

ISLE OF CAPRI CASINOS INC
Form 10-K
June 14, 2012

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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 April 29, 2012

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number 0-20538

ISLE OF CAPRI CASINOS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

41-1659606
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

600 Emerson Road, Suite 300, St. Louis, Missouri
(Address of principal executive offices)

63141
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(314) 813-9200**

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

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Common Stock, \$.01 Par Value Per Share (Title of Class)

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

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 Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 229.405 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 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, 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.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a
smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting stock held by non-affiliates(1) of the Company is \$117,115,786, based on the last reported sale price of \$5.19 per share on October 24, 2011 on the NASDAQ Stock Market; multiplied by 22,565,662 shares of Common Stock outstanding and held by non-affiliates of the Company on such date.

As of June 8, 2012, the Company had a total of 38,982,281 shares of Common Stock outstanding (which excludes 3,083,867 shares held by us in treasury).

Part III incorporates information by reference to the Registrant's definitive proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year.

(1) Affiliates for the purpose of this item refer to the directors, named executive officers and/or persons owning 10% or more of the Company's common stock, both of record and beneficially; however, this determination does not constitute an admission of affiliate status for any of the individual stockholders.

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DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report contains statements that we believe are, or may be considered to be, "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this Annual Report regarding the prospects of our industry or our prospects, plans, financial position or business strategy, may constitute forward-looking statements. In addition, forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may," "will," "expect," "intend," "estimate," "foresee," "project," "anticipate," "believe," "plans," "forecasts," "continue" or "could" or the negatives of these terms or variations of them or similar terms. Furthermore, such forward-looking statements may be included in various filings that we make with the SEC or press releases or oral statements made by or with the approval of one of our authorized executive officers. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot assure you that these expectations will prove to be correct. These forward-looking statements are subject to certain known and unknown risks and uncertainties, as well as assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from those reflected in these forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause actual results to differ include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 11 of this report. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements contained herein, which reflect management's opinions only as of the date hereof. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to revise or publicly release the results of any revision to any forward-looking statements. You are advised, however, to consult any additional disclosures we make in our reports to the SEC. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained in this Annual Report.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

We are a leading developer, owner and operator of regional gaming facilities and related dining, lodging and entertainment facilities in the United States. We currently own and operate 15 gaming and entertainment facilities in Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Iowa, Colorado and Florida. Collectively, these properties feature approximately 14,000 slot machines and over 330 table games (including approximately 90 poker tables) over 3,000 hotel rooms and more than 45 restaurants. We also operate a harness racing track at our casino in Florida. Our portfolio of properties provides us with a diverse geographic footprint that minimizes geographically concentrated risks caused by weather, regional economic difficulties, gaming tax rates and regulations imposed by local gaming authorities.

We operate primarily under two brands, Isle and Lady Luck. Isle-branded facilities are generally in larger markets with a larger regional draw and offer expanded amenities, whereas Lady Luck-branded facilities are typically in smaller markets drawing primarily from a local customer base. Our senior management team has over 200 collective years of experience spanning 20 states, and multiple foreign jurisdictions. This team has established and executed against a strategic plan for growth focusing on three core principles, (1) refined fiscal discipline, (2) restyled customer experiences, and (3) a renewed asset base.

1. Refined Fiscal Discipline We believe that our business benefits from a cost-effective approach to creating valuable customer experiences and a stronger balance sheet. We focus on fiscal discipline by utilizing technology and our customer research platform, responsibly reducing our cost structure and identifying opportunities for operating efficiencies at our properties.

Over the past four fiscal years, since current management joined the Company, we have reduced our debt by approximately \$350 million, or 23%, and reduced our leverage ratio through the disciplined application of our free cash flow and a series of financing transactions including retiring approximately \$143 million of debt through a tender offer for approximately \$83 million, a \$51 million equity offering, a senior notes offering and an extension of our senior secured credit facility. We plan to maintain this discipline through continued efforts to further reduce our overhead costs, achieving operating efficiencies by realigning our casino floors, and applying cost discipline in the evaluation and execution of future capital projects.

2. Restyled Customer Experiences We focus on customer satisfaction and delivering superior guest experiences by providing popular gaming, dining and entertainment experiences that are designed to exceed customer expectations in a clean, safe, friendly and fun environment. We have introduced initiatives to increase customer time on device, refreshed several of our casino floors, and introduced an improved loyalty program, and have introduced several targeted non-gaming amenities.

These non-gaming amenities have included the development of several custom food, beverage and entertainment offerings, including the introduction of Lone Wolf bars and Otis and Henry's restaurants, a new buffet concept called Farmer's Pick, focused on locally-sourced, fresh food and a live entertainment series, Jester's Jam. In fiscal 2013, we expect to add additional Farmer's Pick Buffets, new Otis and Henry's restaurants and Lone Wolf bars across several of our properties, and to complete the introduction of our enhanced customer loyalty program, the Fan Club, at our remaining properties aimed to attract new customers and increase visitation.

3. Renewed Asset Base We believe our long-term success will depend substantially upon increasing the quality, reach and scope of our operating portfolio, including new-build developments, acquisitions, rebranding projects and, where appropriate, asset sales. Recently we have renovated the

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gaming floors at our Lake Charles, Louisiana and Black Hawk, Colorado properties. Currently we are in the process of renovating hotel rooms at each of these locations.

We have completed the Lady Luck rebranding of our facilities in Marquette, Iowa, Caruthersville, Missouri and one of our two facilities in Black Hawk, Colorado. We currently are rebranding Rainbow Casino in Vicksburg, Mississippi to a Lady Luck and expect to be completed by the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2013. We anticipate rebranding additional facilities in the future.

We were selected by regulatory agencies to develop an Isle-branded \$135 million gaming and entertainment facility in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as well as a Lady Luck-branded facility at Nemaquin Woodlands Resort in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Subject to regulatory approval we anticipate opening our facility in Cape Girardeau by November 1, 2012. An appeal has been filed by one of the other applicants regarding the selection by the Pennsylvania Gaming Board to award a casino to the facility at Nemaquin Woodlands Resort. The appeal is under consideration by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. No date has been determined for an expected ruling or the ultimate resolution of the matter. Following a successful resolution to the appeal and the receipt of any necessary regulatory or other approvals, we anticipate construction on the facility would take approximately nine months.

During fiscal 2012, we sold one of our two riverboat licenses in Lake Charles, Louisiana and entered into an agreement to sell our facility in Biloxi, Mississippi for approximately \$45 million. We expect the sale of the Biloxi facility to close by the end of Summer 2012.

In addition to the items discussed above, we plan to continue to refresh our hotel room product, pursue third-party development partners for additional hotel and restaurant concepts, consider opportunistic monetization of non-core operating assets and renovate select facilities to improve our product offerings.

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Casino Properties

The following is an overview of our existing casino properties as of April 29, 2012:

Property	Date Acquired or Opened	Slot Machines	Table Games	Hotel Rooms	Parking Spaces
<i>Louisiana</i>					
Lake Charles	July 1995	1,275	48	493	2,335
<i>Mississippi</i>					
Lula	March 2000	1,024	23	485	1,611
Natchez	March 2000	583	9	141	645
Vicksburg	June 2010	695	8		977
<i>Missouri</i>					
Kansas City	June 2000	1,081	20		1,715
Boonville	December 2001	940	19	140	1,101
Caruthersville	June 2007	595	16		1,000
<i>Iowa</i>					
Bettendorf	March 2000	988	22	514	2,057
Rhythm City Davenport	October 2000	931	14		911
Marquette	March 2000	590	7		480
Waterloo	June 2007	1,013	27	195	1,500
<i>Colorado</i>					
Isle Casino Hotel-Black Hawk	December 1998	957	31	238	1,100
Lady Luck Casino-Black Hawk	April 2003	522	16	164	1,200
<i>Florida</i>					
Pompano Park	July 1995/April 2007	1,454	38		3,800
		12,648	298	2,370	20,432
Assets Held for Sale					
Biloxi, Mississippi	August 1992	1,136	38	709	1,512
		13,784	336	3,079	21,944

Louisiana

Lake Charles

Our Lake Charles property commenced operations in July 1995 and is located on a 19-acre site along Interstate 10, the main thoroughfare connecting Houston, Texas to Lake Charles, Louisiana. In February 2012 we consolidated our gaming operations onto one gaming vessel offering 1,275 slot machines, 48 table games, 8 poker tables, two hotels offering 493 rooms, a 105,000 square foot land-based pavilion and entertainment center, and 2,335 parking spaces, including approximately 1,400 spaces in an attached parking garage. The pavilion and entertainment center offer customers a wide variety of non-gaming amenities, including a 109-seat Otis & Henry's restaurant, a 290-seat Calypso's buffet, a 64-seat Lucky Wins Asian-inspired restaurant, which also includes a grab and go deli, and Caribbean Cove featuring free live entertainment and can accommodate 180 guests. The pavilion also has a 14,750 square foot entertainment center comprised of a 1,100-seat special events center designed for concerts, banquets and other events, meeting facilities and administrative offices.

The Lake Charles market currently consists of two dockside gaming facilities, a Native American casino and a pari-mutuel facility/racino. The current number of slot machines in the market is approximately 7,800 machines and table games are approximately 240 tables. In calendar year 2011, the two gaming facilities and one racino, in the aggregate, generated gaming revenues of approximately \$673 million. Revenues for the Native American property are not published. Gaming revenues for our

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Lake Charles property for calendar year 2011 were approximately \$142 million. Lake Charles is the closest gaming market to the Houston metropolitan area, which has a population of approximately 5.5 million and is located approximately 140 miles west of Lake Charles. We believe that our Lake Charles property attracts customers primarily from southeast Texas, including Houston, Beaumont, Galveston, Orange and Port Arthur and from local area residents. Approximately 500,000 and 1.6 million people reside within 50 and 100 miles, respectively, of the Lake Charles property.

Mississippi

Lula

Our Lula property, which we acquired in March 2000, is strategically located off of Highway 49, the only road crossing the Mississippi River between Mississippi and Arkansas for more than 50 miles in either direction. The property consists of two dockside casinos containing 1,024 slot machines and 23 table games, two on-site hotels with a total of 485 rooms, a land-based pavilion and entertainment center, 1,611 parking spaces, and a 28-space RV Park. The pavilion and entertainment center offer a wide variety of non-gaming amenities, including a 122-seat Farradays' restaurant, a 283-seat Calypso's buffet and a 35-seat Tradewinds Marketplace, and a gift shop.

Our Lula property is the only gaming facility in Coahoma County, Mississippi and generated net gaming revenues of approximately \$56 million in calendar year 2011. Lula draws a significant amount of business from the Little Rock, Arkansas metropolitan area, which has a population of approximately 710,000 and is located approximately 120 miles west of the property. Coahoma County is also located approximately 60 miles southwest of Memphis, Tennessee, which is primarily served by nine casinos in Tunica County, Mississippi. Approximately 1.1 million people reside within 60 miles of the property. Lula also competes with Native American casinos in Oklahoma and a racino in West Memphis, Arkansas.

Natchez

Our Natchez property, which we acquired in March 2000, is located off of Highways 84 and 61 in western Mississippi. The property consists of a dockside casino offering 583 slot machines and 9 table games, a 141-room off-site hotel located approximately one mile from the casino, a 150-seat Calypso's buffet and 645 parking spaces.

Our Natchez property is currently the only gaming facility in the Natchez market and generated total gaming revenues of approximately \$29 million in calendar year 2011. We believe that the Natchez property attracts customers primarily from among the approximately 350,000 people residing within 60 miles of the Natchez property.

Vicksburg

Our Vicksburg property, which we acquired in June 2010, is located off Interstate 20 and Highway 61 in western Mississippi, approximately 50 miles west of Jackson, Mississippi. The property consists of a dockside casino offering 695 slot machines and eight table games, a 224-seat Riverview Buffet, a 26-seat Crossroads Deli and 977 parking spaces.

The Vicksburg market consists of five dockside casinos which generated total gaming revenues of approximately \$261 million in calendar year 2011. Our Vicksburg property generated gaming revenues of approximately \$40 million in calendar year 2011. Approximately 700,000 people reside within 60 miles of the property.

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Missouri

Kansas City

Our Kansas City property, which we acquired in June 2000, is the closest gaming facility to downtown Kansas City and consists of a dockside casino offering 1,081 slot machines and 20 table games, a 202-seat Calypso's buffet, a 176-seat Lone Wolf restaurant, a 32-seat Tradewinds Marketplace and 1,715 parking spaces.

The Kansas City market consists of four dockside gaming facilities, a land-based facility which opened in February 2012 and a Native American casino. Operating statistics for the Native American casino are not published. The four dockside gaming facilities generated gaming revenues of approximately \$710 million in calendar year 2011. Our Kansas City property generated gaming revenues of approximately \$85 million during calendar year 2011. We believe that our Kansas City casino attracts customers primarily from the Kansas City metropolitan area, which has approximately 1.9 million residents

Boonville

Our Boonville property, which opened in December 2001, is located three miles off Interstate 70, approximately halfway between Kansas City and St. Louis. The property consists of a single level dockside casino offering 940 slot machines, 19 table games, a 140-room hotel, a 32,400 square foot pavilion and entertainment center and 1,101 parking spaces. In February 2012 the Company launched a new branded restaurant within the Boonville property pavilion, The Farmer's Pick buffet. The newly renovated 201-seat restaurant features locally sourced food products that are prepared at action stations in view of the guests. In addition, the pavilion and entertainment center also offers customers a wide variety of other non-gaming amenities, including an 83-seat Farradays' restaurant, a 36-seat Tradewinds Marketplace, an 800 seat event center, and a historic display area. Our Boonville property is the only gaming facility in central Missouri and generated gaming revenues of approximately \$82 million in calendar year 2011. We believe that our Boonville casino attracts customers primarily from the approximately 580,000 people who reside within 60 miles of the property which includes the Columbia and Jefferson City areas.

Caruthersville

Our Caruthersville property was acquired in June 2007 and is a riverboat casino located along the Mississippi River in Southeast Missouri. The dockside casino offers 595 slot machines, 11 table games and 5 poker tables. The property offers a 40,000 square foot pavilion, which includes a 130-seat Lone Wolf restaurant, bar and lounge and a 270-seat Otis & Henry's restaurant. The property also operates a 10,000 square foot exposition center with seating for up to 1,100 patrons and has 1,000 parking spaces. Our Caruthersville facility is the only casino located in Southeast Missouri and generated gaming revenues of approximately \$33 million in calendar year 2011. Approximately 650,000 people reside within 60 miles of the property.

Iowa

Bettendorf

Our Bettendorf property was acquired in March 2000 and is located off of Interstate 74, an interstate highway serving the Quad Cities metropolitan area, which consists of Bettendorf and Davenport, Iowa and Moline and Rock Island, Illinois. The property consists of a dockside casino offering 988 slot machines, 18 table games, 4 poker tables, 514 hotel rooms, 40,000 square feet of flexible convention/banquet space, a 120-seat Farradays' restaurant, a 260-seat Calypso's buffet, a 24-seat Tradewinds Marketplace and 2,057 parking spaces. We have entered into agreements with the

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City of Bettendorf, Iowa under which we manage and provide financial and operating support for the QC Waterfront Convention Center that is adjacent to our hotel. The QC Waterfront Convention Center opened in January 2009.

Davenport

Our Davenport property, which we acquired in October 2000, is located at the intersection of River Drive and Highway 61, a state highway serving the Quad Cities metropolitan area. The property consists of a dockside gaming facility offering 931 slot machines, 14 table games, a 209-seat Hit Parade buffet, a Grab-n-Go food outlet and 911 parking spaces.

The Quad Cities metropolitan area currently has three gaming operations our two gaming facilities in Bettendorf and Davenport, and a larger land-based facility, including a hotel, which opened in December 2008. The three operations in the Quad Cities generated total gaming revenues of approximately \$212 million in calendar year 2011. Our Bettendorf and Davenport properties generated casino revenues for calendar year 2011 of approximately \$77 million and \$49 million, respectively. Our operations in the Quad Cities also compete with other gaming operations in Illinois and Iowa. Approximately 923,000 people reside within 60 miles of our Bettendorf and Davenport properties.

Marquette

Our Marquette property, which we acquired in March 2000, is located in Marquette, Iowa, approximately 60 miles north of Dubuque, Iowa. The property consists of a dockside casino offering 590 slot machines and 7 table games, a marina and 480 parking spaces. The facility was rebranded as a Lady Luck casino in fiscal 2010 and includes a 142-seat buffet restaurant, a 15-seat Otis and Henry's Express food outlet and a 155-seat Lone Wolf restaurant and bar.

Our Marquette property is the only gaming facility in the Marquette, Iowa market and generated gaming revenues of approximately \$30 million in calendar year 2011. We believe most of our Marquette customers are from northeast Iowa and Wisconsin, which includes approximately 490,000 people within 60 miles of our property, and we compete for those customers with other gaming facilities in Dubuque, Iowa and Native American casinos in southwestern Wisconsin.

Waterloo

Our Waterloo property opened on June 30, 2007 and is located adjacent to Highway 218 and US 20 in Waterloo, Iowa. The property consists of a single-level casino offering 1,013 slot machines, 23 table games and 4 poker tables. The property also offers a wide variety of non-gaming amenities, including a 118-seat Otis & Henry's restaurant, a 205-seat buffet, a 44-seat Tradewinds marketplace, Club Capri Lounge, Fling feature bar, 5,000 square feet of meeting space, 1,500 parking spaces and a 195-room hotel, which includes 27 suites, as well as an indoor pool and hot tub area.

Our Waterloo property is the only gaming facility in the Waterloo, Iowa market and approximately 640,000 people live within 60 miles of the property. We compete with other casinos in eastern Iowa. We generated gaming revenues of approximately \$82 million in calendar year 2011.

Colorado

Isle Casino Hotel-Black Hawk

Isle Casino Hotel-Black Hawk commenced operations in December 1998, is located on an approximately 10-acre site and is one of the first gaming facilities reached by customers arriving from Denver via Highway 119, the main thoroughfare connecting Denver to Black Hawk. The property includes a land-based casino with 957 slot machines, 24 standard table games, a 7 table poker room, a 238-room hotel and 1,100 parking spaces in an attached parking garage. Isle Casino Hotel-Black Hawk

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also offers customers three restaurants, including a 128-seat Farradays' restaurant, a 270-seat Calypso's buffet and a 42-seat Tradewinds Marketplace.

Lady Luck Casino-Black Hawk

Lady Luck Casino-Black Hawk, which we acquired in April 2003 and rebranded in June 2009, is located across the intersection of Main Street and Mill Street from the Isle Casino Hotel-Black Hawk. The property consists of a land-based casino with 522 slot machines, 10 standard table games, 6 poker tables, a 164-room hotel that opened in December 2005 and 1,200 parking spaces in our parking structure connecting Isle Casino Hotel-Black Hawk and Lady Luck Casino-Black Hawk. The property also offers guests dining in a 93-seat Otis & Henry's restaurant as well as a grab-and-go fast serve food cart that is located in the main level of the facility. The property has also recently converted approximately 2,250 square feet of space to flex space that can be used for meetings and special events. Our Black Hawk sites are connected via sky bridges.

When casinos having multiple gaming licenses in the same building are combined, the Black Hawk/Central City market consists of 24 gaming facilities (seven of which have more than 600 slot machines), which in aggregate, generated gaming revenues of approximately \$619 million in calendar year 2011. Our Black Hawk properties generated casino revenues for calendar year 2011 of approximately \$127 million. Black Hawk is the closest gaming market to the Denver, Colorado metropolitan area, which has a population of approximately 2.9 million and is located approximately 40 miles east of Black Hawk and serves as the primary feeder market for Black Hawk.

Florida

Pompano

In 1995, we acquired Pompano Park, a harness racing track located in Pompano Beach, Florida. Pompano Park is located off of Interstate 95 and the Florida Turnpike on a 223-acre owned site, near Fort Lauderdale, midway between Miami and West Palm Beach. Pompano Park is the only racetrack licensed to conduct harness racing in Florida.

Our Pompano facility includes 1,454 slot machines, a 38-table poker room, a 120-seat Farraday's restaurant, a 110-seat Bragazzo's Italian restaurant, a 250-seat buffet, a 100-seat deli, a 60-seat casual restaurant, an express grab and go food outlet, a feature bar and 3,800 parking spaces.

Approximately 2.6 million people reside within a 25-mile radius of our Pompano facility, which competes with four other racinos and three Native American gaming facilities in the market. While casino revenues are not available for all market competitors, we estimate that we operate approximately 10% of the slot machines in the market and generated approximately \$142 million in casino revenues for calendar year 2011.

Assets Held for Sale

Biloxi

Our Biloxi property, which commenced operations in August 1992, is located on a 17-acre site at the eastern end of a cluster of facilities formerly known as "Casino Row" in Biloxi, Mississippi, and is the first property reached by visitors coming from Alabama, Florida and Georgia via Highway 90.

Our Biloxi property offers approximately 1,200 slot machines, 27 table games, a nine-table poker room, a 709-room hotel including 200 whirlpool suites, a 120-seat banquet room called "Paradise Room," 138-seat Farradays' restaurant, a 200-seat Calypso's buffet, a 128-seat Café at the Point restaurant, a 94-seat Tradewinds marketplace, a multi-story feature bar, a full service Starbucks and over 1,300 parking spaces.

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The Mississippi Gulf Coast market (which includes Biloxi, Gulfport and Bay St. Louis) consists of 11 dockside gaming facilities, which in the aggregate, generated net gaming revenues of approximately \$1.1 billion during calendar year 2011. Our Biloxi property generated net gaming revenues of approximately \$57 million during calendar year 2011. Approximately one million people reside within 60 miles of the property.

In March 2012 we entered into an agreement to sell our Biloxi operation for approximately \$45 million. The transaction is expected to close in fiscal 2013.

Marketing

Our marketing programs are designed to promote our overall business strategy of providing customers with a safe, clean, friendly and fun gaming experience at each of our properties. We have developed an extensive proprietary database of customers that allows us to create effective targeted marketing and promotional programs that are designed to reward customer loyalty, attract new customers to our properties and maintain high recognition of our brands.

Specifically, our marketing programs and initiatives are tailored to support this corporate strategic plan and are generally focused on the following areas:

Customer Research: Our marketing strategies have been developed and implemented to meet the needs and desires of our casino customers in each of our locations. In order to assess these needs and desires, we engage in significant customer research in each of our markets by conducting periodic surveys. Upon receipt of these surveys, we assess the attitudes of our customers and the customers of our competitors' properties towards the most important attributes of their experience in a regional and/or local gaming facility. We use the extensive information gathered from these research initiatives to make marketing, operating and development decisions that, we believe, will optimize the position of our properties relative to our competition.

Branding Initiatives: Our strategic plan is designed to consolidate our property portfolio from four brands into two brands as the economy improves and we undertake significant new capital improvement programs. To date, our Lady Luck re-branding initiative includes our properties in Caruthersville, Missouri and Marquette, Iowa. Additionally, we have converted Colorado Central Station in Black Hawk, Colorado to Lady Luck-Black Hawk. In addition, we are currently rebranding our casino in Vicksburg, Mississippi to Lady Luck Casino Vicksburg, with expected completion by the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2013. As a component of these re-branding programs, we have also implemented newly-branded customer outlets, including custom restaurants and lounges that we are expanding through our portfolio to other properties. We believe, over time, this approach will allow us to more effectively align and promote our properties based upon customer needs and desires and market our properties on a consolidated basis. Furthermore, we expect our approach will streamline the costs associated with marketing our portfolio.

Database Marketing: We have streamlined our database marketing initiatives across the Company in order to focus our marketing efforts on profitable customers who have demonstrated a willingness to regularly visit our properties. Specifically, we have focused on eliminating from our database customers who have historically been included in significant marketing efforts but have proven costly either as a result of excessive marketing expenditures on the part of the Company, or because these customers have become relatively dormant in terms of customer activity.

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Fan Club: During fiscal 2012, we began implementation of a new customer loyalty program, Fan Club, which allows customers greater choice in how to use their points for cash, free play or food. The five-tier program provides for clear customer understanding of how points are earned, how points can be utilized and the benefits offered at each tier. Fan Club has been implemented at four of our properties to date and our goal is to have full implementation by the end of fiscal 2013.

Segmentation: We have compiled an extensive database of customer information over time. Among our most important marketing initiatives, we have introduced database segmentation to our properties and at the corporate level in order to adjust investment rates to a level at which we expect to meet a reasonable level of customer profit contribution.

Retail Development: We believe that we must more effectively attract new, non-database customers to our properties in order to increase profitability and free cash flow. These customers are generally less expensive to attract and retain and, therefore, currently represent a significant opportunity for our operations.

Employees

As of April 29, 2012, we employed approximately 7,700 full and part-time people. We have a collective bargaining agreement with UNITE HERE covering approximately 450 employees at our Pompano property which was renewed in May 2012 and expires in May 2015. We believe that our relationship with our employees is satisfactory.

Governmental Regulations

The gaming and racing industries are highly regulated, and we must maintain our licenses and pay gaming taxes to continue our operations. Each of our facilities is subject to extensive regulation under the laws, rules and regulations of the jurisdiction where it is located. These laws, rules and regulations generally relate to the responsibility, financial stability and character of the owners, managers and persons with financial interests in the gaming operations. Violations of laws in one jurisdiction could result in disciplinary action in other jurisdictions. A more detailed description of the regulations to which we are subject is contained in Exhibit 99.1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our businesses are subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations in addition to gaming regulations. These laws and regulations include, but are not limited to, restrictions and conditions concerning alcoholic beverages, food service, smoking, environmental matters, employees and employment practices, 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. Material changes, new laws or regulations, or material differences in interpretations by courts or governmental authorities could adversely affect our operating results.

Available Information

For more information about us, visit our web site at www.isleofcapricasinos.com. Our electronic filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (including all annual reports on Form 10-K, quarter reports on Form 10-Q, and current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to these reports), including the exhibits, are available free of charge through our web site as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file them with or furnish them to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We face significant competition from other gaming operations, including Native American gaming facilities, that could have a material adverse effect on our future operations.

The gaming industry is intensely competitive, and we face a high degree of competition in the markets in which we operate. We have numerous competitors, including land-based casinos, dockside casinos, riverboat casinos, casinos located on racing, pari-mutuel operations or Native American-owned lands and video lottery and poker machines not located in casinos. Some of our competitors may have better name recognition, marketing and financial resources than we do; competitors with more financial resources may therefore be able to improve the quality of, or expand, their gaming facilities in a way that we may be unable to match.

Legalized gaming is currently permitted in various forms throughout the United States. Certain states have recently legalized, and other states are currently considering legalizing gaming. Our existing gaming facilities compete directly with other gaming properties in the states in which we operate. Our existing casinos attract a significant number of their customers from Houston, Texas; Mobile, Alabama; Kansas City, Kansas; Southern Florida; Little Rock, Arkansas; and Denver, Colorado. Legalization of gaming in jurisdictions closer to these geographic markets other than the jurisdictions in which our facilities are located would have a material adverse effect on our operating results. Other jurisdictions, including states in close proximity to jurisdictions where we currently have operations, have considered and may consider legalizing casino gaming and other forms of competition. In addition, there is no limit on the number of gaming licenses that may be granted in several of the markets in which we operate. As a result, new gaming licenses could be awarded in these markets, which could allow new gaming operators to enter our markets that could have an adverse effect on our operating results. For example, on February 17, 2011, a project was awarded a gaming license in Lake Charles, Louisiana which, if completed, will compete with our existing Lake Charles property. A casino property, which could compete with our Natchez, Mississippi property, is currently under development.

Our continued success depends upon drawing customers from each of these geographic markets. We expect competition to increase as new gaming operators enter our markets, existing competitors expand their operations, gaming activities expand in existing jurisdictions and gaming is legalized in new jurisdictions. We cannot predict with any certainty the effects of existing and future competition on our operating results.

We also compete with other forms of legalized gaming and entertainment such as online computer gambling, bingo, pull tab games, card parlors, sports books, "cruise-to-nowhere" operations, pari-mutuel or telephonic betting on horse racing and dog racing, state-sponsored lotteries, jai-alai, and, in the future, may compete with gaming at other venues. In addition, we compete more generally with other forms of entertainment for the discretionary spending of our customers.

We are subject to extensive regulation from gaming and other regulatory authorities that could adversely affect us.

Licensing requirements. As owners and operators of gaming and pari-mutuel wagering facilities, we are subject to extensive state and local regulation. State and local authorities require us and our subsidiaries to demonstrate suitability to obtain and retain various licenses and require that we have registrations, permits and approvals to conduct gaming operations. The regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions in which we operate have very broad discretion with regard to their regulation of gaming operators, and may for a broad variety of reasons and in accordance with applicable laws, rules and regulations, limit, condition, suspend, fail to renew or revoke a license to conduct gaming operations or prevent us from owning the securities of any of our gaming subsidiaries, or prevent other persons from owning an interest in us or doing business with us. We may also be deemed responsible for the acts and conduct of our employees. Substantial fines or forfeiture of assets for violations of gaming laws or

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regulations may be levied against us, our subsidiaries and the persons involved, and some regulatory authorities have the ability to require us to suspend our operations. The suspension or revocation of any of our licenses or our operations or the levy on us or our subsidiaries of a substantial fine would have a material adverse effect on our business.

To date, we have demonstrated suitability to obtain and have obtained all governmental licenses, registrations, permits and approvals necessary for us to operate our existing gaming facilities. We cannot assure you that we will be able to retain these licenses, registrations, permits and approvals or that we will be able to obtain any new ones in order to expand our business, or that our attempts to do so will be timely. Like all gaming operators in the jurisdictions in which we operate, we must periodically apply to renew our gaming licenses and have the suitability of certain of our directors, officers and employees approved. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain such renewals or approvals.

In addition, regulatory authorities in certain jurisdictions must approve, in advance, any restrictions on transfers of, agreements not to encumber or pledges of equity securities issued by a corporation that is registered as an intermediary company with such state, or that holds a gaming license. If these restrictions are not approved in advance, they will be invalid.

Compliance with other laws. We are also subject to a variety of other federal, state and local laws, rules, regulations and ordinances that apply to non-gaming businesses, including zoning, environmental, construction and land-use laws and regulations governing the serving of alcoholic beverages. Under various federal, state and local laws and regulations, an owner or operator of real property may be held liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances or wastes located on its property, regardless of whether or not the present owner or operator knows of, or is responsible for, the presence of such substances or wastes. We have not identified any issues associated with our properties that could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on us or the results of our operations. However, several of our properties are located in industrial areas or were used for industrial purposes for many years. As a consequence, it is possible that historical or neighboring activities have affected one or more of our properties and that, as a result, environmental issues could arise in the future, the precise nature of which we cannot now predict. The coverage and attendant compliance costs associated with these laws, regulations and ordinances may result in future additional costs.

Regulations adopted by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the U.S. Treasury Department require us to report currency transactions in excess of \$10,000 occurring within a gaming day, including identification of the patron by name and social security number. U.S. Treasury Department regulations also require us to report certain suspicious activity, including any transaction that exceeds \$5,000 if we know, suspect or have reason to believe that the transaction involves funds from illegal activity or is designed to evade federal regulations or reporting requirements. Substantial penalties can be imposed against us if we fail to comply with these regulations.

Several of our riverboats must comply with U.S. Coast Guard requirements as to boat design, on-board facilities, equipment, personnel and safety and must hold U.S. Coast Guard Certificates of Documentation and Inspection. The U.S. Coast Guard requirements also set limits on the operation of the riverboats and mandate licensing of certain personnel involved with the operation of the riverboats. Loss of a riverboat's Certificate of Documentation and Inspection could preclude its use as a riverboat casino. The U.S. Coast Guard has shifted inspection duties related to permanently moored casino vessels to the individual states. Louisiana and Missouri have elected to utilize the services of the American Bureau of Shipping to undertake the inspections. Iowa has elected to handle the inspections through the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. The states will continue the same inspection criteria as the U.S. Coast Guard in regard to annual and five year inspections. Depending on the

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outcome of these inspections a vessel could become subject to dry-docking for inspection of its hull, which could result in a temporary loss of service.

We are required to have third parties periodically inspect and certify all of our casino barges for stability and single compartment flooding integrity. Our casino barges and other facilities must also meet local fire safety standards. We would incur additional costs if any of our gaming facilities were not in compliance with one or more of these regulations.

Potential changes in legislation and regulation of our operations. From time to time, legislators and special interest groups have proposed legislation that would expand, restrict or prevent gaming operations in the jurisdictions in which we operate. In addition, from time to time, certain anti-gaming groups have challenged constitutional amendments or legislation that would limit our ability to continue to operate in those jurisdictions in which these constitutional amendments or legislation have been adopted.

Taxation and fees. State and local authorities raise a significant amount of revenue through taxes and fees on gaming activities. We believe that the prospect of significant revenue is one of the primary reasons that jurisdictions permit legalized gaming. As a result, gaming companies are typically subject to significant taxes and fees in addition to normal federal, state, local and provincial income taxes, and such taxes and fees are subject to increase at any time. We pay substantial taxes and fees with respect to our operations. From time to time, federal, state, local and provincial legislators and officials have proposed changes in tax laws, or in the administration of such laws, affecting the gaming industry. Any material increase, or the adoption of additional taxes or fees, could have a material adverse effect on our future financial results.

Effective July 1, 2011, the Colorado Limited Gaming Control Commission reduced all gaming tax tiers by 5%, which resulted in a reduction of the top rate tier from 20% to 19%. The Commission has announced that it plans to restore the rates to their previous levels effective July 1, 2012.

Our business may be adversely affected by legislation prohibiting tobacco smoking.

Legislation in various forms to ban indoor tobacco smoking has recently been enacted or introduced in many states and local jurisdictions, including several of the jurisdictions in which we operate. If additional restrictions on smoking are enacted in jurisdictions in which we operate, we could experience a significant decrease in gaming revenue and particularly, if such restrictions are not applicable to all competitive facilities in that gaming market, our business could be materially adversely affected.

Our substantial indebtedness could adversely affect our financial health and restrict our operations.

We have a significant amount of indebtedness. As of April 29, 2012, we had approximately \$1.2 billion of total debt outstanding.

Our significant indebtedness could have important consequences to our financial health, such as:

limiting our ability to use operating cash flow or obtain additional financing to fund working capital, capital expenditures, expansion and other important areas of our business because we must dedicate a significant portion of our cash flow to make principal and interest payments on our indebtedness;

causing an event of default if we fail to satisfy the financial and restrictive covenants contained in the indentures and agreements governing our senior secured credit facility, our 7.75% senior notes, our 7% senior subordinated notes and our other indebtedness, which could result in all of our debt becoming immediately due and payable, could permit our secured lenders to foreclose

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on the assets securing our secured debt and have other adverse consequences, any of which, if not cured or waived, could have a material adverse effect on us;

if the indebtedness under our 7.75% senior notes, our 7% senior subordinated notes, our senior secured credit facility, or our other indebtedness were to be accelerated, there can be no assurance that our assets would be sufficient to repay such indebtedness in full;

placing us at a competitive disadvantage to our competitors who are not as highly leveraged;

increasing our vulnerability to and limiting our ability to react to changing market conditions, changes in our industry and economic downturns or downturns in our business; and

our agreements governing our indebtedness, among other things, require us to maintain certain specified financial ratios and to meet certain financial tests. Our debt agreements also limit our ability to:

- i. borrow money;
- ii. make capital expenditures;
- iii. use assets as security in other transactions;
- iv. make restricted payments or restricted investments;
- v. incur contingent obligations; and
- vi. sell assets and enter into leases and transactions with affiliates.

A substantial portion of our outstanding debt bears interest at variable rates, although we have entered into interest rate protection agreements expiring through fiscal 2014 with counterparty banks with respect to \$150 million of our term loans under our senior secured credit facility. If short-term interest rates rise, our interest cost will increase on the unhedged portion of our variable rate indebtedness, which will adversely affect our results of operations and available cash.

Any of the factors listed above could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We cannot assure you that our business will continue to generate sufficient cash flow, or that future available draws under our senior secured credit facility will be sufficient, to enable us to meet our liquidity needs, including those needed to service our indebtedness.

Despite our significant indebtedness, we may still be able to incur significantly more debt. This could intensify the risks described above.

The terms of the indentures and agreements governing our senior secured credit facility, our 7.75% senior notes, our 7% senior subordinated notes and our other indebtedness limit, but do not prohibit, us or our subsidiaries from incurring significant additional indebtedness in the future.

As of April 29, 2012, we had the capacity to incur additional indebtedness, including the ability to incur additional indebtedness under our line of credit, of approximately \$258 million. Approximately \$29 million of capacity of our senior secured credit facility was used to support letters of credit and surety bonds. Our capacity to issue additional indebtedness is subject to the limitations imposed by the covenants in our senior secured credit facility, the indenture governing our 7.75% senior notes and the indenture governing our 7% senior subordinated notes. The indenture governing our 7% senior subordinated notes, the indenture governing our 7.75% senior notes and our senior secured credit facility contain financial and other restrictive covenants, but will not fully prohibit us from incurring additional debt. If new debt is added to our current level of indebtedness, the related risks that we now face could intensify.

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If we cannot refinance our 7% senior subordinated notes on or prior to November 1, 2013, then our senior secured credit facility matures on that date and we may not be able to renew or extend our senior secured credit facility or enter into a new credit facility in today's difficult markets. In addition, our ability to renew or extend our senior secured credit facility or to enter into a new credit facility may be impaired further if market conditions worsen. If we are able to refinance our 7% senior subordinated notes or, in the alternative, renew or extend our senior secured credit facility, it may be on terms substantially less favorable than the 7% senior subordinated notes or senior secured credit facility.

Our senior secured credit facility matures on November 1, 2013 if we have not refinanced or otherwise retired the 7% senior subordinated notes on or prior to such date. Our cash flow from operations is unlikely to be sufficient to retire all of such notes at or prior to November 1, 2013. We may therefore be forced to refinance the 7% senior subordinated notes on substantially less favorable terms than we have currently. Failure to obtain new debt on favorable or reasonable terms to replace existing debt could affect our liquidity and the value of our other securities, including our equity. Our ability to refinance or otherwise retire our 7% senior subordinated notes prior to November 1, 2013, or in the alternative to renew or extend our existing senior secured credit facility or to enter into a new credit facility to replace the existing senior secured credit facility could be impaired if market conditions worsen. In the current environment, lenders may seek more restrictive lending provisions and higher interest rates that may reduce our borrowing capacity and increase our costs. We can make no assurances that we will be able to refinance or otherwise retire our 7% senior subordinated notes prior to November 1, 2013, and if we are unable to do so, that we will be able to enter into a new credit facility or renew or extend our existing senior secured credit facility, or whether any such credit facility will be available under acceptable terms. Failure to obtain sufficient financing or financing on acceptable terms would constrain our ability to operate our business and to continue our development and expansion projects. Any of these circumstances could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to successfully expand to new locations or recover our investment in new properties which would adversely affect our operations and available resources.

We regularly evaluate opportunities for growth through development of gaming operations in existing or new markets, through acquiring or managing other gaming entertainment facilities or through redeveloping our existing facilities. The expansion of our operations, whether through acquisitions, development, management contracts or internal growth, could divert management's attention and could also cause us to incur substantial costs, including legal, professional and consulting fees. To the extent that we elect to pursue any new gaming acquisition, management or development opportunity, our ability to benefit from our investment will depend on many factors, including:

our ability to successfully identify attractive acquisition and development opportunities;

our ability to successfully operate any developed, managed or acquired properties;

our ability to attract and retain competent management and employees for the new locations;

our ability to secure required federal, state and local licenses, permits and approvals, which in some jurisdictions are limited in number and subject to intense competition; and

the availability of adequate financing on acceptable terms.

Many of these factors are beyond our control. There have been significant disruptions in the global capital markets that have adversely impacted the ability of borrowers to access capital. Accordingly, it is likely that we are dependent on free cash flow from operations and remaining borrowing capacity under our senior secured credit facility to implement our near-term expansion plans and fund our planned capital expenditures. As a result of these and other considerations, we cannot be sure that we

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will be able to recover our investments in any new gaming development or management opportunities or acquired facilities, or successfully expand to additional locations.

We may experience construction delays during our expansion or development projects that could adversely affect our operations.

From time to time we may commence construction projects at our properties. We also evaluate other expansion opportunities as they become available and we may in the future engage in additional construction projects. On December 1, 2010, the Missouri Gaming Commission selected our proposed Cape Girardeau Project for prioritization for the 13th and final gaming license in the State of Missouri. The Cape Girardeau Project is expected to include approximately 1,000 slot machines, 28 table games, 3 restaurants, a lounge and terrace overlooking the Mississippi River and a 750-seat event center at an estimated cost of \$135 million. On April 14, 2011, our project at the Nemaocolin Woodlands Resort ("Nemaocolin") was selected by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board for the final Category 3 resort gaming license. We had previously entered into an agreement with Nemaocolin to complete the build-out of the casino space and provide management services to the casino. The Nemaocolin project is expected to include 600 slot machines, 28 table games, a casual dining restaurant and lounge. We currently estimate the project cost at approximately \$50 million. Following a successful resolution of an appeal filed by another applicant and receipt of any necessary regulatory approvals, we expect to complete the project within nine months of the commencement of construction. The anticipated costs and construction periods for the Cape Girardeau project, the Nemaocolin project and other projects are based upon budgets, conceptual design documents and construction schedule estimates prepared by us in consultation with our architects. Construction projects entail significant risks, which can substantially increase costs or delay completion of a project. Such risks include shortages of materials or skilled labor, unforeseen engineering, environmental or geological problems, work stoppages, weather interference and unanticipated cost increases. Most of these factors are beyond our control. In addition, difficulties or delays in obtaining any of the requisite licenses, permits or authorizations from regulatory authorities can increase the cost or delay the completion of an expansion or development. Significant budget overruns or delays with respect to expansion and development projects could adversely affect our results of operations.

If we construct the Cape Girardeau Project and we are not granted gaming licenses, our financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

On December 1, 2010, the Missouri Gaming Commission selected our proposed Cape Girardeau Project for prioritization for the 13th and final gaming license in the State of Missouri. As a participant in this process, our subsidiary IOC-Cape Girardeau LLC applied for a Class B Riverboat Gaming License in Missouri. The decision by the Missouri Gaming Commission to prioritize its casino development does not provide IOC-Cape Girardeau LLC with any license to open the casino once developed or any assurance that such a license will be granted. The Class B license required for IOC-Cape Girardeau LLC to operate its proposed gaming facility cannot be granted by the Missouri Gaming Commission until the gaming facility development is substantially complete and ready to accept patrons. The grant of this license would be subject to numerous conditions as described in "Description of Government Regulations Missouri" in Exhibit 99.1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 29, 2012. If, as a result of these regulatory conditions or otherwise, we are unable to receive the gaming license after we construct the Cape Girardeau Project, our financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

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If we are not licensed in Pennsylvania in connection with the proposed resort casino at Nemacolin Woodlands Resort or if our management agreement is not approved in its current form or if either of these matters are materially delayed, we may not manage the casino or the terms upon which we manage may be less favorable to us.

On April 14, 2011, Nemacolin Woodlands Resort ("Nemacolin") in Farmington, Pennsylvania was selected by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board for the final Category 3 resort gaming license. We had previously entered into an agreement with Nemacolin to complete the build-out of the casino space and provide management services of the casino. We currently estimate the project cost at approximately \$50 million. The award of the Pennsylvania license to Nemacolin has been appealed to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court by one of the other applicants. Subject to a successful ruling in the appeal, and the receipt of all necessary regulatory and other approvals we expect to complete the facility within approximately nine months after commencing construction.

If our key personnel leave us, our business could be adversely affected.

Our continued success will depend, among other things, on the efforts and skills of a few key executive officers and the experience of our property managers. Our ability to retain key personnel is affected by the competitiveness of our compensation packages and the other terms and conditions of employment, our continued ability to compete effectively against other gaming companies and our growth prospects. The loss of the services of any of these key individuals could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We do not maintain "key man" life insurance for any of our employees.

We are effectively controlled by members of the Goldstein Family and their decisions may differ from those that may be made by other stockholders.

Robert S. Goldstein, our Vice Chairman of the Board, and Jeffrey D. Goldstein and Richard A. Goldstein, two of our directors, and various family trusts associated with members of the Goldstein family and entities associated with certain members of the Goldstein family, (collectively the "Goldstein Parties") directly and indirectly collectively own and control approximately 42.1% of our common stock as of April 29, 2012.

The Goldstein Parties have substantial control over the election of our board of directors and the outcome of the vote on substantially all other matters, including amendment of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, amendment of our by-laws and significant corporate transactions, such as the approval of a merger or other transactions involving a sale of the Company. Such substantial control may have the effect of discouraging transactions involving an actual or potential change of control, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock or prevent our stockholders from realizing a premium over the market price for their shares of common stock. The interests of the Goldstein Parties may differ from those of our other stockholders.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation contains provisions that could delay and discourage takeover attempts that stockholders may consider favorable.

Certain provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation may make it more difficult or prevent a third party from acquiring control of us, including:

we may not, until the Supermajority Expiration Time (as defined below) without the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66²/₃% of the Company's voting power, voting as a single class, authorize, adopt or approve certain extraordinary corporate transactions; and

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the classification of our board of directors and staggered three-year terms of service for each class of directors.

"Supermajority Expiration Time" means the first to occur of (i) the Goldstein Group ceasing to hold common stock of the Company representing at least 22.5% of our outstanding common stock, not including any shares of Class B common stock or shares of common stock issued upon conversion of any preferred stock and (ii) April 8, 2021. The "Goldstein Group" means Robert S. Goldstein, our Vice Chairman, and Jeffrey D. Goldstein and Richard A. Goldstein, two of our directors, spouses, children and grandchildren of certain members of the Goldstein family and entities associated with certain members of the Goldstein family.

These provisions may make mergers, acquisitions, tender offers, the removal of management and certain other transactions more difficult or more costly and could discourage or limit stockholder participation in such types of transactions, whether or not such transactions are favored by the stockholders. The provisions also could limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. Further, the existence of these anti-takeover measures may cause potential bidders to look elsewhere, rather than initiating acquisition discussions with us. Any of these factors could reduce the price of our common stock.

We have a history of fluctuations in our operating income (losses) from continuing operations, and we may incur additional operating losses from continuing operations in the future. Our operating results could fluctuate significantly on a periodic basis.

We sustained a (loss) from continuing operations of \$(17.4) million in fiscal 2012, earned income from continuing operations of \$3.7 million in fiscal 2011 and earned income from continuing operations of \$5.0 million in fiscal 2010. Companies with fluctuations in income (loss) from continuing operations often find it more challenging to raise capital to finance improvements in their businesses and to undertake other activities that return value to their stockholders. In addition, companies with operating results that fluctuate significantly on a quarterly or annual basis experience increased volatility in their stock prices in addition to difficulties in raising capital. We cannot assure you that we will not have fluctuations in our income (losses) from continuing operations in the future, and should that occur, that we would not suffer adverse consequences to our business as a result, which could decrease the value of our common stock.

Inclement weather and other conditions could seriously disrupt our business and have a material, adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The operations of our facilities are subject to disruptions or reduced patronage as a result of severe weather conditions, natural disasters and other casualties. Because many of our gaming operations are located on or adjacent to bodies of water, these facilities are subject to risks in addition to those associated with other casinos, including loss of service due to casualty, forces of nature, mechanical failure, extended or extraordinary maintenance, flood, hurricane or other severe weather conditions and other disasters. For example, flooding along the Mississippi River resulted in five of our properties being closed for differing periods of time in fiscal 2012. In addition, severe weather such as high winds and blizzards occasionally limits access to our land-based facilities in Colorado. We cannot be sure that the proceeds from any future insurance claim will be sufficient to compensate us if one or more of our casinos experience a closure.

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Reductions in discretionary consumer spending could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our business has been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic fluctuations experienced in the United States, as we are highly dependent on discretionary spending by our patrons. Reductions in discretionary consumer spending or changes in consumer preferences brought about by factors such as increased unemployment, significant increases in energy prices, perceived or actual deterioration in general economic conditions, housing market instability, bank failures and the potential for additional bank failures, perceived or actual decline in disposable consumer income and wealth, the global economic recession and changes in consumer confidence in the economy could reduce customer demand for the leisure activities we offer and may adversely affect our revenues and operating cash flow. We are unable to predict the frequency, length or severity of economic circumstances.

The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly.

The market price of our common stock has historically been volatile and may continue to fluctuate substantially due to a number of factors, including actual or anticipated changes in our results of operations, the announcement of significant transactions or other agreements by our competitors, conditions or trends in the our industry or other entertainment industries with which we compete, general economic conditions including those affecting our customers' discretionary spending, changes in the cost of air travel or the cost of gasoline, changes in the gaming markets in which we operate and changes in the trading value of our common stock. The stock market in general, as well as stocks in the gaming sector have been subject to significant volatility and extreme price fluctuations that have sometimes been unrelated or disproportionate to individual companies' operating performances. Broad market or industry factors may harm the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance.

Work stoppages, organizing drives and other labor problems could negatively impact our future profits.

Some of our employees are currently represented by a labor union or have begun organizing a drive for labor union representation. Labor unions are making a concerted effort to recruit more employees in the gaming industry. In addition, organized labor may benefit from new legislation or legal interpretations by the current presidential administration. We cannot provide any assurance that we will not experience additional or more successful union activity in the future.

Additionally, lengthy strikes or other work stoppages at any of our casino properties or construction projects could have an adverse effect on our business and result of operations.

We are or may become involved in legal proceedings that, if adversely adjudicated or settled, could impact our financial condition.

From time to time, we are defendants in various lawsuits and gaming regulatory proceedings relating to matters incidental to our business. As with all litigation, no assurance can be provided as to the outcome of these matters and, in general, litigation can be expensive and time consuming. We may not be successful in the defense or prosecution of our current or future legal proceedings, which could result in settlements or damages that could significantly impact 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 the same insurance coverage in the future.

We may suffer damage to our property caused by a casualty loss (such as fire, natural disasters, acts of war or terrorism), that could severely disrupt our business or subject us to claims by third parties who are injured or harmed. Although we maintain insurance customary in our industry,

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(including property, casualty, terrorism and business interruption insurance) that insurance may not be adequate or available to cover all the risks to which our business and assets may be subject. The lack of sufficient insurance for these types of acts could expose us to heavy losses if any damages occur, directly or indirectly, that could have a significant adverse impact on our operations.

We renew our insurance policies 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. Among other factors, it is possible that regional political tensions, homeland security concerns, other catastrophic events or any change in government legislation governing insurance coverage for acts of terrorism could materially adversely affect available insurance coverage and result in increased premiums on available coverage (which may cause us to elect to reduce our policy limits), additional exclusions from coverage or higher deductibles. Among other potential future adverse changes, in the future we may elect to not, or may not be able to, obtain any coverage for losses due to acts of terrorism.

The concentration and evolution of the slot machine manufacturing industry could impose additional costs on us.

A large majority of our revenues are attributable to slot machines at our casinos. It is important, for competitive reasons, we offer the most popular and up-to-date slot machine games, with the latest technology to our customers.

In recent years, slot machine manufacturers have frequently refused to sell slot machines featuring the most popular games, instead requiring participating lease arrangements. Generally, a participating lease is substantially more expensive over the long-term than the cost to purchase a new slot machine.

For competitive reasons, we may be forced to purchase new slot machines, slot machine systems, or enter into participating lease arrangements that are more expensive than our current costs associated with the continued operation of our existing slot machines. If the newer slot machines do not result in sufficient incremental revenues to offset the increased investment and participating lease costs, it could adversely affect our profitability.

* * * * *

In addition to the foregoing, you should consider each of the factors set forth in this Annual Report in evaluating our business and our prospects. The factors described in our Part 1, Item 1A are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently consider immaterial may also impair our business operations. This Annual Report is qualified in its entirety by these risk factors. If any of the foregoing risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operation could be materially harmed. In that case, the trading price of our securities, including our common stock, could decline significantly.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Lake Charles

We own approximately 2.7 acres and lease approximately 16.2 acres of land in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana for use in connection with our Lake Charles operations. This lease automatically renewed in March 2010 for five years and we have the option to renew it for 14 additional terms of five years each, subject to increases based on the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") with a minimum of 10% and

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construction of hotel facilities on the property. We own two hotels in Lake Charles with a total of 493 rooms. Annual rent payments under the Lake Charles lease are approximately \$2.1 million.

Lula

We lease approximately 1,000 acres of land in Coahoma County, Mississippi and utilize approximately 50 acres in connection with the operations in Lula, Mississippi. Unless terminated by us at an earlier date, the lease expires in 2033. Rent under the lease is currently 5.5% of gross gaming revenue as reported to the Mississippi Gaming Commission, plus \$100,000 annually. We also own approximately 100 acres in Coahoma County, which may be utilized for future development.

Natchez

Through numerous lease agreements, we lease approximately 24 acres of land in Natchez, Mississippi that are used in connection with the operations of our Natchez property. Unless terminated by us at an earlier date, the leases have varying expiration dates through 2037. Annual rent under the leases total approximately \$1.2 million. We also lease approximately 7.5 acres of land that is utilized for parking at the facility. We own approximately 6 additional acres of property in Natchez, Mississippi, as well as the property upon which our hotel is located.

Vicksburg

We own approximately 60 acres in Vicksburg, Mississippi which are used in connection with the operations of our Vicksburg property.

Kansas City

We lease approximately 28 acres of land from the Kansas City Port Authority in connection with the operation of our Kansas City property. The term of the original lease was ten years and was renewed in October 2006 and October 2011 for additional five-year terms. The lease includes six additional five-year renewal options. The minimum lease payments correspond to any rise or fall in the CPI, initially after the ten-year term of the lease or October 18, 2006 and thereafter, at each five year renewal date. Rent under the lease currently is the greater of \$2.9 million (minimum rent) per year, or 3.25% of gross revenues, less complimentaries.

Boonville

We lease our 27 acre casino site in Boonville pursuant to a lease agreement with the City of Boonville. Under the terms of the agreement, we lease the site for a period of ninety-nine years. In lieu of rent, we are assessed additional amounts by the City of Boonville based on a 3.5% tax on gaming revenue, up to \$1.0 million, which we recognize as additional gaming taxes.

Caruthersville

We own approximately 37 acres, including our riverboat casino and 1,000 parking spaces in Caruthersville, Missouri.

Bettendorf

We own approximately 24.6 acres of land in Bettendorf, Iowa used in connection with the operations of our Bettendorf property. We also operate under a long-term lease with the City of Bettendorf, the QC Waterfront Convention Center that is adjacent to our new hotel tower. Future minimum payments associated with the convention center are approximately \$1.1 million per year. We also lease approximately eight acres of land on a month-to-month basis from an entity owned by

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members of the Goldstein family, including Robert S. Goldstein, our Vice Chairman of the Board and Jeffrey D. Goldstein and Richard A. Goldstein, directors of our company, which we utilize for parking. The initial term of the lease expires 60 days after written notice is given to either party and rent under the lease is currently \$60,000 annually.

Davenport

Pursuant to various lease agreements with the City of Davenport, we lease approximately 12 acres of land in Davenport, Iowa used in connection with the operations of our Davenport property. The aggregate annual rent on these leases is approximately \$0.2 million and they have varying expiration dates through 2022.

Marquette

We lease the dock site in Marquette, Iowa that is used in connection with our Marquette operations. The lease expires in 2019, and annual rent under the lease is approximately \$180,000, plus \$1.00 per passenger, plus 2.5% of gaming revenues (less state wagering taxes) in excess of \$20.0 million but less than \$40.0 million; 5% of gaming revenues (less state wagering taxes) in excess of \$40.0 million but less than \$60.0 million; and 7.5% of gaming revenues (less state wagering taxes) in excess of \$60.0 million. We have an easement related to an overhead pedestrian bridge and driveway that is an annual payment of approximately \$6,300. We also own approximately 25 acres of land for the pavilion, satellite offices, warehouse, lots by the marina and other property.

Waterloo

We own approximately 54 acres of land in Waterloo, Iowa used in connection with the operation of our Waterloo property. We also entered into a three-year lease agreement for 17,517 square feet of warehouse space. Rent under this lease is currently \$5,021 per month.

Isle-Black Hawk

We own approximately 10 acres of land in Black Hawk, Colorado for use in connection with our Black Hawk operations. The property leases an additional parcel of land adjoining the Isle-Black Hawk where the Lady Luck Hotel and parking are located. This lease is for an initial term of nine years with options to renew for 18 additional terms of five years each with the final option period concluding June 1, 2094. Annual rent is currently \$1.85 million indexed to correspond to any rise or fall in the CPI at one-year intervals, not to exceed a 3% increase or decrease from the previous year's rate.

Lady Luck-Black Hawk

We own or lease approximately seven acres of land in Black Hawk, Colorado for use in connection with the Lady Luck-Black Hawk. The property leases an additional parcel of land near the Lady Luck-Black Hawk for parking as described above. This lease is for an initial term of 10 years with options to renew for nine additional terms of 10 years each with the final option period concluding August 2094. Currently the annual rent is \$576,000 and renewals are subject to 20% rent increases over the rate of the previous term.

Pompano

We own approximately 223 acres at Pompano.

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Other

We own all of the riverboats and barges utilized at our facilities. We also own or lease all of our gaming and non-gaming equipment.

We lease our principal corporate office in Creve Coeur, Missouri, and office space in Biloxi, Mississippi.

We own additional property and have various property leases and options to either lease or purchase property that are not directly related to our existing operations and that may be utilized in the future in connection with expansion projects at our existing facilities or development of new projects.

Assets Held for Sale

Biloxi

We lease the real estate upon which some of our land-based facilities, including the casino, are located from the City of Biloxi and the Mississippi Secretary of State at current annual rent of \$595,508 per year, plus 3% of our Biloxi property's gross gaming revenues, net of state and local gaming taxes and fees, in excess of \$25.0 million. The lease terminates on July 1, 2014, but it is renewable at our option for four additional terms of five years each and one more option renewal term, concluding on January 31, 2034, subject to rent increases based on the CPI, limited to 6% for each renewal period.

In April 1994, in connection with the construction of a hotel, we entered into a lease for additional land adjoining our Biloxi property. This lease with the City of Biloxi and the Mississippi Secretary of State is for an initial term of 25 years, with options to renew for six additional terms of ten years each and a final option period concluding December 31, 2085. Current annual rent is \$665,500 plus 4% of gross non-gaming revenues, as defined in the lease, and renewals are subject to rent increases based on the CPI. The annual rent is adjusted after each five-year period based on increases in the CPI, limited to a 10% increase in any five-year period.

In August 2002, we entered into a lease for two additional parcels of land adjoining our property and the hotel. On the parcel adjoining the Biloxi property, we constructed a multi-level parking garage that has approximately 1,000 parking spaces. There is additional ground level parking on a parcel of land in front of the garage, also subject to this lease, with approximately 600 parking spaces. We have constructed a 400-room addition to the existing hotel on the parcel leased next to the existing hotel. In addition, we may construct a hotel above the parking garage. This lease with the City of Biloxi and the Mississippi Secretary of State is for an initial term of forty years, with one option to renew for an additional twenty-five years and additional options thereafter, with the consent of the Mississippi Secretary of State, consistent with the term of the lease described in the preceding paragraph. When combined with the base and percentage rents described for the leases in the preceding two paragraphs, annual rent under those two leases and this lease was \$3.8 million for lease year ending July 31, 2011, and estimated to be \$3.8 million for the lease year ending July 31, 2012. Such amounts are subject to decreases due to market adjustments and increases based on the CPI. Also, we are responsible for annual rent equal to 4% of gross retail revenue and gross cash revenue (as defined in the lease), but without double counting. If the rent minimum described in the preceding sentences is not otherwise satisfied from other rents, then this percentage rent is not in addition to the minimum rent, but rather is to be applied to that minimum.

We also lease our Biloxi berth from the Biloxi Port Commission at an annual rent of the greater of \$510,000 or 1% of the gross gaming revenue net of state and local gaming taxes. The lease terminates on July 1, 2014 and we have the option to renew it for six additional terms of five years each subject to increases based on the CPI, limited to 6% for each renewal period.

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In connection with and pursuant to a settlement between the City of Biloxi and the State of Mississippi concerning the control and management of the area where we are located, we also have agreed to pay the City of Biloxi's lease obligations to the State of Mississippi for an agreed upon period of time. This amount is \$580,000 per year, payable on June 30, subject to increases based on the CPI and decreases if there are other tenants of the subject property. This obligation ends after June 2018 but may be renewed for thirty years.

In March 2012 we entered into an agreement to sell our Biloxi operation for approximately \$45 million. The transaction is expected to close in fiscal 2013.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We and our wholly-owned subsidiary, Riverboat Corporation of Mississippi ("RCM"), are defendants in a lawsuit filed in the Circuit Court of Adams County, Mississippi by Silver Land, Inc., alleging breach of contract in connection with our 2006 sale of casino operations in Vicksburg, Mississippi, to a third party. In January 2011, the court ruled in favor of Silver Land and in September 2011 the court awarded damages of approximately \$2 million. We filed a notice of appeal in November 2011. While the outcome of this matter is still in doubt and cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty, we have accrued an estimated liability, including interest, of approximately \$2 million in fiscal 2012. We intend to continue a vigorous and appropriate appeal of this judgment.

Our wholly owned subsidiary, Lady Luck Gaming Corporation, and several joint venture partners have been defendants in the Greek Civil Courts and the Greek Administrative Courts in similar lawsuits brought by the country of Greece. The actions allege that the defendants failed to make specified payments in connection with the gaming license bid process for Patras, Greece. Although it is difficult to determine the damages being sought from the lawsuits, the action may seek damages up to that aggregate amount plus interest from the date of the action.

In the Civil Court lawsuit, the Civil Court of First Instance ruled in our favor and dismissed the lawsuit in 2001. Greece appealed to the Civil Appeal Court and, in 2003, the Court rejected the appeal. Greece then appealed to the Civil Supreme Court and, in 2007, the Supreme Court ruled that the matter was not properly before the Civil Courts and should be before the Administrative Court.

In the Administrative Court lawsuit, the Administrative Court of First Instance rejected the lawsuit stating that it was not competent to hear the matter. Greece then appealed to the Administrative Appeal Court, which court rejected the appeal in 2003. Greece then appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court, which remanded the matter back to the Administrative Appeal Court for a hearing on the merits. The re-hearing took place in 2006, and in 2008 the Administrative Appeal Court rejected Greece's appeal on procedural grounds. On December 22, 2008 and January 23, 2009, Greece appealed the ruling to the Supreme Administrative Court. A hearing has tentatively been scheduled for October 2012; however, the Supreme Administrative Court has repeatedly postponed the hearing on the appeal.

The outcome of this matter is still in doubt and cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty. We intend to continue a vigorous and appropriate defense to the claims asserted in this matter. Through April 29, 2012 we have accrued an estimated liability, including interest, of approximately \$13 million. Our accrual is based upon management's estimate of the original claim by the plaintiffs for lost payments. We continue to accrue interest on the asserted claim. We are unable to estimate a total possible loss as information as to possible additional claims, if any, have not been asserted or quantified by the plaintiffs at this time.

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We are subject to certain federal, state and local environmental protection, health and safety laws, regulations and ordinances that apply to businesses generally, and are subject to cleanup requirements at certain of our facilities as a result thereof. We have not made, and do not anticipate making material expenditures, nor do we anticipate incurring delays with respect to environmental remediation or protection. However, in part because our present and future development sites have, in some cases, been used as manufacturing facilities or other facilities that generate materials that are required to be remediated under environmental laws and regulations, there can be no guarantee that additional pre-existing conditions will not be discovered and we will not experience material liabilities or delays.

We are subject to various contingencies and litigation matters and have a number of unresolved claims. Although the ultimate liability of these contingencies, this litigation and these claims cannot be determined at this time, we believe they will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

PART II**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

(a)

i.

Market Information. Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "ISLE". The following table presents the high and low closing sales prices for our common stock as reported by the NASDAQ Global Select Market for the fiscal periods indicated.

	High	Low
First Quarter (through June 8, 2012)	\$ 6.32	\$ 4.84
Fiscal Year Ending April 29, 2012		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 7.48	\$ 4.84
Third Quarter	5.68	3.90
Second Quarter	9.37	4.46
First Quarter	9.86	7.67
Fiscal Year Ending April 24, 2011		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 9.89	\$ 8.85
Third Quarter	11.16	7.80
Second Quarter	8.95	6.66
First Quarter	12.41	8.37

ii.

Holders of Common Stock. As of June 8, 2012, there were approximately 1,333 holders of record of our common stock.

iii.

Dividends. We have never declared or paid any dividends with respect to our common stock and the current policy of our board of directors is to retain earnings to provide for the growth of our company. In addition, our senior secured credit facility and the indentures governing our 7% senior subordinated notes and our 7.75% senior notes limit our ability to pay dividends. See "Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Isle of Capri Casinos, Inc. Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 8." Consequently, no cash dividends are expected to be paid on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Further,

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there can be no assurance that our current and proposed operations would generate the funds needed to declare a cash dividend or that we would have legally available funds to pay dividends. In addition, we may fund part of our operations in the future from indebtedness, the terms of which may further prohibit or restrict the payment of cash dividends. If a holder of common stock is disqualified by the regulatory authorities from owning such shares, such holder will not be permitted to receive any dividends with respect to such stock. See "Item 1 Business Governmental Regulations."

(b) *Issuance of Unregistered Securities*

None.

(c) *Purchases of our Common Stock*

We have purchased our common stock under stock repurchase programs. These programs allow for the repurchase of up to 6,000,000 shares. To date we have purchased 4,895,792 shares of common stock under these programs. These programs have no approved dollar amount, nor expiration dates. No purchases were made during the fiscal year ended April 29, 2012.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among Isle of Capri Casinos, Inc., the NASDAQ Composite Index,
and the Dow Jones US Gambling Index

*
\$100 invested on 4/29/07 in stock or 4/30/07 in index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Indexes calculated on month-end basis.

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

The following table presents our selected consolidated financial data for the five most recent fiscal years, which is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements. Because the data in this table does not provide all of the data contained in our consolidated financial statements, including the related notes, you should read "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," our consolidated financial statements, including the related notes contained elsewhere in this document and other data we have filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Statement of Operations	Fiscal Year Ended(1)				
	April 29, 2012	April 24, 2011	April 25, 2010	April 26, 2009	April 27, 2008
	(dollars in millions, except per share data)				
Revenues:					
Casino	\$ 1,006.5	\$ 968.4	\$ 943.2	\$ 977.4	\$ 1,007.6
Rooms	32.4	32.1	33.5	35.6	36.2
Food, beverage, pari-mutuel and other	128.6	122.0	122.2	124.6	135.1
Insurance recoveries	9.6			2.9	0.3
Gross revenues	1,177.1	1,122.5	1,098.9	1,140.5	1,179.2
Less promotional allowances	(199.7)	(185.9)	(171.7)	(176.4)	(178.9)
Net revenues	977.4	936.6	927.2	964.1	1,000.3
Operating expenses:					
Casino	153.7	142.6	137.3	135.1	133.6
Gaming taxes	251.8	243.0	254.7	261.5	276.0
Rooms	7.1	7.3	8.0	8.4	8.1
Food, beverage, pari-mutuel and other	41.3	40.6	40.1	45.5	51.8
Marine and facilities	57.2	55.2	55.5	58.0	58.7
Marketing and administrative	234.5	225.7	223.8	222.6	237.3
Corporate and development	40.2	42.7	46.8	41.3	47.3
Valuation charges and expense recoveries, net	30.6		(6.8)	24.3	6.5
Insurance recoveries				(0.1)	(1.8)
Preopening	0.6				3.7
Depreciation and amortization	76.0	77.6	95.5	105.4	110.4
Total operating expenses	893.0	834.7	854.9	902.0	931.6
Operating income	84.4	101.9	72.3	62.1	68.7
Interest expense	(87.9)	(91.9)	(75.4)	(92.9)	(107.6)
Interest income	0.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	3.2
Derivative income (expense)	0.4	(1.2)	(0.3)		
Gain (loss) on early extinguishment of debt				57.7	(15.3)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and including noncontrolling interest	(2.3)	10.7	(1.6)	29.0	(51.0)
Income tax benefit (provision)	(15.1)	(7.0)	6.6	(14.3)	19.9
Income (loss) from continuing operations including noncontrolling interest	(17.4)	3.7	5.0	14.7	(31.1)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(112.4)	0.8	(8.3)	28.9	(60.9)
Net income (loss) including noncontrolling interest	(129.8)	4.5	(3.3)	43.6	(92.0)
Less net income (loss) attributable to the noncontrolling interest					(4.9)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ (129.8)	\$ 4.5	\$ (3.3)	\$ 43.6	\$ (96.9)

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Statement of Operations	Fiscal Year Ended(1)				
	April 29, 2012	April 24, 2011	April 25, 2010	April 26, 2009	April 27, 2008
(dollars in millions, except per share data)					
Income (loss) per common share attributable to common stockholders					
Basic					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.45)	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.47	\$ (1.17)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(2.90)	0.02	(0.25)	0.92	(1.99)
Net Income (loss)	\$ (3.35)	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.10)	\$ 1.39	\$ (3.16)
Diluted					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.45)	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.47	\$ (1.17)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(2.90)	0.02	(0.25)	0.92	(1.99)
Net Income (loss)	\$ (3.35)	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.10)	\$ 1.39	\$ (3.16)
Other Data:					
Net cash provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$ 118.1	\$ 123.7	\$ 106.4	\$ 190.6	\$ 133.4
Investing activities	(60.0)	(144.6)	(31.0)	(27.9)	(302.4)
Financing activities	(38.7)	28.1	(104.0)	(157.2)	72.5
Capital expenditures	(75.2)	(58.6)	(27.7)	(58.6)	(190.5)
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 94.5	\$ 75.2	\$ 68.1	\$ 96.7	\$ 91.8
Total assets	1,575.0	1,733.9	1,674.8	1,782.7	1,974.2
Long-term debt, including current portion	1,154.4	1,192.6	1,200.9	1,301.1	1,507.3
Stockholders' equity	183.6	309.0	240.2	228.4	188.0
Operating Data:					
Number of slot machines	13,784	14,947	14,579	15,373	15,393
Number of table games	336	375	368	369	387
Number of hotel rooms	3,079	3,078	3,079	3,104	3,107
Number of parking spaces	21,944	21,782	20,696	22,290	21,229

(1) Our fiscal year ended April 30, 2012 includes 53 weeks while other fiscal years presented include 52 weeks. The results reflect Biloxi, Lucaya, Blue Chip and Coventry as discontinued operations. We opened new casino operations in Pompano, Florida and Waterloo, Iowa in April 2007 and June 2007, respectively. We acquired our casino operations in Caruthersville, Missouri in June 2007. We acquired our current casino operations in Vicksburg, Mississippi in June 2010.

Table of Contents**ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

You should read the following discussion together with the financial statements, including the related notes and the other financial information, contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Executive Overview

We are a leading developer, owner and operator of branded gaming facilities and related dining, lodging and entertainment facilities in regional markets in the United States. We have sought and established geographic diversity to limit the risks caused by weather, regional economic difficulties, gaming tax rates and regulations of local gaming authorities. We currently operate casinos in Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Iowa, Colorado and Florida. We also operate a harness racing track at our casino in Florida.

Operating Results Our operating results for the periods presented have been affected, both positively and negatively, by current economic conditions and several other factors discussed in detail below. Our historical operating results may not be indicative of our future results of operations because of these factors and the changing competitive landscape in each of our markets, as well as by factors discussed elsewhere herein. This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with and giving consideration to the following:

Items Impacting Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations Significant items impacting our income (loss) from continuing operations during the fiscal years ended April 29, 2012, April 24, 2011 and April 25, 2010 are as follows:

53rd week in Fiscal 2012 Our fiscal year ends on the last Sunday in April. This fiscal year convention creates more comparability of our quarterly operations, by generally having an equal number of weeks (13) and weekend days (26) in each quarter. Periodically, this convention necessitates a 53-week year. The fiscal year ending April 29, 2012 was a 53-week year with the extra week in the fourth fiscal quarter. The fiscal years ending April 24, 2011 and April 25, 2010 were 52-week years.

Flooding and Insurance Recoveries Our fiscal 2012 operating results were impacted by flooding along the Mississippi River, which resulted in five of our properties being closed for differing periods of time.

	Closing Date	Reopening Date	Number Days Closed
Davenport, Iowa	April 15, 2011	May 1, 2011	15(A)
Caruthersville, Missouri	May 1, 2011	May 13, 2011	12
Lula, Mississippi	May 3, 2011	June 3, 2011	31
		September 2, 2011	91(B)
Natchez, Mississippi	May 7, 2011	June 17, 2011	41
Vicksburg, Mississippi	May 11, 2011	May 27, 2011	16

(A) Six days of closure in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 and nine days of closure in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011.

(B) The second casino barge reopened on September 2, 2011 after flood damage was remediated.

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Related to the flooding, we filed and settled flood insurance claims resulting in the recognition of \$9.6 million business interruption recoveries in our statement of operations in fiscal 2012

Valuation Allowances and Expense Recoveries As a result of our annual impairment tests of goodwill and long-lived intangible assets under we recorded an impairment charge of \$14.4 million related to goodwill at our Lula property in fiscal 2012.

In connection with the sale of Grand Palais Riverboat, Inc., including its gaming license, a riverboat gaming vessel and certain other equipment, we recorded a valuation charge of \$16.1 million to reduce the carrying value of the net assets sold to the net proceeds realized upon sale during fiscal 2012.

During fiscal 2010, we recorded a reduction in other expense of \$6.8 million representing the discounted value of a receivable for reimbursement of development costs expensed in prior periods relating to a terminated plan to develop a casino in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This receivable was recorded following our assessment of collectability.

Income Tax Provision(Benefit) During fiscal 2012, as a result of evaluating the expected net realizable value of our deferred tax assets, including our net operating loss carry forwards, we recorded a valuation allowance of approximately \$8.7 million related to our income from continuing operations. Our fiscal 2012 tax provision of \$15.1 million includes the \$8.7 related to the valuation charge as well as the impact of permanent items and other items.

Florida Gaming Law Changes Effective July 1, 2010, the state portion of gaming taxes applicable to our Pompano property was reduced from 50% to 35% of gaming revenues. Additionally, this legislation removed poker betting limits and allowed us to expand our poker hours from 12 hours per day to 18 hours per day Monday through Thursday and 24 hours per day on Friday through Sunday. Our casino revenues and gaming taxes reflect the favorable impact of these changes in state gaming laws in fiscal years 2011 and 2012.

Increased Competition From time to time, new or expanded facilities by our competitors impact our results. For example, competition from a new casino in Kansas opened during February 2012 negatively impacted our Kansas City casino and expansion by a Native American casino in February 2012 negatively impacted our Pompano casino.

Items Impacting Current and Future Operations During the fiscal years ended April 29, 2012, April 24, 2011 and April 25, 2010, we have entered into agreements or completed transactions as follows:

Discontinued Operations

Agreement to Sell Biloxi During March 2012, we entered into a definitive purchase agreement to sell our subsidiary, which owns and operates our casino and hotel operations in Biloxi for \$45 million subject to regulatory approval and other customary closing conditions. In fiscal 2012, our loss from discontinued operations includes a noncash valuation charge of \$112.5 million to reduce the carrying value of Biloxi's net assets held for sale to the expected net realizable value. We expect this transaction to close during fiscal 2013.

Sale of Blue Chip Casinos During fiscal 2010, we completed the sale of our Blue Chip casino properties, located in England under a plan of administration and have no continuing involvement in its operation. During fiscal 2011 we recognized a gain of \$2.7 million, including tax benefits of \$1.2 million, upon completion of the administration process. We also recognized in fiscal 2011 a

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tax benefit of \$0.8 million in discontinued operations representing the resolution of previously unrecognized tax positions following the completion of certain federal tax reviews.

Acquisition

Acquisition of Rainbow Casino We acquired Rainbow Casino-Vicksburg Partnership, L.P. ("Rainbow") located in Vicksburg, Mississippi on June 8, 2010 acquiring 100% of the partnership interests for \$76.2 million and have included the results of Rainbow in our consolidated financial statements subsequent to June 8, 2010. The acquisition was funded by borrowings from our senior secured credit facility.

Development Activities

Cape Girardeau We continue construction of a new casino located in Cape Girardeau. Under our development agreement with the City of Cape Girardeau, our planned casino is expected to include 1,000 slot machines, 28 table games, three restaurants, a lounge and terrace overlooking the Mississippi River and a 750-seat event center. We currently estimate the cost of the project at approximately \$135 million with \$49.9 million spent through April 29, 2012. Subject to regulatory approval, we anticipate opening by November 1, 2012. During fiscal 2012, we incurred \$0.6 million in preopening costs and expect to incur additional preopening costs of approximately \$5.5 million during fiscal 2013.

Nemacolin On April 14, 2011, our proposed casino in Nemacolin, Pennsylvania was selected by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board to receive the final resort gaming license in Pennsylvania. We have entered into a development and management agreement with Nemacolin Woodlands Resort to build and operate a casino which is expected to include approximately 600 slot machines and 28 table games. We currently estimate the project cost at approximately \$50 million. The award of the Pennsylvania license to Nemacolin has been appealed to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court by one of the other applicants. Subject to a successful ruling in the appeal, we expect to complete construction of the facility within approximately nine months after commencing construction. The timing of additional significant expenditures is dependent upon resolution of the items discussed above.

Capital Transactions

Equity Offering During January 2011, we completed the sale of 5.3 million shares of common stock generating net proceeds of \$51.2 million. Proceeds from our equity offering have been used to repay long-term debt.

Senior Notes On March 7, 2011, we issued \$300 million of 7.75% senior notes due 2019. Proceeds from this debt issuance were used to repay borrowings under our senior secured credit facility.

Senior Secured Credit Facility On March 25, 2011, we amended our senior secured credit facility. Following this amendment, our credit facility totals \$800 million, consisting of a \$300 million revolving line of credit and a \$500 million term loan. The credit facility matures on November 1, 2013, or if the 7% senior subordinated notes are refinanced on or prior to that date, the revolving line of credit matures on March 25, 2016 and the term loan matures on March 25, 2017.

These equity and debt transactions have resulted in a reduction in our total debt, extension of our maturities and provide borrowing capacity to fund current and future capital expenditures for both our existing properties and for our development projects.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

Our results of continuing operations for the fiscal years ended April 29, 2012, April 24, 2011 and April 25, 2010 reflect the consolidated operations of all of our subsidiaries. Our Biloxi and Blue Chip entities are presented as discontinued operations. Our results been reclassified to reflect the classification of Biloxi as a discontinued operations during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012, as well as to conform our financial presentation to our current year financial statement format.

ISLE OF CAPRI CASINOS, INC.

(in thousands)	Net Revenues Fiscal Year Ended			Operating Income (Loss) Fiscal Year Ended		
	April 29, 2012	April 24, 2011	April 25, 2010	April 29, 2012	April 24, 2011	April 25, 2010
Mississippi						
Natchez	\$ 28,643	\$ 30,787	\$ 32,826	\$ 6,478	\$ 7,591	\$ 8,868
Lula	61,525	67,340	68,147	9,671	12,471	10,692
Vicksburg(1)	32,695	27,935		4,145	4,188	
Mississippi Total	122,863	126,062	100,973	20,294	24,250	19,560
Louisiana						
Lakes Charles	138,634	131,214	139,423	11,671	13,638	13,317
Missouri						
Kansas City	80,703	77,710	76,815	13,902	14,619	13,717
Boonville	81,796	78,776	77,759	26,018	22,670	21,125
Caruthersville	35,039	33,696	32,685	4,497	3,909	3,853
Missouri Total	197,538	190,182	187,259	44,417	41,198	38,695
Iowa						
Bettendorf	79,156	79,003	79,527	12,793	13,386	12,624
Davenport	44,426	43,651	48,075	8,261	8,171	10,494
Marquette	28,036	27,397	27,176	4,169	3,780	1,330
Waterloo	86,484	83,197	81,261	20,399	17,953	11,614
Iowa Total	238,102	233,248	236,039	45,622	43,290	36,062
Colorado						
Black Hawk	124,051	115,482	126,140	17,468	10,993	14,891
Florida						
Pompano	154,740	138,704	135,998	17,393	12,030	(6,951)
Valuation charges and expense recoveries(2)				(30,549)		6,762
Corporate and other	1,443	1,769	1,403	(41,933)	(43,468)	(49,975)
From continuing operations	\$ 977,371	\$ 936,661	\$ 927,235	\$ 84,383	\$ 101,931	\$ 72,361

Note: This table excludes our Biloxi and Blue Chip operations which have been classified as discontinued operations.

- (1) Reflects results since the June 2010 acquisition effective date.
- (2) Valuation charges and expense recoveries include valuation charges, expense recoveries and other charges. See Executive Overview *Valuation charges and expense recoveries* for a detailed discussion of such items.

Table of Contents**Fiscal 2012 Compared to Fiscal 2011***Revenues*

Revenues and operating expenses for the fiscal years 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

(in thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended		Variance	Percentage Variance
	April 29, 2012	April 24, 2011		
Revenues:				
Casino	\$ 1,006,523	\$ 968,423	\$ 38,100	3.9%
Rooms	32,438	32,144	294	0.9%
Food, beverage, pari-mutuel and other	128,560	121,955	6,605	5.4%
Insurance recoveries	9,637		9,637	N/M
Gross revenues	1,177,158	1,122,522	54,636	4.9%
Less promotional allowances	(199,787)	(185,861)	(13,926)	(7.5)%
Net revenues	977,371	936,661	40,710	4.3%
Operating expenses:				
Casino	153,743	142,642	11,101	7.8%
Gaming taxes	251,780	242,949	8,831	3.6%
Rooms	7,027	7,290	(263)	(3.6)%
Food, beverage, pari-mutuel and other	41,281	40,559	722	1.8%
Marine and facilities	57,225	55,211	2,014	3.6%
Marketing and administrative	234,470	225,757	8,713	3.9%
Corporate and development	40,248	42,709	(2,461)	(5.8)%
Valuation charges and expense recoveries	30,549		30,549	N/M
Preopening	615		615	N/M
Depreciation and amortization	76,050	77,613	(1,563)	(2.0)%
Total operating expenses	\$ 892,988	\$ 834,730	58,259	7.0%

Casino Casino revenues increased \$38.1 million, or 3.9%, in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011. For fiscal 2012, casino revenues for our properties not closed due to flooding increased \$49.1 million, or 6.6%. This included increased casino revenues of \$18.7 million at our Pompano property, \$10.4 million at our Lake Charles property and \$9.5 million at our Black Hawk properties. Our other properties combined for an increase of \$10.5 million in casino revenues. The properties closed for part of the fiscal year due to flooding had decreased casino revenues of \$11.0 million, or 4.9%.

Casino operating expenses increased \$11.1 million, or 7.8% for fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011. Net increases in casino expenses reflects the cost of increased complimentary rooms and food and beverages provided to our casino customers and, increased salaries and wages due to expanded hours of operation at Pompano and a new poker room at our Black Hawk property.

Gaming Taxes State and local gaming taxes increased \$8.8 million, or 3.6%, for fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011 consistent with the 3.9% increase in gaming revenues.

Rooms Rooms revenue increased \$0.3 million, or 0.9%, in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011. Rooms revenue for our properties not closed due to flooding increased \$1.0 million, or 3.4%.

Food, Beverage, Pari-Mutuel and Other Food, beverage, pari-mutuel and other revenues increased \$6.6 million, or 5.4%, in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011. Food, beverage and other revenues for fiscal 2012, increased \$6.5 million, including increases at our Pompano property of \$3.4 million.

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Promotional Allowances Promotional allowances increased \$13.9 million, or 7.5%, in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011. The increase in promotional allowances is primarily attributable to our 3.9% increase in gaming revenues as we revise to our marketing plans as a result of competitive factors, economic conditions and regulations.

Marine and Facilities Marine and facilities expenses increased \$2.0 million, or 3.6%, for fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011. The overall increase in marine and facilities reflect increased spending for repairs and maintenance.

Marketing and Administrative Marketing and administrative expenses increased \$8.7 million, or 3.9%, for fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011. The overall increase corresponds to a 3.9% increase in casino revenues and reflects additional marketing expenditures designed to increase market share and customer visits.

Corporate and Development During fiscal 2012, our corporate and development expenses were \$40.2 million compared to \$42.7 million for fiscal 2011. The decrease is a primarily a result of financing related costs of \$4.0 million and acquisition and development costs of \$3.8 million in fiscal 2011 offset by increased insurance costs and a \$2.0 million accrual related to litigation.

Preopening Preopening expenses relate to our casino under construction in Cape Girardeau, Missouri and include payroll, outside services, insurance, utilities, travel and various other expenses related to the new operation. The new casino is expected to open during October 2012, subject to regulatory approval.

Depreciation and Amortization Depreciation and amortization expense for fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011 decreased \$1.6 million, primarily due to certain assets becoming fully depreciated.

Other Income (Expense), Income Taxes and Discontinued Operations

Interest expense, interest income, derivative expense, income tax (provision) benefit and income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes for the fiscal years 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

(in thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended		Variance	Percentage Variance
	April 29, 2012	April 24, 2011		
Interest expense	\$ (87,905)	\$ (91,935)	\$ 4,030	(4.4)%
Interest income	819	1,903	(1,084)	(57.0)%
Derivative income (expense)	439	(1,214)	1,653	N/M
Income tax provision	(15,119)	(6,950)	(8,169)	117.5%
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(112,370)	805	(113,175)	N/M

Interest Expense Interest expense decreased \$4.0 million, or 4.4%, in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011. The decrease is primarily a result of interest rate swaps maturing in fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2012. We capitalized \$1.1 million in interest related to construction projects during fiscal 2012.

Table of Contents**Fiscal 2011 Compared to Fiscal 2010***Revenues*

Revenues for the fiscal years 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

(in thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended		Variance	Percentage Variance
	April 24, 2011	April 25, 2010		
Revenues:				
Casino	\$ 968,423	\$ 943,234	\$ 25,189	2.7%
Rooms	32,144	33,548	(1,404)	(4.2)%
Food, beverage, pari-mutuel and other	121,955	122,200	(245)	(0.2)%
Gross revenues	1,122,522	1,098,982	23,540	2.1%
Less promotional allowances	(185,862)	(171,747)	(14,115)	(8.2)%
Net revenues	\$ 936,660	\$ 927,235	9,425	1.0%

Casino Revenues Casino revenues increased \$25.2 million, or 2.7%, in fiscal 2011 compared to fiscal 2010. For fiscal 2011, casino revenues increased \$8.9 million at our Pompano property, and included \$36.8 million from our Vicksburg casino. These increases were offset by decreased casino revenues at our Black Hawk and Quad Cities properties of \$15.2 million reflecting the impact of competition and a decrease at our Lake Charles, Lula and Natchez properties of approximately \$11.4 million primarily due to current economic conditions. Our other properties combined for a net increase of \$6.1 million in casino revenues.

Rooms Revenue Rooms revenue decreased \$1.4 million, or 4.2%, in fiscal 2011 compared to fiscal 2010. The majority of this decrease has occurred at our Black Hawk property where we have experienced declines in both room rates and occupancy following the opening of a competitor's new hotel during October 2009.

Food, Beverage, pari-mutuel and Other Revenues Food, beverage, pari-mutuel and other revenues decreased \$0.2 million, or 0.2%, in fiscal 2011 compared to fiscal 2010. Food, beverage and other revenues for fiscal 2011 included \$2.3 million from our recently acquired Vicksburg casino.

Promotional Allowances Promotional allowances increased \$14.1 million, or 8.2%, in fiscal 2011 compared to fiscal 2010. Promotional allowances for fiscal 2011 included \$11.1 million from our Vicksburg casino. At our existing properties, changes in our promotional allowances reflect revisions to our marketing plans as a result of competitive factors, economic conditions and regulations.

Table of Contents*Operating Expenses*

Operating expenses for the fiscal years 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

(in thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended		Variance	Percentage Variance
	April 24, 2011	April 25, 2010		
Operating expenses:				
Casino	\$ 142,642	\$ 137,305	\$ 5,337	3.9%
Gaming taxes	242,949	254,718	(11,769)	(4.6)%
Rooms	7,290	7,960	(670)	(8.4)%
Food, beverage, pari-mutuel and other	40,559	40,088	471	1.2%
Marine and facilities	55,211	55,559	(348)	(0.6)%
Marketing and administrative	225,757	223,778	1,979	0.9%
Corporate and development	42,709	46,750	(4,041)	(8.6)%
Valuation charges and expense recoveries		(6,762)	6,762	N/M
Depreciation and amortization	77,613	95,478	(17,865)	(18.7)%
Total operating expenses	\$ 834,730	\$ 854,874	(20,144)	(2.4)%

Casino Casino operating expenses increased \$5.3 million, or 3.9% for fiscal 2011 compared to fiscal 2010. Excluding casino costs of \$4.8 million incurred by our Vicksburg casino, our casino costs would have increased \$0.5 million. This net change in casino operating expenses reflects a slight increase in casino expenses at our Pompano property following the expansion of gaming hours effective July 1, 2010 offset by net cost reductions in casino expense at most of our properties.

Gaming Taxes State and local gaming taxes decreased \$11.8 million, or 4.6% for fiscal 2011 compared to fiscal 2010. Reductions in gaming taxes for fiscal 2011 reflect the decrease in state gaming taxes at our Pompano facility from 50% to 35% effective July 1, 2010 and changes in the mix of our gaming revenues derived from states with different gaming tax rates. Gaming taxes for fiscal 2011 included \$3.2 million from our Vicksburg casino.

Rooms Rooms expenses decreased by \$0.7 million or 8.4% in fiscal 2011 compared to fiscal 2010. This decrease in rooms expense is reflective of a 4.2% reduction in our hotel revenues for fiscal 2011, respectively, as compared to fiscal 2010.

Food, Beverage, Pari-mutuel and Other Food, beverage, pari-mutuel and other expenses increased by \$0.5 million, or 1.2%, in fiscal 2011 compared to fiscal 2010. Excluding food beverage and other costs of \$1.1 million incurred by our Vicksburg casino, our food, beverage and other expenses would have decreased \$0.6 million.

Marine and Facilities Marine and facilities expenses decreased \$0.3 million, or 0.6% for fiscal 2011 compared to fiscal 2010. Excluding marine and facility costs of \$1.4 million incurred by our acquired Vicksburg casino, our marine and facility costs would have decreased \$1.1 million. This decrease includes reductions in facility costs across most properties as we continue to focus on cost reductions efforts.

Marketing and Administrative Marketing and administrative expenses increased \$2.0 million, or 0.9% for fiscal 2011 compared to fiscal 2010. Excluding marketing and administrative costs of \$8.6 million incurred by our Vicksburg casino, our marketing and administrative costs would have decreased \$6.6 million. These decreases reflect reductions in our operating cost to align such expenditures with changes in visitation and spend per visit by our customers.

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Corporate and Development During fiscal 2011, our corporate and development expenses were \$42.7 million compared to \$46.8 million for fiscal 2010. The net decrease in corporate and development expense reflects decreases in insurance costs and incentive compensation. Corporate and development expenses for fiscal 2011 include financing related costs of \$4.0 million and development and acquisition costs of \$4.0 million. In fiscal 2010 we incurred \$1.8 million in costs related to an amendment of our senior credit facility.

Depreciation and Amortization Depreciation and amortization expense for fiscal 2011 compared to fiscal 2010 decreased \$17.9 million, primarily due to certain assets becoming fully depreciated offset by depreciation at Vicksburg of \$4.6 million.

Other Income (Expense), Income Taxes and Discontinued Operations

Interest expense, interest income, derivative expense, income tax (provision) benefit and income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes for the fiscal years 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

(in thousands)	Fiscal Year Ended		Variance	Percentage Variance
	April 24, 2011	April 25, 2010		
Interest expense	\$ (91,935)	\$ (75,434)	\$ (16,501)	21.9%
Interest income	1,903	1,814	89	4.9%
Derivative expense	(1,214)	(370)	(844)	N/M
Income tax (provision) benefit	(6,950)	6,909	(13,859)	N/M
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	805	(8,253)	9,058	N/M

Interest Expense Interest expense increased \$16.5 million, or 21.9%, in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011 primarily due increased interest rates on borrowings under our senior secured credit facility following our amendment of this facility during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 and higher outstanding borrowings following our acquisition of Vicksburg casino during June 2010. Fiscal 2012 interest expense includes a \$3.2 million write-off of deferred financing costs as a result of the amendment of our senior secured credit facility during the fourth quarter and an \$8.5 million decrease in interest associated with our interest rate swaps as certain of our swaps have matured.

Income Tax (Provision) Benefit Our income tax (provision) benefit from continuing operations and our effective income tax rate have been impacted by our state income taxes and our income for financial statement purposes as well as our percentage of permanent and other items in relation to our income or loss. During fiscal 2010, our effective income tax rate was also impacted by our settlement of certain tax liabilities for \$4.7 million less than our estimated accrual.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows from Operating Activities During fiscal 2012, we generated \$118.1 million in cash flows from operating activities compared to generating \$123.7 million during fiscal 2011 due primarily to a net use of working capital of \$3.7 million.

Cash Flows used in Investing Activities During fiscal 2012 we used \$60.0 million for investing activities compared to using \$144.6 million during fiscal 2011. Significant investing activities during fiscal 2012 included capital expenditures of \$75.2 million, including \$34.9 million relating to Cape Girardeau and net proceeds from the sale of Grand Palais Riverboat, Inc. of \$14.8 million. Significant investing activities during fiscal 2011 included the purchase of the Rainbow Casino in Vicksburg, Mississippi for \$76.2 million, capital expenditures of \$58.6 million, including \$13.3 million relating to

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Cape Girardeau and Nemaocolin, and increases in restricted cash and investments at our captive insurance company by \$9.5 million to fund insurance reserves in lieu of providing letters of credit.

Cash Flows used by Financing Activities During fiscal 2012 our net cash flows used in financing activities were \$38.7 million primarily comprised of net reductions in our Senior Secured Credit Facility of \$38.4 million.

During fiscal 2011 our net cash flows provided by financing activities were \$28.1 million primarily comprised of:

Net proceeds from our common stock offering of \$51.2 million;

Net proceeds from the issuance of our 7.75% senior notes of \$297.8 million;

Net reductions in our Senior Secured Credit Facility of \$306.1 million; and

Payment of \$14.8 million in deferred financing costs associated with the issuance of our 7.75% senior notes and amendment of our senior secured credit facility.

Availability of Cash and Additional Capital At April 29, 2012, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$94.5 million and marketable securities of \$24.9 million. As of April 29, 2012, we had no outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit and \$495.0 million in term loans outstanding under our senior secured credit facility. Our net line of credit availability at April 29, 2012 was approximately \$258 million as limited by our senior secured leverage covenant.

Capital Expenditures and Development Activities As part of our business development activities, historically we have entered into agreements which have resulted in the acquisition or development of businesses or assets. These business development efforts and related agreements typically require the expenditure of cash, which may be significant. The amount and timing of our cash expenditures relating to development activities may vary based upon our evaluation of current and future development opportunities, our financial condition and the condition of the financing markets. Our development activities are subject to a variety of factors including but not limited to: obtaining permits, licenses and approvals from appropriate regulatory and other agencies, legislative changes and, in certain circumstances, negotiating acceptable leases.

Construction is proceeding ahead of schedule for our Isle Casino Cape Girardeau development. We anticipate opening by November 1, 2012, subject to regulatory approvals. We currently estimate the cost of the project at approximately \$135 million and have incurred capital expenditures, including capitalized interest, of \$50 million through April 29, 2012. In fiscal 2013, we plan to invest approximately \$85 million in project capital in our Cape Girardeau development project, barring any delays related to licensing and permitting, contractor negotiations, weather or other items.

Our proposed casino in Nemaocolin, Pennsylvania was selected by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board to receive the final resort gaming license in Pennsylvania in April 2011. This award has been appealed to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court by another applicant. We have a development and management agreement with Nemaocolin Woodlands resort to build and operate a casino with 600 slot machines and 28 table games. Subject to a successful ruling in the appeal and the receipt of all regulatory and other approvals, we expect to complete construction of the facility within approximately nine months after commencing construction. We currently estimate the cost of the project at approximately \$50 million. To date, we have incurred capital expenditures, including capitalized interest, of \$1.0 million. The timing of additional significant expenditures is dependent upon resolution of the appeal.

Historically, we have made significant investments in property and equipment and expect that our operations will continue to demand ongoing investments to keep our properties competitive.

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We have identified several capital projects primarily focused on refreshing our hotel room inventory as well as additional improvements to our Black Hawk and Lake Charles properties, and further Lady Luck conversions. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012, we commenced improvements to the hotel at our Lake Charles property and began rebranding our Vicksburg property to a Lady Luck. Additionally we expect to make several other improvements to our properties including additional Farmers Pick buffets and other food and beverage outlets as well as ongoing maintenance capital. We expect to incur capital expenditures of approximately \$55 million to \$65 million in fiscal 2013 related to these items. The timing, completion and amount of additional capital projects will be subject to improvement of economic and local market conditions, cash flows from our continuing operations and borrowing availability under our Credit Facility.

Typically, we have funded our daily operations through net cash provided by operating activities and our significant capital expenditures through operating cash flow and debt financing. While we believe that cash on hand, cash flow from operations, and available borrowings under our Credit Facility will be sufficient to support our working capital needs, planned capital expenditures and debt service requirements for the foreseeable future, there is no assurance that these sources will in fact provide adequate funding for our planned and necessary expenditures or that the level of our capital investments will be sufficient to allow us to remain competitive in our existing markets.

We are highly leveraged and may be unable to obtain additional debt or equity financing on acceptable terms if our current sources of liquidity are not sufficient or if we fail to stay in compliance with the covenants of our Credit Facility. We will continue to evaluate our planned capital expenditures at each of our existing locations in light of the operating performance of the facilities at such locations.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles that require our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and related disclosures. Management identifies critical accounting estimates as:

those that require the use of assumptions about matters that are inherently and highly uncertain at the time the estimates are made;

those estimates where, had we chosen different estimates or assumptions, the resulting differences would have had a material impact on our financial condition, changes in financial condition or results of operations; and

those estimates that, if they were to change from period to period, likely would result in a material impact on our financial condition, changes in financial condition or results of operations.

Based upon management's discussion of the development and selection of these critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors, we believe the following accounting estimates involve a higher degree of judgment and complexity.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets At April 29, 2012, we had goodwill and other intangible assets of \$387.5 million, representing 24.6% of total assets. In accordance with ASC Topic 350, Intangibles Goodwill and Other, if necessary, we perform an annual impairment test for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets in the fourth fiscal quarter of each year, or on an interim basis if indicators of impairment exist. For properties with goodwill and/or other intangible assets with indefinite lives, this test requires the comparison of the implied fair value of each reporting unit to carrying value.

We must make various assumptions and estimates in performing our impairment testing. The implied fair value includes estimates of future cash flows that are based on reasonable and supportable

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assumptions which represent our best estimates of the cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets including their eventual disposition and by a market approach based upon valuation multiples for similar companies. Changes in estimates, increases in our cost of capital, reductions in transaction multiples, operating and capital expenditure assumptions or application of alternative assumptions and definitions could produce significantly different results. Future cash flow estimates are, by their nature, subjective and actual results may differ materially from our estimates. If our ongoing estimates of future cash flows are not met, we may have to record additional impairment charges in future accounting periods. Our estimates of cash flows are based on the current regulatory, social and economic climates, recent operating information and budgets of the various properties where we conduct operations. These estimates could be negatively impacted by changes in federal, state or local regulations, economic downturns, or other events affecting various forms of travel and access to our properties. We engage an independent third party valuation firm to assist management in our annual impairment testing.

Based upon our fiscal 2012 annual impairment testing, we noted reporting units with goodwill and/or other long-lived intangibles had fair values which exceeded their carrying values by at least 10%, except for our Lula and Black Hawk reporting units. In conjunction with this impairment testing, we recorded an impairment charge related to goodwill at our Lula property of \$14.4 million, resulting in a remaining goodwill balance of \$80.6 million. Black Hawk's goodwill and indefinite-lived assets as of April 29, 2012 were \$37.7 million, which fair value exceeded its carrying value by 9%.

Property and Equipment At April 29, 2012, we had property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$950 million, representing 60.3% of our total assets. We capitalize the cost of property and equipment. Maintenance and repairs that neither materially add to the value of the property or equipment nor appreciably prolong its life are charged to expense as incurred. We depreciate property and equipment on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are based on the nature of the assets as well as our current operating strategy. Future events such as property expansions, new competition, changes in technology and new regulations could result in a change in the manner in which we are using certain assets requiring a change in the estimated useful lives of such assets.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets We evaluate long-lived assets for impairment in accordance with the guidance in the Impairment or Disposal of Long Lived Assets subsection of ASC Topic 360, Property, Plant and Equipment (ASC Topic 360"). For a long-lived asset to be held and used, we review the asset for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In assessing the recoverability of the carrying value of such property, equipment and other long-lived assets, we make assumptions regarding future cash flows and residual values. If these estimates or the related assumptions are not achieved or change in the future, we may be required to record an impairment loss for these assets. In evaluating impairment of long-lived assets for newly opened operations, estimates of future cash flows and residual values may require some period of actual results to provide the basis for an opinion of future cash flows and residual values used in the determination of an impairment loss for these assets. For assets held for disposal, we recognize the asset at the lower of carrying value or fair market value, less cost of disposal based upon appraisals, discounted cash flows or other methods as appropriate. An impairment loss would be recognized as a non-cash component of operating income. During fiscal 2012, following our agreement to sell our Biloxi property, we recognized an impairment loss of \$112.6 million in discontinued operations related to the assets held for sale. We also recognized during fiscal 2012 an impairment charge of \$16.1 million related to the sale of certain long-lived assets at our Lake Charles property.

Self-Insurance Liabilities We are self-funded up to a maximum amount per claim for our employee-related health care benefits program, workers' compensation and general liabilities. Claims in excess of this maximum are fully insured through a stop-loss insurance policy. We accrue a discounted

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estimate for workers' compensation liability and general liabilities based on claims filed and estimates of claims incurred but not reported. We rely on independent consultants to assist in the determination of estimated accruals. While the ultimate cost of claims incurred depends on future developments, such as increases in health care costs, in our opinion, recorded reserves are adequate to cover future claims payments. Based upon our current accrued insurance liabilities, a 1% change in our discount factor would cause a \$0.7 million change in our accrued self-insurance liability.

Income Tax Assets and Liabilities We account for income taxes in accordance with the guidance in ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes ("ASC Topic 740"). We are subject to income taxes in the United States and in several states in which we operate. We recognize a current tax asset or liability for the estimated taxes payable or refundable based upon application of the enacted tax rates to taxable income in the current year. Additionally, we are required to recognize a deferred tax liability or asset for the estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences. Temporary differences occur when differences arise between: (a) the amount of taxable income and pretax financial income for a year and (b) the tax basis of assets or liabilities and their reported amounts in financial statements. Deferred tax assets recognized must be reduced by a valuation allowance for any tax benefits that, in our judgment and based upon available evidence, may not be realizable. At April 29, 2012 we have reduced our deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance of \$54.2 million.

We assess our tax positions using a two-step process. A tax position is recognized if it meets a "more likely than not" threshold, and is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized. Uncertain tax positions must be reviewed at each balance sheet date. Liabilities recorded as a result of this analysis must generally be recorded separately from any current or deferred income tax accounts, and are classified as current or long-term in the balance sheet based on the time until expected payment in accounts accrued liabilities-other or other long-term liabilities, respectively. We recognize accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense.

Stock Based Compensation We apply the guidance of ASC Topic 718, Compensation - Stock Compensation ("ASC Topic 718") in accounting for stock compensation. Generally, we are required to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. The estimate of the fair value of the stock options is calculated using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model. This model requires the use of various assumptions, including the historical volatility of our stock price, the risk free interest rate, estimated expected life of the grants, the estimated dividend yield and estimated rate of forfeitures. Subsequent to our fiscal year ended April 29, 2012, we granted restricted stock units ("RSUs") containing market performance conditions which will determine the amount of shares to vest, if any. The fair value of these RSUs is determined utilizing a lattice pricing model which considers a range of assumptions including volatility and risk-free interest rates. Stock based compensation expense is included in the expense category corresponding to the employees' regular compensation in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Derivative Instruments We utilize an investment policy for managing risks associated with our current and anticipated future borrowings, such as interest rate risk and its potential impact on our fixed and variable rate debt. The policy does not allow for the use of derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. To the extent we employ such financial instruments pursuant to this policy, and the instruments qualify for hedge accounting, we may designate and account for them as hedged instruments. In order to qualify for hedge accounting, the underlying hedged item must expose us to risks associated with market fluctuations and the financial instrument used must be designated as a hedge and must reduce our exposure to market fluctuations throughout the hedged period. If these criteria are not met, a change in the market value of the financial instrument is recognized as a gain (loss) in the period of change. Otherwise, gains and losses related to the change in the market value

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are not recognized except to the extent that the hedged debt is disposed of prior to maturity or to the extent that unacceptable ranges of ineffectiveness exist in the hedge. Net interest paid or received pursuant to the hedged financial instrument is included in interest expense in the period. Our current interest rate swap agreements, which were designated as cash flow hedges, became ineffective upon the amendment of our senior secured credit facility in February 2010. We record them at fair value and measure their effectiveness using the long-haul method. 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. The ineffective portion, if any, is recorded in other income (expense). We measure the mark-to-market value of our interest rate swaps using a discounted cash flow analysis of the projected future receipts or payments based upon the forward yield curve on the date of measurement. We adjust this amount to measure the fair value of our interest rate swaps by applying a credit valuation adjustment to the mark-to-market exposure profile.

Contingencies We are involved in various legal proceedings and have identified certain loss contingencies. We record liabilities related to these contingencies when it is determined that a loss is probable and reasonably estimable in accordance with the guidance of ASC Topic 450 Contingencies ("ASC Topic 450"). These assessments are based on our knowledge and experience as well as the advice of legal counsel regarding current and past events. Any such estimates are also subject to future events, court rulings, negotiations between the parties and other uncertainties. If an actual loss differs from our estimate, or the actual outcome of any of the legal proceedings differs from expectations, future operating results could be impacted.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following table provides information as of the end of fiscal 2012, about our contractual obligations and commercial commitments. The table presents contractual obligations by due dates and related contractual commitments by expiration dates (in millions).

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	4 - 5 Years	After 5 Years
Long-Term Debt	\$ 1,156.4	\$ 5.4	\$ 848.1	\$ 0.3	\$ 302.6
Estimated interest payments on long-term debt(1)	251.7	72.8	82.3	47.5	49.1
Operating Leases	470.2	18.6	33.9	33.3	384.4
Long-Term Obligations(2)	14.6	7.8	6.1	0.6	0.1
Construction Contractual Obligations(3)	85.0	85.0			
Other Long-Term Obligations	21.5	1.1	2.9	3.5	14.0
Total Contractual Cash Obligations	\$ 1,999.4	\$ 190.7	\$ 973.3	\$ 85.2	\$ 750.2

- (1) Estimated interest payment on long-term debt are based on principal amounts outstanding at our fiscal year end and forecasted LIBOR rates for our senior secured credit facility.
- (2) Long-term obligations include future purchase commitments.
- (3) Construction contractual obligations represent the estimated remaining capital expenditures on the construction of our new casino in Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

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Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Recently Issued Accounting Standards In September 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, ("FASB") issued Update No. 2011-08, "Testing Goodwill for Impairment," which amends ASC 350 "Intangibles - Goodwill and Other." This update permits entities to make a qualitative assessment of whether a reporting unit's fair value is, more likely than not, less than its carrying amount. If an entity concludes it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is greater than its carrying amount, the entity is not required to perform the two-step impairment test for that reporting unit. The update is effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011, with early adoption permitted. During fiscal 2012, we adopted this standard, which did not materially impact our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued Update No. 2011-05, "Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income," which allows for the presentation of total 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 addition, the guidance eliminates the option of presenting the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. This guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. While the adoption will impact where we disclose the components of other comprehensive income in our consolidated financial statements, we do not expect the adoption to have a material impact on those consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, including interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and equity prices. Our primary exposure to market risk is interest rate risk associated with our senior secured credit facility.

Senior Secured Credit Facility

During fiscal 2012, we maintained interest rate swap agreements and interest rate cap arrangements with an aggregate notional value of \$50 million and \$100 million as of April 29, 2012, respectively. The swap agreement effectively converts portions of the senior secured credit facility variable debt to a fixed-rate basis until the swap agreement terminates, which occurs in fiscal 2014.

The following table provides information at April 29, 2012 about our financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. The table presents principal cash flows and related weighted average interest rates by expected maturity dates.

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Interest Rate Sensitivity
Principal (Notional) Amount by Expected Maturity
Average Interest (Swap) Rate

Fiscal year (dollars in millions)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value 4/29/2012
Liabilities								
Long-term debt, including current portion								
Fixed rate	\$ 0.2	\$ 357.5	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1	\$ 302.6	\$ 660.8	\$ 670.5
Average interest rate	7.38%	7.08%	7.84%	7.85%	7.85%	7.76%		
Variable rate	\$ 5.2	\$ 490.2	\$ 0.2	\$	\$	\$	\$ 495.6	\$ 499.3
Average interest rate(1)	4.80%	4.80%	9.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Interest Rate Derivative Financial Instruments Related to Debt								
Interest rate swaps								
Pay fixed/receive variable	\$	\$ 50.0	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 50.0	
Average pay rate	4.00%	4.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Average receive rate	0.49%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		

(1)

Represents the annual average LIBOR from the forward yield curve at April 29, 2012 plus the weighted average margin above LIBOR on all consolidated variable rate debt.

As of April, 29, 2012, our senior secured credit facility contained variable rate debt based on LIBOR with a floor of 1.25%, which is above the current market LIBOR rates we receive under our interest rate swap agreement. In addition, we have purchased interest rate caps at 3% for a notional amount of \$100 million to further hedge our interest rate exposure. The following table depicts the estimated impact on our annual interest expense for the relative changes in interest rate based upon current debt levels:

Increase to variable rate	Increase/(decrease) (in millions)
1%	\$ (0.5)
2%	1.3
3%	5.3
4%	8.8
5%	12.2

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The following consolidated financial statements are included in this report:

<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets April 29, 2012 and April 24, 2011</u>	<u>48</u>
Fiscal Years Ended April 29, 2012, April 24, 2011 and April 25, 2010	
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	<u>49</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>52</u>
<u>Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts Fiscal Years Ended April 29, 2012, April 24, 2011 and April 25, 2010</u>	<u>88</u>

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Isle of Capri Casinos, Inc.

We have audited Isle of Capri Casinos, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of April 29, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Isle of Capri Casinos, Inc.'s management is responsible 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 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 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 its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness 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, Isle of Capri Casinos, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of April 29, 2012, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Isle of Capri Casinos, Inc. as of April 29, 2012, and April 24, 2011, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the fiscal years ended April 29, 2012, April 24, 2011, and April 25, 2010, of Isle of Capri Casinos, Inc. and our report dated June 14, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

St. Louis, Missouri
June 14, 2012

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Isle of Capri Casinos, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Isle of Capri Casinos, Inc. (the Company) as of April 29, 2012, and April 24, 2011, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the fiscal years ended April 29, 2012, April 24, 2011 and April 25, 2010. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule 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, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Isle of Capri Casinos, Inc. at April 29, 2012 and April 24, 2011, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended April 29, 2012, April 24, 2011 and April 25, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Isle of Capri Casinos, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of April 29, 2012, 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 June 14, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

St. Louis, Missouri
June 14, 2012

Table of Contents**ISLE OF CAPRI CASINOS, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)**

	April 29, 2012	April 24, 2011
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 94,461	\$ 75,178
Marketable securities	24,943	22,173
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,502 and \$1,010, respectively	6,941	9,367
Insurance receivable	7,497	234
Income taxes receivable	2,161	3,866
Deferred income taxes	627	12,097
Prepaid expenses and other assets	18,950	25,444
Assets held for sale	46,703	
Total current assets	202,283	148,359
Property and equipment, net	950,014	1,113,549
Other assets:		
Goodwill	330,903	345,303
Other intangible assets, net	56,586	82,207
Deferred financing costs, net	13,205	18,911
Restricted cash and investments	12,551	12,810
Prepaid deposits and other	9,428	12,749
Total assets	\$ 1,574,970	\$ 1,733,888
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 5,393	\$ 5,373
Accounts payable	23,536	26,013
Accrued liabilities:		
Payroll and related	38,566	44,187
Property and other taxes	19,522	19,891
Interest	9,296	10,802
Progressive jackpots and slot club awards	14,892	15,280
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	4,362	
Other	40,549	32,332
Total current liabilities	156,116	153,878
Long-term debt, less current maturities	1,149,038	1,187,221
Deferred income taxes	36,057	30,762
Other accrued liabilities	33,583	36,305
Other long-term liabilities	16,556	16,694
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 2,000,000 shares authorized; none issued		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 60,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued: 42,066,148 at April 29, 2012, and 42,063,569 at April 24, 2011	421	421
Class B common stock, \$.01 par value; 3,000,000 shares authorized; none issued		
Additional paid-in capital	247,855	254,013
Retained earnings (deficit)	(26,658)	103,095
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(855)	(2,235)

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Treasury stock, 3,083,867 shares at April 29, 2012 and 3,841,283 shares at April 24, 2011	220,763 (37,143)	355,294 (46,266)
Total stockholders' equity	183,620	309,028
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,574,970	\$ 1,733,888

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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	Fiscal Year Ended		
	April 29, 2012	April 24, 2011	April 25, 2010
Revenues:			
Casino	\$ 1,006,523	\$ 968,423	\$ 943,234
Rooms	32,438	32,144	33,548
Food, beverage, pari-mutuel and other	128,560	121,955	122,200
Insurance recoveries	9,637		
Gross revenues	1,177,158	1,122,522	1,098,982
Less promotional allowances	(199,787)	(185,861)	(171,747)
Net revenues	977,371	936,661	927,235
Operating expenses:			
Casino	153,743	142,642	137,305
Gaming taxes	251,780	242,949	254,718
Rooms	7,027	7,290	7,960
Food, beverage, pari-mutuel and other	41,281	40,559	40,088
Marine and facilities	57,225	55,211	55,559
Marketing and administrative	234,470	225,757	223,778
Corporate and development	40,248	42,709	46,750
Valuation charges and expense recoveries	30,549		(6,762)
Preopening expense	615		
Depreciation and amortization	76,050	77,613	95,478
Total operating expenses	892,988	834,730	854,874
Operating income	84,383	101,931	72,361
Interest expense	(87,905)	(91,935)	(75,434)
Interest income	819	1,903	1,814
Derivative income (expense)	439	(1,214)	(370)
Income (loss) from continuing opera			