated notes during the year ended December 31, 2010. The total purchase price of the notes was \$28.9 million resulting in a gain of \$3.6 million, net of associated deferred financing fees, which was recorded on our consolidated statements of operations for the respective period. The transactions were funded by availability under our former bank credit facility.

7.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due December 2012

Significant Terms

In November 2010, we tendered for purchase all of our outstanding 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012. Approximately \$92.1 million principal amount of the 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012 were tendered pursuant to our tender offer. We paid \$95.3 million in connection with the tender offer, including accrued interest of \$2.9 million, and recognized a loss on such tender of \$0.8 million, based on the difference between the consideration fee, redemption price and the net carrying value of the notes in addition to unamortized debt financing costs written off in conjunction with the purchase of the notes. Additionally, in December 2010, we called the remaining 7.75% senior subordinated notes due 2012 at par, which had a principal balance of \$66.8 million. We recognized a loss of \$0.4 million upon calling such notes, which consisted of our write-off of the remaining unamortized debt financing costs associated with the notes.

Debt Service Requirements

Debt service requirements under our current outstanding senior subordinated notes and senior notes consist of semi-annual interest payments (based upon fixed annual interest rates ranging from 6.75% to 9.125%) and repayment of our 6.75% and 7.125% senior subordinated notes due on April 15, 2014 and February 1, 2016, respectively, and repayment of our 9.125% senior notes due on December 1, 2018.

Borgata Debt

Borgata Bank Credit Facility

Significant Terms

On August 6, 2010, Marina District Finance Company, Inc. (the "MDFC") announced that it had closed a \$950 million debt financing, consisting of the establishment of a \$150 million new payment priority secured revolving credit facility (the "Borgata bank credit facility") and the issuance of \$800 million of aggregate principal amount of notes. MDFC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Marina District Development Company ("MDDC"), which develops and owns Borgata, and which is the guarantor of both the Borgata bank credit facility and the notes. The proceeds from the financing were used to (i) pay fees and expenses related to the financing; (ii) repay the former credit facility; and (iii) make a one-time distribution to Borgata's joint venture owners.

On November 11, 2011, MDFC entered into a First Amendment to Credit Agreement (the "Borgata bank credit facility Amendment") among MDFC, MDDC, certain other financial institutions (each a "Lender", and collectively the "Lenders") and Wells Fargo, National Association ("Wells Fargo"), as administrative agent (in such capacity, "Administrative Agent") for the Lenders. The Amendment modifies certain terms of the Borgata bank credit facility, among Borgata, the Lenders from time to time party thereto, the Administrative Agent, and Wells Fargo.

The Borgata bank credit facility Amendment: (i) reduces the aggregate commitments under the Borgata bank credit facility to a maximum amount of \$75 million; (ii) decreases the minimum Consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the Borgata bank credit facility) to \$125 million for a trailing-twelve month period ending on the last day of a calendar quarter; (iii) eliminates the covenant requiring Borgata to have a minimum amount of cash, cash equivalents, and unused commitments; and (iv) adds a covenant prohibiting Borgata from borrowing under the Borgata bank credit facility to purchase its senior secured notes at any time when the total amount outstanding under the Borgata bank credit facility is \$65 million or more.

As amended, the Borgata bank credit facility provides for a \$75 million senior secured revolving credit facility and matures in August 2014. The Borgata bank credit facility is guaranteed on a senior secured basis by MDDC and any future subsidiaries of MDDC and is secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of Borgata's assets, subject to certain exceptions. The obligations under the Borgata bank credit facility have priority in payment to Borgata's senior secured notes.

Guarantees

Neither Boyd Gaming Corporation, nor its subsidiaries are guarantors of the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended.

Interest Rate

Outstanding borrowings under the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, accrue interest at a selected rate based upon either: (i) highest of (a) the agent bank's quoted prime rate, (b) the one-month Eurodollar rate plus 1.00%, or (c) the daily federal funds rate plus 1.50%, and in any event not less than 1.50% (such highest rate, the "base rate"), or (ii) the Eurodollar rate, plus with respect to each clause (i) and (ii) an applicable margin as provided in the bank credit facility. In addition, a commitment fee is incurred on the unused portion of the Borgata bank credit facility ranging from 0.50% per annum to 1.00% per annum.

At December 31, 2011, the outstanding balance under the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, was \$40.2 million, which bore an interest rate of 4.4%. Contractual availability under the Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, at December 31, 2011 was \$34.8 million.

Financial and Other Covenants

The Borgata bank credit facility, as amended, contains certain financial and other covenants, including, without limitation, (i) establishing a minimum consolidated EBITDA (as defined in the Borgata bank credit facility) of \$125 million over each trailing twelve-month period ending on the last day of each calendar quarter; (ii) imposing limitations on MDFC's ability to incur additional debt; and (iii) imposing restrictions on Borgata's ability to pay dividends and make other distributions, make certain restricted payments, create liens, enter into transactions with affiliates, merge or consolidate, and engage in unrelated business activities.

Compliance with Financial Covenants

We believe that MDFC was in compliance with the amended Borgata bank credit facility covenants, specifically the minimum consolidated EBITDA, which, at December 31, 2011, was \$160.0 million.

Debt Financing Costs

In conjunction with the Borgata bank credit facility and the amendment thereto, during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, we incurred approximately \$1.2 million and \$3.0 million, respectively, in incremental debt financing costs, which have been deferred and are being amortized over the remaining term of the Borgata bank credit facility. During the year ended December 31, 2011, Borgata also accelerated the amortization of approximately \$1.0 million of the net outstanding deferred loan fees, which adjusted the fees by an amount representing the pro rated reduction in borrowing capacity under the Borgata credit facility.

Borgata Senior Secured Notes

9.5% Senior Secured Notes Due 2015

Significant Terms

In August 2010, MDFC issued, through a private placement, \$400 million principal amount of 9.5% senior secured notes due October 2015, at an issue price of 98.943%, resulting in a discount at issuance of \$4.2 million. The notes require semi-annual interest payments on April 15 and October 15, commencing April 15, 2011. The notes are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by MDDC and any future restricted subsidiaries of MDDC. The notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit MDFC's ability and the ability of MDDC to (i) incur additional indebtedness or liens; (ii) pay dividends or make distributions; (iii) make certain investments; (iv) sell or merge with other companies; and (v) enter into certain types of transactions. MDFC believes that it is in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2011.

At any time prior to October 15, 2013, the notes may be redeemed at 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus a "make-whole premium" and accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, until October 15, 2013, MDFC may redeem up to 35% of the notes at a redemption price of 109.50% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings. In addition, at any time prior to October 15, 2013, MDFC may redeem up to an aggregate of 10% of the notes in each twelve month period at a redemption price of 103% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date. On or after October 15, 2013, MDFC shall have the option to redeem the 2015 Notes, in whole or in part, at redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount) ranging from 104.75% beginning on October 15, 2013 to 102.375% beginning on October 15, 2014, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the applicable redemption date.

Borgata Senior Secured Notes

9.875% Senior Secured Notes Due 2018

Significant Terms

In August 2010, MDFC issued, through a private placement, \$400 million principal amount of 9.875% senior secured notes due August 2018, at an issue price of 99.315%, resulting in an original issue discount of \$2.7 million. The notes require semi-annual interest payments on February 15 and August 15, commencing February 15, 2011. The notes are guaranteed on a senior secured basis by MDDC and any future restricted subsidiaries of MDDC. The notes contain covenants that, among other things, limit MDFC's ability and the ability of MDDC to (i) incur additional indebtedness or liens; (ii) pay dividends or make distributions; (iii) make certain investments; (iv) sell or merge with other companies; and (v) enter into certain types of transactions. MDFC believes that it is in compliance with these covenants at December 31, 2011.

At any time prior to August 15, 2014, the notes may be redeemed at 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus a "make-whole premium" and accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, until August 15, 2013, MDFC may redeem up to 35% of the notes at a redemption price of 109.875% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings. In addition, at any time prior to August 15, 2013, MDFC may redeem up to an aggregate of 10% of the notes in each twelve month period at a redemption

price of 103% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the redemption date. On or after August 15, 2013, MDFC shall have the option to redeem the 2018 Notes, in whole or in part, at redemption prices (expressed as percentages of the principal amount) ranging from 104.938% beginning on August 15, 2014, to 102.469% beginning on August 15, 2015, to 100% beginning on August 15, 2016 and thereafter, plus accrued and unpaid interest, to the applicable redemption date.

Original Issue Discount

The original issue discount has been recorded as an offset to the principal amount of these notes and is being accreted to interest expense over the term of the notes using the effective interest method. At December 31, 2011, the effective interest rate on the 9.50% notes due 2015 notes and the 9.875% notes due 2018 was 10.2% and 10.3%, respectively.

Repurchase of Senior Secured Notes

During the year ended December 31, 2011, MDFC repurchased and retired \$8.5 million, principal amount, in total, of their senior secured notes, which included \$2.0 million of the 9.5% notes and \$6.5 million of the 9.875% notes. The total purchase price of the notes was \$8.2 million, resulting in a gain of \$0.1 million, net of associated deferred financing fees, which is recorded as a gain on early retirement of debt in our consolidated statement of operations during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Scheduled Maturities of Long-Term Debt

The scheduled maturities of long-term debt, as discussed above, are as follows:

	For the Year Ending December 31,		
	Boyd Gaming Long -Term Debt	Borgata Long-Term Debt	Total Long- Term Debt
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
2012	\$ 43,230	\$ —	\$ 43,230
2013	52,841	—	52,841
2014	258,168	40,200	298,368
2015	1,505,250	398,000	1,903,250
2016	240,750	—	240,750
Thereafter	500,000	393,500	893,500
	<u>\$ 2,600,239</u>	<u>\$ 831,700</u>	<u>\$ 3,431,939</u>

**Document and Entity
Information (USD \$)
In Millions, except Share
data, unless otherwise
specified**

12 Months Ended

Dec. 31, 2011 Feb. 29, 2012 Jun. 30, 2011

Entity Information [Line Items]

<u>Entity Registrant Name</u>	BOYD GAMING CORP		
<u>Entity Central Index Key</u>	0000906553		
<u>Current Fiscal Year End Date</u>	--12-31		
<u>Entity Filer Category</u>	Accelerated Filer		
<u>Document Type</u>	10-K		
<u>Document Period End Date</u>	Dec. 31, 2011		
<u>Document Fiscal Year Focus</u>	2011		
<u>Document Fiscal Period Focus</u>	FY		
<u>Amendment Flag</u>	false		
<u>Entity Common Stock, Shares Outstanding</u>		86,588,933	
<u>Entity Well-known Seasoned Issuer</u>	No		
<u>Entity Voluntary Filers</u>	No		
<u>Entity Current Reporting Status</u>	Yes		
<u>Entity Public Float</u>			\$ 446.4

Income Taxes

12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011

[Income Taxes \[Abstract\]](#)

[Income Taxes](#)

INCOME TAXES

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are provided to record the effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its amount as reported in our consolidated balance sheets. These temporary differences result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities presented on the consolidated balance sheets are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Non-current deferred tax liability	\$ 379,958	\$ 362,174
Current deferred tax asset	21,570	8,149
Net deferred tax liability	\$ 358,388	\$ 354,025

The components comprising our deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows.

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Deferred tax assets		
Share-based compensation	\$ 25,465	\$ 23,584
Reserve for employee benefits	14,159	12,342
Federal net operating loss carryforwards	11,504	—
State net operating loss carry-forwards, net of federal effect	9,024	9,685
Provision for doubtful accounts	4,807	4,818
Preopening expense	4,141	2,587
Tax credit carryforwards	2,722	1,430
Reserve differential for gaming activities	596	1,307
Derivative instruments market adjustment	—	4,229
Other	9,697	7,714
Gross deferred tax assets	82,115	67,696
Valuation allowance	(11,238)	(11,987)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	70,877	55,709
Deferred tax liabilities		
Difference between book and tax basis of:		
Property	\$ 243,812	\$ 246,841
Intangible assets	152,140	132,898
State tax liability, net of federal effect	19,208	16,223
Gain on early retirement of debt	6,731	6,731
Prepaid services and supplies	6,723	5,780
Other	651	1,261

Gross deferred tax liabilities	429,265	409,734
Deferred tax liabilities, net	<u>\$ 358,388</u>	<u>\$ 354,025</u>

Valuation Allowance on Deferred Tax Assets

At December 31, 2011, we had unused federal general business tax credits of approximately \$2.7 million which may be carried forward until expiration in 2030. We have a federal net operating loss of approximately \$41.0 million, of which \$8.3 million will be carried back to 2010 and \$32.7 million may be carried forward until expiration in 2031. We also have state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$170.7 million, primarily in the states of Indiana and Louisiana, to reduce future state income taxes. The state net operating loss carryforwards will expire in various years ranging from 2012 to 2031, if not fully utilized.

A valuation allowance has been recorded on a material portion of our state net operating losses, primarily in Indiana, along with other deferred tax assets which are not presently expected to be realized. Certain state net operating losses arising from stock option exercises will result in approximately \$1.3 million of additional paid in capital, if realized.

Our valuation allowance also includes amounts related to goodwill acquired in connection with the purchase of one of our operating properties that was closed in 2007. Realization of a tax benefit associated with this attribute is contingent on the occurrence of future events which, at present, we do not believe likely to occur.

Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes

A summary of the provision (benefit) for income taxes is as follows.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Current			
Federal	\$ (550)	\$ 1,892	\$ (11,550)
State	2,603	3,090	634
Total current taxes	2,053	4,982	(10,916)
Deferred			
Federal	(3,287)	1,022	8,765
State	2,955	2,232	3,227
Total deferred taxes	(332)	3,254	11,992
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 1,721</u>	<u>\$ 8,236</u>	<u>\$ 1,076</u>

Our tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2011 was favorably and unfavorably impacted by permanent adjustments related to our consolidation of Borgata and LVE, respectively. We consolidate Borgata's income and LVE's loss for financial statement purposes; however, under federal income tax statutes, we are subject to income tax on our fifty percent interest in Borgata and exclude LVE's loss in its entirety. Our tax provision was adversely impacted by certain recurring permanent adjustments that are unaffected by our loss from continuing operations and favorably impacted by a nontaxable acquisition related gain. Additionally, our state tax provision was adversely impacted by a statutory change in state income tax rates, changes in apportionment and the geographic mix of our income. The relative impact of equity based state taxes was also more significant in 2011 due to a loss from continuing operations.

Our tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2010 was favorably and unfavorably impacted by permanent adjustments related to our consolidation of Borgata and LVE, respectively.

Additionally, our state tax provision was adversely impacted by a statutory change in state income tax rates, changes in apportionment and the geographic mix of our income; and favorably impacted by the release of valuation allowances resulting from the organizational restructuring of our Louisiana properties.

Our tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2009 was favorably impacted by a permanent tax benefit realized in connection with an IRS audit and the reversal of interest accrued in connection with unrecognized tax benefits. The state tax provision was adversely impacted by changes in apportionment, exam settlements and the geographic mix of our income.

The following table provides a reconciliation between the federal statutory rate and the effective income tax rate, expressed as a percentage of income from operations before income taxes, for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Tax at federal statutory rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	(52.8)%	11.9 %	47.2 %
Noncontrolling interests	(27.7)%	(1.5)%	— %
Nontaxable gain on acquisition	25.5 %	— %	— %
Compensation-based credits	16.3 %	(6.0)%	(29.8)%
Accrued interest on uncertain tax benefits	(16.0)%	1.6 %	(10.3)%
Company provided benefits	(6.9)%	3.5 %	16.6 %
Acquisition costs	— %	— %	(54.1)%
Other, net	(0.8)%	(4.3)%	15.6 %
Effective tax rate	(27.4)%	40.2 %	20.2 %

Status of Examinations

During the fourth quarter of 2010, the Internal Revenue Service began fieldwork in connection with the audit of our federal income tax returns filed for the years ended December 31, 2005 through 2009. During 2011, we received Notices of Proposed Adjustments, primarily related to our capitalization policy on certain repair expenditures. We do not believe the proposed adjustments are consistent with applicable tax law and existing Treasury Regulations and intend to contest such adjustments, to the extent they remain unresolved at the audit's conclusion, through available administrative procedures. During 2009, the Internal Revenue Service concluded its field examination of our federal income tax returns filed for the years ended December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2004. Additionally, although tax years 2001 and 2002 are closed by statute, the tax returns filed in those years are subject to adjustment, to the extent of net operating loss carrybacks utilized in those years. We reached a partial agreement in connection with the adjustments proposed in the audit and are appealing the unresolved issues. The expiration of the statute of limitation related to our federal tax returns for the tax years 2003 through 2004 and 2005 through 2009 have been extended to December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2013, respectively. The statute of limitations for our remaining federal tax returns will expire over the period September 2014 through September 2015.

We are also currently under examination for various state income and franchise tax matters. As it relates to our material state returns, we are subject to examination for tax years ended on or after December 31, 2001 and the statute of limitations will begin to expire over the period October 2012 through October 2016.

Based on our current expectations for the final resolutions of these federal and state income tax matters, we believe that we have adequately reserved for any tax liability; however, the ultimate resolution of these examinations may result in an outcome that is different than our current

expectation. We do not believe the ultimate resolution of these examinations will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Other Long-term Tax Liabilities

The impact of an uncertain income tax position taken in our income tax return is recognized at the largest amount that is more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant taxing authority. An uncertain income tax position is not recognized if it has less than a 50% likelihood of being sustained. Our liability for uncertain tax positions is recorded as other current tax liabilities and other long-term tax liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Unrecognized tax benefit, beginning of year	\$ 38,336	\$ 29,053	\$ 30,485
Additions:			
Tax positions related to consolidation of Borgata	—	8,714	—
Tax positions related to current year	1,438	1,511	1,630
Tax positions related to prior years	3,718	—	6,769
Reductions:			
Tax positions related to prior years	(1,172)	(918)	(8,044)
Settlement with taxing authorities	—	—	(1,764)
Lapse of applicable statute of limitations	—	(24)	(23)
Unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 42,320	\$ 38,336	\$ 29,053

Included in the \$42.3 million balance of unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2011, are \$6.8 million of federally tax effected benefits that, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate. We recognize accrued interest related to unrecognized tax benefits in our income tax provision. During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, we recognized accrued interest and penalties of approximately \$2.4 million, \$2.0 million and \$(0.8) million, respectively, in our income tax provision. We have accrued \$12.6 million and \$10.2 million of interest and penalties as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, in our consolidated balance sheet.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we reached a partial agreement on certain issues in our Internal Revenue Service examination. As a result of the agreed adjustments, we reduced our federal unrecognized tax benefits by \$5.2 million on a net basis, of which \$3.2 million impacted our effective tax rate. Additionally, we reduced the interest accrued on our federal unrecognized tax benefits by \$3.2 million and recorded a \$2.4 million benefit to our tax provision. We have also appealed certain issues which remain unresolved at the close of the examination.

We are in various stages of the examination and appeals process in connection with many of our audits and it is difficult to determine when these examinations will be closed; however, it is reasonably possible over the next twelve-month period that our unrecognized tax benefits, as of December 31, 2011, may decrease by approximately \$5.0 million to \$14.0 million, none of which would impact our effective tax rate. Such reduction is due to the resolution of certain issues, primarily related to the depreciable lives of assets, raised in connection with our federal and state examinations. Other than the resolution of the audits discussed above, we do not anticipate any material changes to our unrecognized tax benefits over the next twelve-month period.

**Consolidated Statements of
Operations (USD \$)
In Thousands, except Per
Share data, unless otherwise
specified**

12 Months Ended

Dec. 31, 2011 Dec. 31, 2010 Dec. 31, 2009

Operating revenues:

<u>Gaming</u>	\$ 1,986,644	\$ 1,812,487	\$ 1,372,091
<u>Food and beverage</u>	388,148	347,588	229,374
<u>Room</u>	246,209	211,046	122,305
<u>Other</u>	135,176	123,603	100,396
<u>Gross revenues</u>	2,756,177	2,494,724	1,824,166
<u>Less promotional allowances</u>	419,939	353,825	183,180
<u>Net revenues</u>	2,336,238	2,140,899	1,640,986

Operating costs and expenses:

<u>Gaming</u>	924,451	859,818	664,739
<u>Food and beverage</u>	200,165	180,840	125,830
<u>Room</u>	56,111	49,323	39,655
<u>Other</u>	108,907	99,458	77,840
<u>Selling, general and administrative</u>	394,991	369,217	284,937
<u>Maintenance and utilities</u>	153,512	140,722	92,296
<u>Depreciation and amortization</u>	195,343	199,275	164,427
<u>Corporate expense</u>	48,962	48,861	47,617
<u>Preopening expenses</u>	6,634	7,459	17,798
<u>Other operating charges, net</u>	14,058	4,713	41,780
<u>Total operating costs and expenses</u>	2,103,134	1,959,686	1,556,919
<u>Operating income from Borgata</u>	0	8,146	72,126
<u>Operating income</u>	233,104	189,359	156,193

Other expense (income):

<u>Interest income</u>	(46)	(5)	(6)
<u>Interest expense, net of amounts capitalized</u>	250,731	180,558	146,830
<u>Fair value adjustment of derivative instruments</u>	265	480	0
<u>(Gain) loss on early retirements of debt</u>	14	(2,758)	(15,284)
<u>Gain on equity distribution</u>	0	(2,535)	0
<u>Other income</u>	(11,582)	(10,000)	0
<u>Other non-operating expenses</u>	0	0	33
<u>Other non-operating expenses from Borgata, net</u>	0	3,133	19,303
<u>Total other expense, net</u>	239,382	168,873	150,876
<u>Income (loss) before income taxes</u>	(6,278)	20,486	5,317
<u>Income taxes</u>	(1,721)	(8,236)	(1,076)
<u>Net income (loss)</u>	(7,999)	12,250	4,241
<u>Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests</u>	4,145	(1,940)	0
<u>Net income (loss) attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation</u>	\$ (3,854)	\$ 10,310	\$ 4,241
<u>Basic net income (loss) per common share</u>	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.05
<u>Weighted average basic shares outstanding</u>	87,263	86,601	86,429

<u>Diluted net income (loss) per common share</u>	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.05
<u>Weighted average diluted shares outstanding</u>	87,263	86,831	86,517

Assets Held for Development

12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011

[Assets Held for Development](#)

[\[Abstract\]](#)

[Assets Held For Development](#) ASSETS HELD FOR DEVELOPMENT

Assets held for development, which is comprised of assets associated with our Echelon development project, consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
<i>Echelon Project Infrastructure</i>		
Land	\$ 215,969	\$ 213,649
Construction and developments costs	500,787	500,132
Project management and other costs	115,712	115,712
Professional and design fees	93,545	93,545
<i>Central Energy Facility</i>		
Construction and development costs	163,806	163,806
Total assets held for development	<u>\$ 1,089,819</u>	<u>\$ 1,086,844</u>

Echelon Project Infrastructure

At December 31, 2011, the capitalized costs related to the Echelon project included land and construction in progress. The construction and development costs consist primarily of site preparation work, underground utility installation and infrastructure and common area development. Professional and design fees include architectural design, development and permitting fees, inspections, consulting and legal fees.

We expect to capitalize certain costs of \$4.2 million, principally related to site beautification during the year ending December 31, 2012. Additionally we expect to incur recurring costs ranging from \$0.3 million to \$1.0 million annually, principally related to such items as site preparation work, underground utility installation, infrastructure and consulting.

In addition, we expect recurring project costs, consisting primarily of monthly charges related to construction of the central energy center, site security, property taxes, rent and insurance, ranging from \$15.5 million to \$17.0 million per annum that will be charged to preopening or other expense as incurred during the project's suspension period.

As referenced in Note 13, *Commitments and Contingencies*, these capitalized costs and recurring project costs are in addition to other contingencies with respect to our various commitments, including commitments and contingencies with respect to the ESA entered into between Echelon and LVE.

We evaluate our investment in assets held for development in accordance with the authoritative accounting guidance on impairment or disposal of long lived assets. For a long-lived asset to be held and used, such as these assets under development, we review the asset for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. We then compare the estimated undiscounted future cash flows of the asset to the carrying value of the asset. The asset is not impaired if the undiscounted future cash flows exceed its carrying value. If the carrying value exceeds the undiscounted future cash flows, then an impairment charge is recorded, typically measured using a discounted cash flow model, which is based on the estimated future results of the relevant reporting unit discounted using our weighted-average cost of capital and market indicators of terminal year free cash flow multiples. For these assets under development, future cash flows include remaining construction costs.

The further delay of the suspension of development on the Echelon project implied that the carrying amounts of the assets related to the development may not be recoverable; therefore, at the time, we performed an impairment test of these assets. These impairment tests were comprised of an appraisal of the development and an analysis of its future undiscounted cash flow, and contemplated several viable alternative plans for the future development of Echelon. The cash inflows related to the revenue projections for the individual components associated with each planned construction scenario, offset by outflows for estimated costs to complete the development and ongoing maintenance and operating costs. Because no specific strategic plan can be determined with certainty at this time, the analysis considered the net cash flows related to each alternative, weighted against its projected likelihood.

We initially performed this evaluation during the year ended December 31, 2009, when the continued suspension was announced, and have reconsidered our assumptions on a regular basis since such date. However, due to the degradation in economic conditions in the intervening period, we re-performed these analyses during the year ended December 31, 2011 to evaluate any further depression in real estate or land values as well as any deterioration in our initial cash flow assumptions. The outcome of this evaluation did not result in an impairment of Echelon's assets, as the estimated weighted net undiscounted cash flows from the project exceed the current carrying value of the assets of approximately \$1.0 billion at both December 31, 2011 and 2010. As we further develop and explore the viability of alternatives for the project, we will continue to monitor these assets for recoverability.

Our analysis is predicated on the most viable options for the conversion of this development. One such scenario includes the outright sale of the project as is, which is primarily based upon land value. We considered the land value by analyzing recent sales transactions of sites with similar characteristics such as location, zoning, access, and visibility, to establish a general understanding of the potential comparable sales. The recoverability under this option represented any excess sales price, net of estimated selling costs, from the land over the carrying value of the assets, including land, held for development.

Another scenario is the full development of the project, as designed, at a later date. The cash inflows related to this option represent the revenue projections for the individual components associated with each planned construction element (casino, hotel, food and beverage, retail, convention and other), based upon the estimated respective dates of completion and particular graduated absorption rates. These projections are offset by outflows for incurred and estimated costs to complete the development. For costs already incurred, and to compensate for potential losses due to the delay, we adjusted for (i) physical deterioration; (ii) functional obsolescence; and (iii) economic obsolescence. Physical deterioration is impairment to the condition of the asset brought about by "wear and tear," disintegration, and/or the action of the elements. Functional obsolescence is the impairment in the efficiency of the asset brought about by such factors as inadequacy or change in technology that affect the asset. Economic obsolescence is the impairment in the desirability of the asset arising from external economic forces, building code enhancements or changes in supply and demand relationships. For estimated costs to complete, we applied selected construction expense growth rates to our present cost analysis. In addition to these hard and soft construction costs, we estimated outflows for preservation costs that are intended and required to maintain the development site and the existing structures as well as development materials for future use. These net outflows were incrementally added to our estimated operating and ongoing maintenance costs, to establish the undiscounted net cash flow of the project.

Our final scenario is a scaled-down version of the full project, whereby only certain components would be developed. This cash flow projection considered the inflows and outflows discussed above, with relevant curtailment for revenue from, and costs related to, the amenities not completed.

Because no specific strategic plan can be determined with certainty at this time, the analysis considered the net cash flows related to each alternative, weighted against its projected likelihood. The outcome of this evaluation resulted in the determination that there was no impairment of the assets held for development, as the estimated weighted net undiscounted cash flows from the project exceed the current carrying value of the assets held for development. As we further

explore the viability of alternatives for the project, we will continue to monitor these assets for recoverability.

Central Energy Facility

The capitalized construction costs of the central energy facility include labor, materials, construction overhead and capitalized interest, all of which has been directly incurred by LVE. Depreciation is generally recorded on a straight line basis over useful lives of property ranging from 5 to 50 years, but has not commenced on the components of the facility, as it has not been placed in service. The costs of repairs, maintenance, including planned major maintenance activities and minor replacements of property are charged to maintenance expense as incurred.

These assets are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that such amounts may be recoverable. Impairment is the condition that exists when the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. An impairment loss shall be recognized only if the carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. That assessment shall be based on the carrying amount of the asset at the date it is tested for recoverability. An impairment loss shall be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. There was no identified impairment of these assets during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

The assets of the central energy facility are pledged as collateral to the outstanding debt obligations of LVE, as further discussed in Note 9, *Non-recourse Obligations of Variable Interest Entity* below.

Property and Equipment Net

12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011

[Property and Equipment,
Net \[Abstract\]](#)

[Property and Equipment, Net](#)

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment, net consists of the following.

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Land	\$ 614,697	\$ 576,947
Buildings and improvements	3,513,230	3,309,506
Riverboats and barges	1,185,737	1,131,837
Furniture and equipment	168,204	167,420
Other	37,368	25,423
Total property and equipment	5,519,236	5,211,133
Less accumulated depreciation	1,977,128	1,827,762
Property and equipment, net	\$ 3,542,108	\$ 3,383,371

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$190.6 million, \$199.0 million and \$164.0 million, respectively.

Other assets presented in the table above primarily relates to property and equipment-related costs capitalized in conjunction with major improvements and that have not yet been placed into service, and such costs are not currently being depreciated.

We test certain of these property and equipment assets for recoverability if a recent operating or cash flow loss, combined with a history of operating or cash flow losses or a projection or forecast that demonstrates continuing losses, is associated with the use of a long-lived asset.

Impairment is the condition that exists when the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. An impairment loss shall be recognized only if the carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. That assessment shall be based on the carrying amount of the asset at the date it is tested for recoverability. An impairment loss shall be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. There were no impairments of long-lived assets during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Noncontrolling Interest

12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011

[Noncontrolling Interest](#)

[\[Abstract\]](#)

[Noncontrolling Interest](#)

NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS

Noncontrolling interests represents: (i) the 50% interest in Borgata, held by the Divestiture Trust for the economic benefit of MGM, which was initially recorded at fair value, at the date of the effective change in control, on March 24, 2010; and (ii) all 100% of the members' equity interest in LVE, the variable interest entity which was consolidated in our financial statements effective January 1, 2010, but in which we hold no equity interest. Pursuant to the authoritative guidance for noncontrolling interests, a noncontrolling interest continues to be attributed its share of losses even if that attribution results in a deficit noncontrolling interest balance, as is the case with LVE as presented below.

Changes in the noncontrolling interests since such date are as follows:

	Borgata	LVE	Total
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Beginning balance, January 1, 2010	\$ 325,580	\$ (30,673)	\$ 294,907
Distributions	(123,422)	—	(123,422)
Attributable net income (loss)	17,098	(15,158)	1,940
Comprehensive income	—	(1,261)	(1,261)
Balance, December 31, 2010	<u>\$ 219,256</u>	<u>\$ (47,092)</u>	<u>\$ 172,164</u>
Attributable net income (loss)	1,750	(5,895)	(4,145)
Comprehensive income	—	3,968	3,968
Balance December 31, 2011	<u><u>\$ 221,006</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (49,019)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 171,987</u></u>

Borgata

Distributions

In connection with the refinancing of the Borgata credit facility in August 2010, the Holding Company made a \$123.4 million one-time distribution to the Divestiture Trust, reflected above as a distribution to the noncontrolling interest.

LVE

Comprehensive Income

LVE has entered into interest rate derivative contracts in order to hedge exposure to increasing interest rates, and the impact of those rates on the cash flows of its variable-rate debt. LVE's active interest rate swaps are as follows:

Effective Date	Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Maturity Date
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments:			
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
December 21, 2007	\$ 131,986	4.59%	November 1, 2013
Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments:			
December 21, 2007	100,000	3.42%	November 1, 2013
Totals	<u><u>\$ 231,986</u></u>		

The fair value of these derivatives at December 31, 2011 and 2010 represents the amount LVE would have to pay the counterparty to terminate these contracts as of those dates. At inception, these interest rate derivatives were designated as cash flow hedges and were determined to be highly effective. Therefore, the changes in fair value of the effective portion of these derivatives have been recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss. Unrealized gains and losses on the discontinued hedge that was previously recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss will be reclassified into earnings when the forecasted transaction affects earnings, or when it is probable that it will not occur. Prior to our consolidation of LVE, hedge accounting had been discontinued on the interest rate swap related to the taxable debt because it was no longer expected to be highly effective in hedging the exposure to increasing interest rates and the impact of those rates on cash flows. The ineffective portion of the swap was due to the construction delays, which caused the outstanding amount of the variable-rate debt to increase at a slower pace than the contractual increases in notional amount of the swap. In July 2011, hedge accounting was discontinued on the interest rate swap related to the tax-exempt debt when \$27.0 million of principal was repaid.

Derivative Instruments

12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011

[Derivatives \[Abstract\]](#)
[Derivative Instruments](#)

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

We utilize derivative instruments to manage interest rate risk.

Derivatives that are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes must be adjusted to fair value through income. We designated our current interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges through September 30, 2010, and measured their effectiveness using the long-haul method. If the derivative qualifies and is designated as a hedge, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in its fair value will either be offset against the change in fair value of the hedged item through earnings or recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. The effective portion of any gain or loss on our interest rate swaps is recorded in other comprehensive income (loss). We use the hypothetical derivative method to measure the ineffective portion of our interest rate swaps. Any ineffective portion of a derivative's change in fair value is immediately recognized in earnings.

Interest Rate Swap Agreements

The Company has entered into floating-to-fixed interest rate swap arrangements in order to manage interest rate risk relating to its Amended Credit Facility. We were a party to certain floating-to-fixed interest rate swap agreements with an aggregate notional amount of \$500 million, whereby we received payments based upon the three-month LIBOR and made payments based upon a stipulated fixed rate. These interest rate swap agreements modified the Company's exposure to interest rate risk by synthetically converting a portion of the Company's floating rate debt to a fixed rate. The interest rate swap agreements terminated on June 30, 2011, however, the following presents the activity related to our accounting for the interest rate swaps during the periods in which they were outstanding.

The following table presents the historical fair value of the interest rate swaps recorded in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010, the balance of which was included in other long-term liabilities.

Effective Date	Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Fair Value of Liability	Maturity Date
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
September 28, 2007	\$ 100,000	5.13%	\$ 2,374	June 30, 2011
September 28, 2007	200,000	5.14%	4,751	June 30, 2011
June 30, 2008	200,000	5.13%	4,746	June 30, 2011
Totals	<u>\$ 500,000</u>		<u>\$ 11,871</u>	

If we had terminated our interest rate swaps as of December 31, 2010, we would have been required to pay a total of \$12.0 million based on the settlement values of such derivative instruments.

Hedge Accounting

These derivative instruments have been accounted for as cash flow hedges through September 30, 2010. Accounting for cash flow hedging requires determining a division of hedge results deemed effective and deemed ineffective. However, most of the Company's hedges were designed in such a way so as to perfectly offset specifically-defined interest payments, such that no ineffectiveness

has occurred, nor would any ineffectiveness occur, as long as the forecasted cash flows of the designated hedged items and the associated swap contracts remain unchanged.

However, on October 1, 2010, in anticipation of the refinancing of our bank credit facility, we de-designated all of our interest rate swap agreements as cash flow hedges. Concurrent with the de-designation of the hedging relationship, hedge accounting was suspended and the amount remaining in accumulated other comprehensive loss associated with this cash flow hedging relationship was frozen. This amount is being amortized into interest expense over the respective remaining term of the associated debt. Prospectively, all changes in the fair value of these interest rate swaps will be recognized immediately in earnings.

Fair Value

Fair value approximates the amount the Company would pay if these contracts were settled at the respective valuation dates. Fair value is estimated based upon current, and predictions of future, interest rate levels along a yield curve, the remaining duration of the instruments and other market conditions, and therefore, is subject to significant estimation and a high degree of variability and fluctuation between periods. The fair value is adjusted, to reflect the impact of credit ratings of the counterparties or the Company, as applicable. These adjustments resulted in a reduction in the fair values as compared to their settlement values.

Credit risk relating to derivative counterparties is mitigated by using multiple, highly rated counterparties, and the credit quality of each is monitored on an ongoing basis.

The fair values of our derivative instruments at December 31, 2010 included approximately \$0.2 million of credit valuation adjustments to reflect the impact of the credit ratings of both the Company and our counterparties, based primarily upon the market value of the credit default swaps of the respective parties. These credit valuation adjustments resulted in a reduction in the fair values of our derivative instruments as compared to their settlement values.

Classification of Changes in Fair Value

The effect of derivative instruments on the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was as follows:

Derivatives in a Cash Flow Hedging Relationship - Interest Rate Swap Contracts	Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Ineffective Portion)	Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Ineffective Portion)
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		<i>(In thousands)</i>
December 31, 2011	\$ —	Interest expense	\$ (11,824)
December 31, 2010	16,356	Interest expense	(4,580)
December 31, 2009	2,871	Interest expense	2,081

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments - Interest Rate Swap Contracts	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion)	Loss Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion)
		<i>(In thousands)</i>
December 31, 2011	Fair value adjustment of derivative instruments	\$ 265
December 31, 2010	Fair value adjustment of	480

	derivative instruments	
	Fair value adjustment of derivative instruments	—
December 31, 2009		

The net effect of our floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps resulted in an increase in interest expense of \$11.8 million, \$22.7 million and \$23.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, as compared to the contractual rate of the underlying hedged debt, for these periods.

Due to the de-designation of the floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps in 2010, we recognized losses of \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million on the change in fair value of these swap for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In addition, the Company amortized \$11.8 million, \$4.6 million and accreted \$2.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively through other comprehensive income related to these, and other derivatives that were previously de-designated as hedging instruments.

Accrued Liabilities

12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011

[Accrued Liabilities \[Abstract\]](#)

[Accrued Liabilities](#)

ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Payroll and related expenses	\$ 80,720	\$ 73,054
Interest	41,344	51,347
Gaming liabilities	76,591	70,907
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	96,804	83,161
Total accrued liabilities	\$295,459	\$278,469

Intangible Assets

12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011

[Intangible Assets \[Abstract\]](#)

[Intangible Assets](#)

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consist of the following:

	Weighted Average Life	Gross Carrying Value	Cumulative Amortization	Cumulative Impairment Losses	Intangible Assets, Net
Amortizing Intangibles:					
<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Customer relationships	3.7 years	\$ 17,700	\$ (10,026)	\$ —	\$ 7,674
Favorable lease rates	43.8 years	45,370	(7,825)	—	37,545
Development agreement	10 years	21,373	—	—	21,373
		84,443	(17,851)	—	66,592
Indefinite-Lived Intangibles:					
Trademarks	Indefinite	141,000	—	(5,000)	136,000
Gaming license rights	Indefinite	567,886	(33,960)	(162,500)	371,426
		708,886	(33,960)	(167,500)	507,426
December 31, 2011		\$ 793,329	\$ (51,811)	\$ (167,500)	\$ 574,018
Amortizing Intangibles:					
Customer relationships	5 years	\$ 14,400	\$ (400)	\$ —	\$ 14,000
Favorable lease rates	43.8 years	45,370	(6,782)	—	38,588
		59,770	(7,182)	—	52,588
Indefinite-Lived Intangibles:					
Trademarks	Indefinite	115,700	—	—	115,700
Gaming license rights	Indefinite	567,886	(33,960)	(162,500)	371,426
		683,586	(33,960)	(162,500)	487,126
December 31, 2010		\$ 743,356	\$ (41,142)	\$ (162,500)	\$ 539,714

Amortizing Intangible Assets

Customer Relationships

Customer relationships represent the value of repeat business associated with our customer loyalty programs. The value of customer relationships is determined using a multi-period excess earnings method, which is a specific discounted cash flow model. The value is determined at an amount equal to the present value of the incremental after-tax cash flows attributable only to these customers, discounted to present value at a risk-adjusted rate of return. With respect to the application of this methodology, we used the following significant projections and assumptions: revenue of our rated customers, based on expected level of play; promotional allowances provided to these existing customers; attrition rate related to these customers; operating expenses; general and administrative expenses; trademark expense; discount rate; and the present value of tax benefit.

Favorable Lease Rates

Favorable lease rates represent the rental rates for assumed land leases that are favorable to comparable market rates. The fair value is determined on a technique whereby the difference between the lease rate and the then current market rate for the remaining contractual term is discounted to present value. The assumptions underlying this computation include the actual lease

rates, the expected remaining lease term, including renewal options, based on the existing lease; current rates of rent for leases on comparable properties with similar terms obtained from market data and analysis; and an assumed discount rate. The estimates underlying the result covered a term of 41 to 52 years.

Development Agreements

Development agreements are contracts between two parties establishing an agreement for development of a product or service. The value of development agreements is determined using a multi-period excess earnings method, which is a specific discounted cash flow model. The fair value of the development agreement is determined at an amount equal to the present value of the incremental cash flows attributable only to future development revenue, discounted to the present value at a risk-adjusted rate of return. With respect to the application of this methodology, we used the following significant assumptions: future development revenues; general and administrative expenses; and discount rate. The projections are modeled for a ten year period, representing the cash flow earnings period pursuant to the development agreement.

Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets

Trademarks

Trademarks are based on the value of our brands, which reflects the level of service and quality we provide and from which we generate repeat business. Trademarks are valued using the relief from royalty method, which presumes that without ownership of such trademark, we would have to make a stream of payments to a brand or franchise owner in return for the right to use their names. By virtue of this asset, we avoid any such payments and record the related intangible value of our ownership of the Coast properties, the IP and Borgata names. We used the following significant projections and assumptions to determine value under the relief from royalty method: revenue from gaming and hotel activities; royalty rate; general and administrative expenses; tax expense; terminal growth rate; discount rate; and the present value of tax benefit. The projections underlying this discounted cash flow model were forecasted for fifteen years.

Gaming License Rights

Gaming license rights represent the value of the license to conduct gaming in certain jurisdictions, which is subject to highly extensive regulatory oversight, and a limitation on the number of licenses available for issuance therein. The value of gaming licenses is determined using a multi-period excess earnings method, which is a specific discounted cash flow model. The value is determined at an amount equal to the present value of the incremental after-tax cash flows attributable only to future gaming revenue, discounted to present value at a risk-adjusted rate of return. With respect to the application of this methodology, we used the following significant projections and assumptions: gaming revenues; gaming operating expenses; general and administrative expenses; tax expense; terminal value; and discount rate. These projections are modeled for a five year period.

The following table sets forth the changes in these intangible assets during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009:

	<u>Customer Relationships</u>	<u>Favorable Lease Rates</u>	<u>Development Agreement</u>	<u>Trademarks</u>	<u>Gaming License Rights</u>	<u>Intangible Assets, Net</u>
	<i>(In thousands)</i>					
Balance January 1, 2009	\$ 37	\$ 40,675	\$ —	\$ 50,700	\$ 371,426	\$ 462,838
Additions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impairments	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization	(37)	(1,044)	—	—	—	(1,081)
Balance December 31, 2009	—	39,631	—	50,700	371,426	461,757

Additions	14,000	—	—	65,000	—	79,000
Impairments	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization	—	(1,043)	—	—	—	(1,043)
Balance						
December 31, 2010	14,000	38,588	—	115,700	371,426	539,714
Additions	3,300	—	21,373	25,300	—	49,973
Impairments	—	—	—	(5,000)	—	(5,000)
Amortization	(9,626)	(1,043)	—	—	—	(10,669)
Balance						
December 31, 2011	\$ 7,674	\$ 37,545	\$ 21,373	\$ 136,000	\$371,426	\$ 574,018

Future Amortization

Customer relationships are being amortized on an accelerated basis over an approximate four-year period. Favorable lease rates are being amortized on a straight-line basis over a weighted-average useful life of 43.8 years. The development agreement will be amortized using the straight-line method over the expected useful life beginning after development is complete and fees are being earned from the commencement of operations. Future amortization is as follows:

For the Year Ending December 31,	Customer Relationships	Favorable Lease Rates	Development Agreement	Total
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
2012	\$ 4,308	\$ 1,043	\$ —	\$ 5,351
2013	2,591	1,043	—	3,634
2014	775	1,043	1,053	2,871
2015		1,043	2,401	3,444
2016		1,043	2,689	3,732
Thereafter		32,330	15,230	47,560
	\$ 7,674	\$ 37,545	\$ 21,373	\$ 66,592

Trademarks and gaming license rights are not subject to amortization, as we have determined that they have an indefinite useful life, however these assets are subject to an annual impairment test.

Impairment Testing

Intangible assets include gaming license rights, trademarks and customer lists. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are not subject to amortization, but they are subject to an annual impairment test in the second quarter of each year and between annual test dates in certain circumstances.

License rights are tested for impairment using a discounted cash flow approach, and trademarks are tested for impairment using the relief-from-royalty method. If the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized equal to the difference. If our estimates of projected cash flows related to these assets are not achieved, or if any other significant assumptions are changed, we may be subject to an interim impairment test prior to our next annual scheduled impairment test. As a result of such test, we may be subject to a future impairment charge, which could have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Annual Test - year ended December 31, 2011

The results of our annual scheduled impairment test of indefinite-lived intangible assets, performed during the second quarter of 2011, did not require us to record an impairment charge; however, if our estimates of projected cash flows related to these assets are not achieved, or if any other significant assumptions are changed, we may be subject to an interim impairment test prior to our next annual

scheduled impairment test. Such test could result in a future impairment charge, which could have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Interim Test - year ended December 31, 2011

During the first quarter of 2011, we performed an interim impairment test over the trademark we recorded in connection with the valuation of Borgata due to our consideration of certain facts and circumstances surrounding an adverse change in the business climate in Atlantic City. We believe our actual results have been adversely impacted by increased regional competition, and that in addition, our projected future results will be further impacted by cannibalization of our business upon the opening of a new property in Atlantic City, which was announced in February 2011. We also believe the refinancing of Borgata's debt and recapitalization of its member equity contributed to the results of this impairment test. Having performed an interim impairment test related to the Borgata trademark at a date earlier than when otherwise planned, we have established the first quarter as its prospective annual impairment test date as well.

Our analysis consisted of a valuation of the trademark, using the relief from royalty method, as discussed above. The only significant change in our assumptions from the initial fair valuation were revised revenue and profitability projections, reflecting the impact of the changed present and forecasted circumstances. The impairment test is required to consist of a comparison of the fair value of trademark with its carrying amount. As a result, we recorded a \$5.0 million impairment to the trademark, representing the amount by which the carrying amount exceeded its fair value.

Goodwill

12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011

[Goodwill \[Abstract\]](#)

[Goodwill](#)

GOODWILL

Goodwill is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized and consists of the following:

	Gross Carrying Value	Cumulative Amortization	Cumulative Impairment Losses	Goodwill, Net
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Reportable Segment:				
Las Vegas Locals	\$ 378,192	\$ —	\$ (165,479)	\$ 212,713
Downtown Las Vegas	6,997	(6,134)	—	863
Midwest and South	50,671	—	(50,671)	—
December 31, 2011	<u>\$ 435,860</u>	<u>\$ (6,134)</u>	<u>\$ (216,150)</u>	<u>\$ 213,576</u>

Goodwill is valued using a weighted average allocation of both the income and market approach models. The income approach is based upon a discounted cash flow method, whereas the market approach uses the guidelines company method. Specifically, the income approach focuses on the expected cash flow of the subject reporting unit, considering the available cash flow for a finite period of years. Available cash flow is defined as the amount of cash that could be distributed as a dividend without impairing the future profitability or operations of the reporting unit. The underlying premise of the income approach is that the value of goodwill can be measured by the present value of the net economic benefit to be received over the life of the reporting unit. The market approach focuses on comparing the reporting unit to selected reasonable similar (or "guideline") publicly-traded companies. Under this method, valuation multiples are: (i) derived from the operating data of selected guideline companies; (ii) evaluated and adjusted based on the strengths and weaknesses of our reporting unit relative to the selected guideline companies; and (iii) applied to the operating data of our reporting unit to arrive at an indication of value. The application of the market approach results in an estimate of the price reasonable expected to be realized from the sale of the subject reporting unit.

The following table sets forth the change in our goodwill, net, during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

	<u>Goodwill, Net</u> <i>(In thousands)</i>
Balance January 1, 2009	\$ 213,576
Additions	28,352
Impairments	(28,352)
Balance December 31, 2009	213,576
Additions	—
Impairments	—
Balance December 31, 2010	213,576
Additions	—
Impairments	—
Balance December 31, 2011	<u>\$ 213,576</u>

Acquisition of Dania Jai-Alai

In March 2007, we acquired Dania Jai-Alai and approximately 47 acres of related land located in Dania Beach, Florida. Dania Jai-Alai is one of four pari-mutuel facilities in Broward County approved under Florida law to operate 2,000 Class III slot machines. We paid approximately \$81 million to close this transaction, and agreed to pay, in March 2010, or earlier, a contingent payment of an additional \$75 million to the seller, plus interest accrued at the prime rate (the “contingent payment”), if certain legal conditions were satisfied.

In January 2009, we amended the purchase agreement to settle the contingent payment prior to the satisfaction of the legal conditions. The principal terms of the amendment were as follows: (i) we paid \$9.4 million to the seller in January 2009, plus \$9.1 million of interest accrued from the March 1, 2007 date of the acquisition; and (ii) we issued an 8% promissory note to the seller in the amount of \$65.6 million, plus accrued interest. The terms of the note required principal payments of \$9.4 million, plus accrued interest, in April 2009 and July 2009, and a final principal payment of \$46.9 million, plus accrued interest, due in January 2010. The promissory note was secured by a letter of credit under our bank credit facility, and we have made all scheduled payments on the promissory note, including the final payment in January 2010.

In conjunction with the amendment to the purchase agreement, we recorded the remaining \$28.4 million of the \$75 million contingent liability as additional goodwill during the year ended December 31, 2009. However, upon evaluation of this additional goodwill for recoverability, we recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$28.4 million (see Note 18, *Other Operating Charges, Net*).

Impairment Testing

We perform an annual impairment test of our goodwill in the second quarter of each year, which resulted in no impairment charge as of the measurement date for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. The impairment test for goodwill included the income and market approaches, as applicable. The income approach incorporated the use of the discounted cash flow method, whereas the market approach incorporated the use of the guideline company method.

**Non Recourse Obligations of
Variable Interest Entity**

**12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011**

**Non Recourse Obligations of
Variable Interest Entity**

[Abstract]

**Non-Recourse Obligations of
Variable Interest Entity**

NON-RECOURSE OBLIGATIONS OF VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITY

The non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity represent the outstanding debt, all of which is classified as current, of LVE, and is comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
<i>Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity, current:</i>		
Notes payable to members	\$ 29,686	\$ 22,487
<i>Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity, long term:</i>		
Construction and term loan facility	\$ 119,980	\$ 120,572
Tax-exempt variable rate bonds	73,000	100,000
	<u>\$ 192,980</u>	<u>\$ 220,572</u>

Assets serving as collateral for these debt obligations, primarily consist of certain assets held for development, with a carrying value of \$163.8 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, and restricted investments of \$21.4 and 48.2 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 includes \$5.9 million and \$15.2 million of losses, respectively, the consolidated statements of cash flows include \$6.7 million and \$21.4 million of net operating cash outflows, respectively, related to this consolidated variable interest entity; however, none of the offsetting consolidated income or operating cash inflows are available to service this debt, which is non-recourse and non-guaranteed by Boyd.

Construction and Term Loan Facility

In December 2007, LVE entered into a construction and term loan facility with two commercial banks with a committed amount up to \$143.5 million, of which \$120.0 million and \$120.6 million was outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Proceeds from the construction loan were used to finance the construction of the district energy system and central energy center. The loan is secured by the assets of LVE and does not contain financial covenants. The original loan maturities were as follows: \$4.2 million in 2011; \$83.1 million in 2012 and the remainder in 2013.

The construction loan bears interest at a variable rate based on the London InterBank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). LVE entered into an interest rate swap with scheduled increased in the notional amount designed to fix the LIBOR portion of the interest rate on this debt until its maturity in November 2013, which was hedged against the outstanding debt. However, due to the construction delays, the outstanding amount of debt did not increase as fast as the contractual increases in notional amount of the swap, which rendered a portion of the swap ineffective, as a result the swap was de-designated in July 2011. The effective interest rate on the outstanding construction loan, including the impact of the effective portion of the swap, was approximately 6.84% during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, LVE repaid \$0.6 million in principal on the construction loan. Proceeds from the construction loan were used to finance the construction of the district energy system and central energy center. The loan is secured by the assets of LVE and contains no financial covenants.

Tax-exempt Variable Rate Bonds

In December 2007, LVE issued \$100.0 million of tax-exempt variable rate bonds through the State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry, which mature in October 2035. Unused proceeds from the tax-exempt, variable rate bonds are required to be escrowed pending approved construction expenditures. Such unused funds are reported as restricted investments in our consolidated balance sheet.

The tax-exempt variable rate bonds bear interest at rates that are determined by a remarketing agent on a weekly basis. LVE entered into an interest rate swap with a total notional amount of \$100.0 million that effectively fixes the underlying interest rate index on these bonds until November 2013. Investors in these bonds receive liquidity and credit support provided by a letter of credit from a commercial bank. This letter of credit expires in November 2013, but can be accelerated by the bank in the event of a default under the construction and term loan facility. The effective interest rate on these bonds, including the impact of the effective portion of the swap and the cost of the related letter of credit, was approximately 5.80% during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

In July 2011, LVE retired \$27.0 million of these tax-exempt bonds, using funds in its restricted investment account, which is held in escrow.

Events of Default

The district energy system and central energy center are being financed by LVE with debt that is non-recourse to us. The outstanding balance of LVE's bank debt was approximately \$193.0million and \$220.6 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, consisting of borrowing under the construction and term loan facility of \$120.0 million and \$120.6 million and outstanding tax-exempt bonds of \$73.0 million and \$100.0 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The construction loan was to be converted to a term loan in the fourth quarter of 2010 assuming the district energy system and central energy center were completed. The district energy system and central energy center were not completed by the fourth quarter of 2010 and consequently, the full amount of the construction loan became due and payable in December 2010. However, in March 2011, the banks that are financing the energy facilities agreed not to exercise their rights under the financing agreements resulting from the event of default discussed above through December 2013, provided that no additional events of default occur. The members of LVE have provided a total of \$10 million in letters of credit to the banks to support LVE's obligations. Under the March 2011 agreement, LVE is obligated to use any excess funds, after paying fees and interest on the tax-exempt bonds and the construction loan, to reduce the outstanding balance of the construction loan. The banks have waived all existing defaults under the financing agreements and were relieved of their commitment to provide additional funding.

LVE intends to seek additional financing to complete the facility once construction of the resort resumes.

Stockholders Equity and Stock Incentive Plans

12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011

Stockholders' Equity and Stock Incentive Plans

[Abstract]

Shareholders' Equity and Stock Incentive Plans

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND STOCK INCENTIVE PLANS

Share Repurchase Program

Pursuant to authorization by our Board of Directors, under our share repurchase program, up to \$100 million of our common stock is available to be repurchased. We are not obligated to purchase any shares under our stock repurchase program.

Subject to applicable corporate securities laws, repurchases under our stock repurchase program may be made at such times and in such amounts as we deem appropriate. Purchases under our stock repurchase program can be discontinued at any time that we feel additional purchases are not warranted. We intend to fund any repurchases with existing cash resources and availability under our Amended Credit Facility.

We are also subject to certain limitations regarding the repurchase of common stock, such as restricted payment limitations related to our outstanding notes and our Amended Credit Facility.

During the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, we did not repurchase any shares of our common stock. During the year ended December 31, 2009, we repurchased and retired 1.7 million shares of our common stock at an average price of \$4.61 per share. We are currently authorized to repurchase up to an additional \$92.1 million in shares of our common stock under the share repurchase program.

In the future, we may acquire our debt or equity securities, through open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, tender offers, exchange offers, redemptions or otherwise, upon such terms and at such prices as we may determine from time to time.

Dividends

Dividends are declared at our Board's discretion. We are subject to certain limitations regarding the payment of dividends, such as restricted payment limitations related to our outstanding notes and our bank credit facility. There were no cash dividends declared or paid during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

In July 2008, our Board of Directors suspended the quarterly dividend for the current and future periods.

Stock Option Incentive Plan

On May 15, 2008, at our 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, the Company's stockholders approved an amendment to our 2002 Stock Incentive Plan, increasing the maximum number of shares of Boyd Gaming Corporation's common stock authorized for issuance over the term of such plan by 5 million shares, from 12 million to 17 million shares. Under our 2002 Stock Incentive Plan, approximately 0.8 million shares remain available for grant at December 31, 2011. The number of authorized but unissued shares of common stock under this plan as of December 31, 2011 was approximately 14.3 million shares.

Options granted under the plan generally become exercisable ratably over a three-year period from the date of grant. Options that have been granted under the plan had an exercise price equal to the market price of our common stock on the date of grant and will expire no later than ten years after the date of grant.

Summarized stock option plan activity for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is as follows.

	Options	Weighted Average Option Price	Weighted Average Remaining Term (In years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands)
Outstanding at January 1, 2009	8,786,480	\$ 31.19		
Granted	1,426,992	7.57		
Canceled	(614,018)	32.2		
Exercised	(29,797)	5.39		
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	9,569,657	27.68		
Granted	1,190,867	8.34		
Canceled	(126,496)	24.64		
Exercised	(114,525)	6.31		
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	10,519,503	25.76		
Granted	541,340	6.74		
Canceled	(316,743)	29.91		
Exercised	(72,757)	5.46		
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	<u>10,671,343</u>	<u>\$ 24.81</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>\$ 1,420</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2010	<u>7,950,012</u>	<u>\$ 31.55</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>\$ 4,824</u>
Exercisable at December 31, 2011	<u>8,911,028</u>	<u>\$ 28.2028</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,011</u>

Share-based compensation costs related to stock option awards are calculated based on the fair value of each option grant on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The following table summarizes the information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2011.

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
\$6.60 - \$6.60	1,175,385	6.8	\$6.60	1,175,385	\$6.60
6.70 - 6.70	537,840	9.9	6.70	—	—
7.55 - 7.55	1,337,323	7.8	7.55	891,046	7.55
8.34 - 8.34	1,165,784	8.8	8.34	392,086	8.34
11.28 - 33.31	759,190	1.4	16.66	756,690	16.68
36.76 - 36.76	1,438,826	2.9	36.76	1,438,826	36.76
38.11 - 38.11	491,000	5.9	38.11	491,000	38.11
39.00 - 39.00	1,357,000	4.8	39.00	1,357,000	39.00
39.78 - 39.78	1,069,500	5.8	39.78	1,069,500	39.78
39.96 - 52.35	1,339,495	3.8	40.22	1,339,495	40.22
\$6.60 - \$52.35	<u>10,671,343</u>	5.6	<u>\$24.81</u>	<u>8,911,028</u>	<u>\$28.20</u>

The total intrinsic value of in-the-money options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$0.3 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. The total fair value of options vested during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was approximately \$5.1 million, \$9.7 million and \$15.5 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2011, there was approximately \$7.4 million of total unrecognized share-based compensation costs related to unvested stock options, which is expected to be recognized over approximately three years, the weighted-average remaining requisite service period.

Restricted Stock Units

Our amended 2002 Stock Incentive Plan provides for the grant of Restricted Stock Units (“RSUs”). An RSU is an award which may be earned in whole, or in part, upon the passage of time, and which may be settled for cash, shares, other securities or a combination thereof. The RSUs do not contain voting rights and are not entitled to dividends. The RSUs are subject to the terms and conditions contained in the applicable award agreement and our 2002 Stock Incentive Plan.

We annually award RSUs to certain members of our Board of Directors. Each RSU is fully vested upon grant and is to be paid in shares of common stock upon cessation of service to the Company. We also grant RSUs to members of management of the Company, which represents a contingent right to receive one share of our common stock upon vesting.

During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, certain of our executive management employees were granted RSUs, totaling approximately 695,000 units, 429,000 units and 354,000 units, respectively. Each of these RSUs represent a contingent right to receive one share of Boyd Gaming Corporation common stock upon vesting. These RSUs will vest three years from the date of issuance.

Summarized RSU activity for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is as follows.

	Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2009	572,071	
Granted	421,826	\$7.94
Canceled	(12,508)	
Awarded	(11,281)	
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	970,108	
Granted	485,067	\$8.36
Canceled	(19,080)	
Awarded	—	
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	1,436,095	
Granted	765,516	\$6.96
Canceled	(41,340)	
Awarded	(310,881)	
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	1,849,390	
Vested at December 31, 2010	180,701	
Vested at December 31, 2011	573,798	

As of December 31, 2011, there was approximately \$8.9 million of total unrecognized share-based compensation costs related to unvested RSUs, which is expected to be recognized over approximately three years.

Performance Stock Units

Our amended 2002 Stock Incentive Plan provides for the grant of Performance Stock Units (“PSUs”). A PSU is an award which may be earned in whole, or in part, upon the passage of time, and the attainment of performance criteria, and which may be settled for cash, shares, other securities or a combination thereof. The PSUs do not contain voting rights and are not entitled to dividends. The PSUs are subject to the terms and conditions contained in the applicable award agreement and our 2002 Stock Incentive Plan.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, certain executive management employees were granted PSUs, totaling approximately 407,000 units. Each of these PSUs represent a contingent right to receive a share of Boyd Gaming Corporation common stock; however, the actual denomination of units awarded is dependent upon the occurrence of: (i) a requisite service period; and (ii) an evaluation of specific performance conditions. The performance conditions are based on Company metrics for net revenue growth, EBITDA growth and customer service scores, all of which shall be determined on a comprehensive annual three year growth rate. Based upon actual and combined achievement, the number of units awarded could range from zero, if no conditions are met, a 50% payout if only threshold performance is achieved, a payout of 100% for target performance, or a payout of up to 200% of the original award for achievement of maximum performance. Each condition weighs equally and separately in determining the payout, and based upon management's estimates at the service inception date, the Company is expected to meet the target for each performance condition. Therefore, the related compensation costs of these PSUs assumes all units granted will be awarded.

These PSUs will vest three years from the service inception date, during which time achievement of the related performance conditions will be evaluated, and the number of shares expected to be awarded, and resulting compensation expense, will be adjusted accordingly.

Summarized PSU activity for the years ended December 31, 2011 is as follows.

	Performance Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	—	
Granted	406,602	\$6.70
Canceled	—	
Awarded	—	
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	<u>406,602</u>	
Vested at December 31, 2011	<u>—</u>	

As of December 31, 2011, there was approximately \$2.8 million of total unrecognized share-based compensation costs related to unvested PSUs, which is expected to be recognized over approximately three years.

Career Shares

Our Career Shares Program is a stock incentive award program for certain executive officers to provide for additional capital accumulation opportunities for retirement. The program incentivizes and rewards executives for their period of service. Our Career Shares Program was adopted in December 2006, and modified in October 2010, as part of the overall update of our compensation programs. The Career Shares Program rewards eligible executives with annual grants of Boyd Gaming Corporation stock units, to be paid out at retirement. The payout at retirement is dependent upon the executive's age at such retirement and the number of years of service with the Company. Executives must be at least 55 years old and have at least 10 years of service to receive any payout at retirement. Career Shares do not contain voting rights and are not entitled to dividends. Career Shares are subject to the terms and conditions contained in the applicable award agreement and our

2002 Stock Incentive Plan. The Career Share awards are tranching by specific term, in the following periods: 10 years, 15 years and 20 years of service. These grants vest over the of remaining period of service required to fulfill the requisite years in each of these tranches, and compensation expense is recorded in accordance with the specific vesting provisions.

Summarized Career Shares activity for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 is as follows.

	Career Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2009	59,789	
Granted	250,160	\$5.00
Canceled	(5,508)	
Awarded	—	
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	304,441	
Granted	146,622	\$8.60
Canceled	(18,201)	
Awarded	—	
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	432,862	
Granted	113,495	\$10.81
Canceled	(6,668)	
Awarded	—	
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	539,689	
Vested at December 31, 2010	122,055	
Vested at December 31, 2011	314,888	

In January 2012, we issued approximately 163,000 Career Shares with a grant date fair value of \$7.69 per share and recorded approximately \$1.1 million of share-based compensation expense.

Share-Based Compensation

The following table summarizes our share-based compensation costs by award type.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Stock Options	\$ 4,850	\$ 9,104	\$ 13,876
Restricted Stock Units	3,062	1,759	1,588
Performance Stock Units	76	—	—
Career Shares	2,008	461	424
Total shared-based compensation costs	\$ 9,996	\$ 11,324	\$ 15,888

The following table provides classification detail of the total costs related to our share-based employee compensation plans reported in our consolidated financial statements.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		

Gaming	\$ 192	\$ 318	\$ 146
Food and beverage	37	61	15
Room	17	29	5
Selling, general and administrative	977	1,619	3,125
Corporate expense	8,773	9,297	10,683
Preopening expense	—	—	1,914
Total shared-based compensation expense	\$ 9,996	\$ 11,324	\$ 15,888

Employee Benefit Plans

**12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011**

[Employee Benefit Plans](#)

[\[Abstract\]](#)

[Employee Benefit Plans](#)

EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

We and Borgata contribute to multiemployer pension defined benefit plans under terms of collective-bargaining agreements that cover our union-represented employees. These unions cover certain of our culinary, hotel and other trade workers. We and Borgata are obligated to make defined contributions under these plans.

The significant risks of participating in multiemployer plans include, but are not limited to, the following:

- We and Borgata may elect to stop participating in our multi-employer plans. As a result, we and Borgata may be required to pay a withdrawal liability based on the underfunded status of the plan as applicable. Our ability to fund such payments would be based on the results of our operations and subject to the risk factors that impact our business. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected and impact our ability to meet our obligations to the multiemployer plan.
- We and Borgata may contribute assets to the multiemployer plan for the benefit of our covered employees that are used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers.
- We and Borgata may be required to fund additional amounts if other participating employers stop contributing to the multiemployer plan.

Contributions, based on wages paid to covered employees, totaled approximately \$7.1 million, \$7.1 million, and \$1.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively. These aggregate contributions were not individually significant to any of the respective plans. Our share of the unfunded vested liability related to multi-employer plans, if any, is not determinable and our participation is not individually significant on an individual multiemployer plan basis. There were no significant changes that would affect the comparability of our employer contributions during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. However, employer contributions are not comparable for the years ended December 31 2010 and 2009, respectively, due to the fact that we consolidated the financial position of Borgata in our consolidated financial statements effective as of March 24, 2010. See Note 1, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, for our accounting policies related to the consolidation of Borgata. As of December 31, 2011, Borgata's share of the unfunded vested liability related to its pension plans is \$51.4 million.

We and Borgata have retirement savings plans under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code covering our non-union employees. The plans allow employees to defer up to the lesser of the Internal Revenue Code prescribed maximum amount or 100% of their income on a pre-tax basis through contributions to the plans. We expensed our voluntary contributions to the 401(k) profit-sharing plans and trusts of, \$5.1 million, \$5.1 million, and \$3.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (USD \$) In Thousands, except Share data, unless otherwise specified	Total	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) [Member]	Common Stock [Member]	Additional Paid-in Capital [Member]	Retained Earnings [Member]	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net [Member]	Noncontrolling Interests [Member]
<u>Balances, value at Dec. 31, 2008</u>	\$ 1,143,522		\$ 878	\$ 616,304	\$ 546,358	\$ (20,018)	\$ 0
<u>Balances, shares at Dec. 31, 2008</u>			87,814,061				
<u>Increase (Decrease) in Stockholders' Equity [Roll Forward]</u>							
<u>Net income (loss)</u>	4,241	4,241	0	0	4,241	0	0
<u>Derivative instruments fair value adjustment, net of taxes</u>	1,892	1,892	0	0	0	1,892	0
<u>Comprehensive income</u>		6,133					
<u>Stock options exercised, value</u>	160		0	160	0	0	0
<u>Stock options exercised, shares</u>			29,797				
<u>Settlement of restricted stock units</u>			11,281				
<u>Tax effect of share-based compensation arrangements</u>	(1,384)		0	(1,384)	0	0	0
<u>Share-based compensation costs</u>	15,888		0	15,888	0	0	0
<u>Dividends paid on common stock, value</u>	(7,950)		(17)	(7,933)	0		
<u>Dividends paid on common stock, shares</u>			(1,724,685)				
<u>Balances, value at Dec. 31, 2009</u>	1,156,369		861	623,035	550,599	(18,126)	0
<u>Balances, shares at Dec. 31, 2009</u>			86,130,454				
<u>Increase (Decrease) in Stockholders' Equity [Roll Forward]</u>							
<u>Net income (loss)</u>	12,250	12,250	0	0	10,310	0	1,940
<u>Derivative instruments fair value adjustment, net of taxes</u>	6,416	6,416	0	0	0	10,532	(4,116)
<u>Comprehensive income</u>		18,666					
<u>Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests</u>	0	2,176					0
<u>Comprehensive income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation</u>		20,842					
<u>Stock options exercised, value</u>	670		1	669	0	0	0
<u>Stock options exercised, shares</u>			114,524				
<u>Share-based compensation costs</u>	11,324		0	11,324	0	0	0

<u>Noncontrolling interest attributable to Borgata, value</u>	219,256		0	0	0	0	219,256
<u>Noncontrolling interest attributable to Borgata, shares</u>			0				
<u>Noncontrolling interest attributable to LVE, value</u>	(44,916)		0	0	0	0	(44,916)
<u>Noncontrolling interest attributable to LVE, shares</u>			0				
<u>Balances, value at Dec. 31, 2010</u>	1,361,369		862	635,028	560,909	(7,594)	172,164
<u>Balances, shares at Dec. 31, 2010</u>	86,244,978		86,244,978				
<u>Increase (Decrease) in Stockholders' Equity [Roll Forward]</u>							
<u>Net income (loss)</u>	(7,999)	(7,999)	0	0	(3,854)	0	(4,145)
<u>Derivative instruments fair value adjustment, net of taxes</u>	11,562	11,562	0	0	0	7,594	3,968
<u>Comprehensive income</u>		3,563					
<u>Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests</u>	0	177	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Comprehensive income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation</u>		3,740					
<u>Stock options exercised, value</u>	397		1	396	0	0	
<u>Stock options exercised, shares</u>			72,757				
<u>Award of restricted stock units, value</u>	(383)			(383)			
<u>Award of restricted stock units, shares</u>			254,363				
<u>Tax effect of share-based compensation arrangements</u>	(863)			(863)			
<u>Share-based compensation costs</u>	9,996		0	9,996	0	0	0
<u>Balances, value at Dec. 31, 2011</u>	\$ 1,374,079		\$ 863	\$ 644,174	\$ 557,055	\$ 0	
<u>Balances, shares at Dec. 31, 2011</u>	86,572,098		86,572,098				

Consolidation of Certain Interests

12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011

[Consolidation of Certain Interests \[Abstract\]](#)

[Consolidation of Certain Interests](#)

CONSOLIDATION OF CERTAIN INTERESTS

Controlling Interest

Borgata Hotel Casino and Spa

Overview

We and MGM each originally held a 50% interest in Marina District Development Holding Co., LLC ("Holding Company"). The Holding Company owns all the equity interests in Marina District Development Company, LLC ("MDDC"), d.b.a. Borgata Hotel Casino and Spa. In February 2010, we entered into an agreement with MGM to amend the operating agreement to, among other things, facilitate the transfer of MGM's Interest to a divestiture trust ("Divestiture Trust") established for the purpose of selling the MGM Interest to a third party. The proposed sale of the MGM Interest through the Divestiture Trust was a part of a then-proposed settlement agreement between MGM and the New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement (the "NJDE").

On March 17, 2010, MGM announced that its settlement agreement with the NJDE had been approved. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, MGM agreed to transfer the MGM Interest into the Divestiture Trust and further agreed to sell such interest within a 30-month period. During the first 18 months of such period, (which has subsequently been extended by an additional 12 months), MGM has the power to direct the trustee to sell the MGM Interest, subject to the approval of the NJCCC. If the sale has not occurred by such time, the trustee will be solely responsible for the sale of the MGM Interest. The MGM Interest was transferred to the Divestiture Trust on March 24, 2010.

In connection with the amendments to the operating agreements MGM relinquished all of its specific participating rights under the operating agreement, and we retained all authority to manage the day-to-day operations of Borgata. MGM's relinquishment of its participating rights effectively provided us with direct control of Borgata. This resulting change in control required acquisition method accounting in accordance with the authoritative accounting guidance for business combinations. Accordingly, on March 24, 2010, as a result of the amendment to our operating agreement with MGM, which provided, among other things, for the termination of MGM's participating rights in the operations of Borgata, we effectively obtained control of Borgata.

The financial position of Borgata is presented in our condensed consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010; its results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 are included in our consolidated statement of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011; its results of operations for the period from March 24, 2010 through December 31, 2010 are included in our condensed consolidated statement of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Effective Change in Control

In connection with the amendments to the operating agreements MGM relinquished all of its specific participating rights under the operating agreement, and we retained all authority to manage the day-to-day operations of Borgata. MGM's relinquishment of its participating rights effectively provided us with direct control of Borgata. This resulting change in control required acquisition method accounting in accordance with the authoritative accounting guidance for business combinations.

Acquisition Method Accounting

The application of the acquisition method accounting guidance had the following effects on our consolidated financial statements: (i) our previously held equity interest was measured at a provisional fair value at the date control was obtained; (ii) we recognized and measured the identifiable assets and liabilities in accordance with promulgated valuation recognition and measurement provisions; and (iii) we recorded the noncontrolling interest held in trust for the

economic benefit of MGM as a separate component of our stockholders' equity. The provisional fair value measurements and estimates of these items were estimated as of the date we effectively obtained control.

The provisional fair value measurements and estimates of these items have been subsequently refined. We had provisionally recorded these fair values using an earnings valuation multiple model, because, at the time of the preliminary estimate, the Company had not completed its procedures with respect to the independent valuation of the business enterprise and Borgata's tangible and intangible assets. The Company's subsequent valuation procedures have necessitated a revision of the valuation of the provisional assets and liabilities. Thus, upon finalization of our valuation, certain measurement adjustments were identified and retrospectively recorded in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010, and certain disclosures were updated to reflect the measurement period adjustments, as reflected herein.

Measurement Period Adjustments

We have made adjustments to the provisional fair value amounts recognized at the date of effective change in control to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. These adjustments, referred to herein as "measurement period adjustments" materially impacted the value of certain tangible and intangible assets. We applied the measurement period adjustments retrospectively to these consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the audited consolidated financial statements, as initially filed in the Provisional Form 10-K, have been revised to reflect the measurement period adjustments as retrospectively recorded on the date of the effective change in control, as if these measurement period adjustments had been recorded initially therein.

The revisions to the provisional values of assets consists of reallocations of certain tangible assets and the recordation of other intangible assets; the accrual of certain liabilities, including the recording of the deferred tax effect of the appreciated asset values; and the resulting effect on the fair value of the controlling and noncontrolling interests.

The results as reported herein will differ from the stand alone results as separately reported by Borgata, as these measurement period adjustments have not been pushed down to Borgata.

More specifically, the provisional assets and liabilities, as initially recorded as of March 24, 2010, were impacted by the valuation as follows:

	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Provisional Value</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
ASSETS			
Cash	\$ 26,025	\$ 26,025	\$ —
Current assets	43,708	43,945	(237)
Property and equipment, net	1,293,792	1,352,320	(58,528)
Other assets, net	36,641	40,099	(3,458)
Customer lists	14,000	—	14,000
Trademark	65,000	—	65,000
Value of assets	<u>\$ 1,479,166</u>	<u>\$ 1,462,389</u>	<u>\$ 16,777</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 632,289	\$ 632,289	\$ —
Other current liabilities	83,162	84,470	(1,308)
Other long-term liabilities	40,204	40,642	(438)
Value of liabilities	<u>\$ 755,655</u>	<u>\$ 757,401</u>	<u>\$ (1,746)</u>

CONTROLLING INTEREST	\$ 397,931	\$ 367,897	\$ 30,034
NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	\$ 325,580	\$ 337,091	\$ (11,511)

Retrospective Adjustment to Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

We have retrospectively adjusted the provisional values to reflect the fair valuation, and therefore, our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010 presented herein reflects the following measurement adjustments. The "As Provisionally Reported (and Revised)" column reflects certain revisions to our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010, for the correction of an immaterial error. See further discussion of these revisions in *Note 24, Revision to Consolidated Financial Statements*.

	As Provisionally Reported (and Revised)	Acquisition Method Accounting and Measurement Adjustments	As Retrospectively Adjusted
<i>(In thousands)</i>			
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 145,623	\$ —	\$ 145,623
Restricted cash	19,494		19,494
Accounts receivable, net	48,888		48,888
Inventories	16,029		16,029
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	37,390	(237)	37,153
Income taxes receivable	5,249		5,249
Deferred income taxes	8,149		8,149
Total current assets	280,822	(237)	280,585
Property and equipment, net	3,471,933	(88,562)	3,383,371
Assets held for development	1,086,844		1,086,844
Debt financing costs, net	38,451	(3,458)	34,993
Restricted investments	48,168		48,168
Other assets, net	69,610		69,610
Intangible assets, net	460,714	79,000	539,714
Goodwill, net	213,576		213,576
Total assets	\$ 5,670,118	\$ (13,257)	\$ 5,656,861
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 25,690	\$ —	\$ 25,690
Accounts payable	57,183		57,183
Accrued liabilities	279,777	(1,308)	278,469
Tax liabilities	6,506		6,506

Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity	22,487		22,487
Total current liabilities	391,643	(1,308)	390,335
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	3,193,065		3,193,065
Deferred income taxes	360,342	1,832	362,174
Other long-term tax liabilities	44,813		44,813
Other liabilities	86,803	(2,270)	84,533
Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity	220,572		220,572
Stockholders' equity			
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized	—	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized; 86,244,978 and 86,130,454 shares outstanding	862		862
Additional paid-in capital	635,028		635,028
Retained earnings	560,909		560,909
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(7,594)		(7,594)
Total Boyd Gaming Corporation stockholders' equity	1,189,205	—	1,189,205
Noncontrolling interests	183,675	(11,511)	172,164
Total stockholders' equity	1,372,880	(11,511)	1,361,369
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 5,670,118</u>	<u>\$ (13,257)</u>	<u>\$ 5,656,861</u>

Bargain Purchase Gain

The fair valuation resulted in the recording of a bargain purchase gain, due to the excess fair value of Borgata over the historical basis or our equity interest in Borgata. Recorded in other operating charges, net on the consolidated statements of operations, this gain was recorded as a cumulative adjustment during the year ended December 31, 2011.

The gain was computed as follows:

	Bargain Purchase Gain
	<i>(In thousands)</i>
Fair value of controlling equity interest	\$ 397,931
Carrying value of equity investment in Borgata	397,622
Bargain purchase gain	<u>\$ 309</u>

The fair value of our controlling interest included a \$72.4 million control premium, which is reflected in the fair value of the enterprise, and included in the calculation of the bargain purchase gain. A control premium of 10% was applied to the enterprise value members' equity, excluding interest bearing debt, to calculate an indicated value of equity on a controlling basis. While the value of control is somewhat below prevailing market rates, we believe the control premium reflects the value of our influence, mitigated by only a 50% interest and return.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

We have not applied the measurement period adjustments retrospectively to the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010, because the impact on such, as retrospectively adjusted to the statements as reported was not material. Had the measurement period adjustments been retrospectively adjusted, the results of operations would have reflected the following impact as if the adjustments had been recorded on the date of effective control, in the following amounts, for the following periods throughout the year ended December 31, 2010:

	Year Ended December 31, 2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>
Maintenance and utilities	\$ 141
Depreciation and amortization	2,221
Other operating charges, net	(61)
Total operating costs and expenses	2,301
Interest expense	3,458
Total other expense, net	3,458
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ (1,157)

Results of Borgata

(for the period from March 24, 2010 through December 31, 2010)

reflected on a fully consolidated basis

The results of Borgata, as included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations from the date we effectively obtained control, March 24, 2010 through December 31, 2010, are comprised of the following. These results do not reflect the retrospective impact from the measurement period adjustments discussed above, as such amounts were not material to the year ended December 31, 2010.

	March 24, through December 31, 2011
	<i>(In thousands)</i>
Statement of Operations	
Revenues	
Gaming	\$ 506,073
Food and beverage	116,534
Room	91,045
Other	33,752
Gross revenues	747,404
Less promotional allowances	167,264
Net revenues	580,140
Costs and expenses	
Gaming	203,962
Food and beverage	55,989
Room	11,806
Other	27,209

Selling, general and administrative	94,983
Maintenance and utilities	49,913
Depreciation and amortization	52,886
Other operating charges, net	(8)
Total costs and expenses	496,740
Operating income	83,400
Other expense	
Interest expense	45,139
Total other expense, net	45,139
Income before provision for state income taxes	38,261
Provision for state income taxes	(4,067)
Net income	\$ 34,194

*Results of Borgata
(for the years ended December 31, 2009)
reflected on the equity method*

Our share of Borgata's results for the year ended December 31, 2009 were recorded on the equity method of accounting, and included in our accompanying consolidated statements of operations as follows:

	December 31, 2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>
Our share of Borgata's operating income	\$ 73,424
Net amortization expense related to our investment in Borgata	(1,298)
Operating income from Borgata, as reported on our consolidated financial statements	<u>\$ 72,126</u>
Other non-operating expenses from Borgata, as reported on our consolidated financial statements	<u>\$ 19,303</u>

Our historical net investment in Borgata differs from our share of the underlying equity in Borgata. In 2004, pursuant to an agreement with MGM related to the funding of Borgata's original project costs, we made an excess capital contribution to Borgata of \$30.8 million. We were ratably amortizing \$15.4 million (50% of the excess contribution, which corresponds to our ownership percentage of Borgata) over 40 years. As discussed in the *Overview* section above, of the \$135.4 million distribution we received from the Holding Company on August 6, 2010, \$30.8 million was a priority distribution equal to the excess capital contribution. As a result, during the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded a \$2.5 million gain in connection with the receipt of this distribution, which gain was equal to the basis difference on our equity contribution during the period in which such was outstanding. Such gain is reported in gain on equity distribution on the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010.

During Borgata's initial development, construction and preopening phases, we capitalized the interest, in the total amount of \$37.4 million, on our investment and were ratably amortizing our capitalized interest over 40 years.

We recorded \$1.1 million of amortization related to the excess contribution and capitalized interest during the year ended December 31, 2010 and recorded \$1.3 million of such amortization during the year ended December 31, 2009.

Supplemental Pro Forma Information

Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2010

(unaudited)

The following supplemental pro forma information presents the financial results as if the effective control of Borgata had occurred as of the beginning of the earliest period presented herein, or on January 1, 2010. This supplemental pro forma information has been prepared for comparative purposes and does not purport to be indicative of what the actual results for the year ended December 31, 2010 would have been had the consolidation of Borgata been completed as of the earlier date, nor are they indicative of any future results. The "As Reported (and Revised)" column reflects certain revisions to our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010, for the correction of an immaterial error. See further discussion of these revisions in *Note 24, Revision to Consolidated Financial Statements*.

	Year Ended December 31, 2010			
	Boyd Gaming Corporation As Reported (and Revised)	Borgata Stub Period	Adjustments	Boyd Gaming Corporation Pro Forma
Revenues	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Gaming	\$ 1,812,487	\$ 137,831	\$ —	\$ 1,950,318
Food and beverage	347,588	31,218	—	378,806
Room	211,046	24,154	—	235,200
Other	123,603	9,179	—	132,782
Gross revenues	2,494,724	202,382	—	2,697,106
Less promotional allowances	353,825	44,093	—	397,918
Net revenues	2,140,899	158,289	—	2,299,188
Costs and expenses				
Gaming	859,818	59,861	—	919,679
Food and beverage	180,840	13,500	—	194,340
Room	49,323	2,185	—	51,508
Other	99,458	7,127	—	106,585
Selling, general and administrative	369,217	28,981	—	398,198
Maintenance and utilities	140,722	13,522	—	154,244
Depreciation and amortization	199,275	16,754	—	216,029
Corporate expense	48,861	—	—	48,861
Preopening expenses	7,459	—	—	7,459
Other operating charges, net	4,713	68	—	4,781
Total costs and expenses	1,959,686	141,998	—	2,101,684
Operating income from Borgata	8,146	—	(8,146)	—
Operating income	189,359	16,291	(8,146)	197,504
Other expense (income)				
Interest income	(5)	—	—	(5)
Interest expense, net	180,558	5,060	—	185,618

Other income	480	—	—	480
Gain on early retirements of debt	(2,758)	—	—	(2,758)
Gain on controlling interest in Borgata	(2,535)	—	—	(2,535)
Other income	(10,000)	—	—	(10,000)
Other non-operating expenses	—	—	—	—
Other non-operating expenses from Borgata, net	3,133	—	(3,133)	—
Total other expense, net	168,873	5,060	(3,133)	170,800
Income (loss) before income taxes	20,486	11,231	(5,013)	26,704
Income taxes	(8,236)	(1,206)	—	(9,442)
Net income (loss)	12,250	\$ 10,025	(5,013)	17,262
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,940)	—	(5,012)	(6,952)
Net income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ 10,310	\$ 10,025	\$ (10,025)	\$ 10,310

*Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
(for the year ended December 31, 2009)
(unaudited)*

	Year Ended December 31, 2009			
	Boyd Gaming Corporation As Reported	Borgata	Adjustments	Boyd Gaming Corporation Pro Forma
Revenues	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Gaming	\$ 1,372,091	\$ 691,428	\$ —	\$ 2,063,519
Food and beverage	229,374	143,410	—	372,784
Room	122,305	113,143	—	235,448
Other	100,396	42,620	—	143,016
Gross revenues	1,824,166	990,601	—	2,814,767
Less promotional allowances	183,180	213,193	—	396,373
Net revenues	1,640,986	777,408	—	2,418,394
Costs and expenses				
Gaming	664,739	280,620	—	945,359
Food and beverage	125,830	64,217	—	190,047
Room	39,655	11,940	—	51,595
Other	77,840	34,908	—	112,748
Selling, general and administrative	284,937	128,164	—	413,101

Maintenance and utilities	92,296	59,900	—	152,196
Depreciation and amortization	164,427	78,719	1,298	244,444
Corporate expense	47,617	—	—	47,617
Preopening expenses	17,798	699	—	18,497
Other operating charges, net	41,780	(28,606)	—	13,174
Total costs and expenses	1,556,919	630,561	1,298	2,188,778
Operating income from Borgata	72,126	—	(72,126)	—
Operating income	156,193	146,847	(73,424)	229,616
Other expense (income)				
Interest income	(6)	—	—	(6)
Interest expense, net	146,830	27,668	—	174,498
Gain on early retirements of debt	(15,284)	—	—	(15,284)
Other non-operating expenses	33	—	—	33
Other non-operating expenses from Borgata, net	19,303	—	(19,303)	—
Total other expense, net	150,876	27,668	(19,303)	159,241
Income (loss) before income taxes	5,317	119,179	(54,121)	70,375
Income taxes	(1,076)	(10,938)	—	(12,014)
Net income (loss)	4,241	\$ 108,241	(54,121)	58,361
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(54,120)	(54,120)
Net income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ 4,241	\$ 108,241	\$ (108,241)	\$ 4,241

The pro forma adjustments reflect the differences resulting from the conversion of the equity method of accounting to a fully consolidated presentation. There were no significant intercompany transactions affecting the statements of operations between the Boyd entities and Borgata which would require elimination during the year ended December 31, 2009.

In addition to the pro forma adjustments reflecting the differences resulting from the conversion of the equity method of accounting to a fully consolidated presentation, there is a \$1.3 million adjustment during the year ended December 31, 2009, representing the amortization of our unilateral capital investment in Borgata. Historically, we reduced this amount from our operating income from Borgata.

Borgata Distributions

Borgata's bank credit facility allows for certain limited distributions to be made to its joint venture partners. Excluding the \$135.4 million one-time distribution we received from Borgata in connection with their debt refinancing, as discussed above, our distributions from Borgata were \$20.8 million and \$60.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Borgata has significant uses for its cash flows, including maintenance capital expenditures, interest payments, state income taxes and the repayment of debt. Borgata's cash flows are primarily used

for its business needs and are not generally available, except to the extent distributions are paid to us, to service our indebtedness.

Variable Interest

LVE Energy Partners, LLC

The effects of the consolidation on LVE on our financial position as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and its impact on our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 are reconciled by respective line items to amounts as reported in our condensed consolidated balance sheets and condensed consolidated statements of operations are presented below.

The primary impact on our condensed consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2011 and 2010 was as follows:

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2011

	December 31, 2011			
	Boyd Gaming Corporation (excluding LVE, LLC)	LVE, LLC	Eliminations	Boyd Gaming Corporation (as consolidated)
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
ASSETS				
Current assets	\$ 340,762	\$ 2,132	\$ —	\$ 342,894
Property and equipment, net	3,542,108	—	—	3,542,108
Assets held for development	926,013	163,806	—	1,089,819
Debt financing costs, net	29,544	2,555	—	32,099
Restricted investments held by variable interest entity	—	21,367	—	21,367
Other assets	67,173	—	—	67,173
Intangible assets, net	574,018	—	—	574,018
Goodwill, net	213,576	—	—	213,576
Total assets	\$ 5,693,194	\$ 189,860	\$ —	\$ 5,883,054
LIABILITIES				
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 43,230	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 43,230
Accounts payable	97,727	288	—	98,015
Accrued and other liabilities	294,578	881	—	295,459
Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity	—	29,686	—	29,686
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	3,347,226	—	—	3,347,226
Deferred income taxes	379,958	—	—	379,958
Other liabilities	107,377	15,044	—	122,421
Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity	—	192,980	—	192,980
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Common stock	863	—	—	863
Additional paid-in capital	644,174	—	—	644,174

Retained earnings	557,055	—	—	557,055
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	—	—	—	—
Noncontrolling interests	221,006	(49,019)	—	171,987
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 5,693,194	\$ 189,860	\$ —	\$ 5,883,054

*Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet
as of December 31, 2010*

	December 31, 2010			
	Boyd Gaming Corporation (excluding LVE, LLC)	LVE, LLC	Eliminations	Boyd Gaming Corporation (as consolidated)
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
ASSETS				
Current assets	\$ 278,902	\$ 1,683	\$ —	\$ 280,585
Property and equipment, net	3,383,371	—	—	3,383,371
Assets held for development	923,038	163,806	—	1,086,844
Debt financing costs, net	31,346	3,647	—	34,993
Restricted investments held by variable interest entity	—	48,168	—	48,168
Other assets	69,610	—	—	69,610
Intangible assets, net	539,714	—	—	539,714
Goodwill, net	213,576	—	—	213,576
Total assets	\$ 5,439,557	\$ 217,304	\$ —	\$ 5,656,861
LIABILITIES				
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 25,690	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25,690
Accounts payable	56,790	393	—	57,183
Accrued and other liabilities	277,429	1,040	—	278,469
Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity	—	22,487	—	22,487
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	3,193,065	—	—	3,193,065
Deferred income taxes	362,174	—	—	362,174
Other liabilities	115,948	19,904	—	135,852
Non-recourse obligations of variable interest entity	—	220,572	—	220,572
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Common stock	862	—	—	862
Additional paid-in capital	635,028	—	—	635,028
Retained earnings	560,909	—	—	560,909

Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(7,594)	—	—	(7,594)
Noncontrolling interests	219,256	(47,092)	—	172,164
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 5,439,557	\$ 217,304	\$ —	\$ 5,656,861

The impact on our condensed consolidated statements of operations the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 was as follows:

*Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations
for the year ended December 31, 2011*

	Year Ended December 31, 2011			
	Boyd Gaming Corporation (excluding LVE, LLC)	LVE, LLC	Eliminations	Boyd Gaming Corporation (as consolidated)
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
REVENUES				
Other revenue	\$ 135,176	\$ 10,858	\$ (10,858)	\$ 135,176
COSTS AND EXPENSES				
Preopening expenses	17,492	—	(10,858)	6,634
Operating income	\$ 222,246	\$ 10,858	\$ —	\$ 233,104
Other expense				
Interest expense, net	\$ 233,932	\$ 16,753	\$ —	\$ 250,685
Loss before income taxes	\$ (383)	\$ (5,895)	\$ —	\$ (6,278)
Income taxes	(1,721)	—	—	(1,721)
Net loss	(2,104)	(5,895)	—	(7,999)
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,750)	5,895	—	4,145
Net loss attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ (3,854)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (3,854)

*Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations
for the year ended December 31, 2010*

	Year Ended December 31, 2010			
	Boyd Gaming Corporation (excluding LVE, LLC)	LVE, LLC	Eliminations	Boyd Gaming Corporation (as consolidated)
	<i>(In thousands)</i>			
REVENUES				
Other revenue	\$ 123,603	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 123,603

COSTS AND EXPENSES				
Preopening expenses	8,405	—	(946)	7,459
Operating income	\$ 188,413	\$ —	\$ 946	\$ 189,359
Other expense				
Interest expense, net	164,449	16,104	—	180,553
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 35,644	\$ (16,104)	\$ 946	\$ 20,486
Income taxes	(8,236)	—	—	(8,236)
Net income (loss)	27,408	(16,104)	946	12,250
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(17,098)	16,104	(946)	(1,940)
Net income attributable to Boyd Gaming Corporation	\$ 10,310	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10,310

Segment Information

12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011

[Segment Information](#)

[\[Abstract\]](#)

[Segment Information](#)

SEGMENT INFORMATION

We have aggregated certain of our properties in order to present four Reportable Segments: (i) Las Vegas Locals; (ii) Downtown Las Vegas; (iii) Midwest and South; and (iv) Atlantic City. The table below lists the classification of each of our properties.

Las Vegas Locals

Gold Coast Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
The Orleans Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall	Las Vegas, Nevada
Suncoast Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Eldorado Casino	Henderson, Nevada
Jokers Wild Casino	Henderson, Nevada

Downtown Las Vegas

California Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Fremont Hotel and Casino	Las Vegas, Nevada
Main Street Station Casino, Brewery and Hotel	Las Vegas, Nevada

Midwest and South

Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall	Tunica, Mississippi
IP Casino Resort Spa	Biloxi, Mississippi
Par-A-Dice Hotel Casino	East Peoria, Illinois
Blue Chip Casino, Hotel & Spa	Michigan City, Indiana
Treasure Chest Casino	Kenner, Louisiana
Delta Downs Racetrack Casino & Hotel	Vinton, Louisiana
Sam's Town Hotel and Casino	Shreveport, Louisiana

Atlantic City

Borgata Hotel Casino & Spa	Atlantic City, New Jersey
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Results of Operations - Adjusted EBITDA

We determine each of our wholly-owned properties' profitability based upon Property EBITDA, which represents each property's earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, preopening expenses, write-downs and other charges, share-based compensation expense, deferred rent, change in value of derivative instruments, and gain/loss on early retirements of debt, as applicable. Reportable Segment Adjusted EBITDA is the aggregate sum of the Property EBITDA for each of the properties included in our Las Vegas Locals, Downtown Las Vegas, and Midwest and South segments, and also includes our share of Borgata's operating income before net amortization, preopening and other items applied retrospectively.

Results for Downtown Las Vegas include the results of our travel agency and captive insurance company. Effective April 1, 2008, we reclassified the reporting of our Midwest and South segment to exclude the results of Dania Jai-Alai, our pari-mutuel jai-alai facility, since it does not share similar economic characteristics with our other Midwest and South operations; therefore, the results of Dania Jai-Alai are included as part of the "Other" category on the accompanying table.

We reclassify the reporting of corporate expense on the accompanying table in order to exclude it from our subtotal for Reportable Segment Adjusted EBITDA and include it as part of total other operating costs and expenses. Furthermore, corporate expense is now presented to include its portion of share-based compensation expense. Corporate expense represents unallocated payroll, professional fees, aircraft expenses and various other expenses not directly related to our casino and hotel operations, in addition to the corporate portion of share-based compensation expense. Other operating costs and expenses include Property EBITDA from Dania Jai-Alai, deferred rent, and share-based compensation expense charged to our Reportable Segments. Interest expense is net of interest income and amounts capitalized. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 includes \$8.9 million of prior period interest expense (from March 1, 2007, the date of the acquisition of Dania Jai-Alai, to December 31, 2008) related to the January 2009 amendment to the purchase agreement resulting in the finalization of our purchase price for Dania Jai-Alai (see Note 7, *Goodwill*).

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain operating data for our Reportable Segments, and reconciles Adjusted EBITDA to operating income (loss), as reported in our accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Net Revenues			
Las Vegas Locals	\$ 604,965	\$ 607,366	\$ 641,941
Downtown Las Vegas	224,251	218,222	229,149
Midwest and South	771,354	728,767	762,336
Atlantic City	730,274	580,140	—
Reportable Segment Net Revenues	2,330,844	2,134,495	1,633,426
Other	5,394	6,404	7,560
Net revenues	2,336,238	2,140,899	1,640,986
Reportable Segment Adjusted EBITDA			
Las Vegas Locals	145,848	137,464	155,336
Downtown Las Vegas	35,214	34,227	46,102
Midwest and South	167,101	143,699	165,534
Atlantic City	158,126	136,278	—
	506,289	451,668	366,972
Operating income from Borgata, net	—	8,146	59,470
Adjusted EBITDA	506,289	459,814	426,442
Other operating costs and expenses			
Depreciation and amortization	195,343	199,275	165,725
Corporate expense	48,962	48,861	47,617
Preopening expenses	6,634	7,459	17,798
Our share of Borgata's preopening expenses	—	—	349
Our share of Borgata's other items and write-downs, net	—	—	(14,303)
Other operating charges, net	14,058	4,713	41,780
Other	8,188	10,147	11,283
Total other operating costs and expenses	273,185	270,455	270,249

Operating income (loss)	\$ 233,104	\$ 189,359	\$ 156,193
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The following table reconciles the presentation of depreciation and amortization expense on our consolidated statements of operations to the presentation on the accompanying table.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Depreciation and amortization expense, as reported in our consolidated statement of operations	\$ 195,343	\$ 199,275	\$ 164,427
Net amortization expense related to our investment in Borgata	—	—	1,298
Depreciation and amortization expense, as reported above	<u>\$ 195,343</u>	<u>\$ 199,275</u>	<u>\$ 165,725</u>

Total Assets

The Company's total assets, by Reportable Segment, consisted of the following amounts at December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Assets		
Las Vegas Locals	\$ 1,260,458	\$ 1,284,160
Downtown Las Vegas	131,140	136,868
Midwest and South	1,406,136	1,117,959
Atlantic City	1,435,332	1,463,298
Total reportable segment assets	4,233,066	4,002,285
Other	228,140	255,847
Corporate	1,421,848	1,398,729
Total assets	<u>\$ 5,883,054</u>	<u>\$ 5,656,861</u>

Capital Expenditures

The Company's capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, by Reportable Segment, consisted of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Capital Expenditures:			
Las Vegas Locals	\$ 15,782	\$ 11,863	\$ 12,107
Downtown Las Vegas	4,420	3,356	3,294
Midwest and South	19,770	18,632	21,665
Atlantic City	32,626	12,637	—
Total Reportable Segment Capital Expenditures	72,598	46,488	37,066
Other	106	(1,797)	185

Corporate entities	11,859	4,092	33,969
Total Capital Expenditures	84,563	48,783	71,220
Change in Accrued Property Additions	2,661	27,175	86,337
Cash-Based Capital Expenditures	\$ 87,224	\$ 75,958	\$ 157,557

Commitments and Contingencies

12 Months Ended
Dec. 31, 2011

[Commitments and Contingencies \[Abstract\]](#)

[Commitments and Contingencies](#)

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

Capital Spending and Development

We continually perform on-going refurbishment and maintenance at our facilities to maintain our standards of quality. Certain of these maintenance costs are capitalized, if such improvement or refurbishment extends the life of the related asset, while other maintenance costs that do not so qualify are expensed as incurred. Although we do not have any present future expansion projects, if any opportunities arise, such projects will require significant capital commitments. The commitment of capital and the related timing thereof are contingent upon, among other things, negotiation of final agreements and receipt of approvals from the appropriate regulatory bodies. We must also comply with covenants and restrictions set forth in our debt agreements.

Our estimated total capital expenditures for 2012 are expected to be approximately \$142.3 million and are primarily comprised of \$44 million of certain capital improvement projects with respect to the consummation of IP and various maintenance capital projects. We intend to fund such capital expenditures through our bank credit facility and operating cash flows.

Echelon

In August 2008, due to the difficult environment in the capital markets, as well as weak economic conditions, we announced the delay of our multibillion dollar Echelon development project on the Las Vegas Strip. At that time, we did not anticipate the long-term effects of the current economic downturn, evidenced by lower occupancy rates, declining room rates and reduced consumer spending across the country, but particularly in the Las Vegas geographical area; nor did we predict that the incremental supply becoming available on the Las Vegas Strip would face such depressed demand levels, thereby elongating the time for absorption of this additional supply into the market. As we do not believe that a significant level of economic recovery has occurred along the Las Vegas Strip, or that financing for a development project like Echelon is currently available on terms satisfactory to us, we do not expect to resume construction of Echelon for three to five years.

Nonetheless, we remain committed to having a significant presence on the Las Vegas Strip. During the suspension period, we continue to consider alternative development options for Echelon, which may include developing the project in phases, alternative capital structures for the project, scope modifications to the project, or additional strategic partnerships, among others. We can provide no assurances as to when, or if, construction will resume on the project, or if we will be able to obtain alternative sources of financing for the project.

The further delay of the suspension of development on the Echelon project implied that the carrying amounts of the assets related to the development may not be recoverable; therefore, at the time, we performed an impairment test of these assets. These impairment tests were comprised of an appraisal of the development and an analysis of its future undiscounted cash flow, and contemplated several viable alternative plans for the future development of Echelon. The cash inflows related to the revenue projections for the individual components associated with each planned construction scenario, offset by outflows for estimated costs to complete the development and ongoing maintenance and operating costs. Because no specific strategic plan can be determined with certainty at this time, the analysis considered the net cash flows related to each alternative, weighted against its projected likelihood. The outcome of this evaluation resulted in no impairment of Echelon's assets, as the estimated weighted net undiscounted cash flows from the project exceed the current carrying value of the assets of approximately \$1.0 billion at both December 31, 2011 and 2010.

We initially performed this evaluation during the year ended December 31, 2009, when the continued suspension was announced. However, due to the degradation in economic conditions in the intervening period since, we updated these analyses during the year ended December 31, 2011

to evaluate any further depression in real estate or land values as well as any deterioration in our initial cash flow assumptions. There was no impairment required as a result of these tests at either date. As we develop and explore the viability of alternatives for the project, we will monitor these assets for recoverability. If we are subject to a noncash write-down of these assets, it could have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Due to our delay of the project, we expect to incur capitalized costs related to the Echelon project and construction in progress. The construction and development costs consist primarily of site preparation work, underground utility installation and infrastructure and common area development. Professional and design fees include architectural design, development and permitting fees, inspections, consulting and legal fees.

We expect to capitalize certain costs of \$4.2 million, principally related to site beautification during the year ending December 31, 2012. Additionally we expect to incur recurring costs ranging from \$0.3 million to \$1.0 million annually, principally related to such items as site preparation work, underground utility installation, infrastructure and consulting.

In addition, we expect recurring project costs, consisting primarily of monthly charges related to construction of the central energy center, site security, property taxes, rent and insurance, ranging from \$15.5 million to \$17.0 million per annum that will be charged to preopening or other expense as incurred during the project's suspension period.

The following information summarizes the contingencies with respect to our various material commitments, which are in addition to capitalized costs and annual recurring project costs, related to Echelon:

Energy Sales Agreement

LVE Energy Partners, LLC ("LVE") is a joint venture between Marina Energy LLC and DCO ECH Energy, LLC. Through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Echelon Resorts LLC ("Echelon Resorts"), we have entered into an Energy Sales Agreement ("ESA") with LVE, to design, build, own (other than the underlying real property which is leased from Echelon Resorts) and operate a central energy center and related distribution system for our planned Echelon resort development. Pursuant to the ESA, LVE will provide chilled and hot water, electricity and emergency electricity generation to Echelon and potentially other joint venture entities associated with the Echelon development project or other third parties. However, since we are obligated to purchase substantially all of the output of the central energy center, we are the primary beneficiary under the terms of the ESA.

LVE has suspended construction of the central energy center while the Echelon project is delayed. On April 3, 2009, LVE notified us that, in its view, Echelon Resorts would be in breach of the ESA unless it recommenced and proceeded with construction of the Echelon development project by May 6, 2009. We believe that LVE's position is without merit; however, in the event of litigation, we cannot state with certainty the eventual outcome nor estimate the possible loss or range of loss, if any, associated with this matter.

On March 7, 2011, Echelon Resorts and LVE entered into both a purchase option agreement (the "Purchase Option Agreement") and a periodic fee agreement (the "Periodic Fee Agreement"). Under the Periodic Fee Agreement, Echelon Resorts and LVE have mutually agreed that neither LVE nor Echelon Resorts would give notice of, file or otherwise initiate any claim or cause of action, in or before any court, administrative agency, arbitrator, mediator or other tribunal, that arises under the ESA, subject to certain exceptions, and any statute of limitations or limitation periods for defenses, claims, causes of actions and counterclaims shall be tolled while the Periodic Fee Agreement is in effect. The prohibition on the initiation of litigation and the tolling of the statute of limitations provided for in the Periodic Fee Agreement should be applicable to any litigation with respect to LVE's April 3, 2009 claim of an alleged breach of the ESA. Under the Periodic Fee Agreement, Echelon Resorts agreed to pay LVE, beginning on March 4, 2011, a monthly Periodic Fee and an operation and maintenance fee until either (i) Echelon Resorts notifies LVE that it has resumed construction of a portion of the Echelon development project that it owns

in fee simple and Echelon Resorts and LVE have mutually agreed to changes to the dates in their respective construction milestones under the ESA, or (ii) Echelon Resorts exercises its option to purchase LVE's assets pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Option Agreement. The amount of the Periodic Fee is fixed at \$11.9 million annually through November 2013. Thereafter, the amount of the Periodic Fee is estimated to be approximately \$10.8 million annually. The operation and maintenance fee cannot exceed \$0.6 million per annum without Echelon's prior approval. We have posted a letter of credit in the amount of \$6 million to secure Echelon's Resorts obligation to pay the Periodic Fee and the operation and maintenance fee.

Under the Purchase Option Agreement, Echelon Resorts has the right, at its sole discretion, upon written notice to LVE, to purchase the assets of LVE including the central energy center and related distribution system for a price of \$195.1 million, subject to certain possible adjustments. Both the ESA and the Periodic Fee Agreement would be terminated concurrent with the purchase of the LVE assets pursuant to the Purchase Option Agreement.

Line Extension and Service Agreement ("LEA")

In March 2007, we entered into an LEA with Nevada Power Company (currently known as NV Energy) related to the construction of a substation at Echelon and the delivery of power to Echelon. We have assigned most of our obligations under the LEA to LVE (see Energy Sales Agreement ("ESA") above). We have retained an obligation to pay liquidated damages of \$5.0 million to NV Energy, in the event that Echelon does not physically accept permanent electric service by January 1, 2012 through the substation to be built by NV Energy pursuant to the LEA. On August 29, 2008, NV Energy issued a letter declaring a force majeure event that extends the time for performance of obligations under the LEA, including its obligation to construct the substation from which Echelon is to accept delivery of permanent electric service. NV Energy has not built the substation and we currently do not have an obligation to pay the liquidated damage amount of \$5.0 million because delivery of permanent electric service from the substation is not possible. Our contingent liability to pay liquidated damages to NV Energy will be recorded and charged to expense on our consolidated statement of operations when, or if, it becomes probable that we will not be able to accept, in accordance with the terms of the LEA, permanent electric service from a substation when built by NV Energy.

Construction Agreements

We have exercised our rights under our standard form construction contracts to terminate our agreements with our contractors. All major construction agreements have been terminated and closed-out with final payments made to the contractors in exchange for final releases, with the exception of certain custom skylight, curtain wall, and elevator orders, which we are in the process of closing out based upon final material deliveries and negotiations. Storage of our steel continues under long-term offsite lease agreements.

Clark County Fees

In November 2007, we entered into an agreement with Clark County for the development of the project. The agreement requires payment of \$5.2 million, allocated among four annual installments, which commenced in January 2008. We have made the first of those payments. In December 2008, Clark County granted us a one year deferral for each of the remaining fixed annual installments due under the development agreement. Clark County is in the process of reviewing our request for a further deferral of the remaining fixed annual payments for up to five years. While they consider our request, no payments are due. Furthermore, we are also responsible for our share of the cost of new pedestrian bridges that may be constructed by Clark County, of which our share is estimated to be \$8 million. The bridges will not be required to be built until after construction on Echelon recommences.

LEED Tax Credits

We are pursuing Echelon's certification under the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design ("LEED") Silver Standard (or equivalent) for the project as part of the State of Nevada's tax incentive program (the "LEED Program"). The LEED Program allows for Echelon to receive an exemption on the non-state, local sales and use tax rate of 5.75% on qualifying construction materials purchased prior to December 31, 2010. As we intend to resume construction of Echelon and qualify for the LEED Silver Standard (or equivalent) certification, we will not record a liability

for the abated local portion of sales and use tax on the qualifying construction materials; however, if Echelon does not open or if it fails to qualify for the LEED Silver Standard certification (or equivalent) after its completion, we will accrue and pay the deferral amount of sales and use tax (\$9.2 million at December 31, 2010), plus interest at the rate of 6% per annum, which will be recorded as construction in progress on our consolidated balance sheet. We remain eligible for the LEED program, notwithstanding our suspension of the Echelon project.

Other Agreements

Certain other agreements, such as office leases and warehouse leases will be charged to preopening expense as incurred. While we can provide no assurances, we do not believe that any of our other agreements for the project give rise to any material liabilities resulting from the delay of the project. We believe that continuing committed costs under the lease agreements, on an aggregate basis, will be approximately \$0.7 million annually.

Borgata

Capital Spending and Development

Borgata continually performs on-going refurbishment and maintenance at facilities to maintain standards of quality. Certain of these maintenance costs are capitalized, if such improvement or refurbishment extends the life of the related asset, while other maintenance costs that do not so qualify are expensed as incurred. Although Borgata does not have any present future expansion projects, if any opportunities arise, such projects will require significant capital commitments. The commitment of capital and the related timing thereof are contingent upon, among other things, negotiation of final agreements and receipt of approvals from the appropriate regulatory bodies. Borgata must also comply with covenants and restrictions set forth in the debt agreements.

Borgata intends to incur \$59.4 million, primarily on room remodel and various maintenance capital projects with such capital expenditures being funded through the credit facility and operating cash flows. The commitment of capital and the related timing thereof are contingent upon, among other things, negotiation of final agreements and receipt of approvals from the appropriate regulatory bodies. Borgata must also comply with covenants and restrictions set forth in the debt agreements.

Borgata Expansions

On June 27, 2008, Borgata's second hotel, The Water Club, held its grand opening. The Water Club is a 798-room hotel, featuring five swimming pools, a state-of-the-art spa, and additional meeting and retail space. Borgata financed the expansion from its cash flows from operations and through borrowings under its bank credit facility.

On September 23, 2007, The Water Club, then under construction, sustained a fire that caused damage to property with a carrying value of approximately \$11.4 million. Borgata's insurance policies included coverage for replacement costs related to property damage, with the exception of minor amounts principally related to insurance deductibles and certain other limitations. In addition, Borgata had "delay-in-completion" insurance coverage for The Water Club for certain costs, subject to various limitations and deductibles. On August 10, 2009, Borgata reached a final settlement of \$40 million with its insurance carrier and recognized a gain of \$28.7 million, included in other items and write-downs, net, on its consolidated statement of income, representing the amount of insurance advances in excess of the \$11.3 million carrying value of assets damaged and destroyed by the fire (after its \$0.1 million deductible).

Utility Contract

In 2005, Borgata amended its executory contracts with a wholly-owned subsidiary of a local utility company, extending the end of the term to 20 years from the opening of The Water Club. The utility company provides Borgata with electricity and thermal energy (hot water and chilled water). Obligations under the thermal energy executory contract contain both fixed fees and variable fees based upon usage rates. The fixed fee components under the thermal energy executory contract are currently estimated at approximately \$11.4 million per annum. Borgata also committed to purchase a certain portion of its electricity demand at essentially a fixed rate, which is estimated at approximately \$1.7 million per annum. Electricity demand in excess of the commitment is subject to market rates based on Borgata's tariff class.

Investment Alternative Tax

The New Jersey Casino Control Act provides, among other things, for an assessment of licensees equal to 1.25% of their gross gaming revenues in lieu of an investment alternative tax equal to 2.5% of gross gaming revenues. Generally, Borgata may satisfy this investment obligation by investing in qualified eligible direct investments, by making qualified contributions or by depositing funds with the New Jersey Casino Reinvestment Development Authority (“CRDA”). Funds deposited with the CRDA may be used to purchase bonds designated by the CRDA or, under certain circumstances, may be donated to the CRDA in exchange for credits against future CRDA investment obligations. CRDA bonds have terms up to fifty years and bear interest at below market rates.

Borgata's CRDA obligations for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 were \$8.1 million, \$8.1 million and \$8.7 million, respectively, of which valuation provisions of \$3.5 million, \$4.6 million and \$5.1 million, respectively, were recorded due to the respective underlying agreements.

Purse Enhancement Agreement

In August 2008, Borgata and the ten other casinos in the Atlantic City market (collectively, the “Casinos”) entered into a Purse Enhancement Agreement (the “Agreement”) with the New Jersey Sports & Exposition Authority (the “NJSEA”) and the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority in the interest of further deferring or preventing the proliferation of competitive gaming at New Jersey racing tracks through December 31, 2011. In addition to the continued prohibition of casino gaming in New Jersey outside of Atlantic City, legislation was enacted to provide for the deduction of certain promotional gaming credits from the calculation of the tax on casino gross revenue.

Under the terms of the Agreement, the Casinos are required to make scheduled payments to the NJSEA totaling \$90 million to be used for certain authorized purposes (the “Authorized Uses”) as defined by the Agreement. In the event any of the \$90 million is not used by NJSEA for the Authorized Uses by January 1, 2012, the unused funds shall be returned by NJSEA to the Casinos pro rata based upon the share each casino contributed. For each year, each casino's share of the scheduled payments will equate to a percentage representing its gross gaming revenue for the prior calendar year compared to the gross gaming revenues for that period for all Casinos. Each casino, solely and individually, shall be responsible for its respective share of the scheduled amounts due. In the event that any casino shall fail to make its payment as required, the remaining Casinos shall have the right, but not the obligation, to cure a payment delinquency. As a result, Borgata expenses its pro rata share of the \$90 million, estimated to be approximately \$15.0 million based on its actual market shares of gross gaming revenue, on a straight-line basis over the applicable term of the Agreement. Borgata recorded expense of \$5.1 million, \$5.1 million and \$4.8 million during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Atlantic City Tourism District

As part of the State of New Jersey's plan to revitalize Atlantic City, a new law was enacted in February 2011 requiring that a tourism district (the “Tourism District”) be created and managed by the CRDA. The Tourism District has been established to include each of the Atlantic City casino properties along with certain other tourism related areas of Atlantic City. The law requires that a public-private partnership be created between the CRDA and a private entity that represents existing and future casino licensees. The private entity, known as The Atlantic City Alliance (the “ACA”), has been established in the form of a not-for-profit limited liability company, of which MDDC is a member. The public-private partnership between the ACA and CRDA shall be for an initial term of five years and its general purpose shall be to revitalize the Tourism District. The law requires that a \$5 million contribution be made to this effort by all casinos prior to 2012 followed by an annual amount of \$30 million to be contributed by the casinos commencing January 1, 2012 for a term of five years. Each casino's share of the annual contributions will equate to a percentage representing its gross gaming revenue for the prior calendar year compared to the aggregate gross gaming revenues for that period for all casinos. As a result, Borgata will expense their pro rata share of the \$155 million as incurred. As of December 31, 2011, Borgata incurred expense of \$0.9 million for the pro rata share of the initial contribution to the ACA.

Boyd Leases

The Orleans Hotel and Casino

The Orleans is situated on approximately 77 acres of leased land. The lease had an effective commencement date of October 1, 1995, an initial term of 50 years, and includes an option, exercisable by us, to extend the initial term for an additional 25 years. The lease provides for monthly rental payments of \$0.3 million through February 2011 which such annual rental payments will thereafter increase by a compounding basis at a rate of 3.0% per annum. In addition, we have an option to purchase the real property during a two-year period commencing February 2016.

Suncoast Hotel and Casino

Suncoast is situated on approximately 49 acres of leased land. The initial term of the land lease expires in December 2055. The lease contains three options to extend the term of the lease for 10 years each. The lease provides for monthly rental payments of approximately \$0.2 million in 2004 that increase slightly each year. The landlord has the option to require us to purchase the property at the end of 2014 and each year end through 2018, at the fair market value of the real property at the time the landlord exercises the option, subject to certain pricing limitations. If we do not purchase the property if and when required, we would be in default under the lease agreement.

California Hotel and Casino

The California is situated on approximately 13.9 acres of owned land, and 1.6 acres of leased land, respectively. The leased land had an effective commencement date of September 1, 1973 with a term of 60 years. The lease provides for monthly rental payments of \$3,000 for the first 10 months, and \$6,500 from July 1, 1974 through August 31, 2003, with a cost-of-living index adjustment preceding the initial month of each of the eight three year periods and the final two-year and two-month period. Monthly rent for the last 30 years of the lease will be negotiated and agreed upon, but shall be no less than \$6,500 per month, or less than any rent computed for a prior month, whichever is more. In addition, we have the right of first refusal in the event the lessor shall receive from a third party a bona fide offer to purchase the premises.

Fremont Hotel and Casino

The Fremont is situated on approximately 2.7 acres of land, of which 0.9 acres are leased pursuant to six separate long-term ground lease agreements (collectively, the "Fremont Ground Leases"). The Fremont Ground Leases have lease terms ranging between 79 to 99 years. Five of the Fremont Ground Leases have expiration dates in either July or August 2053, and the sixth Fremont Ground Lease has an expiration date in December 2077. Only one of the Fremont Ground Leases, the one which expires in December 2077, also contains a right of first refusal in the event that the lessor intends to sell that leased premises. None of the Fremont Ground Leases have option rights to further extend their lease terms. Each of the Fremont Ground Leases provide for monthly rental payments, with a cumulative current monthly rent of approximately \$0.1 million. The monthly rental obligations of the Fremont Ground Leases are generally subject to periodic adjustment based on changes in the consumer price index ("CPI"). Principally, these CPI adjustments are done in either 5 or 10 year lease term cycles; however, one of the Fremont Ground Leases adjusts every two years of its lease term.

Sam's Town Hotel and Gambling Hall

Sam's Town Tunica is located on approximately 150 acres of owned real estate (the "Property"). However, the original sellers of the Property have an option to repurchase the Property in 2033 (the "Option Exercise Date") for \$0.9 million. The option will be deemed to be automatically exercised unless the original sellers notify the Company to the contrary at least 60 days prior to the Option Exercise Date.

Sam's Town Hotel and Casino

Sam's Town Shreveport is located on 18 acres of leased land and is a party to a Hotel Ground Lease with the City of Shreveport dated as of March 10, 1998, as amended, and an Amended and Restated Ground Lease dated as of March 10, 1998, as amended (together, the "Shreveport Ground Leases"). The initial terms of the Shreveport Ground Leases expired on April 30, 1999 but the Shreveport Ground Leases have been renewed and are still in effect. The Shreveport Ground

Leases may be renewed for additional renewal terms which finally expire on March 10, 2048. Aggregate rent payable under the Shreveport Ground Leases is equal to (i) base rent of \$532,306 (currently) plus (ii) percentage rent of 1% of the adjusted gross revenue from hotel and casino operations plus (iii) 4.75% of adjusted gross gaming revenue for admission taxes. Also, real estate taxes, insurance, utilities and other charges against the property are payable by the Company. Sam's Town Shreveport is also a party to a Commercial Lease with the State of Louisiana dated as of July 6, 1994, as amended by an amendment dated as of April 24, 2001 (together, the "Lease"). The initial term of the Lease expired in July 2004 but was renewed for an additional 10 year term and is still in effect. The Lease may be renewed for two additional 10-year renewal terms. The annual rent now payable under the Lease is \$0.07 million.

Treasure Chest Casino

Treasure Chest is located on 14 acres of leased land and is a party to an Amended and Restated Lease for Parking and Other Amenities with the City of Kenner dated as of December 3, 1993, as amended (the "Lease"). The initial term of the Lease expired but the Lease has been renewed and is still in effect. The Lease may be renewed for additional renewal terms which finally expire on July 1, 2029. Rent payable under the Lease is the sum of (i) a base rent determined by formula plus (ii) a \$2.50 per capita rent for each person entering the casino. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, rent paid to the City was \$5.1 million, \$4.6 million and \$4.6 million. Treasure Chest is also a party to a Commercial Lease with the State of Louisiana dated as of March 9, 1994 (the "State Lease"). The initial term of the State Lease expired in March 2004 but was renewed for an additional 10 year term and is still in effect. The Lease may be renewed for two additional 10-year renewal terms. The annual rent now payable under the Lease is \$0.1 million.

IP Casino Resort Spa

IP is located on 24 acres of owned land and leases approximately 3.88 acres of submerged tidelands from the state of Mississippi. The lease commenced on December 2005 and expires in 2035. The lease payment is adjusted annually at the end of each term based on the all urban consumer price index. The lease expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 was approximately \$0.2 million for the stub period and will approximate \$0.8 million during the year ending December 31, 2012. Additionally, IP leases a parking lot from the City of Biloxi on a monthly basis. The parking lot lease will expire in August 2013 unless extended by written agreement.

Borgata Leases

As of December 31, 2010, MDDC owns approximately 26.0 acres of land and all improvements thereon with respect to that portion of the property consisting of the Borgata Hotel. In addition, MDDC, as lessee, entered into a series of ground leases with MGM, as lessor, for a total of approximately 19.6 acres of land underlying the public space expansion, the rooms expansion, a parking structure, a surface parking lot, and a proposed alternative parking structure. On November 4, 2010, MGM announced that it had closed the sale of land leased to MDDC for the public space expansion, rooms expansion, parking structure and proposed alternative parking structure. Other than MDDC's obligation to pay rent (in an amount equal to the amount paid under the parking structure ground lease) and property taxes pursuant to the alternative parking structure ground lease, Borgata's obligations under the ground leases were not modified by the sale. The leases consist of:

- Lease and Option Agreement, dated as of January 16, 2002, as amended by a letter agreement, dated April 10, 2009, a letter agreement, dated September 21, 2009, the Modification of Lease and Option Agreement, dated as of August 20, 2004, and the Second Modification of Employee Parking Structure Lease and Option Agreement, dated March 23, 2010, for approximately 2.0 acres of land underlying the parking garage;
- Expansion Ground Lease, dated as of January 1, 2005, as amended by the Modification of Expansion Ground Lease, dated March 23, 2010, for approximately 3.5 acres of land underlying the Public Space Expansion;
- Tower Expansion & Additional Structured Parking Ground Lease Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2005, as amended by the Modification of Tower Expansion & Additional Structured Parking Ground Lease Agreement, dated February 20, 2010, and the Second

Modification of Tower Expansion & Additional Structured Parking Ground Lease Agreement, dated March 23, 2010, for approximately 1.6 acres of land underlying the Rooms Expansion and 2.7 acres of land underlying a parking structure each;

- Surface Lot Ground Lease, dated as of August 20, 2004, as amended by the Modification of Surface Lot Ground Lease, dated March 23, 2010, for approximately 8.4 acres of land consisting of the surface parking lot; and
- Ground Lease Agreement, dated as of March 23, 2010, for approximately 1.4 acres of land underlying a proposed additional parking structure.

Pursuant to the alternative parking structure ground lease, (i) commencing on the date of the Divestiture Trust's agreement to sell the land underlying the ground leases, MDDC became responsible for all real property taxes assessed against the land underlying the alternative parking structure ground lease and (ii) payment of monthly rent under the alternative parking structure ground lease shall be deferred until the earliest to occur of (x) the date 18 months following the execution of the sale agreement, (y) completion of construction of The Water Club parking garage, and (z) expiration of the term of the Divestiture Trust. Effective as of the date of execution of the sale agreement, the monthly rent due under the alternative parking structure ground lease was in an amount consistent with the rent due under the parking structure ground lease on a per square foot basis.

The lease terms extend until December 31, 2070 with the exception of the surface parking lot lease. The surface parking lot ground lease is on a month-to-month term and may be terminated by either party effective on the last day of the month that is six months after notice is given. In addition, the surface parking lot ground lease will terminate on any termination of the Divestiture Trust, unless the New Jersey Casino Control Commission ("NJCCC") approves an extended term of such lease.

MDDC owns all improvements made on the leased lands during the term of each ground lease. Upon expiration of such term, ownership of such improvements reverts back to the landlord.

If during the term of the rooms expansion ground lease, the public space expansion ground lease or the alternate parking structure ground lease, the third party landlord ("Landlord") or any person associated with the Landlord is found by the NJCCC to be unsuitable to be associated with a casino enterprise and such person is not removed from such association in a manner acceptable to the NJCCC, then MDDC may, upon written notice to the Landlord, elect to purchase the leased land for the appraised value as determined under the terms of such ground leases, unless the Landlord elects, upon receipt of such notice, to sell the land to a third party, subject to the ground leases. If the Landlord elects to sell the land to a third party but is unable to do so within one year, then the Landlord must sell the land to MDDC for the appraised value.

In addition, MDDC has an option to purchase the land leased under the parking structure ground lease at any time during the term of that lease so long as it is not in default thereunder, at fair market value as determined in accordance with the terms of parking structure ground lease. In the event that the land underlying the surface parking lot ground lease is sold to a third party, MDDC has the option to build a parking garage, if necessary, to replace the lost parking spaces on the land underlying the alternate parking structure ground lease.

Future Minimum Lease Payments and Rental Income

Future minimum lease payments required under noncancelable operating leases, which are primarily these land leases, as of December 31, 2011 are as follows:

	Boyd Gaming Lease Obligations	Borgata Lease Obligations	Total Lease Obligations
For the Year Ending December 31,			
2012	\$ 14,991	\$ 6,820	\$ 21,811
2013	13,672	6,062	19,734

2014	11,768	5,870	17,638
2015	9,606	5,753	15,359
2016	9,593	5,735	15,328
Thereafter	418,997	308,241	727,238
	<u>\$ 478,627</u>	<u>\$ 338,481</u>	<u>\$ 817,108</u>

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$28.4 million, \$26.7 million and \$18.1 million, and is included in selling, general and administrative expenses on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Future minimum rental income, which is primarily related to retail and restaurant facilities located within our properties, as of December 31, 2011 is as follows:

	Boyd Gaming Rental Income	Borgata Rental Income	Total Rental Income
For the Year Ending December 31,			
2012	\$ 1,049	\$ 1,819	\$ 2,868
2013	683	1,237	1,920
2014	187	423	610
2015	144	423	567
2016	20	324	344
Thereafter	—	360	360
	<u>\$ 2,083</u>	<u>\$ 4,586</u>	<u>\$ 6,669</u>

Contingencies

Copeland

Alvin C. Copeland, the sole shareholder (deceased) of an unsuccessful applicant for a riverboat license at the location of our Treasure Chest Casino (“Treasure Chest”), has made several attempts to have the Treasure Chest license revoked and awarded to his company. In 1999 and 2000, Copeland unsuccessfully opposed the renewal of the Treasure Chest license and has brought two separate legal actions against Treasure Chest. In November 1993, Copeland objected to the relocation of Treasure Chest from the Mississippi River to its current site on Lake Pontchartrain. The predecessor to the Louisiana Gaming Control Board allowed the relocation over Copeland's objection. Copeland then filed an appeal of the agency's decision with the Nineteenth Judicial District Court. Through a number of amendments to the appeal, Copeland unsuccessfully attempted to transform the appeal into a direct action suit and sought the revocation of the Treasure Chest license. Treasure Chest intervened in the matter in order to protect its interests. The appeal/suit, as it related to Treasure Chest, was dismissed by the District Court and that dismissal was upheld on

appeal by the First Circuit Court of Appeal. Additionally, in 1999, Copeland filed a direct action against Treasure Chest and certain other parties seeking the revocation of Treasure Chest's license, an award of the license to him, and monetary damages. The suit was dismissed by the trial court, citing that Copeland failed to state a claim on which relief could be granted. The dismissal was appealed by Copeland to the Louisiana First Circuit Court of Appeal. On June 21, 2002, the First Circuit Court of Appeal reversed the trial court's decision and remanded the matter to the trial court. On January 14, 2003, we filed a motion to dismiss the matter and that motion was partially denied. The Court of Appeal refused to reverse the denial of the motion to dismiss. In May 2004, we filed additional motions to dismiss on other grounds. There was no activity regarding this matter during 2005 and 2006, and the case was set to be dismissed by the court for failure to prosecute by the plaintiffs in mid-May 2007; however on May 1, 2007, the plaintiff filed a motion to set a hearing date related to the motions to dismiss. The hearing was scheduled

for September 10, 2007, at which time all parties agreed to postpone the hearing indefinitely. The hearing has not yet been rescheduled. Mr. Copeland has since passed away and his son, the executor of his estate, has petitioned the court to be substituted as plaintiff in the case. On June 9, 2009, the plaintiff filed to have the exceptions set for hearing. The parties decided to submit the exceptions to the court on the previously filed briefs. The court issued a ruling denying the exceptions on August 9, 2010. Copeland's counsel indicated a desire to move forward with the litigation and requested that the parties respond to outstanding discovery. Subsequently, on August 11, 2010, Robert J. Guidry, the co-defendant, filed a third party demand against the U.S. Attorney's Office seeking enforcement of Guidry's plea agreement which would limit Guidry's exposure in the case. On September 9, 2010, the U.S. Attorney's Office removed the suit to the U.S. District Court, Middle District of Louisiana. Pending before the District Court are a motion to dismiss for failing to state a cause of action filed by Guidry, asserting the same arguments he tried in state court, which the Company joined, and a motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction filed by the U.S. Attorney, which may result in the case being remanded to state court. The U.S. District Court heard the motions on March 16, 2011. A ruling has not yet been issued. On April 1, 2011, the U.S. Attorney's Office moved for summary judgment, maintaining its jurisdictional argument as well as seeking substantive relief. On September 2, 2011, the judge issued an Order stating that the case should be remanded to state district court but allowed for additional filings by September 13, 2011. A Remand Order was issued on September 15, 2011, sending the case back to the 19th Judicial District Court, East Baton Rouge Parish, State of Louisiana. Guidry filed a motion for partial summary judgment on November 14, 2011 to limit the damages in the case. Treasure Chest also filed a motion for protective order on November 18, 2011. The hearing on the pending motions is scheduled for March 26, 2012. We currently are vigorously defending the lawsuit. If this matter ultimately results in the Treasure Chest license being revoked, it could have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Nevada Use Tax Refund Claims

On March 27, 2008, the Nevada Supreme Court issued a decision in Sparks Nugget, Inc. vs. The State of Nevada Department of Taxation (the "Department"), holding that food purchased for subsequent use in the provision of complimentary and/or employee meals was exempt from use tax. As a result of this decision, refund claims were filed for use tax paid, over the period November 2000 through May 2008, on food purchased for subsequent use in complimentary and employee meals at our Nevada casino properties. We estimate the refund to be in the range of \$17.9 million to \$20.3 million, including interest. In 2009, the Department audited and denied our refund claim while simultaneously issuing a \$12.3 million sales tax deficiency assessment, plus interest of \$7.5 million. We appealed both the denial of the refund claim as well as the deficiency assessment in a hearing before the Nevada Administrative Law Judge ("Judge") in September 2010. In April 2011, the judge issued a split decision, granting a refund on employee meals and applying a sales tax measure on complimentary meals; however, the ruling barred retroactive application of the sales tax measure to all years in the refund claim period, effectively overturning the Department's 2009 deficiency assessment. Both we and the Department appealed the decision to the Nevada State Tax Commission (the "Commission"). On August 8, 2011, the Commission remanded the case back for a second administrative hearing, which was held on September 26, 2011, to allow for the introduction of additional supporting documentation. The Judge issued a decision on November 8, 2011, reversing her position on the employee meal refund claim while also affirming the denial of the complimentary meal refund, as well as the denial of a retroactive application of the sales tax measure to both employee and complimentary meals. The Judge's decision was affirmed in a Commission hearing on January 23, 2012. On February 15, 2012 we filed a petition for judicial review in Clark County District Court. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the ultimate resolution of our appeal to District Court, as well as subsequent appeals to higher levels of the state judicial system, we will not record any gain until both we and the Department have exhausted all appeal options and a final, non-appealable decision has been rendered. For periods subsequent to May 2008, we have not collected, remitted or accrued a liability for sales tax on complimentary and employee meals at our Nevada casino properties, as we do not believe it is probable, based on both procedural issues and the technical merits of the Department's arguments, that we will owe this tax.

Blue Chip Property Taxes

Blue Chip has previously received a valuation notice from the county assessor indicating an unanticipated increase of nearly 400% to its assessed property value as of January 1, 2006. In December 2007, we received the property tax bill related to our 2006 tax assessment in the amount \$6.2 million, which we appealed; and, in February 2009, we received a notice of revaluation, which reduced the initial tax assessment by approximately \$2.2 million. Since then, we have made the minimum required payment against the provisional bills related to the years from 2007 through 2011, all of which were based on the 2006 valuation notice. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we reached settlements with the county assessor, reducing the annual valuation for years 2006 through 2009. Based on these settlements, we revised our cumulative property tax accrual to reflect the retrospective effect of the revised valuations. The impact of these revisions to the valuations resulted in a reduction of our property tax accrual of approximately \$9.7 million, which was cumulatively reversed through property tax expense during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Although we have not received valuation notices for years 2010 and 2011, or final tax rates for the years 2007 through 2011, we believe the assessments for the period from January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2011 could result in a total property tax obligation ranging between \$10.6 million and \$15.1 million. We have accrued, net of the payment of the minimum requirements discussed above, approximately \$15.1 million for this property tax liability as of December 31, 2011, based on what we believe to be the most likely outcome within our range, once all valuations have been received and all tax rates have been finalized; however, we can provide no assurances that the estimated amount accrued will approximate the actual amount billed. The final tax assessment notices for the period January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2011, which have not been received as of December 31, 2011, could result in further adjustment to our estimated property tax liability at Blue Chip.

Legal Matters

We are also parties to various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. We believe that, except for the Copeland matter discussed above, all pending claims, if adversely decided, would not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or results of operations.