

PENN NATIONAL GAMING INC
Form 10-Q/A
July 23, 2004

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q/A

AMENDMENT NO. 1

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2004

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 0-24206

PENN NATIONAL GAMING, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

23-2234473
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

825 Berkshire Blvd., Suite 200
Wyomissing, PA 19610
(Address of principal executive offices)

610-373-2400
(Registrant's telephone number including area code:)

Not Applicable
(Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

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

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

Title	Outstanding as of May 5, 2004
Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share	40,059,700

This report contains information that are not statements of historical fact, but merely reflect our intent, belief or expectations regarding the anticipated effect of events, circumstances and trends. Such statements should be considered forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Although we believe that our expectations are based on reasonable assumptions within the bounds of our knowledge of our business and operations, there can be no assurance that actual results will not differ materially from our expectations. Meaningful factors which could cause actual results to differ from expectations include, but are not limited to, risks related to the following: the passage of state, federal or local legislation that would expand, restrict, further tax or prevent gaming operations in the jurisdictions in which we do business; the activities of our competitors; increases in our effective rate of taxation at any of our properties or at the corporate level; successful completion of capital projects at our gaming and pari-mutuel facilities; the existence of attractive acquisition candidates and the costs and risks involved in the pursuit of those acquisitions; our ability to maintain regulatory approvals for our existing businesses and to receive regulatory approvals for our new businesses; the maintenance of agreements with our horsemen and pari-mutuel clerks; our dependence on key personnel; the impact of terrorism and other international hostilities; the availability and cost of financing; and other factors as discussed in our other filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. We do not intend to update publicly any forward-looking statements except as required by law.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Amendment No. 1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2004 is being filed solely for the purpose of responding to comments of the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission. In order to preserve the nature and character of the disclosures as originally filed, except to address the comments of the Securities and Exchange Commission staff, no attempt has been made in this Amendment No. 1 to modify or update disclosures as presented in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2004 for events that occurred subsequent to its original filing on May 10, 2004. Accordingly, this Amendment No. 1 should be read in conjunction with our subsequent filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. None of these corrections change our previously reported net revenues, income from operations, net income, income per share or cash flows for the periods included, nor result in a restatement of our financial position or results of operations.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Penn National Gaming, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004 (unaudited)
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 106,969	\$ 118,361
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,791 and \$4,421, respectively	28,304	30,346
Prepaid income taxes	7,593	6,434
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	29,592	29,861
Deferred income taxes	17,285	17,477
Total current assets	189,743	202,479
Net property and equipment, at cost	740,507	734,107
Other assets:		
Investment in and advances to unconsolidated affiliate	17,187	14,535
Excess of cost over fair market value of net assets acquired	603,470	604,982
Management service contract (net of amortization of \$6,719 and \$7,347, respectively)	19,027	18,399
Deferred financing costs, net	28,214	27,388
Miscellaneous	11,451	20,891
Total other assets	679,349	686,195
	\$ 1,609,599	\$ 1,622,781
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 124,979	\$ 124,736
Accounts payable	28,155	21,331
Accrued Liabilities:		
Expenses	46,117	51,383
Interest	36,516	38,446
Salaries and wages	29,925	23,125
Gaming, pari-mutuel, property and other taxes	11,624	20,948
Income taxes payable		7,397
Other current liabilities	9,722	13,308
Total current liabilities	287,038	300,674
Long term liabilities:		
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	984,489	963,429
Deferred income taxes	27,791	28,850
Other liabilities	403	434
Total long-term liabilities	1,012,683	992,713
Commitments and contingencies		

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Shareholders' equity:			
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, none issued			
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued			
40,621,350 and 40,839,350, respectively	409		411
Treasury stock, at cost 849,400 shares	(2,379)		(2,379)
Additional paid-in capital	162,442		165,372
Retained earnings	148,055		165,842
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,351		148
Total shareholders' equity	309,878		329,394
	\$	1,609,599	\$
			1,622,781

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Penn National Gaming, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income

(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2003	2004
Revenues		
Gaming	\$ 183,984	\$ 283,808
Racing	20,513	19,713
Management service fee	2,699	3,458
Food, beverage and other revenue	29,675	46,047
Gross revenues	236,871	353,026
Less: Promotional allowances	(11,737)	(22,255)
Net revenues	225,134	330,771
Operating Expenses		
Gaming	100,962	154,050
Racing	15,244	14,480
Food, beverage and other expenses	21,231	33,265
General and administrative	36,065	55,416
Depreciation and amortization	12,829	19,266
Total operating expenses	186,331	276,477
Income from operations	38,803	54,294
Other income (expenses)		
Interest expense	(16,352)	(25,698)
Interest income	434	389
Earnings from joint venture	588	460
Other	(104)	(1,078)
Loss on change in fair values of interest rate swaps	(527)	
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(1,310)	
Total other expenses	(17,271)	(25,927)
Income before income taxes	21,532	28,367
Taxes on income	8,345	10,580
Net income	\$ 13,187	\$ 17,787
Per share data		
Basic net income	\$.34	\$.45
Diluted net income	\$.33	\$.43
Weighted shares outstanding		
Basic	39,219	39,859
Diluted	40,280	41,112

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Penn National Gaming, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders Equity and Comprehensive Income

(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share data)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total	Comprehensive Income
Balance, December 31, 2003	40,621,350	\$ 409	\$ (2,379)	\$ 162,442	\$ 148,055	\$ 1,351	\$ 309,878	\$
Exercise of stock options including tax benefit of \$1,707	218,000	2		2,930			2,932	
Change in fair value of interest rate swap contracts, net of income tax benefit of \$766						(1,191)	(1,191)	(1,191)
Amortization of interest rate swap agreement, net of income taxes of \$23						39	39	
Foreign currency translation adjustment						(51)	(51)	(51)
Net income for the period					17,787		17,787	17,787
Balance, March 31, 2004	40,839,350	\$ 411	\$ (2,379)	\$ 165,372	\$ 165,842	\$ 148	\$ 329,394	\$ 16,545

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Penn National Gaming, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	2003	March 31, 2004
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 13,187	\$ 17,787
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	12,829	19,266
Amortization of deferred financing costs charged to interest expense	707	1,360
Amortization of the unrealized loss on interest rate swap contracts charged to interest expense	373	39
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	830	679
Earnings from joint venture	(588)	(460)
Loss relating to early extinguishment of debt	1,310	
Deferred income taxes	2,319	867
Tax benefit from stock options exercised	342	1,707
Loss on change in value of interest rate swap contracts	527	
Decrease (increase), net of businesses acquired in:		
Receivables	2,219	(2,773)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(11,462)	(4,329)
Prepaid income taxes	6,415	1,159
Miscellaneous other assets	10,096	(6,119)
Increase (decrease), net of businesses acquired in:		
Accounts payable	21,649	(6,824)
Accrued liabilities	(9,384)	(756)
Gaming, pari-mutuel, property and other taxes	2,760	9,321
Income taxes payable	5,678	7,400
Other current and non-current liabilities	(1,010)	3,617
Net cash provided by operating activities	58,797	41,941
Cash flows from investing activities		
Expenditures for property and equipment	(9,950)	(13,107)
Payments to terminate interest rate swap contract	(1,902)	
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	62	105
Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	(264,081)	
Cash in escrow	(401,612)	
Distributions from joint venture		3,112
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(677,483)	(9,890)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from exercise of options	321	1,229
Proceeds from credit facility	700,000	
Principal payments on long-term debt		(21,303)
(Increase) in unamortized financing cost	(18,829)	(534)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	681,492	(20,608)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash	125	(51)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	62,931	11,392
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of period	55,121	106,969
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of period	\$ 118,052	\$ 118,361

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements are unaudited and include the accounts of Penn National Gaming, Inc. (Penn) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Company). Investment in and advances to an unconsolidated affiliate that is 50% owned are accounted for under the equity method. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) have been made that are necessary to present fairly the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2004 and the results of its operations for the three month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2004. The results of operations experienced for the three month period ended March 31, 2004 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be experienced for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2004.

The statements and related notes have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. The accompanying notes should therefore be read in conjunction with the Company s December 31, 2003 annual consolidated financial statements filed on Form 10-K, as amended.

2. Revenue Recognition

In accordance with gaming industry practice, the Company recognizes casino revenues as the net of gaming wins less losses. Net revenues exclude the retail value of complimentary rooms, and food and beverage furnished gratuitously to customers. These amounts, which are included in promotional allowances, were as follows:

	2003	Three Months Ended March 31,		2004
		(In thousands)		
Rooms	\$	1,334	\$	3,010
Food and beverage		9,474		16,423
Other		929		2,822
Total promotional allowances	\$	11,737	\$	22,255

The estimated cost of providing such complimentary services, which is included in operating expenses, was as follows:

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		Three Months Ended March 31,		
		2003		2004
		(In thousands)		
Rooms	\$	1,063	\$	2,465
Food and beverage		6,314		12,572
Other		690		1,471
Total cost of complimentary services	\$	8,067	\$	16,508

Racing revenues include the Company's share of pari-mutuel wagering on live races after payment of amounts returned as winning wagers, the Company's share of wagering from import and export simulcasting, as well as its share of wagering from its OTWs.

Revenues from the management service contract the Company has with Casino Rama (the Casino Rama Management Contract) are recognized as those services are performed.

3. Earnings Per Share

The weighted average number of shares of common stock and common stock equivalents used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share are set forth in the table below. For the three month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2004, the effect of all outstanding stock options have been included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

	2003	Three Months Ended March 31, (In thousands)	2004
Weighted average number of shares outstanding Basic earnings per share	39,219		39,859
Dilutive effect of stock options	1,061		1,253
Weighted average number of shares outstanding Diluted earnings per share	40,280		41,112

4. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company grants stock options for a fixed number of shares to employees with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the shares at the date of grant. The Company accounts for stock option grants using the intrinsic-value method in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25) and related Interpretations. Under the intrinsic-value method, because the exercise price of the Company's employee stock options is more than or equals the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant, no compensation expense is recognized.

The Company accounts for the plan under the recognition and measurement principles of APB 25 and related Interpretations. No stock-based employee compensation cost is reflected in net income for options granted since all options granted under the plan had an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. However, there are situations that may occur, such as the accelerated vesting of options that require a current charge to income. The following table illustrates the affect on net income and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123) as amended by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure (SFAS 148), to stock-based employee compensation.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2003	2004
	(In thousands)	
Net income, as reported	\$ 13,187	\$ 17,787
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income, net of related tax effects		
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(571)	(781)
Pro forma net income	\$ 12,616	\$ 17,006
Earnings per share:		
Basic-as reported	\$.34	\$.45
Basic-pro forma	\$.32	\$.43
Diluted-as reported	\$.33	\$.43
Diluted-pro forma	\$.31	\$.41

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions used for grants:

Three months ended March 31,	2003	2004
Risk-free interest rate	3.0%	3.0%
Volatility	50.0%	31.0%
Dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%
Expected life (years)	5	6

The effects of applying SFAS 123 and SFAS 148 in the above pro forma disclosure are not indicative of future amounts. SFAS 123 and SFAS 148 do not apply to awards prior to 1995. Additional awards in future years are anticipated.

5. Certain Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's operations are dependent on its continued licensing by state gaming and racing commissions. The loss of a license, in any jurisdiction in which the Company operates, could have a material adverse affect on future results of operations.

The Company is dependent on each gaming and racing property's local market for a significant number of its patrons and revenues. If economic conditions in these areas deteriorate or additional gaming or racing licenses are awarded in these markets, the Company's results of operations could be adversely affected.

The Company is also dependant upon a stable gaming and admission tax structure in the states that it operates in. Any change in the tax structure could have a material adverse affect on future results of operations.

6. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	December 31, 2003		March 31, 2004
	(In thousands)		
Land and improvements	\$ 123,660	\$	128,756
Building and improvements	530,845		531,817
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	216,503		221,018
Transportation equipment	1,246		1,369
Leasehold improvements	14,495		14,533
Construction in progress	6,093		5,901
Total property and equipment	892,842		903,394
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	152,335		169,287
Property and equipment, net	\$ 740,507	\$	734,107

Interest capitalized in connection with major construction projects was \$.3 million and \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2003 and for the three months ended March 31, 2004, respectively. Depreciation and amortization expense, for property and equipment, totaled \$12.2 million and \$18.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

7. Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information

	2003	Three Months Ended March 31, (In thousands)	2004
Cash payments of interest	\$	23,493	\$ 24,317
Cash payments of income taxes	\$		\$
<i>Acquisitions: Hollywood Casino Corporation Acquisition</i>			
Cash Paid	\$	397,948	\$
Fair value of assets acquired, including cash acquired of \$133,867 in 2003	\$	976,245	\$
Fair value of liabilities assumed	\$	578,297	\$

8. Long-term Debt

Long-term debt is as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004
Senior secured credit facility. This credit facility is secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company	\$ 399,700	\$ 378,700
\$200 million 11 1/8% senior subordinated notes. These notes are general unsecured obligations of the Company	200,000	200,000
\$175 million 8 7/8% senior subordinated notes. These notes are general unsecured obligations of the Company	175,000	175,000
\$200 million 6 7/8% senior subordinated notes. These notes are general unsecured obligations of the Company	200,000	200,000
Hollywood Casino Shreveport non-recourse debt		
13% Shreveport First Mortgage Notes	150,000	150,000
13% Shreveport Senior Secured Notes, including bond premium of \$686 and \$623, respectively	39,686	39,623
Less: Bond valuation allowance	(70,348)	(70,348)
Capital leases	15,423	15,190
Other notes payable	7	
	1,109,468	1,088,165
Less: current maturities	124,979	124,736
	\$ 984,489	\$ 963,429

The following is a schedule of future minimum repayments of long-term debt as of March 31, 2004 (in thousands):

2004 (9 months)	\$	123,518
2005		5,591
2006		5,709
2007		370,346
2008		202,288
2009		2,015
Thereafter		378,698
Total minimum payments	\$	1,088,165

At March 31, 2004, the Company was contingently obligated under letters of credit issued pursuant to the senior secured credit facility with face amounts aggregating \$7.8 million.

The senior secured credit facility requires the Company, among other obligations, to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy certain financial tests, including interest coverage and total leverage ratios. In addition, the senior secured credit facility restricts, among other things, the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, incur guarantee obligations, amend debt instruments, pay dividends, create liens on assets, make investments, make acquisitions, engage in mergers or consolidations, make capital expenditures, or engage in certain transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates and otherwise restrict corporate activities. The terms of the senior subordinated notes contain similar restrictions. Except for the defaults under the Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes, for which the Company (other than the Shreveport entities) is not liable,

at March 31, 2004, we were in compliance with all required financial covenants.

9. Segment Information

The Company views each property as an operating segment. The Company has aggregated its gaming properties that are economically similar, offer similar types of products and services (table games and/or slot machines), cater to the same types of customers (local patronage) and are heavily regulated into one reporting segment called gaming. The Company has aggregated its racing properties that are economically similar, offer similar products and services (live and simulcast racing), cater to the similar types of customers (local patronage) and are similarly regulated into one reporting segment called racing. The accounting policies for each segment are the same as those described in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies section of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, for the year ended December 31, 2003.

The table below presents information about reported segments (in thousands):

As of and for the three months ended				
March 31, 2004				
	Gaming	Racing	Eliminations	Total
Revenue	\$ 308,576	\$ 22,511	\$ (316)(2)	\$ 330,771
Income from operations	52,681	1,613		54,294
Depreciation and Amortization	18,484	782		19,266
Total Assets	2,720,753	100,959	(1,198,931)(3)	1,622,781

As of and for the three months ended				
March 31, 2003				
	Gaming(1)	Racing	Eliminations	Total
Revenue	\$ 202,079	\$ 23,402	\$ (347)(2)	\$ 225,134
Income from operations	36,752	2,051		38,803
Depreciation and Amortization	11,987	842		12,829
Total Assets	3,183,971	99,211	(1,223,835)(3)	2,059,347

(1) Reflects results of Hollywood Casino since the March 3, 2003 acquisition, which the Company accounts for as of March 1, 2003.

(2) Primarily reflects intercompany transactions related to import/export simulcasting.

(3) Primarily reflects elimination of intercompany investments, receivables and payables.

10. Litigation

Penn and its subsidiaries 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. The Company does not believe that the final outcome of these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations. In addition, the Company maintains what it believes is adequate insurance coverage to further mitigate the risks of such proceedings. However, such proceedings can be costly, time consuming and unpredictable and, therefore, no assurance can be given that the final outcome of such proceedings may not materially impact the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations. Further, no assurance can be given that the amount or scope of existing insurance coverage will be sufficient to cover losses arising from such matters.

The following proceedings could result in costs, settlements or damages that materially impact the Company's consolidated financial condition or operating results. In each instance, the Company believes that it has meritorious defenses and/or counter-claims and intends to vigorously defend itself.

In August 2002, the lessor of the property on which Casino Rouge conducts a significant portion of its dockside operations filed a lawsuit against the Company in the 19th Judicial District Court for the Parish of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana seeking a declaratory judgment that the plaintiff is entitled to terminate the lease and/or void the Company's option to renew the lease due to certain alleged defaults by the Company or its predecessors-in-interest. The term of the Company's lease expired in January 2004 and the Company exercised its automatic right to renew for an additional five year term (which, as previously noted is being contested by the landlord). In September 2003 the court granted the Company a partial motion for summary judgment. In February 2004, the Company filed another motion for partial judgment on most of the remaining

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issues. A hearing date has been set for July 2004. Further litigation on the remaining issues is anticipated.

In October 2002, in response to the Company's plans to relocate the river barge underlying the Boomtown Biloxi casino to an adjacent property, the lessor of the property on which the Boomtown Biloxi casino conducts a portion of its dockside operations, filed a lawsuit against the Company in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi seeking a declaratory judgment that (i) the Company must use the leased premises for a gaming use or, in the alternative, (ii) after the move, the Company will remain obligated to make the revenue based rent payments to plaintiff set forth in the lease. The plaintiff filed this suit immediately after the Mississippi Gaming Commission approved the Company's request to relocate the barge. Since such approval, the Mississippi

Department of Marine Resources and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have also approved our plan to relocate the barge. The Company filed a motion for summary judgment in October 2003 and the plaintiff filed its own motion for summary judgment in January 2004. In March 2004, the trial court ruled in favor of the Company on all counts. The plaintiff has filed a motion for reconsideration, which has not yet been ruled on by the trial court.

In October 2003, the Company and one of its subsidiaries brought a declaratory action for coverage against Lexington Insurance Company and National Union Fire Insurance of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (National Union) in the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, West Virginia (the West Virginia Action). The case involves a dispute over coverage for punitive damage awards for claims arising in West Virginia. Subsequent to the filing of the West Virginia action, National Union brought an action against the Company and several of its subsidiaries in the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County, Pennsylvania denying coverage for punitive damage awards for claims arising in West Virginia. The Company has resolved the underlying cases in West Virginia in which punitive damages have been plead, paid out the settlement amounts in the first quarter of 2004 (which amounts are included in miscellaneous assets) and is seeking reimbursement for the settlement amounts in the West Virginia action.

11. Subsidiary Guarantors

Under the terms of the senior subordinated notes, all of the Company's domestic subsidiaries are guarantors under the agreement, except for Onward Development, LLC, an inactive subsidiary, HWCC-Argentina, Inc., an inactive subsidiary, HWCC-Louisiana, Inc., HWCC-Shreveport, Inc. HCS I, Inc, HCS II Inc., HCS-Golf Course, LLC, Hollywood Casino Shreveport and Shreveport Capital Corporation and their respective subsidiaries (the Subsidiary Non-Guarantors). The guarantees provided by our subsidiaries are full and unconditional, joint and several. There are no significant restrictions in the indentures on the Company's ability to obtain funds from its subsidiaries, except for the Subsidiary Non-Guarantors, by dividend or loan. However, we note that in certain jurisdictions, the gaming authorities may impose restrictions pursuant to the authority granted to them with regard to the Company's ability to obtain funds from its subsidiaries.

Summarized financial information as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 for Penn, the Subsidiary Guarantors and Subsidiary Non-guarantors is as follows:

	Penn	Subsidiary Guarantors	Subsidiary Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
<i>As of March 31, 2004</i>					
<i>Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet (In thousands)</i>					
Current assets	\$ 36,097	\$ 119,671	\$ 45,789	\$ 922	\$ 202,479
Net property and equipment, at cost	4,503	621,020	108,584		734,107
Other assets	1,177,868	712,056	(3,876)	(1,199,853)	686,195
Total	\$ 1,218,468	\$ 1,452,747	\$ 150,497	\$ (1,198,931)	\$ 1,622,781
Current liabilities	\$ 43,415	\$ 78,634	\$ 174,732	\$ 3,893	\$ 300,674
Long-term liabilities	960,431	1,201,742	435	(1,169,895)	992,713
Shareholder's equity	214,622	172,371	(24,670)	(32,929)	329,394
Total	\$ 1,218,468	\$ 1,452,747	\$ 150,497	\$ (1,198,931)	\$ 1,622,781

Three months ended March 31, 2004

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*Condensed Consolidating
Statement of Income (In
thousands)*

Total revenues	\$		\$	290,726	\$	40,361	\$	(316)	\$	330,771
Total operating expenses		6,191		231,641		38,961		(316)		276,477
Income (loss) from operations		(6,191)		59,085		1,400				54,294
Other income (expense)		9,937		(28,738)		(7,126)				(25,927)
Income (loss) before income taxes		3,746		30,347		(5,726)				28,367
Taxes on income (loss)		3,007		7,530		43				10,580
Net income (loss)	\$	739	\$	22,817	\$	(5,769)	\$		\$	17,787

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	Penn	Subsidiary Guarantors	Subsidiary Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
<i>Three months ended March 31, 2004</i>					
<i>Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows (In thousands)</i>					
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 6,421	\$ 31,488	\$ 4,032	\$	\$ 41,941
Net cash used in investing activities	24,449	(34,072)	(267)		(9,890)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(20,303)	103	(408)		(20,608)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash		(105)	54		(51)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	10,567	(2,586)	3,411		11,392
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	11,212	68,819	26,938		106,969
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 21,779	\$ 66,233	\$ 30,349	\$	\$ 118,361

<i>As of December 31, 2003</i>					
<i>Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet (In thousands)</i>					
Current assets	\$ 1,153,015	\$ 124,220	\$ 46,231	\$ (1,133,723)	\$ 189,743
Net property and equipment, at cost	1,793	627,970	110,744		740,507
Other assets	70,634	679,152	1,150	(71,587)	679,349
Total	\$ 1,225,442	\$ 1,431,342	\$ 158,125	\$ (1,205,310)	\$ 1,609,599
Current liabilities	\$ 55,944	\$ 64,489	\$ 162,708	\$ 3,897	\$ 287,038
Long-term liabilities	976,012	1,207,221	5,734	(1,176,284)	1,012,683
Shareholder s equity	193,486	159,632	(10,317)	(32,923)	309,878
Total	\$ 1,225,442	\$ 1,431,342	\$ 158,125	\$ (1,205,310)	\$ 1,609,599

<i>Three months ended March 31, 2003</i>					
<i>Condensed Consolidating Statement of Income (Loss) (In thousands)</i>					
Total revenues	\$	\$ 210,072	\$ 15,409	\$ (347)	\$ 225,134
Total operating expenses	4,598	168,892	13,188	(347)	186,331
Income (loss) from operations	(4,598)	41,180	2,221		38,803
Other income (expense)	9,926	(24,547)	(2,650)		(17,271)
Income (loss) before income taxes (benefit)	5,328	16,633	(429)		21,532
Taxes (benefit) on income (loss)	2,224	6,292	(171)		8,345
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,104	\$ 10,341	\$ (258)	\$	\$ 13,187

	Penn	Subsidiary Guarantors	Subsidiary Non- Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
<i>Three months ended March 31, 2003</i>					
<i>Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows (In thousands)</i>					
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 12,582	\$ 42,814	\$ 3,401	\$	\$ 58,797
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(690,953)	13,534	(64)		(677,483)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	681,492	115	(115)		681,492
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash	125				125
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,246	56,463	3,222		62,931
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,339	38,430	13,352		55,121
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 6,585	\$ 94,893	\$ 16,574	\$	\$ 118,052

12. Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information

Unaudited pro forma financial information for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2004, as though the Hollywood Casino acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2003, is as follows:

	2003	Three Months Ended March 31, (In thousands)	2004
Revenues	\$	306,457	\$ 330,771
Net income	\$	16,987	\$ 17,787
Net income per common share			
Basic	\$.43	\$.45
Diluted	\$.42	\$.43
Weighted shares outstanding			
Basic		39,219	39,859
Diluted		40,280	41,112

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Our Operations

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We are a leading, diversified, multi-jurisdictional owner and operator of gaming properties, as well as horse racetracks and associated off-track wagering facilities, or OTWs. We own or operate nine gaming properties located in Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ontario and West Virginia that are focused primarily on serving customers within driving distance of the properties. We also own two racetracks and eleven OTWs in Pennsylvania, one racetrack in West Virginia, and through a joint venture, own and operate a racetrack in New Jersey. We operate in two segments, gaming and pari-mutuel operations, and derive substantially all of our revenues from such operations. We believe that our portfolio of assets provides us with a diversified cash flow from operations.

We intend to continue to expand our gaming operations through the implementation of a disciplined capital expenditure program at our existing properties and the continued pursuit of strategic acquisitions of gaming properties particularly in attractive regional markets.

Gaming revenues are derived primarily from gaming on slot machines and table games. Pari-mutuel revenues are derived from wagering on our live races, wagering on import simulcasts at our racetracks and OTWs and through telephone account wagering, and fees from wagering on export simulcasting our races at out-of-state locations. Other revenues are derived from hotel, dining, retail, admissions, program sales, concessions and certain other ancillary activities.

Key performance indicators related to revenues are:

Gaming revenue indicators slot handle (volume indicator), table game drop (volume indicator) and win or hold percentages, which are not fully controllable by us. Our typical slot win percentage is in the range of 5% to 9% of slot handle and our typical table games win percentage is in the range of 15% to 21% of table game drop; and

Pari-mutuel revenue indicators pari-mutuel wagering commissions (volume indicator) earned on wagering on our live races, wagering on import simulcasts at our racetracks and OTWs and through telephone account wagering, and fees from wagering on export simulcasting our races at out-of-state locations.

Our properties generate significant operating cash flow since most of our revenue is cash-based from slot machines and pari-mutuel wagering. Our business is capital intensive and we rely on cash flow from our properties to generate operating cash to repay debt, fund maintenance capital expenditures, fund new capital projects at existing properties and provide excess cash for future development and acquisitions.

Results of Operations

The following are the most important factors and trends that contribute to our operating performance:

The continued emphasis on slot revenue at our properties, which revenue is the consistently profitable segment of the gaming industry.

The continued expansion and revenue gains at our Charles Town Entertainment Complex.

Recent economic conditions could intensify the efforts of state and local governments to raise revenues through increases in gaming taxes, as illustrated by our experience in Illinois in 2003.

A number of states are currently considering legislation to legalize or expand gaming. Such legislation presents both potential opportunities to establish new properties (for instance in Pennsylvania and Maine) and potential competitive threats to business at our existing properties (such as Maryland and Texas). The timing and occurrence of these events remain uncertain. Legalized gaming from casinos located on Native American lands could also have a significant competitive effect.

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The results of operations by segment and property level for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2004 are summarized below (in thousands):

	Revenues(1)		Income from operations	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
Gaming Segment				
Charles Town Entertainment Complex	\$ 70,483	\$ 94,052	\$ 15,192	\$ 20,272
Hollywood Casino Aurora (2)	24,791	58,869	6,571	14,608
Casino Rouge	29,070	28,455	7,518	7,301
Casino Magic-Bay St. Louis	26,665	28,601	3,491	3,853
Hollywood Casino Tunica (2)	10,548	30,888	1,640	5,215
Boomtown Biloxi	18,917	19,595	3,011	2,951
Hollywood Casino Shreveport (2)	12,710	36,901	1,988	1,390
Bullwhackers	6,196	7,757	194	810
Casino Rama Management Contract	2,699	3,458	2,494	3,200
Corporate overhead			(5,347)	(6,919)
Total Gaming Segment	202,079	308,576	36,752	52,681
Racing Segment				
Pennsylvania Racing Operations	23,402	22,511	2,051	1,613
Corporate eliminations (3)	(347)	(316)		
Total	\$ 225,134	\$ 330,771	\$ 38,803	\$ 54,294

- (1) Net revenues are net of promotional allowances.
- (2) Reflects results since March 3, 2003 acquisition.
- (3) Primarily reflects intracompany transactions related to import/export simulcast wagering.

Revenues

Net revenues, three months ended March 31, 2004

	Gaming	Racing	Eliminations	Total
Gaming	\$ 283,808		\$	\$ 283,808
Racing		20,029	(316)	19,713
Management Service fee	3,458			3,458
Food, beverage and other revenue	43,553	2,494		46,047
Gross revenue	330,819	22,523	(316)	353,026
Less: Promotional allowances	(22,243)	(12)		(22,255)
Net revenues	\$ 308,576	\$ 22,511	\$ (316)	\$ 330,771

Net revenues, three months ended March 31, 2003

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	Gaming		Racing		Eliminations		Total
Gaming	\$ 183,984	\$		\$		\$	183,984
Racing			20,860		(347)		20,513
Management Service fee	2,699						2,699
Food, beverage and other revenue	27,120		2,555				29,675
Gross revenue	213,803		23,415		(347)		236,871
Less: Promotional allowances	(11,724)		(13)				(11,737)
Net revenues	\$ 202,079	\$	23,402	\$	(347)	\$	225,134

Net revenues for the three month period ended March 31, 2004 increased by \$105.6 million, or 46.9%, to \$330.7 million from \$225.1 million in 2003. The three new Hollywood Casino properties contributed \$78.6 million of the increase in revenue. The increase for the Hollywood Casino properties was a result of comparing a three month period of operations in 2004 to a one month period of operations in 2003. For the properties we owned prior to the acquisition of the Hollywood Casino properties, revenues increased by \$27.0 million, or 15.3%. The properties with the largest revenue gains this quarter were Charles Town Entertainment Complex with a net revenue increase of \$23.6 million, Casino Magic-Bay St. Louis with an increase of \$1.9 million and Bullwhackers Casinos with an increase of \$1.6 million.

Gaming Revenues

Gaming revenue increased in 2004 by \$99.8 million, or 54.2%, to \$283.8 million from \$184.0 million in 2003. The three Hollywood Casino properties contributed \$74.3 million of the increase and the properties we owned prior to the acquisition contributed \$25.5 million. Of this total, Charles Town Entertainment Complex increased gaming revenue by \$22.3 million or 35.1% over the same period last year due to the opening of an additional 38,000 square feet of gaming space with 700 new slot machines in July of 2003. The average number of gaming machines in play increased to 3,500 in 2004 from 2,710 in 2003 with the average win per machine increasing to \$271 from \$261 per day. At Casino-Magic-Bay St. Louis, gaming revenue increased by \$1.8 million or 7.8%. The primary driver in the revenue increase was a higher occupancy rate at the 291-room Bay Tower Hotel and Conference Center. The occupancy rate for the three months ended March 31, 2004 was 87.3% compared to 72.6% in 2003 and was the result of a marketing program that focused on better utilization of the hotel and increased play on the gaming floor. Gaming revenue at Bullwhackers increased by \$1.4 million, or 22.4%, due to the introduction of penny machines that were part of the facility renovations completed in 2003 and a more aggressive marketing program that is focused on the locals market.

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Management service fees from Casino Rama increased by \$.8 million, or 29.6%, to \$3.5 million from \$2.7 million in 2003. The increase in management service fees is a result of mild winter weather and marketing programs that focus on trip generation, recent visitors, the hotel and convention center and the concert program. These programs have increased attendance, hotel occupancy and slot play in the casino.

Food, beverage and other revenue increased in 2004 by \$16.5 million, or 60.9%, to \$43.6 million from \$27.1 million in 2003. The three new Hollywood Casino properties contributed \$14.1 million of the increase and the properties we owned prior to the acquisition contributed \$2.4 million. Charles Town increased its food, beverage and other revenue by \$1.0 million as a result of the increased attendance that added \$.6 million in food and beverage revenue and \$.4 million in revenue from retail operations and other ancillary services. At Casino Magic-Bay St. Louis, food, beverage and other revenue, including hotel revenues, increased by \$.6 million as a result of the marketing programs that were implemented to increase hotel occupancy and feature our dining outlets.

Promotional allowances increased in 2004 by \$10.6 million to \$22.3 million from \$11.7 million in 2003. The three new Hollywood Casino properties accounted for \$9.8 million of the increase and the properties we owned prior to the acquisition increased by \$.8 million. Of the \$.8 million, approximately \$.4 million of the increase was attributed to Charles Town because of the expansion of the facility and \$4 million was attributable to the marketing of the hotel and convention center at Casino Magic-Bay St. Louis.

Racing Revenues

Racing revenues at our Pennsylvania facilities decreased in 2004 by \$.9 million, or 4.3%, to \$20.0 million from \$20.9 million in 2003. Adverse winter weather conditions were a factor as we had a number of race day cancellations and lower attendance on a number of other days.

There was no significant changes in food, beverage and other revenues at our racing properties.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses, three months ended March 31, 2004

	Gaming		Racing		Eliminations		Total
Gaming	\$ 154,050						\$ 154,050
Racing			14,796		(316)		14,480
Food, beverage and other expenses	31,554		1,711				33,265
General and administrative	52,066		3,350				55,416
Depreciation and amortization	18,484		782				19,266
Total operating expenses	\$ 256,154		\$ 20,639		\$ (316)		\$ 276,477

Operating expenses, three months ended March 31, 2003

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	Gaming		Racing		Eliminations		Total
Gaming	\$ 100,962	\$		\$		\$	100,962
Racing			15,591		(347)		15,244
Food, beverage and other expenses	19,503		1,728				21,231
General and administrative	33,122		2,943				36,065
Depreciation and amortization	11,969		860				12,829
Total operating expenses	\$ 165,556	\$	21,122	\$	(347)	\$	186,331

Operating expenses for the three month period ended March 31, 2004 increased by \$90.1 million, or 48.4%, to \$276.4 million from \$186.3 million in 2003. The three new Hollywood Casino properties were responsible for \$67.6 million of the increase in operating expenses. The increase was a result of comparing a three month period of operations in 2004 to a one month period of operations in 2003. For the properties we owned prior to the acquisition of the Hollywood Casino properties, expenses increased by \$22.8 million, or 15.1%. Our largest increases in operating expenses occurred at Charles Town, Casino Magic-Bay St. Louis and Bullwhackers Casino.

Gaming operating expenses

Gaming expenses increased in 2004 by \$53.0 million, or 52.5%, to \$154.0 million from \$101.0 million in 2003. The three Hollywood Casino properties accounted for \$37.9 million of the increase and the properties we owned prior to the acquisition increased by \$15.1 million. At the Charles Town Entertainment Complex, gaming expenses increased by \$13.7 million, or 34.1%, over the same period from last year due to the opening of an additional 38,000 square feet of gaming space with 700 new slot machines in July of 2003. At Casino Magic Bay St. Louis, gaming expenses increased by \$1.4 million and included higher gaming taxes and slot machine participation fees that increased with revenues and higher marketing expenses for entertainment and players club promotions. Gaming expenses at Bullwhackers increased by \$1.0 million or 30.7%, primarily as a result of the higher gaming taxes associated with higher revenues and increased marketing expenses for advertising and players club promotions.

Food, beverage and other expenses increased in 2004 by \$12.1 million to \$31.6 million from \$19.5 million in 2003. The three Hollywood Casino properties accounted for \$10.9 million of the increase and the properties we owned prior to the acquisition increased by \$1.2 million. Most of the increase occurred at Charles Town which had significant gains in attendance during the period compared to last year as a result of the gaming space expansion in July of 2003 and had increased staffing costs to properly service our customers and increased cost of sales due to increased food and beverage revenues.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$19.0 million to \$52.1 million in 2004 from \$33.1 million in 2003. The addition of the three Hollywood properties increased general and administrative expenses by \$14.1 million, the properties we owned prior to acquisition had an increase in general and administrative expenses of \$3.3 million and corporate overhead increased by \$1.6 million. General and administrative expenses at the properties includes facility maintenance, utilities, property and liability insurance, housekeeping, and all administration departments such as accounting, purchasing, human resources, legal and internal audit. At the properties, general and administrative expenses increased at Charles Town by \$2.9 million primarily as a result of the expansion project that added new gaming space. The other properties did not have any significant changes in these expenses. Corporate overhead expenses increased by \$1.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 as compared to 2003. We continue to incur expenses for lobbying and site development expenses in connection with Pennsylvania slot legislation and Maine slot legislation. Other corporate expenses such as payroll and employee benefits, legal, outside services and travel have increased as a result of the Hollywood Casino acquisition in March of 2003. Notably, our corporate overhead as a percentage of our net revenues has decreased to 2.1% in 2004 compared to 2.4% in 2003.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased by \$6.5 million, or 54.2%, to \$18.5 million in 2004 from \$12.0 million in 2003. The addition of the Hollywood Casino properties increased depreciation and amortization expense by \$4.6 million. The remaining increase of \$1.9 million was primarily a result of the expansion at Charles Town for additional gaming space and the parking structure, the hotel complex at Casino Magic-Bay St. Louis and the purchase of new slot machines at many of our properties.

Racing operating expenses

Racing expenses at our Pennsylvania facilities decreased in 2004 by \$.8 million, or .5%, to \$14.8 million from \$15.6 million in 2003. Expenses that have a direct relationship to racing revenue such as purse expense, pari-mutuel taxes, simulcast fees and totalisator expense all decreased with the decrease in racing revenues.

Other racing related expenses such as food, beverage and other expenses, general and administrative expenses and depreciation expenses decreased slightly or have remained at the same levels as the prior period.

Income from operations

Operating income increased by \$15.5 million, or 39.9%, to \$54.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$38.8 million in 2003. The increase was all generated by our gaming properties. The primary drivers, as discussed above, in the growth of income from operations were the three Hollywood Casino properties, which accounted for \$11.2 million of the increase, and Charles Town, which accounted for \$3.4 million.

Other income (expense)

Other income (expense) summary (in thousands):

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Three Months Ended March 31,	2003	2004
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense	\$ (16,352)	\$ (25,698)
Interest income	434	389
Earnings from joint venture	588	460
Other	(104)	(1,078)
Loss on change in fair values of interest rate swaps	(527)	
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(1,310)	
Total other expense	\$ (17,271)	\$ (25,927)

Interest expense increased by \$9.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 compared to 2003 as a result of borrowing an additional \$700 million for the acquisition of Hollywood Casino Corporation and the interest expense associated with the Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes. During the first quarter of 2004, we made principal payments of \$21.3 million on our senior secured credit facility, including an accelerated payment of \$20 million on March 31, 2004. Subject to the availability of attractive acquisition or project opportunities, we expect to continue to accelerate our principal payments as free cash flow allows.

During the first quarter of 2004, we incurred other non-recurring expenses of \$1.1 million. These expenses are primarily attributable to costs for debt negotiations relative to, and the proposed sale of, Hollywood Casino Shreveport.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Historically, our primary sources of liquidity and capital resources have been cash flow from operations, borrowings from banks and proceeds from the issuance of debt and equity securities.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$40.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004. This consisted of net income of \$17.8 million, non-cash reconciling items of \$23.4 million and net decreases in current liability accounts along with net decreases in current asset accounts of \$.5 million, net of assets and liabilities acquired in the Hollywood Casino Corporation acquisition.

Cash flows used in investing activities totaled \$9.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004. Expenditures for property, plant, and equipment totaled \$13.1 million and included \$2.0 million at Charles Town for the Phase III expansion project, \$3.5 million for a land purchase at Boomtown and \$7.6 million in maintenance capital expenditures including new slot machines. We also received a \$3.1 million cash distribution from our New Jersey joint venture.

Cash used in financing activities was \$20.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004. Principal payments on long-term debt included \$21.3 million in payments under our credit facility. Net proceeds from the exercise of stock options totaled \$1.2 million.

Outlook

Based on our current level of operations, and anticipated revenue growth, we believe that cash generated from operations and amounts available under our credit facility will be adequate to meet our anticipated debt service requirements, capital expenditures and working capital needs for the foreseeable future. We cannot assure you, however, that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations, that our anticipated revenue growth will be realized, or that future borrowings will be available under our credit facility or otherwise will be available to enable us to service our indebtedness, including the credit facility and the notes, to retire or redeem the notes when required or to make anticipated capital expenditures. In addition, if we consummate significant acquisitions in the future, our cash requirements may increase significantly. We may need to refinance all or a portion of our debt on or before maturity. Our future operating performance and our ability to service or refinance our debt will be subject to future economic conditions and to financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures are budgeted and accounted for as either capital project or capital maintenance (replacement) expenditures. Capital project expenditures are for fixed asset additions that expand an existing facility. Capital maintenance (replacement) expenditures are expenditures to replace existing fixed assets with a useful life greater than one year that are obsolete, worn out or it is no longer cost effective to repair.

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The following table summarizes our budgeted capital expenditures, other than maintenance capital expenditures, by property for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 and actual expenditures during the first quarter of 2004 (in thousands):

	Budget for Year Ended December 31, 2004		Expenditures Through March 31, 2004		Balance to Expend	
Property						
Charles Town Entertainment Complex	\$	34,200	\$	2,034	\$	32,166
Boomtown Biloxi		5,460		3,481		1,979
Totals	\$	39,660	\$	5,515	\$	34,145

The Charles Town Entertainment Complex has started the design work for Phase III of the facility expansion. Phase III includes the expansion of the parking garage by approximately 1,050 spaces, adding an additional 300 slot machines and related equipment and infrastructure improvements, including a loading dock, dry storage area, offices and a maintenance shop. The parking garage should be completed by the third quarter of 2004 and the new gaming area should be open by the fourth quarter of 2004.

At Boomtown Biloxi, we signed an option to purchase approximately 4 acres of land adjacent to our Boomtown Biloxi property in January 2002. This purchase was completed in January 2004 at a cost of \$3.7 million and is part of our 2004 budget. We expect to use the land for additional parking and to develop the property in the event that we move the casino barge. The decision to move the casino barge is contingent upon the outcome of the lawsuit filed by our landlord that goes to trial in 2004. Moving the casino barge is estimated to cost approximately \$20.0 million. Due to the ongoing litigation with our landlord at the Boomtown Biloxi property, we have elected not to budget for any additional project-related capital expenditures in 2004 other than the acquisition of the land. In the event that this dispute can be resolved, we may elect to revisit the decision.

During 2003, we began expanding our corporate offices to provide additional workstations and office space for our employees. The first part of this project was completed in the second quarter of 2003. Additional office space expansion is planned for 2004.

During the quarter, we spent approximately \$7.6 million for maintenance capital expenditures at our properties.

For 2004, we expect to spend approximately \$53.7 million for maintenance capital expenditures at our properties. Of this total, approximately \$11.1 million will be spent on slot machines and ticket-in, ticket-out slot technology at our facilities in states where the new technology is approved.

Cash generated from operations funded our capital expenditures and maintenance capital expenditures.

Debt

Senior Secured Credit Facility

At March 31, 2004, we had an outstanding balance of \$378.7 million on the Term Loan D facility and \$92.2 million available to borrow under the revolving credit facility after giving effect to outstanding letters of credit of \$7.8 million. The weighted average interest rate on the Term D facility is 3.63% at March 31, 2004, excluding swaps and deferred finance fees.

Hollywood Casino Shreveport Notes

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Hollywood Casino Shreveport and Shreveport Capital Corporation are co-issuers of \$150 million aggregate principal amount of 13% senior secured notes due 2006 and \$39 million aggregate principal amount of 13% first mortgage notes due 2006, which we refer to collectively in this document as the Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes. Hollywood Casino Shreveport is a general partnership that owns the casino operations. Shreveport Capital Corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hollywood Casino Shreveport formed solely for the purpose of being a co-issuer of the Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes.

The Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes are non-recourse to us and our subsidiaries (other than Hollywood Casino Shreveport, Shreveport Capital Corporation, HCS I, Inc., HCS II, Inc. and HWCC-Louisiana, Inc., which we refer to as the Shreveport entities) and are secured by substantially all of the assets of the casino, and the partnership interests held by HCS I, Inc. and HCS II, Inc. and the stock held by HWCC-Louisiana, Inc.

On February 3, 2004, our indirect subsidiary, HCS I, Inc., the managing general partner of Hollywood Casino Shreveport general partnership, or HCS, announced that its Board of Directors has initiated a process that it hopes will result in the sale or other disposition of the riverboat casino/hotel complex of HCS located in Shreveport, Louisiana. The announcement followed action by the Board authorizing HCS's financial advisor, Libra Securities LLC, to begin contacting potential acquirers. The Board also authorized the creation of an independent committee to oversee the sale process. The Board created the independent committee in case we seek to participate as a bidder in the sale process. The Board took action after consultation with an ad hoc committee of holders of the Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes. Although no formal agreement has been reached with the ad hoc committee regarding the sale process, HCS anticipates that it will consult with the ad hoc committee throughout the process. There can be no assurance that the process will result in the sale or other disposition of the riverboat casino/hotel complex or that, if it does, the sale proceeds will be adequate to pay the Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes in full. Further, the holders of the Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes might pursue all rights and remedies that they may have under the indentures as a result of the event of default. Any such action on the part of the note holders may prompt HCS to seek the protection of the bankruptcy laws or other similar remedies. HCS currently anticipates that any transaction would be effected through a federal bankruptcy proceeding. HCS did not make the August 1, 2003 and the February 1, 2004 interest payments, aggregating \$24.6 million, due on the Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes. The Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes have been in default under the terms of their respective note indentures since May 2003, and accordingly are classified as current obligations at March 31, 2004.

Covenants

Our senior secured credit facility requires us, among other obligations, to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy certain financial tests, including interest coverage and total leverage ratios. In addition, our senior secured credit facility restricts, among other things, our ability to incur additional indebtedness, incur guarantee obligations, amend debt instruments, pay dividends, create liens on assets, make investments, make acquisitions, engage in mergers or consolidations, make capital expenditures, or engage in certain transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates and otherwise restrict corporate activities. The terms of our senior subordinated notes contain similar restrictions. Except for the defaults under the Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes, for which the Company (other than the Shreveport entities) is not liable, at March 31, 2004, we were in compliance with all required financial covenants.

Commitments and Contingencies*Contractual Cash Obligations*

The following table presents our contractual cash obligations as of March 31, 2004:

	Total	2004	Payments Due By Period			2009 and After
			2005 - 2006 (In thousands)	2007	2008	
Senior secured credit facility(1)	\$ 378,700	\$ 2,847	\$ 7,594	\$ 368,259	\$	
11 1/8% senior subordinated notes due 2008(2)						
Principal	200,000			200,000		
Interest	89,000	11,125	44,500	33,375		
8 7/8% senior subordinated notes due 2010(3)						
Principal	175,000					175,000
Interest	93,188	7,766	31,063	31,062		23,297
6 7/8% senior subordinated notes due 2011(4)						
Principal	200,000					200,000
Interest	109,885	13,635	27,500	27,500		41,250
13% Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes(5)						
Principal	189,000	189,000				
Interest	18,468	18,468				
Purchase obligations	14,242	10,062	3,172	975		33
Construction commitments	10,085	10,085				
Capital Leases	15,190	1,392	3,695	4,375		5,728
Operating Leases	23,947	6,156	6,416	3,287		8,088
Total	\$ 1,516,705	\$ 270,536	\$ 123,940	\$ 668,833	\$	453,396

(1) As of March 31, 2004 there was no indebtedness outstanding under the credit facility and there was approximately \$92.2 million available for borrowing under the revolving credit portion of the credit facility.

(2) The \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 11 1/8% notes matures on March 1, 2008. Interest payments of approximately \$11.1 million are due on each March 1 and September 1 until March 1, 2008.

(3) The \$175.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8 7/8% notes matures on March 15, 2010. Interest payments of approximately \$7.8 million are due on each March 15 and September 15 until March 15, 2010.

(4) The \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6 7/8% notes matures on December 1, 2011. Interest payments of approximately \$6.8 million are due on each June 1 and December 1 until December 1, 2011.

(5) The \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 13% senior secured notes matures August 1, 2006 and the \$39.0 million aggregate principal amount of 13% first mortgage notes matures August 1, 2006. Interest payments of approximately \$12.3 million are due on the notes each August 1 and February 1 until August 1, 2006. The Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes are non-recourse to us and our subsidiaries (other than HCS, Shreveport Capital Corporation, HCS I, Inc., HCS II, Inc. and HWCC-Louisiana, Inc.). The Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes have been in default under the terms of their respective note indentures since May 2003, and accordingly are classified as current obligations at March 31, 2004.

Other Commercial Commitments

The following table presents our material commercial commitments as of March 31, 2004 for the following future periods:

	Total Amounts Committed	Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Period				2009 and After
		2004	2005	2006	2007 2008	
Revolving Credit Facility(1)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Letters of Credit(1)	7,809	7,809				
Guarantees of New Jersey Joint Venture Obligations(2)	8,625	8,625				
Total	\$ 16,434	\$ 16,434	\$	\$	\$	

(1) The available balance under the revolving portion of the \$100 million senior secured credit facility is diminished by outstanding letters of credit.

(2) In connection with our 50% ownership interest in Pennwood Racing, Inc., our joint venture in New Jersey, we have entered into a debt service maintenance agreement with Pennwood's lender to guarantee up to 50% of Pennwood's \$17.2 million term loan. Our obligation as of March 31, 2004 under this guarantee is approximately \$8.6 million.

Interest Rate Swap Agreements

See Item 3, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk below.

Accounting Pronouncements Issued or Adopted in 2004

There are no accounting standards issued before March 31, 2004 but effective after December 31, 2003 which are expected to have a material impact on our financial reporting.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The table below provides information as of March 31, 2004, about our financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates, including debt obligations and interest rate swaps. For debt obligations, the table presents notional amounts and weighted average interest rates by maturity dates. For interest rate swaps, the table presents notional amounts and weighted average interest rates by contractual maturity dates. Notional amounts are used to calculate the contractual payments to be exchanged under the contract and the weighted average variable rates are based on implied forward rates in the yield curve as of March 31, 2004.

	2004	2005	2006	2007 (In thousands)	2008	Thereafter	Total
Long-term debt:							
Fixed rate	\$ 119,275	\$	\$	\$	\$ 200,000	\$ 375,000	\$ 694,275
Average interest rate	13.00%				11.125%	7.81%	
Variable rate	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,997	\$ 3,997	\$ 367,706	\$	\$	\$ 378,700
Average interest rate (1)	3.63%	3.63%	3.63%	3.63%			
Leases	\$ 1,243	\$ 1,594	\$ 1,712	\$ 2,640	\$ 2,288	\$ 5,713	\$ 15,190
Average interest rate	8.32%	8.32%	8.32%	8.32%	8.32%	8.32%	
Interest rate derivatives:							
Interest rate swaps							
Variable to fixed	\$	\$ 175,000	\$ 200,000	\$	\$	\$	\$ 375,000
Average pay rate		1.92%	2.48%				
Average receive rate (2)		1.11%	1.11%				

(1) Interest payable is based on the Three Month London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR) plus a spread.

(2) Interest payable is based on the Three Month London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR).

On December 20, 2000, we entered into an interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$100 million and a termination date of December 22, 2003. Under this agreement, we pay a fixed rate of 5.835% against a variable interest rate based on the 90-day LIBOR rate. On August 3, 2001, we entered into an interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$36 million with a termination date of June 30, 2004. Under this agreement, we paid a fixed rate of 4.8125% against a variable interest rate based on the 90-day LIBOR rate. On March 3, 2003, we terminated our \$36 million notional amount interest rate swap originally scheduled to expire in June 2004. We paid \$1.9 million to terminate the swap agreement.

We have a policy designed to manage interest rate risk associated with our current and anticipated future borrowings. This policy enables us to use any combination of interest rate swaps, futures, options, caps and similar instruments. To the extent we employ such financial instruments pursuant to this policy, they are accounted for as hedging instruments. In order to qualify for hedge accounting, the underlying hedged item must expose us to risks associated with market fluctuations and the financial instrument used must be designated as a hedge and must reduce our exposure to the market in fluctuations throughout the hedge period. If these criteria are not met, a change in the market value of the financial instrument is recognized as a gain or loss in the period of change. Interest paid or received pursuant to the financial instrument is included as interest expense in the period.

On March 27, 2003, we entered into forward interest rate swap agreements with a total notional amount of \$375.0 million in accordance with the terms of the \$800 million senior secured credit facility. There are three two-year swap contracts totaling \$175 million with an effective date of March 27, 2003 and a termination date of

March 27, 2005. Under these contracts, we pay a fixed rate of 1.92% against a variable rate based on the 90-day LIBOR rate. We also entered into three three-year swap contracts totaling \$200 million with a termination date of March 27, 2006. Under these contracts, we pay a fixed rate of 2.48% to 2.49% against a variable rate based on the 90-day LIBOR rate. The difference between amounts received and amounts paid under such agreements, as well as any costs or fees, is recorded as reduction of, or addition to, interest expense as incurred over the life of the swap or similar financial instrument. At March 31, 2004, the 90-day LIBOR rate was 1.14%.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Our management, under the supervision and with the participation of the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of our controls and procedures related to our reporting and disclosure obligations as of March 31, 2004, which is the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are sufficient to provide that (a) material information relating to us, including our consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to these officers by other employees of us and our consolidated subsidiaries, particularly material information related to the period for which this periodic report is being prepared; and (b) this information is recorded, processed, summarized, evaluated and reported, as applicable, within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

There were no changes that occurred during the fiscal quarter covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that have materially affected, or are reasonable likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Information in response to this Item is incorporated by reference to the information set forth in Note 10. Litigation in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

As discussed in the Liquidity and Capital Resources Section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, following the March 3, 2003 consummation of the merger of our wholly-owned subsidiary with and into Hollywood Casino Corporation, HCS and Shreveport Capital Corporation were required under the indentures governing the Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes, of which there were aggregate of \$189 million outstanding, to make an offer to purchase the Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes. On March 14, 2003, the HCS and Shreveport Capital Corporation were notified by an ad hoc committee of holders of the Hollywood Shreveport notes that they have 60 days from receipt of the notice to cure the failure to offer to purchase the Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes or an event of default will have occurred under the indentures. Neither HCS nor Shreveport Capital Corporation made a Change of Control offer to purchase the

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Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes within the 60 days and, as a result, a default occurred.

On February 3, 2004, our indirect subsidiary, HCS I, Inc., the managing general partner of HCS, announced that its Board of Directors has initiated a process that it hopes will result in the sale or other disposition of the riverboat casino/hotel complex of HCS located in Shreveport, Louisiana. We anticipate that any transaction may be effected through a federal bankruptcy proceeding. There can be no assurance that the process will result in the sale or other disposition of the riverboat casino/hotel complex or that, if it does, the sale proceeds will be adequate to pay the Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes in full. Further, the holders of the

Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes might pursue all rights and remedies that they may have under the indentures as a result of the event of default. Any such action on the part of the note holders may prompt HCS to seek the protection of the bankruptcy laws or other similar remedies. On August 1, 2003 and February 1, 2004, interest payments of \$12.3 million each became due on the Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes. The managing general partner of Hollywood Casino Shreveport did not make those payments.

The Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes are non-recourse to Penn and its subsidiaries (other than Hollywood Casino Shreveport, Shreveport Capital Corporation, HCS I, Inc., HCS II, Inc. and HWCC-Louisiana, Inc.) and are secured by substantially all of the assets of the casino, and the partnership interests held by HCS I, Inc. and HCS II, Inc. and the stock held by HWCC-Louisiana, Inc. Further, an event of default under the indentures for the Hollywood Casino Shreveport notes does not cause an event of default under the Company's senior secured credit facility or senior subordinated notes.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Recent Developments

Since the filing of our last Annual Report on Form 10-K, several developments have occurred with respect to certain matters noted in our annual report.

Development activity in Maine

In April 2004, in the litigation brought by certain special interest groups challenging the grant of the conditional racing license to Bangor Historic Track, Inc., the trial court dismissed the petitioners' appeals from the Maine Harness Racing Commission decision granting a conditional license. No appeal of the court's decision has been taken and the time to file such appeals has expired. There is still pending before the trial court an independent count requesting declaratory judgment regarding the initial gaming legislation adopted in Maine; however that legislation has since been repealed and replaced. It is unclear at this time whether the plaintiffs intend to pursue this count.

In May 2004, the governor of Maine signed into law a bill providing for increased taxation and additional regulation of slot machine gaming as well as for the creation of a gambling control board. The law takes effect on July 29, 2004. Nomination and appointment of the members of the new gambling control board is currently expected to be completed by the close of the third quarter of 2004. The governor also signed an executive order creating a gambling advisory council that is tasked with immediately commencing work on the creation and implementation of the State's regulatory structure.

While we are preparing to move forward with this project, no assurance can be given that we will be able to complete this project or the transaction contemplated by the purchase agreement relating to this project. There remain several conditions and contingencies regarding the consummation of the purchase transaction, and both the regulatory and legislative environments continue to remain subject to uncertainty, including, without limitation, the process of adopting rules and regulations necessary to allow for the issuance of gaming related licenses.

Hollywood Casino Shreveport

In May 2004, our indirect subsidiary, HCS I, Inc., the managing general partner of Hollywood Casino Shreveport general partnership, or HCS, distributed formal requests for bids from certain qualified bidders recommended by its independent financial advisor. There can be no assurance that the process will result in the sale or other disposition of the riverboat casino/hotel complex or that, if it does, the sale proceeds will be adequate to pay the HCS notes in full. HCS currently anticipates that any transaction would be effected through a federal bankruptcy proceeding.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit	Description of Exhibit
10.1	Agreement, effective January 15, 2004, between The Downs Racing, Inc. and the Pennsylvania Harness Horsemen's Association, Inc.*
10.2	Amendment dated March 30, 2004 to Live Racing Agreement dated March 23, 2003 among Penn National Turf Club, Inc., Mountainview Thoroughbred Racing Association and the Pennsylvania Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association, Inc.*
31.1	CEO Certification pursuant to rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
31.2	CFO Certification pursuant to rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
32.1	CEO Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	CFO Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

* Filed with the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 filed on May 10, 2004.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

Report	Item(s) No.	Date of Report	Date Filed or Furnished
Form 8-K	5, 7 and 12	February 3, 2003	Filed February 6, 2004

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

PENN NATIONAL GAMING, INC.

July 23 , 2004

By: /s/ William J. Clifford
William J. Clifford
Senior Vice President-Finance
and Chief Financial Officer