

HARRAHS ENTERTAINMENT INC
Form 10-K
March 17, 2009

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008**

OR

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Commission File No. 1-10410**

HARRAH S ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State of incorporation)

62-1411755
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

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One Caesars Palace Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada
(Address of principal executive offices)

89109
(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

(702) 407-6000

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

None

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT:

voting common stock, \$0.01 par value

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a smaller

smaller reporting company

reporting company)

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

As of March 13, 2009, the Registrant had 10 shares of voting Common Stock and 40,694,445 shares of non-voting Common Stock outstanding. There is not a market for the Registrant's common stock; therefore, the aggregate market value of the Registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates is not calculable.

PART I

ITEM 1. Business.

Overview

Harrah's Entertainment, Inc., a Delaware corporation, is one of the largest casino entertainment providers in the world. Our business is primarily conducted through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Harrah's Operating Company, Inc., although certain material properties are not owned by Harrah's Operating Company, Inc. As of December 31, 2008, we owned or managed, through various subsidiaries, 53 casinos in six countries, but primarily in the United States and the United Kingdom. Our casino entertainment facilities operate primarily under the Harrah's, Caesars and Horseshoe brand names in the United States, and include land-based casinos, casino clubs, riverboat or dockside casinos, casinos on Indian reservations, a combination greyhound racing facility and casino and combination thoroughbred racetrack and a harness racetrack and slot facility. As of December 31, 2008, our facilities have an aggregate of approximately 3 million square feet of gaming space and approximately 39,000 hotel rooms. We have a customer loyalty program, Total Rewards, which has over 40 million members that we use for marketing promotions and to generate play by our customers when they travel among our markets in the United States and Canada. We also own and operate the World Series of Poker tournament and brand. Unless otherwise noted or indicated by the context, the terms Harrah's, Harrah's Entertainment, Company, we, us, and our refer to Harrah's Entertainment, Inc.

We were incorporated on November 2, 1989 in Delaware, and prior to such date operated under predecessor companies. Our principal executive offices are located at One Caesars Palace Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109, telephone (702) 407-6000. Until January 28, 2008, our common stock was traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol HET.

On January 28, 2008, Harrah's Entertainment was acquired by affiliates of Apollo Global Management, LLC (Apollo) and TPG Capital, LP (TPG) in an all-cash transaction, hereinafter referred to as the Merger, valued at approximately \$30.7 billion, including the assumption of \$12.4 billion of debt and approximately \$1.0 billion of acquisition costs. Holders of Harrah's Entertainment stock received \$90.00 in cash for each outstanding share of common stock. As a result of the Merger, the issued and outstanding shares of non-voting common stock and non-voting preferred stock of Harrah's Entertainment are owned by entities affiliated with Apollo/TPG and certain co-investors and members of management, and the issued and outstanding shares of voting common stock of Harrah's Entertainment are owned by Hamlet Holdings LLC, which is owned by certain individuals affiliated with Apollo/TPG. As a result of the Merger, our stock is no longer publicly traded.

Description of Business

Our casino business commenced operations in 1937. We own or manage casino entertainment facilities in more areas throughout the United States than any other participant in the casino industry. In addition to casinos, our facilities typically include hotel and convention space, restaurants and non-gaming entertainment facilities. Three of our properties are racetracks at which we have installed slot machines. The descriptions below are as of December 31, 2008, except where otherwise noted.

In southern Nevada, Harrah's Las Vegas, Rio All-Suite Hotel & Casino, Caesars Palace, Bally's Las Vegas, Flamingo Las Vegas, Paris Las Vegas, Imperial Palace Hotel & Casino and Bill's Gamblin' Hall & Saloon are located in Las Vegas, and draw customers from throughout the United States. Harrah's Laughlin is located near both the Arizona and California borders and draws customers primarily from the southern California and Phoenix metropolitan areas and, to a lesser extent, from throughout the U.S. via charter aircraft.

In northern Nevada, Harrah's Lake Tahoe, Harveys Resort & Casino and Bill's Casino are located near Lake Tahoe and Harrah's Reno is located in downtown Reno, and these facilities draw customers primarily from northern California, the Pacific Northwest and Canada.

Our Atlantic City casinos, Harrah's Resort Atlantic City, Showboat Atlantic City, Caesars Atlantic City and Bally's Atlantic City, draw customers primarily from the Philadelphia metropolitan area, New York and New Jersey.

Harrah's Chester is a combination harness racetrack and slot facility located approximately six miles south of Philadelphia International Airport which draws customers primarily from the Philadelphia metropolitan area and Delaware.

Our Chicagoland dockside casinos, Harrah's Joliet in Joliet, Illinois, and Horseshoe Hammond in Hammond, Indiana, draw customers primarily from the greater Chicago metropolitan area. In southern Indiana, we own Horseshoe Southern Indiana (formerly Caesars Indiana), a dockside casino complex located in Elizabeth, Indiana, which draws customers primarily from northern Kentucky, including the Louisville metropolitan area, and southern Indiana, including Indianapolis.

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In Louisiana, we own Harrah's New Orleans, a land-based casino located in downtown New Orleans, which attracts customers primarily from the New Orleans metropolitan area. In northwest Louisiana, Horseshoe Bossier City, a dockside casino, and Harrah's Louisiana Downs, a thoroughbred racetrack with slot machines, located in Bossier City, cater to customers in northwestern Louisiana and east Texas, including the Dallas/Fort Worth metropolitan area.

On the Mississippi gulf coast, we own the Grand Casino Biloxi, located in Biloxi, Mississippi, which caters to customers in southern Mississippi, southern Alabama and northern Florida.

Harrah's North Kansas City and Harrah's St. Louis, both dockside casinos, draw customers from the Kansas City and St. Louis metropolitan areas, respectively. Harrah's Metropolis is a dockside casino located in Metropolis, Illinois, on the Ohio River, drawing customers from southern Illinois, western Kentucky and central Tennessee.

Horseshoe Tunica, Harrah's Tunica (formerly Grand Casino Tunica) and Sheraton Casino & Hotel Tunica, dockside casino complexes located in Tunica, Mississippi, are approximately 30 miles from Memphis, Tennessee and draw customers primarily from the Memphis area.

Horseshoe Council Bluffs, a land-based casino, and Harrah's Council Bluffs, a dockside casino facility, are located in Council Bluffs, Iowa, across the Missouri River from Omaha, Nebraska. The Bluffs Run Greyhound Racetrack is in operation at Horseshoe Council Bluffs as well. At Bluffs Run, we own the assets other than gaming equipment, and lease these assets to the Iowa West Racing Association, or IWRA, a nonprofit corporation, and we manage the facility for the IWRA under a management agreement expiring in October 2024. Iowa law requires that a qualified nonprofit corporation hold Bluffs Run's gaming and pari-mutuel licenses and its gaming equipment.

Caesars Windsor (formerly Casino Windsor), located in Windsor, Ontario, draws customers primarily from the Detroit metropolitan area and the Conrad Resort & Casino located in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, draws customers primarily from Argentina and Uruguay.

As part of the acquisition of London Clubs in December 2006, we own or manage five casinos in London: the Sportsman, the Golden Nugget, the Rendezvous, Fifty and The Casino at the Empire. Our casinos in London draw customers primarily from the London metropolitan area as well as international visitors. We also own Alea Nottingham, Alea Glasgow, Alea Leeds, Manchester235, Rendezvous Brighton and Rendezvous Southend-on-Sea in the provinces of the United Kingdom, which primarily draw customers from their local areas. We also manage three casinos in Cairo, Egypt at the Nile Hilton, Ramses Hilton and Caesars Cairo (which opened on December 22, 2008), which draw customers primarily from other countries in the Middle East. Emerald Safari, located in the province of Gauteng in South Africa, draws customers primarily from South Africa.

We also earn fees through our management of three casinos for Indian tribes:

- i Harrah's Phoenix Ak-Chin, located near Phoenix, Arizona, which we manage for the Ak-Chin Indian Community under a management agreement that expires in December 2009. Harrah's Phoenix Ak-Chin draws customers from the Phoenix metropolitan area;
- i Harrah's Cherokee Casino and Hotel, which we manage for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians on their reservation in Cherokee, North Carolina under a management contract that expires November 2011. Harrah's Cherokee draws customers from eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, northern Georgia and South Carolina.
- i Harrah's Rincon Casino and Resort, located near San Diego, California, which we manage for the Rincon San Luiseno Band of Mission Indians under a management agreement that expires in November 2013. Harrah's Rincon draws customers from the San Diego metropolitan area and Orange County, California; and

We own and operate Bluegrass Downs, a harness racetrack located in Paducah, Kentucky, and own a one-half interest in Turfway Park LLC, which is the owner of the Turfway Park thoroughbred racetrack in Boone County, Kentucky. Turfway Park LLC owns a minority interest in Kentucky Downs LLC, which is the owner of the Kentucky Downs racetrack located in Simpson County, Kentucky.

We also operate the World Series of Poker tournament circuit and license trademarks for merchandise related to this brand.

We also own Macau Orient Golf located on Cotai in Macau.

Additional information about our casino entertainment properties is set forth below in Item 2, Properties.

Sales and Marketing

We believe that our distribution system of casino entertainment facilities provides us the ability to generate play by our customers when they travel among markets, which we refer to as cross-market play. In addition, we have several critical multi-property markets like Las Vegas, Atlantic City and Tunica, and we have seen increased revenue from customers visiting multiple properties in the same market. We believe our customer loyalty program, Total Rewards, in conjunction with this distribution system, allows us to capture a growing share of our customers gaming budget and compete more effectively.

Our Total Rewards program is structured in tiers, providing customers an incentive to consolidate their play at our casinos. Total Rewards customers are able to earn Tier Credits and Reward Credits and redeem those Credits at substantially all of our casino entertainment facilities located in the U.S. and Canada for on-property entertainment expenses. Depending on their level of play with us in a calendar year, customers may be designated as either Gold, Platinum, Diamond, or Seven Stars customers. Customers who do not participate in Total Rewards are encouraged to join, and those with a Total Rewards card are encouraged to consolidate their play through targeted promotional offers and rewards.

We have developed a database containing information for our customers and aspects of their casino gaming play. We use this information for marketing promotions, including through direct mail campaigns and the use of electronic mail and our website.

Patents and Trademarks

We own the following trademarks used in this document: Harrah[®], Caesars[®], Grand CasinoSM, Bally[®], Flamingo[®], Paris[®], Caesars Palace[®], Rio[®], Showboat[®], Bill[®], Harveys[®], Total Rewards[®], Bluffs Run[®], Louisiana Downs[®], Reward Credits[®], Horseshoe[®], Seven Stars[®], and World Series of Poker[®]. Trademark rights are perpetual provided that the mark remains in use by us. We consider all of these marks, and the associated name recognition, to be valuable to our business.

We have been issued six U.S. patents covering some of the technology associated with our Total Rewards program—U.S. Patent No. 5,613,912 issued March 25, 1997, expiring April 5, 2015 (which is the subject of a license agreement with Mikohn Gaming Corporation); U.S. Patent No. 5,761,647 issued June 2, 1998, expiring May 24, 2016; U.S. Patent No. 5,809,482 issued September 15, 1998, expiring September 15, 2015; U.S. Patent No. 6,003,013 issued December 14, 1999, now expired; U.S. Patent No. 6,183,362, issued February 6, 2001, which we will allow to lapse in 2009; and U.S. Patent No. 7,419,427, issued September 2, 2008, which will expire on May 24, 2016. We have also been issued two U.S. patents covering some of the technology associated with our Total Rewards 2 program—U.S. Patent 7,329,185, issued February 12, 2008, which will expire on September 29, 2024; and U.S. Patent 7,410,422, issued on August 12, 2008, which will expire on April 24, 2025.

Competition

We own or manage land-based, dockside, riverboat and Indian casino facilities in most U.S. casino entertainment jurisdictions. We also own or manage properties in Canada, the United Kingdom, South Africa, Egypt and Uruguay. We compete with numerous casinos and casino hotels of varying quality and size in the market areas where our properties are located. We also compete with other non-gaming resorts and vacation areas, and with various other entertainment businesses. The casino entertainment business is characterized by competitors that vary considerably by their size, quality of facilities, number of operations, brand identities, marketing and growth strategies, financial strength and capabilities, level of amenities, management talent and geographic diversity.

In most markets, we compete directly with other casino facilities operating in the immediate and surrounding market areas. In some markets, we face competition from nearby markets in addition to direct competition within our market areas.

In recent years, with fewer new markets opening for development, competition in existing markets has intensified. Many casino operators, including us, have invested in expanding existing facilities, developing new facilities, and acquiring established facilities in existing markets, such as our acquisition of Caesars Entertainment, Inc. in 2005 and our renovated and expanded facility in Hammond, Indiana. This expansion of

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existing casino entertainment properties, the increase in the number of properties and the aggressive marketing strategies of many of our competitors has increased competition in many markets in which we compete, and this intense competition can be expected to continue.

The expansion of casino entertainment into new markets, such as the recent expansion of tribal casino opportunities in New York and California and the approval of gaming facilities in Pennsylvania and Florida present competitive issues for us which have had a negative impact on our financial results.

The casino entertainment industry is also subject to political and regulatory uncertainty. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Overall Operating Results and Regional Results and Development Plans.

Other 2008 Events

Macau. In September 2007, we acquired Macau Orient Golf, located on 175 acres on Cotai adjacent to the Lotus Bridge, one of the two border crossings into Macau from China, and rights to a land concession contract. In December 2008, we announced plans for Caesars Macau Golf, a five-star golf lifestyle destination, the centerpiece of which will be a redesigned par-72 golf course and the establishment of Asia's first Butch Harmon School of Golf, the first of Harmon's flagship teaching facilities outside of the United States. The redevelopment includes expansion of the existing clubhouse into a golf lifestyle boutique, meeting facilities, VIP entertainment suites and a restaurant.

Las Vegas. In July 2007, we announced plans for an expansion and renovation of Caesars Palace Las Vegas. We have announced that we will defer completion of the planned 660-room hotel tower due to current economic conditions impacting the Las Vegas tourism sector. Other aspects of the project will proceed as planned, including the mid-summer 2009 opening of an additional 110,000 square feet of meeting and convention space, three 10,000 square foot villas and an expanded pool and garden area. The estimated total capital expenditures for the project, excluding the costs to complete the deferred rooms, are expected to be approximately \$681 million.

Biloxi. We have decided to slow down construction, which began in the third quarter of 2007, of Margaritaville Casino & Resort in Biloxi, Mississippi, as we refine the design of that project and explore all of our alternatives related to the project and its financing. We are adjusting our plan for development to better align with the economic environment, market conditions on the Gulf Coast and the current financing environment. We license the Margaritaville name from an entity affiliated with the singer/songwriter Jimmy Buffett.

Exchange Offer. In December 2008, Harrah's Operating Company, Inc. completed private exchange offers whereby approximately \$2.2 billion, face amount, of its debt, was exchanged for approximately \$1.1 billion, face amount, new 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2015 and 2018 and cash.

Governmental Regulation

The gaming industry is highly regulated, and we must maintain our licenses and pay gaming taxes to continue our operations. Each of our casinos is subject to extensive regulation under the laws, rules and regulations of the jurisdiction where it is located. These laws, rules and regulations generally concern the responsibility, financial stability and character of the owners, managers, and persons with financial interests in the gaming operations. Violations of laws in one jurisdiction could result in disciplinary action in other jurisdictions. A more detailed description of the regulations to which we are subject is contained in Exhibit 99.2 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which Exhibit is incorporated herein by reference.

Our businesses are subject to various foreign, federal, state and local laws and regulations in addition to gaming regulations. These laws and regulations include, but are not limited to, restrictions and conditions concerning alcoholic beverages, environmental matters, employees, currency transactions, taxation, zoning and building codes, and marketing and advertising. Such laws and regulations could change or could be interpreted differently in the future, or new laws and regulations could be enacted. Material changes, new laws or regulations, or material differences in interpretations by courts or governmental authorities could adversely affect our operating results.

Employee Relations

We have approximately 80,000 employees through our various subsidiaries. Despite a strike in Atlantic City in 2004 that was settled, we consider our labor relations with employees to be good. Approximately 26,000 employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements with certain of our subsidiaries, relating to certain casino, hotel and restaurant employees at certain of our properties. Most of our employees covered by collective bargaining agreements are located at our properties in Las Vegas and Atlantic City. Our collective bargaining agreements with employees located at our Atlantic City properties expires in September 2009 and at our Las Vegas properties in May 2012.

Available Information

Our internet address is www.harrahs.com. We make available free of charge on or through our website our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. We also make available through our website all filings of our executive officers and directors on Forms 3, 4 and 5 under Section 16 of the Exchange Act. These filings are also available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Our Code of Conduct and our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Principal Officers are available on our website under the Investor Relations link. We will provide a copy of these documents without charge to any person upon receipt of a written request addressed to Harrah's Entertainment, Inc., Attn: Corporate Secretary, One Caesars Palace Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109. Reference in this document to our website address does not constitute incorporation by reference of the information contained on the website.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors.

If we are unable to effectively compete against our competitors, our profits will decline.

The gaming industry is highly competitive and our competitors vary considerably in size, quality of facilities, number of operations, brand identities, marketing and growth strategies, financial strength and capabilities, level of amenities, management talent and geographic diversity. We also compete with other non-gaming resorts and vacation areas, and with various other entertainment businesses. Our competitors in each market that we participate may have substantially greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do, and there can be no assurance that they will not in the future engage in aggressive pricing action to compete with us. Although we believe we are currently able to compete effectively in each of the various markets in which we participate, we cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to do so or that we will be capable of maintaining or further increasing our current market share. Our failure to compete successfully in our various markets could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

In recent years, with fewer new markets opening for development, many casino operators have been reinvesting in existing markets to attract new customers or to gain market share, thereby increasing competition in those markets. As companies have completed new expansion projects, supply has typically grown at a faster pace than demand in some markets, including Las Vegas, our largest market, and competition has increased significantly. The expansion of existing casino entertainment properties, the increase in the number of properties and the aggressive marketing strategies of many of our competitors have increased competition in many markets in which we operate, and this intense competition is expected to continue. These competitive pressures have and are expected to continue to adversely affect our financial performance in certain markets, including Atlantic City.

In particular, our business may be adversely impacted by the additional gaming and room capacity in Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Missouri, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Illinois, Louisiana, Ontario, South Africa, Uruguay, United Kingdom, Egypt and/or other projects not yet announced which may be competitive in the other markets where we operate or intend to operate. Several states and Native American tribes are also considering enabling the development and operation of casinos or casino-like operations in their jurisdictions. In addition, our operations located in New Jersey and Nevada may be adversely impacted by the expansion of Native American gaming in New York and California, respectively.

We are subject to extensive governmental regulation and taxation policies, the enforcement of which could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to extensive gaming regulations and political and regulatory uncertainty. Regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions where we operate have broad powers with respect to the licensing of casino operations and may revoke, suspend, condition or limit our gaming or other licenses, impose substantial fines and take other actions, any one of which could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, revenues and income from operations were negatively impacted during July 2006 in Atlantic City by a three-day government imposed casino shutdown.

From time to time, individual jurisdictions have also considered legislation or referendums, such as bans on smoking in casinos and other entertainment and dining facilities, which could adversely impact our operations. For example, the City Council of Atlantic City passed an ordinance in 2007 requiring that we segregate at least 75% of the casino gaming floor as a nonsmoking area, leaving no more than 25% of the casino gaming floor as a smoking area. Illinois has also passed the Smoke Free Illinois Act which became effective January 1, 2008, and bans smoking in nearly all public places, including bars, restaurants, work places, schools and casinos. The Act also bans smoking within 15 feet of any entrance, window or air intake area of these public places. These smoking bans have adversely affected revenues and operating results at our properties. The likelihood or outcome of similar legislation in other jurisdictions and referendums in the future cannot be predicted, though any smoking ban would be expected to negatively impact our financial performance.

The casino entertainment industry represents a significant source of tax revenues to the various jurisdictions in which casinos operate. From time to time, various state and federal legislators and officials have proposed changes in tax laws, or in the administration of such laws, including increases in tax rates, which would affect the industry. If adopted, such changes could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The development and construction of new hotels, casinos and gaming venues and the expansion of existing ones are susceptible to delays, cost overruns and other uncertainties, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may decide to develop, construct and open new hotels, casinos and other gaming venues in response to opportunities that may arise. Future development projects and acquisitions may require significant capital commitments, the incurrence of additional debt, guarantees of third party-debt, the incurrence of contingent liabilities and an increase in amortization expense related to intangible assets, which could have an adverse effect upon our business, financial condition and results of operations. The development and construction of new hotels, casinos and gaming venues and the expansion of existing ones, such as our current expansion at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas, are susceptible to various risks and uncertainties, such as:

the existence of acceptable market conditions and demand for the completed project;

general construction risks, including cost overruns, change orders and plan or specification modification, shortages of equipment, materials or skilled labor, labor disputes, unforeseen environmental, engineering or geological problems, work stoppages, fire and other natural disasters, construction scheduling problems and weather interferences;

changes and concessions required by governmental or regulatory authorities;

the ability to finance the projects, especially in light of the substantial indebtedness incurred by the Company related to the Merger;

delays in obtaining, or inability to obtain, all licenses, permits and authorizations required to complete and/or operate the project; and

disruption of our existing operations and facilities.

Our failure to complete any new development or expansion project as planned, on schedule, within budget or in a manner that generates anticipated profits, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The recent downturn in the national economy, the volatility and disruption of the capital and credit markets and adverse changes in the global economy could negatively impact our financial performance and our ability to access financing.

The recent severe economic downturn and adverse conditions in the local, regional, national and global markets have negatively affected our operations, and may continue to negatively affect our operations in the future. During periods of economic contraction such as the current period, our revenues may decrease while some of our costs remain fixed or even increase, resulting in decreased earnings. Gaming and other leisure activities we offer represent discretionary expenditures and participation in such activities may decline during economic downturns, during which consumers generally earn less disposable income. Even an uncertain economic outlook may adversely affect consumer spending in our gaming operations and related facilities, as consumers spend less in anticipation of a potential economic downturn. Furthermore, other uncertainties, including national and global economic conditions, terrorist attacks or other global events, could adversely affect consumer spending and adversely affect our operations.

Acts of terrorism and war and natural disasters may negatively impact our future profits.

Terrorist attacks and other acts of war or hostility have created many economic and political uncertainties. We cannot predict the extent to which terrorism, security alerts or war, or hostilities in Iraq and other countries throughout the world will continue to directly or indirectly impact our business and operating results. As a consequence of the threat of terrorist attacks and other acts of war or hostility in the future, premiums for a variety of insurance products have increased, and some types of insurance are no longer available. Given current conditions in the global

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insurance markets, we are substantially uninsured for losses and interruptions caused by terrorist acts and acts of war. If any such event were to affect our properties, we would likely be adversely impacted.

In addition, natural disasters such as major fires, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes could also adversely impact our business and operating results.

For example, four of our properties were closed for an extended period of time due to the damage sustained from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in August and September 2005. Such events could lead to the loss of use of one or more of our properties for an extended period of time and disrupt our ability to attract customers to certain of our gaming facilities. If any such event were to affect our properties, we would likely be adversely impacted.

In most cases, we have insurance that covers portions of any losses from a natural disaster, but it is subject to deductibles and maximum payouts in many cases. Although we may be covered by insurance from a natural disaster, the timing of our receipt of insurance proceeds, if any, is out of our control.

Additionally, a natural disaster affecting one or more of our properties may affect the level and cost of insurance coverage we may be able to obtain in the future, which may adversely affect our financial position.

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

Some of our employees are represented by labor unions. A lengthy strike or other work stoppage at one of our casino properties or construction projects could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. From time to time, we have also experienced attempts to unionize certain of our non-union employees. While these efforts have achieved only limited success to date, we cannot provide any assurance that we will not experience additional and more successful union activity in the future. There has been a trend towards unionization for employees in Atlantic City and Las Vegas. For example, certain dealers, slot technicians and security guards at certain of our Atlantic City properties have voted to be represented by the United Auto Workers and the International Union, Security, Police and Fire Professionals of America, respectively. However, to date, there are no collective bargaining agreements in place. In addition, in 2007, Caesars Palace dealers in Las Vegas signed union authorization cards to be represented by the Transport Workers Union (the TWU). The TWU held elections supervised by the National Labor Relations Board and won representation of the dealers. The impact of this union activity is undetermined and could negatively impact our profits.

We may not realize all of the anticipated benefits of potential future acquisitions.

Our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of potential future acquisitions will depend, in part, on our ability to integrate the businesses of such acquired company with our businesses. The combination of two independent companies is a complex, costly and time consuming process. This process may disrupt the business of either or both of the companies, and may not result in the full benefits expected. The difficulties of combining the operations of the companies include, among others:

coordinating marketing functions;

unanticipated issues in integrating information, communications and other systems;

unanticipated incompatibility of purchasing, logistics, marketing and administration methods;

retaining key employees;

consolidating corporate and administrative infrastructures;

the diversion of management's attention from ongoing business concerns; and

coordinating geographically separate organizations.

There is no assurance that we will realize the full benefits anticipated for any future acquisitions.

The risks associated with our international operations could reduce our profits.

Some of our properties are located in countries outside the United States, and our acquisition of London Clubs in 2006 has increased the percentage of our revenue derived from operations outside the United States. International operations are subject to inherent risks including:

variation in local economies;

currency fluctuation;

greater difficulty in accounts receivable collection;

trade barriers;

burden of complying with a variety of international laws; and

political and economic instability.

The loss of the services of key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business.

The leadership of our chief executive officer, Mr. Loveman, and other executive officers has been a critical element of our success. The death or disability of Mr. Loveman or other extended or permanent loss of his services, or any negative market or industry perception with respect to him or arising from his loss, could have a material adverse effect on our business. Our other executive officers and other members of senior management have substantial experience and expertise in our business and have made significant contributions to our growth and success. The unexpected loss of services of one or more of these individuals could also adversely affect us. We are not protected by key man or similar life insurance covering members of our senior management. We have employment agreements with our executive officers, but these agreements do not guarantee that any given executive will remain with the company.

If we are unable to attract, retain and motivate employees, we may not be able to compete effectively and will not be able to expand our business.

Our success and ability to grow are dependent, in part, on our ability to hire, retain and motivate sufficient numbers of talented people, with the increasingly diverse skills needed to serve clients and expand our business, in many locations around the world. Competition for highly qualified, specialized technical and managerial, and particularly consulting personnel, is intense. Recruiting, training, retention and benefits costs place significant demands on our resources. Additionally, the recent downturn in the gaming, travel and leisure sectors has made recruiting executives to our business more difficult. The inability to attract qualified employees in sufficient numbers to meet particular demands or the loss of a significant number of our employees could have an adverse effect on us.

We are controlled by the Sponsors, whose interests may not be aligned with ours.

All of the voting common stock of Harrah's is held by Hamlet Holdings LLC, the members of which are comprised of an equal number of individuals affiliated with each of the Sponsors. As such, the Sponsors have the power to control our affairs and policies. The Sponsors also control the election of our board of directors, the appointment of management, the entering into of mergers, sales of substantially all of our assets and other extraordinary transactions.

Eight of our twelve directors have been appointed by the Sponsors. In addition, two of the three members of our Executive Committee are affiliated with the Sponsors. The members affiliated with the Sponsors have the authority, subject to the terms of our debt, to issue additional shares, implement share repurchase programs, declare dividends, pay advisory fees and make other decisions, and they may have an interest in our doing so. Furthermore, the Sponsors are in the business of making investments in companies and may from time to time acquire and hold interests in businesses that compete directly or indirectly with us, as well as businesses that represent major customers of our businesses. The Sponsors may also pursue acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business, and as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. So long as the individuals affiliated with the Sponsors continue to control a significant amount of our outstanding voting common stock, the Sponsors will continue to be able to strongly influence or effectively control our decisions.

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

From time to time, we are defendants in various lawsuits relating to matters incidental to our business. The nature of our business subjects us to the risk of lawsuits filed by customers, past and present employees, competitors, business partners, Native American tribes and others in the ordinary course of business. As with all litigation, no assurance can be provided as to the outcome of these matters and in general, litigation can be expensive and time consuming. For example, we have an ongoing dispute with the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe in which a motion to dismiss was not granted, on procedural grounds, in December 2007. In addition, an indirect subsidiary of Harrah's Operating filed a complaint against two entities seeking declaratory judgment with respect to right to terminate an agreement to enter into a joint venture related to a project in the Bahamas. The entities filed a countersuit against the indirect subsidiary of Harrah's Operating alleging wrongful termination, failure to make capital contributions and failure to perform its purported obligations. We may not be successful in the defense or prosecution of these lawsuits, which could result in settlements or damages that could significantly impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our debt agreements contain restrictions that will limit our flexibility in operating our business.

Our senior secured credit facilities, the senior unsecured interim loan agreement, real estate facility loans and the indentures governing our senior notes and 2nd lien notes contain, and any future indebtedness of ours would likely contain, a number of covenants that will impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us, including restrictions on our and our subsidiaries ability to, among other things:

incur additional debt or issue certain preferred shares;

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pay dividends on or make distributions in respect of our capital stock or make other restricted payments;

make certain investments;

sell certain assets;

create liens on certain assets;

consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets;

enter into certain transactions with our affiliates; and

designate our subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries.

As a result of these covenants, we will be limited in the manner in which we conduct our business, and we may be unable to engage in favorable business activities or finance future operations or capital needs.

We have pledged a significant portion of our assets as collateral under our senior secured credit facilities, our real estate facility loans and our 2nd lien notes. If any of these lenders accelerate the repayment of borrowings, there can be no assurance that we will have sufficient assets to repay our indebtedness.

Under our senior secured credit facilities we will be required to satisfy and maintain specified financial ratios. Our ability to meet those financial ratios can be affected by events beyond our control, and there can be no assurance that we will meet those ratios. A failure to comply with the covenants contained in our senior secured credit facilities or our other indebtedness could result in an event of default under the facilities or the existing agreements, which, if not cured or waived, could have a material adverse affect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In the event of any default under our senior secured credit facilities or our other indebtedness, the lenders thereunder:

will not be required to lend any additional amounts to us;

could elect to declare all borrowings outstanding, together with accrued and unpaid interest and fees, to be due and payable and terminate all commitments to extend further credit; or

require us to apply all of our available cash to repay these borrowings.

Such actions by the lenders could cause cross defaults under our other indebtedness. If we were unable to repay those amounts, the lenders under our new senior secured credit facilities, our real estate facilities and our 2nd lien notes could proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure that indebtedness.

If the indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities, real estate facilities or our other indebtedness were to be accelerated, there can be no assurance that our assets would be sufficient to repay such indebtedness in full.

Our substantial indebtedness could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations, limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or our industry and prevent us from making debt service payments.

We are a highly leveraged company. As of December 31, 2008, we had \$24.5 billion face value of outstanding indebtedness, and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, pro forma cash interest expense of \$1.7 billion, adjusted to reflect the Merger as if it had occurred on January 1, 2008.

Our substantial indebtedness could:

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limit our ability to borrow money for our working capital, capital expenditures, development projects, debt service requirements, strategic initiatives or other purposes;

make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our indebtedness, and any failure to comply with the obligations of any of our debt instruments, including restrictive covenants and borrowing conditions, could result in an event of default under the agreements governing our indebtedness;

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to the repayment of our indebtedness thereby reducing funds available to us for other purposes;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our operations or business;

make us more highly leveraged than some of our competitors, which may place us at a competitive disadvantage;

make us more vulnerable to downturns in our business or the economy;

restrict us from making strategic acquisitions, developing new gaming facilities, introducing new technologies or exploiting business opportunities; and

limit, along with the financial and other restrictive covenants in our indebtedness, among other things, our ability to borrow additional funds or dispose of assets.

Furthermore, our interest expense could increase if interest rates increase because certain of our debt is variable-rate debt.

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

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial indebtedness in the future. Although the terms of the agreements governing our indebtedness contain restrictions on our ability to incur additional indebtedness, these restrictions are subject to a number of important qualifications and exceptions, and the indebtedness incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial. For example, as of December 31, 2008, we had \$1.29 billion available for additional borrowing under our revolving credit facility after giving effect to approximately \$0.2 billion in outstanding letters of credit, all of which would be secured. Subsequent to December 31, 2008, we borrowed the remaining amount available, except for amounts committed to back letters of credit. The remaining amount was borrowed in light of the continuing uncertainty in the credit market and general economic conditions. The funds will be used for general corporate purposes, including capital expenditures.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness, and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness that may not be successful.

Our ability to satisfy our debt obligations will depend upon, among other things:

our future financial and operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions and financial, business, regulatory and other factors, many of which are beyond our control; and

our future ability to borrow under our senior secured credit facilities, the availability of which depends on, among other things, our complying with the covenants in our senior secured credit facilities.

We cannot assure you that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations, or that we will be able to draw under our senior secured credit facilities or otherwise, in an amount sufficient to fund our liquidity needs.

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to service our indebtedness, we may be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets, seek additional capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness, including the notes. These alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. Our ability to restructure or refinance our debt will depend on the condition of the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business operations. In addition, the terms of existing or future debt agreements may restrict us from adopting some of these alternatives. In the absence of such operating results and resources, we could face substantial liquidity problems and might be required to dispose of material assets or operations to meet our debt service and other obligations. We may not be able to consummate those dispositions for fair market value or at all. Furthermore, any proceeds that we could realize from any such dispositions may not be adequate to meet our debt service obligations then due. The Sponsors have no continuing obligation to provide us with debt or equity financing.

PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains or may contain forward-looking statements intended to qualify for the safe harbor from liability established by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations about future events. Further, statements that include words such as may, will, project, might, expect, believe, anticipate, intend, could, would, estimate, the negative of these words or other words or expressions of similar meaning may identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are found at various places throughout the report. These forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, those relating to future actions, new projects, strategies, future performance, the outcome of contingencies such as legal proceedings, and future financial results, wherever they occur in this report, are necessarily estimates reflecting the best judgment of our management and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements should, therefore, be considered in light of various important factors set forth above and from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In addition to the risk factors set forth above, important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from estimates or projections contained in the forward-looking statements include without limitation:

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the impact of the substantial indebtedness incurred to finance the consummation of the Merger;

the effects of local, national and global economic, credit and capital market conditions on the economy in general, and on the gaming and hotel industry in particular;

construction factors, including delays, increased costs for labor and materials, availability of labor and materials, zoning issues, environmental restrictions, soil and water conditions, weather and other hazards, site access matters and building permit issues;

the effects of environmental and structural building conditions relating to our properties;

our ability to timely and cost-effectively integrate companies that we acquire into our operations;

access to available and reasonable financing on a timely basis;

changes in laws, including increased tax rates, smoking bans, regulations or accounting standards, third-party relations and approvals, and decisions of courts, regulators and governmental bodies;

litigation outcomes and judicial actions, including gaming legislative action, referenda and taxation;

the ability of our customer-tracking, customer loyalty and yield-management programs to continue to increase customer loyalty and same store or hotel sales;

the ability to recoup costs of capital investments through higher revenues;

acts of war or terrorist incidents or natural disasters;

access to insurance on reasonable terms for our assets;

abnormal gaming holds;

difficulties in employee retention and recruitment as a result of our substantial indebtedness and the recent downturn in the gaming and hotel industries;

the effects of competition, including locations of competitors and operating and market competition; and

the other factors set forth under **Risk Factors** above.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

ITEM 2. Properties.

The following table sets forth information about our casino entertainment facilities:

Summary of Property Information*

Property	Type of Casino	Casino Space Sq. Ft. (a)	Slot Machines (a)	Table Games (a)	Hotel Rooms & Suites (a)
<i>Atlantic City, New Jersey</i>					
Harrah's Atlantic City	Land-based	173,200	3,440	150	2,590
Showboat Atlantic City	Land-based	120,100	3,150	120	1,330
Bally's Atlantic City ^(b)	Land-based	147,200	3,900	210	1,760
Caesars Atlantic City	Land-based	145,000	3,040	160	1,140
<i>Las Vegas, Nevada</i>					
Harrah's Las Vegas	Land-based	90,600	1,580	110	2,530
Rio	Land-based	107,000	1,170	100	2,520
Caesars Palace	Land-based	129,900	1,440	160	3,290
Paris Las Vegas	Land-based	85,000	1,170	100	2,920
Bally's Las Vegas	Land-based	66,400	1,080	60	2,810
Flamingo Las Vegas ^(c)	Land-based	76,800	1,420	120	3,460
Imperial Palace	Land-based	75,000	800	50	2,640
Bill's Gamblin' Hall & Saloon	Land-based	42,500	420	40	200
<i>Laughlin, Nevada</i>					
Harrah's Laughlin	Land-based	47,000	910	40	1,510
<i>Reno, Nevada</i>					
Harrah's Reno	Land-based	41,600	870	50	930
<i>Lake Tahoe, Nevada</i>					
Harrah's Lake Tahoe	Land-based	57,600	870	70	510
Harveys Lake Tahoe	Land-based	63,300	820	80	740
Bill's Lake Tahoe	Land-based	18,000	310		
<i>Chicago, Illinois area</i>					
Harrah's Joliet (Illinois) ^(d)	Dockside	38,900	1,180	30	200
Horseshoe Hammond (Indiana)	Dockside	108,000	3,210	130	
<i>Metropolis, Illinois</i>					
Harrah's Metropolis ^(e)	Dockside	31,000	1,140	30	260
<i>Southern Indiana</i>					
Horseshoe Southern Indiana	Dockside	86,600	1,990	100	500
<i>Council Bluffs, Iowa</i>					
Harrah's Council Bluffs	Dockside	28,000	1,040	30	250
Horseshoe Council Bluffs ^(f)	Greyhound racing facility and land-based casino	78,800	1,840	70	
<i>Tunica, Mississippi</i>					
Horseshoe Tunica	Dockside	63,000	1,760	80	510
Harrah's Tunica	Dockside	136,000	1,750	70	1,360
Sheraton Casino & Hotel	Dockside	31,000	1,100	30	130
<i>Mississippi Gulf Coast</i>					
Grand Casino Biloxi	Dockside	28,800	830	30	490
<i>St. Louis, Missouri</i>					
Harrah's St. Louis	Dockside	111,500	2,820	90	500
<i>North Kansas City, Missouri</i>					
Harrah's North Kansas City	Dockside	60,100	1,760	60	390

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Property	Type of Casino	Casino Space Sq. Ft. (a)	Slot Machines (a)	Table Games (a)	Hotel Rooms & Suites (a)
<i>New Orleans, Louisiana</i> Harrah's New Orleans	Land-based	125,100	2,020	130	450
<i>Bossier City, Louisiana</i> Louisiana Downs	Thoroughbred racing facility and land-based casino	14,900	1,210		
Horseshoe Bossier City	Dockside	29,900	1,510	70	610
<i>Chester, Pennsylvania</i> Harrah's Chester ^(g)	Harness racing facility and land-based casino	92,900	2,870		
<i>Phoenix, Arizona</i> Harrah's Ak-Chin ^(g)	Indian Reservation	50,300	1,090	30	150
<i>Cherokee, North Carolina</i> Harrah's Cherokee ^(h)	Indian Reservation	88,000	3,320	40	580
<i>San Diego, California</i> Harrah's Rincon ^(h)	Indian Reservation	69,900	1,600	80	660
<i>Punta del Este, Uruguay</i> Conrad Punta del Este Resort and Casino ⁽ⁱ⁾	Land-based	44,500	520	70	300
<i>Ontario, Canada</i> Caesars Windsor ^(j)	Land-based	100,000	2,620	80	760
<i>United Kingdom</i> Golden Nugget	Land-based	5,100	40	20	
Rendezvous Casino	Land-based	6,200	40	20	
The Sportsman	Land-based	5,200	40	20	
Fifty ^(k)	Land-based	3,200		20	
Rendezvous Brighton	Land-based	7,800	70	30	
Rendezvous Southend-on-Sea	Land-based	8,700	60	30	
Manchester235	Land-based	11,500	80	30	
The Casino at the Empire	Land-based	20,900	100	50	
Alea Nottingham	Land-based	10,000	60	20	
Alea Glasgow	Land-based	15,000	60	30	
Alea Leeds	Land-based	10,300	60	30	
<i>Egypt</i> London Club Cairo-Nile ^(h)	Land-based	2,300	40	10	
Rendezvous Cairo-Ramses ^(h)	Land-based	2,700	30	20	
Caesars Cairo ^(h)	Land-based	5,500	20	20	
<i>South Africa</i> Emerald Safari ^(l)	Land-based	37,700	660	20	190

* As of December 31, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

(a) Approximate.

(b) Reflects reductions in casino space and slot machines for temporary closure of gaming areas in the first quarter of 2009.

- (c) Information includes O'Shea's Casino, which is adjacent to this property.
- (d) We have an 80 percent ownership interest in and manage this property.
- (e) A hotel, in which we own a 12.5% special limited partnership interest, is adjacent to the Metropolis facility. We own a second 260-room hotel.

- (f) The property is owned by the Company, leased to the operator, and managed by the Company for the operator for a fee pursuant to an agreement that expires in October 2024. This information includes the Bluffs Run greyhound racetrack that operates at the property.
- (g) We have a 50 percent ownership interest in and manage this property.
- (h) Managed.
- (i) We have an approximate 95 percent ownership interest in and manage this property.
- (j) We have a 50 percent interest in Windsor Casino Limited, which manages this property. The Province of Ontario owns the complex.
- (k) We have a 50 percent ownership interest in and manage this property. In December 2008, we entered into a Share Purchase Agreement by which our interest in the property will be sold to the joint venture partner. We expect this transaction to close in March 2009.
- (l) We have a 70 percent interest in and manage this property.

ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings.

Litigation Related to Our Operations

In April 2000, the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe (the Tribe) granted Caesars the exclusive rights to develop a casino project in the State of New York. On April 26, 2000, certain individual members of the Tribe purported to commence a class action proceeding in a Tribal Court in Hogsburg, New York, against Caesars seeking to nullify Caesars' agreement with the Tribe. On March 20, 2001, the Tribal Court purported to render a default judgment against Caesars in the amount of \$1,787 million. Prior to our acquisition of Caesars in June 2005, it was believed that this matter was settled pending execution of final documents and mutual releases. Although fully executed settlement documents were never provided, on March 31, 2003, the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York dismissed litigation concerning the validity of the judgment, without prejudice, while retaining jurisdiction to reopen that litigation, if, within three months thereof, the settlement had not been completed. On June 22, 2007, a lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York against us by certain trustees of the Catskill Litigation Trust alleging the Catskill Litigation Trust had been assigned the Tribal Court judgment and seeks to enforce it, with interest. According to a Tribal Court order, accrued interest through July 9, 2007, was approximately \$1,014 million. We filed a motion to dismiss the case which was denied the first week of December 2007 on procedural grounds. In the Court's ruling, we were granted leave to renew our request for relief as a summary judgment motion. We have filed the motion for summary judgment, which is currently pending with the Court. We believe this matter to be without merit and will vigorously contest any attempt to enforce the judgment.

Litigation Related to Development

On March 6, 2008, Caesars Bahamas Investment Corporation (CBIC), an indirect subsidiary of Harrah's Operating Company, Inc. (HOC) terminated its previously announced agreement to enter into a joint venture in the Bahamas with Baha Mar Joint Venture Holdings Ltd. and Baha Mar JV Holding Ltd. (collectively, Baha Mar). To enforce its rights, on March 13, 2008, CBIC filed a complaint against Baha Mar, and the Baha Mar Development Company Ltd., in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, seeking a declaratory judgment with respect to CBIC's rights under the Subscription and Contribution Agreement (the Subscription Agreement), between CBIC and Baha Mar, dated January 12, 2007. Pursuant to the Subscription Agreement, CBIC agreed, subject to certain conditions, to subscribe for shares in Baha Mar Joint Venture Holdings Ltd., which was formed to develop and construct a casino, golf course and resort project in the Bahamas. The complaint alleges that (i) the Subscription Agreement grants CBIC the right to terminate the agreement at any time prior to the closing of the transactions contemplated therein, if the closing does not occur on time; (ii) the closing did not occur on time; and, (iii) CBIC exercised its right to terminate the Subscription Agreement, and to abandon the transactions contemplated therein. The complaint seeks a declaratory judgment that the Subscription Agreement has been terminated in accordance with its terms and the transactions contemplated therein have been abandoned.

Baha Mar and Baha Mar Development Company Ltd. (Baha Mar Development) filed an Amended Answer and Counterclaims against CBIC and a Third Party Complaint dated June 18, 2008 against HOC in the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Baha Mar and the Baha Mar Development allege that CBIC wrongfully terminated the Subscription Agreement and that CBIC wrongfully failed to make capital

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contributions under the Joint Venture Investors Agreement, by and between CBIC and Baha Mar, dated January 12, 2007. In addition, Baha Mar and Baha Mar Development allege that HOC wrongfully failed to perform its purported obligations under the Harrah's Baha Mar Joint Venture Guaranty, dated January 12, 2007. Baha Mar and Baha Mar Development assert claims for breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, promissory estoppel, equitable estoppel and negligent misrepresentation. Baha Mar and Baha Mar Development seek (i) declaratory relief; (ii) specific performance; (iii) the recovery of

alleged monetary damages; (iv) the recovery of attorneys fees, costs, and expenses and (v) the dismissal with prejudice of CBIC's Complaint. CBIC and HOC have each answered, denying all allegations of wrongdoing.

Litigation Related to the December 2008 Exchange Offer

On January 9, 2009, S. Blake Murchison and Willis Shaw filed a purported class action lawsuit in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, Civil Action No. 09-00020-SLR, against Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. and its board of directors, and Harrah's Operating Company, Inc. The lawsuit was amended on March 4, 2009 alleging that the bond exchange offer which closed on December 24, 2008 wrongfully impaired the rights of bondholders. The amended complaint alleges, among others, breach of the bond indentures, violation of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, equitable rescission, and liability claims against the members of the board. The amended complaint seeks, among other relief, class certification of the lawsuit, declaratory relief that the alleged violations occurred, unspecified damages to the class, and attorneys' fees. On February 23, 2009, prior to the amended complaint being filed, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint, which had not been ruled upon by the Court.

In addition, the Company is party to ordinary and routine litigation incidental to our business. We do not expect the outcome of any pending litigation to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

ITEM 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Our outstanding common stock is privately held and there is no established public trading market for our common stock. Until January 28, 2008, our common stock was listed on the New York Stock Exchange and traded under the ticker symbol HET. Until January 28, 2008, our common stock was also listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

The approximate number of holders of record of our non-voting common stock as of March 13, 2009, was 181.

We did not pay any cash dividends in 2008. The following table sets forth the dates and amounts of cash dividends per share paid by the Company during 2007.

	Record Date	Paid On
2007		
\$0.40	February 12, 2007	February 21, 2007
0.40	May 9, 2007	May 23, 2007
0.40	August 8, 2007	August 22, 2007
0.40	November 8, 2007	November 21, 2007

The following table sets forth repurchases of our equity securities during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
10/1/2008 - 10/31/2008	0	0	0	0
11/1/2008 - 11/30/2008	0	0	0	0
12/1/2008 - 12/31/2008	72,288.8	\$ 51.79	0	0

ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data.

The selected financial data set forth below for the five years ended December 31, 2008, should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes thereto.

(In millions, except common stock data and ratios)	Successor		Predecessor			
	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008 ^(a)	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008 ^(b)	2007 ^(c)	2006 ^(d)	2005 ^(e)	2004 ^(f)
OPERATING DATA						
Revenues	\$ 9,366.9	\$ 760.1	\$ 10,825.2	\$ 9,673.9	\$ 7,010.0	\$ 4,396.8
(Loss)/income from operations	(4,237.5)	(36.8)	1,652.0	1,556.6	1,029.0	772.8
(Loss)/income from continuing operations	(5,186.7)	(101.0)	527.2	523.9	316.3	319.3
Net (loss)/income	(5,096.3)	(100.9)	619.4	535.8	236.4	367.7
COMMON STOCK DATA						
Earnings per share-diluted						
From continuing operations		(0.54)	2.77	2.79	2.10	2.83
Net (loss)/income		(0.54)	3.25	2.85	1.57	3.26
Cash dividends declared per share			1.60	1.53	1.39	1.26
FINANCIAL POSITION						
Total assets	31,048.6	23,371.3	23,357.7	22,284.9	20,517.6	8,585.6
Long-term debt	23,123.3	12,367.5	12,429.6	11,638.7	11,038.8	5,151.1
Stockholders' (deficit)/equity	(1,410.4)	6,680.2	6,626.9	6,071.1	5,665.1	2,035.2
RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES ^(g)			2.1	2.2	2.1	2.8

Note references are to our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. See Item 8.

- (a) The Successor period of 2008 includes \$5.5 billion in pretax charges for impairment of intangible assets (see Note 3), \$16.2 million in pretax charges for other write-downs, reserves and recoveries (see Note 9), \$24.0 million in pretax charges related to the sale of the Company, and \$742.1 million in pretax credits for discounts related to, and write-offs associated with, debt retired before maturity.
- (b) The Predecessor period of 2008 includes \$4.7 million in pretax charges for write-downs, reserves and recoveries (see Note 9) and \$125.6 million in pretax charges related to the sale of the Company.
- (c) 2007 includes \$59.9 million in net pretax credits for write-downs, reserves and recoveries (see Note 9), \$13.4 million in pretax charges related to the proposed sale of the Company, and \$2.0 million in pretax charges for premiums paid for, and write-offs associated with, debt retired before maturity. 2007 also includes the financial results of Bill's Gambler's Hall & Saloon from its February 27, 2007, date of acquisition and Macau Orient Golf from its September 12, 2007 date of acquisition.
- (d) 2006 includes \$62.6 million in pretax charges for write-downs, reserves and recoveries (see Note 9), \$37.0 million in pretax charges related to the review of certain strategic matters by the special committee of our Board of Directors and the integration of Caesars in Harrah's Entertainment, and \$62.0 million in pretax charges for premiums paid for, and write-offs associated with, debt retired before maturity. 2006 also includes the financial results of London Clubs International from the date of our acquisition of a majority ownership interest in November 2006.
- (e) 2005 includes \$194.7 million in pretax charges for write-downs, reserves and recoveries, \$55.0 million in pretax charges related to our acquisition of Caesars Entertainment, Inc., and \$3.3 million in pretax charges for premiums paid for, and write-offs associated with, debt retired before maturity. 2005 also includes the financial results of Caesars Entertainment, Inc. from its June 13, 2005, date of acquisition.

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- (f) 2004 includes \$9.6 million in pretax charges for write-downs, reserves and recoveries and \$2.3 million in pretax charges related to our pending acquisition of Caesars Entertainment, Inc. 2004 also includes the financial results of Horseshoe Gaming Holding Corp. from its July 1, 2004, date of acquisition.

- (g) Ratio computed based on (Loss)/income from continuing operations. For details of the computation of this ratio, see Exhibit 12. For the Predecessor and Successor period of 2008, our earnings were insufficient to cover fixed charges by \$122.5 million and \$5.5 billion, respectively.

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

Harrah's Entertainment, Inc., a Delaware corporation, was incorporated on November 2, 1989, and prior to such date operated under predecessor companies. In this discussion, the words Harrah's Entertainment, Company, we, our, and us refer to Harrah's Entertainment, Inc., together with subsidiaries where appropriate.

OVERVIEW

We are one of the largest casino entertainment providers in the world. As of December 31, 2008, we operated 53 casinos in six countries, but primarily in the United States and the United Kingdom. Our facilities operate primarily under the Harrah's, Caesars and Horseshoe brand names in the United States. Our properties include land-based casinos and casino hotels, dockside casinos, a combination greyhound racetrack and casino, a combination thoroughbred racetrack and casino, a combination harness racetrack and casino, casino clubs and managed casinos. We are focused on building customer loyalty through a unique combination of customer service, excellent products, unsurpassed distribution, operational excellence and technology leadership and on exploiting the value of our major hotel/casino brands Harrah's, Caesars and Horseshoe and our loyalty program, Total Rewards. We believe that the customer-relationship marketing and business-intelligence capabilities fueled by Total Rewards are constantly bringing us closer to our customers so we better understand their preferences, and from that understanding, we are able to improve entertainment experiences we offer accordingly.

On January 28, 2008, Harrah's Entertainment was acquired by affiliates of Apollo Global Management, LLC (Apollo) and TPG Capital, LP (TPG) in an all-cash transaction, hereinafter referred to as the Merger, valued at approximately \$30.7 billion, including the assumption of \$12.4 billion of debt and approximately \$1.0 billion of acquisition costs. Holders of Harrah's Entertainment stock received \$90.00 in cash for each outstanding share of common stock. As a result of the Merger, the issued and outstanding shares of non-voting common stock and non-voting preferred stock of Harrah's Entertainment are owned by entities affiliated with Apollo/TPG and certain co-investors and members of management, and the issued and outstanding shares of voting common stock of Harrah's Entertainment are owned by Hamlet Holdings LLC, which is owned by certain individuals affiliated with Apollo/TPG. As a result of the Merger, our stock is no longer publicly traded.

2008 was a difficult year for the casino industry as the broader economic slowdown affecting the United States and the rest of the world took its toll on the travel and leisure industry, including gaming. Rising unemployment, low consumer confidence and crisis in the financial markets, combined with smoking bans in several jurisdictions, have impacted both customer visitation to our casinos and spend per trip. We have implemented several efficiency improvements and cost savings programs in 2008 to meet the challenges of operating our casinos in the current economic environment.

OVERALL OPERATING RESULTS

In accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), we have separated our historical financial results for the Successor period and the Predecessor period; however, we have also combined results for the Successor and Predecessor periods for 2008 in the presentations below because we believe that it enables a meaningful presentation and comparison of results. As a result of the application of purchase accounting as of the Merger date, financial information for the Successor period and the Predecessor periods are presented on different bases and are, therefore, not comparable.

Because 2008 (Loss)/income from operations includes significant impairment charges, the following tables also present Income/(loss) from operations before impairment charges and the impairment charges to provide more meaningful comparisons of results. This presentation is not in accordance with GAAP.

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Certain of our properties were sold during 2006, and their operating results prior to their sales were included in discontinued operations, if appropriate. Note 15 to our Consolidated Financial Statements provides information regarding dispositions. The discussion that follows is related to our continuing operations.

(In millions)	Successor	Predecessor	Predecessor		Percentage Increase/(Decrease)		
	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	Combined 2008	2007	2006	08 vs 07	07 vs 06
Casino revenues	\$ 7,476.9	\$ 614.6	\$ 8,091.5	\$ 8,831.0	\$ 7,868.6	(8.4)%	12.2%
Total revenues	\$ 9,366.9	\$ 760.1	\$ 10,127.0	\$ 10,825.2	\$ 9,673.9	(6.4)%	11.9%
Income/(loss) from operations before impairment charges	\$ 1,252.1	\$ (36.8)	\$ 1,215.3	\$ 1,821.6	\$ 1,577.3	(33.3)%	15.5%
Impairment of intangible assets	(5,489.6)		(5,489.6)	(169.6)	(20.7)	N/M	N/M
(Loss)/income from operations	\$ (4,237.5)	\$ (36.8)	\$ (4,274.3)	\$ 1,652.0	\$ 1,556.6	N/M	6.1%
(Loss)/income from continuing operations	\$ (5,186.7)	\$ (101.0)	\$ (5,287.7)	\$ 527.2	\$ 523.9	N/M	0.6%
Net (loss)/income	\$ (5,096.3)	\$ (100.9)	\$ (5,197.2)	\$ 619.4	\$ 535.8	N/M	15.6%

N/M = Not Meaningful

The decrease in 2008 revenues was primarily attributable to turbulent economic conditions in the United States that have reduced, in some cases dramatically, customer visitation to our casinos. The impact of a smoking ban in Illinois, heavy rains and flooding affecting visitor volumes at our properties in the Midwest and the temporary closure of Gulf Coast properties due to a hurricane also contributed to the decline in 2008 revenues. Income from continuing operations was also impacted by charges for impairment of certain goodwill and other intangible assets; expense incurred in connection with the Merger, primarily related to the accelerated vesting of employee stock options, stock appreciation rights (SARs) and restricted stock; and higher interest expense, partially offset by net gains from early extinguishments of debt and proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims related to hurricane damage in 2005.

The increase in 2007 revenues was driven by strong results from our properties in Las Vegas, the opening of slot play at Harrah s Chester in January 2007, contributions from properties included in our acquisition of London Clubs International Limited (London Clubs) in late 2006 and a full year s results from Harrah s New Orleans and Grand Casino Biloxi, which were closed for a portion of 2006 due to hurricane damage in 2005. Income from operations was impacted by insurance proceeds, impairment charges related to certain intangible assets and the effect on the Atlantic City market of slot operations at facilities in Pennsylvania and New York and the implementation of new smoking regulations in New Jersey, all of which are discussed in the following regional discussions.

REGIONAL RESULTS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The executive decision makers of our Company review operating results, assess performance and make decisions related to the allocation of resources on a property-by-property basis. We, therefore, consider each property to be an operating segment and believe that it is appropriate to aggregate and present the operations of our Company as one reportable segment. In order to provide more detail in a more understandable manner than would be possible on a consolidated basis, our properties have been grouped as follows to facilitate discussion of our operating results:

Las Vegas
Caesars Palace

Atlantic City
Harrah s Atlantic City

Louisiana/Mississippi
Harrah s New Orleans

Iowa/Missouri
Harrah s St. Louis

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Bally's Las Vegas
Flamingo Las Vegas
Harrah's Las Vegas
Paris Las Vegas

Showboat Atlantic City
Bally's Atlantic City
Caesars Atlantic City

Harrah's Louisiana Downs
Horseshoe Bossier City
Grand Biloxi

Harrah's North Kansas City
Harrah's Council Bluffs
Horseshoe Council Bluffs/

Rio
Imperial Palace
Bill's Gamblin' Hall & Saloon

Harrah's Chestnut⁽¹⁾

Harrah's Tunica⁽²⁾
Horseshoe Tunica
Sheraton Tunica

Bluffs Run

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Illinois/Indiana	Other Nevada	Managed/International/Other
Horseshoe Southern Indiana ⁽³⁾	Harrah's Reno	Harrah's Ak-Chin ⁽⁴⁾
Harrah's Joliet ¹	Harrah's Lake Tahoe	Harrah's Cherokee ²
Harrah's Metropolis	Harveys Lake Tahoe	Harrah's Prairie Band (through 6/30/07 ⁴)
Horseshoe Hammond	Bill's Lake Tahoe	Harrah's Rincon ¹
	Harrah's Laughlin	Conrad Punta del Este ⁽¹⁾
		Caesars Windsor ⁽⁵⁾
		London Clubs International ⁽⁶⁾

- (1) Not wholly owned by Harrah's Entertainment.
- (2) Re-branded from Grand Casino Tunica in May 2008.
- (3) Re-branded from Caesars Indiana in July 2008.
- (4) Managed, not owned.
- (5) We have a 50 percent interest in Windsor Casino Limited, which manages this property. The province of Ontario owns the complex. The property was re-branded from Casino Windsor in June 2008.
- (6) Operates 11 casino clubs in the United Kingdom, 3 in Egypt and 1 in South Africa. Included in income from operations for each grouping are project opening costs, impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets and write-downs, reserves and recoveries. Project opening costs include costs incurred in connection with the integration of acquired properties into Harrah's Entertainment's systems and technology and costs incurred in connection with expansion and renovation projects at various properties.

We perform annual assessments for impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets that are not subject to amortization as of September 30 each year. Based on projected performance, which reflects factors impacted by current market conditions, including lower valuation multiples for gaming assets; higher discount rates resulting from on-going turmoil in the credit markets; and the completion of our annual budget and forecasting process, our 2008 analysis indicated that certain of our goodwill and other intangible assets were impaired. A charge of \$5.5 billion was recorded to our Consolidated Statement of Operations in fourth quarter 2008. Our 2007 analysis determined that, based on historical and projected performance, intangible assets at London Clubs and Horseshoe Southern Indiana had been impaired, and we recorded impairment charges of \$169.6 million in fourth quarter 2007. Our 2006 analysis indicated that, based on the historical performance and projected performance of Harrah's Louisiana Downs, intangible assets of that property had been impaired, and a charge of \$20.7 million was recorded in fourth quarter 2006. Our 2008, 2007 and 2006 analyses of the tangible assets, applying the provisions of SFAS No. 144, indicated that the carrying value of the tangible assets was not impaired.

Write-downs, reserves and recoveries include various pretax charges to record asset impairments, contingent liability reserves, project write-offs, demolition costs and recoveries of previously recorded reserves and other non-routine transactions. The components of Write-downs, reserves and recoveries were as follows:

(In millions)	Successor	Predecessor	Predecessor		
	Jan. 28, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008	Combined 2008	2007	2006
Remediation costs	\$ 60.5	\$ 4.4	\$ 64.9	\$	\$

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Impairment of long-term assets	39.6		39.6		23.6
Write-off of abandoned assets	34.3		34.3	21.0	0.2
Efficiency projects	29.4	0.6	30.0	21.5	5.2
Termination of contracts	14.4		14.4		
Litigation awards and settlements	10.1		10.1	8.5	32.5
Demolition costs	9.2	0.2	9.4	7.3	11.4
Other	4.1	(0.5)	3.6	12.1	(0.1)
Insurance proceeds in excess of deferred costs	(185.4)		(185.4)	(130.3)	(10.2)
	\$ 16.2	\$ 4.7	\$ 20.9	\$ (59.9)	\$ 62.6

Remediation costs relate to room remediation projects at certain of our Las Vegas properties.

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Impairment of long-term assets in 2008 represents declines in the market value of certain assets that are held for sale and reserves for amounts that are not expected to be recovered for other non-operating assets. The impairment in 2006 resulted from an assessment of certain bonds classified as held-to-maturity and the determination that they were highly uncollectible.

Write-off of abandoned assets represents costs associated with various projects that are determined to no longer be viable.

Efficiency projects in 2006 and 2007 represents costs incurred to identify efficiencies and cost savings in our corporate organization. Expense in 2008 represents costs related to additional projects aimed at stream-lining corporate and operations functions to achieve further cost savings and efficiencies.

Termination of contracts in 2008 represents amounts recognized in connection with abandonment of buildings under long-term lease arrangements.

Insurance proceeds in excess of deferred costs represents proceeds received from our insurance carriers for hurricane damages incurred in 2005. The proceeds included in Write-downs, reserves and recoveries are for those properties that we still own and operate. Proceeds related to properties that were subsequently sold are included in Discontinued operations in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Las Vegas Results

(In millions)	Successor	Predecessor	Combined	Predecessor		Percentage	
	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008		2007	2006	08 vs 07	07 vs 06
Casino revenues	\$ 1,579.9	\$ 138.7	\$ 1,718.6	\$ 1,986.6	\$ 1,726.5	(13.5)%	15.1%
Total revenues	\$ 3,000.6	\$ 253.6	\$ 3,254.2	\$ 3,626.7	\$ 3,267.2	(10.3)%	11.0%
Income from operations before impairment charges	\$ 591.4	\$ 51.9	\$ 643.3	\$ 886.4	\$ 828.2	(27.4)%	7.0%
Impairment of intangible assets	(2,579.4)		(2,579.4)			N/M	N/M
(Loss)/income from operations	\$ (1,988.0)	\$ 51.9	\$ (1,936.1)	\$ 886.4	\$ 828.2	N/M	7.0%
Operating margin before impairment charges	19.7%	20.5%	19.8%	24.4%	25.3%	(4.6)pts	(0.9) pt

N/M=Not meaningful

The declines in revenues and income from operations in 2008 reflect lower visitation and spend per trip as our customers reacted to higher travel costs, volatility in the financial markets and other economic concerns. Fewer hotel rooms available at Caesars Palace due to re-modeling and at Harrah's Las Vegas and Rio due to room remediation projects also contributed to the 2008 decline. Income from operations for Las Vegas includes charges of \$2.6 billion recorded in fourth quarter 2008 for the impairment of certain goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets. The impairment charge is included in Write-downs, reserves and recoveries in our 2008 Consolidated Statement of Operations.

An expansion and renovation of Caesars Palace Las Vegas is underway, which will include a hotel tower with approximately 660 rooms, including 75 luxury suites, 110,000 square feet of additional meeting and convention space, three 10,000 square foot villas and an expanded pool and garden area. We have announced that we will defer completion of the hotel tower expansion as a result of current economic conditions impacting the Las Vegas tourism sector. The estimated total capital expenditures for the project, excluding the costs to complete the deferred rooms, are expected to be \$681.0 million, \$335.2 million of which had been spent as of December 31, 2008. This expansion is scheduled for completion in mid-summer 2009.

Increases in revenues and income from operations in 2007 were generated by increased visitor volume, cross-market play (defined as gaming by customers at Harrah's Entertainment properties other than their home casinos) and the acquisition of Bill's Gambling Hall & Saloon.

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On February 27, 2007, we exchanged certain real estate that we owned on the Las Vegas Strip for property located at the northeast corner of Flamingo Road and Las Vegas Boulevard between Bally's Las Vegas and Flamingo Las Vegas. We began operating the acquired property on March 1, 2007, as Bill's Gamblin Hall & Saloon, and its results are included in our operating results from the date of its acquisition.

Atlantic City Results

(In millions)	Successor	Predecessor	Combined	Predecessor		Percentage	
	Jan. 28, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008		2007	2006	08 vs 07	07 vs 06
	through	through	2008				
	Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 27, 2008					
Casino revenues	\$ 2,111.8	\$ 163.4	\$ 2,275.2	\$ 2,429.9	\$ 2,147.2	(6.4)%	13.2%
Total revenues	\$ 2,156.0	\$ 160.8	\$ 2,316.8	\$ 2,372.0	\$ 2,071.4	(2.3)%	14.5%
Income from operations before impairment charges	\$ 284.5	\$ 18.7	\$ 303.2	\$ 351.4	\$ 420.5	(13.7)%	(16.4)%
Impairment of intangible assets	(699.9)		(699.9)			N/M	N/M
(Loss)/income from operations	\$ (415.4)	\$ 18.7	\$ (396.7)	\$ 351.4	\$ 420.5	N/M	(16.4)%
Operating margin before impairment charges	13.2%	11.6%	13.1%	14.8%	20.3%	(1.7) pts	(5.5) pts

N/M=Not meaningful

Combined 2008 revenues and income from operations for the Atlantic City region were down from 2007 due to reduced visitor volume, and spend per trip and higher operating costs, including utilities and employee benefits. Declines were partially offset by favorable results from Harrah's Chester and from Harrah's Atlantic City, which benefited from the recent expansion and upgrade at that property. The Atlantic City market continues to be affected by the opening of three slot parlors in eastern Pennsylvania and one in Yonkers, New York, and smoking restrictions in Atlantic City. Income from operations for the Atlantic City region includes a charge of \$699.9 million recorded in fourth quarter 2008 for the impairment of certain goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets. The impairment charge is included in Write-downs, reserves and recoveries in our 2008 Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Construction was completed in 2008 on a \$498.6 million upgrade and expansion of Harrah's Atlantic City, which includes a new hotel tower with approximately 960 rooms, a casino expansion, a new buffet and a retail and entertainment complex. Portions of the new hotel tower opened in the first and second quarters of 2008, and the remaining phase opened in July 2008.

Atlantic City regional revenues were higher in 2007 as compared to 2006 due to the inclusion of Harrah's Chester, which opened for simulcasting and live harness racing on September 10, 2006, and for slot play on January 22, 2007. The Atlantic City market was affected by the opening of slot operations at the three facilities in eastern Pennsylvania and one in New York, and the implementation of new smoking regulations in New Jersey, resulting in lower revenues for the market. Additionally, promotional and marketing costs aimed at attracting and retaining customers and a shift of revenues from Atlantic City to Pennsylvania, where tax rates are higher, resulted in higher operating expenses as compared to 2006.

2006 revenues and income from operations were negatively impacted by a three-day government-imposed casino shutdown during the year. Casinos in Atlantic City were closed from July 5 until July 8, 2006, as non-essential state agencies, including the New Jersey Casino Control Commission, were shut down by the state due to lack of a budget agreement for the state. In New Jersey, Casino Control Commission Inspectors must be on site in order for casinos to operate.

Louisiana/Mississippi Results

(In millions)	Successor	Predecessor	Combined	Predecessor		Percentage	
		Jan. 1, 2008	2008	2007	2006	08 vs 07	07 vs 06

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	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	through Jan. 27, 2008						
Casino revenues	\$ 1,252.7	\$ 99.0	\$ 1,351.7	\$ 1,462.5	\$ 1,351.4	(7.6)%	8.2%	
Total revenues	\$ 1,340.8	\$ 106.1	\$ 1,446.9	\$ 1,538.7	\$ 1,384.3	(6.0)%	11.2%	
Income from operations before impairment charges	\$ 357.2	\$ 10.1	\$ 367.3	\$ 352.1	\$ 254.1	4.3%	38.6%	
Impairment of intangible assets	(328.9)		(328.9)		(20.7)	N/M	N/M	
Income from operations	\$ 28.3	\$ 10.1	\$ 38.4	\$ 352.1	\$ 233.4	(89.1)%	50.9%	
Operating margin before impairment charges	26.6%	9.5%	25.4%	22.9%	18.4%	2.5 pts	4.5 pts	

N/M=Not meaningful

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Grand Casino Gulfport was sold in March 2006, and Harrah's Lake Charles was sold in November 2006. Results of Grand Casino Gulfport and Harrah's Lake Charles, through their sales dates, are classified as discontinued operations and are, therefore, not included in our Louisiana/Mississippi grouping.

Combined revenues for 2008 were lower than in 2007 due to declines in visitation, hurricane-related evacuations and temporary closures of our two Gulf Coast properties during third quarter and disruptions during the renovation at Harrah's Tunica (formerly Grand Casino Tunica). Income from operations includes a charge of \$328.9 million recorded in fourth quarter 2008 for the impairment of certain goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets, which was partially offset by insurance proceeds of \$185.4 million that were in excess of the net book value of the impacted assets and costs and expenses that were reimbursed under our business interruption claims related to 2005 hurricane damage. All proceeds from claims related to the 2005 hurricanes have now been received. The impairment charge and insurance proceeds are included in Write-downs, reserves and recoveries in our 2008 Consolidated Statement of Operations.

In May 2008, Grand Casino Resort in Tunica, Mississippi, was re-branded to Harrah's Tunica. In connection with the re-branding, renovations to the property costing approximately \$30.3 million were completed. In conjunction with the renovation and re-branding project, a strategic alliance with Food Network star, Paula Deen, was formed, and a new Paula Deen Buffet also opened in May 2008.

Combined 2007 revenues from our operations in Louisiana and Mississippi were higher than in 2006 due to contributions from Harrah's New Orleans and Grand Casino Biloxi, which were closed for a portion of 2006 due to damages caused by Hurricane Katrina. Income from operations for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, includes insurance proceeds of \$130.3 million and \$10.2 million, respectively, that are in excess of the net book value of the impacted assets and costs and expenses that are expected to be reimbursed under our business interruption claims. Income from operations was negatively impacted by increased promotional spending in the Tunica market and higher depreciation expense related to the 26-story, 450-room hotel at Harrah's New Orleans that opened in September 2006.

Construction began in third quarter 2007 on Margaritaville Casino & Resort in Biloxi. In 2008, we decided to slow construction of this project as we refine the design of the project and explore alternatives related to the project and its financing. We are adjusting our plan for development to better align with the economic environment, market conditions on the Gulf Coast and the current financing environment. We license the Margaritaville name from an entity affiliated with the singer/songwriter Jimmy Buffett. As of December 31, 2008, \$175.2 million had been spent on this project.

Iowa/Missouri Results

(In millions)	Successor	Predecessor	Combined	Predecessor		Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
	Jan. 28, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008		2007	2006	08 vs 07	07 vs 06
	through Dec. 31, 2008	through Jan. 27, 2008	2008				
Casino revenues	\$ 678.7	\$ 52.5	\$ 731.2	\$ 764.1	\$ 770.6	(4.3)%	(0.8)%
Total revenues	\$ 727.0	\$ 55.8	\$ 782.8	\$ 811.4	\$ 809.7	(3.5)%	0.2%
Income from operations before impairment charges	\$ 157.2	\$ 7.7	\$ 164.9	\$ 143.6	\$ 132.2	14.8%	8.6%
Impairment of intangible assets	(49.0)		(49.0)			N/M	N/M
Income from operations	\$ 108.2	\$ 7.7	\$ 115.9	\$ 143.6	\$ 132.2	(19.3)%	8.6%
Operating margin before impairment charges	21.6%	13.8%	21.1%	17.7%	16.3%	3.4 pts	1.4 pts

N/M=Not meaningful

Combined 2008 revenues at our Iowa and Missouri properties were lower than last year, driven primarily by Harrah's St. Louis, where the opening of a new facility by a competitor impacted results. Income from operations for Iowa/Missouri includes a charge of \$49.0 million recorded in fourth quarter 2008 for the impairment of certain non-amortizing intangible assets. The impairment charge is included in Write-downs, reserves and recoveries in our 2008 Consolidated Statement of Operations. Partially offsetting the impairment were favorable

results due to cost savings.

The increases in combined revenues and income from operations for 2007 were driven primarily by the capital improvements completed in March 2006 at Horseshoe Council Bluffs and higher operating margins at most properties in the group, driven by efficiencies and cost savings.

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In March 2006, following an \$87 million renovation and expansion, the former Bluffs Run Casino became Horseshoe Council Bluffs. Horseshoe Council Bluffs was the first property to be converted to a Horseshoe since we acquired the brand. The Bluffs Run Greyhound Racetrack remains in operation at the property.

Illinois/Indiana Results

(In millions)	Successor	Predecessor	Combined	Predecessor		Percentage	
	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008		2007	2006	08 vs 07	07 vs 06
Casino revenues	\$ 1,102.5	\$ 86.9	\$ 1,189.4	\$ 1,330.8	\$ 1,277.3	(10.6)%	4.2%
Total revenues	\$ 1,098.7	\$ 85.5	\$ 1,184.2	\$ 1,285.8	\$ 1,239.5	(7.9)%	3.7%
Income from operations before impairment charges	\$ 111.2	\$ 8.7	\$ 119.9	\$ 195.7	\$ 225.2	(38.7)%	(13.1)%
Impairment of intangible assets	(617.1)		(617.1)	(60.4)		N/M	N/M
(Loss)/income from operations	\$ (505.9)	\$ 8.7	\$ (497.2)	\$ 135.3	\$ 225.2	N/M	(39.9)%
Operating margin before impairment charges	10.1%	10.2%	10.1%	15.2%	18.2%	(5.1) pts	(3.0)pts

N/M=Not meaningful

Combined 2008 revenues and income from operations were lower than last year due to reduced overall customer volumes and spend per trip, the imposition of a smoking ban in Illinois and heavy rains and flooding. Horseshoe Southern Indiana, formerly Caesars Indiana, was closed for four days in March 2008 due to flooding in the area. Combined revenues were boosted by the August opening of the \$497.9 million renovation and expansion at Horseshoe Hammond, which includes a two-level entertainment vessel including a 108,000-square-foot casino. Income from operations for Illinois/Indiana includes a charge of \$617.1 million recorded in fourth quarter 2008 for the impairment of certain goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets. The impairment charge is included in Write-downs, reserves and recoveries in our 2008 Consolidated Statement of Operations.

In July 2008, Caesars Indiana was re-branded to Horseshoe Southern Indiana. The re-branding and renovation project cost approximately \$52.3 million.

Combined 2007 revenues from our properties in Illinois and Indiana increased over 2006 revenues; however, income from operations was lower than the prior year due primarily to an impairment charge in 2007 related to certain intangible assets at Caesars Indiana. Our 2007 annual assessments for impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets that are not subject to amortization indicated that, based on the projected performance of Caesars Indiana, its intangible assets were impaired, and a charge of \$60.4 million was taken in fourth quarter 2007. Also contributing to the decline in income from operations were increased real estate taxes in Indiana and a 3% tax assessed by Illinois against certain gaming operations in July 2006. Higher non-operating expenses in 2007 also impacted income from operations.

Other Nevada Results

(In millions)	Successor	Predecessor	Combined	Predecessor		Percentage	
	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008		2007	2006	08 vs 07	07 vs 06
Casino revenues	\$ 425.4	\$ 30.2	\$ 455.6	\$ 508.0	\$ 511.0	(10.3)%	(0.6)%

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Total revenues	\$ 534.0	\$ 38.9	\$ 572.9	\$ 632.4	\$ 640.8	(9.4)%	(1.3)%
Income from operations before impairment charges	\$ 62.6	\$ 0.5	\$ 63.1	\$ 93.0	\$ 107.7	(32.2)%	(13.6)%
Impairment of intangible assets	(318.5)		(318.5)			N/M	N/M
(Loss)/income from operations	\$ (255.9)	\$ 0.5	\$ (255.4)	\$ 93.0	\$ 107.7	N/M	(13.6)%
Operating margin before impairment charges	11.7%	1.3%	11.0%	14.7%	16.8%	(3.7) pts	(2.1)pts

N/M=Not meaningful

Combined 2008 revenues and income from operations from our Nevada properties outside of Las Vegas were lower than in 2007 due to lower customer spend per trip, the opening of an expansion at a competing property in Reno and higher costs aimed at attracting and retaining customers. Income from operations was also impacted by a charge of \$318.5 million recorded in fourth

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quarter 2008 for the impairment of certain goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets. The impairment charge is included in Write-downs, reserves and recoveries in our 2008 Consolidated Statement of Operations.

2007 revenues and income from operations from our Nevada properties outside of Las Vegas were lower than 2006 due to higher customer complimentary costs and lower unrated play and retail customer visitation. We define retail customers as Total Rewards customers who typically spend up to \$50 per visit. Also contributing to the year-over-year declines were poor ski conditions in the Lake Tahoe market in the first quarter of 2007, a poor end to the spring ski season and fires in the Lake Tahoe area in late June.

Managed, International and Other

(In millions)	Successor	Predecessor	Combined	Predecessor		Percentage	
	Jan. 28, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008		2007	2006	Increase/(Decrease)	
	through	through	2008			08 vs 07	07 vs 06
	Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 27, 2008					
Revenues							
Managed	\$ 59.1	\$ 5.0	\$ 64.1	\$ 81.5	\$ 89.1	(21.3)%	(8.5)%
International	375.7	51.2	426.9	396.4	99.8	7.7%	N/M
Other	75.0	3.2	78.2	80.3	72.1	(2.6)%	11.4%
Total revenues	\$ 509.8	\$ 59.4	\$ 569.2	\$ 558.2	\$ 261.0	2.0%	N/M
Income/(loss) from operations							
Managed	\$ 22.1	\$ 4.0	\$ 26.1	\$ 64.7	\$ 72.1	(59.7)%	(10.3)%
International	(276.0)	2.2	(273.8)	(128.6)	12.8	N/M	N/M
Other	(799.1)	(6.5)	(805.6)	(94.4)	(261.0)	N/M	63.8%
Total loss from operations	\$ (1,053.0)	\$ (0.3)	\$ (1,053.3)	\$ (158.3)	\$ (176.1)	N/M	10.1%

N/M = Not meaningful

Managed

We manage three tribal casinos and have consulting arrangements with casino companies in Australia. The table below gives the location and expiration date of the current management contracts for our Indian properties as of December 31, 2008.

Casino	Location	Expiration of Management Agreement
Harrah s Ak-Chin	near Phoenix, Arizona	December 2009
Harrah s Rincon	near San Diego, California	November 2013
Harrah s Cherokee	Cherokee, North Carolina	November 2011

Our 2008 results from managed properties were lower than in 2007 due to the termination of our contract with the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation on June 30, 2007, the impact of the economy on our managed properties and a change in the fee structure at one of our managed properties.

Revenues from our managed casinos were lower in 2007 due to the termination of our contract with the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation on June 30, 2007.

International

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Favorable International revenues for 2008 are due to the opening during 2008 of two new properties of London Clubs International Limited (London Clubs) and a full year of revenues from two properties that opened during 2007, partially offset by the impact of a new smoking ban enacted in mid-2007. Income from operations was further impacted by a charge of \$210.8 million recorded in fourth quarter 2008 for the impairment of certain goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets, and London Clubs table game hold, higher gaming taxes imposed during 2007 and reserves for receivables due from a joint venture member that may not be collectible. The impairment charge and reserve for the receivable are included in Write-downs, reserves and recoveries in our 2008 Consolidated Statement of Operations. As of December 31, 2008, London Clubs owns or manages eleven casinos in the United Kingdom, three in Egypt and one in South Africa.

Revenues from our international properties increased in 2007 due to the inclusion of London Clubs, which was acquired in fourth quarter 2006. Fourth quarter 2007 income from operations was impacted by project opening costs for two new casino clubs in the United Kingdom and a charge of \$109.2 million in fourth quarter 2007 for the impairment of certain intangible assets identified in our annual assessment for impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets that are not subject to amortization.

In September 2007, we acquired Macau Orient Golf, located on 175 acres on Cotai adjacent to the Lotus Bridge, one of the two border crossings into Macau from China, and rights to a land concession contract for a total consideration of approximately \$577.7 million. The government of Macau owns most of the land in Macau, and private interests are obtained through long-term leases and other grants of rights to use land from the government. The term of the land concession is 25 years from its inception in 2001, with rights to renew for additional periods until 2049. Annual rental payments are approximately \$90,000 and are adjustable at five-year intervals. Macau Orient Golf is one of only two golf courses in Macau and is the only course that is semi-private. In December 2008, we announced plans for Caesars Macau Golf, a five-star golf lifestyle destination, the centerpiece of which will be a redesigned par-72 golf course and the establishment of Asia's first Butch Harmon School of Golf, the first of Harmon's flagship teaching facilities outside of the United States. The redevelopment includes expansion of the existing clubhouse into a 32,000 square-foot golf lifestyle boutique, meeting facilities and VIP entertainment suites. In addition, plans call for the clubhouse to feature a fine-dining restaurant operated by Macau's leading restaurateur, G&L Group. The project is expected to cost approximately \$32 million and is slated for completion in phases beginning in 2010.

In December 2006, we completed our acquisition of all of the ordinary shares of London Clubs, which, as of December 31, 2008, owns or manages eleven casinos in the United Kingdom, three in Egypt and one in South Africa. London Clubs' results that were included in our consolidated financial statements were not material to our 2006 financial results.

In November 2005, we signed an agreement to develop a joint venture casino and hotel in the master-planned community of Ciudad Real, 118 miles south of Madrid, Spain, to develop and operate a Caesars branded casino and hotel within the project. The joint venture between a subsidiary of the Company and Nueva Compania de Casinos de El Reino de Don Quijote S.L.U. is owned 60% and 40%, respectively. Completion of this project is subject to a number of conditions.

In January 2007, we signed a joint venture agreement with a subsidiary of Baha Mar Resort Holdings Ltd. to create the Caribbean's largest single-phase destination in the Bahamas. The joint venture partners have also signed management agreements with subsidiaries of Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc. The joint venture is 57% owned by a subsidiary of Baha Mar Resort Holdings Ltd. and 43% by a subsidiary of the Company. We have terminated our involvement with the Baha Mar development. (See ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings.)

Other

Other results include certain marketing and administrative expenses, including development costs, results from domestic World Series of Poker marketing, and income from nonconsolidated subsidiaries. In 2008, income from operations was impacted by a charge of \$686.0 million for the impairment of certain non-amortizing trademarks and a charge of \$14.4 million to recognize the remaining exposure under a lease agreement for office space no longer utilized by the Company.

The favorable results in 2007 versus the prior year are due to lower development costs in 2007.

Other Factors Affecting Net Income

(Income)/Expense (In millions)	Successor	Predecessor	Combined	Predecessor		Percentage	
	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008		2007	2006	08 vs 07	07 vs 06
Corporate expense	\$ 131.8	\$ 8.5	\$ 140.3	\$ 138.1	\$ 177.5	1.6%	(22.2)%
Merger and integration costs	24.0	125.6	149.6	13.4	37.0	N/M	(63.8)%
Amortization of intangible assets	162.9	5.5	168.4	73.5	70.7	N/M	4.0%
Interest expense, net	2,074.9	89.7	2,164.6	800.8	670.5	N/M	19.4%
(Gains)/losses on early extinguishments of debt	(742.1)		(742.1)	2.0	62.0	N/M	N/M
Other income	(35.2)	(1.1)	(36.3)	(43.3)	(10.7)	(16.2)%	N/M
Effective tax rate	(6.5)%	(20.7)%	(6.8)%	39.2%	35.4%	(46.0)pts	3.8pts
Minority interests	\$ 12.0	\$ 1.6	\$ 13.6	\$ 15.2	\$ 15.3	(10.5)%	(0.7)%
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(90.4)	(0.1)	(90.5)	(92.2)	(11.9)	(1.8)%	N/M

N/M = Not meaningful

Corporate expense was higher in 2008 due to a monitoring fee paid to affiliates of Apollo/TPG in periods subsequent to the Merger and is partially offset by the continued realization of cost savings and efficiencies identified in an on-going project that began in September 2006.

In 2007, Corporate expense decreased from the prior year due to allocation of stock-based compensation expense to the applicable reporting unit and implementation of cost savings and efficiencies, which were identified in a project that began in September 2006 and continued through 2007.

Corporate expense for each year presented includes the impact of the implementation of SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, in first quarter 2006. Our 2008, 2007 and 2006 financial results include \$18.7 million, \$53.0 million and \$52.8 million, respectively, in expense due to the implementation of SFAS No. 123(R). 2006 also includes incremental corporate expense arising from the Caesars transaction and the cost of transforming our corporate centers to manage the combined company.

2008 Merger and integration costs include costs incurred in connection with the Merger, including the expense related to the accelerated vesting of employee stock options, SARs and restricted stock. 2007 costs also related to the Merger. 2006 Merger and integration costs includes costs in connection with the review of certain strategic matters by the special committee appointed by our Board of Directors and costs for consultants and dedicated internal resources executing the plans for the integration of Caesars into Harrah's Entertainment.

Amortization of intangible assets was higher in 2008 due to higher amortization of intangible assets identified in the purchase price allocation in connection with the Merger. Higher amortization of intangible assets in 2007 versus 2006 was due primarily to amortization of intangible assets related to London Clubs.

Interest expense increased in 2008 from the same periods in 2007 primarily due to increased borrowings in connection with the Merger. Also included in interest expense in 2008 is a charge of \$104.3 million representing the changes in the fair values of our derivative instruments. Interest expense for 2007 included \$45.4 million representing the losses from the change in the fair values of our interest rate swaps. A change in interest rates on variable-rate debt will impact our financial results. For example, assuming a constant outstanding balance for our variable-rate debt, excluding \$6.5 billion of variable-rate debt for which we have entered into interest rate swap agreements, for the next twelve months, a hypothetical 1% change in corresponding interest rates would change interest expense for the next twelve months by approximately \$81.9 million. At December 31, 2008, our variable-rate debt, excluding \$6.5 billion of variable-rate debt for which we have entered into interest rate swap agreements, represents approximately 35.3% of our total debt, while our fixed-rate debt is approximately 64.7% of our total debt.

Included in 2006 interest expense is \$3.6 million to adjust the liability to market value of interest rate swaps that were terminated during the first quarter of 2006. (For discussion of our interest rate swap agreements, see DEBT AND LIQUIDITY, Derivative Instruments.)

Gains on early extinguishments of debt in 2008 represent discounts related to the exchange of certain debt for new debt and purchases of certain of our debt in connection with the exchange offer and in the open market. The gains were partially offset by the write-off of market value premiums and unamortized deferred financing costs. Losses on early extinguishments of debt in 2007 and 2006 represent premiums paid and the write-offs of unamortized deferred financing costs. The charges in 2007 were incurred in connection with the retirement of a \$120.1 million credit facility of London Clubs. 2006 losses were associated with the June 2006 retirement of portions of our 7.5% Senior Notes due in January 2009 and our 8.0% Senior Notes due in February 2011.

Other income for all years presented included interest income on the cash surrender value of life insurance policies. 2008 also includes the receipt of a death benefit. Other income in 2007 and 2006 included gains on the sales of corporate assets.

In 2008, tax benefits were generated by operating losses caused by higher interest expense, partially offset by non-deductible merger costs, international income taxes and state income taxes. In 2007 and 2006, the effective tax rates are higher than the federal statutory rate due primarily to state income taxes. Our 2007 effective tax rate was increased by the recording of a valuation allowance against certain foreign net operating losses. The effective tax rate in 2006 was impacted by provision-to-return adjustments and adjustments to income tax reserves resulting from settlement of outstanding tax issues.

Minority interests reflect minority owners' shares of income from our majority-owned subsidiaries.

Discontinued operations for 2008 reflects insurance proceeds of \$87.3 million, after taxes, representing the final funds received that were in excess of the net book value of the impacted assets and costs and expenses that were reimbursed under our business interruption claims for Grand Casino Gulfport. 2007 Discontinued operations reflected insurance proceeds of \$89.6 million, after taxes, for reimbursements under our business interruption claims related to Harrah's Lake Charles and Grand Casino Gulfport, both of

which were sold in 2006. Pursuant to the terms of the sales agreements, we retained all insurance proceeds related to those properties. Discontinued operations for 2006 also included Reno Hilton, Flamingo Laughlin, Harrah's Lake Charles and Grand Casino Gulfport, all of which were sold in 2006. 2006 Discontinued operations reflect the results of Harrah's Lake Charles, Grand Casino Gulfport, Reno Hilton and Flamingo Laughlin through their respective sales dates and include any gain/loss on the sales. (See Notes 15 and 16 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.)

COST SAVINGS INITIATIVES

In light of the severe economic downturn and adverse conditions in the travel and leisure industry generally, Harrah's Entertainment has undertaken a comprehensive cost reduction study that began in August 2008 examining all areas of our business, including organizational restructurings at our corporate and property operations, reduction of travel and entertainment expenses, an examination of our corporate wide marketing expenses, and headcount reductions at property operations and corporate offices. To date, Harrah's Entertainment has identified \$534.7 million in estimated costs savings from these initiatives, of which approximately \$33.2 million had been realized as of December 31, 2008. Harrah's Entertainment expects to implement most of the program directives and achieve approximately \$500 million in annual savings on a run-rate basis, by the end of 2009.

DEBT AND LIQUIDITY

We generate substantial cash flows from operating activities, as reflected on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. We use the cash flows generated by our operations to fund debt service, to reinvest in existing properties for both refurbishment and expansion projects, to pursue additional growth opportunities via new development and, prior to the closing of the Merger, to return capital to our stockholders in the form of dividends. When necessary, we supplement the cash flows generated by our operations with funds provided by financing activities to balance our cash requirements. Our ability to fund our operations, pay our debt obligations and fund planned capital expenditures depend, in part, on economic and other factors that are beyond our control, and recent disruptions in capital markets and restrictive covenants related to our existing debt could impact our ability to secure additional funds through financing activities. We cannot assure you that our business will generate sufficient cash flows from operations, or that future borrowings will be available to us to fund our liquidity needs and pay our indebtedness. If we are unable to meet our liquidity needs or pay our indebtedness when it is due, we may have to reduce or delay refurbishment and expansion projects, reduce expenses, sell assets or attempt to restructure our debt. In addition, we have pledged a significant portion of our assets as collateral under certain of our debt agreements, and if any of those lenders accelerate the repayment of borrowings, there can be no assurance that we will have sufficient assets to repay our indebtedness.

Our cash and cash equivalents totaled \$650.5 million at December 31, 2008, compared to \$710.0 million at December 31, 2007. The following provides a summary of our cash flows for the years ended December 31.

(In millions)	Successor	Predecessor	Predecessor		
	Jan. 28, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008	Combined 2008	2007	2006
	through Dec. 31, 2008	through Jan. 27, 2008			
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 522.1	\$ 7.2	\$ 529.3	\$ 1,508.8	\$ 1,539.6
Capital investments	(1,181.4)	(125.6)	(1,307.0)	(1,376.7)	(2,500.1)
Payments for business acquisitions		0.1	0.1	(584.3)	(562.5)
Proceeds from sales of discontinued operations					457.3
Insurance proceeds for hurricane losses for continuing operations	98.1		98.1	15.7	124.9
Insurance proceeds for hurricane losses for discontinued operations	83.3		83.3	13.4	174.7
Payment for Merger	(17,490.2)		(17,490.2)		
Other investing activities	(24.0)	1.4	(22.6)	8.3	62.0
Cash used in operating/investing activities	(17,992.1)	(116.9)	(18,109.0)	(414.8)	(704.1)
Cash provided by financing activities	18,027.0	17.3	18,044.3	236.5	764.8
Cash provided by discontinued operations	4.7	0.5	5.2	88.7	14.5
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 39.6	\$ (99.1)	\$ (59.5)	\$ (89.6)	\$ 75.2

We believe that our cash and cash equivalents balance, our cash flows from operations and the financing sources discussed herein will be sufficient to meet our normal operating requirements during the next twelve months and to fund capital expenditures. In addition, we may consider issuing additional debt in the future to refinance existing debt or to finance specific capital projects. In connection with the Merger, we incurred substantial additional debt, which has significantly changed our financial position.

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The majority of our debt is due in 2010 and beyond. Payments of short-term debt obligations and other commitments are expected to be made from operating cash flows and from borrowings under our established debt programs. Long-term obligations are expected to be paid through operating cash flows, refinancing of debt, joint venture partners or, if necessary, additional debt offerings.

A substantial portion of the financing of the Merger is comprised of bank and bond financing obtained by Harrah's Operating Company, Inc. (HOC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Harrah's Entertainment. This financing is neither secured nor guaranteed by Harrah's Entertainment's other direct, wholly-owned subsidiaries, including certain subsidiaries that own properties that are security for \$6.5 billion of commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS). Pro forma information pertaining solely to the consolidated financial position and results of HOC and its subsidiaries can be found in Exhibit 99.1 of this Form 10-K.

Long-term debt consisted of the following as of December 31:

(In millions)	Successor 2008	Predecessor 2007
Credit facilities		
Term loans, 4.46% 6.54% at December 31, 2008, maturities to 2015	\$ 7,195.6	\$
Revolving credit facility, 3.49% 4.75% at December 31, 2008, maturities to 2014	533.0	
Revolving credit facility, 4.05% 6.25% at December 31, 2007, retired in 2008		5,768.1
Subsidiary-guaranteed debt		
10.75% Senior Notes due 2016, including senior interim loans of \$342.6, 9.25% at January 28, 2008	4,542.7	
10.75%/11.5% Senior PIK Toggle Notes due 2018, including senior interim loans of \$97.4, 10.0% at January 28, 2008	1,150.0	
Secured Debt		
CMBS financing, 4.2% at December 31, 2008, maturity 2013	6,500.0	
10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes, maturity 2018	542.7	
10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes, maturity 2015	144.0	
6.0%, maturity 2010	25.0	25.0
7.1%, maturity 2028		87.7
S. African prime less 1.5%, maturity 2009		10.5
4.25% 6.0%, maturities to 2035 at December 31, 2008	1.1	4.4
Unsecured Senior Notes		
Floating Rate Notes, maturity 2008		250.0
7.5%, maturity 2009	5.1	136.2
7.5%, maturity 2009	0.9	442.4
5.5%, maturity 2010	321.5	747.1
8.0%, maturity 2011	47.4	71.7
5.375%, maturity 2013	200.6	497.7
7.0%, maturity 2013	0.7	324.4
5.625%, maturity 2015	578.1	996.3
6.5%, maturity 2016	436.7	744.3
5.75%, maturity 2017	372.7	745.8
Floating Rate Contingent Convertible Senior Notes, maturity 2024	0.2	370.6
Unsecured Senior Subordinated Notes		
8.875%, maturity 2008		409.6
7.875%, maturity 2010	287.0	394.9
8.125%, maturity 2011	216.8	380.3
Other Unsecured Borrowings		
LIBOR plus 4.5%, maturity 2010	23.5	29.1
5.3% special improvement district bonds, maturity 2037	69.7	
Other, various maturities	1.4	1.6
Capitalized Lease Obligations		
5.77% 10.0%, maturities to 2011	12.5	2.7
Total debt, net of unamortized discounts of \$1,253.4 and premium of \$77.4	23,208.9	12,440.4
Current portion of long-term debt	(85.6)	(10.8)
	\$ 23,123.3	\$ 12,429.6

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\$5.1 million, face amount, of our 7.5% Unsecured Senior Notes due in January 2009, and \$0.8 million, face amount, of our 7.5% Unsecured Senior Notes due in September 2009, are classified as long-term in our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2008, because the Company has both the intent and the ability to refinance that portion of these notes.

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As of December 31, 2008, aggregate annual principal maturities for the four years subsequent to 2009 were: 2010, \$755.8 million; 2011, \$376.6 million; 2012, \$74.4 million; and 2013, \$6.9 billion.

In July 2008, HOC made the permitted election under the Indenture governing its 10.75%/11.5% Senior Toggle Notes due 2018 and the Senior Unsecured Interim Loan Agreement dated January 28, 2008, to pay all interest due on January 28, and February 1, 2009, for the loan in kind. A similar election was made in January 2009 to pay the interest due August 1, 2009, for the 10.75%/11.5% Senior Toggle Notes due 2018 in kind, and in March 2009, the election was made to pay the interest due April 28, 2009, on the Senior unsecured Interim Loan Agreement in kind. The Company intends to use the cash savings generated by this election for general corporate purposes, including the early retirement of other debt.

In connection with the Merger, the following debt was issued on or about January 28, 2008:

Debt Issued	Face Value (in millions)
Term loan facility, maturity 2015	\$ 7,250.0
10.75% Senior Notes due 2016 ^(a)	5,275.0
10.75%/11.5% Senior PIK Toggle Notes due 2018 ^(b)	1,500.0
CMBS financing	6,500.0

^(a) includes senior unsecured cash pay interim loans of \$342.6 million

^(b) includes senior unsecured PIK toggle interim loans of \$97.4 million

In connection with the Merger, the following debt was retired on or about January 28, 2008:

Debt Extinguished	Face Value (in millions)
Credit Facilities due 2011	\$ 5,795.8
7.5% Senior Notes due 2009	131.2
8.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008	394.3
7.5% Senior Notes due 2009	424.2
7.0% Senior Notes due 2013	299.4
Floating Rate Notes due 2008	250.0
Floating Rate Contingent Convertible Senior Notes due 2024	374.7

Subsequent to the Merger, the following debt was retired through purchase or exchange during 2008:

Debt Extinguished	Face Value (in millions)
5.5% Senior Notes due 2010	\$ 32.3
7.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2010	12.1
8.125% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2011	21.7
10.75% Senior PIK Toggle Notes due 2018	350.0
10.75% Senior Notes due 2016	732.0
5.5% Senior Notes due 2010	371.3
8.0% Senior Notes due 2011	19.7
5.375% Senior Notes due 2013	221.4
5.75% Senior Notes due 2017	140.2
5.625% Senior Notes due 2015	136.0
6.5% Senior Notes due 2016	98.8
7.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2010	63.8
8.125% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2011	91.1

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Included in the table above is approximately \$2.2 billion, face amount, of HOC's debt that was retired in connection with private exchange offers in December 2008. Retired notes, maturing between 2010 and 2013, were exchanged for new 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2015, and retired notes maturing between 2015 and 2018 were exchanged for new 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018 as reflected in the table below. Approximately \$448 million, face amount, of the retired notes maturing between 2010 and 2011 and participating in the exchange offers elected to receive cash of approximately \$289 million in lieu of new notes.

The following debt was issued in connection with our debt exchange in December 2008:

Debt Issued	Face Value (in millions)
10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2015	\$ 214.8
10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018	847.6

Senior Secured Credit Facility

Overview. HOC's senior secured credit facilities (the Credit Facilities) provide for senior secured financing of up to \$9.196 billion, consisting of (i) senior secured term loan facilities in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$7.196 billion maturing through January 28, 2015 and (ii) a senior secured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$2.0 billion, maturing January 28, 2014, including both a letter of credit sub-facility and a swingline loan sub-facility. The Credit Facilities require scheduled quarterly payments on the term loans of \$18.125 million each for six years and three quarters, with the balance paid at maturity. Interest on the Credit Agreement is based on our debt ratings and leverage ratio and is subject to change. In addition, we may request one or more incremental term loan facilities and/or increase commitments under our revolving facility in an aggregate amount of up to \$1.75 billion, subject to certain conditions and receipt of commitments by existing or additional financial institutions or institutional lenders. As of December 31, 2008, \$7.73 billion in borrowings was outstanding under the Credit Facilities with an additional \$0.2 billion committed to back letters of credit. After consideration of these borrowings and letters of credit, \$1.29 billion of additional borrowing capacity was available to the Company under the Credit Facilities as of December 31, 2008. Subsequent to December 31, 2008, HOC borrowed the remaining amount available, except for amounts committed to back letters of credit, under the \$2.0 billion senior secured revolving credit facility. The remaining amount available was borrowed in light of the continuing uncertainty in the credit market and general economic conditions. The funds will be used for general corporate purposes, including capital expenditures.

All borrowings under the senior secured revolving credit facility are subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions, including the absence of a default and the accuracy of representations and warranties, and the requirement that such borrowing does not reduce the amount of obligations otherwise permitted to be secured under our new senior secured credit facilities without ratably securing the retained notes.

Proceeds from the term loan drawn on the closing date were used to repay extinguished debt in the table above and pay expenses related to the Merger. Proceeds of the revolving loan draws, swingline and letters of credit will be used for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Interest Rates and Fees. Borrowings under the Credit Facilities bear interest at a rate equal to the then-current LIBOR rate or at a rate equal to the alternate base rate, in each case plus an applicable margin. In addition, on a quarterly basis, we are required to pay each lender (i) a commitment fee in respect of any unused commitments under the revolving credit facility and (ii) a letter of credit fee in respect of the aggregate face amount of outstanding letters of credit under the revolving credit facility. As of December 31, 2008, the Credit Facilities bore interest based upon 300 basis points over LIBOR for the term loans, 200 basis points over the alternate base rate for the revolver loan and 150 basis points over LIBOR for the swingline loan and bore a commitment fee for unborrowed amounts of 50 basis points.

Collateral and Guarantors. HOC's Credit Facilities are guaranteed by Harrah's Entertainment, and are secured by a pledge of HOC's capital stock, and by substantially all of the existing and future property and assets of HOC and its material, wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries, including a pledge of the capital stock of HOC's material, wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries and 65% of the capital stock of the first-tier foreign subsidiaries, in each case subject to exceptions. The following casino properties have mortgages under the Credit Facilities:

Las Vegas	Atlantic City	Louisiana/Mississippi	Iowa/Missouri
Caesars Palace	Bally's Atlantic City	Harrah's New Orleans	Harrah's St. Louis
Bally's Las Vegas	Caesars Atlantic City	(Hotel only)	Harrah's Council Bluffs
Imperial Palace	Showboat Atlantic City	Harrah's Louisiana Downs	Horseshoe Council Bluffs/ Bluffs Run
Bill's Gamblin' Hall		Horseshoe Bossier City	
		Harrah's Tunica	
		Horseshoe Tunica	
		Sheraton Tunica	
Illinois/Indiana	Other Nevada		
Horseshoe Southern Indiana	Harrah's Reno		
Harrah's Metropolis	Harrah's Lake Tahoe		
Horseshoe Hammond	Harveys Lake Tahoe		
	Bill's Lake Tahoe		

Additionally, certain undeveloped land in Las Vegas also is mortgaged.

Restrictive Covenants and Other Matters. The Credit Facilities require, after an initial grace period, compliance on a quarterly basis with a maximum net senior secured first lien debt leverage test. In addition, the Credit Facilities include negative covenants, subject to certain exceptions, restricting or limiting HOC's ability and the ability of its restricted subsidiaries to, among other things: (i) incur additional debt; (ii) create liens on certain assets; (iii) enter into sale and lease-back transactions (iv) make certain investments, loans and advances; (v) consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or any part of its assets or to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire all or any substantial part of assets of any other person; (vi) pay dividends or make distributions or make other restricted payments; (vii) enter into certain transactions with its affiliates; (viii) engage in any business other than the business activity conducted at the closing date of the loan or business activities incidental or related thereto; (ix) amend or modify the articles or certificate of incorporation, by-laws and certain agreements or make certain payments or modifications of indebtedness; and (x) designate or permit the designation of any indebtedness as "Designated Senior Debt".

Harrah's Entertainment is not bound by any financial or negative covenants contained in HOC's credit agreement, other than with respect to the incurrence of liens on and the pledge of its stock of HOC.

Certain covenants contained in HOC's credit agreement require the maintenance of a senior secured debt to last twelve months (LTM) Adjusted EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization), as defined in the agreements, ratio (Senior Secured Leverage Ratio). Certain covenants contained in HOC's credit agreement governing its senior secured credit facilities, the indenture and other agreements governing HOC's 10.75% Senior Notes due 2016, 10.75% Senior Toggle Notes due 2018 and senior interim loans restrict our ability to take certain actions such as incurring additional debt or making acquisitions if we are unable to meet defined Adjusted EBITDA to Fixed Charges, senior secured debt to LTM Adjusted EBITDA and consolidated debt to LTM Adjusted EBITDA ratios. The covenants that restrict additional indebtedness and the ability to make future acquisitions require an LTM Adjusted EBITDA to Fixed Charges ratio (measured on a trailing four-quarter basis) of 2.0: 1.0. Failure to comply with these covenants can result in limiting our long-term growth prospects by hindering our ability to incur future indebtedness or grow through acquisitions.

We believe we are in compliance with HOC's credit agreement and indentures, including the Senior Secured Leverage Ratio, as of December 31, 2008. If our LTM Adjusted EBITDA were to decline significantly from the level achieved in 2008, it could cause us to exceed the Senior Secured Leverage Ratio and could be an Event of Default under HOC's credit agreement. However, we could implement certain actions in an effort to minimize the possibility of a breach of the Senior Secured Leverage Ratio, including reducing payroll and other operating costs, deferring or eliminating certain maintenance, delaying or deferring capital expenditures, or selling assets. In addition, under certain circumstances, our credit agreement allows us to apply the cash contributions received by HOC as a capital contribution to cure covenant breaches. However, there is no guarantee that such contributions will be able to be secured.

10.75% Senior Notes, 10.75%/11.5% Senior PIK Toggle Notes and Senior Interim Loans

On January 28, 2008, HOC entered into a Senior Interim Loan Agreement for \$6.775 billion, consisting of \$5.275 billion Senior Interim Cash Pay Loans and \$1.5 billion Interim Toggle Loans. On February 1, 2008, \$4,932.4 billion of the Senior Interim Cash Pay Loans and \$1,402.6 billion of the Interim Toggle Loans were repaid, and \$4,932.4 billion of 10.75% Senior Notes due 2016 and \$1,402.6 billion of 10.75%/11.5% Senior Toggle Notes due 2018 were issued.

The indenture governing the 10.75% Senior Notes, 10.75%/11.5% Senior Toggle Notes and the agreements governing the other cash pay debt and PIK toggle debt will limit HOC's (and most of its subsidiaries') ability to among other things: (i) incur additional debt or issue certain preferred shares; (ii) pay dividends or make distributions in respect of our capital stock or make other restricted payments; (iii) make certain investments; (iv) sell certain assets; (v) with respect to HOC only, engage in any business or own any material asset other than all of the equity interest of HOC so long as certain investors hold a majority of the notes; (vi) create or permit to exist dividend and/or payment restrictions affecting its restricted subsidiaries; (vii) create liens on certain assets to secure debt; (viii) consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets; (ix) enter into certain transactions with its affiliates; and (x) designate its subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries. Subject to certain exceptions, the indenture governing the notes and the agreements governing the other cash pay debt and PIK toggle debt will permit us and our restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness, including secured indebtedness.

10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes

In December 2008, HOC completed private exchange offers whereby approximately \$2.2 billion, face amount, of HOC's debt maturing between 2010 and 2018, was exchanged for new 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes with a face value of \$214.8 million due 2015 and new 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes with a face value of \$847.6 million due 2018. Interest on the new notes will be payable in cash each June 15 and December 15 until maturity. The Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes will be secured by a second priority security interest in substantially all of HOC's and its subsidiary's property and assets that secure the senior secured credit facilities. These liens will be junior in priority to the liens on substantially the same collateral securing the senior secured credit facilities.

On March 4, 2009, HOC announced private exchange offers to exchange up to \$2.8 billion aggregate principal amount (subject to increase) of new 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018 for its outstanding debt due between 2010 and 2018. The new notes will also be guaranteed by Harrah's Entertainment and will be secured on a second-priority lien basis by substantially all of HOC's and its subsidiary's property and assets that secure the senior secured credit facilities. In addition to the exchange offers, a subsidiary of Harrah's Entertainment is offering to spend up to \$150 million to purchase for cash certain notes of HOC maturing between 2015 and 2017. Additionally, HOC is offering to spend up to \$50 million to purchase for cash old notes from retail holders that are not eligible to participate in the exchange offers.

Concurrently with these transactions, affiliates of Apollo and TPG and certain other co-investors announced that they are commencing a \$250 million cash tender offer for the outstanding 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2015 and 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured notes due 2018. Upon the closing of the exchange offers, this offer will be expanded to include the new 10% Second-Priority Senior Secured notes issued in the exchange offers.

Commercial Mortgaged-Backed Securities (CMBS) Financing

In connection with the Merger, eight of our properties (the CMBS properties) and their related assets were spun out of HOC to Harrah's Entertainment. As of the Merger date, the CMBS properties were Harrah's Las Vegas, Rio, Flamingo Las Vegas, Harrah's Atlantic City, Showboat Atlantic City, Harrah's Lake Tahoe, Harveys Lake Tahoe and Bill's Lake Tahoe. The CMBS properties borrowed \$6.5 billion of mortgage loans and/or related mezzanine financing and/or real estate term loans (the CMBS Financing). The CMBS Financing is secured by the assets of the CMBS properties and certain aspects of the financing are guaranteed by Harrah's Entertainment. On May 22, 2008, Paris Las Vegas and Harrah's Laughlin and their related operating assets were spun out of HOC to Harrah's Entertainment and became property secured under the CMBS loans, and Harrah's Lake Tahoe, Harveys Lake Tahoe, Bill's Lake Tahoe and Showboat Atlantic City were transferred to HOC from Harrah's Entertainment as contemplated under the debt agreements effective pursuant to the Merger.

Derivative Instruments

We account for derivative instruments in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, and all amendments thereto. SFAS No. 133 requires that all derivative instruments be recognized in the financial statements at fair value. Any changes in fair value are recorded in the income statement or in other comprehensive income, depending on whether the derivative is designated and qualifies for hedge accounting.

the type of hedge transaction and the effectiveness of the hedge. The estimated fair values of our derivative instruments are based on market prices obtained from dealer quotes. Such quotes represent the estimated amounts we would receive or pay to terminate the contracts.

Our derivative instruments contain a credit risk that the counterparties may be unable to meet the terms of the agreements. We minimize that risk by evaluating the creditworthiness of our counterparties, which are limited to major banks and financial institutions. Our derivatives are recorded at their fair values, adjusted for the credit rating of the counterparty, if the derivative is an asset, or the Company, if the derivative is a liability.

We use interest rate swaps to manage the mix of our debt between fixed and variable rate instruments. As of December 31, 2008, we had ten interest rate swap agreements for a total notional amount of \$6.5 billion. The difference to be paid or received under the terms of the interest rate swap agreements is accrued as interest rates change and recognized as an adjustment to interest expense for the related debt. Changes in the variable interest rates to be paid or received pursuant to the terms of the interest rate swap agreement will have a corresponding effect on future cash flows. The major terms of the interest rate swaps are as follows:

Effective Date	Notional Amount (In millions)	Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received as of December 31, 2008	Next Reset Date	Maturity Date
April 25, 2007	\$ 200	4.898%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2007	200	4.896%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2007	200	4.925%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2007	200	4.917%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2007	200	4.907%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2011
September 26, 2007	250	4.809%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2011
September 26, 2007	250	4.775%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2008	1,000	4.172%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2012
April 25, 2008	2,000	4.276%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2013
April 25, 2008	2,000	4.263%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2013

Until February 15, 2008, none of our interest rate swap agreements were designated as hedging instruments; therefore, gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of the swaps were recognized in earnings in the period of the change. On February 15, 2008, eight of our interest rate swap agreements for notional amounts totaling \$3.5 billion were designated as hedging instruments, and on April 1, 2008, the remaining swap agreements were designated as hedging instruments. Upon designation as hedging instruments, only any measured ineffectiveness is recognized in earnings in the period of change. Interest rate swaps increased our 2008 and 2007 interest expense by \$161.9 million and \$44.0 million, respectively.

Additionally, on January 28, 2008, we entered into an interest rate cap agreement to partially hedge the risk of future increases in the variable rate of the CMBS financing. The interest rate cap agreement, which was effective January 28, 2008, and terminates February 13, 2013, is for a notional amount of \$6.5 billion at a LIBOR cap rate of 4.5%. The interest rate cap was designated as a hedging instrument on May 1, 2008. For the year ended December 31, 2008, a net charge of \$19.9 million, is included in Interest expense in our Consolidated Condensed Statement of Operations.

Guarantees of Third-Party Debt and Other Obligations and Commitments

The following tables summarize our contractual obligations and other commitments as of December 31, 2008.

Contractual Obligations ^(a)	Total	Payments due by Period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
		(In millions)			
Debt, face value	\$ 24,449.8	\$ 86.4	\$ 1,125.1	\$ 6,927.7	\$ 16,310.6
Capital lease obligations	12.5	5.2	7.3		
Estimated interest payments ^(b)	10,383.1	1,640.9	3,071.8	2,713.4	2,957.0
Operating lease obligations	1,894.3	82.8	120.5	108.9	1,582.1
Purchase orders obligations	51.3	51.3			
Guaranteed payments to State of Louisiana	134.8	60.0	74.8		
Community reinvestment	124.6	6.3	12.7	11.9	93.7
Construction commitments	717.5	717.5			
Entertainment obligations	135.3	52.9	60.4	20.6	1.4
Other contractual obligations	606.1	83.3	111.5	85.4	325.9
	\$ 38,509.3	\$ 2,786.6	\$ 4,584.1	\$ 9,867.9	\$ 21,270.7

- (a) In addition to the contractual obligations disclosed in this table, we have unrecognized tax benefits that, based on uncertainties associated with the items, we are unable to make reasonably reliable estimates of the period of potential cash settlements, if any, with taxing authorities. (See Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements.)
- (b) Estimated interest for variable rate debt included in this table is based on rates at December 31, 2008. Estimated interest includes the estimated impact of our interest rate swap and interest rate cap agreements.

Contractual Obligations ^(a)	Amounts of Commitment Per Year				
	Total amounts committed	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
		(In millions)			
Letters of credit	\$ 175.4	\$ 175.4	\$	\$	\$
Minimum payments to tribes	41.5	13.8	25.4	2.3	

The agreements pursuant to which we manage casinos on Indian lands contain provisions required by law that provide that a minimum monthly payment be made to the tribe. That obligation has priority over scheduled repayments of borrowings for development costs and over the management fee earned and paid to the manager. In the event that insufficient cash flow is generated by the operations to fund this payment, we must pay the shortfall to the tribe. Subject to certain limitations as to time, such advances, if any, would be repaid to us in future periods in which operations generate cash flow in excess of the required minimum payment. These commitments will terminate upon the occurrence of certain defined events, including termination of the management contract. Our aggregate monthly commitment for the minimum guaranteed payments pursuant to the contracts for the three managed Indian-owned facilities now open, which extend for periods of up to 59 months from December 31, 2008, is \$1.2 million. Each of these casinos currently generates sufficient cash flows to cover all of its obligations, including its debt service.

CAPITAL SPENDING AND DEVELOPMENT

Part of our plan for growth and stability includes disciplined capital improvement projects, and 2008, 2007 and 2006 were all years of significant capital investment.

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In addition to the specific development and expansion projects discussed in REGIONAL RESULTS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS, we perform on-going refurbishment and maintenance at our casino entertainment facilities to maintain our quality standards. We also continue to pursue development and acquisition opportunities for additional casino entertainment facilities that meet our strategic and return on investment criteria. Prior to the receipt of necessary regulatory approvals, the costs of pursuing development projects are expensed as incurred. Construction-related costs incurred after the receipt of necessary approvals are capitalized and depreciated over the estimated useful life of the resulting asset. Project opening costs are expensed as incurred.

Our capital spending for 2008 totaled approximately \$1.3 billion. Capital spending in 2007 totaled approximately \$1.5 billion, excluding our acquisitions of a golf course in Macau and Bill's Gambling Hall and Saloon. 2006 capital spending was approximately \$2.5 billion, excluding the cost of our acquisition of London Clubs. Estimated total capital expenditures for 2009 are expected to be between \$500 million and \$700 million.

Our planned development projects, if they go forward, will require, individually and in the aggregate, significant capital commitments and, if completed, may result in significant additional revenues. The commitment of capital, the timing of completion and the commencement of operations of casino entertainment development projects are contingent upon, among other things, negotiation of final agreements and receipt of approvals from the appropriate political and regulatory bodies. We must also comply with the covenants and restrictions set forth in our debt agreements. Cash needed to finance projects currently under development as well as additional projects being pursued is expected to be made available from operating cash flows, established debt programs (see DEBT AND LIQUIDITY), joint venture partners, specific project financing, guarantees of third-party debt and additional debt offerings.

COMPETITIVE PRESSURES

The gaming industry is highly competitive and our competitors vary considerably in size, quality of facilities, number of operations, brand identities, marketing and growth strategies, financial strength and capabilities, level of amenities, management talent and geographic diversity. We also compete with other non-gaming resorts and vacation areas, and with various other entertainment businesses. Our competitors in each market may have substantially greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do and there can be no assurance that they will not in the future engage in aggressive pricing action to compete with us. Although we believe we are currently able to compete effectively in each of the various markets in which we participate, we cannot make assurances that we will be able to continue to do so or that we will be capable of maintaining or further increasing our current market share. Our failure to compete successfully in our various markets could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

In recent years, with fewer new markets opening for development, many casino operators have been reinvesting in existing markets to attract new customers or to gain market share, thereby increasing competition in those markets. As companies have completed expansion projects, supply has typically grown at a faster pace than demand in some markets and competition has increased significantly. The expansion of existing casino entertainment properties, the increase in the number of properties and the aggressive marketing strategies of many of our competitors have increased competition in many markets in which we operate, and this intense competition is expected to continue. These competitive pressures have and are expected to continue to adversely affect our financial performance in certain markets.

Several states and Indian tribes are also considering enabling the development and operation of casinos or casino-like operations in their jurisdictions.

Although, historically, the short-term effect of such competitive developments on our Company generally has been negative, we are not able to determine the long-term impact, whether favorable or unfavorable, that development and expansion trends and events will have on current or future markets. We also cannot determine the long-term impact of the current financial crisis on the economy, and casinos specifically. In the short-term, the current financial crisis has stalled or delayed some of our capital projects, as well as those of many of our competitors. In addition, our substantial indebtedness could limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our operations or business and restrict us from developing new gaming facilities, introducing new technologies or exploiting business opportunities, all of which could place us at a competitive disadvantage. We believe that the geographic diversity of our operations; our focus on multi-market customer relationships; our service training, our rewards and customer loyalty programs; and our continuing efforts to establish our brands as premier brands upon which we have built strong customer loyalty have well-positioned us to face the challenges present within our industry. We utilize the unique capabilities of WINet, a sophisticated nationwide customer database, and Total Rewards, a nationwide loyalty program that allows our customers to earn cash, comps and other benefits for playing at our casinos. We believe these sophisticated marketing tools provide us with competitive advantages, particularly with players who visit more than one market.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

We prepare our Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Certain of our accounting policies, including the estimated lives assigned to our assets, the determination of bad debt, asset impairment, fair value of self-insurance reserves and the calculation of our income tax liabilities, require that we apply significant judgment in defining the appropriate assumptions for calculating financial estimates. By their nature, these judgments are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. Our judgments are based on our historical experience, terms of existing contracts, our observance of trends in the industry, information provided by our customers and information available from other outside sources, as appropriate. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from our estimates. The policies and estimates discussed below are considered by management to be those in which our policies, estimates and judgments have a significant impact on issues that are inherently uncertain.

Property and Equipment

We have significant capital invested in our property and equipment, which represents approximately 59% of our total assets. Judgments are made in determining the estimated useful lives of assets, salvage values to be assigned to assets and if or when an asset has been impaired. The accuracy of these estimates affects the amount of depreciation expense recognized in our financial results and whether we have a gain or loss on the disposal of the asset. We assign lives to our assets based on our standard policy, which is established by management as representative of the useful life of each category of asset. We review the carrying value of our property and equipment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. The factors considered by management in performing this assessment include current operating results, trends and prospects, as well as the effect of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors. In estimating expected future cash flows for determining whether an asset is impaired, assets are grouped at the operating unit level, which for most of our assets is the individual casino.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

After consideration of the impairment charges recorded in fourth quarter 2008, we have approximately \$10.2 billion in goodwill and other intangible assets in our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2008, resulting from the Merger. Goodwill and other intangible assets in our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2007, resulted from our acquisitions of other businesses. The purchase price of an acquisition is allocated to the underlying assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. We determine the estimated fair values after review and consideration of relevant information including discounted cash flows, quoted market prices and estimates made by management. To the extent that the purchase price exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired, such excess is allocated to goodwill.

An accounting standard adopted in 2002 requires a review at least annually of goodwill and other nonamortizing intangible assets for impairment. We complete our annual assessment for impairment in fourth quarter each year. Our 2008 analysis reflected factors impacted by current market conditions, including lower valuation multiples for gaming assets, higher discount rates resulting from on-going turmoil in the credit markets and the completion of our annual budget and forecasting process, and indicated that our goodwill and other nonamortizing intangible assets were impaired. A charge of \$5.5 billion was recorded to our Consolidated Statement of Operations in fourth quarter 2008.

The annual evaluation of goodwill and other nonamortizing intangible assets requires the use of estimates about future operating results, valuation multiples and discount rates of each reporting unit to determine their estimated fair value. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect these estimates. Once an impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets has been recorded, it cannot be reversed.

Total Rewards Point Liability Program

Our customer loyalty program, Total Rewards, offers incentives to customers who gamble at certain of our casinos throughout the United States. Under the program, customers are able to accumulate, or bank, Reward Credits over time that they may redeem at their discretion under the terms of the program. The Reward Credit balance will be forfeited if the customer does not earn a Reward Credit over the prior six-month period. As a result of the ability of the customer to bank the Reward Credits, we accrue the expense of Reward Credits, after consideration of estimated breakage, as they are earned. The value of the cost to provide Reward Credits is expensed as the Reward Credits are earned and is included in Casino expense on our Consolidated Statements of Income. To arrive at the estimated cost associated with Reward Credits, estimates and assumptions are made regarding incremental marginal costs of the benefits, breakage rates and the mix of goods and services for which Reward Credits will be redeemed. We use historical data to assist in the determination of estimated accruals. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, \$64.7 million and \$72.8 million, respectively, were accrued for the cost of anticipated Total Rewards credit redemptions.

In addition to Reward Credits, customers at certain of our properties can earn points based on play that are redeemable in cash (cash-back points). In 2007, certain of our properties introduced a modification to the cash-back program whereby points are redeemable in playable credits at slot machines where, after one play-through, the credits can be cashed out. We accrue the cost of cash-back points and the modified program, after consideration of estimated breakage, as they are earned. The cost is recorded as contra-revenue and included in Casino promotional allowances on our Consolidated Statements of Income. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the liability related to outstanding cash-back points, which is based on historical redemption activity, was \$9.3 million and \$16.9 million, respectively.

Bad Debt Reserves

We reserve an estimated amount for receivables that may not be collected. Methodologies for estimating bad debt reserves range from specific reserves to various percentages applied to aged receivables. Historical collection rates are considered, as are customer

relationships, in determining specific reserves. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, we had \$201.4 million and \$126.2 million, respectively, in our bad debt reserve. As with many estimates, management must make judgments about potential actions by third parties in establishing and evaluating our reserves for bad debts.

Self-Insurance Accruals

We are self-insured up to certain limits for costs associated with general liability, workers' compensation and employee health coverage. Insurance claims and reserves include accruals of estimated settlements for known claims, as well as accruals of actuarial estimates of incurred but not reported claims. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, we had total self-insurance accruals reflected in our Consolidated Balance Sheets of \$213.0 million and \$210.5 million, respectively. In estimating these costs, we consider historical loss experience and make judgments about the expected levels of costs per claim. We also rely on consultants to assist in the determination of estimated accruals. These claims are accounted for based on actuarial estimates of the undiscounted claims, including those claims incurred but not reported. We believe the use of actuarial methods to account for these liabilities provides a consistent and effective way to measure these highly judgmental accruals; however, changes in health care costs, accident frequency and severity and other factors can materially affect the estimate for these liabilities. We continually monitor the potential for changes in estimates, evaluate our insurance accruals and adjust our recorded provisions.

Income Taxes

We are subject to income taxes in the United States as well as various states and foreign jurisdictions in which we operate. We account for income taxes under SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or income tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and their respective tax bases using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The effect on the income tax provision and deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. As indicated in Note 11, we have provided a valuation allowance on foreign tax credits, certain foreign and state net operating losses (NOLs), and other deferred foreign and state tax assets. U.S. tax rules require us to allocate a portion of our total interest expense to our foreign operations for purposes of determining allowable foreign tax credits. Consequently, this decrease to taxable income from foreign operations results in a diminution of the foreign taxes available as a tax credit. Although we have consistently generated taxable income on a consolidated basis, certain foreign and state NOLs and other deferred foreign and state tax assets were not deemed realizable because they are attributable to subsidiaries that are not expected to produce future earnings. Other than these exceptions, we are unaware of any circumstances that would cause the remaining deferred tax assets to not be realizable.

We adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48)), on January 1, 2007. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, we recognized approximately a \$12 million reduction to the January 1, 2007, balance of retained earnings.

We file income tax returns, including returns for our subsidiaries, with federal, state, and foreign jurisdictions. As a large taxpayer, we are under continual audit by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on open tax positions, and it is possible that the amount of the liability for unrecognized tax benefits could change during the next twelve months. We are participating in the IRS's Compliance Assurance Program for the 2007 and 2008 tax years. This program accelerates the examination of key transactions with the goal of resolving any issues before the tax return is filed. Our 2006 federal income tax return is currently being examined by the IRS in a traditional audit process, and the 2004 and 2005 tax years are in the IRS appeals process.

We also are subject to exam by various state and foreign tax authorities, although tax years prior to 2004 are generally closed as the statutes of limitations have lapsed. However, various subsidiaries are still being examined by the New Jersey Division of Taxation for tax years as far back as 1999.

We classify reserves for tax uncertainties within Accrued expenses and Deferred credits and other in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, separate from any related income tax payable or deferred income taxes. In accordance with FIN 48, reserve amounts relate to any uncertain tax position, as well as potential interest or penalties associated with those items.

RECENTLY ISSUED AND PROPOSED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The following are accounting standards adopted or issued in 2008 that could have an impact to our Company.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, but it does not require any new fair value measurements. The provisions of SFAS No. 157 were to be effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. In February 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position (FSP) No. 157-2, Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157. FSP No. 157-2 defers the effective date of SFAS No. 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in an entity's financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). Also in February 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. 157-1, Application of FASB Statement No. 157 to FASB Statement No. 13 and Other Accounting Pronouncements That Address Fair Value Measurements for Purposes of Lease Classification or Measurement Under Statement 13. FSP No. 157-1 excludes SFAS No. 13, Accounting for Leases, and other accounting pronouncements that address fair value measurements for purposes of lease classification or measurement under SFAS No. 13. We adopted the required provisions of SFAS No. 157 on January 1, 2008. The required provisions did not have a material impact on our financial statements. We have applied SFAS No. 157 to recognize the liability related to our derivative instruments at fair value to consider the changes in the creditworthiness of the Company and our counterparties in determining any credit valuation adjustment.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-including an amendment of SFAS No. 115, which permits an entity to measure certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. Entities that elect the fair value option will report unrealized gains and losses in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS No. 159 was effective as of January 1, 2008. At this time, we have not adopted the fair value option for assets and liabilities; however, future events and circumstances may impact that decision.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (Revised 2007), Business Combinations. SFAS No. 141(R) will significantly change the accounting for business combinations. Under SFAS No. 141(R), an acquiring entity will be required to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions. SFAS No. 141(R) will change the accounting treatment for certain specific items, including:

Acquisition costs will be generally expensed as incurred;

Assets that an acquirer does not intend to use will be recorded at fair value reflecting the assets' highest and best use;

Noncontrolling interests (formerly known as minority interests - see Statement 160 discussion below) will be valued at fair value at the acquisition date;

Acquired contingent liabilities will be recorded at fair value at the acquisition date and subsequently measured at either the higher of such amount or the amount determined under existing guidance for non-acquired contingencies;

In-process research and development will be recorded at fair value as an indefinite-lived intangible asset at the acquisition date;

Restructuring costs associated with a business combination will be generally expensed subsequent to the acquisition date; and

Changes in deferred tax asset valuation allowances and income tax uncertainties after the acquisition date generally will affect income tax expense.

SFAS No. 141(R) also includes a substantial number of new disclosure requirements. SFAS No. 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15,

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2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. We are currently evaluating the impact of this statement on our financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB also issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - An Amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, the provisions of which are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2008. This statement requires an entity to classify noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries as a separate component of equity. Additionally, transactions between an entity and noncontrolling interests are required to be treated as equity transactions. We are currently evaluating the impact of this statement on our financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133. SFAS No. 161 requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging

activities. It requires disclosures that allow financial statement users to understand (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS No. 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. Because SFAS No. 161 applies only to financial statement disclosures, it will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

On April 25, 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. 142-3, Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets. This Staff Position amends the list of factors an entity should consider in developing renewal or extension assumptions used in determining the useful life of recognized intangible assets under SFAS No. 142. The FSP requires entities to disclose information for recognized intangible assets that enables financial statement users to understand the extent to which expected future cash flows associated with intangible assets are affected by the entity's intent or ability to renew or extend the arrangement associated with the intangible asset. The FSP also requires the following disclosures in addition to those required by SFAS No. 142:

The entity's accounting policy on the treatment of costs incurred to renew or extend the term of a recognized intangible asset

In the period of acquisition or renewal, the weighted-average period prior to the next renewal or extension (both explicit and implicit), by major intangible asset class

For an entity that capitalizes renewal or extension costs, the total amount of costs incurred in the period to renew or extend the term of a recognized intangible asset for each period for which a statement of financial position is presented by major intangible asset class

This FSP is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. While the guidance on determining the useful life of a recognized intangible asset must be applied prospectively only to intangible assets acquired after the FSP's effective date, the disclosure requirements of the FSP must be applied prospectively to all intangible assets recognized as of, and after, the FSP's effective date. Early adoption is prohibited. This FSP will affect intangible assets acquired by Harrah's after the effective date as well as require additional disclosures for existing intangible assets.

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

We are exposed to market risk, primarily changes in interest rates. We attempt to limit our exposure to interest rate risk by managing the mix of our debt between fixed rate and variable rate obligations. Of our approximate \$23.2 billion total debt at December 31, 2008, \$8.2 billion, excluding \$6.5 billion of variable-rate debt for which we have entered into interest rate swap agreements, is subject to variable interest rates. We have hedging arrangements with respect to LIBOR borrowings for a notional amount of \$6.5 billion, all of which fix the floating rates of interest to fixed rates. In addition to the swap agreements, we entered into an interest rate cap agreement for a notional amount of \$6.5 billion at a LIBOR cap rate of 4.5%. Assuming a constant outstanding balance for our variable rate debt for the next twelve months, a hypothetical 1% change in interest rates would change interest expense for the next twelve months by approximately \$81.9 million. We utilize interest rate swaps to manage the mix of our debt between fixed and variable rate instruments. We do not purchase or hold any derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

The table below provides information as of December 31, 2008, 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 principal cash flows and related weighted average interest rates by contractual maturity dates. Principal amounts are used to calculate the contractual payments to be exchanged under the contract and weighted average variable rates are based on implied forward rates in the yield curve as of December 31, 2008.

(\$ in millions)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value
Liabilities								
Long-term debt								
Fixed rate	\$ 78.0	\$ 742.3	\$ 359.1	\$ 67.4	\$ 280.8	\$ 14,742.4	\$ 16,270.0	\$ 9,578.4 ⁽¹⁾
Average interest rate	5.5%	6.5%	7.5%	4.9%	5.4%	7.5%	7.4%	
Variable rate	\$ 13.7	\$ 13.5	\$ 17.5	\$ 7.0	\$ 6,572.5	\$ 1,568.1	\$ 8,192.3	\$ 8,192.3 ⁽¹⁾
Average interest rate	5.9%	5.9%	6.3%	4.5%	4.2%	5.5%	5.5%	
Interest Rate Derivatives								
Interest rate swaps								
Fixed to variable	\$	\$	\$ 1,500.0	\$ 1,000.0	\$ 4,000.0	\$	\$ 6,500.0	\$ (335.3)
Average pay rate	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%		4.3%	
Average receive rate	1.3%	1.4%	1.8%	2.6%	2.7%		1.6%	
Interest rate cap	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 6,500.0	\$	\$ 6,500.0	\$ 32.4

(1) The fair values are based on the borrowing rates currently available for debt instruments with similar terms and maturities and market quotes of the Company's publicly traded debt.

As of December 31, 2008, our long-term variable rate debt reflects borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities provided to us by a consortium of banks with a total capacity of \$9.196 billion. The interest rates charged on borrowings under these facilities are a function of the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, and prime rate. As such, the interest rates charged to us for borrowings under the facilities are subject to change as LIBOR changes.

Foreign currency translation gains and losses were not material to our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008. Our only material ownership interests in businesses in foreign countries are London Clubs, Macau Orient Golf and an approximate 95% ownership of a casino in Uruguay. Therefore, we have not been subject to material foreign currency exchange rate risk from the effects that exchange rate movements of foreign currencies would have on our future operating results or cash flows.

From time to time, we hold investments in various available-for-sale equity securities; however, our exposure to price risk arising from the ownership of these investments is not material to our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Harrah's Entertainment, Inc.

Las Vegas, Nevada

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2008 (Successor Company) and December 31, 2007 (Predecessor Company), and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' (deficit)/equity and comprehensive (loss)/income, and cash flows for the period January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008 (Successor Company), the period January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008 (Predecessor Company), and the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 (Predecessor Company). Our audits also included the consolidated financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a)(2). These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 (Successor Company) and December 31, 2007 (Predecessor Company), and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the period January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008 (Successor Company), the period January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008 (Predecessor Company), and the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 (Predecessor Company), in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such consolidated financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Notes 1 and 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for uncertainty in income taxes to conform to Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* — an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, in 2007.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated March 16, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Las Vegas, Nevada
March 16, 2009

HARRAHS ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In millions, except share amounts)

	December 31,	
	Successor 2008	Predecessor 2007
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 650.5	\$ 710.0
Receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$201.4 and \$126.2	394.0	476.4
Deferred income taxes (Note 10)	157.6	200.0
Income tax receivable	5.5	5.0
Prepayments and other	216.4	216.2
Inventories	62.7	70.3
Total current assets	1,486.7	1,677.9
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment		
Land and land improvements	7,310.8	5,392.8
Buildings, riverboats and improvements	8,860.8	9,270.7
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,888.1	3,186.6
Construction in progress	821.7	903.4
	18,881.4	18,753.5
Less: accumulated depreciation	(614.3)	(3,182.0)
	18,267.1	15,571.5
Assets held for sale	49.3	4.5
Goodwill (Notes 2 and 3)	4,902.2	3,553.6
Intangible assets (Notes 2 and 3)	5,307.9	2,039.5
Investments in and advances to nonconsolidated affiliates (Note 17)	30.4	18.6
Deferred costs and other	1,005.0	492.1
	\$ 31,048.6	\$ 23,357.7
Liabilities and Stockholders (Deficit)/Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 382.3	\$ 442.0
Accrued expenses (Note 5)	1,532.7	1,351.2
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 6)	85.6	10.8
Total current liabilities	2,000.6	1,804.0
Liabilities held for sale		0.6
Long-term debt (Note 6)	23,123.3	12,429.6
Deferred credits and other	669.1	464.8
Deferred income taxes (Note 10)	4,327.0	1,979.6
	30,120.0	16,678.6
Minority interests	49.6	52.2
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 6, 8, 12 through 14 and 17)		

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Preferred stock of Successor Entity; \$0.01 par value; authorized-40,000,000 shares, outstanding-19,912,447 shares (net of 23,088 shares held in treasury)	2,289.4	
Stockholders' (deficit)/equity (Notes 4, 6, 14 and 17)		
Common stock non-voting and voting of Successor Entity; \$0.01 par value; 80,000,020 shares authorized; 40,711,008 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 (net of 47,201 shares held in treasury)	0.4	
Common stock of Predecessor Entity; \$0.10 par value, authorized - 720,000,000 shares, outstanding - 188,778,819 shares (net of 36,033,752 shares held in treasury) at December 31, 2007		18.9
Additional paid-in capital	3,825.1	5,395.4
(Accumulated deficit)/retained earnings	(5,096.3)	1,197.2
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)/income	(139.6)	15.4
	(1,410.4)	6,626.9
	\$ 31,048.6	\$ 23,357.7

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

HARRAHS ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In millions)

	Successor January 28, 2008 Through December 31, 2008	January 1, 2008 Through January 27, 2008	Predecessor Year Ended Dec. 31,	
			2007	2006
Revenues				
Casino	\$ 7,476.9	\$ 614.6	\$ 8,831.0	\$ 7,868.6
Food and beverage	1,530.2	118.4	1,698.8	1,577.7
Rooms	1,174.5	96.4	1,353.6	1,240.7
Management fees	59.1	5.0	81.5	89.1
Other	624.8	42.7	695.9	611.0
Less: casino promotional allowances	(1,498.6)	(117.0)	(1,835.6)	(1,713.2)
Net revenues	9,366.9	760.1	10,825.2	9,673.9
Operating expenses				
Direct				
Casino	4,102.8	340.6	4,595.2	3,902.6
Food and beverage	639.5	50.5	716.5	697.6
Rooms	236.7	19.6	266.3	256.6
Property general, administrative and other	2,143.0	178.2	2,421.7	2,206.8
Depreciation and amortization	626.9	63.5	817.2	667.9
Impairment of intangible assets (Note 3)	5,489.6		169.6	20.7
Other write-downs, reserves and recoveries (Note 9)	16.2	4.7	(59.9)	62.6
Project opening costs	28.9	0.7	25.5	20.9
Corporate expense	131.8	8.5	138.1	177.5
Merger and integration costs	24.0	125.6	13.4	37.0
Loss/(income) on interests in nonconsolidated affiliates (Note 17)	2.1	(0.5)	(3.9)	(3.6)
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 3)	162.9	5.5	73.5	70.7
Total operating expenses	13,604.4	796.9	9,173.2	8,117.3
(Loss)/income from operations	(4,237.5)	(36.8)	1,652.0	1,556.6
Interest expense, net of interest capitalized (Note 11)	(2,074.9)	(89.7)	(800.8)	(670.5)
Gains/(losses) on early extinguishments of debt (Note 6)	742.1		(2.0)	(62.0)
Other income, including interest income	35.2	1.1	43.3	10.7
(Loss)/income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	(5,535.1)	(125.4)	892.5	834.8
Income tax benefit/(provision) (Note 10)	360.4	26.0	(350.1)	(295.6)
Minority interests	(12.0)	(1.6)	(15.2)	(15.3)
(Loss)/income from continuing operations	(5,186.7)	(101.0)	527.2	523.9
Discontinued operations (Note 15)				
Income from discontinued operations	141.5	0.1	145.4	16.4
Provision for income taxes	(51.1)		(53.2)	(4.5)
Income from discontinued operations	90.4	0.1	92.2	11.9

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Net (loss)/income	\$	(5,096.3)	\$	(100.9)	\$	619.4	\$	535.8
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The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

HARRAH S ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS (DEFICIT)/EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME

(In millions)

(Notes 2, 4, 6, 14 and 17)

	Common Stock			Retained Earnings/ (Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Deferred Compensation Related to Restricted Stock	Total	Comprehensive Income/(Loss)
	Shares Outstanding	Amount	Capital Surplus					
Predecessor Balance - December 31, 2005	183.8	\$ 18.4	\$ 5,008.4	\$ 654.4	\$ (5.3)	\$ (10.8)	\$ 5,665.1	
Reclassification of deferred compensation to Capital Surplus			(10.8)			10.8		
Net income				535.8			535.8	\$ 535.8
Reclassification of loss on derivative instrument from other comprehensive income to net income, net of tax provision of \$0.3					0.6		0.6	0.6
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax provision of \$1.0					1.9		1.9	1.9
Cash dividends				(282.7)			(282.7)	
Net shares issued under incentive compensation plans, including share-based compensation expense of \$52.8 and income tax benefit of \$23.0	2.3	0.2	150.6	(0.4)			150.4	
2006 Predecessor Comprehensive Income								\$ 538.3
Predecessor Balance - December 31, 2006	186.1	18.6	5,148.2	907.1	(2.8)		6,071.1	
Net income				619.4			619.4	\$ 619.4
Pension adjustment related to London Clubs International, net of tax benefit of \$0.8					(1.8)		(1.8)	(1.8)
Reclassification of loss on derivative instrument from other comprehensive income to net income, net of tax provision of \$0.3					0.6		0.6	0.6
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax provision of \$15.5					19.4		19.4	19.4
Cash dividends				(299.2)			(299.2)	
Adjustment for initial adoption of FIN 48				(12.3)			(12.3)	
Net shares issued under incentive compensation plans, including share-based compensation expense	2.7	0.3	247.2	(17.8)			229.7	

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of \$53.0 and income tax benefit of \$47.7

2007 Predecessor Comprehensive Income							\$ 637.6
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Predecessor Balance - December 31, 2007	188.8	18.9	5,395.4	1,197.2	15.4		6,626.9
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	Common Stock			Retained Earnings/ (Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Deferred Compensation	Total	Comprehensive Income/(Loss)
	Shares Outstanding	Amount	Capital Surplus			Related to Restricted Stock		
Net loss				(100.9)			(100.9)	\$ (100.9)
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax benefit of \$3.1					(1.8)		(1.8)	(1.8)
Acceleration of predecessor incentive compensation plans, including share-based compensation expense of \$2.9 and income tax benefit of \$65.8			156.0				156.0	
2008 Predecessor Comprehensive Loss								\$ (102.7)
Predecessor Balance - January 27, 2008	188.8	18.9	5,551.4	1,096.3	13.6		6,680.2	
Redemption of Predecessor equity (Note 2)	(188.8)	(18.9)	(5,551.4)	(1,096.3)	(13.6)		(6,680.2)	
Issuance of Successor common stock (Note 4)	40.7	0.4	4,085.0				4,085.4	
Net loss				(5,096.3)			(5,096.3)	\$ (5,096.3)
Net shares issued under incentive compensation plans, including share-based compensation expense of \$15.8			11.9				11.9	
Debt exchange transaction, net of tax provision of \$13.9			25.7				25.7	
Cumulative preferred stock dividends			(297.8)				(297.8)	
Pension adjustment related to acquisition of London Clubs International, net of tax benefit of \$3.0					(6.9)		(6.9)	(6.9)
Reclassification of loss on derivative instrument from other comprehensive income to net income, net of tax provision of \$0.3					0.6		0.6	0.6
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax benefit of \$14.7					(31.2)		(31.2)	(31.2)
Fair market value of swap agreements, net of tax benefit of \$28.2					(51.9)		(51.9)	(51.9)
Adjustment for FIN 48 tax implications			0.3				0.3	
Fair market value of interest rate cap agreement on commercial mortgage-backed securities, net of tax benefit of \$28.4					(50.2)		(50.2)	(50.2)
2008 Successor Comprehensive Loss								\$ (5,235.9)
Successor Balance - December 31, 2008	40.7	\$ 0.4	\$ 3,825.1	\$ (5,096.3)	\$ (139.6)	\$	\$ (1,410.4)	

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

HARRAHS ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In millions)

(Note 11)

	Successor January 28, 2008 Through December 31, 2008	Predecessor January 1, 2008 Through January 27, 2008	Predecessor Year Ended Dec. 31, 2007 2006	
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net (loss)/income	\$ (5,096.3)	\$ (100.9)	\$ 619.4	\$ 535.8
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash flows from operating activities:				
Income from discontinued operations, before income taxes	(141.5)	(0.1)	(145.4)	(16.4)
Income from insurance claims for hurricane damage	(185.4)		(130.3)	
(Gains)/losses on early extinguishments of debt	(742.1)		2.0	62.0
Depreciation and amortization	1,027.3	104.9	905.8	711.4
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries	5,541.3	(0.1)	195.8	39.9
Deferred income taxes	(466.7)	(19.0)	(35.0)	73.7
Share-based compensation expense	15.8	50.9	53.0	52.8
Tax benefit from stock equity plans		42.6	1.8	1.7
Other noncash items	132.2	34.4	134.6	37.2
Minority interests share of net income	12.0	1.6	15.2	15.3
Loss/(income) on interests in nonconsolidated affiliates	2.1	(0.5)	(3.9)	(3.6)
Net change in insurance receivables for hurricane damage	(8.6)		(0.7)	81.8
Insurance proceeds for hurricane losses from business interruption	97.9		119.1	
Returns on investment in nonconsolidated affiliate	2.5	0.1	1.8	2.5
Net losses/(gains) from asset sales	8.3	(7.4)	(8.0)	(5.5)
Net change in long-term accounts	(57.6)	68.3	(45.1)	(35.4)
Net change in working capital accounts	380.9	(167.6)	(171.3)	(13.6)
Cash flows provided by operating activities	522.1	7.2	1,508.8	1,539.6
Cash flows from investing activities				
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment additions	(1,169.3)	(117.4)	(1,379.5)	(2,511.3)
Payments for businesses acquired, net of cash acquired		0.1	(584.3)	(562.5)
Insurance proceeds for hurricane losses for continuing operations	98.1		15.7	124.9
Insurance proceeds for hurricane losses for discontinued operations	83.3		13.4	174.7
Proceeds from other asset sales	5.1	3.1	99.6	47.1
Purchase of minority interest in subsidiary			(8.5)	(2.3)
Investments in and advances to nonconsolidated affiliates	(5.9)		(1.8)	(0.9)
(Decrease)/increase in construction payables	(12.1)	(8.2)	2.8	11.2
Proceeds from sales of discontinued operations				457.3
Payment for Merger	(17,490.2)			
Proceeds from sale of long-term investments				49.4
Other	(23.2)	(1.7)	(81.0)	(31.3)
Cash flows used in investing activities	(18,514.2)	(124.1)	(1,923.6)	(2,243.7)

	Successor January 28, 2008 Through December 31, 2008	Predecessor January 1, 2008 Through January 27, 2008	Predecessor Year Ended Dec. 31, 2007 2006	
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, net of issue costs	21,313.4	11,316.3	39,124.4	6,946.5
Repayments under lending agreements	(6,760.5)	(11,288.8)	(37,619.5)	(5,465.8)
Early extinguishments of debt	(1,941.5)	(87.7)	(120.1)	(1,195.0)
Scheduled debt retirements	(6.5)		(1,001.7)	(5.0)
Payment to bondholders for debt exchange	(289.0)			
Dividends paid			(299.2)	(282.7)
Proceeds from exercises of stock options		2.4	126.2	66.3
Excess tax benefit from stock equity plans	(50.5)	77.5	51.7	21.3
Minority interests distributions, net of contributions	(14.6)	(1.6)	(20.0)	(1.9)
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes, net of discount and issue costs of \$-, \$- and \$10.9				739.1
Premiums paid on early extinguishments of debt	(225.9)			(56.7)
Equity contribution for buyout	6,007.0			
Losses on derivative instruments				(2.6)
Other	(4.9)	(0.8)	(5.3)	1.3
Cash flows provided by financing activities	18,027.0	17.3	236.5	764.8
Cash flows from discontinued operations				
Cash flows from operating activities	4.7	0.5	88.9	19.3
Cash flows from investing activities			(0.2)	(4.8)
Cash flows provided by discontinued operations	4.7	0.5	88.7	14.5
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	39.6	(99.1)	(89.6)	75.2
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	610.9	710.0	799.6	724.4
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 650.5	\$ 610.9	\$ 710.0	\$ 799.6

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

HARRAH S ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In these footnotes, the words Company, Harrah s Entertainment, we, our and us refer to Harrah s Entertainment, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated or the context requires otherwise.

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ORGANIZATION. As of December 31, 2008, we operated 53 casinos in six countries, primarily under the Harrah s, Caesars and Horseshoe brand names in the United States, including 34 land-based casinos, 12 riverboat or dockside casinos, one combination thoroughbred racetrack and casino, one combination greyhound racetrack and casino, one combination harness racetrack and casino, three managed casinos on Indian lands and one managed casino in Canada. We view each property as an operating segment and aggregate all operating segments into one reporting segment.

Certain of our properties were sold during 2006, and prior to their sales, assets and liabilities of these properties were classified in our Consolidated Balance Sheets as Assets/Liabilities held for sale, and their operating results through the dates of their sales were presented as discontinued operations, if appropriate. In addition to the completed sales, we also plan to sell certain assets that we have classified as Assets held for sale in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. See Note 15 for further information regarding dispositions.

ACQUISITION BY PRIVATE EQUITY FIRMS. On January 28, 2008, Harrah s Entertainment was acquired by affiliates of Apollo Global Management, LLC (Apollo) and TPG Capital, LP (TPG) in an all cash transaction, hereinafter referred to as the Merger. Although Harrah s Entertainment continued as the same legal entity after the Merger, the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statements of Stockholders (Deficit)/Equity and Comprehensive (Loss)/Income for the year ended December 31, 2008, are presented as the Predecessor period for the period preceding the Merger and as the Successor period for the period succeeding the Merger. As a result of the application of purchase accounting as of the Merger date, the consolidated financial statements for the Successor period and the Predecessor periods are presented on different bases and are, therefore, not comparable. As a result of the Merger, the issued and outstanding shares of non-voting common stock and the non-voting preferred stock of Harrah s Entertainment are owned by entities affiliated with Apollo/TPG and certain co-investors and members of management, and the issued and outstanding shares of voting common stock of Harrah s Entertainment are owned by Hamlet Holdings LLC, which is owned by certain individuals affiliated with Apollo/TPG. As a result of the Merger, our stock is no longer publicly traded.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION. Our Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Harrah s Entertainment and its subsidiaries after elimination of all significant intercompany accounts and transactions.

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, we analyze our variable interests to determine if the entity that is party to the variable interest is a variable interest entity. Our analysis includes both quantitative and qualitative reviews. Quantitative analysis is based on the forecasted cash flows of the entity. Qualitative analysis is based on our review of the design of the entity, its organizational structure including decision-making ability, and financial agreements. Quantitative and qualitative analyses are also used to determine if we must consolidate a variable interest entity as the primary beneficiary. Based on these analyses there are no consolidated variable interest entities that are significant to our consolidated financial statements.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS. Cash includes the minimum cash balances required to be maintained by state gaming commissions or local and state governments, which totaled approximately \$27.4 million and \$25.4 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments with an original maturity of less than three months and are stated at the lower of cost or market value.

ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS. We reserve an estimated amount for receivables that may not be collected. Methodologies for estimating the allowance for doubtful accounts range from specific reserves to various percentages applied to aged receivables. Historical collection rates are considered, as are customer relationships, in determining specific reserves.

INVENTORIES. Inventories, which consist primarily of food, beverage, retail merchandise and operating supplies, are stated at average cost.

LAND, BUILDINGS, RIVERBOATS AND EQUIPMENT. As a result of the application of purchase accounting, land, buildings, riverboats and equipment were recorded at their estimated fair value and useful lives as of the Merger date. Additions to land, buildings, riverboats and equipment are stated at cost. Land includes land not currently identified for use in our operations,

which totaled \$87.2 million and \$113.3 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. We capitalize the costs of improvements that extend the life of the asset. We expense maintenance and repairs cost as incurred. Gains or losses on the dispositions of land, buildings, riverboats or equipment are included in the determination of income. Interest expense is capitalized on internally constructed assets at our overall weighted-average borrowing rate of interest. Capitalized interest amounted to \$56.0 million, \$20.4 million and \$24.3 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

We depreciate our buildings, riverboats and equipment using the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the related lease term, as follows:

Buildings and improvements	10 to 40 years
Riverboats and barges	30 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2 to 15 years

We review the carrying value of land, buildings, riverboats and equipment for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. In cases where undiscounted expected future cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized equal to an amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the asset. The factors considered by management in performing this assessment include current operating results, trends and prospects, as well as the effect of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors. In estimating expected future cash flows for determining whether an asset is impaired, assets are grouped at the operating unit level, which for most of our assets is the individual casino.

GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS. We have approximately \$10.2 billion in goodwill and other intangible assets in our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2008, resulting from the Merger. Goodwill and other intangible assets in our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2007, resulted from our acquisitions of other businesses and was not recognized by the Successor entity. The purchase price of an acquisition is allocated to the underlying assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. We determine the estimated fair values after review and consideration of relevant information including discounted cash flows, quoted market prices and estimates made by management. To the extent that the purchase price exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired, such excess is allocated to goodwill. Intangible assets determined to have a finite life are amortized on a straight-line basis over the determined useful life of the asset. (See Note 3.)

An accounting standard adopted in 2002 requires a review at least annually of goodwill and other nonamortizing intangible assets for impairment. We complete our annual assessment for impairment in fourth quarter each year. Our 2008 analysis reflected factors impacted by current market conditions, including lower valuation multiples for gaming assets, higher discount rates resulting from on-going turmoil in the credit markets and the completion of our annual budget and forecasting process, and indicated that our goodwill and other nonamortizing intangible assets were impaired. A charge of \$5.5 billion was recorded to our Consolidated Statement of Operations in fourth quarter 2008.

The annual evaluation of goodwill and other nonamortizing intangible assets requires the use of estimates about future operating results, valuation multiples and discount rates of each reporting unit to determine their estimated fair value. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect these estimates. Once an impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets has been recorded, it cannot be reversed. (See Note 3.)

UNAMORTIZED DEBT ISSUE COSTS. Debt discounts or premiums incurred in connection with the issuance of debt are capitalized and amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method. Debt issuance costs are amortized to interest expense based on the related debt agreements using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Unamortized deferred financing charges are included in Deferred costs and other in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

TOTAL REWARDS POINT LIABILITY PROGRAM. Our customer loyalty program, Total Rewards, offers incentives to customers who gamble at certain of our casinos throughout the United States. Under the program, customers are able to accumulate, or bank, Reward Credits over time that they may redeem at their discretion under the terms of the program. The Reward Credit balance will be forfeited if the customer does not earn a Reward Credit over the prior six-month period. As a result of the ability of the customer to bank the Reward Credits, we accrue the expense of Reward Credits, after consideration of estimated breakage, as they are earned. The value of the cost to provide Reward Credits is expensed as the Reward Credits are earned and is included in Casino expense in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. To arrive at the estimated cost associated with Reward Credits, estimates and assumptions are made regarding incremental marginal costs of the benefits, breakage rates and the mix of goods and services for which Reward Credits will be redeemed. We use historical data to assist in the determination of estimated accruals. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, \$64.7 million and \$72.8 million, respectively, were accrued for the cost of anticipated Total Rewards credit redemptions.

In addition to Reward Credits, customers at certain of our properties can earn points based on play that are redeemable in cash (cash-back points). In 2007, certain of our properties introduced a modification to the cash-back program whereby points are redeemable in playable credits at slot machines where, after one play-through, the credits can be cashed out. We accrue the cost of cash-back points and the modified program, after consideration of estimated breakage, as they are earned. The cost is recorded as contra-revenue and included in Casino promotional allowance in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the liability related to outstanding cash-back points, which is based on historical redemption activity, was \$9.3 million and \$16.9 million, respectively.

SELF-INSURANCE ACCRUALS. We are self-insured up to certain limits for costs associated with general liability, workers compensation and employee health coverage. Insurance claims and reserves include accruals of estimated settlements for known claims, as well as accruals of actuarial estimates of incurred but not reported claims. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, we had total self-insurance accruals reflected in our Consolidated Balance Sheets of \$213.0 million and \$210.5 million, respectively. In estimating those costs, we consider historical loss experience and make judgments about the expected levels of costs per claim. We also rely on consultants to assist in the determination of estimated accruals. These claims are accounted for based on actuarial estimates of the undiscounted claims, including those claims incurred but not reported. We believe the use of actuarial methods to account for these liabilities provides a consistent and effective way to measure these highly judgmental accruals; however, changes in health care costs, accident frequency and severity and other factors can materially affect the estimate for these liabilities. We continually monitor the potential for changes in estimates, evaluate our insurance accruals and adjust our recorded provisions.

REVENUE RECOGNITION. Casino revenues consist of net gaming wins. Food and beverage and rooms revenues include the aggregate amounts generated by those departments at all consolidated casinos and casino hotels.

Casino promotional allowances consist principally of the retail value of complimentary food and beverages, accommodations, admissions and entertainment provided to casino patrons. Also included is the value of coupons redeemed for cash at our properties. The estimated costs of providing such complimentary services, which we classify as casino expenses for continuing operations through interdepartmental allocations, were as follows:

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor	
	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	2007	2006
Food and beverage	\$ 500.6	\$ 42.4	\$ 582.9	\$ 544.0
Rooms	168.7	12.7	192.3	168.0
Other	88.6	5.5	95.6	75.2
	\$ 757.9	\$ 60.6	\$ 870.8	\$ 787.2

ADVERTISING. The Company expenses the production costs of advertising the first time the advertising takes place. Advertising expense for continuing operations was \$253.7 million for the period January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008, \$20.9 million for the period January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008, and \$294.9 million and \$287.5 million for the years 2007 and 2006, respectively.

STOCK-BASED EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION. Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment, and, as a result, we recognized stock option expense of \$15.8 million for the period January 28, 2008, through December 31, 2008, and stock option and stock appreciation rights expense (SARs) of \$2.9 million for the period January 1, 2008, through January 27, 2008, \$53.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, and \$52.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. In 2008 and 2007, we allocated a portion of the expense related to stock options and SARs to the applicable reporting segment, whereas, in 2006 that expense was included in Corporate expense in our Consolidated Statement of Operations. For the periods January 28, 2008, through December 31, 2008, and January 1, 2008, through January 27, 2008, and year ended December 31, 2007, \$6.3 million, \$0.9 million and \$10.3 million, respectively, of the expense is included in Property general, administrative and other, and \$9.5 million, \$2.0 million and \$42.7 million, respectively, is included in Corporate expense. The total income tax benefit recognized for 2008, 2007 and 2006, was approximately \$6.6 million, \$21.1 million and \$20.4 million, respectively.

INCOME TAXES. We are subject to income taxes in the United States as well as various states and foreign jurisdictions in which we operate. We account for income taxes under SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or income tax returns. Deferred tax assets and

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liabilities are determined based on differences between financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and their respective tax bases using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The effect on the income tax provision and deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. As indicated in Note 10, we have provided a valuation allowance on foreign tax credits, certain foreign and state net operating losses (NOLs), and other deferred foreign and state tax assets. U.S. tax rules require us to allocate a portion of our total interest expense to our foreign operations for purposes of determining allowable foreign tax credits. Consequently, this decrease to taxable income from foreign operations results in a diminution of the foreign taxes available as a tax credit. Although we have consistently generated taxable income on a consolidated basis, certain foreign and state NOLs and other deferred foreign and state tax assets were not deemed realizable because they are attributable to subsidiaries that are not expected to produce future taxable earnings. Other than these exceptions, we are unaware of any circumstances that would cause the remaining deferred tax assets to not be realizable.

We adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48), on January 1, 2007. We establish reserves to remove some or all of the tax benefit of any of our tax positions at the time we determine that the positions become uncertain based upon one of the following: (1) the tax position is not more likely than not to be sustained, (2) the tax position is more likely than not to be sustained, but for a lesser amount, or (3) the tax position is more likely than not to be sustained, but not in the financial period in which the tax position was originally taken. When evaluating whether a tax position is uncertain, (1) we presume the tax position will be examined by the relevant taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information, (2) the tax position is based solely on its technical merits, and (3) each tax position is evaluated without considerations of the possibility of offset with other tax positions. We adjust these reserves, including related interest and penalties, based on new or changing facts and circumstances. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, we recognized an approximate \$12 million reduction to the January 1, 2007, balance of retained earnings.

We file income tax returns, including returns for our subsidiaries, with federal, state, and foreign jurisdictions. As a large taxpayer, we are under continual audit by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on open tax positions, and it is possible that the amount of the liability for unrecognized tax benefits could change during the next twelve months. We are participating in the IRS 's Compliance Assurance Program for 2008. This program accelerates the examination of key transactions with the goal of resolving any issues before the tax return is filed. We are no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examination for years through 2003, and 2006 is currently under examination. Years 2004, 2005 and 2007 are in various stages of appeal for specific U.S. federal income tax positions.

We also are subject to exam by various state and foreign tax authorities, although tax years prior to 2004 are generally closed as the statutes of limitations have lapsed. However, various subsidiaries are still being examined by the New Jersey Division of Taxation for tax years as far back as 1999.

We classify reserves for tax uncertainties within Accrued expenses and Deferred credits and other in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, separate from any related income tax payable or deferred income taxes. In accordance with FIN 48, reserve amounts relate to any uncertain tax position, as well as potential interest or penalties associated with those items.

RECLASSIFICATION. We have reclassified certain amounts for prior years to conform with our 2008 presentation.

USE OF ESTIMATES. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires that we make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Our actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2 The Merger

As discussed in Note 1, the Merger was completed on January 28, 2008, and was financed by a combination of borrowings under the Company 's new term loan facility due 2015, the issuance of Senior Notes due 2016 and Senior PIK Toggle Notes due 2018, mortgage loans and/or related mezzanine financing and/or real estate term loans and equity investments of Apollo/TPG, co-investors and members of management. See Note 6 for a discussion of our debt.

The purchase price was approximately \$30.7 billion, including the assumption of \$12.4 billion of debt and approximately \$1.0 billion of transaction costs. All of the outstanding shares of Harrah 's Entertainment stock were acquired, with shareholders receiving \$90.00 in cash for each outstanding share of common stock.

The purchase price was allocated to the underlying assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. We determined the estimated fair values after review and consideration of relevant information including discounted cash flow analyses, quoted market prices and our own estimates. To the extent that the purchase price exceeded the fair value of the net identifiable tangible and intangible assets, such excess was allocated to goodwill. Goodwill and intangible assets that are determined to have an indefinite life are not amortized.

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The following table reconciles the purchase price and financing adjustments in connection with the Merger and summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets and liabilities assumed at the date of the Merger.

(In millions)	Predecessor January 27, 2008	Merger Adjustments	Successor January 28, 2008
Assets			
Current assets	\$ 1,658.6	\$ 696.8	\$ 2,355.4
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment	15,621.3	2,165.7	17,787.0
Long-term assets	511.5	812.9	1,324.4
Intangible assets	2,030.2	4,385.7	6,415.9
Goodwill	3,549.7	5,888.2	9,437.9
Total assets	\$ 23,371.3	\$ 13,949.3	\$ 37,320.6
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity			
Current liabilities, including current portion of long-term debt	\$ 1,797.9	\$ 321.7	\$ 2,119.6
Deferred income taxes	1,974.1	2,914.4	4,888.5
Long-term debt	12,367.5	11,535.0	23,902.5
Other long-term liabilities	499.3	0.6	499.9
Total liabilities	16,638.8	14,771.7	31,410.5
Minority interests	52.3		52.3
Stockholders' equity	6,680.2	(822.4)	5,857.8
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 23,371.3	\$ 13,949.3	\$ 37,320.6

Of the estimated \$6,415.9 million of intangible assets, \$2,732.0 million was assigned to trademarks that are not subject to amortization and \$1,951.0 million was assigned to gaming rights that are not subject to amortization. The remaining intangible assets include customer relationships of \$1,454.5 million (12-year weighted useful life), contract/management rights estimated at \$134.3 million (5-year estimated useful life), gaming rights estimated at \$42.8 million (16-year estimated useful life), trademarks subject to amortization estimated at \$7.8 million (5-year estimated useful life) and internally developed information technology systems estimated at \$93.5 million (8-year estimated useful life). The weighted-average useful life of all amortizing intangible assets related to the Merger is approximately 11 years. Certain of the goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets were determined to be impaired and charges of \$5.5 billion were recorded to our Consolidated Statement of Operations in fourth quarter 2008. (See Note 3.)

We anticipate that the goodwill related to the Merger will not be deductible for tax purposes.

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information assumes that the Merger was completed at the beginning of 2008 and 2007.

(In millions)	December 31,	
	2008	2007
Net revenues	\$ 10,127.0	\$ 10,825.2
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (5,421.5)	\$ (424.3)
Net loss	\$ (5,331.0)	\$ (332.1)

Pro forma results for the year ended December 31, 2008, include non-recurring charges of \$82.8 million related to the accelerated vesting of stock options, stock appreciation rights (SARs) and restricted stock and \$66.8 million of legal and other professional charges related to the

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Merger. Pro forma results for the year ended December 31, 2007 included \$13.4 million for costs related to the Merger.

The unaudited pro forma results are presented for comparative purposes only. The pro forma results are not necessarily indicative of what our actual results would have been had the Merger been completed at the beginning of the periods, or of future results.

Note 3 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

We account for our goodwill and other intangible assets in accordance with SFAS No. 142, which provides guidance regarding the recognition and measurement of intangible assets, eliminates the amortization of certain intangibles and requires assessments for impairment of intangible assets that are not subject to amortization at least annually.

We determine the fair value of a reporting unit as a function, or multiple, of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), or by using discounted cash flows, common measures used to value and buy or sell cash-intensive businesses such as casinos. Based on our annual assessments for impairment as of September 30, 2008, we determined that, based on the projected performance, which reflects factors impacted by current market conditions, including lower valuation multiples for gaming assets; higher discount rates resulting from on-going turmoil in the credit markets; and the completion of our annual budget and forecasting process, certain of our goodwill and other intangible assets were impaired. A charge of \$5.5 billion was recorded to our Consolidated Statement of Operations in fourth quarter 2008. \$4.6 billion of the charge related to goodwill, \$687.0 million related to nonamortizing trademarks and \$239.0 million related to gaming rights. We determine the fair values of our intangible assets by using the Relief From Royalty Method under the income approach.

Based on our annual assessment for impairment as of September 30, 2007, we determined that, based on historical and projected performance, intangible assets at London Clubs and Caesars Indiana (since re-branded to Horseshoe Southern Indiana) had been impaired, and we recorded impairment charges of \$169.6 million in fourth quarter 2007. At December 31, 2007, London Clubs and Horseshoe Southern Indiana had intangible assets of \$225.1 million and \$193.4 million, respectively, that were not deemed to be impaired. The properties' tangible assets were assessed for impairment applying the provisions of SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, and our analysis indicated that the carrying value of the tangible assets was not impaired.

Our annual assessment for impairment as of September 30, 2006, indicated that intangible assets at Harrah's Louisiana Downs were impaired, and a charge of \$20.7 million was recorded in fourth quarter 2006. At December 31, 2006, Harrah's Louisiana Downs had \$27.3 million of intangible assets that were not deemed to be impaired.

The following table sets forth changes in goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2007, and December 31, 2008.

(In millions)	
Balance at December 31, 2006 (Predecessor)	\$ 3,689.4
Additions or adjustments:	
Finalization of purchase price allocation for London Clubs	(146.3)
Foreign currency translation	17.0
Adjustments for taxes related to acquisitions	(14.9)
Purchase of additional interest in subsidiary	8.4
 Balance at December 31, 2007 (Predecessor)	 3,553.6
Additions or adjustments	(3.9)
 Balance at January 27, 2008 (Predecessor)	 3,549.7
Elimination of Predecessor goodwill	(3,549.7)
Goodwill assigned in purchase price allocation	9,437.9
Adjustments for taxes	16.3
Foreign currency translation	(14.1)
Impairment losses	(4,537.9)
 Balance at December 31, 2008 (Successor)	 \$ 4,902.2

The following table provides the gross carrying value and accumulated amortization for each major class of intangible assets.

(In millions)	As of December 31, 2007	Predecessor		As of January 27, 2008
		Additions/ Other Changes	Amortization	
Amortizing intangible assets				
Trademarks	\$ 15.2	\$	\$ (0.4)	\$ 14.8
Gaming rights	34.2		(0.1)	34.1
Contract rights	100.8		(1.3)	99.5
Customer relationships	511.2		(3.7)	507.5

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	661.4		(5.5)	655.9
Nonamortizing intangible assets				
Trademarks	570.4			570.4
Gaming rights	807.7	(3.8)		803.9
	1,378.1	(3.8)		1,374.3
Total	\$ 2,039.5	\$ (3.8)	\$ (5.5)	\$ 2,030.2

(In millions)	Successor				As of December 31, 2008
	As of January 28, 2008	Additions/ Other Changes	Amortization	Impairment Losses	
Amortizing intangible assets					
Trademarks	\$ 7.8	\$	\$ (1.4)		\$ 6.4
Gaming rights	42.8		(2.4)		40.4
Patented technology	93.5		(10.7)		82.8
Contract rights	134.3	(5.5)	(33.2)		95.6
Customer relationships	1,454.5		(115.2)		1,339.3
	1,732.9	(5.5)	(162.9)		1,564.5
Nonamortizing intangible assets					
Trademarks	2,732.0	(1.9)		\$ (687.0)	2,043.1
Gaming rights	1,951.0	(11.7)		(239.0)	1,700.3
	4,683.0	(13.6)		(926.0)	3,743.4
Total	\$ 6,415.9	\$ (19.1)	\$ (162.9)	\$ (926.0)	\$ 5,307.9

The aggregate amortization expense for those assets that continue to be amortized under provisions of SFAS No. 142 was \$162.9 million for the period January 28, 2008, through December 31, 2008, \$5.5 million for the period January 1, 2008, through January 27, 2008, \$73.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 and \$70.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. Estimated annual amortization expense for those assets for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 is \$175.4 million, \$159.4 million, \$155.8 million, \$154.4 million and \$152.1 million, respectively.

Note 4 Preferred and Common Stock

Preferred Stock

As of December 31, 2008, the authorized preferred stock shares are 40,000,000, par value \$0.01 per share, stated value \$100.00 per share.

On January 28, 2008, our Board of Directors adopted a resolution authorizing the creation and issuance of a series of preferred stock known as the Non-Voting Perpetual Preferred Stock. The number of shares constituting such series shall be 20,000,000.

On a quarterly basis, each share of non-voting preferred stock accrues dividends at a rate of 15.0% per annum, compounded quarterly. Dividends will be paid in cash when, if, and as declared by the board of directors, subject to approval by relevant regulators. We currently do not expect to pay cash dividends. Dividends on Non-Voting Perpetual Preferred Stock are cumulative. As of December 31, 2008, such dividends in arrears are \$297.8 million. Shares of the non-voting preferred stock rank prior in right of payment to the non-voting and voting common stock and are entitled to a liquidation preference.

Upon the occurrence of any liquidating event, each holder of non-voting preferred stock shall have the right to require the Company to repurchase each outstanding share of non-voting preferred stock before any payment or distribution shall be made to the holders of non-voting common stock, voting common stock or any other junior stock. After the payment to the holders of non-voting preferred stock of the full preferential amounts, the holders of non-voting preferred stock shall have no right or claim to any of the remaining assets of the Company. Non-voting preferred stock may be converted into non-voting common stock on a pro rata basis with the consent of the holders of a majority of the non-voting preferred stock. Neither the non-voting preferred stock nor the non-voting common stock will have any voting rights. At December 31, 2008, the full preferential amount of the non-voting preferred stock was \$2.3 billion. Changes in the fair value of the Company's shares could materially impact the amount of a non-voting preferred stock repurchase.

Upon written notice from the holders of the majority of the outstanding non-voting preferred stock, the Company shall convert each share of non-voting preferred stock into the number of shares of non-voting common stock equal to the stated value plus accumulated dividends, divided by the fair market value of the non-voting common stock as determined by the Board. At December 31, 2008, the conversion rate was equal to 3.46 non-voting common shares per non-voting preferred share.

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The amount that the Company could be required to pay or the number of shares that the Company could be required to issue is not limited by any contract.

Common Stock

As of December 31, 2008, the authorized common stock of the Company totaled 80,000,020 shares, consisting of 20 shares of voting common stock, par value \$0.01 per share and 80,000,000 shares of non-voting common stock, par value \$0.01 per share.

The voting common stock has no economic rights or privileges, including rights in liquidation. The holders of voting common stock shall be entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted on by the stockholders of the Company.

Subject to the rights of holders of preferred stock, when, if, and as dividends are declared on the common stock, the holders of non-voting common stock shall be entitled to share in dividends equally, share for share.

In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, holders of non-voting common stock will receive a pro rata distribution of any remaining assets after payment of or provision for liabilities and the liquidation preference on preferred stock, including the non-voting preferred stock, if any.

In 2007, the Predecessor company declared and paid the following quarterly cash dividends per common share:

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter
	\$0.40	\$0.40	\$0.40	\$0.40

Note 5 Detail of Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consisted of the following as of December 31:

(In millions)	Successor 2008	Predecessor 2007
Payroll and other compensation	\$ 193.1	\$ 309.3
Insurance claims and reserves	213.0	210.5
Accrued interest payable	417.7	107.8
Accrued taxes	158.9	139.1
Other accruals	550.0	584.5
	\$ 1,532.7	\$ 1,351.2

Note 6 Debt

Long-term debt consisted of the following as of December 31:

(In millions)	Successor 2008	Predecessor 2007
Credit facilities		
Term loans, 4.46% 6.54% at December 31, 2008, maturities to 2015	\$ 7,195.6	\$
Revolving credit facility, 3.49% 4.75% at December 31, 2008, maturities to 2014	533.0	
Revolving credit facility, 4.05% 6.25% at December 31, 2007, retired in 2008		5,768.1
Subsidiary-guaranteed debt		
10.75% Senior Notes due 2016, including senior interim loans of \$342.6, 9.25% at January 28, 2008	4,542.7	
10.75%/11.5% Senior PIK Toggle Notes due 2018, including senior interim loans of \$97.4, 10.0% at January 28, 2008	1,150.0	
Secured Debt		
CMBS financing, 4.2% at December 31, 2008, maturity 2013	6,500.0	
10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes, maturity 2018	542.7	
10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes, maturity 2015	144.0	
6.0%, maturity 2010	25.0	25.0
7.1%, maturity 2028		87.7
S. African prime less 1.5%, maturity 2009		10.5
4.25% 6.0%, maturities to 2035 at December 31, 2008	1.1	4.4
Unsecured Senior Notes		
Floating Rate Notes, maturity 2008		250.0
7.5%, maturity 2009	5.1	136.2
7.5%, maturity 2009	0.9	442.4
5.5%, maturity 2010	321.5	747.1
8.0%, maturity 2011	47.4	71.7
5.375%, maturity 2013	200.6	497.7
7.0%, maturity 2013	0.7	324.4
5.625%, maturity 2015	578.1	996.3
6.5%, maturity 2016	436.7	744.3
5.75%, maturity 2017	372.7	745.8
Floating Rate Contingent Convertible Senior Notes, maturity 2024	0.2	370.6
Unsecured Senior Subordinated Notes		
8.875%, maturity 2008		409.6
7.875%, maturity 2010	287.0	394.9
8.125%, maturity 2011	216.8	380.3
Other Unsecured Borrowings		
LIBOR plus 4.5%, maturity 2010	23.5	29.1
5.3% special improvement district bonds, maturity 2037	69.7	
Other, various maturities	1.4	1.6
Capitalized Lease Obligations		
5.77% 10.0%, maturities to 2011	12.5	2.7
Total debt, net of unamortized discounts of \$1,253.4 and premium of \$77.4	23,208.9	12,440.4
Current portion of long-term debt	(85.6)	(10.8)
	\$ 23,123.3	\$ 12,429.6

\$5.1 million, face amount, of our 7.5% Unsecured Senior Notes due in January 2009, and \$0.8 million, face amount, of our 7.5% Unsecured Senior Notes due in September 2009, are classified as long-term in our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2008, because the Company has both the intent and the ability to refinance that portion of these notes.

As of December 31, 2008, aggregate annual principal maturities for the four years subsequent to 2009 were: 2010, \$755.8 million; 2011, \$376.6 million; 2012, \$74.4 million; and 2013, \$6.9 billion.

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In July 2008, Harrah's Operating Company, Inc. (HOC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Harrah's Entertainment, made the permitted election under the Indenture governing its 10.75%/11.5% Senior Toggle Notes due 2018 and the Senior Unsecured Interim Loan Agreement dated January 28, 2008, to pay all interest due on January 28, and February 1, 2009, for the loan in kind. A similar election was made in January 2009 to pay the interest due August 1, 2009, for the 10.75%/11.5% Senior Toggle Notes due 2018 in

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kind, and in March 2009, the election was made to pay the interest due April 28, 2009, on the Senior Unsecured Interim Loan Agreement in kind. The Company intends to use the cash savings generated by this election for general corporate purposes, including the early retirement of other debt.

In connection with the Merger, the following debt was issued on or about January 28, 2008:

Debt Issued	Face Value (in millions)
Term loan facility, maturity 2015	\$ 7,250.0
10.75% Senior Notes due 2016 ^(a)	5,275.0
10.75%/11.5% Senior PIK Toggle Notes due 2018 ^(b)	1,500.0
CMBS financing	6,500.0

^(a) includes senior unsecured cash pay interim loans of \$342.6 million

^(b) includes senior unsecured PIK toggle interim loans of \$97.4 million

In connection with the Merger, the following debt was retired on or about January 28, 2008:

Debt Extinguished	Face Value (in millions)
Credit Facilities due 2011	\$ 5,795.8
7.5% Senior Notes due 2009	131.2
8.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008	394.3
7.5% Senior Notes due 2009	424.2
7.0% Senior Notes due 2013	299.4
Floating Rate Notes due 2008	250.0
Floating Rate Contingent Convertible Senior Notes due 2024	374.7

Subsequent to the Merger, the following debt was retired through purchase or exchange during 2008:

Debt Extinguished	Face Value (in millions)
5.5% Senior Notes due 2010	\$ 32.3
7.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2010	12.1
8.125% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2011	21.7
10.75% Senior PIK Toggle Notes due 2018	350.0
10.75% Senior Notes due 2016	732.0
5.5% Senior Notes due 2010	371.3
8.0% Senior Notes due 2011	19.7
5.375% Senior Notes due 2013	221.4
5.75% Senior Notes due 2017	140.2
5.625% Senior Notes due 2015	136.0
6.5% Senior Notes due 2016	98.8
7.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2010	63.8
8.125% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2011	91.1

Included in the table above is approximately \$2.2 billion, face amount, of HOC's debt that was retired in connection with private exchange offers in December 2008. Retired notes, maturing between 2010 and 2018, were exchanged for new 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2015 and new 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018, as reflected in the table below. Approximately \$448 million, face amount, of the \$2.2 billion retired notes, maturing between 2010 and 2011 and participating in the exchange offers, elected to receive cash of approximately \$289 million in lieu of new notes.

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The following debt was issued in connection with our debt exchange in December 2008:

Debt Issued	Face Value (in millions)
10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2015	\$ 214.8
10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018	847.6

Senior Secured Credit Facility

Overview. HOC's senior secured credit facilities (the Credit Facilities) provide for senior secured financing of up to \$9.196 billion, consisting of (i) senior secured term loan facilities in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$7.196 billion maturing through January 28, 2015 and (ii) a senior secured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$2.0 billion, maturing January 28, 2014, including both a letter of credit sub-facility and a swingline loan sub-facility. The Credit Facilities require scheduled quarterly payments on the term loans of \$18.125 million each for six years and three quarters, with the balance paid at maturity. Interest on the Credit Agreement is based on our debt ratings and leverage ratio and is subject to change. In addition, we may request one or more incremental term loan facilities and/or increase commitments under our revolving facility in an aggregate amount of up to \$1.75 billion, subject to certain conditions and receipt of commitments by existing or additional financial institutions or institutional lenders. As of December 31, 2008, \$7.73 billion in borrowings was outstanding under the Credit Facilities with an additional \$0.2 billion committed to back letters of credit. After consideration of these borrowings and letters of credit, \$1.29 billion of additional borrowing capacity was available to the Company under the Credit Facilities as of December 31, 2008. Subsequent to December 31, 2008, HOC borrowed the remaining amount available, except for amounts committed to back letters of credit, under the \$2.0 billion senior secured revolving credit facility. The remaining amount available was borrowed in light of the continuing uncertainty in the credit market and general economic conditions. The funds will be used for general corporate purposes, including capital expenditures.

All borrowings under the senior secured revolving credit facility are subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions, including the absence of a default and the accuracy of representations and warranties, and the requirement that such borrowing does not reduce the amount of obligations otherwise permitted to be secured under our new senior secured credit facilities without ratably securing the retained notes.

Proceeds from the term loan drawn on the closing date were used to repay extinguished debt in the table above and pay expenses related to the Merger. Proceeds of the revolving loan draws, swingline and letters of credit will be used for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Interest Rates and Fees. Borrowings under the Credit Facilities bear interest at a rate equal to the then-current LIBOR rate or at a rate equal to the alternate base rate, in each case plus an applicable margin. In addition, on a quarterly basis, we are required to pay each lender (i) a commitment fee in respect of any unused commitments under the revolving credit facility and (ii) a letter of credit fee in respect of the aggregate face amount of outstanding letters of credit under the revolving credit facility. As of December 31, 2008, the Credit Facilities bore interest based upon 300 basis points over LIBOR for the term loans, 200 basis points over the alternate base rate for the revolver loan and 150 basis points over LIBOR for the swingline loan and bore a commitment fee for unborrowed amounts of 50 basis points.

Collateral and Guarantors. HOC's Credit Facilities are guaranteed by Harrah's Entertainment, and are secured by a pledge of HOC's capital stock, and by substantially all of the existing and future property and assets of HOC and its material, wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries, including a pledge of the capital stock of HOC's material, wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries and 65% of the capital stock of the first-tier foreign subsidiaries, in each case subject to exceptions. The following casino properties have mortgages under the Credit Facilities:

Las Vegas

Caesars Palace
Bally's Las Vegas
Imperial Palace
Bill's Gamblin' Hall

Atlantic City

Bally's Atlantic City
Caesars Atlantic City
Showboat Atlantic City

Louisiana/Mississippi

Harrah's New Orleans
(Hotel only)
Harrah's Louisiana Downs
Horseshoe Bossier City
Harrah's Tunica
Horseshoe Tunica
Sheraton Tunica

Iowa/Missouri

Harrah's St. Louis
Harrah's Council Bluffs
Horseshoe Council Bluffs/
Bluffs Run

Illinois/Indiana

Horseshoe Southern Indiana
Harrah's Metropolis
Horseshoe Hammond

Other Nevada

Harrah's Reno
Harrah's Lake Tahoe
Harveys Lake Tahoe
Bill's Lake Tahoe

Additionally, certain undeveloped land in Las Vegas also is mortgaged.

Restrictive Covenants and Other Matters. The Credit Facilities require, after an initial grace period, compliance on a quarterly basis with a maximum net senior secured first lien debt leverage test. In addition, the Credit Facilities include negative covenants, subject to certain exceptions, restricting or limiting HOC's ability and the ability of its restricted subsidiaries to, among other things: (i) incur additional debt; (ii) create liens on certain assets; (iii) enter into sale and lease-back transactions; (iv) make certain investments, loans and advances; (v) consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or any part of its assets or to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire all or any substantial part of the assets of any other person; (vi) pay dividends or make distributions or make other restricted payments; (vii) enter into certain transactions with its affiliates; (viii) engage in any business other than the business activity conducted at the closing date of the loan or business activities incidental or related thereto; (ix) amend or modify the articles or certificate of incorporation, by-laws and certain agreements or make certain payments or modifications of indebtedness; and (x) designate or permit the designation of any indebtedness as Designated Senior Debt.

Harrah's Entertainment is not bound by any financial or negative covenants contained in HOC's credit agreement, other than with respect to the incurrence of liens on and the pledge of its stock of HOC.

Certain covenants contained in HOC's credit agreement require the maintenance of a senior secured debt to last twelve months (LTM) Adjusted EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization), as defined in the agreements, ratio (Senior Secured Leverage Ratio). Certain covenants contained in HOC's credit agreement governing its senior secured credit facilities, the indenture and other agreements governing HOC's 10.75% Senior Notes due 2016, 10.75% Senior Toggle Notes due 2018 and senior interim loans restrict our ability to take certain actions such as incurring additional debt or making acquisitions if we are unable to meet defined Adjusted EBITDA to Fixed Charges, senior secured debt to LTM Adjusted EBITDA and consolidated debt to LTM Adjusted EBITDA ratios. The covenants that restrict additional indebtedness and the ability to make future acquisitions require an LTM Adjusted EBITDA to Fixed Charges ratio (measured on a trailing four-quarter basis) of 2.0: 1.0.

10.75% Senior Notes, 10.75%/11.5% Senior PIK Toggle Notes and Senior Interim Loans

On January 28, 2008, HOC entered into a Senior Interim Loan Agreement for \$6.775 billion, consisting of \$5.275 billion Senior Interim Cash Pay Loans and \$1.5 billion Interim Toggle Loans. On February 1, 2008, \$4,932.4 billion of the Senior Interim Cash Pay Loans and \$1,402.6 billion of the Interim Toggle Loans were repaid, and \$4,932.4 billion of 10.75% Senior Notes due 2016 and \$1,402.6 billion of 10.75%/11.5% Senior Toggle Notes due 2018 were issued.

The indenture governing the 10.75% Senior Notes, 10.75%/11.5% Senior Toggle Notes and the agreements governing the other cash pay debt and PIK toggle debt will limit HOC's (and most of its subsidiaries') ability to, among other things: (i) incur additional debt or issue certain preferred shares; (ii) pay dividends or make distributions in respect of our capital stock or make other restricted payments; (iii) make certain investments; (iv) sell certain assets; (v) with respect to HOC only, engage in any business or own any material asset other than all of the equity interest of HOC so long as certain investors hold a majority of the notes; (vi) create or permit to exist dividend and/or payment restrictions affecting its restricted subsidiaries; (vii) create liens on certain assets to secure debt; (viii) consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets; (ix) enter into certain transactions with its affiliates; and (x) designate its subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries. Subject to certain exceptions, the indenture governing the notes and the agreements governing the other cash pay debt and PIK toggle debt will permit us and our restricted subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness, including secured indebtedness.

10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes

In December 2008, HOC completed private exchange offers whereby approximately \$2.2 billion, face amount, of HOC's debt maturing between 2010 and 2018 was exchanged for new 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes with a face value of \$214.8 million due 2015 and new 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes with a face value of \$847.6 million due 2018. Gains of \$946.0 million were recognized on the debt exchanged and on the debt exchanged and retired for cash. Interest on the new notes will be payable in cash each June 15 and December 15 until maturity. The Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes will be secured by a second priority security interest in substantially all of HOC's and its subsidiary pledgor's property and assets that secure the senior secured credit facilities. These liens will be junior in priority to the liens on substantially the same collateral (including mortgages) securing the senior secured credit facilities.

On March 4, 2009, HOC announced private exchange offers to exchange up to \$2.8 billion aggregate principal amount (subject to increase) of new 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018 for its outstanding debt due between 2010 and 2018. The new notes will also be guaranteed by Harrah's Entertainment and will be secured on a second-priority lien basis by substantially all of HOC's and its subsidiary's property and assets that secure the senior secured credit facilities. In addition to the exchange offers, a subsidiary of Harrah's Entertainment is offering to spend up to \$150 million to purchase for cash certain notes of HOC maturing

between 2015 and 2017. Additionally, HOC is offering to spend up to \$50 million to purchase for cash old notes from holders that are not eligible to participate in the exchange offers.

Concurrently with these transactions, affiliates of Apollo and TPG and certain other co-investors announced that they are commencing a \$250 million cash tender offer for the outstanding 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2015 and 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured notes due 2018. Upon the closing of the exchange offers, this offer will be expanded to include the new 10% Second-Priority Senior Secured notes issued in the exchange offers.

Commercial Mortgaged-Backed Securities (CMBS) Financing

In connection with the Merger, eight properties (the CMBS properties) and their related assets were spun out of HOC to Harrah s Entertainment. As of the Merger date, the CMBS properties were Harrah s Las Vegas, Rio, Flamingo Las Vegas, Harrah s Atlantic City, Showboat Atlantic City, Harrah s Lake Tahoe, Harveys Lake Tahoe and Bill s Lake Tahoe. The CMBS properties borrowed \$6.5 billion of mortgage loans and/or related mezzanine financing and/or real estate term loans (the CMBS Financing). The CMBS Financing is secured by the assets of the CMBS properties and certain aspects of the financing is guaranteed by Harrah s Entertainment. On May 22, 2008, Paris Las Vegas and Harrah s Laughlin and their related operating assets were spun out of HOC to Harrah s Entertainment and became property secured under the CMBS loans, and Harrah s Lake Tahoe, Harveys Lake Tahoe, Bill s Lake Tahoe and Showboat Atlantic City were transferred to HOC from Harrah s Entertainment as contemplated under the debt agreements effective pursuant to the Merger.

Derivative Instruments

We account for derivative instruments in accordance with SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, and all amendments thereto. SFAS No. 133 requires that all derivative instruments be recognized in the financial statements at fair value. Any changes in fair value are recorded in the income statement or in other comprehensive income, depending on whether the derivative is designated and qualifies for hedge accounting, the type of hedge transaction and the effectiveness of the hedge. The estimated fair values of our derivative instruments are based on market prices obtained from dealer quotes. Such quotes represent the estimated amounts we would receive or pay to terminate the contracts.

Our derivative instruments contain a credit risk that the counterparties may be unable to meet the terms of the agreements. We minimize that risk by evaluating the creditworthiness of our counterparties, which are limited to major banks and financial institutions. Our derivatives are recorded at their fair values, adjusted for the credit rating of the counterparty, if the derivative is an asset, or the Company, if the derivative is a liability.

We use interest rate swaps to manage the mix of our debt between fixed and variable rate instruments. As of December 31, 2008, we had ten interest rate swap agreements for a total notional amount of \$6.5 billion. The difference to be paid or received under the terms of the interest rate swap agreements is accrued as interest rates change and recognized as an adjustment to interest expense for the related debt. Changes in the variable interest rates to be paid or received pursuant to the terms of the interest rate swap agreement will have a corresponding effect on future cash flows. The major terms of the interest rate swaps are as follows:

Effective Date	Notional Amount (In millions)	Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received as of December 31, 2008	Next Reset Date	Maturity Date
April 25, 2007	\$ 200	4.898%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2007	200	4.896%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2007	200	4.925%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2007	200	4.917%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2007	200	4.907%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2011
September 26, 2007	250	4.809%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2011
September 26, 2007	250	4.775%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2008	1,000	4.172%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2012
April 25, 2008	2,000	4.276%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2013
April 25, 2008	2,000	4.263%	3.535%	January 26, 2009	April 25, 2013

Until February 15, 2008, none of our interest rate swap agreements were designated as hedging instruments; therefore, gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of the swaps were recognized in earnings in the period of the change. On February 15, 2008, eight of our interest rate swap agreements for notional amounts totaling \$3.5 billion were designated as hedging instruments, and on April 1, 2008, the remaining swap agreements were designated as hedging instruments. Upon designation as hedging instruments, only any measured ineffectiveness is recognized in earnings in the period of change. Interest rate swaps increased our 2008 and 2007 interest expense by \$161.9 million and \$44.0 million, respectively.

Additionally, on January 28, 2008, we entered into an interest rate cap agreement to partially hedge the risk of future increases in the variable rate of the CMBS financing. The interest rate cap agreement, which was effective January 28, 2008, and terminates February 13, 2013, is for a notional amount of \$6.5 billion at a LIBOR cap rate of 4.5%. The interest rate cap was designated as a hedging instrument on May 1, 2008. For the year ended December 31, 2008, a net charge of \$19.9 million is included in Interest expense in our Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Note 7 Fair Value Measurements

We adopted the required provisions of SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, on January 1, 2008. SFAS No. 157 outlines a valuation framework and creates a fair value hierarchy in order to increase the consistency and comparability of fair value measurements and the related disclosures.

FASB Staff Position 157-2, Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157, defers the effective date of SFAS No. 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in an entity's financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). At this time, we have chosen not to apply SFAS No. 157 early for nonrecurring measurements made for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities. Goodwill and certain other nonamortizing intangible assets were tested for impairment during fourth quarter 2008. As a result of that testing, goodwill and certain other nonamortizing intangible assets were adjusted to their fair values; however, we have not applied the provisions of SFAS No. 157 to these nonfinancial assets in accordance with the delayed adoption date for FASB Staff Position 157-2. (See Note 3.)

Under SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-including an amendment of SFAS No. 115, entities are permitted to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. We did not elect the fair value measurement option under SFAS No. 159 for any of our financial assets or financial liabilities.

Items Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

In accordance with the fair value hierarchy described in SFAS No. 157, the following table shows the fair value of our financial assets and financial liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value as of December 31, 2008.

(In millions)	Balance at December 31, 2008	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$ 77.6	\$ 77.6	\$	\$
Investments	45.6	45.6		
Derivative instruments	32.4		32.4	
Liabilities:				
Derivative instruments	(335.3)		(335.3)	

The following section describes the valuation methodologies used to measure fair value, key inputs, and significant assumptions:

Cash equivalents Cash equivalents are investments in money market accounts and utilize level 1 inputs to determine fair value.

Derivative instruments The estimated fair values of our derivative instruments are based on market prices obtained from dealer quotes. Such quotes represent the estimated amounts we would receive or pay to terminate the contracts. Derivative instruments are included in the Deferred costs and other and Deferred credits and other lines of our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We have applied SFAS No. 157 to recognize the liability related to our derivative instruments at fair value to consider the changes in the creditworthiness of the Company and our counterparties in determining any credit valuation adjustment. See Note 6 for more information on our derivative instruments.

Investments Investments are primarily debt and equity securities that are traded in active markets, have readily determined market values and utilize level 1 inputs. These investments are included in Prepayments and other in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Items Disclosed at Fair Value

Long-Term Debt The fair value of the Company's debt has been calculated based on the borrowing rates available as of December 31, 2008, for debt with similar terms and maturities and market quotes of our publicly traded debt.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company's outstanding debt had a fair value of \$17,770.7 million and a carrying value of \$23,208.9 million. As of December 31, 2007, the Company's outstanding debt had a fair value of \$11,723.1 million and a carrying

value of \$12,440.4 million. The fair value of the Company's interest rate swaps used for hedging purposes had a fair value and carrying value of \$(335.3) million, and our interest rate cap agreement had a fair value and carrying value of \$32.4 million at December 31, 2008. The fair value of our interest rate swaps at December 31, 2007, was \$45.9 million and their carrying value was \$45.9 million.

Note 8 Leases

We lease both real estate and equipment used in our operations and classify those leases as either operating or capital leases following the provisions of SFAS No. 13, Accounting for Leases. At December 31, 2008, the remaining lives of our operating leases ranged from one to 84 years, with various automatic extensions totaling up to 85 years.

Rental expense associated with operating leases for continuing operations is charged to expense in the year incurred and was included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as follows:

(In millions)	Successor	Jan. 1,	Predecessor	
	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	2007	2006
Noncancelable				
Minimum	\$ 81.8	\$ 7.3	\$ 88.9	\$ 70.0
Contingent	5.5	0.4	5.2	3.0
Sublease	(1.0)		(1.2)	(0.2)
Other	32.9	2.9	33.9	35.7
	\$ 119.2	\$ 10.6	\$ 126.8	\$ 108.5

Our future minimum rental commitments as of December 31, 2008, were as follows:

(In millions)	Noncancelable Operating Leases
2009	\$ 82.9
2010	63.0
2011	57.5
2012	54.8
2013	54.0
Thereafter	1,582.1
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 1,894.3

In addition to these minimum rental commitments, certain of these operating leases provide for contingent rentals based on a percentage of revenues in excess of specified amounts.

Note 9 Write-downs, Reserves and Recoveries

Our operating results include various pretax charges to record asset impairments, contingent liability reserves, project write-offs, demolition costs, recoveries of previously recorded reserves and other non-routine transactions. The components of Write-downs, reserves and recoveries for continuing operations were as follows:

Successor Predecessor

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(In millions)	Jan. 28,	Jan. 1,	Predecessor	
	2008	2008	2007	2006
	through	through		
	Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 27, 2008		
Remediation costs	\$ 60.5	\$ 4.4	\$	\$
Impairment of long-term assets	39.6			23.6
Write-off of abandoned assets	34.3		21.0	0.2
Efficiency projects	29.4	0.6	21.5	5.2
Termination of contracts	14.4			
Litigation awards and settlements	10.1		8.5	32.5
Demolition costs	9.2	0.2	7.3	11.4
Other	4.1	(0.5)	12.1	(0.1)
Insurance proceeds in excess of deferred costs	(185.4)		(130.3)	(10.2)
	\$ 16.2	\$ 4.7	\$ (59.9)	\$ 62.6

Remediation costs relate to room remediation projects at certain of our Las Vegas properties.

Impairment of long-term assets in 2008 represents declines in the market value of certain assets that are held for sale and reserves for amounts that are not expected to be recovered for other non-operating assets. The impairment in 2006 resulted from an assessment of certain bonds classified as held-to-maturity and the determination that they were highly uncollectible.

Write-off of abandoned assets represents costs associated with various projects that are determined to no longer be viable.

Efficiency projects in 2006 and 2007 represents costs incurred to identify efficiencies and cost savings in our corporate organization. Expense in 2008 represents costs related to additional projects aimed at stream-lining corporate and operations functions to achieve further cost savings and efficiencies.

Termination of contracts in 2008 represents amounts recognized in connection with abandonment of buildings under long-term lease arrangements.

Insurance proceeds in excess of deferred costs represent proceeds received from our insurance carriers for hurricane damages incurred in 2005. The proceeds included in Write-downs, reserves and recoveries are for those properties that we still own and operate. Proceeds related to properties that were subsequently sold are included in Discontinued operations in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

We account for the impairment of long-lived assets to be held and used by evaluating the carrying value of the long-lived assets in relation to the operating performance and future undiscounted cash flows of the underlying operating unit when indications of impairment are present. Long-lived assets to be disposed of are evaluated in relation to the estimated fair value of such assets less costs to sell.

Note 10 Income Taxes

Our federal and state income tax (benefit)/provision allocable to our Consolidated Statements of Operations and our Consolidated Balance Sheets line items was as follows:

(In millions)	Successor Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	Predecessor 2007	Predecessor 2006
(Loss)/income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	\$ (360.4)	\$ (26.0)	\$ 350.1	\$ 295.6
Discontinued operations	51.1		53.2	4.5
Stockholders' equity				
Unrealized (loss)/gain on derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges	(56.3)		0.3	0.3
Compensation expense for tax purposes in excess of amounts recognized for financial reporting purposes		(116.3)	(47.7)	(23.0)
	\$ (365.6)	\$ (142.3)	\$ 355.9	\$ 277.4

Income tax expense attributable to Income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests consisted of the following:

(In millions)	Successor Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	Predecessor 2007	Predecessor 2006
United States				
Current				
Federal	\$ 113.3	\$ (11.1)	\$ 341.2	\$ 245.0
State	9.5	(1.2)	24.9	28.9

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Deferred	(471.8)	(15.9)	7.1	13.7
Other countries				
Current	10.0	2.2	11.0	7.2
Deferred	(21.4)		(34.1)	0.8
	\$ (360.4)	\$ (26.0)	\$ 350.1	\$ 295.6

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The differences between the statutory federal income tax rate and the effective tax rate expressed as a percentage of Income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests were as follows:

	Successor Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	Predecessor	
			2007	2006
Statutory tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increases/(decreases) in tax resulting from:				
State taxes, net of federal tax benefit		0.6	1.3	2.1
Foreign income taxes, net of credit	(1.1)	(1.4)	3.1	0.6
Goodwill	(27.2)	0.1		
Tax credits	0.1	0.3	(0.5)	(0.7)
Political contributions/lobbying expenses			0.1	1.0
Officers' life insurance/insurance proceeds	0.1	(1.7)	(0.5)	(0.6)
Merger and acquisition costs	(0.1)	(12.0)	0.5	0.4
Minority interests in partnership earnings	0.1	0.5	(0.6)	(0.6)
Income tax reserve	(0.3)	(0.2)	0.4	(1.5)
Other	(0.1)	(0.4)	0.4	(0.3)
Effective tax rate	6.5%	20.8%	39.2%	35.4%

The components of our net deferred tax balance included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31 were as follows:

(In millions)	Successor 2008	Predecessor 2007
Deferred tax assets		
Compensation programs	\$ 73.6	\$ 169.6
Bad debt reserve	72.1	61.2
Self-insurance reserves	29.7	38.5
Deferred income	2.8	0.2
Debt costs		8.1
Investments in nonconsolidated affiliates	7.6	
Project opening costs and prepaid expenses	15.3	
Foreign tax credit	18.9	24.3
Valuation allowance on foreign tax credit	(18.9)	(18.9)
State and foreign net operating losses	151.4	131.1
Valuation allowance on net operating losses and other deferred foreign and state tax assets	(151.4)	(148.7)
Other	142.0	152.2
	343.1	417.6
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property	(2,440.6)	(1,522.6)
Management and other contracts	(31.2)	(26.3)
Intangibles	(1,770.0)	(464.4)
Investments in nonconsolidated affiliates		(40.9)
Debt costs	(267.7)	
Undistributed foreign earnings	(3.0)	(4.7)
Project opening costs and prepaid expenses		(138.3)
	(4,512.5)	(2,197.2)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ (4,169.4)	\$ (1,779.6)

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Our 2008 tax rate changed primarily as a result of the goodwill impairment charges described in Note 3, which are not generally deductible for income tax purposes. In December 2008, the Company recognized cancellation of indebtedness income of \$983 million. The Company is entering into an agreement with the IRS to defer payment of its 2008 income tax liability until March 2010, as the Company will be able to settle the liability at that time through cash payment or through application of its expected net operating loss for 2009. The Company will be subject to payment of interest to the IRS during the deferral period.

We anticipate that state net operating losses NOLs valued at \$0.6 million (subject to a full valuation allowance) will expire in 2009. The remaining state NOLs valued at \$121.7 million (subject to a full valuation allowance) will expire between 2010 and 2028. Foreign NOLs valued at \$29.2 million (subject to a full valuation allowance) have an indefinite carryforward period. Included in deferred tax expense above is the utilization of state NOLs in the amount of \$1.5 million.

Unremitted earnings of our foreign subsidiaries amounted to \$72 million in 2008 and \$29 million in 2007. We have not recognized deferred taxes for U.S. federal income tax purposes on the unremitted earnings of our foreign subsidiaries that are deemed to be permanently reinvested. Upon distribution, in the form of dividends or otherwise, these unremitted earnings would be subject to U.S. federal income tax. Unrecognized foreign tax credits would be available to reduce a portion of the U.S. tax liability. Determination of the amount of unrecognized deferred U.S. income tax liability is not practicable.

As discussed in Note 1, we adopted the provisions of FIN 48, on January 1, 2007. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, we recognized an approximate \$12 million reduction to the January 1, 2007, balance of retained earnings. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits are as follows.

	(in millions)
Balance at January 1, 2007	\$ 183
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	11
Additions for tax positions of prior years	12
Reductions for tax positions for prior years	(27)
Settlements	(37)
Expiration of statutes	
Balance at December 31, 2007	142
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	2
Additions for tax positions of prior years	16
Reductions for tax positions for prior years	(12)
Settlements	(12)
Expiration of statutes	
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 136

We recognize interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. We accrued approximately \$7 million and \$9 million, respectively during 2008 and 2007; additionally, we had accrued, in total, approximately \$45 million and \$38 million for the payment of interest and penalties at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Included in the balance of unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2008 and 2007, are \$108 million and \$49 million, respectively, of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate. As a result of the expected resolution of examination issues with both federal and state tax authorities, the lapsing of various state statutes and the remittance of tax payments, we believe it is reasonably possible that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits will decrease during 2009 between \$0 million and \$36 million. Included in this range are expected adjustments from the IRS to increase income tax for prior years as well as the recognition of previously unrecognized tax benefits attributable to various federal audit issues.

We file income tax returns, including returns for our subsidiaries, with federal, state, and foreign jurisdictions. As a large taxpayer, we are under continual audit by the IRS on open tax positions, and it is possible that the amount of the liability for unrecognized tax benefits could change during the next twelve months. We are participating in the IRS's Compliance Assurance Program for 2008. This program accelerates the examination of key transactions with the goal of resolving any issues before the tax return is filed. We are no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examination for years through 2003, and 2006 is currently under examination. Years 2004, 2005, and 2007 are in various stages of appeal for specific U.S. federal income tax positions.

We also are subject to exam by various state and foreign tax authorities, although tax years prior to 2004 are generally closed as the statutes of limitations have lapsed. However, various subsidiaries are still being examined by the New Jersey Division of Taxation for tax years as far back as 1999.

Note 11 Supplemental Cash Flow Information

The change in Cash and cash equivalents due to the changes in long-term and working capital accounts was as follows:

(In millions)	Successor	Jan. 1,	Predecessor	
	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	2007	2006
Long term accounts				
Deferred costs and other	\$ 41.8	\$ 14.0	\$ (30.4)	\$ (28.1)
Deferred credits and other	(99.4)	54.3	(14.7)	(7.3)
Net change in long-term accounts	\$ (57.6)	\$ 68.3	\$ (45.1)	\$ (35.4)
Working capital accounts				
Receivables	\$ (55.6)	\$ 33.0	\$ (145.7)	\$ (119.0)
Inventories	8.9	(1.4)	(6.8)	(0.8)
Prepayments and other	26.0	(26.5)	1.6	7.5
Accounts payable	(95.8)	56.9	(25.0)	78.3
Accrued expenses	497.4	(229.6)	4.6	20.4
Net change in working capital accounts	\$ 380.9	\$ (167.6)	\$ (171.3)	\$ (13.6)

Non-cash transactions are described in Notes 4, 6 and 18.

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH PAID FOR INTEREST AND TAXES. The following table reconciles our Interest expense, net of interest capitalized, as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Operations, to cash paid for interest.

(In millions)	Successor	Jan. 1,	Predecessor	
	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	2007	2006
Interest expense, net of interest capitalized	\$ 2,074.9	\$ 89.7	\$ 800.8	\$ 670.5
Adjustments to reconcile to cash paid for interest:				
Net change in accruals	(196.4)	8.7	43.3	(4.2)
Amortization of deferred finance charges	(91.8)	(0.8)	(10.1)	(8.4)
Net amortization of discounts and premiums	(129.2)	2.9	40.2	71.0
Amortization of other comprehensive income	(0.9)	(0.1)	(0.9)	
Change in accrual (related to interest paid in kind)	(68.4)			
Change in fair value of interest rate swaps	(65.0)	(39.2)	(45.9)	
Cash paid for interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ 1,523.2	\$ 61.2	\$ 827.4	\$ 728.9
Cash payments for income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 11.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 372.6	\$ 238.8

Note 12 Commitments and Contingencies

CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS. We continue to pursue additional casino development opportunities that may require, individually and in the aggregate, significant commitments of capital, up-front payments to third parties and development completion guarantees. The agreements pursuant to which we manage casinos on Indian lands contain provisions required by law that provide that a minimum monthly payment be made to the tribe. That obligation has priority over scheduled repayments of borrowings for development costs and over the management fee

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earned and paid to the manager. In the event that insufficient cash flow is generated by the operations to fund this payment, we must pay the shortfall to the tribe. Subject to certain limitations as to time, such advances, if any, would be repaid to us in future periods in which operations generate cash flow in excess of the required minimum payment. These commitments will terminate upon the occurrence of certain defined events, including termination of the management contract. Our aggregate monthly commitment for the minimum guaranteed payments, pursuant to these contracts for the three managed Indian-owned facilities now open, which extend for periods of up to 59 months from December 31, 2008, is \$1.2 million. Each of these casinos currently generates sufficient cash flows to cover all of its obligations, including its debt service.

In February 2008, we entered into an agreement with the State of Louisiana whereby we extended our guarantee of an annual payment obligation of Jazz Casino Company, LLC, our wholly-owned subsidiary, of \$60 million owed to the State of Louisiana. The guarantee was extended for one year to end March 31, 2011.

In addition to the guarantees discussed above, as of December 31, 2008, we had commitments and contingencies of \$1,758.9 million, including construction-related commitments.

SEVERANCE AND EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS.

Severance Agreements. As of December 31, 2008, we have severance agreements with 18 of our executives, which provide for payments to the executives in the event of their termination after a change in control, as defined. These agreements provide, among other things, for a compensation payment of 1.5 to 3.0 times the executive's average annual compensation, as defined. The estimated amount, computed as of December 31, 2008, that would be payable under the agreements to these executives aggregated approximately \$43.2 million. The estimated amount that would be payable to these executives does not include an estimate for the tax gross-up payment, provided for in the agreements, that would be payable to the executive if the executive becomes entitled to severance payments which are subject to federal excise tax imposed on the executive. These severance agreements terminate February 1, 2010.

Employment Agreement. We entered into an employment agreement with one executive that replaced his severance agreement as of January 28, 2008. The employment agreement provides for payments to the executive in the event of his termination after a change in control, as defined, and provides for, among other things, a compensation payment of 3.0 times the executive's average annual compensation, as defined. The estimated amount, computed as of December 31, 2008, that would be payable under the agreement to the executive based on the compensation payment aggregated approximately \$18.0 million. The estimated amount that would be payable to the executive does not include an estimate for the tax gross-up payment, provided for in the agreement, that would be payable to the executive if the executive becomes entitled to severance payments which are subject to federal excise tax imposed on the executive.

SELF-INSURANCE. We are self-insured for various levels of general liability, workers' compensation and employee medical coverage. Insurance claims and reserves include accruals of estimated settlements for known claims, as well as accruals of actuarial estimates of incurred but not reported claims.

Note 13 Litigation**Litigation Related to Our Operations**

In April 2000, the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe (the Tribe) granted Caesars the exclusive rights to develop a casino project in the State of New York. On April 26, 2000, certain individual members of the Tribe purported to commence a class action proceeding in a Tribal Court in Hogsburg, New York, against Caesars seeking to nullify Caesars' agreement with the Tribe. On March 20, 2001, the Tribal Court purported to render a default judgment against Caesars in the amount of \$1,787 million. Prior to our acquisition of Caesars in June 2005, it was believed that this matter was settled pending execution of final documents and mutual releases. Although fully executed settlement documents were never provided, on March 31, 2003, the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York dismissed litigation concerning the validity of the judgment, without prejudice, while retaining jurisdiction to reopen that litigation, if, within three months thereof, the settlement had not been completed. On June 22, 2007, a lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York against us by certain trustees of the Catskill Litigation Trust alleging the Catskill Litigation Trust had been assigned the Tribal Court judgment and seeks to enforce it, with interest. According to a Tribal Court order, accrued interest through July 9, 2007, was approximately \$1,014 million. We filed a motion to dismiss the case which was denied the first week of December 2007 on procedural grounds. In the Court's ruling, we were granted leave to renew our request for relief as a summary judgment motion. We have filed the motion for summary judgment, which is currently pending with the Court. We believe this matter to be without merit and will vigorously contest any attempt to enforce the judgment.

Litigation Related to Development

On March 6, 2008, Caesars Bahamas Investment Corporation (CBIC), an indirect subsidiary of Harrah's Operating Company, Inc. (HOC) terminated its previously announced agreement to enter into a joint venture in the Bahamas with Baha Mar Joint Venture Holdings Ltd. and Baha Mar JV Holding Ltd. (collectively, Baha Mar). To enforce its rights, on March 13, 2008, CBIC filed a complaint against Baha Mar and the Baha Mar Development Company Ltd. in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, seeking a declaratory judgment with respect to CBIC's rights under the Subscription and Contribution Agreement (the Subscription Agreement), between CBIC and Baha Mar, dated January 12, 2007. Pursuant to the Subscription Agreement, CBIC agreed, subject to certain conditions, to subscribe for shares in Baha Mar Joint Venture Holdings Ltd., which was formed to develop and construct a casino, golf course and resort project in the Bahamas. The complaint alleges that (i) the Subscription Agreement grants CBIC the right to terminate the agreement at any time prior to the closing of the transactions contemplated therein, if the closing does not occur on time; (ii) the closing did not occur on time; and, (iii) CBIC exercised its right to terminate the Subscription Agreement, and to abandon the transactions contemplated therein. The complaint seeks a declaratory judgment that the Subscription Agreement has been terminated in accordance with its terms and the transactions contemplated therein have been abandoned.

Baha Mar and Baha Mar Development Company Ltd. (Baha Mar Development) filed an Amended Answer and Counterclaims against CBIC and a Third Party Complaint dated June 18, 2008 against HOC in the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Baha Mar and the Baha Mar Development allege that CBIC wrongfully terminated the Subscription Agreement and that

CBIC wrongfully failed to make capital contributions under the Joint Venture Investors Agreement, by and between CBIC and Baha Mar, dated January 12, 2007. In addition, Baha Mar and Baha Mar Development allege that HOC wrongfully failed to perform its purported obligations under the Harrah's Baha Mar Joint Venture Guaranty, dated January 12, 2007. Baha Mar and Baha Mar Development assert claims for breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, promissory estoppel, equitable estoppel and negligent misrepresentation. Baha Mar and Baha Mar Development seek (i) declaratory relief; (ii) specific performance; (iii) the recovery of alleged monetary damages; (iv) the recovery of attorneys fees, costs, and expenses and (v) the dismissal with prejudice of CBIC's Complaint. CBIC and HOC have each answered, denying all allegations of wrongdoing.

Litigation Related to the December 2008 Exchange Offer

On January 9, 2009, S. Blake Murchison and Willis Shaw filed a purported class action lawsuit in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, Civil Action No. 09-00020-SLR, against Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. and its board of directors, and Harrah's Operating Company, Inc. The lawsuit was amended on March 4, 2009, alleging that the bond exchange offer which closed on December 24, 2008, wrongfully impaired the rights of bondholders. The amended complaint alleges, among others, breach of the bond indentures, violation of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, equitable rescission, and liability claims against the members of the board. The amended complaint seeks, among other relief, class certification of the lawsuit, declaratory relief that the alleged violations occurred, unspecified damages to the class, and attorneys' fees. On February 23, 2009, prior to the amended complaint being filed, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint, which had not been ruled upon by the Court.

In addition, the Company is party to ordinary and routine litigation incidental to our business. We do not expect the outcome of any pending litigation to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Note 14 Employee Benefit Plans

We have established a number of employee benefit programs for purposes of attracting, retaining and motivating our employees. The following is a description of the basic components of these programs as of December 31, 2008.

EQUITY INCENTIVE AWARDS. Prior to the completion of the Merger, the Company granted stock options, SARs and restricted stock for a fixed number of shares to employees and directors under share-based compensation plans. The exercise prices of the stock options and SARs were equal to the fair market value of the underlying shares at the date of grant. Compensation expense for restricted stock awards was measured at fair value on the date of grant based on the number of shares granted and the quoted market price of the Company's common stock. Such value was recognized as expense over the vesting period of the award adjusted for actual forfeitures.

In connection with the Merger, on January 28, 2008, outstanding and unexercised stock options and SARs, whether vested or unvested, were cancelled and converted into the right to receive a cash payment equal to the product of (a) the number of shares of common stock underlying the options and (b) the excess, if any, of the Merger consideration over the exercise price per share of common stock previously subject to such options, less any required withholding taxes. In addition, outstanding restricted shares vested and became free of restrictions, and each holder received \$90 in cash for each outstanding share.

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The following is a summary of activity under the equity incentive plans that were in effect upon adoption of SFAS No. 123 (R) through the effective date of the Merger, when all of the stock options and SARs were cancelled and restricted shares were vested:

Plan	Outstanding at January 1, 2008	Predecessor Cancelled	Outstanding at January 27, 2008
Stock options			
2004 Equity Incentive Award Plan	7,303,293	7,303,293	
Broad-Based Stock Incentive Plan	50,097	50,097	
2004 Long Term Incentive Plan	537,387	537,387	
1998 Caesars Plans	102,251	102,251	
Total options outstanding	7,993,028	7,993,028	
Weighted average exercise price per option	\$ 57.51	\$ 57.51	
Weighted average remaining contractual term per option	3.5 years		
Options exercisable at January 27, 2008:			
Number of options			
Weighted average exercise price			
Weighted average remaining contractual term			
SARs			
2004 Equity Incentive Award Plan	3,229,487	3,229,487	
Broad-Based Stock Incentive Plan			
2004 Long Term Incentive Plan	27,695	27,695	
1998 Caesars Plans			
Total SARs outstanding	3,257,182	3,257,182	
Weighted average exercise price per SAR	\$ 69.26	\$ 69.26	
Weighted average remaining contractual term per SAR	5.7 years		
SARs exercisable at January 27, 2008:			
Number of SARs			
Weighted average exercise price			
Weighted average remaining contractual term			
Vested			
Restricted shares			
2004 Equity Incentive Award Plan	687,624	687,624	
Broad-Based Stock Incentive Plan			
2004 Long Term Incentive Plan	36,691	36,691	
1998 Caesars Plans			
Total restricted shares outstanding	724,315	724,315	
Grant date fair value per restricted share	\$ 70.71	\$ 70.71	

Prior to the Merger, our employees were also granted restricted stock or options to purchase shares of common stock under the Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. 2001 Broad-based Stock Incentive Plan (the "2001 Plan"). Two hundred thousand shares were authorized for issuance under the 2001 Plan, which was an equity compensation plan not approved by stockholders.

There were no share-based grants during the period January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008.

The total intrinsic value of stock options and SARs cancelled and restricted shares vested due to the Merger was approximately \$456.9 million, \$225.3 million and \$46.9 million, respectively, for the period January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008.

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The following is a summary of the activity for nonvested stock option and SAR grants and restricted share awards as of January 27, 2008 and the changes for the period January 1, 2008 to January 27, 2008:

	Stock Options		Predecessor SARs		Restricted Shares	
	Options	Fair Value ⁽¹⁾	SARs	Fair Value ⁽¹⁾	Shares	Fair Value ⁽¹⁾
Nonvested at January 1, 2008	2,157,766	\$ 19.87	2,492,883	\$ 19.51	724,315	\$ 70.71
Grants						
Vested	(1,505,939)	19.82	(16,484)	23.71	(724,315)	70.71
Cancelled	(651,827)	20.00	(2,476,399)	19.48		
Nonvested at January 27, 2008		\$		\$		\$

⁽¹⁾ Represents the weighted-average grant date fair value per share-based unit, using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model for stock options and SARs and the average high/low market price of the Company's common stock for restricted shares.

The total fair value of stock options and SARs cancelled and restricted shares vested during the period from January 1, 2008, through January 27, 2008, was approximately \$42.9 million, \$48.6 million and \$51.2 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2007, there was approximately \$12.7 million, \$38.2 million and \$36.6 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock option grants, SARs and restricted share awards, respectively, under the stock-based compensation plans. The consummation of the Merger accelerated the recognition of compensation cost of \$82.8 million, which was included in Merger and integration costs in the Consolidated Statements of Operations in the period from January 1, 2008, through January 27, 2008.

Share-based Compensation Plans Successor Entity

In February 2008, the Board of Directors approved and adopted the Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. Management Equity Incentive Plan (the Equity Plan). The Board of Directors approved the grant of options to purchase 3,733,835 shares of our non-voting common stock in February 2008. The Equity Plan authorizes equity award options to be granted to management and other personnel and key service providers. Grants may be either shares of time-based options or shares of performance-based options, or a combination. Time-based options generally vest in equal increments of 20% on each of the first five anniversaries of the grant date. The performance-based options vest based on the investment returns of our stockholders. One-half of the performance-based options become eligible to vest upon the stockholders receiving cash proceeds equal to two times their amount vested, and one-half of the performance-based options become eligible to vest upon the stockholders receiving cash proceeds equal to three times their amount vested subject to certain conditions and limitations. In addition, the performance-based options may vest earlier at lower thresholds upon liquidity events prior to December 31, 2009 and 2011, as well as pro rata, in certain circumstances. The Equity Plan was amended in December 2008 to allow grants at a price above fair market value, as defined in the Equity Plan.

The following is a summary of share-based option activity for the period January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008:

Options	Shares	Successor Entity		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)
		Weighted Average Exercise Price	Fair Value ⁽¹⁾	
Outstanding at January 28, 2008	133,133	\$ 25.00	\$ 20.82	
Options granted	3,417,770	99.13	35.81	
Exercised				
Cancelled	(379,303)	100.00	36.68	
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	3,171,600	\$ 95.91	\$ 35.07	8.9
Exercisable at December 31, 2008 ⁽²⁾	133,133	\$ 25.00	\$ 20.82	3.5

- ⁽¹⁾ Represents the weighted-average grant date fair value per option, using the Monte Carlo simulation option-pricing model for performance-based options, and the Black-Scholes option-pricing model for time-based options.

- (2) On January 27, 2008, an executive and the Company entered into a stock option rollover agreement that provides for the conversion of options to purchase shares of the Company prior to the Merger into options to purchase shares of the Company following the Merger with such conversion preserving the intrinsic spread value of the converted option. The rollover option is immediately exercisable with respect to 133,133 shares of non-voting common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$25.00 per share. The rollover options expire on June 17, 2012.

There are no provisions in the Equity Plan for the issuance of SARs or restricted shares.

The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted during 2008 was \$35.81. There were no stock option exercises during the period January 28, 2008 to December 31, 2008.

The Company utilized historical optionee behavioral data to estimate the option exercise and termination rates used in the option-pricing models. The expected term of the options represents the period of time the options were expected to be outstanding based on historical trends. Expected volatility was based on the historical volatility of the common stock of Harrah's Entertainment and its competitor peer group for a period approximating the expected life. The Company does not expect to pay dividends on common stock. The risk-free interest rate within the expected term was based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

As of December 31, 2008, there was approximately \$66.3 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock option grants. This cost is expected to be recognized over a remaining weighted-average period of 2.1 years. The compensation cost that has been charged against income for stock option grants was approximately \$15.8 million for the period January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008. \$9.5 million was included in Corporate expense and \$6.3 million was included in Property general, administrative and other in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the period January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008.

Presented below is a comparative summary of valuation assumptions for the indicated periods:

	2008 Successor	2007 Predecessor	2006 Predecessor
Expected volatility	35.4%	25.1%	30.3%
Expected dividend yield		1.9%	2.4%
Expected term (in years)	6.0	4.8	5.1
Risk-free interest rate	3.3%	4.6%	5.0%
Weighted average fair value per share of options granted	\$ 35.81	\$ 21.06	\$ 18.98

SAVINGS AND RETIREMENT PLAN. We maintain a defined contribution savings and retirement plan, which, among other things, allows pretax and after-tax contributions to be made by employees to the plan. Under the plan, participating employees may elect to contribute up to 50% of their eligible earnings. The Company fully matches 50% of the first six percent of employees' contributions. The Merger was a change in control under the savings and retirement plan, and therefore, all unvested Company match as of the Merger became vested. Amounts contributed to the plan are invested, at the participant's direction, in up to 19 separate funds. Participants become vested in the matching contribution over five years of credited service. Our contribution expense for this plan was \$28.5 million for the January 28 to December 31, 2008 period and \$2.4 million for the period of January 1, 2008 to January 27, 2008, \$33.1 million and \$17.6 million in 2007 and 2006, respectively. In February 2009, Harrah's Entertainment announced the suspension of the employer match for all participating employees, where allowed by law or not in violation of an existing agreement.

DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS. Harrah's maintains deferred compensation plans, (collectively, DCP) and an Executive Supplemental Savings Plan (ESSP) under which certain employees may defer a portion of their compensation. Amounts deposited into these plans are unsecured liabilities of the Company. Amounts deposited into DCP earn interest at rates approved by the Human Resources Committee of the Board of Directors. The ESSP is a variable investment plan, which allows employees to direct their investments by choosing from several investment alternatives. In connection with the Caesars acquisition, we assumed the outstanding liability for Caesars' deferred compensation plan; however, the balance was frozen and former Caesars employees may no longer contribute to that plan. The total liability included in Deferred credits and other for these plans at December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$100.3 million and \$213.3 million, respectively. In connection with the administration of one of these plans, we have purchased company-owned life insurance policies insuring the lives of certain directors, officers and key employees.

Beginning in 2005, we implemented Executive Supplemental Savings Plan II (ESSPII) for certain executive officers, directors and other key employees of the Company to replace the ESSP, which was frozen for new contributions as of December 31, 2004. Eligible employees may elect to defer a percentage of their salary and/or bonus under ESSPII, and the Company may make matching contributions with respect to deferrals of salary to those participants who are eligible to receive matching contributions under the Company's 401(k) plan and discretionary contributions. In February 2009, the Company eliminated the matching contribution with respect to deferrals of salary. Employees vest in matching and discretionary contributions over five years or, under certain conditions, employees may immediately vest.

The Merger was a change in control under our deferred compensation plans, and therefore, all unvested Company match as of the Merger became vested. The change in control also requires that the trust and escrow funds related to our deferred compensation plans be fully funded.

MULTI-EMPLOYER PENSION PLAN. We have approximately 26,000 employees covered under collective bargaining agreements, and the majority of those employees are covered by union sponsored, collectively bargained multi-employer pension plans. We contributed and charged to expense \$34.7 million for the period of January 28, 2008 to December 31, 2008 and \$3.0 million for the period of January 1, 2008 to January 27, 2008, \$35.9 million in 2007 and \$34.6 million in 2006 for such plans. The plans' administrators do not provide sufficient information to enable us to determine our share, if any, of unfunded vested benefits.

PENSION COMMITMENTS. With the acquisition of London Clubs in December 2006, we assumed a defined benefit plan, which provides benefits based on final pensionable salary. The assets of the plan are held in a separate trustee-administered fund, and death-in-service benefits, professional fees and other expenses are paid by the pension plan. The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan showed a deficit of approximately \$18.2 million, which is recognized as a liability in our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2008. The London Clubs pension plan is not material to our Company.

With our acquisition of Caesars, we assumed certain obligations related to the Employee Benefits and Other Employment Matters Allocation Agreement by and between Hilton Hotels Corporation and Caesars dated December 31, 1998, pursuant to which we shall retain or assume, as applicable, liabilities and excess, if any, related to the Hilton Hotels Retirement Plan based on the ratio of accrued benefits of Hilton employees and the Company's employees covered under the plan. Based on this ratio, our share of any benefit or obligation would be approximately 30 percent of the total. The Hilton Hotels Retirement Plan is a defined benefit plan that provides benefits based on years of service and compensation, as defined. Since December 31, 1996, employees have not accrued additional benefits under this plan. The plan is administered by Hilton Hotels Corporation. Hilton Hotels Corporation has informed the Company that as of December 31, 2008, the plan benefit obligations exceeded the fair value of the plan assets by \$61.0 million, of which \$18.3 million is our share; however, no contributions to the plan were required during 2008, and no contributions are expected to be required for 2009.

Note 15 Discontinued Operations

The following properties were sold in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008, and their operating results, prior to their sales, are included in Discontinued operations in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

HARRAH S LAKE CHARLES. In first quarter 2006, we determined that Harrah's Lake Charles should be classified as assets held for sale and discontinued operations. These assets were classified in Assets held for sale in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, and we ceased depreciating these assets. Results for Harrah's Lake Charles, until its sale in November 2006, are presented as discontinued operations in each of the years presented. We reported a pretax gain of approximately \$10.9 million on this sale in fourth quarter 2006.

RENO HILTON. Prior to our acquisition of Caesars, an agreement was reached to sell the Reno Hilton, and that sale closed in June 2006. Prior to its sale, Reno Hilton's results are presented as discontinued operations. No depreciation was recorded subsequent to its acquisition, and no gain or loss was recorded on the sale.

FLAMINGO LAUGHLIN. Included in the Caesars acquisition was the Flamingo Laughlin Casino in Laughlin, Nevada, that we determined to classify as Assets/Liabilities held for sale in our 2005 Consolidated Balance Sheet. Operating results for Flamingo Laughlin are presented as discontinued operations from its acquisition until its sale in May 2006, and no depreciation was recorded. No gain or loss was recorded on this sale.

GRAND GULFPORT. In March 2006, we sold the assets of Grand Casino Gulfport, which had been damaged in a hurricane in August 2005, in their as is condition, and those assets were included in Assets/Liabilities held for sale in our 2005 Consolidated Balance Sheet. Operating results for Grand Casino Gulfport are presented as discontinued operations until its sale. No gain or loss was recorded on this sale.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Summary operating results for the discontinued operations reflect the results of Harrah's Lake Charles through the date of its sale in November 2006, including the gain on the sale; the operating results of Reno Hilton, Flamingo Laughlin and Grand Casino Gulfport through the dates of their sales in June 2006, May 2006 and March 2006, respectively; and insurance recoveries related to Grand Casino Gulfport and Harrah's Lake Charles.

	Successor Jan. 28, 2008	Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008		
(In millions)	Through Dec. 31, 2008	Through Jan. 27, 2008	Predecessor 2007	2006
Net revenues	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.2	\$ 106.8
Pretax income from discontinued operations	\$ 0.1	\$ 141.5	\$ 145.4	\$ 16.4
Discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ 0.1	\$ 90.4	\$ 92.2	\$ 11.9

Assets held for sale at December 31, 2008, primarily consists of two airplanes and one riverboat.

Note 16 Insurance Proceeds Related to Hurricane Damaged Properties

In 2008, we settled final claims associated with damages incurred in 2005 from hurricanes and received the final payment from our insurance carriers. Insurance proceeds exceeded the net book value of the impacted assets and costs and expenses that were reimbursed under our business interruption claims, and the excess is recorded as income in the line item, Write-downs, reserves and recoveries, for properties included in continuing operations and in the line item, Income/(loss) from discontinued operations, for properties included in discontinued operations. We recorded \$185.4 million in the period January 28, 2008, through December 31, 2008, and \$130.3 million and \$10.2 million as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, for insurance proceeds included in Write-downs, reserves and recoveries and \$141.1 million in the period January 28, 2008, through December 31, 2008, and \$141.6 million and \$3.2 million, as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, for insurance proceeds included in Discontinued operations in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Note 17 Nonconsolidated Affiliates

As of December 31, 2008, our investments in nonconsolidated affiliates consisted primarily of interests in a company that provides management services to a casino in Windsor, Canada, a casino club in South Africa, a horse-racing facility in Florence, Kentucky, a hotel in Metropolis, Illinois and a joint venture to construct a hotel at our combination thoroughbred racetrack and casino in Bossier City, Louisiana.

Our Investments in and advances to nonconsolidated affiliates are reflected in our accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

(In millions)	Successor 2008	Predecessor 2007
Investments in and advances to nonconsolidated affiliates		
Accounted for under the equity method	\$ 25.3	\$ 16.6
Accounted for at historical cost	5.1	2.0
	\$ 30.4	\$ 18.6

Note 18 Related Party Transactions

In connection with the Merger, Apollo/TPG and their affiliates entered into a services agreement with Harrah's Entertainment relating to the provision of financial and strategic advisory services and consulting services. We paid Apollo/TPG a one-time transaction fee of \$200 million for structuring the Merger and debt financing negotiations. This amount has been included in the overall purchase price of the Merger. In addition, we pay an annual monitoring fee equal to the greater of \$30 million or 1% of the Company's EBITDA, as defined, for management

services and advice.

In connection with our debt exchange in December 2008, the \$39.6 million gain on the portion of our debt that was held by Apollo/TPG and exchanged for new debt, was recorded to equity.

Note 19 Consolidating Financial Information of Guarantors and Issuers

As of December 31, 2008, HOC, a 100% owned subsidiary of Harrah's Entertainment, is the issuer of certain debt securities that have been guaranteed by Harrah's Entertainment and certain subsidiaries of HOC. The following consolidating schedules present condensed financial information for Harrah's Entertainment, the parent and guarantor; HOC, the subsidiary issuer; guarantor subsidiaries of HOC; and non-guarantor subsidiaries of Harrah's Entertainment and HOC, which includes the CMBS properties, as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and for the successor companies for the period January 28, 2008, through December 31, 2008, and for the predecessor companies for the periods from January 1, 2008, through January 27, 2008 and the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006.

The financial information included in this section reflects ownership of the CMBS properties pursuant to the spin-off and transfer described in Note 6 Debt, *CMBS Financing*.

HARRAH S ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

(SUCCESSOR ENTITY)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 2008

(In millions)

	HET (Parent)	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 0.1	\$ 7.1	\$ 318.3	\$ 325.0	\$	\$ 650.5
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	0.1	8.1	271.5	114.3		394.0
Deferred income taxes		56.5	79.4	21.7		157.6
Income tax receivable			1.0	4.5		5.5
Prepayments and other		12.9	100.6	102.9		216.4
Inventories		1.2	42.0	19.5		62.7
Intercompany receivables	0.2	261.6	161.5	168.0	(591.3)	
Total current assets	0.4	347.4	974.3	755.9	(591.3)	1,486.7
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation		252.0	10,992.0	6,996.4	26.7	18,267.1
Assets held for sale		35.0	14.3			49.3
Goodwill			2,737.2	2,165.0		4,902.2
Intangible assets		7.0	4,506.2	794.7		5,307.9
Investments in and advances to nonconsolidated affiliates	728.2	15,879.1	4.1	26.3	(16,607.3)	30.4
Deferred costs and other		524.1	249.4	231.5		1,005.0
Intercompany receivables	160.6	1,256.9	1,687.7	1,202.4	(4,307.6)	
	\$ 889.2	\$ 18,301.5	\$ 21,165.2	\$ 12,172.2	\$ (21,479.5)	\$ 31,048.6
Liabilities and Stockholders (Deficit)/Equity						
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$ 0.5	\$ 156.8	\$ 153.6	\$ 71.4	\$	\$ 382.3
Accrued expenses	7.7	624.4	510.6	390.0		1,532.7
Current portion of long-term debt		72.5	6.3	6.8		85.6
Intercompany payables		18.9	298.2	274.2	(591.3)	
Total current liabilities	8.2	872.6	968.7	742.4	(591.3)	2,000.6
Long-term debt		16,503.2	102.6	6,517.5		23,123.3
Deferred credits and other		480.6	131.5	57.0		669.1
Deferred income taxes		358.5	2,551.8	1,416.7		4,327.0
Intercompany notes	2.0	258.7	1,973.4	2,073.5	(4,307.6)	
	10.2	18,473.6	5,728.0	10,807.1	(4,898.9)	30,120.0
Minority interests				49.6		49.6
Preferred stock	2,289.4					2,289.4
Stockholders (deficit)/equity	(1,410.4)	(172.1)	15,437.2	1,315.5	(16,580.6)	(1,410.4)
	\$ 889.2	\$ 18,301.5	\$ 21,165.2	\$ 12,172.2	\$ (21,479.5)	\$ 31,048.6

HARRAH S ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

(PREDECESSOR ENTITY)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 2007

(In millions)

	HET (Parent)	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	\$ 15.2	\$ 353.1	\$ 341.7	\$	\$ 710.0
Receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts		55.3	300.1	121.0		476.4
Deferred income taxes		114.1	70.2	15.7		200.0
Income tax receivable			2.9	2.1		5.0
Prepayments and other		11.8	96.5	107.9		216.2
Inventories		1.6	46.5	22.2		70.3
Intercompany receivables		288.6	151.2	69.8	(509.6)	
Total current assets		486.6	1,020.5	680.4	(509.6)	1,677.9
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation		352.6	9,919.4	5,304.8	(5.3)	15,571.5
Assets held for sale			4.5			4.5
Goodwill			2,575.8	977.8		3,553.6
Intangible assets			1,608.4	431.1		2,039.5
Investments in and advances to nonconsolidated affiliates	6,628.1	16,446.1	10.8	7.8	(23,074.2)	18.6
Deferred costs and other		169.4	261.9	60.8		492.1
Intercompany notes receivable		2,296.0	1,902.7	1,915.4	(6,114.1)	
	\$ 6,628.1	\$ 19,750.7	\$ 17,304.0	\$ 9,378.1	\$ (29,703.2)	\$ 23,357.7
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity						
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$	\$ 149.1	\$ 186.7	\$ 106.2	\$	\$ 442.0
Accrued expenses	1.2	408.6	567.5	373.9		1,351.2
Current portion of long-term debt			2.5	8.3		10.8
Intercompany payables		10.7	437.8	61.1	(509.6)	
Total current liabilities	1.2	568.4	1,194.5	549.5	(509.6)	1,804.0
Liabilities held for sale			0.6			0.6
Long-term debt		12,279.4	118.0	32.2		12,429.6
Deferred credits and other		308.4	108.0	48.4		464.8
Deferred income taxes		(110.7)	1,449.0	641.3		1,979.6
Intercompany notes payable		98.1	2,564.7	3,451.3	(6,114.1)	
	1.2	13,143.6	5,434.8	4,722.7	(6,623.7)	16,678.6
Minority interests				52.2		52.2
Stockholders equity	6,626.9	6,607.1	11,869.2	4,603.2	(23,079.5)	6,626.9
	\$ 6,628.1	\$ 19,750.7	\$ 17,304.0	\$ 9,378.1	\$ (29,703.2)	\$ 23,357.7

HARRAHS ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

(SUCCESSOR ENTITY)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE PERIOD

JANUARY 28, 2008 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2008

(In millions)

	HET (Parent)	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Revenues						
Casino	\$	\$ 87.7	\$ 4,963.3	\$ 2,425.9	\$	\$ 7,476.9
Food and beverage		20.2	868.8	641.2		1,530.2
Rooms		18.4	648.6	507.5		1,174.5
Management fees		8.0	62.1	(0.1)	(10.9)	59.1
Other		41.1	415.7	288.5	(120.5)	624.8
Less: casino promotional allowances		(24.9)	(973.6)	(500.1)		(1,498.6)
Net revenues		150.5	5,984.9	3,362.9	(131.4)	9,366.9
Operating expenses						
Direct						
Casino		54.1	2,696.7	1,352.0		4,102.8
Food and beverage		10.7	334.4	294.4		639.5
Rooms		1.9	122.3	112.5		236.7
Property general, administrative and other		57.0	1,410.3	775.1	(99.4)	2,143.0
Depreciation and amortization		7.2	432.4	187.3		626.9
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries	9.0	42.4	3,399.0	2,055.3	0.1	5,505.8
Project opening costs			22.5	6.4		28.9
Corporate expense	31.0	80.6	23.1	29.2	(32.1)	131.8
Acquisition and integration costs		24.0				24.0
Losses/(income) on interests in nonconsolidated affiliates	5,072.1	3,006.3	(107.5)	1.2	(7,970.0)	2.1
Amortization of intangible assets		0.6	105.2	57.1		162.9
Total operating expenses	5,112.1	3,284.8	8,438.4	4,870.5	(8,101.4)	13,604.4
(Loss)/income from operations	(5,112.1)	(3,134.3)	(2,453.5)	(1,507.6)	7,970.0	(4,237.5)
Interest expense, net of interest capitalized		(1,673.7)	(187.5)	(520.7)	307.0	(2,074.9)
Gain on early extinguishment of debt		742.1				742.1
Other income, including interest income	4.9	117.5	119.0	100.8	(307.0)	35.2
(Loss)/income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	(5,107.2)	(3,948.4)	(2,522.0)	(1,927.5)	7,970.0	(5,535.1)
Benefit/(provision) for income taxes	10.9	315.0	40.1	(5.6)		360.4
Minority interests				(12.0)		(12.0)
(Loss)/income from continuing operations	(5,096.3)	(3,633.4)	(2,481.9)	(1,945.1)	7,970.0	(5,186.7)
Discontinued operations						
Income from discontinued operations			141.5			141.5

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Provision for income taxes	(51.1)	(51.1)
Income from discontinued operations, net	90.4	90.4
Net (loss)/income	\$ (5,096.3) \$ (3,633.4) \$ (2,391.5) \$ (1,945.1) \$ 7,970.0 \$ (5,096.3)	

HARRAHS ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

(PREDECESSOR ENTITY)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE PERIOD

JANUARY 1, 2008 THROUGH JANUARY 27, 2008

(In millions)

	HET (Parent)	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Revenues						
Casino	\$	\$ 5.7	\$ 400.5	\$ 208.4	\$	\$ 614.6
Food and beverage		1.5	65.7	51.2		118.4
Rooms		1.3	52.7	42.4		96.4
Management fees		0.7	6.0	0.1	(1.8)	5.0
Other		0.7	26.3	22.0	(6.3)	42.7
Less: casino promotional allowances		(1.5)	(76.9)	(38.6)		(117.0)
Net revenues		8.4	474.3	285.5	(8.1)	760.1
Operating expenses						
Direct						
Casino		4.1	217.8	118.7		340.6
Food and beverage		1.0	26.0	23.5		50.5
Rooms		0.2	10.0	9.4		19.6
Property general, administrative and other		5.6	112.7	68.0	(8.1)	178.2
Depreciation and amortization		1.1	41.9	20.5		63.5
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries		0.6	(0.4)	4.5		4.7
Project opening costs			(0.2)	0.9		0.7
Corporate expense		7.9	0.6			8.5
Acquisition and integration costs		125.6				125.6
Losses/(income) on interests in nonconsolidated affiliates	102.3	(1.3)	1.6	(0.2)	(102.9)	(0.5)
Amortization of intangible assets			5.2	0.3		5.5
Total operating expenses	102.3	144.8	415.2	245.6	(111.0)	796.9
(Loss)/income from operations	(102.3)	(136.4)	59.1	39.9	102.9	(36.8)
Interest expense, net of interest capitalized		(89.3)	(7.1)	(27.3)	34.0	(89.7)
Other income, including interest income		12.6	9.8	12.7	(34.0)	1.1
(Loss)/income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	(102.3)	(213.1)	61.8	25.3	102.9	(125.4)
Benefit/(provision) for income taxes	1.4	56.3	(18.9)	(12.8)		26.0
Minority interests				(1.6)		(1.6)
(Loss)/income from continuing operations	(100.9)	(156.8)	42.9	10.9	102.9	(101.0)
Discontinued operations						
Income from discontinued operations			0.1			0.1
Provision for income taxes						

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Income from discontinued operations, net				0.1				0.1
Net (loss)/income	\$ (100.9)	\$ (156.8)	\$ 43.0	\$ 10.9	\$ 102.9	\$ (100.9)		

HARRAHS ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

(PREDECESSOR ENTITY)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

(In millions)

	HET (Parent)	Subsidiary Issuer	Other Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Revenues						
Casino	\$	\$ 109.1	\$ 5,953.1	\$ 2,768.8	\$	\$ 8,831.0
Food and beverage		24.0	963.0	711.8		1,698.8
Rooms		22.2	752.2	579.2		1,353.6
Management fees		8.1	87.2		(13.8)	81.5
Other		5.1	398.1	364.1	(71.4)	695.9
Less: casino promotional allowances		(26.8)	(1,217.0)	(591.8)		(1,835.6)
Net revenues		141.7	6,936.6	3,832.1	(85.2)	10,825.2
Operating expenses						
Direct						
Casino		59.2	3,015.5	1,520.5		4,595.2
Food and beverage		12.8	374.1	329.6		716.5
Rooms		3.3	138.1	124.9		266.3
Property general, administrative and other		104.8	1,569.6	832.3	(85.0)	2,421.7
Depreciation and amortization		14.3	545.0	258.1	(0.2)	817.2
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries		25.5	16.1	68.1		109.7
Project opening costs			3.1	22.4		25.5
Corporate expense	0.2	122.0	15.8	0.1		138.1
Acquisition and integration costs		13.4				13.4
Income on interests in nonconsolidated affiliates	(621.1)	(1,306.9)	40.9	(113.1)	1,996.3	(3.9)
Amortization of intangible assets			69.8	3.7		73.5
Total operating expenses	(620.9)	(951.6)	5,788.0	3,046.6	1,911.1	9,173.2
Income from operations	620.9	1,093.3	1,148.6	785.5	(1,996.3)	1,652.0
Interest expense, net of interest capitalized		(818.3)	(245.1)	(328.3)	590.9	(800.8)
Losses on early extinguishments of debt				(2.0)		(2.0)
Other income, including interest income	(0.1)	136.0	284.2	214.1	(590.9)	43.3
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	620.8	411.0	1,187.7	669.3	(1,996.3)	892.5
Provision for income taxes	(1.4)	308.3	(471.0)	(186.0)		(350.1)
Minority interests				(15.2)		(15.2)
Income from continuing operations	619.4	719.3	716.7	468.1	(1,996.3)	527.2
Discontinued operations						
Income from discontinued operations			145.4			145.4
Provision for income taxes			(53.2)			(53.2)

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Income/(loss) from discontinued operations, net				92.2				92.2
Net income	\$ 619.4	\$ 719.3	\$ 808.9	\$ 468.1	\$ (1,996.3)	\$ 619.4		

HARRAHS ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

(PREDECESSOR ENTITY)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

(In millions)

	HET (Parent)	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Revenues						
Casino	\$	\$ 112.6	\$ 5,650.9	\$ 2,105.1	\$	\$ 7,868.6
Food and beverage		24.1	922.0	631.6		1,577.7
Rooms		20.5	684.7	535.5		1,240.7
Management fees		7.8	154.3	1.1	(74.1)	89.1
Other		5.4	293.5	313.2	(1.1)	611.0
Less: casino promotional allowances		(27.3)	(1,164.0)	(521.9)		(1,713.2)
Net revenues		143.1	6,541.4	3,064.6	(75.2)	9,673.9
Operating expenses						
Direct						
Casino		61.4	2,823.8	1,017.4		3,902.6
Food and beverage		12.0	372.2	313.4		697.6
Rooms		3.4	135.6	117.6		256.6
Property general, administrative and other		181.4	1,448.5	652.1	(75.2)	2,206.8
Depreciation and amortization		14.4	457.5	196.0		667.9
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries		63.2	10.3	9.8		83.3
Project opening costs			12.1	8.8		20.9
Corporate expense	0.2	161.4	18.9	(3.0)		177.5
Acquisition and integration costs		37.0				37.0
Income on interests in nonconsolidated affiliates	(536.9)	(1,233.0)	68.9	(3.4)	1,700.8	(3.6)
Amortization of intangible assets		1.0	68.2	1.5		70.7
Total operating expenses	(536.7)	(697.8)	5,416.0	2,310.2	1,625.6	8,117.3
Income from operations	536.7	840.9	1,125.4	754.4	(1,700.8)	1,556.6
Interest expense, net of interest capitalized		(704.6)	(139.9)	(218.0)	392.0	(670.5)
Losses on early extinguishments of debt		(62.0)				(62.0)
Other income, including interest income		32.6	210.8	159.3	(392.0)	10.7
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	536.7	106.9	1,196.3	695.7	(1,700.8)	834.8
Provision for income taxes	(0.9)	394.7	(455.2)	(234.2)		(295.6)
Minority interests			0.2	(15.5)		(15.3)
Income from continuing operations	535.8	501.6	741.3	446.0	(1,700.8)	523.9
Discontinued operations						
Income from discontinued operations		14.0	2.4			16.4
Provision for income taxes			(4.5)			(4.5)

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Income/(loss) from discontinued operations, net		14.0		(2.1)				11.9
Net income	\$ 535.8	\$ 515.6	\$ 739.2	\$ 446.0	\$ (1,700.8)	\$ 535.8		

HARRAHS ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

(SUCCESSOR ENTITY)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE PERIOD

JANUARY 28, 2008 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2008

(In millions)

	HET (Parent)	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities	\$ 106.6	\$ (911.5)	\$ 1,757.7	\$ (430.7)	\$	\$ 522.1
Cash flows from investing activities						
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment additions		(27.8)	(943.8)	(197.7)		(1,169.3)
(Decrease)/increase in construction payables			(1.7)	(10.4)		(12.1)
Insurance proceeds for hurricane losses from asset recovery			181.4			181.4
Payment for Merger	(17,490.2)					(17,490.2)
Investments in and advances to nonconsolidated affiliates				(5.9)		(5.9)
Proceeds from other asset sales		0.1	4.7	0.3		5.1
Other			(17.4)	(5.8)		(23.2)
Cash flows used in investing activities	(17,490.2)	(27.7)	(776.8)	(219.5)		(18,514.2)
Cash flows from financing activities						
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, net of issue costs		14,983.5		6,329.9		21,313.4
Repayments under lending agreements		(6,750.2)		(10.3)		(6,760.5)
Early extinguishments of debt		(1,941.5)				(1,941.5)
Premiums paid on early extinguishments of debt		(225.9)				(225.9)
Scheduled debt retirement				(6.5)		(6.5)
Equity contribution from buyout	6,007.0					6,007.0
Payment to bondholders for debt exchange		(289.0)				(289.0)
Minority interests distributions, net of contributions				(14.6)		(14.6)
Excess tax benefit from stock equity plans	(50.5)					(50.5)
Other		(3.4)	(1.3)	(0.2)		(4.9)
Transfers from/(to) affiliates	11,424.9	(4,837.7)	(929.0)	(5,658.2)		
Cash flows provided by/(used in) financing activities	17,381.4	935.8	(930.3)	640.1		18,027.0
Cash flows from discontinued operations						
Cash flows from operating activities			4.7			4.7
Cash flows from investing activities						
Cash flows provided by discontinued operations			4.7			4.7

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Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2.2)	(3.4)	55.3	(10.1)	39.6
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	2.3	10.5	263.0	335.1	610.9
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 0.1	\$ 7.1	\$ 318.3	\$ 325.0	\$ 650.5

HARRAHS ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

(PREDECESSOR ENTITY)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE PERIOD

JANUARY 1, 2008 THROUGH JANUARY 27, 2008

(In millions)

	HET (Parent)	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities	\$ 43.9	\$ (106.4)	\$ (25.3)	\$ 95.0	\$	\$ 7.2
Cash flows from investing activities						
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment additions		(1.0)	(69.1)	(47.3)		(117.4)
Payments for businesses acquired, net of cash acquired				0.1		0.1
Proceeds from other asset sales			0.1	3.0		3.1
(Decrease)/increase in construction payables		(0.4)	2.8	(10.6)		(8.2)
Other			(1.2)	(0.5)		(1.7)
Cash flows used in investing activities		(1.4)	(67.4)	(55.3)		(124.1)
Cash flows from financing activities						
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, net of issue costs		11,316.3				11,316.3
Repayments under lending agreements		(11,288.6)		(0.2)		(11,288.8)
Early extinguishments of debt			(87.7)			(87.7)
Minority interests distributions, net of contributions				(1.6)		(1.6)
Proceeds from exercises of stock options	2.4					2.4
Excess tax benefit from stock equity plans	77.5					77.5
Other			(0.7)	(0.1)		(0.8)
Transfers (to)/from affiliates	(121.5)	75.4	90.5	(44.4)		
Cash flows (used in)/provided by financing activities	(41.6)	103.1	2.1	(46.3)		17.3
Cash flows from discontinued operations						
Cash flows from operating activities			0.5			0.5
Cash flows from investing activities						
Cash flows provided by discontinued operations			0.5			0.5
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2.3	(4.7)	(90.1)	(6.6)		(99.1)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		15.2	353.1	341.7		710.0
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 2.3	\$ 10.5	\$ 263.0	\$ 335.1	\$	\$ 610.9

HARRAH S ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

(PREDECESSOR ENTITY)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

(In millions)

	HET (Parent)	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities	\$ 65.4	\$ (450.9)	\$ 639.4	\$ 1,254.9	\$	\$ 1,508.8
Cash flows from investing activities						
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment additions		(59.1)	(777.3)	(543.1)		(1,379.5)
Insurance proceeds for hurricane losses from asset recovery			29.1			29.1
Payments for businesses acquired, net of cash acquired				(584.3)		(584.3)
Purchase of minority interest in subsidiary				(8.5)		(8.5)
Investments in and advances to nonconsolidated affiliates			(1.8)			(1.8)
Proceeds from other asset sales		88.2	7.7	3.7		99.6
(Decrease)/increase in construction payables		(2.4)		5.2		2.8
Other			(21.3)	(59.7)		(81.0)
Cash flows provided by/(used in) investing activities		26.7	(763.6)	(1,186.7)		(1,923.6)
Cash flows from financing activities						
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, net of issue costs		39,072.3		52.1		39,124.4
Repayments under lending agreements		(37,617.6)		(1.9)		(37,619.5)
Early extinguishments of debt				(120.1)		(120.1)
Scheduled debt retirements		(996.7)		(5.0)		(1,001.7)
Dividends paid	(299.2)					(299.2)
Proceeds from exercises of stock options	126.2					126.2
Excess tax benefit from stock equity plans	51.7					51.7
Minority interests contributions/(distributions), net				(20.0)		(20.0)
Other		(2.7)	(2.4)	(0.2)		(5.3)
Transfers from/(to) affiliates	55.9	(28.5)	(80.4)	53.0		
Cash flows (used in)/provided by financing activities	(65.4)	426.8	(82.8)	(42.1)		236.5
Cash flows from discontinued operations						
Cash flows from operating activities			88.9			88.9
Cash flows from investing activities			(0.2)			(0.2)
Cash flows provided by discontinued operations			88.7			88.7
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2.6	(118.3)	26.1		(89.6)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		12.6	471.4	315.6		799.6
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$	\$ 15.2	\$ 353.1	\$ 341.7	\$	\$ 710.0

HARRAH S ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

(PREDECESSOR ENTITY)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

(In millions)

	HET (Parent)	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities	\$ 61.2	\$ (705.6)	\$ 887.4	\$ 1,296.6	\$	\$ 1,539.6
Cash flows from investing activities						
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment additions		(1,050.5)	(938.5)	(522.3)		\$ (2,511.3)
Insurance proceeds for hurricane losses from asset recovery			299.6			299.6
Payments for businesses acquired, net of cash acquired				(562.5)		(562.5)
Purchase of minority interest in subsidiary				(2.3)		(2.3)
Investments in and advances to nonconsolidated affiliates			(0.9)			(0.9)
Proceeds from sales of discontinued operations			457.3			457.3
Proceeds from sale of long-term investments		49.4				49.4
Proceeds from other asset sales		43.3	3.3	0.5		47.1
(Decrease)/increase in construction payables		(7.3)	3.1	15.4		11.2
Other		(1.3)	(26.4)	(3.6)		(31.3)
Cash flows used in investing activities		(966.4)	(202.5)	(1,074.8)		(2,243.7)
Cash flows from financing activities						
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, net of issue costs		7,685.6				7,685.6
Repayments under lending agreements		(5,465.8)				(5,465.8)
Early extinguishments of debt		(1,195.0)				(1,195.0)
Premiums paid on early extinguishments of debt		(56.7)				(56.7)
Scheduled debt retirements				(5.0)		(5.0)
Losses on derivative contracts		(2.6)				(2.6)
Proceeds from exercises of stock options	66.3					66.3
Excess tax benefit from stock equity plans	21.3					21.3
Dividends paid	(282.7)					(282.7)
Minority interests distributions, net of contributions				(1.9)		(1.9)
Other		3.5	(2.2)			1.3
Transfers from/(to) affiliates	133.9	693.8	(674.5)	(153.2)		
Cash flows (used in)/provided by financing activities	(61.2)	1,662.8	(676.7)	(160.1)		764.8
Cash flows from discontinued operations						
Cash flows from operating activities			19.3			19.3
Cash flows from investing activities			(4.8)			(4.8)
Cash flows provided by discontinued operations			14.5			14.5
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(9.2)	22.7	61.7		75.2
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		21.8	448.7	253.9		724.4

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Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$	\$	12.6	\$	471.4	\$	315.6	\$	\$	799.6
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Note 20 Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)

(In millions)	Predecessor		Successor			
	January 1 through January 27	January 28 through March 31	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	January 28 through December 31 ^(c)
2008^(a)						
Revenues	\$ 760.1	\$ 1,840.5	\$ 2,602.1	\$ 2,645.9	\$ 2,278.4	\$ 9,366.9
(Loss)/income from operations	(36.8)	437.8	323.1	349.6	(5,348.0)	(4,237.5)
Loss from continuing operations	(101.0)	(174.2)	(98.0)	(130.4)	(4,784.0)	(5,186.7)
Net loss	(100.9)	(86.9)	(97.6)	(129.7)	(4,782.1)	(5,096.3)

2007 ^(b)	Predecessor					
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year ^(c)	
Revenues		\$ 2,655.6	\$ 2,701.7	\$ 2,840.3	\$ 2,627.5	\$ 10,825.2
Income from operations		451.2	477.9	577.2	145.8	1,652.0
Income/(loss) from continuing operations		167.2	195.5	220.6	(56.1)	527.2
Net income/(loss)		185.3	237.5	244.4	(47.8)	619.4

(a) 2008 includes the following:

Loss/(income)	Predecessor		Successor			
	January 1 through January 27	January 28 through March 31	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	January 28 through December 31 ^(c)
Pretax charges for						
Project opening costs	\$ 0.7	\$ 2.8	\$ 7.2	\$ 16.3	\$ 2.6	\$ 28.9
Insurance proceeds for hurricane losses		(185.4)				(185.4)
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets					5,489.6	5,489.6
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries						