

Edgar Filing: RIVIERA HOLDINGS CORP - Form 10-Q

RIVIERA HOLDINGS CORP

Form 10-Q

August 10, 2005

FORM 10-Q

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2005

OR

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number 000-21430

Riviera Holdings Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

88-0296885

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (IRS Employer Identification No.)

2901 Las Vegas Boulevard South, Las Vegas, Nevada

89109

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number,  
including area code

(702) 794-9527

(former name, former address and former fiscal year,  
if changed since last report)

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 X No

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUER'S INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY  
PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documentation and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13, or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes -----No -----

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## APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSURERS

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

As of July 31, 2005, there were 12,406,755 shares of Common Stock, \$.001 par value per share, outstanding.

## RIVIERA HOLDINGS CORPORATION

### INDEX

	Page
PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1. Financial Statements	
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	2
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited) at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004	3
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (Unaudited) for the Three and Six Months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004	4
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited) for the Three and Six Months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004	5
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)	6
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	12
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk	23
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	24
PART II. OTHER INFORMATION	24
Item 1. Legal Proceedings	24
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	24
Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	24
Item 6. Exhibits	25
Signature Page	26
Exhibits	27

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## PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### 1. Financial Statements

#### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors  
Riviera Holdings Corporation

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of Riviera Holdings Corporation (the "Company") and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2005, and the related condensed consolidated statements of operations and of cash flows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our reviews, in accordance with standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures to financial data and of making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to such condensed consolidated financial statements for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of Riviera Holdings Corporation as of December 31, 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and of cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated March 24, 2005, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2004, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

August 5, 2005  
Las Vegas, Nevada

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	2005 (Unaudited)	2004
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 20,723	\$ 18,886
Accounts receivable, net	2,551	3,898
Inventories	2,280	2,047
Prepaid expenses and other assets	3,897	4,101
Total current assets	29,451	28,932
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, Net	176,128	177,115
OTHER ASSETS, Net	8,205	9,043
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	2,446	2,446
TOTAL	\$ 216,230	\$ 217,536
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 803	\$ 1,441
Accounts payable	8,102	8,872
Accrued interest	1,071	1,089
Accrued expenses	14,589	16,197
Total current liabilities	24,565	27,599
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	3,639	4,203
LONG-TERM DEBT, Net of current portion	214,822	215,026
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY:		
Common stock (\$.001 par value; 60,000,000 shares authorized; 17,074,824 and 16,548,324 shares issued at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively)	17	16
Additional paid-in capital	21,219	15,692
Deferred Compensation - Restricted Stock	(4,167)	
Treasury stock (4,688,069 shares at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004)	(10,459)	(10,459)
Accumulated Deficit	(33,406)	(34,541)
Total shareholders' deficiency	(26,796)	(29,292)
TOTAL	\$ 216,230	\$ 217,536
	=====	=====

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

RIVIERA HOLDINGS CORPORATION  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF  
OPERATIONS (unaudited)  
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED

	Three Months Ended June 30,	Six Months Ended June 30,
JUNE 30, 2005 AND 2004 (In thousands, except per share amounts)		
REVENUES:	2005	2004
	2005	2004

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Casino	\$28,577	\$29,550	\$56,060	\$56,629
Rooms	13,770	11,679	27,195	24,217
Food and beverage	9,368	9,066	18,211	17,866
Entertainment	4,230	5,571	9,112	10,227
Other	2,248	2,119	4,285	4,166
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total revenues	58,193	57,985	114,863	113,105
Less promotional allowances	4,936	5,191	9,142	9,851
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net revenues	53,257	52,794	105,721	103,254
	-----	-----	-----	-----
COSTS AND EXPENSES:				
Direct costs and expenses of operating departments:				
Casino	14,996	13,782	28,860	27,336
Rooms	7,196	6,656	13,754	13,020
Food and beverage	6,581	6,166	12,634	11,967
Entertainment	3,525	3,725	7,195	6,777
Other	814	724	1,493	1,439
Other operating expenses:				
General and administrative:				
Equity Compensation	932	0	985	0
Other general and administrative	9,587	10,476	19,592	20,728
Mergers, Acquisitions and Development costs, net	165	348	(502)	348
Sarbanes Oxley Expenses	270	0	270	0
Asset Impairment	0	0	198	0
Depreciation and amortization	3,584	3,354	6,878	6,702
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total costs and expenses	47,650	45,231	91,357	88,317
	-----	-----	-----	-----
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	5,607	7,563	14,364	14,937
	-----	-----	-----	-----
OTHER (EXPENSE) INCOME :				
Interest expense	(6,654)	(6,738)	(13,313)	(13,578)
Interest income	44	4	84	10
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total other expense	(6,610)	(6,734)	(13,229)	(13,568)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
(LOSS) BEFORE PROVISION (BENEFIT) FOR INCOME TAXES	(1,003)	829	1,135	1,369
(BENEFIT) FOR INCOME TAXES	0	0	0	0
	-----	-----	-----	-----
NET (LOSS)	\$ (1,003)	\$ 829	\$ 1,135	\$ 1,369
	=====	=====	=====	=====
INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE DATA:				
Income (Loss) per share:				
Basic	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.13
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Diluted	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.13
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	12,182	10,464	11,986	10,461
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Weighted-average common and common equivalent shares	12,182	11,016	12,267	10,830
	-----	-----	-----	-----

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

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4

RIVIERA HOLDINGS CORPORATION  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS  
OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED  
JUNE 30, 2005 AND 2004  
(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>				
Net income (loss)	(\$1,003)	\$829	\$1,135	\$1,369
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	3,584	3,354	6,878	6,702
Provision for bad debts, net	24	(99)	95	(23)
Amortization of Deferred Compensation - Restricted Stock	932		985	
Interest expense	6,654	6,738	13,313	13,578
Interest paid	(12,052)	(12,209)	(12,332)	(12,595)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Decrease in accounts receivable	2,080	2,816	1,252	720
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(203)	32	(233)	90
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other assets	66	350	205	(252)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(409)	654	(771)	1,162
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities	(7)	226	(1,607)	(7)
Increase in deferred compensation plan liability	(1)	1	(48)	(155)
Decrease in non-qualified pension plan obligation to CEO upon retirement	(250)	(250)	(500)	(500)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(585)	2,442	8,372	10,089
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>				
Capital expenditures - Las Vegas, Nevada	(1,462)	(2,592)	(3,224)	(4,240)
Capital expenditures - Black Hawk, Colorado	(2,017)	(714)	(2,921)	(1,307)
Capitalized Interest on construction projects	59		59	
Decrease (increase) in other assets	20	(16)	218	(181)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(3,400)	(3,322)	(5,868)	(5,728)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>				
Payments on long-term borrowings	(165)	(1,170)	(1,044)	(2,081)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	88	18	377	18
Purchase of deferred comp treasury stock	0	0	0	37
Increase (decrease) in notes payable				(2,000)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(77)	(1,152)	(667)	(4,026)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(4,062)	(2,032)	1,837	335

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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	\$ 24,785	\$ 21,711	\$ 18,886	\$ 19,344
	-----	-----	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 20,723	\$ 19,679	\$ 20,723	\$ 19,679
	=====	=====	=====	=====

### SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Property acquired with debt and accounts payable	\$397	\$865	\$397	\$865
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See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

5

### RIVIERA HOLDINGS CORPORATION

#### NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

##### Basis of Presentation and Nature of Operations

Riviera Holdings Corporation ("RHC") and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Riviera Operating Corporation ("ROC") (together with their wholly-owned subsidiaries, the "Company"), were incorporated on January 27, 1993, in order to acquire all assets and liabilities of Riviera, Inc. Casino-Hotel Division on June 30, 1993, pursuant to a plan of reorganization. The Company operates the Riviera Hotel & Casino (the "Riviera Las Vegas") on the Strip in Las Vegas, Nevada.

In August 1995, Riviera Gaming Management, Inc. ("RGM") was incorporated in the State of Nevada as a wholly-owned subsidiary of ROC for the purpose of obtaining management contracts in Nevada and other jurisdictions.

In February 2000, the Company opened its casino in Black Hawk, Colorado, which is owned through Riviera Black Hawk, Inc. ("RBH"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of ROC. Riviera Gaming Management of Colorado, Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of RGM and manages the Black Hawk casino.

On March 15, 2002, Riviera Gaming Management of New Mexico, Inc. ("RGMNM") was incorporated in the State of New Mexico. On June 5, 2002, Riviera Gaming Management of Missouri, Inc. ("RGMM") was incorporated in the State of Missouri. Each of these is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ROC.

Casino operations are subject to extensive regulation in the states of Nevada and Colorado by the respective Gaming Control Boards and various other state and local regulatory agencies. Our management believes that the Company's procedures comply, in all material respects, with the applicable regulations for supervising casino operations, recording casino and other revenues, and granting credit.

##### Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The financial information at June 30, 2005 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 is unaudited. However, our management believes such information reflects all adjustments (consisting solely of normal and recurring adjustments) that are necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the interim periods.

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The results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the entire year. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2004, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

6

### Earnings Per Share

Basic per-share amounts are computed by dividing net income by weighted average shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share amounts are computed by dividing net income by weighted average shares outstanding plus the dilutive effect of common share equivalents. The effect of 273,652 options outstanding was not included in diluted calculations for the three months ended June 30, 2005 since the Company incurred a net loss and their affect would have been antidilutive. The number of potentially dilutive options excluded from the calculation was 36,778 for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 12,000 and 18,000 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, respectively.

### Income Taxes

The income tax provisions of \$397,250 and \$479,255 for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively, as well as \$290,150 for the three months ended June 30, 2004 were fully offset by the utilization of loss carryforwards for which a valuation allowance had been previously provided. The estimates used to determine the remaining valuation allowance are based upon recent operating results and budgets for future operating results. These estimates are made using assumptions about the economic, social and regulatory environments in which we operate. These estimates could be impacted by numerous unforeseen events including changes to regulations affecting how we operate the business, changes in the labor market or economic downturns in the areas where we operate.

### Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates used by the Company include estimated useful lives for depreciable and amortizable assets, certain accrued liabilities and the estimated allowance for receivables. Actual results may differ from estimates.

### Stock-Based Compensation

As of June 30, 2005, we had outstanding options under two stock option plans. The effect of stock options in our income statement is reported in accordance with Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations. We have adopted the disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. Accordingly, we have recognized no compensation cost for stock options.

Had compensation cost for our stock options been determined based on the fair value at the date of grant for awards consistent with the provisions of SFAS No. 123, our net income and pro forma net income per common share and common share equivalent would have been increased to the pro forma amounts indicated below for the three months ended June 30, 2004 and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 (in thousands, except per-share amounts). Our net loss and pro forma net loss per common share and common share equivalent would have been increased to



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the pro forma amounts indicated below for the three months ended June 30, 2005  
(in thousands, except per-share amounts):

7

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net income (loss) as reported	\$ (1,003)	\$ 829	\$ 1,135	\$ 1,369
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value-based methods for awards net of related tax effects	(11)	(51)	(22)	(101)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net Income (loss) pro forma	\$ (1,014)	\$ 778	\$ 1,113	\$1,268
Basic income (loss) per common share as reported	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.39
Basic income (loss) per common share pro forma	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.36
Diluted income (loss) per common and common share equivalent as reported	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.38
Diluted income (loss) per common and common share equivalent pro forma	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.35

We estimated fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for grants in 2003: dividend yield of 0% for both years; expected volatility of 32.3% and 52%; risk-free interest rates of 4.49% and 4.49%; and expected lives of 10 years for all years. There have been no options granted in 2005 and 2004.

### Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payments, which establishes accounting standards for all transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods and services. SFAS No. 123(R) focuses primarily on accounting for transactions with employees, and carries forward without change prior guidance for share-based payments for transactions with non-employees.

SFAS No. 123(R) eliminates the intrinsic value measurement objective in APB Opinion No. 25 and generally requires us to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the fair value of the award on the date of the grant. The standard requires grant date fair value to be estimated using either an option-pricing model, which is consistent with the terms of the award, or a market observed price, if such a price exists. Such cost must be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award in the requisite service period (which is usually the vesting period). The standard also requires us to estimate the number of instruments that will ultimately be issued, rather than accounting for forfeitures as they occur.

We are required to apply SFAS No. 123(R) to all awards granted, modified or settled in our first reporting period under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. We are also required to use either the "modified prospective method" or the "modified retrospective method." Under the modified prospective method, we must recognize compensation cost for all awards granted after we adopt the standard and for the unvested portion of previously granted awards that are outstanding on that date.

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Under the modified retrospective method, we must restate our previously issued financial statements to recognize the amounts we previously calculated and reported on a pro forma basis, as if the prior standard had been adopted. Under both methods, we are permitted to use either a straight line or an accelerated method to amortize the cost as an expense for awards with graded vesting. SFAS No. 123(R) permits and encourages early adoption.

8

We have commenced our analysis of the impact of SFAS No. 123(R), but have not yet decided: (1) whether we will elect to adopt early, (2) if we elect to adopt early, then at what date we would do so, (3) whether we will use the modified prospective method or elect to use the modified retrospective method, and (4) whether we will elect to use straight line amortization or an accelerated method.

In May 2005, FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" (SFAS 154). SFAS requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of changes in accounting principle. It also requires that the new accounting principle be applied to the balances of assets and liabilities as of the beginning of the earliest period for which retrospective application is practicable and that a corresponding adjustment be made to the opening balance of retained earnings for that period rather than being reported in an income statement. The statement will be effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS 154 to have a material effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations. On July 14, 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an Exposure Draft, "Accounting for Uncertain Tax Positions," that would interpret SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." This proposal seeks to reduce the diversity in practice associated with certain aspects of the recognition and measurement requirements related to accounting for income taxes. Specifically, the proposal would require that a tax position meet a "probable recognition threshold" for the benefit of an uncertain tax position to be recognized in the financial statements. The proposal would require recognition in the financial statements the best estimate of the effect of a tax position only if that position is probable of being sustained on audit by the appropriate taxing authorities, based solely on the technical merits of the position. We are currently reviewing the provisions of the Exposure Draft to determine the impact it may have on us.

### 2. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 include deferred loan fees of approximately \$7.0 and \$7.7 million respectively, associated with the refinancing of our debt.

### 3. LONG TERM DEBT AND COMMITMENTS

On June 26, 2002, we issued 11% Senior Secured Notes with a principal amount of \$215 million, substantially all of which were later exchanged for our Securities Act of 1933-registered Senior Secured Notes with substantially the same terms (collectively, the "11% Notes"). The 11% Notes were issued at a discount of \$3.2 million. The discount is being amortized over the life of the 11% Notes. We incurred fees of approximately \$9.3 million in connection with the issuance of the 11% Notes, which are included in other assets and are being amortized to interest expense over the life of the 11% Notes.

Effective July 26, 2002, we entered into a \$30 million, five-year revolving credit arrangement with a financial institution. Terms of the arrangement include interest at prime plus .75 percent or a LIBOR-derived rate. There were no advances outstanding on this revolver at June 30, 2005. We incurred loan fees

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of approximately \$1.5 million, which are being expensed over the life of the arrangement. A monthly fee of .005 percent is charged on the unused portions of the revolver plus a \$3,000 monthly service fee.

### 4. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are a party to routine lawsuits, either as plaintiff or as defendant, arising from the normal operations of a hotel or casino. We do not believe that the outcome of such litigation, in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of our operations.

### 5. STOCK REPURCHASES

There were no shares of our common stock purchased by our Deferred Compensation Plan for the six months ended June 30, 2005 or 2004. For the six months ended June 30, 2005, 187,983 shares were distributed to participants, as required by our Deferred Compensation Plan (due in part to the retirement of one of the participants).

### 6. ISSUANCE OF RESTRICTED STOCK

Effective March 10, 2005, we granted 337,500 shares of Common Stock under our Restricted Stock Plan to 19 executives at no cost. We granted those shares in substitution for stock options that we attempted to grant on July 15, 1993 under our 1993 Employee Stock Option Plan. The 1993 Plan expired on July 1, 2003, rendering those options null and void. The grant of restricted Common Stock was intended to compensate those executives for the value of the options that we attempted to grant. The restricted shares are subject to a five-year vesting schedule, vesting 20% each March 10, commencing March 10, 2006. The Company is amortizing the fair market value of the Restricted Stock (\$4,584,000 based on the market price on the grant date) over the vesting period of 60 months and \$917,776 was charged to expense in the second quarter of 2005 which included amounts for restricted shares vested 100% due to retirement of plan participants. The restricted shares immediately vest upon the death, disability, retirement at age 62, termination of employment other than for cause, or in the event of a change-in-control of the Company. The shares were issued April 7, 2005.

On May 27, 2005, we granted 30,000 shares of common stock to our four non-employee directors in full substitution for stock options that we attempted to grant to them in 2004 under our stock option plan that had previously expired, which rendered those options null and void. These 30,000 shares were issued without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("the Securities Act") in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. These shares are subject to a five-year vesting schedule, with 20% of the shares vesting each May 27, commencing May 27, 2006. We are amortizing the fair market value of the shares (\$567,000 based on the market price on the grant date) over the vesting period of 60 months. We charged \$14,023 to expense in the second quarter of 2005.

### 7. GUARANTOR INFORMATION

The 11% Notes and the \$30 million line of credit are guaranteed by all of our restricted subsidiaries. These guaranties are full, unconditional, and joint and several. RGMM and RGMNM are unrestricted subsidiaries of RHC, are not guarantors of the 11% Notes and do not significantly contribute to our financial position or results of operations.

### 8. SALARY CONTINUATION AGREEMENTS

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Approximately 60 officers and significant employees (excluding Mr. Westerman and Mr. Vannucci) of ROC have salary continuation agreements effective through December 31, 2006, pursuant to which each of them will be entitled to receive (1) either six months' or one year's base salary if his or her employment is terminated, without cause, within 12 or 24 months of a change of control of the Company or ROC; and (2) certain benefits for periods of either one or two years. The base salary is payable in bi-weekly installments subject to the employee's duty to mitigate by using his or her best efforts to find other employment. In addition, four officers and significant employees have salary continuation agreements effective through December 31, 2006, pursuant to which each of them will be entitled to receive two year's base salary and certain benefits for two years, if their employment is terminated without cause within 24 months of a change of control of RHC or ROC. These four salary continuation agreements are not subject to a duty to mitigate. As of June 30, 2005, the total amount that would be payable under all such agreements if all payment obligations were to be triggered was approximately \$6.7 million, including \$1.5 million in estimated benefits.

11

## 9. SEGMENT DISCLOSURES

We determine our segments based upon the review process of our chief decision maker who reviews by geographic gaming market segments: Riviera Las Vegas and Riviera Black Hawk. The key indicator reviewed by our chief decision maker is EBITDA, as defined below. All intersegment revenues have been eliminated.

(Dollars in thousands)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net revenues:				
Riviera Las Vegas	\$40,501	\$39,437	\$79,848	\$76,760
Riviera Black Hawk	12,756	13,357	25,873	26,494
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total net revenues	\$ 53,257	\$ 52,794	\$ 105,721	\$ 103,254
	=====	=====	=====	=====
EBITDA (1):				
Riviera Las Vegas	\$7,616	\$8,056	\$16,469	\$15,643
Riviera Black Hawk	4,088	4,265	8,027	8,508
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total property EBITDA	\$11,704	\$12,321	\$24,496	\$24,151
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Other Costs and Expenses				
Corporate Expenses				
Equity compensation	932		985	
Other corporate expenses	1,146	1,056	2,303	2,164
Depreciation and amortization	3,584	3,354	6,878	6,702
Mergers, Acquisitions and				
Development Costs, net	165	348	(502)	348
Sarabanes Oxley Expenses	270		270	

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Asset Impairment	-		198	
Interest Expense	6,654	6,738	13,313	13,578
Interest Income	(44)	(4)	(84)	(10)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Other Costs and Expenses	12,707	11,492	23,361	22,782
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net Income (loss)	\$ (1,003)	\$ 829	\$ 1,135	\$ 1,369
	=====	=====	=====	=====

(1)Property EBITDA consists of earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation, and amortization. Property EBITDA is presented solely as a supplemental disclosure because our management believes that it is 1) a widely used measure of operating performance in the gaming industry, and 2) a principal basis for valuation of gaming companies by certain analysts and investors. Our management uses property-level EBITDA (EBITDA before corporate expense) as the primary measure of the Company's business segment properties' performance, including the evaluation of operating personnel. Property EBITDA should not be construed as an alternative to operating income, as an indicator of our operating performance, as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities, as a measure of liquidity, or as any other measure determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. We have significant uses of cash flows, including capital expenditures, interest payments and debt principal repayments, which are not reflected in property EBITDA. Also, other companies that report property EBITDA information may calculate property EBITDA in a different manner than we do. A reconciliation of property EBITDA to net income (loss) is included in the following financial schedules.

### Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

#### Overall Outlook

We own and operate the Riviera Hotel and Casino on the Strip in Las Vegas, Nevada ("Riviera Las Vegas"), and the Riviera Black Hawk Casino in Colorado ("Riviera Black Hawk").

12

Our capital expenditures for Las Vegas are geared to maintain the hotel rooms and amenities in sufficient condition to compete for customers in the convention market and the mature adult customer. Room rates and slot revenues are the primary factors driving our operating margins. We use technology to maintain labor costs at a reasonable level, including kiosks for hotel check-in and slot club redemptions. In addition, we are in the process of updating our gaming monitoring computer systems, including the capability for "ticket-in/ticket-out" ("TITO") on our slot machines. At June 30, 2005 approximately 600 (46%) of our slot machines in Las Vegas were on the TITO system. By the end of 2005 we anticipate that we will have 700 slot machines or approximately 54% of our slot machines in Las Vegas, on TITO. Depending upon the success of these conversions, we may accelerate the conversion of the remaining machines or we may convert them based on normal replacement schedules.

In Black Hawk, the \$5 maximum bet restricts table games to a minimum and the area is basically a "locals" slot customer market. Our capital expenditures in Black Hawk are geared to maintain competitive slot machines compared to the market. The gaming authorities approved TITO systems in Colorado for Riviera Black Hawk on December 16, 2003 and we had 631 (64%) of our slot machines on the TITO system as of June 30, 2005. By the end of 2005 we anticipate that we will have approximately 735 slot machines, or 75% of our slot machines in Black Hawk,

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on TITO. Again, depending upon the success of these conversions, we may accelerate the conversion of the remaining machines or we may convert them based on normal replacement schedules.

On February 15, 2005, we announced that we have requested our financial advisor, Jefferies & Company, Inc. ("Jefferies"), to explore strategic alternatives for maximizing shareholder value, including development of our Las Vegas property, refinancing, joint ventures, mergers and other methods of realizing the value of our stock. We are continuing to work with Jefferies to explore such alternatives.

On March 10, 2005, we granted a total of 337,500 shares of our common stock under our Restricted Stock Plan to 19 of our executives and on May 27, 2005, we granted a total of 30,000 shares of our common stock to our four non-employee directors. The grants were in full substitution for stock options that we attempted, but were unable, to grant in prior years due to expiration of our stock option plans. These grants of common stock are discussed further in the "Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers - Option and Stock Grants" and "Approval of our Issuance of Stock to Non-Employee Directors" sections of our April 22, 2005 annual meeting proxy statement.

Effective March 11, 2005, we effected a three-for-one split of our common stock. All per share -related information in this Form 10-Q has been adjusted to reflect the stock split.

On May 17, 2005, our 2005 Incentive Stock Option Plan ("Employee Plan") and 2005 Nonqualified Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors ("Directors Plan") were approved by our shareholders and thereby became effective. We have reserved 1,000,000 shares of our common stock for issuance under our Employee Plan and 150,000 shares for issuance under our Director Plan. We have not granted options under either of these option plans. The Employee Plan and the Director Plan are further described in our April 22, 2005 annual meeting proxy statement.

The expansion of our Black Hawk casino and the construction of a pedestrian bridge to Isle of Capri, which was to begin May of 2005, have been put on hold. The Company has expended approximately \$600,000 on preliminary costs as of June 30, 2005, which is included in construction in progress.

Sarbanes Oxley - On June 30, 2005, the measurement date for accelerated filiers, Riviera's public float market cap exceeded \$75 million and we will become an accelerated filer as of December 31, 2005. Accordingly we will be required to comply with the reporting requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Act") for the year ended December 31, 2005. We anticipate we will incur additional operating costs of \$600,000 to \$900,000 to comply with the Act.

13

Three Months Ended June 30, 2005 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2004

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain operating data for the Riviera Las Vegas and Riviera Black Hawk. Income from Operations includes intercompany management fees.

(In Thousands)	Second Quarter 2005	2004	Incr (Decr)	Incr (Decr)%
	----	----	-----	-----
Net revenues:				
Riviera Las Vegas	\$40,501	\$39,437	\$1,064	2.7%

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Riviera Black Hawk	12,756	13,357	(601)	-4.5%
	-----	-----	-----	
Total Net Revenues	\$53,257	\$52,794	\$463	0.9%
	=====	=====	=====	
Income (Loss) from Operations				
Riviera Las Vegas	\$5,647	\$6,171	\$ (524)	-8.5%
Riviera Black Hawk	2,473	2,796	(323)	-11.6%
	-----	-----	-----	
Property Income from Operations	8,120	8,967	(847)	-9.4%
Corporate Expenses				
Equity Compensation -				
Restricted Stock	(932)	0	(932)	
Other Corporate Expenses	(1,146)	(1,404)	258	18.4%
Mergers acquisitions and development				
costs, net	(165)	0	(165)	
Sarbanes Oxley Expenses	(270)	0	(270)	
	-----	-----	-----	
Total Income from Operations	\$5,607	\$7,563	\$ (1,956)	-25.9%
	=====	=====	=====	
Operating Margins (1)				
Riviera Las Vegas	13.9%	15.6%	-1.7%	
Riviera Black Hawk	19.4%	20.9%	-1.5%	

(1) Operating margins represent income from operations as percentage of net revenues by property.

### Riviera Las Vegas

#### Revenues

Riviera Las Vegas is following the trend on the Las Vegas Strip with net revenues increasing \$1.1 million or 2.7% in the second quarter compared to the same period last year.

Casino revenues decreased \$436,000 or 2.6% due to the customer mix in the hotel during the period.

Room revenue increased \$2.1 million, or 17.9%, from \$11.7 million in 2004 to \$13.8 million in 2005 due to an increase in convention room nights. Hotel occupancy decreased to 94.5%, down from last year's 95.3% and average daily room rate increased \$10.41 from \$62.63 in 2004 to \$73.04 in 2005. Rev Par (revenue per available room) increased 15.7% or \$9.35 to \$69.05. Convention room revenues increased \$1.5 million or 34% and made up 46% of the total room revenue.

14

Food and beverage revenue increased \$413,000, or 5.4%, from \$7.6 million in 2004 to \$8.1 million in 2005 primarily due to increased hotel activity.

Entertainment revenue decreased \$1.3 million, or 24.2%, from \$5.6 million in 2004 to \$4.2 million in 2005 primarily due to the cancellation of the Amazing Jonathan and Keyboard Cabaret shows. We are opening American Storm, a male revue, on July 29, 2005 to replace the Amazing Jonathan.

Promotional allowances decreased by approximately \$266,000, or 6.4%, from \$4.1 million during 2004 to \$3.9 million during 2005 primarily due to decreases in comps related to decreased casino activity.

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### Costs and Expenses

Casino expenses increased \$1.1 million or 13.2% due to higher promotional costs for our 50th anniversary celebration.

Hotel expenses increased \$540,000, or 8.1% due to higher payroll costs under union contracts, operating supplies and convention expenses associated with the increased convention revenues.

Food and beverage departmental costs and expenses increased by 8.7% in the quarter, due primarily to increased activity in this area.

Entertainment departmental costs and expenses decreased by \$191,000, or 5.1% in the quarter, due primarily to the cancellation of two of our shows.

### Income from Operations

Income from operations in Las Vegas decreased \$524,000, or 8.5%, from \$6.2 million in 2004 to \$5.6 million in 2005 due principally to the increase in casino promotional expenses.

### Riviera Black Hawk

#### Revenues

Net revenues decreased by approximately \$601,000, or 4.5% from \$13.4 million in 2004 to \$12.8 million in 2005. Food and beverage revenues were approximately \$1.3 million in 2005, of which \$1.1 million was complimentary (promotional allowance).

Second quarter results were negatively impacted by a rock slide in June that closed down Highway 119 between the city of Golden and the intersection of Highway 119 and Highway 6, approximately 10 miles east of Black Hawk. Although there are four routes to the Black Hawk/Central City area, Highway 119 through Golden is the route taken by most gaming patrons. Highway 119 remains closed and is not expected to reopen until sometime in late September.

#### Income From Operations

Income from operations at Riviera Black Hawk decreased \$323,000, or 11.6%, from \$2.8 million in 2004 to \$2.5 million in 2005 due to the \$601,000 decrease in net revenues. Our operating margins decreased from 20.9% in the second quarter of 2004 to 19.4% in the second quarter of 2005.

15

### Consolidated Operations

#### Other Income (Expense)

Corporate expenses decreased \$258,000 or 18.4% from \$1.4 million in 2004 to \$1.1 million in 2005 as a result of additional professional fees and costs associated with our Missouri project in 2004. Interest expense decreased \$84,000, or 1.2%, as a result of decreased interest on equipment financing, primarily from Black Hawk equipment leases.

#### Net Income (Loss)

Net income decreased \$1.8 million from net income of \$829,000 in 2004 to a net loss of \$1.0 million in 2005 due primarily to expenses associated with mergers and acquisition cost, Sarbanes-Oxley expenses associated with



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becoming an accelerated filer and equity compensation amortization on an issuance of restricted shares of our common stock.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2005 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2004

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain operating data for Riviera Las Vegas and Riviera Black Hawk. Operating Income includes intercompany management fees.

(In Thousands)	Six Months 2005 ----	2004 ----	Incr (Decr) -----	Incr (Decr)% -----
Net revenues:				
Riviera Las Vegas	\$79,848	\$76,760	\$3,088	4.0%
Riviera Black Hawk	25,873	26,494	(621)	-2.3%
	-----	-----	-----	
Total Net Revenues	\$105,721	\$103,254	\$2,467	2.4%
	=====	=====	=====	
Income (Loss) from Operations				
Riviera Las Vegas	\$12,755	\$11,843	\$912	7.7%
Riviera Black Hawk	4,863	5,606	(743)	-13.3%
	-----	-----	-----	
Property Income from Operations	17,618	17,449	169	0.9%
Corporate Expenses				
Equity Compensation -				
Restricted Stock	(985)	0	(985)	
Other Corporate Expenses	(2,303)	(2,164)	(139)	-6.4%
Mergers, acquisitions and development costs, net	502	(348)	850	244.3%
Asset Impairment	(198)	0	(198)	
Sarbanes Oxley Expenses	(270)	0	(270)	
	-----	-	-----	
Total Income from Operations	\$14,364	\$14,937	\$(573)	-3.8%
	=====	=====	=====	
Operating Margins (1)				
Riviera Las Vegas	16.0%	15.4%	0.6%	
Riviera Black Hawk	18.8%	21.2%	-2.4%	

(1) Operating margins represent income from operations as a percentage of net revenues by property.

16

Riviera Las Vegas

Revenues

Net revenues increased approximately \$3.1 million, or 4.0%, from \$76.8 million in 2004 to \$79.8 million in 2005 due primarily to increased hotel revenues.

Room revenue increased \$3.0 million, or 12.3%, from \$24.2 million in 2004 to \$27.2 million in 2005 due to an increase in convention room nights and an overall increase in average room rate. Hotel occupancy decreased to 94.1%, from last year's 95.0% and average daily room rate increased \$8.17 to \$72.94 in 2005 from \$64.77 in 2004. Rev Par (revenue per available room) increased 11.4% or \$7.05 to \$68.64.

Food and beverage revenues increased \$407,000, or 2.7%, from \$15.1 million in 2004 to \$15.5 million in 2005 due to an increase in our banquet operations associated with increased convention activity.

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Entertainment revenues decreased by approximately \$1.1 million, or 10.8%, from \$10.2 million during 2004 to \$9.1 million during 2005 due primarily to a decrease in ticket sales associated with the cancellation of two of our shows (The Amazing Jonathan and Keyboard Cabaret).

Promotional allowances decreased by approximately \$869,000 or 11.1%, from \$7.8 million during 2004 to \$6.9 million during 2005 primarily due to decreases in comps related to lower casino and entertainment activity.

### Costs and Expenses

Casino expenses increased \$884,000 or 5.5% from \$16.1 million in 2004 to \$17.0 million in 2005 due to increased promotional costs for our 50th anniversary celebration.

Rooms departmental costs and expenses increased by 5.6% do to wage scale and benefit increases under the renewed union contracts.

Food and beverage costs increased \$832,000, or 7.5%, as a result of increased revenues.

Entertainment costs decreased \$438,000, or 6.5%, as a result of the cancellation of two of our shows.

### Income from Operations

Income from operations in Las Vegas increased \$912,000, or 7.7%, from \$11.8 million in 2004 to \$12.8 million in 2005 based on increased net revenues of \$3.1 million as discussed above. Operating margins in Las Vegas increased from 15.4% in 2004 to 16.0% in 2005

### Riviera Black Hawk

#### Revenues

Net revenues decreased by approximately \$621,000, or 2.3%, from \$26.5 million in 2004 to \$25.9 million in 2005. Casino revenues increased \$469,000, or 1.8%, from \$25.5 million in 2004 and \$25.0 million in 2005.

17

Riviera Black Hawk continues to refine its marketing efforts by measuring the success rates of its programs, while monitoring the offerings of competitors. The operation is attempting to strike a balance between player incentives, gaming product, food offerings and entertainment as its primary marketing programs.

### Income from Operations

Income from operations in Black Hawk, Colorado decreased \$743,000, or 13.3%, from \$5.6 million in 2004 to \$4.9 million in 2005 primarily as a result of the rock slide that impacted revenues as stated above. Operating margins in Black Hawk decreased from 21.2% in 2004 to 18.8% in 2005.

### Consolidated Operations

#### Other Income (Expense)

Interest expense decreased \$265,000 due to reduced interest associated with equipment financing. Interest expense on our \$215 million 11%

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Senior Secured Notes issued by the Company (the "11% Notes") of \$11.8 million plus related amortization of loan fees and other financing costs totaled approximately \$13.0 million in 2005. Interest expense on equipment and other financing totaled approximately \$313,000 for the first six months of 2005.

Interest income increased \$74,000 from \$10,000 in 2004 to \$84,000 in 2005 as a result of the higher cash balances available for investment.

### Net Income (Loss)

Net income decreased \$234,000 from net income of \$1.4 million in 2004 to net income of \$1.1 million in 2005 due primarily to Sarbanes-Oxley expenses associated with becoming an accelerated filer, equity compensation amortization, asset impairment costs (net of mergers and acquisition cost recoveries).

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

At June 30, 2005, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$20.7 million. Our cash and cash equivalents increased \$1.8 million during the first six months of 2005, as a result of \$8.4 million of cash provided by operations, \$5.9 million of cash outflow for investing activities and \$ 667,000 outflow for financing activities. Our cash balances include amounts that could be required, upon five days' notice, to fund the Chief Executive Officer's (Mr. Westerman's) pension obligation in a rabbi trust. (See Note 12 to the 2004 annual consolidated financial statements, Employment Agreement and Employee Benefit Plans, included in our Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").) We continue to pay Mr. Westerman \$250,000 per quarter from his pension plan. In exchange for these payments, Mr. Westerman has agreed to continue his forbearance of his right to receive full transfer of his pension fund balance to the rabbi trust. This does not limit his ability to give the five-day notice at any time. Although Mr. Westerman has expressed no current intention to require this funding, under certain circumstances we might have to disburse approximately \$4.6 million for this purpose in a short period. We believe that cash flow from operations, combined with the \$20.7 million cash and cash equivalents and the \$30 million revolving credit facility, will be sufficient to cover our debt service and enable investment in budgeted capital expenditures for the balance of 2005 for both the Riviera Las Vegas (\$4.9 million) and Riviera Black Hawk (\$700,000).

18

Cash flow from operations may not to be sufficient to pay 100% of the principal of the 11% Notes at maturity on June 15, 2010. Accordingly, our ability to repay the 11% Notes at maturity may be dependent upon our ability to refinance them. There can be no assurance that we will be able to refinance the principal amount of the 11% Notes at maturity.

The 11% Notes provide that, in certain circumstances, we must offer to repurchase the 11% Notes, upon the occurrence of a change of control, at 101% of the principal amount. Each holder of the 11% Notes has the right but not the obligation to accept this offer. In the event of such mandatory redemption or repurchase prior to maturity, we would be unable to pay the principal amount of the 11% Notes without a refinancing.

The 11% Notes are not redeemable at our option prior to June 15, 2006.

On or after June 15, 2006, the Company may redeem all or part of the 11% Notes upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice, at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) set forth below plus accrued and

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unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, on the 11% Notes redeemed, to the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on June 15 of the years indicated below:

Year	Percentage
2006 .....	105.500%
2007.....	103.667%
2008.....	101.833%
2009 and thereafter.....	100.000%

The 11% Notes contain certain covenants, which limit our ability, subject to certain exceptions, to do, among other things, the following: (i) incur additional indebtedness; (ii) pay dividends or other distributions, repurchase capital stock or other equity interests or subordinated indebtedness; (iii) enter into certain transactions with affiliates; (iv) create certain liens or sell certain assets; and (v) enter into certain mergers and consolidations. As a result of these restrictions, our ability to incur additional indebtedness to fund operations or to make capital expenditures is limited. In the event that cash flow from operations is insufficient to cover cash requirements, we would be required to curtail or defer certain capital expenditure programs under these circumstances, which could have an adverse effect on operations.

At June 30, 2005, we believe that we are in compliance with the covenants of the 11% Notes and the \$30 million revolving credit facility.

### Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payments, which establishes accounting standards for all transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods and services. SFAS No. 123(R) focuses primarily on accounting for transactions with employees, and carries forward without change prior guidance for share-based payments for transactions with non-employees.

19

SFAS No. 123(R) eliminates the intrinsic value measurement objective in APB Opinion No. 25 and generally requires us to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the fair value of the award on the date of the grant. The standard requires grant date fair value to be estimated using either an option-pricing model, which is consistent with the terms of the award, or a market observed price, if such a price exists. Such cost must be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award in the requisite service period (which is usually the vesting period). The standard also requires us to estimate the number of instruments that will ultimately be issued, rather than accounting for forfeitures as they occur.

We are required to apply SFAS No. 123(R) to all awards granted, modified or settled in our first reporting period under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. We are also required to use either the "modified prospective method" or the "modified retrospective method." Under the modified prospective method, we must recognize compensation cost for all awards granted after we adopt the standard and for the unvested portion of previously granted awards that are outstanding on that date.

Under the modified retrospective method, we must restate our previously issued

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financial statements to recognize the amounts we previously calculated and reported on a pro forma basis, as if the prior standard had been adopted. Under both methods, we are permitted to use either a straight line or an accelerated method to amortize the cost as an expense for awards with graded vesting. SFAS No. 123(R) permits and encourages early adoption.

We have commenced our analysis of the impact of SFAS No. 123(R), but have not yet decided: (1) whether we will elect to adopt early, (2) if we elect to adopt early, then at what date we would do so, (3) whether we will use the modified prospective method or elect to use the modified retrospective method, and (4) whether we will elect to use straight line amortization or an accelerated method.

In May 2005, FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" (SFAS 154). SFAS requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of changes in accounting principle. It also requires that the new accounting principle be applied to the balances of assets and liabilities as of the beginning of the earliest period for which retrospective application is practicable and that a corresponding adjustment be made to the opening balance of retained earnings for that period rather than being reported in an income statement. The statement will be effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS 154 to have a material effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

On July 14, 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an Exposure Draft, "Accounting for Uncertain Tax Positions," that would interpret SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." This proposal seeks to reduce the diversity in practice associated with certain aspects of the recognition and measurement requirements related to accounting for income taxes. Specifically, the proposal would require that a tax position meet a "probable recognition threshold" for the benefit of an uncertain tax position to be recognized in the financial statements. The proposal would require recognition in the financial statements the best estimate of the effect of a tax position only if that position is probable of being sustained on audit by the appropriate taxing authorities, based solely on the technical merits of the position. We are currently reviewing the provisions of the Exposure Draft to determine the impact it may have on us.

20

### Critical Accounting Policies

A description of our critical accounting policies and estimates can be found in Item 7 of our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004. For a further discussion of our accounting policies, see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-Q.

### Forward-Looking Statements

Throughout this report we make "forward-looking statements," as that term is defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Forward-looking statements include the words "may," "would," "could," "likely," "estimate," "intend," "plan," "continue," "believe," "expect" or "anticipate" and similar words and include all discussions about our acquisition, development, expansion and shareholder value plans, objectives or expectations. We do not guarantee that any of the transactions or events described in this report will happen as described or that any positive trends suggested or referred to in this report

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will continue. These forward-looking statements generally relate to our plans, objectives and expectations for future operations and results and are based upon what we consider to be reasonable future estimates. Although we believe that our plans, objectives and expectations reflected in, or suggested by, such forward-looking statements are reasonable at the present time, we may not achieve or we may modify them from time to time. You should read this report thoroughly and with the understanding that actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. We do not plan to update forward-looking statements even though our situation or plans may change in the future, unless applicable law requires us to do so.

Specific factors that might cause our actual results to differ from our plan objectives or expectations, might cause us to modify them, or might affect our ability to achieve them, include, but are not limited to:

- o the availability and adequacy of our cash flow to meet our requirements, including payment of amounts due under our debt instruments;
- o our substantial indebtedness, debt service requirements and liquidity constraints;
- o the results of our previously announced plan to explore strategic alternatives for maximizing shareholder value;
- o the availability of additional capital to support capital improvements and development;
- o fluctuations in the value of our real estate, particularly in Las Vegas;
- o competition in the gaming industry, including the availability and success of alternative gaming venues and other entertainment attractions;
- o Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 - related costs associated with becoming an accelerated filer, including costs relating to internal control evaluation and reporting;
- o economic, competitive, demographic, business and other conditions in our local and regional markets;
- o changes or developments in laws, regulations or taxes in the gaming industry;
- o actions taken or not taken by third parties, such as our customers, suppliers, and competitors, as well as legislative, regulatory, judicial and other governmental authorities;
- o retirement or other loss of our of senior officers;
- o other changes in our personnel or their compensation, including those resulting from changes in minimum wage requirements;
- o our failure to obtain, delays in obtaining, or the loss of, any licenses, permits or approvals, including gaming and liquor licenses, or the limitation, conditioning, suspension or revocation of any such licenses, permits or approvals, or our failure to obtain an unconditional renewal of any of our licenses, permits or approvals on a timely basis;

21

- o a decline in the public acceptance of gaming;
- o the loss of any of our casino facilities due to terrorist acts, casualty,

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weather, mechanical failure or any extended or extraordinary maintenance or inspection that may be required;

- o other adverse conditions, such as economic downturns, changes in general customer confidence or spending, increased transportation costs, travel concerns or weather-related factors, that may adversely affect the economy in general or the casino industry in particular;
- o changes in our business strategy, capital improvements or development plans;
- o the consequences of the war in Iraq and other military conflicts in the Middle East and any future security alerts or terrorist attacks such as the attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001; and
- o other risk factors discussed elsewhere in this report.

All future written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. In light of these and other risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events discussed in this report might not occur.

22

### ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Market risks relating to our operations result primarily from changes in interest rates. We invest our cash and cash equivalents in U.S. Treasury Bills with maturities of 30 days or less. Such investments are generally not affected by changes in interest rates.

As of June 30, 2005, we had \$215.6 million in borrowings. The borrowings include \$215 million in 11% Notes maturing in 2010 and capital leases maturing at various dates through 2005. Interest under the \$215 million 11% Notes is based on a fixed rate of 11%. The equipment loans and capital leases have interest rates ranging from 5.5% to 6.1%. The borrowings also include \$593,000 in a special improvement district bond offering with the City of Black Hawk. Our share of the debt on the SID bonds of \$1.2 million when the project is complete, is payable over ten years beginning in 2000. The SID bonds bear interest at 5.5%. We are not susceptible to interest rate risk because our outstanding debt is at fixed rates. Our \$30 million senior secured revolving credit facility is at prime plus three-quarters of one percent and would not subject us to a material interest rate fluctuation. As of June 30, 2005, we had no borrowing outstanding under our senior secured credit facility.

#### Interest Rate Sensitivity

Principal (Notational Amount by Expected Maturity)  
Average Interest Rate

(Dollars in thousands)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Thereafter	Total
Long-Term Debt, Including Current Portion							

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## Equipment loans and

capital leases - Las Vegas	\$ 339	\$ 707	\$ 751	\$ 187	\$ 54		\$ 2,038
Average interest rate	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.5%		
11% Notes						\$ 215,000	\$ 215,000
Less unamortized Discount						\$ (2,006)	\$ (2,006)
Average interest rate						11.8%	
Special Improvement District Bonds - Black Hawk, Colorado	\$ 58	\$ 124	\$ 129	\$ 137	\$ 145	\$ -	\$ 593
Average interest rate	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	
Total long-term debt, including current portions	\$ 397	\$ 831	\$ 880	\$ 324	\$ 199	\$ 212,994	\$ 215,625
Other Long-Term Liabilities, Including Current Portions							
CEO pension plan obligation	\$500 11.8%	\$ 1,000 11.8%	\$ 1,000 11.8%	\$ 1,000 11.8%	\$ 1,000 11.8%	\$ 142 11.8%	\$ 4,642
Total long-term obligations	\$ 897	\$ 1,831	\$ 1,880	\$ 1,324	\$ 1,199	\$ 213,136	\$ 220,267

23

## ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, our management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and our management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As of June 30, 2005, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on the foregoing, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

During our last fiscal quarter there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are a party to routine lawsuits, either as plaintiff or as defendant, arising from the normal operations of a hotel or casino. We do not believe that the outcome of such litigation, in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of our operations.



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### Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

- a) On May 27, 2005, we granted a total of 30,000 shares of our common stock to our four non-employee directors. The shares were accepted by our non-employee directors in full substitution for stock options that we attempted, but were unable, to grant to them in 2004 due to expiration of our stock option plan. We issued the shares without registration under the Securities Act in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.
- b) Not applicable
- c) Not applicable

### Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

At our annual meeting of stockholders on May 17, 2005, stockholders elected our board of directors and approved our Employee Plan, Director Plan and issuance of 30,000 shares of common stock to our four non-employee directors, as discussed elsewhere in this Form 10-Q.

24

The number of votes cast for each director nominee, the number of votes cast against or withheld, and the number of abstentions or broker nonvotes were as follows:

	For ---	Against or Withheld -----	Abstentions or Broker Nonvotes -----
William L. Westerman	10,064,092	1,785,229	-0-
Jeffrey A. Silver	10,046,626	1,802,695	-0-
Paul A. Harvey	11,557,640	291,681	-0-
Vincent L. Divito	11,478,098	371,223	-0-
James N. Land, Jr.	11,560,125	289,196	-0-

The number of votes cast for the Employee Plan was 6,435,848, the number of votes cast against it or withheld was 1,272,741, and the number of abstentions or broker nonvotes was 4,140,732.

The number of votes cast for the Directors Plan was 6,418,496, the number of votes cast against it or withheld was 1,284,876, and the number of abstentions or broker nonvotes was 4,145,949.

The number of votes cast for the issuance of shares to our non-employee directors was 7,450,974, the number of votes cast against it or withheld was 244,016, and the number of abstentions or broker nonvotes was 4,154,331.

### Item 6. Exhibits.

See list of exhibits on page 27.

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

RIVIERA HOLDINGS CORPORATION

By: /s/ William L. Westerman  
William L. Westerman  
Chairman of the Board and  
Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Duane Krohn  
Duane Krohn  
Treasurer and  
Chief Financial Officer

Date: August 10, 2005

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## Exhibits

### Exhibits:

- 10.1\*(A) 2005 Incentive Stock Option Plan (see Exhibit A to Schedule 14A filed with Commission on April 22, 2005 (Commission File No.0-21430))
- 10.2\*(A) 2005 Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors (see Exhibit B to Schedule 14A filed with the on on April 22, 2005 (Commission File No. 0-21430))
- 31.1 Certification of the Principal Executive Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).
- 31.2 Certification of the Principal Financial Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).
- 32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(b) and 18 U.S.C. 1350.
- 32.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(b) and 18 U.S.C. 1350.

\* These are incorporated herein by reference as exhibits hereto. Following the description of each such exhibit is a reference to it as it appeared in a specified document previously filed with the Commission, to which there have been no amendments or changes.

(A) Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

