

FULL HOUSE RESORTS INC
Form 10-K
March 30, 2016

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

Annual Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended: December 31, 2015

Transition Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Commission file number 1-32583

FULL HOUSE RESORTS, INC.
(Exact Name of Registrant as specified in Its Charter)

Delaware 13-3391527
(State or Other Jurisdiction (I.R.S. Employer
of Incorporation or Organization) Identification No.)

4670 S. Fort Apache Rd., Suite 190, Las Vegas, Nevada 89147

(Address and zip code of principal executive offices)

(702) 221-7800

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock, \$0.0001 per Share The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
(Title of Each Class) (Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered)

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

None

(Title of class)

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 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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 (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non Accelerated Filer 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 Registrant’s voting \$0.0001 par value common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, as of June 30, 2015, was: \$31,678,891. As of March 25, 2016, there were 18,969,396 shares of common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share, outstanding.

Documents Incorporated By Reference

The information required by Part III of this Form 10-K, to the extent not set forth herein, is incorporated by reference from the Registrant’s definitive proxy statement relating to the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2016, which definitive proxy statement is anticipated to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the Registrant’s fiscal year.

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PART I

Forward Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, relating to our financial condition, profitability, liquidity, resources, business outlook, market forces, corporate strategies, contractual commitments, legal matters, capital requirements and other matters. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements. We note that many factors could cause our actual results and experience to change significantly from the anticipated results or expectations expressed in our forward-looking statements. When words and expressions such as “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “plans,” “intends,” “objectives,” “goals,” “aims,” “projects,” “forecasts,” “po,” “may,” “could,” “should,” “might,” “likely,” “enable,” or similar words or expressions are used in this Form 10-K, as well as statements containing phrases such as “in our view,” “there can be no assurance,” “although no assurance can be given,” or “there is no way to anticipate with certainty,” forward-looking statements are being made.

Various risks and uncertainties may affect the operation, performance, development and results of our business and could cause future outcomes to change significantly from those set forth in our forward-looking statements, including the following factors:

- risks related to our present indebtedness and projected borrowings;
- our growth strategies, including potential acquisitions and investments;
- challenges regarding the successful integration of acquisitions;
- risks related to development and construction activities;
- changes in anticipated trends in the gaming industries;
- changes in patron demographics;
- general market and economic conditions, including but not limited to, the effects of local and national economic, housing and energy conditions on the economy in general and on the gaming and lodging industries in particular;
- access to capital and credit, including our ability to finance future business requirements and to repay or refinance debt as it matures;
- dependence on key personnel;
- availability of adequate levels of insurance;
- changes in federal, state, and local gaming, taxation, and environmental laws, regulations and legislation, including obtaining and maintaining gaming and other licenses;
- impact of weather;
- competitive environment, including increased competition in our target market areas;
- increases in the effective rate of taxation at any of our properties or at the corporate level; and
- other risks, uncertainties and factors described from time to time in this and our other SEC filings and reports.

For a more detailed description of certain Risk Factors affecting our business, see Item 1A, “Risk Factors.”

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements as a result of future developments, events or conditions. New risks emerge from time to time and it is not possible for us to predict all such risk factors, nor can we assess the impact of all such risk factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ significantly from those forecast in any forward-looking statements.

Item 1. Business.

Introduction

Formed as a Delaware corporation on January 5, 1987, Full House Resorts, Inc. ("Full House") owns, operates, develops, manages, and/or invests in casinos and related hospitality, entertainment and related facilities. References in this document to the "Company", "we", "our," or "us" refer to Full House Resorts, Inc. and its subsidiaries, except where stated or the context otherwise indicates.

The following table presents selected statistical and other information concerning our properties as of December 31, 2015:

Property	Acquisition Date	Location	Slot Machines	Table Games	Hotel Rooms
Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel (owned)	2012	Hancock County, MS (near New Orleans)	955	29	129 ⁽¹⁾
Rising Star Casino Resort (owned)	2011	Rising Sun, IN (near Cincinnati)	944	25	294 ⁽²⁾
Stockman's Casino (owned)	2007	Fallon, NV (one hour east of Reno)	235	4	—
Grand Lodge Casino (leased and part of the Hyatt Regency Lake Tahoe Resort)	2011	Incline Village, NV (North Shore of Lake Tahoe)	255	20	(3)

(1) Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel opened its newly-constructed hotel in phases from May 2015 through September 2015.

(2) Includes a 190-room hotel that we own and operate, and an adjacent 104-room hotel that we lease pursuant to a capital lease.

(3) Under the Facilities Agreement with Hyatt Equities, L.L.C., we have the ability to provide rooms to our guests at the Hyatt Regency at Lake Tahoe upon mutually agreeable rates, as well as other amenities and services that cater to our guests and support our operations.

We manage our casinos based on geographic regions within the United States. Accordingly, Stockman's Casino and Grand Lodge Casino comprise a Northern Nevada business segment, while Rising Star Casino Resort and Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel are currently distinct segments. We previously managed certain casinos owned by Native American tribes and we also consider our fee-based casino development and management services as a segment, although none of our current casino properties are managed for others.

Our mission is to maximize shareholder value. We seek to increase revenues by providing our guests with their favorite games and amenities, high-quality customer service, and appropriate customer loyalty programs. Our customers include local, value-oriented gaming customers who represent a high potential for repeat visits; generating customer satisfaction and loyalty with this segment is a critical component of our strategy. We also have drive-in tourist patrons that we can entice for repeat visits. We continuously focus on improving the operating margins of our existing properties through a combination of top-line revenue growth and careful expense management. We also assess growth and development opportunities, which can include capital investments at our existing properties, the development of new properties, and the acquisition of existing properties.

Play at our slot machines accounts for most of our revenues and income, but we also offer a wide range of table games. We set minimum and maximum betting limits for the properties based on market conditions, customer demand and other factors. Our gaming revenues are primarily derived from a broad base of guests that includes both high and low-stakes players.

All of our casino properties operate 24 hours each day, every day of the year. Our casino operations are managed by us. We also manage the hotel and food and beverage operations at Silver Slipper, Rising Star and Stockman's. At the Grand Lodge Casino, Hyatt Regency manages the hotel and food and beverage operations.

2015 Highlights

Bronco Billy's Pending Acquisition

On September 27, 2015, through our wholly-owned subsidiary FHR-Colorado LLC, we entered into a definitive purchase and sale agreement to acquire the operating assets and assume certain liabilities of Bronco Billy's Casino and Hotel ("Bronco Billy's") in Cripple Creek, Colorado for a purchase price of \$30 million, subject to an adjustment for working capital. We intend to finance the acquisition concurrent with the refinancing of our outstanding first and second lien debt. On February 18, 2016,

the Colorado Limited Gaming Control Commission approved us for the necessary licenses required for our pending acquisition of Bronco Billy's. We expect to complete our refinancing and close on the pending acquisition in the second quarter of 2016, subject to obtaining the remaining required regulatory approvals and other customary closing conditions. The transaction is not subject to a financing or due diligence condition, though we performed substantial due diligence prior to execution of the purchase and sale agreement. The Company made a \$2.5 million deposit which would be forfeited under most circumstances if the transaction is not consummated.

Silver Slipper Hotel Completion

In September 2015, we completed our 129-room hotel overlooking the waterfront at the Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel. The hotel opened in phases beginning in May 2015 and was fully completed in September 2015.

Grand Lodge Casino Lease Amendment

On November 25, 2015, we and Hyatt Equities, L.L.C. ("Hyatt") amended our lease through which we operate the Grand Lodge Casino at the Hyatt Regency Lake Tahoe Resort, Spa & Casino in Incline Village, Nevada ("Hyatt Regency") to extend our relationship and work together to refurbish and improve the casino facility. The amendment included (i) an agreement for Hyatt to renovate the casino up to a maximum cost of \$3.5 million and for the Company to purchase up to \$1.5 million of new gaming devices and equipment, and (ii) an increase in annual rents from \$1.5 million to \$1.75 million in 2017 and \$2 million in 2018 and thereafter. The amendment also included, among other obligations, a five-year extension of the initial term of the lease to August 31, 2023. Hyatt has an option to purchase our leasehold interests and operating assets, subject to assumption of applicable liabilities, for their fair market value, plus Grand Lodge Casino's earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") for the twelve-month period preceding the acquisition (or pro-rated if less than twelve months remain on the lease) plus any positive working capital. Under the amendment, Hyatt agreed that it cannot exercise such extension prior to January 1, 2019. For the casino to continue in operation after such exercise, Hyatt or a replacement tenant would need to be licensed by the Nevada Gaming Commission.

For further information on the above, see the consolidated financial statements set forth in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data".

Board and Executive Transition

On November 28, 2014, Full House, and Daniel R. Lee, Bradley M. Tirpak and Craig W. Thomas (jointly and severally, the "Shareholder Group"), entered into a Settlement Agreement (the "Settlement Agreement") to resolve actions taken by the Shareholder Group to call a special meeting of the Company's shareholders for the purpose of, among other things, nominating certain individuals to our board of directors and amending the Company's by-laws (the "Solicitation").

The Settlement Agreement, and later the Amended Settlement Agreement, resulted in, among other items, the increase of our board of directors from five to eight members and related appointments, the resignation of Andre M. Hilliou and Mark J. Miller as directors, the Shareholder Group's irrevocable withdrawal of its solicitation and agreement to certain customary standstill restrictions, a mutual release of claims between the Company and the Shareholder Group, and certain reimbursements.

On January 9, 2015, in conjunction with the amendment of our existing credit facilities, Messrs. Hilliou's and Miller's employment was terminated. Mr. Hilliou had been the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Miller had been its Chief Operating Officer. Pursuant to the Separation Agreements, (i) all outstanding Company restricted stock held by Messrs. Hilliou and Miller (constituting 60,000 shares of common stock held by each) accelerated and vested in

full as of their resignation and (ii) in connection with their terminations of employment, Messrs. Hilliou and Miller each received cash severance payments of \$644,724 and \$599,830, respectively, as well as other agreed upon company-paid benefits.

On November 28, 2014, we entered into an Employment Agreement with Mr. Lee (the "Employment Agreement") pursuant to which Mr. Lee serves as our President and Chief Executive Officer. The Employment Agreement was effective as of November 28, 2014 and expires on November 30, 2018, unless earlier terminated.

For further information see Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements set forth in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data".

Operating Properties

Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel

On October 1, 2012, we acquired all of the outstanding membership interests in Silver Slipper Casino Venture, LLC (which owned the Silver Slipper Casino) for approximately \$72.2 million, inclusive of net working capital, fees and expenses. The Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel is situated on the far west end of the Mississippi Gulf Coast in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, and has approximately 37,000 square feet of gaming space containing 955 slot machines, 29 table games and live keno. The property sits at the western end of an approximately eight-mile long white sand beach, the closest such beach to the New Orleans and Baton Rouge metropolitan areas. During the third quarter of 2015, we completed the phased opening of our newly constructed 129-room hotel, which includes nine premium gaming customer suites. We lease approximately 38 acres, consisting of the seven-acre parcel on which the Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel is situated and approximately 31 acres of marshlands. We have the right to buy out the lease; such right can be exercised between February of 2019 and October 2027. Besides its casino and hotel, the property offers a fine dining restaurant, a buffet, a quick-service restaurant and two casino bars. Its customers are primarily from communities in southern Louisiana, including the New Orleans metropolitan area, and southwestern Mississippi.

Rising Star Casino Resort

On April 1, 2011, we acquired all of the operating assets of Grand Victoria Casino & Resort, L.P. through Gaming Entertainment (Indiana) LLC, our wholly-owned subsidiary. We paid approximately \$43 million for the property, including working capital, fees and re-branding costs to rename the property as the Rising Star Casino Resort. The property is located on the banks of the Ohio River in Rising Sun, Indiana, approximately one hour from Cincinnati, Ohio, and within two hours of Indianapolis, Indiana, and Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky. Rising Star offers approximately 40,000 square feet of casino space, including 944 slot and video poker machines and 25 table games. Under Indiana regulations, we are allowed to have significantly greater casino capacity than we operate today, but such capacity is not needed at Rising Star for the current market demands. The Company has been exploring the possibility of relocating such excess capacity to another location within the state. This would require legislative approval and there is no certainty that such approval would be received. Rising Star also offers a contiguous 190-room hotel, a leased 104-room hotel, five dining outlets and an 18-hole Scottish links golf course.

Gaming Entertainment (Indiana) LLC leases the 104-room hotel pursuant to a capital lease agreement which expires in 2027. At any time during the lease term, we have the exclusive option to purchase the hotel at a price based upon the project's original cost of \$7.7 million, reduced by the cumulative principal payments made by the Company during the lease term. At December 31, 2015, such price would have been approximately \$6.2 million plus closing costs. Upon expiration of the lease term, if we have not yet exercised our option to purchase the hotel, either (i) the Landlord has the right to sell the hotel to us, or (ii) we have the option to purchase the hotel. In either case, the purchase price is \$1 plus closing costs. The lease is not guaranteed by our parent company and the interest rates embedded in the lease are lower than the interest rates of our other debt. Therefore, management expects to continue the lease to its maturity and anticipates owning the hotel thereafter.

Northern Nevada Casino Operations

Stockman's Casino

We acquired Stockman's Casino in Fallon, Nevada on January 31, 2007, for approximately \$27 million, including fees and working capital. In 2008, we sold a Holiday Inn Express that was part of the original acquisition for \$7.2 million. Stockman's Casino is located approximately one hour from Reno, Nevada and includes approximately 8,400 square feet of gaming space and 235 slot machines, 4 table games and keno. The facility has a bar, a fine dining restaurant

and a coffee shop. Stockman's primarily serves the local market of Fallon and surrounding areas.

Grand Lodge Casino

On June 28, 2011, we entered into a lease with Hyatt Equities L.L.C. to operate the Grand Lodge Casino at the Hyatt Regency, and entered into an agreement with HCC Corporation to acquire the operating assets and certain liabilities related to the Grand Lodge Casino for approximately \$1.4 million, including operating cash and working capital. The Grand Lodge Casino is located within Hyatt Regency in Incline Village, Nevada on the north shore of Lake Tahoe. It includes approximately 18,900 square feet of casino space featuring 255 slot machines and 20 table games, including a poker room. The Hyatt Regency is one of two AAA Four Diamond hotels in the Lake Tahoe area, and is one of only three AAA Four Diamond hotels in northern Nevada. Its customers consist of both locals and tourists visiting the Lake Tahoe area.

The lease is secured by the Company's interests under the lease and property, as defined, and is subordinate to the liens in the First and Second Lien Credit Facilities (defined below). The lease was recently amended and is due to expire on August 31, 2023 and includes an option for the lessor to purchase the leasehold interest and the operating assets at the Grand Lodge Casino, subject to assumption of applicable liabilities, after January 1, 2019. The lease has an option, subject to mutual agreement, to renew for an additional five-year term.

Recent Prior Projects

Buffalo Thunder Casino and Resort

From September 2011 to September 2014, we advised the Pueblo of Pojoaque on the operations of Buffalo Thunder Casino and Resort in Santa Fe, New Mexico, along with the Pueblo's Cities of Gold and other gaming facilities. In aggregate, these gaming facilities included approximately 1,200 slot machines, 18 table games (including poker) and a simulcast area.

FireKeepers Casino

Until March 30, 2012, we owned 50% of Gaming Entertainment (Michigan), LLC, a joint venture with RAM Entertainment, LLC, a privately-held investment company. Gaming Entertainment (Michigan), LLC had the exclusive right to provide casino management services at the FireKeepers Casino near Battle Creek, Michigan for the Nottawaseppi Huron Band of Potawatomi for seven years commencing August 5, 2009. On March 30, 2012, our joint venture which managed the FireKeepers Casino sold its interests to the FireKeepers Development Authority for \$97.5 million. In addition to the \$97.5 million sale price, the FireKeepers Development Authority paid RAM Entertainment, LLC and us \$1.2 million each. Our gain on the sale was \$41.2 million.

Terminated Transactions and Agreements

On March 21, 2014, we entered into an agreement with The Majestic Star Casino LLC ("Majestic Star") to acquire all of the outstanding membership interests of Majestic Mississippi, LLC ("Majestic Mississippi"), which operates a casino located in Tunica, Mississippi commonly known as the Fitz Tunica Casino & Hotel. On June 23, 2014, the agreement was terminated and on August 21, 2014, we settled all disputes related to this unconsummated matter by forfeiting \$1.7 million in deposits. We also incurred additional acquisition related fees for this transaction including \$0.6 million of aborted registration costs associated with the attempted financing of the purchase.

On February 26, 2014, we entered into an exclusivity agreement with Keeneland Association, Inc. ("Keeneland") to own, manage, and operate instant racing and, if authorized, traditional casino gaming at racetracks in Kentucky, subject to completion of definitive documents for each opportunity. On November 17, 2014, both parties agreed to terminate all agreements between us. The Company was reimbursed \$0.2 million of costs incurred in connection with the matter.

For further information, see Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements set forth in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data".

Government Regulation

The ownership, management, and operation of gaming facilities are subject to many federal, state, provincial, tribal and/or local laws, regulations and ordinances, which are administered by the relevant regulatory agency or agencies in each jurisdiction. These laws, regulations and ordinances are different in each jurisdiction, but primarily deal with the responsibility, financial stability and character of the owners and managers of gaming operations, as well as persons

financially interested or involved in gaming operations.

We may not own, manage or operate a gaming facility unless we obtain proper licenses, permits and approvals. Applications for a license, permit or approval may generally be denied for reasonable cause. Most regulatory authorities license, investigate, and determine the suitability of any person who has a material relationship with us. Persons having material relationships include officers, directors, employees, and certain security holders.

Once obtained, licenses, permits, and approvals must be renewed from time to time and generally are not transferable. Regulatory authorities may at any time revoke, suspend, condition, limit, or restrict a license for reasonable cause. License holders may be fined and, in some jurisdictions and under certain circumstances, gaming operation revenues can be forfeited. We may be unable to obtain any licenses, permits, or approvals, or if obtained, they may not be renewed or may be revoked in the future. In addition, a rejection or termination of a license, permit, or approval in one jurisdiction may have a negative effect in other

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jurisdictions. Some jurisdictions require gaming operators licensed in that state to receive their permission before conducting gaming in other jurisdictions.

The political and regulatory environment for gaming is dynamic and rapidly changing. The laws, regulations, and procedures dealing with gaming are subject to the interpretation of the regulatory authorities and may be amended. Any changes in such laws, regulations, or their interpretations could have a negative effect on our operations and future development of gaming opportunities. Certain specific provisions applicable to us are described below. We believe that we are in material compliance with such governmental regulations in each jurisdiction in which we conduct business.

Nevada Regulatory Matters

In order to acquire, own or lease Stockman's Casino, the Grand Lodge Casino or any other gaming operation in Nevada, we are subject to the Nevada Gaming Control Act and to the licensing and regulatory control of the Nevada Gaming Control Board, the Nevada Gaming Commission, and various local, city and county regulatory agencies.

The laws, regulations and supervisory procedures of the Nevada gaming authorities are based upon declarations of public policy which are concerned with, among other things:

- the character of persons having any direct or indirect involvement with gaming to prevent unsavory or unsuitable persons from having a direct or indirect involvement with gaming at any time or in any capacity;
- establishment and application of responsible accounting practices and procedures;
- maintenance of effective control over the financial practices and financial stability of licensees, including procedures for internal controls and the safeguarding of assets and revenues;
- recordkeeping and reporting to the Nevada gaming authorities;
- fair operation of games; and
- the raising of revenues through taxation and licensing fees.

In May 2006, we applied for registration with the Nevada Gaming Commission as a publicly traded corporation, which was granted on January 25, 2007. The registration is not transferable and requires periodic payment of fees. The Nevada gaming authorities may limit, condition, suspend or revoke a license, registration, approval or finding of suitability for any cause deemed reasonable by the licensing agency. If a Nevada gaming authority determines that we violated gaming laws, then the approvals and licenses we hold could be limited, conditioned, suspended or revoked, and we, and the individuals involved, could be subject to substantial fines for each separate violation of the gaming laws at the discretion of the Nevada Gaming Commission. Each type of gaming device, slot game, slot game operating system, table game or associated equipment manufactured, distributed, leased, licensed or sold in Nevada must first be approved by the Nevada Gaming Control Board and, in some cases, the Nevada Gaming Commission. We must regularly submit detailed financial and operating reports to the Nevada Gaming Control Board. Certain loans, leases, sales of securities and similar financing transactions must also be reported to or approved by the Nevada Gaming Commission.

Certain officers, directors and key employees are required to be, and have been, found suitable by the Nevada Gaming Commission and employees associated with gaming must be registered as gaming employees, which are subject to immediate suspension under certain circumstances. An application for suitability may be denied for any cause deemed reasonable by the Nevada Gaming Commission. Changes in specified key positions must be reported to the Nevada Gaming Commission. In addition to its authority to deny an application for a license, the Nevada Gaming Commission has jurisdiction to disapprove a change in position by an officer, director or key employee. The Nevada Gaming Commission has the power to require licensed gaming companies to suspend or dismiss officers, directors or other key employees and to sever relationships with other persons who refuse to file appropriate applications or whom the authorities find unsuitable to act in such capacities.

The Nevada Gaming Commission may also require anyone having a material relationship or involvement with us to be found suitable or licensed, in which case those persons are required to pay the costs and fees of the Nevada Gaming Control Board in connection with the investigation. Any person who acquires more than 5% of any class of our voting securities must report the acquisition to the Nevada Gaming Commission; any person who becomes a beneficial owner of 10% or more of our voting securities is required to apply for a finding of suitability. Under certain circumstances, an “institutional investor,” as such term is defined in the regulations of the Nevada Gaming Commission, which acquires more than 10%, but not more than 25% of our voting securities, may apply to the Nevada Gaming Commission for a waiver of such finding of suitability requirements, provided the institutional investor holds the voting securities for investment purposes only. Additionally, an institutional investor may beneficially own more than 25%, but not more than 29%, of the voting securities if the ownership percentage results from a stock repurchase program. These institutional investors may not acquire any additional shares. An institutional investor will be deemed to hold voting securities

for investment purposes only if the voting securities were acquired and are held in the ordinary course of business as an institutional investor and not for the purpose of causing, directly or indirectly, the election of a majority of our board of directors, any change in our corporate charter, by-laws, management, policies or operations, or any of our gaming affiliates, or any other action which the Nevada Gaming Commission finds to be inconsistent with holding our voting securities for investment purposes only.

Any person who fails or refuses to apply for a finding of suitability or a license within 30 days after being ordered to do so by the Nevada Gaming Commission may be found unsuitable based solely on such failure or refusal. The same restrictions apply to a record owner if the record owner, when requested, fails to identify the beneficial owner. Any security holder found unsuitable and who holds, directly or indirectly, any beneficial ownership of the common stock beyond such period of time as may be prescribed by the Nevada Gaming Commission may be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. We are subject to disciplinary action if, after we receive notice that a person is unsuitable to be a security holder or to have any other relationship with us, we:

- pay that person any dividend or interest upon our voting securities;
- allow that person to exercise, either directly or indirectly, any voting right conferred through securities held by that person, or;
- give remuneration in any form to that person.

If a security holder is found unsuitable, then we may be found unsuitable if we fail to pursue all lawful efforts to require such unsuitable person to relinquish his or her voting securities for cash at fair market value.

The Nevada Gaming Commission may also, in its discretion, require any other holders of our debt or equity securities to file applications, be investigated and be found suitable to own the debt or equity securities. The applicant security holder is required to pay all costs of such investigation. If the Nevada Gaming Commission determines that a person is unsuitable to own such security, then pursuant to the regulations of the Nevada Gaming Commission, we may be sanctioned, including the loss of our approvals, if, without the prior approval of the Nevada Gaming Commission, we:

- pay to the unsuitable person any dividends, interest or any distribution whatsoever;
- recognize any voting right by such unsuitable person in connection with such securities;
- pay the unsuitable person remuneration in any form; or
- make any payment to the unsuitable person by way of principal, redemption, conversion exchange, liquidation or similar transaction.

We are required to maintain a current stock ledger in Nevada which may be examined by the Nevada Gaming Commission at any time, and to file with the Nevada Gaming Commission, at least annually, a list of our stockholders. The Nevada Gaming Commission has the power to require our stock certificates to bear a legend indicating that the securities are subject to the Nevada Gaming Control Act and the regulations of the Nevada Gaming Commission.

As a licensee or registrant, we may not make certain public offerings of our securities without the prior approval of the Nevada Gaming Commission. Such approval, if given, does not constitute a recommendation or approval of the investment merits of the securities subject to the offering. We have received a waiver of the prior approval requirement with respect to public offerings of securities subject to certain conditions. Also, changes in control through merger, consolidation, acquisition of assets, management or consulting agreements or any form of takeover cannot occur without prior investigation by the Nevada Gaming Control Board and approval by the Nevada Gaming Commission.

The Nevada legislature has declared that some repurchases of voting securities, corporate acquisitions opposed by management, and corporate defense tactics affecting Nevada gaming licensees, and registered companies that are affiliated with those operations, may be harmful to stable and productive corporate gaming. The Nevada Gaming Commission has established a regulatory scheme to reduce the potentially adverse effects of these business practices upon Nevada's gaming industry and to further Nevada's policy to:

- assure the financial stability of corporate gaming licensees and their affiliates;
- preserve the beneficial aspects of conducting business in the corporate form; and
- promote a neutral environment for the orderly governance of corporate affairs.

Because we are a registered company, approvals may be required from the Nevada Gaming Commission before we can make exceptional repurchases of voting securities above their current market price and before a corporate acquisition opposed by management can be consummated. The Nevada Gaming Control Act also requires prior approval of a plan of recapitalization proposed by a registered company's Board in response to a tender offer made directly to its stockholders for the purpose of acquiring control.

Any person who is licensed, required to be licensed, registered, required to be registered, or who is under common control with those persons, collectively, "licensees," and who proposes to become involved in a gaming venture outside of Nevada, is required to deposit with the Nevada Gaming Control Board, and thereafter maintain, a revolving fund in the amount of \$30,000 to pay the expenses of investigation by the Nevada Gaming Control Board of the licensee's participation in foreign gaming. We currently comply with this requirement. The revolving fund is subject to increase or decrease at the discretion of the Nevada Gaming Commission. Licensees are required to comply with the reporting requirements imposed by the Nevada Gaming Control Act. A licensee is also subject to disciplinary action by the Nevada Gaming Commission if it:

- knowingly violates any laws of the foreign jurisdiction pertaining to the foreign gaming operation;
- fails to conduct the foreign gaming operation in accordance with the standards of honesty and integrity required of Nevada gaming operations;
- engages in any activity or enters into any association that is unsuitable because it poses an unreasonable threat to the control of gaming in Nevada, reflects or tends to reflect, discredit or disrepute upon the State of Nevada or gaming in Nevada, or is contrary to the gaming policies of Nevada;
- engages in activities or enters into associations that are harmful to the State of Nevada or its ability to collect gaming taxes and fees; or
- employs, contracts with or associates with a person in the foreign operation who has been denied a license or a finding of suitability in Nevada on the ground of unsuitability.

In May 2006, we adopted a compliance plan, which has been amended from time to time, and appointed a compliance committee in accordance with Nevada Gaming Commission requirements. It currently consists of the following Company directors: Kenneth R. Adams (Chair and Independent Director), Carl G. Braunlich (Independent Director), Kathleen Marshall (Independent Director), W.H. Baird Garrett (Independent Director) and Daniel R. Lee. Our compliance committee meets quarterly and is responsible for implementing and monitoring our compliance with Nevada regulatory matters, as well as other jurisdictions in which we operate. This committee will also review information and reports regarding the suitability of potential key employees or other parties who may be involved in material transactions or relationships with us.

Indiana Regulatory Matters

We own and operate a wholly-owned subsidiary, Gaming Entertainment (Indiana) LLC, which acquired and operates Rising Star Casino Resort in Rising Sun, Indiana. The ownership and operation of casino facilities in Indiana are subject to extensive state and local regulation, including primarily the licensing and regulatory control of the Indiana Gaming Commission ("IGC"). The IGC is given extensive powers and duties for administering, regulating and enforcing riverboat gaming in Indiana.

Pursuant to the Indiana Riverboat Gaming Act, as amended (the "Indiana Act"), the IGC is authorized to award up to 11 gaming licenses to operate riverboat casinos in the State of Indiana, including five to counties contiguous to Lake Michigan in northern Indiana, five to counties contiguous to the Ohio River in southern Indiana and one to a county contiguous to Patoka Lake in southern Indiana, which was subsequently relocated to French Lick, Indiana. In April 2007, the Indiana General Assembly enacted legislation that authorized the holders of two pari-mutuel racing permits located in Anderson and Shelbyville, Indiana to obtain gambling game licenses and install up to 2,000 slot machines at each facility ("racinos"). The IGC granted each horse track a five-year gaming license authorizing the use of such slot machines. Installation of slot machines beyond the statutorily authorized number is allowed with further approval by the IGC. The slot operations at the racetracks opened in June of 2008. There is no similar cap on the number of gaming positions under each riverboat license, although the installation of additional tables and slots generally requires IGC approval. Historically, the IGC has generally permitted increases in gaming capacity, provided its concerns as to security and surveillance coverage are accommodated. In November 2011, the IGC authorized Indiana

Grand, located in Shelbyville, to install an additional 200 slot machines at its facility. In November 2012, the IGC authorized Hoosier Park, in Anderson, Indiana, to install an additional 200 slot machines at its facility. In 2015, the Indiana legislature passed legislation to allow table games at racetracks (which are now limited to slot machines) beginning in 2020.

The Indiana Act strictly regulates the facilities, persons, associations and practices related to gaming operations pursuant to the police powers of Indiana, including comprehensive law enforcement provisions. The Indiana Act vests the IGC with the power and duties of administering, regulating and enforcing the system of riverboat gaming in Indiana. The IGC's jurisdiction extends to every person, association, corporation, partnership and trust involved in riverboat gaming operations in Indiana.

The Indiana Act requires the owner of a riverboat gaming operation to hold an owner's license issued by the IGC. To obtain an owner's license, the Indiana Act requires extensive disclosure of records and other information concerning an applicant.

Applicants for licensure must submit a comprehensive application and personal disclosure forms and undergo an exhaustive background investigation prior to the issuance of a license. The applicant must also disclose the identity of every person holding an ownership interest in the applicant. The IGC has the authority to request specific information on or license anyone holding an ownership interest. An ownership interest in a licensee may only be transferred in accordance with the Indiana Act and the rules promulgated thereunder.

Each license is a revocable privilege and is not a property right under the Indiana Act. An Indiana riverboat license entitles the licensee to own and operate one riverboat and gaming equipment as part of a gaming operation. The Indiana Act allows a person to hold up to 100% of up to two separate licenses. Each initial owner's license runs for a period of five years. Thereafter, the license is subject to renewal on an annual basis upon a determination by the IGC that the licensee continues to be eligible for an owner's license pursuant to the Indiana Act and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder. A licensee may not lease, hypothecate, borrow money against or lend money against an owner's riverboat gaming license. An ownership interest in an owner's riverboat gaming license may only be transferred in accordance with the regulations promulgated under the Indiana Act. Gaming Entertainment (Indiana) LLC applied for and, on March 15, 2011, was granted the transfer of a riverboat owner's license. Thereafter, Gaming Entertainment (Indiana) LLC has renewed its license annually on September 15 of each year.

The Indiana Act requires that a licensed owner undergo a complete investigation every three years. If for any reason the license is terminated, the assets of the riverboat gaming operation cannot be disposed of without the approval of the IGC. Furthermore, the Indiana Act requires licensees to disclose the identity of all directors, officers and persons holding a beneficial ownership interest in the licensee, and the IGC may require licensure for such persons, as well as other key employees. The IGC also requires a comprehensive disclosure of financial and operating information on licensees, their principal officers and their parent corporations.

If an institutional investor acquires 5% or more of any class of voting securities, the investor is required to notify the IGC and may be subject to a finding of suitability. Institutional investors who acquire 15% or more of any class of voting securities are subject to a finding of suitability. In addition, the IGC may require an institutional investor that acquires 15% or more of certain non-voting equity units to apply for a finding of suitability. Any other person who acquires 5% or more of any class of voting securities of a licensee is required to apply for a finding of suitability.

The Indiana Act prohibits contributions to a candidate for a state, legislative, or local office, to a candidate's committee or to a regular party by the holder of a riverboat owner's license or a supplier's license, by a political action committee of the licensee, by an officer of a licensee, by an officer of a person that holds at least 1% interest in the licensee or by a person holding at least 1% interest in the licensee.

In 2009, the Indiana General Assembly enacted legislation requiring all casino operators to submit for approval by the IGC a written power of attorney identifying a person who would serve as a trustee to temporarily operate the casino in certain rare circumstances, such as the revocation or non-renewal of any owner's license; the denial of an owner's license to a proposed transferee and the person attempting to sell the riverboat is unable or unwilling to retain ownership or control; or a licensed owner agrees in writing to relinquish control of the riverboat. The IGC has developed a model power of attorney granting the trustee broad and exclusive authority to exercise and perform those acts and powers concerning real and personal property transactions, litigation, insurance, employees and making transactions. The power of attorney, which each licensee is required to execute, also authorizes the trustee, on behalf of the licensee, to commence, manage, and consent to relief in a case involving the licensee under bankruptcy code without the consent of the licensee. A riverboat's owner has 180 days after the date that the resolution is adopted to sell the riverboat and its related properties to a suitable owner who is approved by the IGC. If the owner is unable to sell the property within the timeframe, the trustee may take any action necessary to sell the property to a person who meets the requirements for licensure under the Indiana Act. During the time period that the trustee is operating the casino operations, the trustee has exclusive and broad authority over the casino gambling operations. The IGC most

recently approved Gaming Entertainment (Indiana) LLC's power of attorney renewal on September 17, 2015.

The IGC has promulgated a rule mandating that licensees maintain a cash reserve. The cash reserve is to be equal to a licensee's average payout for a three-day period based on the riverboat's performance during the prior calendar quarter. The cash reserve can consist of cash on hand, cash maintained in Indiana bank accounts and cash equivalents not otherwise committed or obligated. The IGC has also promulgated a rule that prohibits distributions, excluding distributions for the payment of state or federal taxes, by a licensee to its partners, shareholders, itself or any affiliated entity if the distribution would impair the financial viability of the riverboat gaming operation.

The Indiana Act does not limit the maximum bet or loss per patron. Each licensee sets minimum and maximum wagers on its own games. Players must use chips or tokens as, according to the Indiana Act, wagering may not be conducted with money or other negotiable currency. No person under the age of 21 is permitted to wager, and wagers may only be taken from persons present at a licensed riverboat.

Contracts to which Gaming Entertainment (Indiana) LLC is a party are subject to disclosure and approval processes imposed by Indiana regulations. A riverboat owner licensee may not enter into or perform any contract or transaction in which it transfers or receives consideration which is not commercially reasonable or which does not reflect the fair market value of the goods or services rendered or received. All contracts are subject to disapproval by the IGC.

Through the establishment of purchasing goals, the IGC encourages minority business enterprises and women business enterprises to participate in the gaming industry. The goals must be derived from the statistical analysis of utilization studies of licensee contracts for goods and services. Failure to meet these goals will be scrutinized heavily by the IGC, and the Indiana Act authorizes the IGC to suspend, limit or revoke an owner's gaming license or impose a fine for failure to comply with these guidelines. If a determination is made that a licensee has failed to demonstrate compliance with these guidelines, the licensee has 90 days from the date of the determination to comply.

Pursuant to a 2013 amendment to the graduated wagering tax law, riverboat licensees that received Adjusted Gross Receipts ("AGR") under \$75 million are subject to a graduated wagering tax with a starting tax rate of 5% for the first \$25 million of AGR and a top rate of 40% for AGR in excess of \$600 million. "AGR" is the total of all cash and property received from gaming less cash paid out as winnings and uncollectible gaming receivables (not to exceed 2%).

The 2013 legislation also permits riverboats and racinos to deduct amounts attributable to qualified wagering incentives from AGR. Qualified wagering incentives refers to wagers made by patrons using non-cash vouchers, coupons, electronic credits or electronic promotions offered by the licensee and are commonly referred to as "free play". For the state fiscal years ending after June 30, 2013, and before July 1, 2016, the maximum amount of permitted deduction is \$5 million.

In addition to the wagering tax, an admissions tax of \$3 per admission is assessed. The Indiana Act provides for the suspension or revocation of a license if the wagering and admissions taxes are not timely submitted.

Pursuant to a development agreement between the Company and the City of Rising Sun, Indiana, we are required to pay annually 1.55% of AGR if \$150 million or less, or 1.6% of AGR if greater than \$150 million, to the Rising Sun Regional Foundation.

Real property taxes are imposed on riverboats at rates determined by local taxing authorities. Income to us from Rising Star Casino Resort is also subject to the Indiana adjusted gross income tax and certain court decisions have resulted in gaming taxes not being deductible in the computation of Indiana income taxes. Sales on a riverboat and at its related amenities, other than gaming revenues, are subject to applicable use, excise and retail taxes. The Indiana Act requires a riverboat licensee to directly reimburse the IGC for the costs of gaming enforcement agents which are required to be present while gaming is conducted.

A licensee may enter into debt transactions of \$1 million or greater only with the prior approval of the IGC. Such approval is subject to compliance with requisite procedures and a showing that each person with whom the licensee enters into a debt transaction would be suitable for licensure under the Indiana Act. Unless waived, approval of debt transactions requires consideration by the IGC at two business meetings. The IGC, by resolution, has authorized its executive director, subject to subsequent ratification by the IGC, to approve debt transactions after a review of the transaction documents and consultation with the IGC's Chairman and the IGC's financial consultant.

The IGC may subject a licensee to fines, suspension or revocation of its license for any act that is in violation of the Indiana Act or the regulations of the IGC or for any other fraudulent act. In addition, the IGC may revoke an owner's license if the IGC determines that the revocation of the license is in the best interests of the State of Indiana. Limitation, conditioning, or suspension of any gaming license or approval or the directive to utilize its power of attorney could (and revocation of any gaming license or approval would) materially adversely affect us, our gaming operations and our results of operations.

The Indiana Act provides that the sale of alcoholic beverages at riverboat casinos is subject to licensing, control and regulation pursuant to Title 7.1 of the Indiana Code and the rules adopted by the Indiana Alcohol and Tobacco Commission.

Mississippi Regulatory Matters

In order to acquire, own and operate Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel or any other gaming operation in Mississippi, we are subject to the Mississippi Gaming Control Act (“Mississippi Act”) and to the licensing and regulatory control of the Mississippi Gaming Commission (“MGC”), the Mississippi Department of Revenue and various local, city and county regulatory agencies.

The laws, regulations and supervisory procedures of the Mississippi gaming authorities are based upon declarations of public policy which are concerned with, among other things:

- the character of persons having any direct or indirect involvement with gaming to prevent unsavory or unsuitable persons from having a direct or indirect involvement with gaming at any time or in any capacity;
- the establishment and application of responsible accounting practices and procedures;
- maintenance of effective control over the financial practices and financial stability of licensees, including procedures for internal controls and the safeguarding of assets and revenues, including recordkeeping and requiring the filing of periodic reports to the MGC;
- the prevention of cheating and fraudulent practices;
- providing a source of state and local revenues through taxation and licensing fees; and
- ensuring that gaming licensees, to the extent practicable, employ Mississippi residents.

The Mississippi Act provides for legalized gaming in each of the 14 counties that border the Gulf Coast or the Mississippi River; however, gaming is legal only if the voters in the county have not voted to prohibit gaming in that county. Currently, gaming is permissible in nine of the fourteen counties and occurs in all nine counties. Historically, the Mississippi Act required gaming vessels to be located on the Mississippi River or on navigable waterways in eligible counties along the Mississippi River or in waters along the Gulf Coast shore of the eligible counties. However, more recently, the Mississippi Act has been amended to permit licensees in the three counties along the Gulf Coast to establish land-based casino operations. Due to another change to the Mississippi Act, the MGC has also permitted licensees in approved river counties to conduct gaming operations on permanent structures, provided that the majority of any such structure is located on the river side of the “bank full” line of the Mississippi River.

We and any subsidiary we own that operates a casino in Mississippi are subject to the licensing and regulatory control of the MGC. As the sole member of Silver Slipper Casino Venture LLC, a licensee of the MGC, we applied for registration with the MGC as a publicly traded corporation, which was granted on September 20, 2012. As a registered, publicly-traded corporation, we are required periodically to submit financial and operating reports, and any other information that the MGC may require. If we fail to satisfy the requirements of the Mississippi Act, we and our Mississippi subsidiary, Silver Slipper Casino Venture LLC, cannot own or operate gaming facilities in Mississippi. No person may receive any percentage of profits from a Mississippi gaming licensee without first obtaining the necessary licensing and approvals from the MGC. A Mississippi gaming licensee must maintain a gaming license from the MGC, subject to certain conditions, including continued compliance with all applicable state laws and regulations.

There are no limitations on the number of gaming licenses that may be granted. Further, the Mississippi Act provides for 24-hour gaming operations and does not limit the maximum bet or loss per patron or the percentage of space that may be utilized for gaming. Gaming licenses are issued for a three-year period, are not transferable, and must be renewed periodically thereafter. There is no assurance that a new license can be obtained at the end of each three-year period of a license. Moreover, the MGC may, at any time, and for any cause it deems reasonable, revoke, suspend, condition, limit or restrict a license. Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel was most recently granted a renewal of its license by the MGC on June 18, 2015, effective July 20, 2015. The license expires on July 19, 2018.

If the MGC determines that we violated gaming laws, then the approvals and licenses we hold could be limited, conditioned, suspended or revoked, and we, our subsidiary, and the individuals involved, could be subject to

substantial fines for each separate violation of the gaming laws at the discretion of the MGC. Such limitation, conditioning, or suspension of any gaming license or approval could (and revocation of any gaming license or approval would) materially adversely affect us, our gaming operations and our results of operations.

Certain of our officers, directors and key employees are required to be, and have been, found suitable by the MGC and employees associated with gaming must obtain work permits which are subject to immediate suspension under certain circumstances. The MGC, at its discretion, may require additional persons to file applications for findings of suitability. An application for suitability may be denied for any cause deemed reasonable by the MGC. Changes in specified key positions must

be reported to the MGC. In addition to its authority to deny an application for a license, the MGC has jurisdiction to disapprove a change in position by an officer, director or key employee. The MGC has the power to require licensed gaming companies to suspend or dismiss officers, directors or other key employees and to sever relationships with other persons who refuse to file appropriate applications or whom the authorities find unsuitable to act in such capacities. Determinations of suitability or questions pertaining to licensing are not subject to judicial review in Mississippi. We believe that we have obtained, applied for or are in the process of applying for all necessary findings of suitability with respect to such persons affiliated with us or Silver Slipper Casino Venture LLC, although the MGC, in its discretion, may require additional persons to file applications for findings of suitability.

The MGC may also require anyone having a material relationship or involvement with us to be found suitable or licensed, in which case those persons are required to pay the costs and fees in connection with the investigation. At any time, the MGC has the power to investigate and require the finding of suitability of any beneficial stockholders of record. The Mississippi Act requires that any person who acquires more than 5% of any class of our voting securities, as reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission, must report the acquisition to the MGC and such person may be required to be found suitable. Also, any person who becomes a beneficial owner of 10% or more of any class of our voting securities, as reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission, is required to apply for a finding of suitability by the MGC and must pay the costs and fees that the MGC incurs in conducting its investigation. If a stockholder who must be found suitable is a corporation, partnership or trust, it must submit detailed business and financial information, including a list of beneficial owners.

The MGC generally has exercised its discretion to require a finding of suitability of any beneficial owner of 5% of any class of voting securities of a registered corporation. However, under certain circumstances, an "institutional investor", as defined in the Mississippi gaming regulations, which acquires more than 10%, but not more than 15%, of the voting securities of a registered corporation, as reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission, may apply for a waiver of such finding of suitability if such investor holds the securities for investment purposes only. An institutional investor will be deemed to hold voting securities for investment purposes only if the voting securities were acquired and are held in the ordinary course of business as an institutional investor and not for the purpose of causing, directly or indirectly, the election of a majority of our board of directors, any change in our corporate charter, bylaws, management, policies or operations, or any of our gaming affiliates, or any other action which the MGC finds to be inconsistent with holding our voting securities for investment purposes only. Activities that are not deemed to be inconsistent with holding voting securities for investment purposes include (1) voting on all matters voted on by stockholders; (2) making financial and other inquiries of management of the type normally made by securities analysts for informational purposes and not to cause a change in the registered corporation's management, policies or operations and (3) such other activities as the MGC may determine to be consistent with such investment intent.

Any person who fails or refuses to apply for a finding of suitability or a license within 30 days after being ordered to do so by the MGC may be found unsuitable based solely on such failure or refusal. The same restrictions apply to a record owner if the record owner, when requested, fails to identify the beneficial owner. Any security holder found unsuitable and who holds, directly or indirectly, any beneficial ownership of the common stock beyond such period of time as may be prescribed by the MGC may be guilty of a misdemeanor. We are subject to disciplinary action if, after we receive notice that a person is unsuitable to be a security holder or to have any other relationship with us, we:

- pay that person any dividend or interest upon our voting securities;
- recognize the exercise, directly or indirectly of any voting right conferred through securities held by that person;
- pay the unsuitable person any remuneration in any form for services rendered or otherwise, except in certain limited and specific circumstances; or
- fail to pursue all lawful efforts to require the unsuitable person to divest himself of the securities including, if necessary, the immediate purchase of the securities for cash at fair market value.

The MGC may require us to disclose the identities of the holders of our debt or other securities, and, in its discretion, require such holders to file applications, be investigated and be found suitable to own any debt security of a registered

corporation. Although the MGC generally does not require the individual holders of such securities to be investigated and found suitable, it retains the right to do so for any reason deemed necessary by the MGC. The applicant holder of any debt securities is required to pay all costs of such investigation.

If the MGC determines that a person is unsuitable to own such debt security, we may be sanctioned, including the loss of our approvals, if, without the prior approval of the MGC, we:

- pay to the unsuitable person any dividends, interest or any distribution whatsoever;
- recognize any voting right by such unsuitable person in connection with such securities;
- pay the unsuitable person remuneration in any form; or

make any payment to the unsuitable person by way of principal, redemption, conversion; exchange, liquidation or similar transaction.

Each Mississippi gaming subsidiary must maintain in Mississippi a current stock ledger with respect to the ownership of its equity securities. We also must maintain a current list of our shareholders, which must reflect the record ownership of each outstanding share of any class of our equity securities. The ledger and stockholder lists must be available for inspection by the MGC at any time. If any securities are held in trust by an agent or by a nominee, the record holder may be required to disclose the identity of the beneficial owner to the MGC. A failure to make such disclosure may be grounds for finding the record holder unsuitable. We must also render maximum assistance in determining the identity of the beneficial owner. The Mississippi Act requires that certificates representing securities of a registered corporation bear a legend indicating that the securities are subject to the Mississippi Act and the regulations of the MGC. On September 20, 2012, we received a waiver of this legend requirement from the MGC. The MGC has the power to impose additional restrictions on the holders of our securities at any time.

Substantially all material loans, leases, sales of securities and similar financing transactions by a registered corporation or a Mississippi gaming subsidiary must be reported to and approved by the MGC. A Mississippi gaming subsidiary may not make a public offering of its securities, but may pledge or mortgage casino facilities. A registered corporation may not make a public offering of its securities without the prior approval of the MGC if any part of the proceeds of the offering is to be used to finance the construction, acquisition, or operation of gaming facilities in Mississippi or to retire or extend obligations incurred for those purposes. Such approval, if given, does not constitute a recommendation or approval of the investment merits of the securities subject to the offering. We have received a waiver of the prior approval requirement with respect to public offerings and private placements of securities, subject to certain conditions.

A Mississippi gaming subsidiary may not guarantee a security issued by an affiliated company pursuant to a public offering, or pledge its assets to secure payment or performance of the obligations evidenced by a security issued by an affiliated company, without the prior approval of the MGC. A pledge of the stock of a Mississippi gaming subsidiary and the foreclosure of such a pledge are ineffective without the prior approval of the MGC. We have obtained approvals from the MGC for such guarantees, pledges and restrictions in connection with offerings of securities, subject to certain restrictions.

Also, changes in control through merger, consolidation, acquisition of assets, management or consulting agreements or any form of takeover cannot occur without prior investigation and approval by the MGC.

The Mississippi legislature has declared that some repurchases of voting securities, corporate acquisitions opposed by management, and corporate defense tactics affecting Mississippi gaming licensees and registered corporations that are affiliated with those operations, may be harmful to stable and productive corporate gaming. The MGC has established a regulatory scheme to reduce the potentially adverse effects of these business practices upon Mississippi's gaming industry and to further Mississippi's policy to:

- assure the financial stability of corporate gaming licensees and their affiliates;
- preserve the beneficial aspects of conducting business in the corporate form; and
- promote a neutral environment for the orderly governance of corporate affairs.

Because we are a registered corporation, approvals may be required from the MGC before we can make exceptional repurchases of voting securities above their current market price and before a corporate acquisition opposed by management can be consummated. Mississippi gaming regulations also require prior approval of a plan of recapitalization proposed by a registered corporation's board of directors in response to a tender offer made directly to its stockholders for the purpose of acquiring control of the registered corporation.

Neither we nor Silver Slipper Casino Venture LLC may engage in gaming activities in Mississippi while also conducting operations outside of Mississippi without approval of, or a waiver of such approval by, the MGC. The

MGC may require determinations that there are means for the MGC to have access to information concerning us and our affiliates' out-of-state gaming operations. We have approval from the MGC for foreign gaming operations in that such approval for foreign gaming operations is automatically granted under the Mississippi regulations in connection with foreign operations (except for internet gaming activities) conducted within the 50 states or any territory of the United States, or on board any cruise ship embarking from a port located therein. The MGC requires a formal foreign gaming waiver for involvement in internet gaming.

License, fees and taxes are payable to the State of Mississippi, the MGC, and the county and city in which our Mississippi subsidiary, Silver Slipper Casino Venture LLC's gaming operations are conducted. Depending on the particular fee or tax involved, these fees and taxes are payable either monthly, quarterly or annually. Gaming fees and tax calculations are generally based upon (1) a percentage of the gross gaming revenues received by the subsidiary operation; (2) the number of gaming devices operated by the casino; or (3) the number of table games operated by the casino. The license fee payable to the State of Mississippi is based

upon gross revenue (generally defined as gaming receipts less payout to customers as winnings) and equals 4% of gross revenue of \$50,000 or less per calendar month, 6% of gross revenue in excess of \$50,000 but less than \$134,000 per calendar month, and 8% of gross revenue in excess of \$134,000 per calendar month. The Gaming Commission imposes a flat annual fee on each casino operator licensee, covering all investigative fees for that year associated with an operator licensee, any entity registered as a holding company or publicly traded corporation of that licensee, and any person required to be found suitable in connection with that licensee or any holding company or publicly-traded corporation of that licensee. The annual fee is based on the average number of gaming devices operated by the licensee during a twelve-month period, as reported to the MGC. The investigative fee is \$325,000 for licensees with 1,500 or more gaming devices, \$250,000 for licensees with 1,000 to 1,499 gaming devices, and \$150,000 for licensees with less than 1,000 gaming devices. The fee is payable in four equal quarterly installments. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2015, the Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel operated an average of 955 gaming devices.

The sale of alcoholic beverages at our Mississippi gaming operation is subject to the licensing, control and regulation by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Division of the Mississippi Department of Revenue as well as local ordinances. If alcohol regulations are violated, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Division may limit, condition, suspend or revoke any license for the serving of alcoholic beverages or place such licensee on probation with or without conditions.

In November 2004, Silver Slipper Casino Venture, LLC entered into a thirty-year public trust tidelands lease agreement with the State of Mississippi for certain marsh lands. Prior to Hurricane Katrina, all Gulf Coast casinos had similar tidelands leases with the State of Mississippi, generally for the lease of water bottoms under each casino when the casinos were required to be floating. Subsequent to Hurricane Katrina, the law changed to allow casinos to be built on land no further than 800 feet from the approved gaming site. Therefore, the tidelands lease expired and the Gulf Coast casinos hold "In Lieu" agreements with the State of Mississippi. The "In Lieu" agreements are in the form of a property tax assessment with the State of Mississippi, and the properties are taxed similarly to their tidelands leases as long as they occupy the land and continue gaming operations. Payments under our "In Lieu" agreement are currently approximately \$473,000 per year and are subject to annual review and adjustment including consumer price index factors.

Colorado Regulatory Matters

On February 18, 2016, the Colorado Limited Gaming Control Commission approved us for the necessary licenses required for our pending acquisition of Bronco Billy's. We expect to complete our refinancing and close on the pending acquisition in the second quarter of 2016, subject to obtaining the remaining required regulatory approvals and other customary closing conditions. Assuming the transaction closes as expected, in future years we will provide a summary of relevant Colorado regulatory matters.

Costs and Effects of Compliance with Environmental Laws

Indiana riverboat casinos are subject to regulation by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management ("IDEM"). That department has regulations similar to the federal Department of Environmental Protection and maintains enforcement programs in the areas of air pollution, water and wastewater pollution and hazardous waste handling. Operating a riverboat and a golf club, we are subject to the regulation of the IDEM in our operations. The IDEM has reporting requirements and can impose fines and other penalties for violations of its regulations. While there can be criminal sanctions for serious and intentional violations of the regulations, the general penalty is a fine of up to \$30,000 for each day of a violation and injunctions against continued violations and corrective orders. Rising Star Casino Resort has not been the subject of any fine or other enforcement proceeding by the IDEM.

Competition

The gaming industry is highly competitive. Gaming activities include traditional land-based casinos, riverboat and dockside gaming, casino gaming on tribal land, state-sponsored lotteries, video poker in restaurants, bars and hotels, pari-mutuel betting on horse racing, dog racing and jai alai, sports bookmaking, card rooms, and casinos at racetracks. Furthermore, competition from internet lotteries, sweepstakes, and other internet wagering gaming services, which allow their customers to wager on a wide variety of sporting events and play Las Vegas-style casino games from home or in non-casino settings, could divert customers from our properties and thus adversely affect our business. Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel, Rising Star Casino Resort, Stockman's Casino and Grand Lodge Casino, as well as other casinos that we may develop or acquire, compete with all these forms of gaming. We also will compete with any new forms or jurisdictions of gaming that may be legalized, as well as with other types of entertainment. Some of our competitors have more personnel and greater financial or other resources than we do. The principal methods of competition are: location, with casinos located closer to their feeder markets at an advantage; product quality, both in terms of the quality of the facilities and customer service; breadth of offerings, including the selection of casino games and other non-gaming amenities (such as a hotel) offered at the facility; and marketing, often the amount and frequency of promotions offered to guests.

Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel

Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel is the western-most casino on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. It is the closest casino to most of St. Tammany Parish, one of the most affluent and fast-growing parishes in Louisiana. Louisiana law permits fifteen riverboat casinos, one land-based casino, four casinos at racetracks, and in certain areas, a limited number of slot machines at qualifying truck stops. The legislation permitting riverboat and truck stop casinos requires a local referendum and, at the time such legislation occurred, the legalization was rejected by St. Tammany Parish voters. At this time, all licenses for riverboat casinos in Louisiana have been granted and are in operation. Mississippi, which has lower gaming tax rates than Louisiana, does not have a limitation on the number of casino licenses, but requires casinos in certain southern counties to be within 800 feet of the shoreline.

Silver Slipper competes with larger casinos located nearby in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. It also competes with casinos in Gulfport and Biloxi, Mississippi and with casinos in New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Gulfport and Biloxi are 45 minutes and one hour east, respectively, of the Silver Slipper along Interstate 10. New Orleans and Baton Rouge are one and two hours, respectively, west of Silver Slipper.

Rising Star Casino Resort

The Rising Star Casino Resort in Rising Sun, Indiana is one of three riverboat casinos located on the Ohio River in southeastern Indiana, approximately one hour from Cincinnati, Ohio and within two hours of Indianapolis, Indiana and Louisville and Lexington, Kentucky. Its closest competitors are each approximately 15 miles away near bridges crossing the Ohio River. Rising Star also competes with casinos in Ohio, including Belterra Park, which opened in downtown Cincinnati in 2014, a casino-resort in French Lick, Indiana, and two racetrack casinos near Indianapolis, Indiana.

A Kentucky Supreme Court decision in 2014 may permit a horse racing track in northern Kentucky to install slot machine-like devices. The Indiana legislature also passed legislation in 2015 to allow table games at racetracks (which are now limited to slot machines) beginning in 2020. We recently acquired land in Kentucky and are seeking permission to operate a car ferry service so customers residing in Kentucky do not have to travel additional distance and pass other casinos en route to Rising Star.

Stockman's Casino

Stockman's Casino is located in Fallon, Nevada on Highway 50, approximately 60 miles east of Reno, Nevada, and is the largest of several casinos in Churchill County. The county's population is approximately 25,000. A nearby source of additional customers is Naval Air Station Fallon, the United States Navy's premier air-to-air and air-to-ground training facility and home of the "Top Gun" school. While we are not aware of any significant planned expansion to gaming capacity in the Churchill County area, additional competition may adversely affect our financial condition or results of operations. Furthermore, if the naval air base closed, it would likely have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. However, the base is currently in the midst of a significant expansion.

Grand Lodge Casino

Grand Lodge Casino is one of four casinos located within a five-mile radius in the North Lake Tahoe area. A fifth casino is scheduled to re-open during 2016, although such opening date has been postponed several times.

Grand Lodge Casino also competes with casinos in nearby South Lake Tahoe and Reno. There are also numerous Native American casinos in California serving the Northern California market.

Marketing

Our marketing efforts are conducted through various means, including our customer loyalty programs and specialized marketing campaigns, such as our seasonal "Christmas Casino" event at the Rising Star Casino Resort. We advertise through various channels, including radio, television, internet, billboards, newspapers and magazines, direct mail, email and social media. We also maintain websites to inform customers about our properties and utilize social media sites to promote our brands, unique events, and special deals. Our customer loyalty programs include the Silver Slipper Casino Players Club, the Rising Star Rewards ClubTM, the Grand Lodge Players Advantage Club[®] and the Stockman's Winner's Club. Under these programs, customers earn points based on their volume of wagering that may be redeemed for various benefits, such as free play, cash back, complimentary dining, or hotel stays.

Our properties do not have coordinated loyalty programs. We do not currently believe that it would be economically advantageous given the disparate locations of our properties. Instead, our loyalty programs focus on providing each casino's customers the amenities they most prefer.

Employees

As of March 25, 2016, we had fourteen full-time corporate employees, three of whom are executive officers and two additional senior management employees. Our casino properties had 1,047 full-time and 295 part-time employees as follows:

	Full-time	Part-time
Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel	441	93
Rising Star Casino Resort	421	147
Grand Lodge Casino	99	45
Stockman's Casino	86	10

We believe that our relationship with our employees is excellent. None of our employees, nor those of our principal competitors, are currently represented by labor unions.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

An investment in our securities is subject to risks inherent to our business. We have described below what we currently believe to be the material risks and uncertainties in our business. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information included or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We also face other risks and uncertainties beyond what is described below. This Annual Report on Form 10-K is qualified in its entirety by these risk factors. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. If this were to happen, the value of securities, including our common stock, could decline significantly. You could lose all or part of your investment.

Our present indebtedness, projected future borrowings, possible fluctuating interest rates, and required repayment schedule could adversely affect our financial health; future cash flows may not be sufficient to satisfy our obligations when due, and we may have difficulty obtaining additional financing or refinancing.

As of December 31, 2015, we had indebtedness of \$68 million, including \$48 million of variable interest first lien debt and \$20 million of second lien debt with an interest rate that can range from 13.25% to 15.25%. Our first lien debt matures in April 2017, and includes monthly interest payments plus quarterly principal payments of \$1.5 million. Our second lien debt also matures in April 2017 and includes monthly interest payments.

There can be no assurance that we will be successful in refinancing our debt or that we will be able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or through asset sales to meet our long-term debt service obligations. Our present indebtedness and projected future borrowings could have important adverse consequences to us, such as:

- making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our existing indebtedness;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing without restructuring the covenants in our existing indebtedness to permit the incurrence of such financing;
- requiring a substantial portion of our cash flow to be used for payments on the debt and related interest, thereby reducing our ability to use cash flow to fund other working capital, capital expenditures and general corporate requirements;
- limiting our ability to respond to changing business, industry and economic conditions and to withstand competitive pressures, which may affect our financial condition;
- causing us to incur higher interest expense, either in the event of increases in interest rates on our borrowings that have variable interest rates, or in the event of refinancing existing debt at higher interest rates;
- limiting our ability to make investments, dispose of assets, pay cash dividends or repurchase stock;
- increasing our vulnerability to downturns in our business, our industry or the general economy and restricting us from making improvements or acquisitions or exploring business opportunities;
- placing us at a competitive disadvantage to competitors with less debt or greater resources; and
- subjecting us to financial and other restrictive covenants in our indebtedness, the non-compliance with which could result in an event of default.

If we fail to refinance our debt or extend our current loan maturities at least one year prior to their maturities, it becomes a current liability. Having a large current liability may cause our auditors to express substantial doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a "going concern". There can be no assurance that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations, that our anticipated growth in operations will be realized, or that future borrowings will be available to us under our credit facilities in amounts sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness, to complete our pending acquisition of Bronco Billy's, or to fund our other liquidity needs. In addition, as we undertake substantial new developments or facility renovations or if we consummate significant acquisitions in the future, our cash requirements and our debt service requirements may increase significantly.

We may need to refinance all or a portion of our debt on or before maturity. There can be no assurance that we will be able to refinance any of our debt on either attractive terms or commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Our future operating performance and our ability to service, extend or refinance our indebtedness will be subject to future economic conditions and to financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Certain borrowings under our credit facilities are at variable rates of interest, and to the extent not protected with interest rate hedges, could expose us to market risk from adverse changes in interest rates. If interest rates increase, our debt service obligations on the variable-rate indebtedness could increase significantly even though the amount borrowed would remain the same.

The pending acquisition of Bronco Billy's remains subject to closing risks and integration risks should it be completed.

The pending acquisition pursuant to which the Company will acquire Bronco Billy's may not be completed for a variety of reasons, and could result in the loss of our \$2.5 million purchase deposit. Such reasons include, but are not limited to: the ability to refinance our debt or raise additional funds with terms that are commercially reasonable; conditions to the closing of the transaction may not be satisfied; the occurrence of an event, change or other circumstance that could give rise to the termination of the agreement; other risks to the consummation of the transaction, including the risk that the transaction will not receive necessary approvals from the remaining gaming regulatory authorities either within the permitted time period or at all; and the transaction may involve unexpected costs, liabilities or delays.

If we do consummate the transaction, we will face certain challenges as we integrate Bronco Billy's operational and administrative systems into our business. As a result, the realization of anticipated benefits may be delayed or substantially reduced. Events outside of our control, including changes in state and federal regulations and laws as well as economic trends, also could adversely affect our ability to realize the anticipated benefits from the acquisition.

Our indebtedness imposes restrictive covenants on us.

Our credit facilities impose various customary covenants on us and our subsidiaries. The restrictions that are imposed under these debt obligations include, among other obligations, limitations on our and our subsidiaries' ability to:

- incur additional debt;
- make payments on subordinated obligations;
- make dividends or distributions and repurchase stock;
- make investments;
- grant liens on our property to secure debt;
- sell assets or enter into mergers or consolidations;
- sell equity interest in our subsidiaries;
- make capital expenditures;
- amend or modify our subordinate indebtedness without obtaining consent from the holders of our senior indebtedness.

Our credit facilities impose various customary affirmative covenants on us and our restricted subsidiaries, including, among others, reporting covenants, covenants to maintain insurance, compliance with laws, maintenance of properties and other covenants customary in financings of this type. In addition, our credit facilities require that we comply with various restrictive maintenance financial covenants, including a maximum total leverage ratio and maximum first lien leverage ratio (a ratio of debt to LTM Adjusted EBITDA, as defined in our credit facilities), and a fixed charge coverage ratio.

Our ability to comply with the covenants governing our indebtedness may be affected by general economic conditions, industry conditions, and other events beyond our control, including delay in the completion of new projects under construction. As a result, there can be no assurance that we will be able to comply with these covenants. Our failure to comply with the covenants contained in the instruments governing our indebtedness, including failure to comply as a result of events beyond our control, could result in an event of default, which could materially and adversely affect our operating results and our financial condition.

If there were an event of default under one of our credit facilities, the holders of the defaulted debt could cause all amounts outstanding with respect to that debt to be due and payable, subject to applicable grace periods. This could trigger cross-defaults under our other debt obligations. There can be no assurance that our assets or cash flow would be sufficient to repay borrowings under our outstanding credit facilities if accelerated upon an event of default, or that we would be able to repay, refinance or restructure the payments on any of those debt instruments.

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

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

There can be no assurance that our business will generate sufficient cash flows from operations, or that future borrowings will be available to us under our credit facilities in amounts sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness as such indebtedness matures, and to fund our other liquidity needs. In such circumstances, we may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness at or before maturity, and cannot provide assurances that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. We may have to adopt one or more alternatives, such as reducing or delaying planned expenses and capital expenditures, selling assets, restructuring debt, or obtaining additional equity or debt financing or joint venture partners. These financing strategies may not be completed on satisfactory terms, if at all. In addition, certain states' laws to undertake certain financing transactions require approval of gaming regulatory authorities. Some requirements may prevent or delay us from obtaining necessary capital.

Our ability to obtain additional financing on commercially reasonable terms may be limited.

Although we believe that our cash, cash equivalents and working capital, as well as future cash from operations and availability under the revolving term loan, will provide adequate resources to fund ongoing operating requirements, we may need to seek additional financing to compete effectively. If we are unable to obtain financing on commercially reasonable terms, it could:

- reduce funds available to us for purposes such as working capital, capital expenditures, strategic acquisitions and other general corporate purposes;
- restrict our ability to capitalize on business opportunities;
- increase our vulnerability to economic downturns and competitive pressures in the markets in which we operate; and
- place us at a competitive disadvantage.

We may face reductions in discretionary consumer spending as a result of an economic downturn.

Our net revenues are highly dependent upon the volume and spending levels of customers at our properties and, as such, our business has been adversely impacted by economic downturns. Decreases in discretionary consumer spending brought about by weakened general economic conditions such as, but not limited to, lackluster recoveries from recessions, high unemployment levels, higher income taxes, low levels of consumer confidence, weakness in the housing market, cultural and demographic changes, and increased stock market volatility may negatively impact our revenues and operating cash flow.

We face significant competition from other gaming and entertainment operations.

The gaming industry is characterized by an increasingly high degree of competition among a large number of participants, including riverboat casinos, dockside casinos, land-based casinos, racetrack casinos, video lottery, poker machines not located in casinos, Native American gaming, social gaming and other forms of gaming. Furthermore, competition from internet lotteries, sweepstakes, and other internet wagering gaming services, which allow their customers to wager on a wide variety of sporting events and play Las Vegas-style casino games from home or in non-casino settings, could divert customers from our properties and thus adversely affect our business. Such internet wagering services are often illegal under federal law but operate from overseas locations and are nevertheless sometimes accessible to domestic gamblers. Currently, there are proposals that would legalize internet poker and other

varieties of internet gaming in a number of states and at the federal level. Several states, including Nevada, New Jersey, and Delaware have enacted legislation authorizing intrastate internet gaming and internet gaming operations have begun in these states. Expansion of internet gaming in other jurisdictions (both legal and illegal) could further compete with our traditional operations, which could have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

In a broader sense, our gaming operations face competition from all manner of leisure and entertainment activities, including shopping, athletic events, television and movies, concerts, and travel. Legalized gaming is currently permitted in various forms throughout the U.S., in several Canadian provinces and on various lands taken into trust for the benefit of certain Native Americans in the U.S. and Canada. Other jurisdictions that border our operational locations, such as Ohio, have recently legalized and implemented gaming. In addition, established gaming jurisdictions could award additional gaming licenses or permit the expansion or relocation of existing gaming operations. New, relocated or expanded operations by other persons could increase

competition for our gaming operations and could have a material adverse impact on us. Gaming competition is intense in most of the markets where we operate. As competing properties and new markets are opened, our operating results may be negatively impacted. In addition, some of our direct competitors in certain markets may have superior facilities and/or operating conditions. We expect each existing or future market in which we participate to be highly competitive. The competitive position of each of our casino properties is discussed in “Item 1. Business – Competition”.

We face extensive regulation from gaming and other regulatory authorities.

Licensing. The ownership, management and operation of gaming facilities are subject to extensive state and local regulation. See “Item 1. Business – Government Regulation.”

Taxation and fees. 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 revenue-based 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. In addition, worsening economic conditions could intensify the efforts of state and local governments to raise revenues through increases in gaming taxes and/or property taxes. It is not possible to determine with certainty the likelihood of changes in tax laws or in the administration of such laws. Such changes, if adopted, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. The large number of state and local governments with significant current or projected budget deficits makes it more likely that those governments that currently permit gaming will seek to fund such deficits with new or increased gaming taxes and/or property taxes, and worsening economic conditions could intensify those efforts. Any material increase, or the adoption of additional taxes or fees, could have a material adverse effect on our future financial results.

Compliance with other laws. We are also subject to a variety of other rules and regulations, including zoning, environmental, employment, construction and land-use laws, and regulations governing the serving of alcoholic beverages. If we are not in compliance with these laws, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to certain federal, state and other regulations.

We are subject to certain federal, state and local environmental laws, regulations and ordinances that apply to businesses generally. The Bank Secrecy Act, enforced by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”) of the U.S. Treasury Department, requires us to report currency transactions in excess of \$10,000 occurring within a gaming day, including identification of the guest by name and social security number, to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”). This regulation also requires us to report certain suspicious activity, including any transaction that exceeds \$5,000 that we know, suspect or have reason to believe involves funds from illegal activity or is designed to evade federal regulations or reporting requirements. Periodic audits by the IRS and our internal audit department assess compliance with the Bank Secrecy Act, and substantial penalties can be imposed against us if we fail to comply with this regulation. In recent years, the U.S. Treasury Department has increased its focus on Bank Secrecy Act compliance throughout the gaming industry. Recent public comments by FinCEN suggest that casinos should obtain information on each customer’s sources of income. This could impact our ability to attract and retain casino guests.

Our riverboat at Rising Star must comply with certain federal and state laws and regulations with respect to boat design, on-board facilities, equipment, personnel and safety. In addition, we are required to have third parties periodically inspect and certify our casino riverboat for safety, stability and single compartment flooding integrity. All of our casinos also must meet local fire safety standards. We would incur additional costs, if any, if our gaming facilities were not in compliance with one or more of these regulations.

We are also subject to various federal, state, and local laws and regulations affecting businesses in general. These laws and regulations include, but are not limited to, restrictions and conditions concerning alcoholic beverages, environmental matters, smoking, employees, currency transactions, taxation, zoning and building codes, and marketing and advertising.

We also deal with significant amounts of cash in our operations and are subject to various reporting and anti-money laundering regulations. Any violations of anti-money laundering laws or regulations by any of our properties could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Such laws and regulations could change or could be interpreted differently in the future, or new laws and regulations could be enacted.

The imposition of a substantial penalty could have a material adverse effect on our business.

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

Legislation in various forms to ban indoor tobacco smoking has been enacted or introduced in jurisdictions in which we operate. The gaming areas of our properties are not currently subject to tobacco restrictions. While gaming areas have generally been exempted from these restrictions, 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.

We derive a significant amount of our revenues and operating income from our properties located in Mississippi, Indiana and Nevada, and are especially subject to certain risks, including economic and competitive risks, associated with the conditions in those areas and in the states from which we draw patrons.

Because we derive a significant amount of revenues and operating income from properties concentrated in three states, we are subject to greater risks from regional conditions than a gaming company with operating properties in several different geographies. A decrease in revenues from or increase in costs for one of these locations is likely to have a proportionally greater impact on our business and operations than it would for a gaming company with more geographically diverse operating properties. Risks from regional conditions include the following:

- regional economic conditions;
- regional competitive conditions, including legalization or expansion of gaming in Mississippi, Indiana, Nevada, or in neighboring states;
- allowance of new types of gaming, such as the introduction of live table games at Indiana racinos;
- reduced land and air travel due to increasing fuel costs or transportation disruptions; and,
- increase in our vulnerability to economic downturns and competitive pressures in the markets in which we operate.

Some of our casinos are located on leased property. If lessor buyout rights are exercised or if we default on one or more leases, the applicable lessors could terminate the affected leases and we could lose possession of the affected casino.

We lease certain parcels of land at our Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel in Mississippi, and one of the two hotels at our Rising Star Casino Resort in Indiana. We also lease casino space at our Grand Lodge Casino in Nevada. As a lessee, we have the right to use the leased land, hotel or space as applicable; however, we do not hold fee ownership. Accordingly, unless we have a purchase option and exercise such option, we will have no interest in the improvements thereon at the expiration of the leases. The operating lease at the Grand Lodge Casino includes certain lessor buyout rights based upon a multiple of EBITDA that, if exercised, could result in the lessor purchasing our leasehold interest and the operating assets on terms that are less than fair market value or that are financially unfavorable to us. Since we do not completely control the land, hotel and space underlying our leased properties, a lessor could take certain actions to disrupt our rights under the long-term leases which are beyond our control. If the entity owning any leased land, hotel or space chose to disrupt our use either permanently or for a significant period of time, then the value of our assets could be impaired and our business and operations could be adversely affected. If we were to default on the lease, the lessor could terminate the affected lease and we could lose possession of the affected land, hotel or space and any improvements thereon. The loss of the lease through exercise of buyout rights or through termination upon default would have a significant adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations as we would then be unable to operate all or portions of the affected facilities, which, in turn, may result in a default under our credit facilities.

We are engaged from time to time in one or more construction and development projects, and many factors could prevent us from completing them as planned.

Construction of major buildings has certain inherent risks, including the risks of fire, structural collapse, human error and electrical, mechanical and plumbing malfunction. In addition, projects entail additional risks related to structural heights and the required use of cranes. Our development and expansion projects also entail significant risks, including:

- shortage of materials;
- shortage of skilled labor or work stoppages;
- unforeseen construction scheduling, engineering, excavation, environmental or geological problems;
- natural disasters, hurricanes, weather interference, changes in river levels, floods, fires, earthquakes or other casualty losses or delays;
- unanticipated cost increase or delays in completing the project;

- delays in obtaining or inability to obtain or maintain necessary license or permits;
- changes to plans or specifications;
- performance by contractors and subcontractors;
- disputes with contractors;
- disruption of our operations caused by diversion of management's attention to new development projects and construction at our existing properties;
- remediation of environmental contamination at some of our proposed construction sites, which may prove more difficult or expensive than anticipated in our construction budgets;
- failure to obtain and maintain necessary gaming regulatory approvals and licenses, or failure to obtain such approvals and licenses on a timely basis;
- requirements or government-established "goals" concerning union labor or requiring that a portion of the project expenditures be through companies controlled by specific ethnic or gender groups, goals that may not be obtainable, or may only be obtainable at additional project cost; and
- increases in the cost of raw materials for construction, driven by demand, higher labor and construction costs and other factors, may cause price increases beyond those anticipated in the budgets for our development projects.

Escalating construction costs may cause us to modify the design and scope of projects from those initially contemplated or cause the budgets for those projects to be increased. We generally carry insurance to cover certain liabilities related to construction, but not all risks are covered, and it is uncertain whether such insurance will provide sufficient payment in a timely fashion even for those risks that are insured and material to us.

Construction of our development projects exposes us to risks of cost overruns due to typical construction uncertainties associated with any project or changes in the designs, plans or concepts of such projects. For these and other reasons, construction costs may exceed the estimated cost of completion, notwithstanding the existence of any guaranteed maximum price construction contracts.

We can provide no assurance that we will be successful in the "request for proposal" process, which is a competitive bidding process that involves unique risks.

On August 10, 2015, we responded to a "Request for Proposal" (RFP) by the Indianapolis Airport Authority with a proposal for a \$650 million lifestyle complex, anchored by a modest-size casino, known as "American Place". The RFP process typically involves intense competition and presents a number of risks that may not typically be present, including the need to devote substantial time and attention of management and key employees to the preparation of a proposal that may not be accepted. In addition, the RFP may attract competitors with more experience in developing large commercial projects or that are better capitalized or possess other advantages that may be compelling to the Indianapolis Airport Authority. The Indianapolis Airport Authority invited oral presentations from the different applicants in September 2015. The Indianapolis Airport Authority may select a proposal other than the proposal submitted by us or no proposal at all. We are aware of at least one other proposal which includes a sports medical complex and a 20,000-seat sports stadium. In March 2016, the Airport Authority indicated that it was canceling the RFP process, but intends to continue to seek development of the site in a manner that would be beneficial to Indianapolis and the state of Indiana. Even if selected, we may not be able to obtain the financing, partners or regulatory and legislative approvals necessary for this proposed project. There can be no assurances regarding our business prospects with respect to this opportunity. There is no certainty that our proposal will be selected or that the proposed project will become a reality.

The casino, hotel and resort industry is capital intensive and we may not be able to finance expansion and renovation projects, which could put us at a competitive disadvantage.

Our properties have an ongoing need for renovations and other capital improvements to remain competitive, including replacement, from time to time, of furniture, fixtures and equipment. We may also need to make capital expenditures at our casino properties to comply with our debt covenants and applicable laws and regulations.

Renovations and other capital improvements at our properties require significant capital expenditures. In addition, renovations and capital improvements usually generate little or no cash flow until the projects are completed. We may not be able to fund such projects solely from cash provided from operating activities. Consequently, we may have to rely upon the availability of debt or equity capital to fund renovations and capital improvements, and our ability to carry them out will be limited if we cannot obtain satisfactory debt or equity financing, which will depend on, among other things, market conditions. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional equity or debt financing or that we will be able to obtain such financing on favorable terms. Our failure to renovate our properties may put us at a competitive disadvantage.

Adverse weather conditions, road construction, gasoline shortages and other factors affecting our facilities and the areas in which we operate could make it more difficult for potential customers to travel to our properties and deter customers from visiting our properties.

Our continued success depends upon our ability to draw customers from each of the geographic markets in which we operate. Adverse weather conditions or road construction can deter our customers from traveling to our facilities or make it difficult for them to frequent our properties. In 2014, there were severe cold temperatures that we believe adversely affected our Indiana and Mississippi properties' financial performance. Additionally, we believe historically low snow levels in early 2015 in the Lake Tahoe region adversely affected visitation and financial performance at the Grand Lodge Casino. Moreover, gasoline shortages or fuel price increases in regions that constitute a significant source of customers for our properties could make it more difficult for potential customers to travel to our properties and deter customers from visiting. Our dockside gaming facility in Indiana, as well as any additional riverboat or dockside casino properties that might be developed or acquired, are also subject to risks, in addition to those associated with land-based casinos, which could disrupt our operations. Although our Indiana vessel does not leave its moorings in normal operations, there are risks associated with the movement or mooring of vessels on waterways, including risks of casualty due to river turbulence, flooding, collisions with other vessels and severe weather conditions.

Our results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected by the occurrence of natural disasters, such as hurricanes, or other catastrophic events, including war and terrorism.

Natural disasters, such as major hurricanes, tornados, typhoons, floods, fires and earthquakes, could adversely affect our business and operating results. Hurricanes are common in the areas in which our Mississippi property is located and the severity of such natural disasters is unpredictable. In 2005, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita caused significant damage in the Gulf Coast region and damaged a casino that previously existed at our Mississippi site. Additionally, our Indiana property is at risk of flooding due to its proximity to the Ohio River.

Catastrophic events, such as terrorist and war activities in the United States and elsewhere, have had a negative effect on travel and leisure expenditures, including lodging, gaming and tourism. We cannot accurately predict the extent to which such events may affect us, directly or indirectly, in the future. There also can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain or choose to purchase any insurance coverage with respect to occurrences of terrorist acts and any losses that could result from these acts. If there is a prolonged disruption at our properties due to natural disasters, terrorist attacks or other catastrophic events, our results of operations and financial condition would be materially adversely affected.

We may incur property and other losses that are not adequately covered by insurance, including adequate levels of Weather Catastrophe Occurrence/Named Windstorm, Flood and Earthquake insurance coverage for our properties.

Although we maintain insurance that our management believes is customary and appropriate for our business, there can be no assurance that insurance will be available at reasonable costs in any given year or adequate to cover all losses and damage to which our business or our assets might be subjected. The lack of adequate insurance for certain types or levels of risk could expose us to significant losses in the event that a catastrophe occurred for which we are uninsured or under-insured. Any losses we incur that are not adequately covered by insurance may decrease our future operating income, require us to find replacements or repairs for destroyed property, and reduce the funds available for payments of our obligations.

Because of significant loss experience caused by hurricanes and other natural disasters over the last several years, a number of insurance companies have stopped writing insurance in Class 1 hurricane areas, including Mississippi.

Others have significantly limited the amount of coverage they will write in these markets and increased the premiums charged for this coverage. In addition, as a result of the worldwide economic conditions, there has been uncertainty as to the viability of certain insurance companies. While we believe that the insurance companies from which we have purchased insurance policies will remain solvent, there is no certainty that this will be the case.

We may face disruption and other difficulties in integrating and managing facilities we have recently developed or acquired, or may develop or acquire in the future.

We expect to continue pursuing expansion opportunities, and we regularly evaluate opportunities for acquisition and development of new properties, which evaluations may include discussions and the review of confidential information after the execution of nondisclosure agreements with potential acquisition candidates, some of which may be potentially significant in relation to our size.

We could face significant challenges in managing and integrating our expanded or combined operations and any other properties we may develop or acquire, particularly in new competitive markets. The integration of properties we may develop or acquire will require the dedication of management resources that may temporarily divert attention from our day-to-day business. The process of integrating properties that we may acquire also could interrupt the activities of those businesses, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the development of new properties may involve construction, local opposition, regulatory, legal and competitive risks, as well as the risks attendant to partnership deals on these development opportunities. In particular, in projects where we team up with a joint venture partner, if we cannot reach agreement with such partners, or our relationships otherwise deteriorate, we could face significant increased costs and delays. Local opposition can delay or increase the anticipated cost of a project. Finally, given the competitive nature of these types of limited license opportunities, litigation is possible.

Management of new properties, especially in new geographic areas, may require that we increase our management resources. We cannot assure you that we will be able to manage the combined operations effectively or realize any of the anticipated benefits of our acquisitions. We also cannot assure you that if acquisitions are completed, that the acquired businesses will generate returns consistent with our expectations.

Our ability to achieve our objectives in connection with any acquisition we may consummate may be highly dependent on, among other things, our ability to retain the senior level property management teams of such acquisition candidates. If, for any reason, we are unable to retain these management teams following such acquisitions or if we fail to attract new capable executives, our operations after consummation of such acquisitions could be materially adversely affected.

If we make new acquisitions or new investments, we may face additional risks related to our business, results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, ability to satisfy financial covenants and comply with other restrictive covenants under our debt agreements, and ability to pay or refinance our credit facilities and other indebtedness.

The occurrence of some or all of the above described events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may face risks related to our ability to receive regulatory approvals required to complete certain acquisitions, mergers, joint ventures, and other developments, as well as other potential delays in completing certain transactions.

Our growth may be fueled, in part, by the acquisition of existing gaming and development properties. In addition to standard closing conditions, our material transactions, including but not limited to acquisitions, are often conditioned on the receipt of regulatory approvals and other hurdles that create uncertainty and could increase costs. Such delays could significantly reduce the benefits to us of such transactions and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face a number of challenges prior to opening new or upgraded facilities.

No assurance can be given that, when we endeavor to open new or upgraded facilities, the expected timetables for opening such facilities will be met in light of the uncertainties inherent in the development of the regulatory framework, construction, the licensing process, legislative action and litigation. Delays in opening new or upgraded facilities could lead to increased costs and delays in receiving anticipated revenues with respect to such facilities and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Insufficient or lower-than-expected results generated from our new developments and acquired properties may negatively affect our operating results and financial condition.

There can be no assurance that the revenues generated from our new developments and acquired properties will be sufficient to pay related expenses if and when these developments are completed; or, even if revenues are sufficient to pay expenses, that the new developments and acquired properties will yield an adequate return or any return on our significant investments. Our projects, if completed, may take significantly longer than we expect to generate returns, if any. Moreover, lower-than-expected results from the opening of a new facility may negatively affect our operating results and financial condition and may make it more difficult to raise capital.

Rising operating costs at our gaming properties could have a negative impact on our business.

The operating expenses associated with our gaming properties could increase due to, among other reasons, the following factors:

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• changes in federal, state or local tax or regulations, including state gaming regulations or gaming taxes, could impose additional restrictions or increase our operating costs;

• aggressive marketing and promotional campaigns by our competitors for an extended period of time could force us to increase our expenditures for marketing and promotional campaigns in order to maintain our existing customer base or attract new customers;

• as our properties age, we may need to increase our expenditures for repairs, maintenance, and to replace equipment necessary to operate our business in amounts greater than what we have spent historically;

• an increase in the cost of health care benefits for our employees could have a negative impact on our financial results;

• our reliance on slot play revenues and any additional costs imposed on us from vendors;

• availability and cost of the many products and service we provide our customers, including food, beverages, retail items, entertainment, hotel rooms, spa and golf services;

• availability and costs associated with insurance;

• increase in costs of labor;

• our properties use significant amounts of electricity, natural gas and other forms of energy, and energy price increases may adversely affect our cost structure; and

• our properties use significant amounts of water, and a water shortage may adversely affect our operations.

If our operating expenses increase without any offsetting increase in our revenues, our results of operations would suffer.

We may experience an impairment of our goodwill, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We have recognized a substantial amount of goodwill in connection with the purchase of our owned properties. We test goodwill for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. A significant amount of judgment is involved in performing fair value estimates for goodwill since the results are based on estimated future cash flows and assumptions related thereto. Significant assumptions include estimates of future sales and expense trends, liquidity and capitalization, among other factors. We base our fair value estimates on projected financial information, which we believe to be reasonable. However, actual results may differ from those projections. Further, we may need to recognize an impairment of some or all of the goodwill recognized. While such impairment charges do not immediately affect cash flows from operations, they could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our gaming operations rely heavily on technology services and an uninterrupted supply of electrical power. Our security systems and all of our slot machines are controlled by computers and are reliant on electrical power to operate.

Any unscheduled disruption in our technology services or interruption in the supply of electrical power could result in an immediate, and possibly substantial, loss of revenues due to a shutdown of our gaming operations. Such interruptions may occur as a result of, for example, a failure of our information technology or related systems, catastrophic events or rolling blackouts. Our systems are also vulnerable to damage or interruption from earthquakes, floods, fires, telecommunication failures, terrorist attacks, computer viruses, computer denial-of-service attacks and similar events.

Our information technology and other systems are subject to cyber security risk, including misappropriation of customer information or other breaches of information security.

We rely on information technology and other systems to maintain and transmit our customers' personal and financial information, credit card settlements, credit card funds transmissions, mailing lists and reservations information. We have taken steps designed to safeguard our customers' confidential personal information and have implemented systems designed to meet all requirements of the Payment Card Industry standards for data protection. However, our information and processes are subject to the ever-changing threat of compromised security in the form of a risk of potential breach, system failure, computer virus, or unauthorized or fraudulent use by customers, company employees, or employees of third party vendors. The steps we take to deter and mitigate these risks may not be successful, and any resulting compromise or loss of data or systems could adversely impact operations or regulatory compliance and could result in remedial expenses, fines, litigation, and loss of reputation, potentially impacting our financial results.

We are subject to environmental laws and potential exposure to environmental liabilities.

We are subject to various federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations that govern our operations, including emissions and discharges into the environment, and the handling and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous substances and wastes. Failure to comply with such laws and regulations could result in costs for corrective action, penalties or the imposition of other liabilities or restrictions. To date, none of these matters have had a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations; however, there can be no assurance that such matters will not have such an effect in the future. We also are subject to laws and regulations that impose liability and clean-up responsibility for releases of hazardous substances into the environment. Under certain of these laws and regulations, a current or previous owner or operator of property may be liable for the costs of remediating contaminated soil or groundwater on or from its property, without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or caused, the contamination, as well as incur liability to third parties impacted by such contamination. The presence of contamination, or failure to remediate it properly, may adversely affect our ability to use, sell or rent property. To date, none of these matters or other matters arising under environmental laws has had a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations; however, there can be no assurance that such matters will not have such an effect in the future.

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

A majority of our revenues are attributable to slot machines and related systems operated by us at our gaming facilities. It is important, for competitive reasons, that we offer popular and up-to-date slot machine games to our customers.

A substantial majority of the slot machines sold in the U.S. in recent years were manufactured by only a few companies, and there has been recent consolidation activity within the gaming equipment sector.

In recent years, slot machine manufacturers have frequently refused to sell slot machines featuring the most popular games, instead requiring participation lease arrangements. Participation slot machine leasing arrangements typically often require the payment of a fixed daily rental or a percentage payment of coin-in or net win. Generally, a participation lease is substantially more expensive over the long term than the cost to purchase a new machine.

For competitive reasons, we may be forced to purchase new slot machines or enter into participation 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 participation lease costs, it could hurt our profitability.

We depend on our key personnel.

We are highly dependent on the services of our executive management team and other members of our senior management team. Our ability to attract and 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 members of our senior management team could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to litigation which, if adversely determined, could cause us to incur substantial losses.

From time to time during the normal course of operating our businesses, we are subject to various litigation claims and legal disputes. Some of the litigation claims may not be covered under our insurance policies, or our insurance

carriers may seek to deny coverage. As a result, we might also be required to incur significant legal fees, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial position. In addition, because we cannot accurately predict the outcome of any action, it is possible that, as a result of current and/or future litigation, we will be subject to adverse judgments or settlements that could significantly reduce our earnings or result in losses.

Subsequent phases to certain of our existing projects and potential enhancements at our properties may require us to raise additional capital.

We may need to access the capital markets or otherwise obtain additional funds to complete subsequent phases of our existing projects and to fund potential enhancements we may undertake at our facilities there. We do not know when or if the capital markets will permit us to raise additional funds for such phases and enhancements in a timely manner, on acceptable terms, or at all. Inability to access the capital markets, or the availability of capital only on less-than-favorable terms, may force us to delay, reduce or cancel our subsequent phases and enhancement projects.

Our ability to obtain bank financing or to access the capital markets for future offerings may also be limited by our financial condition, results of operations or other factors, such as our credit rating or outlook at the time of any such financing or offering and the covenants in our existing debt agreements, as well as by general economic conditions and contingencies and uncertainties that are beyond our control. As we seek additional financing, we will be subject to the risks of rising interest rates and other factors affecting the financial markets.

The market price for our common stock may be volatile, and you may not be able to sell our stock at a favorable price or at all.

Many factors could cause the market price of our common stock to rise and fall, including:

- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly results of operations;
- change in market valuations of companies in our industry;
- change in expectations of future financial performance;
- regulatory changes;
- fluctuations in stock market prices and volumes;
- issuance of common stock market prices and volumes;
- the addition or departure of key personnel; and
- announcements by us or our competitors of acquisitions, investments, dispositions, joint ventures or other significant business decisions.

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

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties.

The following describes our principal real estate properties. All properties listed below and substantially all other assets secure our indebtedness in connection with our First Lien Credit Agreement with Capital One Bank, N.A. (“First Lien Credit Facility”) and our Second Lien Credit Agreement with ABC Funding, LLC (“Second Lien Credit Facility”), as discussed in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements set forth in “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data”.

Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel

We own the facilities and related improvements at the Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel located near Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. The property offers a casino with approximately 37,000 square feet, a surface parking lot, an 800-space parking garage and a newly constructed 129-room hotel including nine suites. The property and hotel are located on 38 acres of land, including 31 acres of protected marshlands, that we lease pursuant to a Land Lease with Option to Purchase, as amended, which expires on April 30, 2058. The purchase option can be exercised from February 2019 through October 2027. We also lease approximately five acres of land occupied by the Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel gaming office and warehouse space, as well as a small parcel of land with a building.

Rising Star Casino Resort

We own the Rising Star Casino Resort in Rising Sun, Indiana on the Ohio River. The property consists of a dockside riverboat with approximately 40,000 square feet of gaming space, a land-based pavilion with approximately 30,000 square feet of meeting and convention space, a 190-room hotel, surface parking and an 18-hole golf course on approximately 311 acres. In addition, a third party constructed a 104-room hotel operated by us that opened in 2013 on property adjacent to Rising Star Casino Resort, bringing total room capacity to 294. Through our Indiana subsidiary, we lease this 104-room hotel pursuant to a capital lease that includes an option to purchase the hotel during the term of the lease at a pre-set price or at the end of the term for \$1 plus closing costs. Upon expiration of the term of the lease, if we have not exercised our option to purchase the hotel, the Landlord shall have the right and option to sell us the hotel for \$1 plus closing costs. On March 16, 2016, we made amendments to the hotel lease that: (i) extend the initial term of the hotel lease by four years to October 1, 2027, (ii) reduce the monthly rent, and (iii) require us to invest \$1 million of capital improvements into Rising Star Casino Resort. We intend to invest in a new restaurant concept on the riverboat casino, renovate its existing steakhouse, and implement a ferry boat service to Kentucky. See Notes 7 and 15 to the consolidated financial statements set forth in “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data”.

Stockman’s Casino

Included as part of our Northern Nevada segment, we own Stockman’s Casino located on approximately five acres in Fallon, Nevada. Stockman’s Casino includes approximately 8,400 square feet of gaming space, a fine dining restaurant, a coffee shop and adjacent surface parking.

Grand Lodge Casino

Included as part of our Northern Nevada segment, the Grand Lodge Casino has 18,900 square feet of gaming space and is integrated into the Hyatt Lake Tahoe in Incline Village, Nevada on the north shore of Lake Tahoe. We operate the Grand Lodge Casino pursuant to a lease expiring on August 31, 2023 and own the personal property, including slot machines. The lease is secured by the Company’s interests under the lease and is subordinate to the liens in the First and Second Lien Credit Facilities. Beginning on January 1, 2019, the Lessor has an option to purchase the leasehold interest and the operating assets of the Grand Lodge Casino. The option purchase price is an amount equal to the Grand Lodge Casino’s positive working capital, plus Grand Lodge Casino’s EBITDA for the twelve-month period preceding the acquisition (or pro-rated if less than twelve months remain on the lease), plus the fair market value of the Grand Lodge Casino’s personal property (including slot machines).

Additionally, we entered into an agreement with the Lessor to rent a villa, which includes four rooms, for use by our designated casino guests. The agreement commences on June 1, 2016, includes a six month termination clause by either party, and matures on August 31, 2023, or earlier as defined.

Other

We lease 5,942 square feet of office space in Las Vegas, Nevada pursuant to an amended lease agreement which expires on May 31, 2018. We own 1.29 acres of vacant land and a single family residence located in Burlington, Kentucky, both of which were purchased to facilitate a potential ferry boat service between Rising Star and Kentucky.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

We are subject to various legal and administrative proceedings relating to personal injuries, employment matters, commercial transactions and other matters arising in the normal course of business. We do not believe that the final outcome of these matters will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations. We maintain what we believe is adequate insurance coverage to further mitigate the risks of such proceedings.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

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PART II

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

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol "FLL." The following table sets forth, for the calendar quarters indicated, the high and low sale prices of our common stock.

	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 2015		
First Quarter	\$1.60	\$1.10
Second Quarter	1.79	1.42
Third Quarter	1.79	1.18
Fourth Quarter	1.75	1.31
Year Ended December 31, 2014		
First Quarter	\$2.79	\$1.92
Second Quarter	2.23	1.18
Third Quarter	1.59	0.87
Fourth Quarter	1.65	1.07

On March 25, 2016, the last sale price of our common stock as reported by the NASDAQ Capital Market was \$1.55 and we had 97 registered holders of record of our common stock.

Dividend Policy

We have not paid any dividends on our common stock to date. The payment of dividends in the future will be contingent upon our revenues and earnings, if any; the terms of our indebtedness; our capital requirements; growth opportunities; and general financial condition. Our debt covenants restrict the payment of dividends and it is the present intention of our board of directors to retain all earnings, if any, for use in our business operations, debt reduction and growth initiatives. Accordingly, we do not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

As a "smaller reporting company", as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission, we are not required to provide the information required by this Item.

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion of our results of operations and financial condition should be read together with the other financial information and consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-K. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from the results anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of factors, including those discussed in Item 1A. "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this report. The results of operations for the periods reflected herein are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for future periods. Full House Resorts, Inc., together with its subsidiaries, may be referred to as “Full House”, the “Company”, “we”, “our” or “us”.

Executive Overview

Our primary business is the ownership and operation of casino and related hospitality and entertainment facilities, which includes offering gaming, hotel, dining, entertainment, retail and other amenities. We own or operate four casino properties in Mississippi, Indiana and Nevada. We view our Mississippi and Indiana properties as distinct operating segments and both of our Nevada properties as one operating segment.

Our portfolio consists of the following:

Property	Acquisition Date	Location	Slot Machines	Table Games	Hotel Rooms
Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel (owned)	2012	Hancock County, MS (near New Orleans)	955	29	129 ⁽¹⁾
Rising Star Casino Resort (owned)	2011	Rising Sun, IN (near Cincinnati)	944	25	294 ⁽²⁾
Stockman’s Casino (owned)	2007	Fallon, NV (one hour east of Reno)	235	4	—
Grand Lodge Casino (leased and part of the Hyatt Regency Lake Tahoe Resort)	2011	Incline Village, NV (North Shore of Lake Tahoe)	255	20	(3)

(1) Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel opened its newly constructed hotel in phases from May 2015 through September 2015.

(2) Includes a 190-room hotel that we own, and a 104-room hotel that we lease pursuant to a capital lease.

Under the Facilities Agreement with Hyatt Equities, L.L.C., we have the ability to provide rooms to our guests at (3) the Hyatt Regency at Lake Tahoe upon mutually agreeable rates, as well as other amenities and services that cater to our guests and support our operations.

Until our three-year contract expired on September 23, 2014, we managed Buffalo Thunder Casino and Resort, Cities of Gold and other gaming facilities near Santa Fe, New Mexico for the Pueblo of Pojoaque.

While we do provide credit at some of our casinos where we are permitted to by gaming regulations, most of our revenues are cash-based, through customers wagering with cash or paying for non-gaming services with cash or credit cards. Our revenues are primarily derived from gaming revenues, which include revenues from slot machines, table games and live keno. In addition, we derive a significant amount of revenue from our hotel rooms and our food and beverage outlets. We also derive revenues from our golf course (at Rising Star Casino Resort), retail outlets and entertainment. Promotional allowances consist primarily of hotel, food and beverages furnished to customers on a complimentary basis. The retail value of such services is included in the respective revenue classifications and is then deducted as promotional allowances to calculate net revenues.

Our financial results are dependent upon the number of patrons that we attract to our properties and the amounts those guests spend per visit. Additionally, our operating results may be impacted by, among other things, overall economic conditions affecting the disposable income of our guests, weather conditions affecting our properties, achieving and maintaining cost efficiencies, competitive factors, gaming tax increases and other regulatory changes, the commencement of new gaming operations and expansion or enhancement at existing facilities. We may experience significant fluctuations in our quarterly operating results due to seasonality, variations in gaming hold percentages and other factors. Consequently, our operating results for any quarter or year are not necessarily comparable and may not be indicative of future periods' results. Our industry is capital-intensive, and we rely on the ability of our properties to generate operating cash flow to pay interest, repay debt costs and fund maintenance capital expenditures.

We use several key performance indicators to evaluate the operations of our properties. These key performance indicators include the following:

Gaming revenue indicators:

Slot coin-in is the gross dollar amount wagered in slot machines and table game drop is the total amount of cash or promises to pay (“markers”) exchanged into chips for use at the Company’s table games. Slot coin-in and table game drop are indicators of volume.

Slot win is the difference between customer wagers and customer winnings on slot machines. Table game hold is the difference between net winnings by customers and the amount of money or markers exchanged into chips. Slot win and table game hold percentages represent the relationship between slot coin-in and table game drop to gaming wins and losses.

Room revenue indicators:

Hotel occupancy rate is an indicator of the utilization of our available rooms; average daily rate (“ADR”) is a price indicator; and hotel revenue per available room (“RevPAR”) is the product of the two and indicates the overall revenue generation of the hotel. Complimentary room sales, or the retail value of accommodations gratuitously furnished to customers, are included in the calculation of the hotel occupancy rate, ADR and RevPAR.

Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Property EBITDA:

Management also uses Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Property EBITDA as measures of performance as more fully explained and discussed later herein.

2015 Highlights

On September 27, 2015, through our wholly-owned subsidiary FHR-Colorado LLC, we entered into a definitive purchase and sale agreement with Pioneer Group, Inc. to acquire the operating assets and assume certain liabilities of Bronco Billy’s Casino and Hotel in Cripple Creek, Colorado for a purchase price of \$30 million, subject to an adjustment for working capital (“Bronco Billy’s Purchase Agreement”). Accordingly, we made a non-refundable (except under certain conditions) deposit of \$2.5 million which will be credited against the purchase price upon closing. The Bronco Billy’s Purchase Agreement may be terminated by Pioneer Group, Inc. if the closing has not taken place by May 14, 2016, which includes up to four 30-day extensions that we may exercise to obtain required gaming approvals. The fourth extension period requires us to increase our deposit by \$100,000 by April 14, 2016. On February 18, 2016, the Colorado Limited Gaming Control Commission approved us for the necessary licenses required for our pending acquisition of Bronco Billy’s. We expect to complete our refinancing and close on the pending acquisition in the second quarter of 2016, subject to obtaining the remaining required regulatory approvals and other customary closing conditions. The transaction is not subject to a financing or due diligence condition, though we performed substantial due diligence prior to execution of the purchase and sale agreement. We intend to finance the acquisition concurrent with the refinancing of our outstanding first and second lien debt.

In September 2015, we completed our newly constructed 129-room hotel overlooking the waterfront at Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel. The hotel opened in phases, beginning with 72 rooms in late May 2015. We opened an additional 24 rooms in both June and July, and the nine luxury suites were completed in September. The approximate cost of the hotel, inclusive of the design change and capitalized interest, was \$20.5 million.

In December 2015, we amended our lease with Hyatt Equities L.L.C. ("Hyatt") through which we operate the Grand Lodge Casino at the Hyatt Regency Lake Tahoe Resort, Spa & Casino in Incline Village, Nevada. The amendment extends the initial term of the lease by five years to August 31, 2023; provides that Hyatt may not exercise its option to purchase (i) our leasehold interest under the lease, and (ii) our assets used in its gaming operations at the property, before January 1, 2019; and increases the monthly rent from \$125,000 to (i) \$145,833 commencing on January 1, 2017, and (ii) \$166,667 commencing on January 1, 2018. Additionally, Hyatt, in consultation with us, will renovate the casino at its sole cost and expense not to exceed \$3.5 million, and we, in consultation with Hyatt, will purchase new gaming devices and equipment at its sole cost and expense not to exceed \$1.5 million. We currently expect to incur the entire \$1.5 million, and each party must complete its respective obligations by February 25, 2017.

Results of Operations - 2015 Compared to 2014

Consolidated operating results

The following summarizes our consolidated operating results for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

(In thousands)	For the Year Ended December 31,			
	2015	2014	Percent Change	
Net revenues	\$124,588	\$121,421	2.6	%
Operating expenses	119,544	135,259	(11.6)%
Operating income (loss)	5,044	(13,838	) (136.5)%
Interest expense	(6,715	) (6,272	) 7.1	%
Settlement loss	—	(1,700	) (100.0)%
Income tax benefit	(342	) (988	) NM	
Net loss	(1,317	) (20,845	) NM	
NM - not meaningful				

(In thousands)	For the Year Ended December 31,			
	2015	2014	Percent Change	
Casino revenues				
Slots	\$96,584	\$94,239	2.5	%
Table games	15,014	14,968	0.3	%
Other	322	359	(10.3)%
	111,920	109,566	2.1	%
Non-casino revenues, net				
Food and beverage	9,118	7,768	17.4	%
Hotel	1,090	822	32.6	%
Other	2,460	2,199	11.9	%
	12,668	10,789	17.4	%
Management fees	—	1,066	(100)%
Total net revenues	\$124,588	\$121,421	2.6	%

The following discussion is based on our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, unless otherwise described.

Revenues. Consolidated net revenues increased despite the expiration of the tribal management contract. At our Silver Slipper segment, both casino and non-casino revenues rose significantly, reflecting the phased opening of the property's hotel during the second and third quarters, strategic promotional activity and enhancements to our food offerings. The increase at Silver Slipper was partially offset by lower casino revenue at our Rising Star segment, which was affected by increased competition, and at our Northern Nevada segment, where weather conditions resulted in a poor ski season and we incurred an unfavorable swing in win percentage. Additionally, in September 2014, our management contract with the Pueblo of Pojoaque Tribe expired, as reflected in our Development/Management segment.

Operating expenses. Consolidated operating expenses decreased primarily due to \$11.5 million of impairment charges in 2014 at our Rising Star segment. Additionally, there were \$2.7 million of board and executive transition costs during 2014 resulting from significant changes in the Company's board of directors and management. During

2015, selling, general and administrative expenses declined primarily due to a \$1.4 million property tax refund from a settlement with Ohio County, a \$450,000 net settlement with the Nambe Pueblo Tribe, and \$0.6 million of offering costs incurred during 2014, partially offset by increased costs at our Silver Slipper segment in 2015. Depreciation and amortization decreased primarily due to certain fixed

assets becoming fully depreciated and our acquired customer loyalty programs becoming fully amortized. These decreases were partially offset by increased food and beverage and hotel costs at our Silver Slipper segment, and increased project and development costs for the pending acquisition of Bronco Billy's and the American Place proposal.

Interest expense.

(In thousands)	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Interest cost (excluding debt issuance cost amortization)	\$5,539	\$5,150
Amortization of debt issuance costs	1,615	1,500
Capitalized interest	(439)	(378)
	\$6,715	\$6,272

The above increase in interest cost was due to the additional debt incurred to construct the hotel at Silver Slipper and an increase in interest rate for the Second Lien Credit Facility.

Settlement Loss. During the third quarter of 2014, the Company settled its lawsuit with Majestic Star Casino LLC ("Majestic Star") and Majestic Mississippi, LLC ("Majestic Mississippi") related to the Company's attempted purchase of the Fitz Tunica Casino & Hotel. Pursuant to the terms of the settlement, Majestic Star and Majestic Mississippi received \$1.7 million of the funds held in escrow which was recorded by the Company as a settlement loss.

Income tax benefit. We had income tax benefits for the years ended 2015 and 2014. These benefits were primarily due to the effects of changes in our valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. In the prior-year periods, we accrued a provision for income taxes, but recorded a full valuation allowance against our federal and certain state deferred tax assets during the fourth quarter of 2014. We assessed the realizability of deferred tax assets and concluded that we did not meet the "more likely than not" threshold under GAAP to recognize certain deferred tax assets. As a result, during 2014, a valuation allowance of \$7 million was recorded against federal and certain state deferred tax assets, which also resulted in a tax rate substantially below statutory rates. During 2015, we continued to provide a valuation allowance against our remaining deferred tax assets after being utilized by deferred tax liabilities for all jurisdictions. In future years, if it is determined we do meet the "more likely than not" threshold, we may qualify to reverse some or all of our valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets.

Our 2014 federal tax return resulted in a tax loss which we elected to carry-back to taxable income earned during 2012, in accordance with IRS rules. This carry-back resulted in an income tax refund of \$3.7 million during 2015.

We do not expect to pay any federal income taxes or receive any federal tax refunds related to our 2015 results. Tax losses incurred in 2015 may shelter taxable income in future years, but because of the level of uncertainty regarding sufficient prospective income, we maintain a full valuation allowance against our net deferred tax assets.

See Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements set forth in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data", for a more detailed discussion.

Operating results – reportable segments

We manage our casinos based on geographic regions within the United States. Accordingly, Stockman's Casino and Grand Lodge Casino comprise a Northern Nevada business segment, while Rising Star Casino Resort and the Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel are currently distinct segments. We previously managed certain casinos owned by Native American tribes and we also consider our fee-based casino development and management services as a segment,

although none of our current casino properties are managed for others.

The following table presents detail by segment of our consolidated net revenue and Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. Management uses Adjusted Property EBITDA as the primary profit measure for its reportable segments. See "Non-GAAP Measures" for additional information.

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(In Thousands)	For the Year Ended December 31,		Percent Change	
	2015	2014		
Net Revenues				
Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel	\$56,837	\$48,023	18.4	%
Rising Star Casino Resort	47,557	51,110	(7.0)%
Northern Nevada Casinos	20,194	21,222	(4.8)%
Development/Management	—	1,066	(100.0)%
	\$124,588	\$121,421	2.6	%
Adjusted EBITDA				
Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel	\$9,925	\$7,501	32.3	%
Rising Star Casino Resort	4,005	2,174	84.2	%
Northern Nevada Casinos	3,877	4,466	(13.2)%
Development/Management	—	1,066	(100.0)%
Corporate and other	(3,843	) (4,506	) 14.7	%
	\$13,964	\$10,701	30.5	%

Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel

Net revenues increased due to higher customer counts and gaming volumes, reflecting the phased opening of our hotel, strategic promotional activity and enhancements to our food offerings. Slot revenue increased 15.4%, table games revenue rose 24.3% and non-gaming net revenues (principally food and beverage revenues) grew 39.9 % compared to the prior year.

Adjusted Property EBITDA increased significantly due to the gaming and non-gaming revenue increases described above. Casino, non-casino and selling, general and administrative expenses increased by less than the increase in gaming revenues. As a result, Adjusted Property EBITDA margin improved to 17.5% from 15.6%.

The Adjusted Property EBITDA increase was the result of improvements in each quarter as follows: 26.2% in the first quarter, 25.1% in the second quarter, 39.0% in the third quarter, and 43.0% in the fourth quarter, compared to the prior-year periods. The higher increases in the second half of the year primarily reflect the opening of the hotel.

Rising Star Casino Resort

Net revenues decreased primarily as a result of competitive pressure from new casinos in Ohio, resulting in a decline in gaming volumes at Rising Star. Slot revenue decreased 7.6% and table games revenue decreased 11%, while non-gaming revenues (including food and beverage, hotel, golf and retail) increased 3.9%. During the fourth quarter, we enacted new marketing initiatives that helped increase net revenues by 10.9% compared to the prior-year period, resulting in the first quarterly increase since we purchased the property in 2011.

We resolved a property tax dispute with the local governmental authorities, resulting in a \$1.4 million property tax refund for the tax years 2011 through 2014 and an approximately \$0.4 million reduction in annual property taxes during 2015. The refund was a reversal of property taxes previously expensed and resulted in a credit to operating expenses during the third quarter of 2015.

Adjusted Property EBITDA increased primarily due to the property tax refund and a reduction in current-year property taxes, cost containment measures affecting casino and selling, general and administrative expenses, and the improved fourth quarter as described above. Apart from the property tax resolution, Adjusted Property EBITDA still rose significantly in 2015 versus 2014. In addition to an increase in the Adjusted Property EBITDA margin to 8.4% from 4.3% in the prior-year period, 2015 was the first increase in annual Adjusted Property EBITDA since 2012.

Goodwill and other intangible assets are reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if indicators of impairment exist. During the second quarter of 2014, we believed such indicators existed, resulting in a \$9.9 million and \$1.6 million impairment to Rising Star's gaming license and goodwill, respectively. These impairments were driven by various factors, including weak economic conditions, lower than anticipated discretionary consumer spending, and increased competition in the regional market. See Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements set forth in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for a more detailed discussion.

On March 16, 2016, we entered into the first amendment to our capital lease agreement related to our leased hotel. The amendment extended the initial term of the lease by four years to October 1, 2027, modified the rent payment schedule by lowering our monthly payments, and shall cause us to make a minimum of \$1 million of capital improvements for the benefit of Rising Star by March 31, 2017.

All casinos as currently allowed by law in Indiana and Ohio have now opened. Kentucky does not permit casino gaming. A Kentucky Supreme Court decision in 2014, however, may permit a horse racing track in northern Kentucky to install slot machine-like devices. Also, the Indiana legislature passed legislation to allow table games at racetracks beginning in 2020. Although Indiana's two racetracks are not currently allowed to have table games with live dealers, they do offer electronic table games at their facilities. These prospective and potential increases in competition are much more limited than the legalization and opening of a significant number of casinos in Ohio, which adversely affected the property over the past several years.

Northern Nevada

Net revenues decreased primarily as a result of decreased slot win and table game hold percentages. Slot revenue decreased 4.1%, table games revenue decreased 8.9%, and non-gaming net revenues were flat.

At Grand Lodge Casino, table games drop increased 5.7% versus the prior year. Table games hold percentage, however, decreased to 13.9% from 16.1% during the same period. The property's average annual table games hold percentage for the past three years has been 16.2%. Revenues were additionally affected by historically low snow levels in the area, which adversely affected the winter sports season and visitation at the property.

At Stockman's Casino, net revenues decreased 4%, primarily as a result of a decreased slot win percentage, although slot coin-in increased 2.1%. The Company made certain management and operational changes and cosmetic facility improvements during the year which helped stabilize net revenues during the third and fourth quarters. Amongst these was our decision early in the year to offer more favorable win percentages to customers to enhance our competitive position. While net revenues decreased 11.8% and 4.8% for the first and second quarter, respectively, net revenues increased 1.7% in the third quarter and were flat during the fourth quarter, compared to the prior year periods.

Adjusted Property EBITDA for the Northern Nevada segment decreased during the year primarily due to the swings in slot win and table game hold percentages mentioned above. Adjusted Property EBITDA margin decreased to 19.2% from 21%.

The Company's Northern Nevada operations have historically been seasonal, with the summer months accounting for a disproportionate share of its annual profits. In addition, the winter months can be affected by snowfall. The Grand Lodge Casino serves several ski resorts including Alpine Meadows and Squaw Valley. The snow during the 2014/2015 season was below average and the snow for the 2015/2016 season has been above average.

Development/Management

Development/Management net revenues and Adjusted EBITDA decreased during the year due to the expiration in September 2014 of our management agreement with the Pueblo of Pojoaque.

Corporate and Other

Corporate expenses decreased during the year primarily due to decreased corporate salaries and lower benefits costs.

Non-GAAP Measures

“Adjusted EBITDA” is earnings before interest and other non-operating income (expense), taxes, depreciation and amortization, pre-opening expenses, impairment charges, asset write-offs, recoveries, gain (loss) from asset disposals, board and executive transition costs, project development and acquisition costs, and non-cash share based compensation expense. Adjusted EBITDA information is presented solely as a supplemental disclosure to reported U.S generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) measures because management believes these measures are (1) widely used measures of operating performance in the gaming and hospitality industry, (2) a principal basis for valuation of gaming and hospitality companies, and (3) are utilized in the covenants within our debt agreements, although not necessarily defined in the same way as above. “Adjusted Property EBITDA” is Adjusted EBITDA before corporate related costs and expenses which are not allocated to each property. Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Property EBITDA are not, however, a measure of financial performance or liquidity under GAAP. Accordingly, these

measures should be considered supplemental and not a substitute for operating income (loss), net income (loss) or cash flows as an indicator of the Company's operating performance or liquidity.

The following table presents a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to operating income (loss) and net loss:

(In thousands)	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 13,964	\$ 10,701
Depreciation and amortization	(7,893	) (9,183
Impairments	—	(11,547
Write-offs, recoveries and asset disposals, net	363	(524
Board & executive transition costs	—	(2,741
Pre-opening costs	(156) —
Project development & acquisition costs	(891	) (296
Stock compensation	(343	) (248
Operating income (loss)	5,044	(13,838
Non-operating expense, net		
Interest expense	6,715	6,272
Settlement loss	—	1,700
Other	(12	) 23
	6,703	7,995
Loss before income tax benefit	(1,659	) (21,833
Income tax benefit	(342	) (988
Net loss	\$(1,317	) \$(20,845

The following tables present reconciliations of operating income (loss) to Adjusted Property EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2015 (In thousands)						
	Operating income (loss)	Depreciation and amortization	Write-offs, recoveries and asset disposals	Pre-Opening costs	Project development and acquisition costs	Stock compensation	Adjusted EBITDA
Casino properties							
Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel	\$5,383	\$4,383	\$3	\$156	\$—	\$—	\$9,925
Rising Star Casino Resort	1,291	2,714	—	—	—	—	4,005
Northern Nevada Casinos Development/Management	3,016	781	80	—	—	—	3,877
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9,690	7,878	83	156	—	—	17,807
Other operations							
Corporate	(4,646) 15	(446) —	891	343	(3,843
	(4,646) 15	(446) —	891	343	(3,843
	\$5,044	\$7,893	\$(363) \$156	\$891	\$343	\$13,964

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For the Year Ended December 31, 2014 (In thousands)

	Operating income (loss)	Depreciation and amortization	Impairments	Write-offs, recoveries and asset disposals	Board and executive transition costs	Project development and acquisition costs	Stock compensation	Adjusted EBITDA
Casino properties								
Silver Slipper Casino & Hotel	\$2,189	\$ 5,312	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$7,501
Rising Star Casino Resort	(12,742)	2,997	11,547	372	—	—	—	2,174
Northern Nevada Casinos	3,609	857	—	—	—	—	—	4,466
Development/Management	1,066	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,066
	(5,878)	9,166	11,547	372	—	—	—	15,207
Other operations								
Board and executive transition costs	(2,741)	—	—	—	2,741	—	—	—
Corporate	(5,219)	17						