

CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT Corp
Form 424B3
March 31, 2011
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Registration No. 333-172910

PROSPECTUS

Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc.

OFFER TO EXCHANGE

\$750,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its 12³/₄% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018 (CUSIP No. 12768R AA5), the issuance of which has been

registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended,

for

any and all of its outstanding and unregistered 12³/₄% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018 (CUSIP Nos. 413622 AC5 and U2466W AB5).

Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc. hereby offers, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and the accompanying letter of transmittal (which together constitute the exchange offer), to exchange up to \$750,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of its registered 12³/₄% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018 (the exchange notes) and any guarantees thereof, for a like principal amount of its unregistered 12³/₄% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018 (the original notes). We refer to the original notes and exchange notes collectively as the notes. The terms of the exchange notes and the guarantee thereof are identical to the terms of the related original notes and the guarantees thereof in all material respects, except for the elimination of some transfer restrictions, registration rights and additional interest provisions relating to the original notes. The notes are irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by Caesars Entertainment Corporation. The notes will be exchanged in denominations of \$2,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000.

We will exchange any and all original notes that are validly tendered and not validly withdrawn prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on April 28, 2011 (the expiration date), unless extended.

We have not applied, and do not intend to apply, for listing of the notes on any national securities exchange or automated quotation system.

See Risk Factors beginning on page 18 of this prospectus for a discussion of certain risks that you should consider before participating in this exchange offer.

Each broker-dealer that receives the exchange notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such new securities. The accompanying letter of transmittal states that by so acknowledging and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of exchange

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notes received in exchange for original notes where such original notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities. We have agreed that, starting on the expiration date and ending on the close of business one year after the expiration date, we will make this prospectus available to any broker-dealer for use in connection with any such resale. See Plan of Distribution .

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is March 31, 2011.

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We have not authorized anyone to give you any information or to make any representations about us or the transactions we discuss in this prospectus other than those contained in this prospectus. If you are given any information or representations about these matters that is not discussed in this prospectus, you must not rely on that information. This prospectus is not an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities anywhere or to anyone where or to whom we are not permitted to offer or sell securities under applicable law. The delivery of this prospectus does not, under any circumstances, mean that there has not been a change in our affairs since the date of this prospectus. Subject to our obligation to amend or supplement this prospectus as required by law and the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") the information contained in this prospectus is correct only as of the date of this prospectus, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or any sale of these securities.

The notes may not be offered or sold in or into the United Kingdom by means of any document except in circumstances that do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Public Offers of Securities Regulations 1995. All applicable provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 must be complied with in respect of anything done in relation to the notes in, from or otherwise involving or having an effect in the United Kingdom.

The notes have not been and will not be qualified under the securities laws of any province or territory of Canada. The notes are not being offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Canada or to or for the account of any resident of Canada in contravention of the securities laws of any province or territory thereof.

We have proprietary rights to a number of trademarks used in this prospectus that are important to our business, including, without limitation, Caesars Entertainment, Caesars Palace, Harrah's, Total Rewards, World Series of Poker, Horseshoe, Paris Las Vegas, Flamingo Las Vegas and Bally's. We have omitted the® and trademark designations for such trademarks named in this prospectus.

Until June 29, 2011 (90 days after the date of this prospectus), all dealers effecting transactions in the exchange notes, whether or not participating in the exchange offer, may be required to deliver a prospectus.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary contains information about Caesars Entertainment Corporation, Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc. and the notes. It does not contain all of the information that may be important to you in making a decision to participate in the offering. For a more complete understanding of Caesars Entertainment Corporation, Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc. and the notes, we urge you to read this prospectus carefully, including the sections entitled Risk Factors, Forward Looking Statements and Where You Can Find More Information. Unless otherwise noted or indicated by the context, the term Caesars refers to Caesars Entertainment Corporation (formerly Harrah's Entertainment, Inc.), and the Company, we, us and our refer to Caesars and its consolidated subsidiaries, and CEOC refers to Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc. (formerly Harrah's Operating Company, Inc.).

As of the date of this prospectus, Caesars owned, operated or managed 52 casinos through its subsidiaries. In connection with the financing of the Acquisition described under The Acquisition Transactions, six casinos were spun or transferred out of CEOC to entities that are side-by-side with CEOC. See The Acquisition Transactions CMBS Transactions. In addition, in connection with the Acquisition Transactions, London Clubs and its subsidiaries became subsidiaries of CEOC. See The Acquisition Transactions London Clubs Transfer. CEOC has remained a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of Caesars and as of the date of this prospectus owned, operated or managed, through subsidiaries, 46 of our 52 casinos. Notwithstanding these spin-offs and transfers, management of Caesars continues to manage all of the properties of CEOC and those held by its sister subsidiaries as one company, but CEOC is not entitled to receive any direct contribution or proceeds from its sister subsidiaries' operations. Caesars will guarantee the notes; the CMBS Borrowers (as defined) will not. As a result, you should see the financial and pro forma financial information of Caesars as well as financial information of CEOC to give a meaningful and complete presentation of the CMBS Transactions and the London Clubs Transfer, among others.

Our Company

We are one of the world's largest casino entertainment providers. As of December 31, 2010, we owned, operated or managed, through various subsidiaries, 52 casinos in 12 U.S. states and seven countries. The vast majority of these casinos operate in the United States and England, primarily under the Caesars, Harrah's and Horseshoe brand names in the United States. As of December 31, 2010, our facilities had an aggregate of approximately three million square feet of gaming space and approximately 42,000 hotel rooms. Our industry-leading customer loyalty program, Total Rewards, has over 40 million members. We use the Total Rewards system to market promotions and to generate customer play when they travel among our markets in the United States and Canada. In addition, we own an online gaming business, providing for real money casino, bingo and poker in the United Kingdom and play for fun offerings in other jurisdictions. We intend to offer real money online casino and poker gaming in legally compliant jurisdictions going forward. We also own and operate the World Series of Poker tournament and brand.

We have grown rapidly over the years through growth in our core operating business and through a series of strategic acquisitions that have strengthened our scale, geographic diversity and market leading position. In 1998 we completed our acquisition of Showboat, Inc., and in 1999 we purchased Rio Hotel & Casino, Inc. In 2000 we completed the purchase of Players International. During the next five years, we acquired Harveys Casino Resorts (2001), Horseshoe Gaming Holding Corp. (2004), the rights to the World Series of Poker (2004) and the Imperial Palace Hotel & Casino in Las Vegas (2005). We also acquired Caesars Entertainment, Inc. in 2005 for \$9.3 billion, which was, at the time, the largest merger in the history of the gaming industry. In 2010, we acquired Planet Hollywood Resort and Casino, or Planet Hollywood, in Las Vegas. Additionally, we have expanded internationally, completing the acquisitions of London Clubs International plc, or London Clubs, in 2006 and Macau Orient Golf, located on a 175-acre site on the Cotai strip in Macau, in 2007.

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We revolutionized the approach our industry takes with respect to marketing by introducing our Total Rewards loyalty program in 1997. Continual improvements have been made throughout the years enabling our system to remain the most effective in the industry and enabling us to grow and sustain revenues more effectively than our largest competitors and generate cross-market play, which we define as play by a guest in a property outside the home market of their primary gaming property, among our casinos. In support of our Total Rewards loyalty program, we created the Winner's Information Network, or WINet, the industry's first sophisticated nationwide customer database. In combination, these systems supported the first technology-based customer relationship management strategy implemented in the gaming industry and have enabled our management teams to enhance overall operating results and outperform our competition.

We have established a rich history of industry leading growth and expansion since we commenced casino operations in 1937 and became a publicly listed company in 1971. We were the first gaming company to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE. In 1980, we were acquired by Holiday Inns, Inc. and were delisted from the NYSE. In 1995, we again became a stand-alone company and resumed trading on the NYSE.

On January 28, 2008, Caesars was acquired by affiliates of Apollo Global Management, LLC (Apollo) and TPG Capital, LP (TPG) and, together with Apollo, the Sponsors) in an all-cash transaction, hereinafter referred to as the Acquisition, valued at approximately \$30.7 billion, including the assumption of \$12.4 billion of debt and the incurrence of approximately \$1.0 billion of acquisition costs. As a result of the Acquisition, our stock is no longer publicly traded. Currently, the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Caesars are owned by entities affiliated with Apollo, TPG, and Paulson & Co. Inc., certain co-investors and members of management.

For more information regarding the Acquisition, including the financing thereof, see The Acquisition Transactions.

Our Sponsors

Apollo

Founded in 1990, Apollo is a leading global alternative asset manager with offices in New York, Los Angeles, London, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Singapore, Hong Kong and Mumbai. As of December 31, 2010, Apollo had assets under management of \$67.6 billion in its private equity, capital markets and real estate businesses.

TPG

TPG is a private investment partnership that was founded in 1992 and as of December 31, 2010 had approximately \$48 billion of assets under management. Through its investment platforms, TPG Capital, TPG Growth, and TPG Biotech, the firm has extensive experience with global public and private investments executed through leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations, spinouts, joint ventures, growth investments and restructurings. The firm is headquartered in Fort Worth, and has offices in San Francisco, London, Hong Kong, New York, Melbourne, Moscow, Mumbai, Paris, Luxembourg, Beijing, Shanghai, Singapore and Tokyo.

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Organizational Structure

The chart below is a summary of the organizational structure of Caesars and CEOC and illustrates the long-term debt that will be outstanding following the exchange offer.

- (1) All shares held by funds affiliated with and controlled by the Sponsors and their co-investors, representing 89.3% of Caesars outstanding common stock, are subject to an irrevocable proxy that gives Hamlet Holdings, the members of which are comprised of an equal number of individuals affiliated with each of the Sponsors, sole voting and sole dispositive power with respect to such shares.
- (2) In June 2010, Caesars and its direct, wholly owned subsidiary, Harrah's BC, Inc. ("HBC"), sold \$835.4 million of senior notes of CEOC to certain affiliates of the Sponsors (the "Sponsor Investors"), and certain affiliates of Paulson & Co. Inc. (the "Paulson Investors"). In connection with the purchase of such notes, in November 2010, the Sponsor Investors and the Paulson Investors exchanged such notes, together with \$282.9 million of senior notes of CEOC they had previously acquired for shares of Caesars common stock, which resulted in the Paulson Investors owning 9.9% of Caesars outstanding common stock. We refer to the purchase of such notes and the subsequent exchange of such notes for shares of Caesars common stock as the "Private Placement".
- (3) Caesars currently guarantees all of the debt securities set forth above and the senior secured credit facilities. In addition, it has provided a payment guarantee of the operating leases under our CMBS Financing (as defined in "The Acquisition Transactions" "The Financing.") The guarantee of Caesars of the obligations under all of the debt of CEOC set forth above and the notes is structurally subordinated to our CMBS Financing.

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- (4) Includes captive insurance subsidiaries and HBC and Caesars Interactive Entertainment, Inc., which owns the World Series of Poker brand.
- (5) The subsidiaries of Caesars that are borrowers (the "CMBS Borrowers") under our CMBS Financing and PHW Las Vegas, LLC ("PHW Las Vegas") and their respective subsidiaries will not guarantee, or pledge their assets as security for, the notes and do not guarantee any of CEOC's debt securities set forth above or the senior secured credit facilities or any other indebtedness of CEOC and are not directly liable for any obligations thereunder.
- (6) Upon the closing of the Acquisition, we entered into the senior secured credit facilities, which include a \$2,000 million revolving credit facility that was reduced to \$1,630 million due to debt retirements subsequent to the closing of the Acquisition. As of December 31, 2010, \$1,510.2 million of additional borrowing capacity was available under our revolving credit facility, with an additional \$119.8 million committed to back outstanding letters of credit, all of which is secured on a first priority basis.
- (7) Includes (a) the notes and (b) the 10.00% second-priority senior notes due 2018 and the 10.00% second priority senior notes due 2015 issued under a separate indenture on December 24, 2008 and the 10.00% second-priority senior notes due 2018 issued under a separate indenture on April 15, 2009 (collectively, the "Second Lien Notes").
- (8) Excludes senior notes currently held by HBC.
- (9) This amount excludes amounts payable by CEOC to Caesars on an Intercompany Note Payable. This amount includes a \$230.0 million senior secured loan entered into in August 2009 and amended for an additional \$40.0 million in October 2010 by Chester Downs and Marina, LLC, which is not a Subsidiary Pledgor. While consolidated in CEOC financials, CEOC is not an obligor on the Chester Downs senior secured term loan.
- (10) Each of the wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries of CEOC that pledged its assets to secure the senior secured credit facilities and the 11.25% senior secured notes due 2017 (collectively, the "First Lien Indebtedness") (the "Subsidiary Pledgors") has also pledged its assets to secure the Second Lien Notes, provided, however, that the equity interests of CEOC and of CEOC's subsidiaries that have been pledged to secure CEOC's obligations under its First Lien Indebtedness have not been pledged to secure CEOC's obligations under the Second Lien Notes.
- (11) PHW Las Vegas is an unrestricted subsidiary of CEOC and therefore not a borrower under CEOC's senior secured credit facilities or a guarantor of, or pledgor with respect to, any other existing debt of CEOC, and the Planet Hollywood Loan Agreement is non-recourse to CEOC, Caesars or any other subsidiaries of Caesars.

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Recent Development

Octavius Tower and the Linq Senior Secured Term Loan

On February 24, 2011, Caesars announced that it has commenced marketing efforts in the pursuit of securing a \$400.0 million senior secured term loan facility, the proceeds of which will be used to complete two Las Vegas development projects: the completion of the Octavius Tower at Caesars Palace and the construction of a Retail, Dining, and Entertainment district known as the Linq, between the Imperial Palace and the Flamingo, that will be anchored by the world's largest observation wheel. Subsequently, Caesars raised the amount of financing that it wishes to secure to \$450.0 million. The Octavius Tower project will consist of completing the fit-out and remaining construction on approximately 660 rooms and suites, and will also include the design and construction of an additional 3 high-end villas. The Linq will consist of approximately 200,000 square feet of leasable space and will also include a 550 ft observation wheel. The total cost to complete the projects will be approximately \$600.0 million. We plan to initiate these development projects in a phased approach, beginning in 2011, assuming the financing is completed.

Additional Information

Our principal executive offices are located at One Caesars Palace Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89109, and our telephone number is (702) 407-6000. The address of our internet site is www.caesars.com. This internet address is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended to be a hyperlink. Accordingly no information in this internet address is included or incorporated by reference herein.

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Summary of the Terms of the Exchange Offer

In connection with the issuance of the original notes, CEOC entered into a registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers of the original notes. Under that agreement, CEOC agreed to deliver to you this prospectus and to consummate the exchange offer.

Original Notes	\$750,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 12 ³ / ₄ % Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018 (the original notes).
Exchange Notes	12 ³ / ₄ % Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018 (the exchange notes). The terms of the exchange notes are substantially identical to those terms of the original notes, except that the transfer restrictions, registration rights and provisions for additional interest relating to the original notes do not apply to the exchange notes.
Exchange Offer	<p>CEOC is offering to exchange up to \$750,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the exchange notes, which have been registered under the Securities Act, for an equal amount of the original notes.</p> <p>CEOC is also offering to satisfy certain of its obligations under the registration rights agreement that CEOC entered into when it issued the original notes in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act.</p>
Expiration Date; Withdrawal of Tenders	The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on April 28, 2011, or such later date and time to which CEOC extends it. CEOC does not currently intend to extend the expiration date. A tender of original notes pursuant to the exchange offer may be withdrawn at any time prior to the expiration date. Any original notes not accepted for exchange for any reason will be returned without expense to the tendering holder promptly after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.
Conditions to the Exchange Offer	The exchange offer is subject to customary conditions, some of which CEOC may waive. For more information, see The Exchange Offer Certain Conditions to the Exchange Offer.
Procedures for Tendering Original Notes	If you wish to accept the exchange offer, you must complete, sign and date the accompanying letter of transmittal, or a copy of the letter of transmittal, according to the instructions contained in this prospectus and the letter of transmittal. You must also mail or otherwise deliver the letter of transmittal, or the copy, together with the original notes and any other required documents, to the exchange agent at the address set forth on the cover of the letter of transmittal. If you hold original notes through The Depository Trust Company (DTC) and wish to participate in the exchange offer, you must comply with the Automated Tender Offer Program procedures of DTC, by which you will agree to be bound by the letter of transmittal.

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By signing or agreeing to be bound by the letter of transmittal, you will represent to us that, among other things:

any exchange notes that you receive will be acquired in the ordinary course of your business;

you have no arrangement or understanding with any person or entity, including any of our affiliates, to participate in the distribution of the exchange notes;

if you are a broker-dealer that will receive exchange notes for your own account in exchange for original notes that were acquired as a result of market-making activities, that you will deliver a prospectus, as required by law, in connection with any resale of the exchange notes; and

you are not our affiliate as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act, or, if you are an affiliate, you will comply with any applicable registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

If you wish to tender your original notes and your original notes are not immediately available or you cannot deliver your original notes, the letter of transmittal or any other documents required by the letter of transmittal or comply with the applicable procedures under DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program prior to the expiration date, you must tender your original notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures set forth in this prospectus under The Exchange Offer Guaranteed Delivery Procedures.

Effect on Holders of Original Notes

As a result of the making of, and upon acceptance for exchange of all validly tendered original notes pursuant to the terms of, the exchange offer, CEOC will have fulfilled a covenant contained in each of the registration rights agreements for the original notes and, accordingly, CEOC will not be obligated to pay additional interest as described in the registration rights agreement. If you are a holder of original notes and do not tender your original notes in the exchange offer, you will continue to hold such original notes and you will be entitled to all the rights and limitations applicable to the original notes in the indenture, except for any rights under the registration rights agreement that, by their terms, terminate upon the consummation of the exchange offer.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange

All untendered original notes will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer provided for in the original notes and in the indenture. In general, the original notes may not be offered or sold unless registered under the Securities Act, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Other than in connection with the exchange offer, CEOC does not currently anticipate that it will register the original notes under the Securities Act.

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Resale of the Exchange Notes

Based on an interpretation by the staff of the SEC set forth in no-action letters issued to third parties, we believe that the exchange notes issued pursuant to the exchange offer in exchange for original notes may be offered for resale, resold and otherwise transferred by you (unless you are our affiliate within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act) without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act, provided that you:

are acquiring the exchange notes in the ordinary course of business; and

have not engaged in, do not intend to engage in, and have no arrangement or understanding with any person or entity, including any of Caesars affiliates, to participate in, a distribution of the exchange notes.

In addition, each participating broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer in exchange for original notes that were acquired as a result of market-making or other trading activity must also acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. For more information, see Plan of Distribution. Any holder of original notes, including any broker-dealer, who:

is our affiliate,

does not acquire the exchange notes in the ordinary course of its business, or

tenders in the exchange offer with the intention to participate, or for the purpose of participating, in a distribution of exchange notes,

cannot rely on the position of the staff of the Commission expressed in Exxon Capital Holdings Corporation, Morgan Stanley & Co., Incorporated or similar no-action letters and, in the absence of an exemption, must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with the resale of the exchange notes.

Material Tax Consequences

The exchange of original notes for exchange notes in the exchange offer will not be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For more information, see Certain U.S. Federal Tax Considerations.

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes in the exchange offer.

Exchange Agent

U.S. Bank National Association is the exchange agent for the exchange offer. The address and telephone number of the exchange agent are set forth in the section captioned The Exchange Offer Exchange Agent.

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Summary of the Terms of the Exchange Notes

The following summary highlights the material information regarding the exchange notes contained elsewhere in this prospectus. We urge you to read this entire prospectus, including the Risk Factors section and the consolidated financial statements and related notes.

Issuer	Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc.
Exchange Notes offered	\$750,000,000 12 ³ / ₄ % Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018.
Maturity Date	The exchanges notes will mature on April 15, 2018.
Interest Rate	Interest on the exchange notes will be payable in cash and will accrue from the issue date of the exchange notes at a rate of 12 ³ / ₄ % per annum.
Interest Payment Date	April 15 and October 15 of each year, commencing on October 15, 2010.
Collateral	<p>The exchanges notes will be secured by a second priority security interest in all of the collateral granted to the collateral agent for the benefit of the holders of the Second Lien Notes. Such second priority security interests are pari passu in priority to the liens on the collateral securing the other Second Lien Notes and other future parity lien debt that may be issued in compliance with the terms of the indenture governing the exchange notes. Such second priority security interests will be junior in priority to the liens on the collateral securing the First Lien Indebtedness, except the collateral securing such second priority security interests does not include the equity interests of CEOC and substantially all of CEOC's domestic subsidiaries and first-tier foreign subsidiaries while the collateral securing the First Lien Indebtedness includes such equity interests, and to all other permitted prior liens, including liens securing certain hedging obligations and cash management obligations.</p> <p>The collateral securing the exchange notes will be substantially all of CEOC's and the Subsidiary Pledgors' property and assets that secure the First Lien Indebtedness, which excludes: (i) any property or assets owned by any foreign subsidiaries, (ii) certain real property and vessels, (iii) any vehicles, (iv) cash, deposit accounts and securities accounts (to the extent that a lien thereon must be perfected by any action other than the filing of customary financing statements), (v) subject to limited exceptions, any assets or any right, title or interest in any license, contract or agreement to the extent that taking a security interest in any of them would violate any applicable law or regulation (including gaming regulations) or any enforceable contractual obligation binding on the assets or would violate the terms of any such license, contract or agreement, and (vi) certain other limited exclusions. While the collateral securing the First Lien Indebtedness includes the equity interests of CEOC and substantially all of CEOC's domestic subsidiaries and first-tier foreign subsidiaries, the collateral</p>

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Intercreditor Agreement	<p>securing the exchange notes will not include securities and other equity interests of CEOC or its subsidiaries. For more information, see Description of Exchange Notes Security for the Notes.</p> <p>The trustee and the collateral agent under the indenture governing the exchange notes entered into a joinder to the intercreditor agreement, dated as of December 24, 2008, as to the relative priorities of their respective security interests in CEOC's and Subsidiary Pledgors' assets securing the Second Lien Notes and the First Lien Indebtedness and certain other matters relating to the administration of security interests. The terms of the intercreditor agreement are set forth under Description of Exchange Notes Security Documents and Intercreditor Agreement.</p>
Ranking	<p>The exchange notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> will be senior indebtedness of CEOC; will rank pari passu in right of payment with all existing and future senior indebtedness of CEOC, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> will be senior in right of payment to all existing and future subordinated indebtedness of CEOC, and will be effectively subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future indebtedness and liabilities of subsidiaries of CEOC that are not Subsidiary Pledgors. <p>The exchange notes will have the benefit of a security interest in the collateral that will be second in priority behind the First Lien Indebtedness and pari passu in priority with the other Second Lien Notes and other future parity lien debt that may be issued in compliance with the terms of the indenture governing the exchange notes, subject to permitted liens and exceptions described under Description of Exchange Notes Security for the Notes. All of CEOC's domestic wholly-owned subsidiaries that pledge their assets and property to secure the loans under the senior secured credit facilities and other first priority lien obligations, will become Subsidiary Pledgors with respect to the exchange notes, and their assets and property will secure the exchange notes to the extent described under Description of Exchange Notes Security for the Notes, provided, however, that the securities and other equity interests of CEOC and of CEOC's subsidiaries that have been pledged to secure CEOC's obligations under its First Lien Indebtedness will not be pledged to secure CEOC's obligations under the exchange notes.</p> <p>As of December 31, 2010, the exchange notes would have ranked (1) effectively junior in right of payment to approximately \$8,900.1 million of first lien indebtedness, (2) effectively pari passu in right of payment to approximately \$4,767.9 million of the other Second Lien Notes, (3) effectively senior in right of</p>

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	of one or more equity offerings to the extent such net cash proceeds are received by or contributed to CEOC and so long as at least 50% of the aggregate principal amount of the exchange notes remains outstanding immediately after such redemption. See Description of Exchange Notes Optional Redemption.
Change of Control	If CEOC experiences a change of control (as defined in the indenture governing the exchange notes), CEOC will be required to make an offer to repurchase the exchange notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase. See Description of Exchange Notes Change of Control.
Certain Covenants	<p>The indenture governing the exchange notes contains covenants limiting CEOC's ability and the ability of its subsidiaries to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> incur additional debt or issue certain preferred shares; pay dividends on or make distributions in respect of its capital stock or make other restricted payments; make certain investments; sell certain assets; create liens on certain assets to secure debt; consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets; enter into certain transactions with its affiliates; and designate its subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries. <p>The covenants are subject to a number of important limitations and exceptions. In addition, the restrictive covenants do not apply to Caesars. See Description of Exchange Notes. Certain covenants will cease to apply to the exchange notes for so long as the applicable series of exchange notes have investment grade ratings from both Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's.</p>
No Prior Market	If issued, the exchange notes will be new securities for which there is no market. Accordingly, there can be no assurance as to the development or liquidity of any market for the exchange notes. Although the initial purchasers informed us in connection with the issuance of the original notes that they intend to make a market in the notes, they are not obligated to do so and may discontinue any such market-making at any time without notice.

Risk Factors

See Risk Factors and the other information in this prospectus for a discussion of the factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in the exchange notes.

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**Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data of
Caesars Entertainment Corporation**

The following table presents our summary historical consolidated financial information as of and for the periods presented. The summary historical financial information as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 and for the periods from January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008 and from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008, and the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 have been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The summary historical financial information as of December 31, 2008 has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus.

Although Caesars continued as the same legal entity after the Acquisition, the financial information is presented as the Predecessor periods for the periods preceding the Acquisition and as the Successor periods for the periods succeeding the Acquisition. As a result of the application of purchase accounting as of the date of the Acquisition, the financial information for the Successor periods and Predecessor periods are presented on different bases and are, therefore, not comparable.

Please refer to Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus. The audited consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 and for the periods from January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008 and from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008, and the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010 have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm.

	Predecessor		Successor	
	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2009	2010
(Dollars in millions)				
Consolidated Statement of Operations				
Revenues				
Casino	\$ 614.6	\$ 7,476.9	\$ 7,124.3	\$ 6,917.9
Food and beverage	118.4	1,530.2	1,479.3	1,510.6
Rooms	96.4	1,174.5	1,068.9	1,132.3
Management fees	5.0	59.1	56.6	39.1
Other	42.7	624.8	592.4	576.3
Less: casino promotional allowances	(117.0)	(1,498.6)	(1,414.1)	(1,357.6)
Net revenues	760.1	9,366.9	8,907.4	8,818.6
Operating Expenses				
Direct				
Casino	340.6	4,102.8	3,925.5	3,948.9
Food and beverage	50.5	639.5	596.0	621.3
Rooms	19.6	236.7	213.5	259.4
Property general and administrative and other	178.2	2,143.0	2,018.8	2,061.7
Depreciation and amortization	63.5	626.9	683.9	735.5
Project opening costs	0.7	28.9	3.6	2.1
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries	4.7	16.2	107.9	147.6
Impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets		5,489.6	1,638.0	193.0
(Income)/loss in non-consolidated affiliates	(0.5)	2.1	2.2	1.5
Corporate expense	8.5	131.8	150.7	140.9
Acquisition and integration costs	125.6	24.0	0.3	13.6
Amortization of intangible assets	5.5	162.9	174.8	160.8
Total operating expenses	796.9	13,604.4	9,515.2	8,286.3

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	Predecessor		Successor	
	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31,	
(Dollars in millions)			2009	2010
Income/(loss) from operations	(36.8)	(4,237.5)	(607.8)	532.3
Interest expense, net of interest capitalized	(89.7)	(2,074.9)	(1,892.5)	(1,981.6)
Gains on early extinguishments of debt		742.1	4,965.5	115.6
Other income, including interest income	1.1	35.2	33.0	41.7
(Loss)/income from continuing operations before income taxes	(125.4)	(5,535.1)	2,498.2	(1,292.0)
Benefit/(provision) for income taxes	26.0	360.4	(1,651.8)	468.7
(Loss)/income from continuing operations, net of tax	\$ (99.4)	\$ (5,174.7)	\$ 846.4	\$ (823.3)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	0.1	90.4		
Net income/(loss)	(99.3)	(5,084.3)	846.4	(823.3)
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(1.6)	(12.0)	(18.8)	(7.8)
Net income/(loss) attributable to Caesars Entertainment Corporation	(100.9)	(5,096.3)	827.6	(831.1)
Other Financial Data				
Capital expenditures	\$ 125.6	\$ 1,181.4	\$ 464.5	\$ 160.7
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges ⁽¹⁾			2.3x	
Balance Sheet Data (for period ended)				
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 650.5	\$ 918.1	\$ 987.0
Working capital		(536.4)	(6.6)	207.7
Total assets		31,048.6	28,979.2	28,587.7
Total book value of debt		23,208.9	18,943.1	18,841.1
Total stockholders' (deficit)/equity		(1,360.8)	(867.0)	1,672.6

- (1) For purposes of computing the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consist of income before income taxes plus fixed charges (excluding capitalized interest), excluding equity in undistributed earnings of less-than-50%-owned investments. Fixed charges include interest, whether expensed or capitalized, amortization of debt expense, discount or premium related to indebtedness and such portion of rental expense we deem to be representative of interest. As required by the rules which govern the computation of this ratio, both earnings and fixed charges are adjusted where appropriate to include the financial results for the Company's nonconsolidated majority-owned subsidiaries. Our earnings were insufficient to cover our fixed charges by \$122.5 million, \$5,475.3 million and \$1,278.1 million for the period from January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008 (Predecessor), the period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008 (Successor), and the year ending December 31, 2010 (Successor), respectively.

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Summary Historical Condensed Consolidated Financial Data of

Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc.

The following table presents the historical condensed consolidated financial data of CEOC and its consolidated subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 and for the periods from January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008 and from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008, and the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010. CEOC does not report audited financial information on a stand-alone basis. Accordingly, the financial information presented herein for CEOC has been derived from Caesars' financial statements for the relevant periods, as adjusted to remove the historical financial information of all subsidiaries of and account balances at Caesars that are not components of CEOC.

Caesars believes that the summary historical condensed consolidated financial information for CEOC as the issuer of the notes offered hereby provides a meaningful presentation for investors to consider given other operations and activities of Caesars that are not included in the credit of CEOC, including the separate real estate financing by other subsidiaries of Caesars.

You should read this data in conjunction with the section titled "The Acquisition Transactions" and Caesars' financial statements and the related notes included in this prospectus.

Table of Contents**Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc.****Summary Historical Condensed Consolidated Financial Data**

	Predecessor ⁽¹⁾ January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008	January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008	Successor Year Ended December 31,	
			2009	2010
Income Statement Data				
Revenues				
Casino	\$ 498.2	\$ 5,962.6	\$ 5,757.6	\$ 5,646.1
Food and beverage	77.3	971.6	946.3	1,012.4
Rooms	56.0	684.2	636.7	704.8
Management fees	5.0	59.1	56.6	39.1
Other	28.0	520.9	443.2	438.9
Less: casino promotional allowances	(87.0)	(1,080.7)	(1,010.0)	(985.2)
Net revenues	577.5	7,117.7	6,830.4	6,856.1
Operating Expenses				
Direct				
Casino	285.2	3,376.3	3,267.2	3,289.8
Food and beverage	30.3	371.4	345.0	385.5
Rooms	10.7	128.7	118.2	154.7
Property general and administrative and other	141.7	1,650.9	1,466.6	1,499.0
Depreciation and amortization	47.5	473.6	523.5	573.2
Impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets		3,745.2	1,178.9	193.0
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries	0.2	(60.1)	71.4	121.7
Project opening costs	0.7	27.6	3.4	2.1
Corporate expense	(26.2)	106.3	110.7	107.5
Acquisition and integration costs	125.6	24.0	0.3	12.8
(Income)/losses on interests in non-consolidated affiliates	(0.5)	2.0	(0.4)	3.7
Amortization of intangible assets	5.5	108.2	115.2	101.3
Total operating expenses	620.7	9,954.1	7,200.0	6,444.3
(Loss)/income from operations	(43.2)	(2,836.4)	(369.6)	411.8
Interest expense, net of interest capitalized	(89.7)	(1,704.3)	(1,678.5)	(1,782.0)
Gains/(losses) on early extinguishments of debt		742.1	3,929.6	(4.7)
Other income, including interest income	5.1	29.6	32.0	40.9
(Loss)/income from continuing operations before income taxes	(127.8)	(3,769.0)	1,913.5	(1,334.0)
Benefit/(provision) for income taxes	21.6	378.5	(1,287.2)	490.9
(Loss)/income from continuing operations, net of tax	(106.2)	(3,390.5)	626.3	(843.1)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	0.1	90.4		
Net (loss)/income	(106.1)	(3,300.1)	626.3	(843.1)
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(1.4)	(6.4)	(13.5)	(8.0)
Net (loss)/income attributable to Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc.	\$ (107.5)	\$ (3,306.5)	\$ 612.8	\$ (851.1)
Other Financial Data				
Capital expenditures	\$ 80.9	\$ 1,031.4	\$ 437.8	\$ 135.4
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges ⁽²⁾			2.1x	

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Balance Sheet Data

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 447.4	\$ 568.8	\$ 619.1
Working capital	(539.6)	(140.5)	44.9
Total assets	21,932.3	20,671.2	20,292.2
Total book value of debt ⁽³⁾	16,708.5	13,969.6	14,960.8
Total stockholders' equity/(deficit)	(95.4)	588.4	(580.1)

- (1) The data for the period from January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008 is presented on a pro forma basis to reflect adjustments for the CMBS Transactions and the London Clubs Transfer. Does not reflect any adjustments for the Acquisition, the Financing or any of the other Acquisition Transactions or this offering.

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- (2) For purposes of computing the pro forma ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consist of income before income taxes plus fixed charges (excluding capitalized interest), excluding equity in undistributed earnings of less-than-50%-owned investments. Fixed charges include interest, whether expensed or capitalized, amortization of debt expense, discount or premium related to indebtedness and such portion of rental expense management deems to be representative of interest. As required by the rules which govern the computation of this ratio, both earnings and fixed charges are adjusted where appropriate to include the financial results for CEOC's nonconsolidated majority-owned subsidiaries. On a pro forma basis, after giving effect to the CMBS Transactions, CEOC's earnings were insufficient to cover its fixed charges by \$125.0 million for the period from January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008 (Predecessor). For the period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008 (Successor), and the year ending December 31, 2010 (Successor) our earnings were insufficient to cover our fixed charges by \$3,710.6 million and \$1,322.1 million, respectively.
- (3) Includes \$500.0 million payable by CEOC to Caesars on an Intercompany Note. The outstanding balance on this Intercompany Note was reduced by \$220 million in March 2011.

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below, as well as the other information contained in this prospectus. The risks described below are not the only risks facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or those we currently view to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. In such a case, you may lose all or a part of your original investment.

Risks Relating to the Exchange Offer

You may have difficulty selling the original notes that you do not exchange.

If you do not exchange your original notes for exchange notes in the exchange offer, you will continue to be subject to the restrictions on transfer of your original notes described in the legend on your original notes. The restrictions on transfer of your original notes arise because we issued the original notes under exemptions from, or in transactions not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. In general, you may only offer or sell the original notes if they are registered under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws, or offered and sold under an exemption from these requirements. Except as required by the registration rights agreements, we do not intend to register the original notes under the Securities Act. The tender of original notes under the exchange offer will reduce the principal amount of the currently outstanding original notes. Due to the corresponding reduction in liquidity, this may have an adverse effect upon, and increase the volatility of, the market price of any currently outstanding original notes that you continue to hold following completion of the exchange offer. See *The Exchange Offer* *Consequences of Failure to Exchange*.

There is no public market for the exchange notes, and we do not know if a market will ever develop or, if a market does develop, whether it will be sustained.

The exchange notes are a new issue of securities for which there is no existing trading market. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that a liquid market will develop for the exchange notes, that you will be able to sell your exchange notes at a particular time or that the prices that you receive when you sell the exchange notes will be favorable.

We do not intend to apply for listing or quotation of the exchange notes on any securities exchange or automated quotation system. The liquidity of any market for the exchange notes is subject to a number of factors, including:

the number of holders of exchange notes;

our operating performance and financial condition;

our ability to complete the offer to exchange the original notes for the exchange notes;

the market for similar securities;

the interest of securities dealers in making a market in the exchange notes; and

prevailing interest rates.

We understand that one or more of the dealer managers and initial purchasers with respect to the original notes presently intend to make a market in the exchange notes. However, they are not obligated to do so, and any market-making activity with respect to the exchange notes may be discontinued at any time without notice. In addition, any market-making activity will be subject to the limits imposed by the Securities Act and the Exchange Act and may be limited during the exchange offer or the pendency of an applicable shelf registration statement. There can be

no assurance that an active trading market will exist for the exchange notes or that any trading market that does develop will be liquid.

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You must comply with the exchange offer procedures in order to receive new, freely tradable exchange notes.

Delivery of exchange notes in exchange for original notes tendered and accepted for exchange pursuant to the exchange offer will be made only after timely receipt by the exchange agent of book-entry transfer of original notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC, as depositary, including an agent's message (as defined herein). We are not required to notify you of defects or irregularities in tenders of original notes for exchange. Original notes that are not tendered or that are tendered but we do not accept for exchange will, following consummation of the exchange offer, continue to be subject to the existing transfer restrictions under the Securities Act and, upon consummation of the exchange offer, certain registration and other rights under the registration rights agreements will terminate. See "The Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering" and "The Exchange Offer Consequences of Failure to Exchange."

Some holders who exchange their original notes may be deemed to be underwriters, and these holders will be required to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements in connection with any resale transaction.

If you exchange your original notes in the exchange offer for the purpose of participating in a distribution of the exchange notes, you may be deemed to have received restricted securities and, if so, will be required to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with any resale transaction.

Risks Relating to the Notes and Our Indebtedness

The notes are structurally subordinated to all liabilities of CEOC and Caesars' subsidiaries that are not Subsidiary Pledgors.

The notes are structurally subordinated to indebtedness and other liabilities of CEOC's subsidiaries that are not Subsidiary Pledgors, and the claims of creditors of these subsidiaries, including trade creditors, will have priority as to the assets of these subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2010, subsidiaries of CEOC that are not Subsidiary Pledgors had \$778.9 million of face amount of outstanding indebtedness. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any subsidiaries that are not Subsidiary Pledgors, these subsidiaries will pay the holders of their debts, holders of preferred equity interests and their trade creditors before they will be able to distribute any of their assets to CEOC. In addition, the guarantee of the notes by Caesars is structurally subordinated to the CMBS Facilities of a face amount of \$5,189.6 million, as well as any other indebtedness of subsidiaries of Caesars that are not also Subsidiary Pledgors. See Note 23 to the audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in this prospectus for financial information regarding the Subsidiary Pledgors (the entities referred to therein as guarantors are identical to the entities that constitute the Subsidiary Pledgors).

The notes are not secured by the assets of any of CEOC's non-U.S. subsidiaries or any other subsidiaries that are not wholly-owned by CEOC. These subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to pay any amounts due pursuant to the notes, or to make any funds available therefore, whether by dividends, loans, distributions or other payments. Any right that Caesars, CEOC or the Subsidiary Pledgors have to receive any assets of any of these subsidiaries upon their liquidation or reorganization, and the consequent rights of holders of notes to realize proceeds from the sale of any of those subsidiaries' assets, will be effectively subordinated to the claims of those subsidiaries' creditors, including trade creditors and holders of preferred equity interests of those subsidiaries.

The notes are secured only to the extent of the value of the assets that have been granted as security for the notes and in the event that the security is enforced against the collateral, the holders of the notes will receive proceeds from the collateral only after the holders of our First Lien Indebtedness.

Substantially all the assets owned by CEOC and the Subsidiary Pledgors on the date of the indenture or thereafter acquired, and all proceeds therefrom, are subject to first-priority liens in favor of the holders of our

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First Lien Indebtedness. CEOC's failure to comply with the terms of the First Lien Indebtedness could entitle those lenders and holders to declare all indebtedness thereunder to be immediately due and payable. If CEOC were unable to service the First Lien Indebtedness, the collateral agent thereunder could foreclose on its assets that serve as collateral. Pursuant to the first lien intercreditor agreement, the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities initially control all decisions with respect to the collateral. In addition, the collateral securing the notes secures the other Second Lien Notes and also may secure certain other future parity lien debt that may be issued in compliance with the terms of the indenture governing the notes. The holders of the notes have second-priority liens on the assets securing the First Lien Indebtedness, excluding pledges of stock of CEOC or its subsidiaries. As a result, upon any distribution to our creditors, liquidation, reorganization or similar proceedings, or following acceleration of any of our indebtedness or an event of default under our indebtedness and enforcement of the collateral, the holders of our First Lien Indebtedness will be entitled to be repaid in full from the proceeds of all the assets constituting collateral before any payment is made to the holders of the notes from the proceeds of that collateral.

In addition, the collateral securing the notes is subject to liens permitted under the terms of the First Lien Indebtedness, the indentures governing the Second Lien Notes and the intercreditor agreement, whether arising on or after the date the notes are issued. The existence of any permitted liens could adversely affect the value of the collateral securing the notes, as well as the ability of the collateral agent to realize or foreclose on such collateral.

No appraisals of any of the collateral have been prepared by us or on behalf of us in connection with this offering. The fair market value of the collateral is subject to fluctuations based on factors that include, among others, our ability to implement our business strategy, the ability to sell the collateral in an orderly sale, general economic conditions, the availability of buyers and similar factors. In addition, courts could limit recoverability if they apply non-New York law to a proceeding and deem a portion of the interest claim usurious in violation of public policy. The amount to be received upon a sale of any collateral would be dependent on numerous factors, including but not limited to the actual fair market value of the collateral at such time, general, market and economic conditions and the timing and the manner of the sale.

There also can be no assurance that the collateral will be saleable and, even if saleable, the timing of its liquidation is uncertain. To the extent that liens, rights or easements granted to third parties encumber assets located on property owned by us, such third parties have or may exercise rights and remedies with respect to the property subject to such liens that could adversely affect the value of the collateral and the ability of the collateral agent to realize or foreclose on the collateral. By its nature, some or all of the collateral may be illiquid and may have no readily ascertainable market value. In the event that a bankruptcy case is commenced by or against us, if the value of the collateral is less than the amount of principal and accrued and unpaid interest on the notes and all other senior secured obligations, interest may cease to accrue on the notes from and after the date the bankruptcy petition is filed. In the event of a foreclosure, liquidation, bankruptcy or similar proceeding, we cannot assure you that the proceeds from any sale or liquidation of the collateral will be sufficient to pay the obligations due under the notes.

In addition, not all of CEOC's assets secure the notes. See Description of Exchange Notes Security for the Notes. For example, the collateral will not include, among other things:

any property or assets owned by any foreign subsidiaries;

certain real property and vessels;

any vehicles;

cash, deposit accounts and securities accounts (to the extent that a lien thereon must be perfected by any action other than the filing of customary financing statements);

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subject to certain limitations, any assets or any right, title or interest in any license, contract or agreement to the extent that taking a security interest in any of them would violate any applicable law or regulation or any enforceable contractual obligation binding on the assets or would violate the terms of any such license, contract or agreement; or

the capital stock or other equity interests of CEOC or its subsidiaries.

To the extent that the claims of the holders of the Second Lien Notes exceed the value of the assets securing those notes and other liabilities, those claims will rank equally with the claims of the holders of our outstanding unsecured notes (except to the extent holders of the senior unsecured cash pay and PIK toggle notes hold senior claims against such subsidiaries pursuant to certain subsidiary guarantees executed in favor of such notes) and any other indebtedness ranking pari passu with those unsecured notes. As a result, if the value of the assets pledged as security for the Second Lien Notes and other liabilities is less than the value of the claims of the holders of the notes and other liabilities, those claims may not be satisfied in full before the claims of our unsecured creditors are paid. Furthermore, upon enforcement against any collateral or in insolvency, under the terms of the intercreditor agreement, the claims of the holders of the Second Lien Notes to the proceeds of such enforcement will rank behind the claims of the holders of obligations under our First Lien Indebtedness, which are first-priority obligations and claims of holders of additional secured indebtedness (to the extent permitted to have priority by the indenture).

In addition, under the terms of the intercreditor agreement governing the senior unsecured cash pay and PIK toggle notes (the Guaranteed Notes), in the event that CEOC or a guarantor of the Guaranteed Notes is declared bankrupt, becomes insolvent or is liquidated or reorganized, its obligations under the First Lien Indebtedness are entitled to be paid in full from its assets or the assets of such guarantor, as the case may be, pledged as security for the obligations under the First Lien Indebtedness before any payment may be made with respect to the Guaranteed Notes. The Second Lien Notes do not benefit from the provisions of the intercreditor agreement governing the Guaranteed Notes and would not be entitled to be paid in full before any payment may be made with respect to the Guaranteed Notes. As a result, the First Lien Indebtedness may be entitled to be paid from assets of CEOC or of such guarantor that the Second Lien Notes are not entitled to be paid from prior to the repayment of the Guaranteed Notes. Furthermore, because the Subsidiary Pledgors guarantee the Guaranteed Notes, but do not guarantee the Second Lien Notes, to the extent that the claims of the holders of the Second Lien Notes exceed the value of the assets securing those notes and other liabilities, those claims will effectively rank junior to the claims of the holders of the Guaranteed Notes and any other indebtedness ranking pari passu with those unsecured notes, to the extent of the guarantees of the Subsidiary Pledgors of those notes. As a result, if the value of the assets pledged as security for the Second Lien Notes and other liabilities is less than the value of the claims of the holders of the Second Lien Notes and other liabilities, those claims may not be satisfied before the claims of the holders of the Guaranteed Notes and any other indebtedness ranking pari passu with those unsecured notes are paid in full.

The rights of holders of notes to the collateral will be governed, and materially limited, by the intercreditor agreement.

Pursuant to the terms of the intercreditor agreement, the lenders and holders of the First Lien Indebtedness, which are obligations secured by that collateral on a first-priority basis, will control substantially all matters related to the collateral. Under the intercreditor agreement, at any time that First Lien Indebtedness remains outstanding, any actions that may be taken in respect of the collateral (including the ability to commence enforcement proceedings against the collateral and to control the conduct of such proceedings, and to approve amendments to, releases of collateral from the lien of, and waivers of past defaults under, the collateral documents) will be at the direction of the holders of such indebtedness. Under such circumstances, the trustee and the collateral agent on behalf of the holders of notes will not have the ability to control or direct such actions, even if the rights of the holders of Second Lien Notes are adversely affected. Any release of all first-priority liens upon any collateral approved by the holders of first-priority liens will also release the second priority liens securing the Second Lien Notes on substantially the same collateral, and holders of Second Lien Notes will have

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no control over such release. Pursuant to the first lien intercreditor agreement, the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities initially control all decisions with respect to the collateral; upon the discharge of the outstanding indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities, control of such decisions will pass to the holders of the series of first lien notes that constitutes the largest outstanding principal amount of such notes. See Description of Exchange Notes Security Documents and Intercreditor Agreement Release of Collateral.

Furthermore, because the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities will initially control the disposition of the collateral securing the First Lien Indebtedness and the Second Lien Notes, if there were an event of default under the notes, the lenders under our senior secured credit facilities could decide not to proceed against the collateral, regardless of whether or not there is a default under such First Lien Indebtedness. In such event, the only remedy available to the holders of notes would be to sue for payment on the notes and the related guarantee of Caesars. By virtue of the direction of the administration of the pledges and security interests and the release of collateral, actions may be taken under the collateral documents that may be adverse to you. Unless and until the discharge of the First Lien Indebtedness has occurred, the sole right of the holders of the notes is to hold a lien on the collateral.

The rights of holders of notes to the collateral securing the notes may be adversely affected by the failure to perfect security interests in the collateral and other issues generally associated with the realization of security interests in collateral.

Applicable law requires that a security interest in certain tangible and intangible assets can only be properly perfected and its priority retained through certain actions undertaken by the secured party. The liens in the collateral securing the notes may not be perfected with respect to the claims of notes if the collateral agent is not able to take the actions necessary to perfect any of these liens on or prior to the date of the issuance of the notes. In addition, applicable law requires that certain property and rights acquired after the grant of a general security interest, such as real property, can only be perfected at the time such property and rights are acquired and identified and additional steps to perfect in such property and rights are taken. CEOC and the Subsidiary Pledgors will have limited obligations to perfect the security interest of the holders of notes in specified collateral. There can be no assurance that the trustee or the collateral agent for the notes will monitor, or that CEOC will inform such trustee or collateral agent of, the future acquisition of property and rights that constitute collateral, and that the necessary action will be taken to properly perfect the security interest in such after-acquired collateral. The collateral agent for the notes has no obligation to monitor the acquisition of additional property or rights that constitute collateral or the perfection of any security interest. Such failure may result in the loss of the security interest in the collateral or the priority of the security interest in favor of notes against third parties.

In addition, the security interest of the collateral agent will be subject to practical challenges generally associated with the realization of security interests in collateral. For example, the collateral agent may need to obtain the consent of third parties and make additional filings. If we are unable to obtain these consents or make these filings, the security interests may be invalid and the holders will not be entitled to the collateral or any recovery with respect thereto. We cannot assure you that the collateral agent will be able to obtain any such consent. We also cannot assure you that the consents of any third parties will be given when required to facilitate a foreclosure on such assets. Accordingly, the collateral agent may not have the ability to foreclose upon those assets and the value of the collateral may significantly decrease.

In the event of our bankruptcy, the ability of the holders of notes to realize upon the collateral is subject to certain bankruptcy law limitations and limitations under the intercreditor agreement.

The ability of holders of the notes to realize upon the collateral is subject to certain bankruptcy law limitations in the event of our bankruptcy. Under federal bankruptcy law, secured creditors are prohibited from repossessing their security from a debtor in a bankruptcy case, or from disposing of security repossessed from such a debtor, without bankruptcy court approval, which may not be given. Moreover, applicable federal bankruptcy laws generally permit the debtor to continue to use and expend collateral, including cash collateral,

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and to provide liens senior to liens granted to the collateral agent for the notes to secure indebtedness incurred after the commencement of a bankruptcy case, provided that the secured creditor either consents or is given adequate protection. Adequate protection could include cash payments or the granting of additional security, if and at such times as the presiding court in its discretion determines, for any diminution in the value of the collateral as a result of the stay of repossession or disposition of the collateral during the pendency of the bankruptcy case, the use of collateral (including cash collateral) and the incurrence of such senior indebtedness. However, pursuant to the terms of the intercreditor agreement, the holders of notes agree not to seek or accept adequate protection consisting of cash payments and not to object to the incurrence of additional indebtedness secured by liens that are senior to the liens granted to the collateral agent for the notes in an aggregate principal amount agreed to by the holders of first-priority lien obligations and second-priority lien obligations. In view of the lack of a precise definition of the term adequate protection and the broad discretionary powers of a U.S. bankruptcy court, we cannot predict whether or when the collateral agent under the indenture for the notes could foreclose upon or sell the collateral, and as a result of the limitations under the intercreditor agreement, the holders of notes will not be compensated for any delay in payment or loss of value of the collateral through the provision of adequate protection, except to the extent of any grant of additional liens that are junior to the First Lien Indebtedness and the second-priority obligations.

In addition to the waiver with respect to adequate protection set forth above, under the terms of the intercreditor agreement, the holders of notes also waive certain other important rights that secured creditors may be entitled to in a bankruptcy proceeding, as described in Description of Exchange Notes Security Documents and Intercreditor Agreement. These waivers could adversely impact the ability of the holders to recover amounts owed to them in a bankruptcy proceeding.

The collateral securing the notes may be diluted under certain circumstances.

The collateral that secures the notes also secures our obligations under the First Lien Indebtedness and obligations under the other Second Lien Notes. This collateral may secure additional senior indebtedness that CEOC or certain of its subsidiaries incurs in the future, including on a first priority basis, subject to restrictions on their ability to incur debt and liens under the First Lien Indebtedness and the indenture governing the notes. Your rights to the collateral would be diluted by any increase in the indebtedness secured by this collateral.

Federal and state statutes allow courts, under specific circumstances, to void notes and pledges securing such notes and require note holders to return payments received.

If CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor becomes a debtor in a case under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or encounters other financial difficulty, under federal or state fraudulent transfer law, a court may void, subordinate or otherwise decline to enforce the notes or such Subsidiary Pledgor's pledge of assets securing (or, if applicable, guarantee of) the notes. A court might do so if it found that when CEOC assumed the notes or the Subsidiary Pledgor made its pledge (or guarantee, if applicable), or in some states when payments became due under the notes, the Subsidiary Pledgor or CEOC received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration and either:

was insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of such incurrence; or

was left with inadequate capital to conduct its business; or

believed or reasonably should have believed that it would incur debts beyond its ability to pay.

The court might also void an issuance of notes or a related pledge (or guarantee, if applicable) by a Subsidiary Pledgor, without regard to the above factors, if the court found that CEOC assumed the notes or the applicable Subsidiary Pledgor made its pledge (or guarantee, if applicable) with actual intent to hinder, delay or defraud its creditors.

A court would likely find that CEOC or a Subsidiary Pledgor did not receive reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for the notes or its pledge securing the notes (or guarantee, if applicable), if CEOC or a

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Subsidiary Pledgor did not substantially benefit directly or indirectly from the issuance of the notes. If a court were to void the issuance or assumption of the notes or any pledge (or guarantee, if applicable) you would no longer have any claim against CEOC or the applicable Subsidiary Pledgor. Sufficient funds to repay the notes may not be available from other sources, including the remaining obligors, if any. In addition, the court might direct you to repay any amounts that you already received from CEOC or a Subsidiary Pledgor.

The measures of insolvency for purposes of these fraudulent transfer laws will vary depending upon the law applied in any proceeding to determine whether a fraudulent transfer has occurred. Generally, however, a Subsidiary Pledgor would be considered insolvent if:

the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, was greater than the fair saleable value of all of its assets; or

if the present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature; or

it could not pay its debts as they become due.

On the basis of historical financial information, recent operating history and other factors, we believe that each Subsidiary Pledgor, after giving effect to its pledge securing (or guarantee of, if applicable) the notes, will not be insolvent, will not have unreasonably small capital for the business in which it is engaged and will not have incurred debts beyond its ability to pay such debts as they mature. We cannot assure you, however, as to what standard a court would apply in making these determinations or that a court would agree with our conclusions in this regard.

Delivery of security interests in collateral after the issue date of the original notes increases the risk that the other security interests could be avoidable in bankruptcy.

Certain collateral, including mortgages on real property, was, or will be, granted as security after the issue date of the original notes. If the grantor of such security interest were to become subject to a bankruptcy proceeding after the issue date of the original notes, any mortgage or security interest in collateral delivered after the issue date of the original notes would face a greater risk than security interests in place on the issue date of being avoided by the pledgor (as debtor in possession) or by its trustee in bankruptcy as a preference under bankruptcy law if certain events or circumstances exist or occur, including if the pledgor is insolvent at the time of the pledge, the pledge permits the holders of the notes to receive a greater recovery than if the pledge had not been given and a bankruptcy proceeding in respect of the pledgor is commenced within 90 days following the pledge, or, in certain circumstances, a longer period. To the extent that the grant of any such security interest is avoided as a preference, you would lose the benefit of the security interest.

If the notes subsequently benefit from a guarantee by the Subsidiary Pledgors, the notes will be subject to an intercreditor agreement that provides that your right to receive payments on the notes will be effectively junior to the holders of First Lien Indebtedness who have a first-priority security interest in our assets.

CEOC's obligations under its First Lien Indebtedness are secured by a pledge of substantially all of CEOC's and the Subsidiary Pledgors' domestic tangible and intangible assets. The trustee will enter into an intercreditor agreement that provides, among other things, that if the Subsidiary Pledgors issue guarantees in respect of the notes, then in the event that CEOC or a guarantor is declared bankrupt, becomes insolvent or is liquidated or reorganized, its obligations under the First Lien Indebtedness will be entitled to be paid in full from its assets or the assets of such guarantor, as the case may be, pledged as security for such obligation before any payment may be made with respect to the notes under such guarantee. Holders of the notes would then participate ratably in CEOC's remaining assets or the remaining assets of the guarantor, as the case may be, with all holders of indebtedness that are deemed to rank equally with the notes based upon the respective amount owed to each creditor. In addition, if CEOC defaults under the senior secured credit facilities, the lenders could declare all of

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the funds borrowed thereunder, together with accrued interest, immediately due and payable and foreclose on the pledged assets. Furthermore, if the holders of the First Lien Indebtedness foreclose and sell the pledged equity interests in any subsidiary that is a guarantor under the notes, then that guarantor will be released from its guarantee of the notes automatically and immediately upon such sale. In any such event, because the notes will not be secured by any of the equity interests in any subsidiary guarantors, it is possible that there would be no assets remaining from which your claims could be satisfied or, if any assets remained, they might be insufficient to satisfy your claims fully.

CEOC may not be able to repurchase the notes upon a change of control.

Upon the occurrence of certain specific kinds of change of control events, CEOC will be required to offer to repurchase all outstanding notes at 101% of the principal amount thereof plus, without duplication, accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, to the date of repurchase. However, it is possible that CEOC will not have sufficient funds at the time of the change of control to make the required repurchase or that restrictions in our senior secured credit facilities will not allow such repurchases. In addition, certain important corporate events, such as leveraged recapitalizations that would increase the level of our indebtedness, would not constitute a Change of Control under the indenture. See Description of Exchange Notes Change of Control.

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, 2010, we had \$21,847.7 million face value of outstanding indebtedness, and our current debt service obligations for the 12 months subsequent to December 31, 2010, was \$1,701.0 million, which includes required interest payments of \$1,645.4 million. In addition, as of December 31, 2010, CEOC had \$18,294.5 million face value of outstanding indebtedness, including \$1,636.5 million owed to Caesars, and CEOC's debt service obligations for the 12 months subsequent to December 31, 2010, were \$1,613.0 million, which includes required interest payments of \$1,557.4 million. The amounts above include \$530.5 million of outstanding indebtedness of PHW Las Vegas, an unrestricted subsidiary of CEOC that is not a borrower under CEOC's credit facilities or a guarantor of or pledgor under any other existing debt of CEOC. This indebtedness is non-recourse to CEOC, Caesars or any other subsidiaries of Caesars.

Our substantial indebtedness could:

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;

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affect our ability to renew gaming and other licenses; 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 due to certain of our debt being variable-rate debt.

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

Our senior secured credit facilities, the CMBS Financing and the indentures governing most of CEOC's notes contain, and any future indebtedness of ours would likely contain, a number of covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us, including restrictions on our ability to and on our subsidiaries' ability to, among other things:

incur additional debt or issue certain preferred shares;

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 are 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 and will pledge a significant portion of our assets as collateral under our First Lien Indebtedness, our CMBS Financing, the Second Lien Notes, the senior secured loan of PHW Las Vegas and the senior secured loan of Chester Downs. 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 are 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:

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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 senior secured credit facilities, our CMBS Financing, our first lien notes, our second lien notes and the notes could proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure that indebtedness.

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If the indebtedness under our first lien notes, senior secured credit facilities, CMBS Financing, second lien notes 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.

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 at any time, and from time to time, including in the near 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, 2010, we had \$1,510.2 million available for additional borrowing under our senior secured revolving credit facility after giving effect to \$119.8 million in outstanding letters of credit thereunder, all of which would be secured. None of our existing indebtedness limits the amount of debt that may be incurred by Caesars. Our senior secured credit facilities allow for one or more future issuances of additional secured notes or loans, which may include, in each case, indebtedness secured on a pari passu basis with the obligations under the senior secured credit facilities and our first lien notes. This indebtedness could be used for a variety of purposes, including financing capital expenditures, refinancing or repurchasing our outstanding indebtedness, including existing unsecured indebtedness, or for general corporate purposes. We have raised and expect to continue to raise debt, including secured debt, to directly or indirectly refinance our outstanding unsecured debt on an opportunistic basis, as well as development opportunities.

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 may be unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations, or unable 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. For example, the interest rates on our First Lien Indebtedness and the Second Lien Notes are substantially higher than the interest rates under our senior secured credit facilities. 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. Neither the Sponsors nor any of their respective affiliates has any continuing obligation to provide us with debt or equity financing.

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Repayment of our debt, including required principal and interest payments on the notes, is dependent on cash flow generated by our subsidiaries.

Our subsidiaries own substantially all of our assets and conduct a significant portion of our operations. Accordingly, repayment of our indebtedness, including the notes, is dependent, to a significant extent, on the generation of cash flow by our subsidiaries and their ability to make such cash available to us, by dividend, debt repayment or otherwise. Our subsidiaries do not have any obligation to pay amounts due on the notes or to make funds available for that purpose. Our subsidiaries may not be able to, or may not be permitted to, make distributions to enable us to make payments in respect of our indebtedness, including the exchange notes. Each subsidiary is a distinct legal entity and, under certain circumstances, legal and contractual restrictions may limit our ability to obtain cash from our subsidiaries. While the indenture governing the notes limits the ability of our subsidiaries to incur consensual restrictions on their ability to pay dividends or make other intercompany payments to us, these limitations are subject to certain qualifications and exceptions. In the event that we do not receive distributions from our subsidiaries we may be unable to make required principal and interest payments on our indebtedness, including the notes.

If CEOC defaults on its obligations to pay its other indebtedness, CEOC may not be able to make payments on the notes.

Any default under the agreements governing the indebtedness of CEOC, including a default under the senior secured credit facilities that is not waived by the required lenders, and the remedies sought by the holders of such indebtedness could leave CEOC unable to pay principal, premium, if any, or interest on the notes and could substantially decrease the market value of the notes. If CEOC is unable to generate sufficient cash flow and is otherwise unable to obtain funds necessary to meet required payments of principal, premium, if any, or interest on its indebtedness, or if CEOC otherwise fails to comply with the various covenants, including financial and operating covenants, in the instruments governing its indebtedness (including the senior secured credit facilities), CEOC could be in default under the terms of the agreements governing such indebtedness. In the event of such default, the holders of such indebtedness could elect to declare all the funds borrowed thereunder to be due and payable, together with accrued and unpaid interest, the lenders under the revolving credit facility could elect to terminate their commitments, cease making further loans and institute foreclosure proceedings against the assets of CEOC, and CEOC could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation. If the operating performance of CEOC declines, CEOC may in the future need to seek waivers from the required lenders under the senior secured credit facilities to avoid being in default. If CEOC breaches its covenants under the senior secured credit facilities and seeks a waiver, CEOC may not be able to obtain a waiver from the required lenders. If this occurs, CEOC would be in default under the senior secured credit facilities, the lenders could exercise their rights as described above, and CEOC could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

Risks Related to Our Business

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.

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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. For example, CityCenter, a large development of resorts and residences, opened in December 2009 in Las Vegas. 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, Maryland, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, 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, such as Kentucky, Texas and Massachusetts, and Indian 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 Indian gaming in New York and California, respectively.

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. For example, key determinants of our revenues and operating performance include hotel ADR, number of gaming trips and average spend per trip by our customers. Our average system-wide ADR was \$109 in 2007, compared to \$86 during 2010. Given that 2007 was the peak year for our financial performance and the gaming industry in the United States in general, we may not attain those financial levels in the near term, or at all. If we fail to increase ADR or any other similar metric in the near term, our revenues may not increase and, as a result, we may not be able to pay down our existing debt, fund our operations, fund planned capital expenditures or achieve expected growth rates, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. 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.

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. Furthermore, in many jurisdictions where we operate, licenses are granted for limited durations and require renewal from time to time. For example, in Iowa, our ability to continue our gaming operations is subject to a referendum every eight years or at any time upon

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petition of the voters in the county in which we operate; the most recent referendum which approved our ability to continue to operate our casinos occurred on November 2, 2010. There can be no assurance that continued gaming activity will be approved in any referendum in the future. If we do not obtain the requisite approval in any future referendum, we will not be able to operate our gaming operations in Iowa, which would negatively impact our future performance.

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 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 recent 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 our substantial indebtedness;

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.

Moreover, our development and expansion projects are sometimes jointly pursued with third parties. These joint development or expansion projects are subject to risks, in addition to those disclosed above, as they are dependent on our ability to reach and maintain agreements with third parties. For example, although we executed a definitive agreement in December 2010 with Rock Gaming, LLC to jointly develop two casinos in Ohio, we can give no assurances that the development project will be undertaken.

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Our failure to complete any new development or expansion project, or consummate any joint development or expansion projects, 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.

Acts of terrorism and war, popular uprisings, natural disasters and severe weather 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, popular uprisings or hostilities in Iraq and Afghanistan and other countries throughout the world will continue to directly or indirectly impact our business and operating results. For example, our operations in Cairo, Egypt were negatively affected from the popular uprising there in January 2011. 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 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 and man-made disasters such as major fires, floods, hurricanes, earthquakes and oil spills 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, respectively. 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. Additionally, the Gulf of Mexico oil spill that began in April 2010 may have adversely affected our results in that region due to lower levels of tourism and increased costs of food, including seafood.

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.

As our operations depend in part on our customers' ability to travel, severe or inclement weather can also have a negative impact on our results of operations.

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. The impact of this union activity is undetermined and could negatively impact our profits.

Our obligation to fund multi-employer pension plans to which we contribute may have an adverse impact on us.

We contribute to and participate in various multi-employer pension plans for employees represented by certain unions. We are required to make contributions to these plans in amounts established under collective bargaining agreements. We do not administer these plans and, generally, are not represented on the boards of

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trustees of these plans. The Pension Protection Act enacted in 2006, or the PPA, requires under-funded pension plans to improve their funding ratios. Based on the information available to us, we believe that some of the multi-employer plans to which we contribute are either critical or endangered as those terms are defined in the PPA. We cannot determine at this time the amount of additional funding, if any, we may be required to make to these plans. However, plan assessments could have an adverse impact on our results of operations or cash flows for a given period. Furthermore, under current law, upon the termination of a multi-employer pension plan, or in the event of a withdrawal by us, which we consider from time to time, or a mass withdrawal or insolvency of contributing employers, we would be required to make payments to the plan for our proportionate share of the plan's unfunded vested liabilities. Any termination of a multi-employer plan, or mass withdrawal or insolvency of contributing employers, could require us to contribute an amount under a plan of rehabilitation or surcharge assessment that would have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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

Our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of 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, including our recent acquisitions of Planet Hollywood in Las Vegas and Thistledown Racetrack in Cleveland, Ohio, 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.

We may be unable to realize in whole or in part the benefits anticipated for any current or future acquisitions.

We may not realize any or all of our projected cost savings, which would have a negative effect on our results of operations and could have a negative effect on our stock price.

Beginning in the third quarter of 2008, we initiated a company-wide cost savings plan in an effort to align our expenses with current revenue levels. While these efforts have allowed us to realize, as of December 31, 2010, approximately \$648.8 million in savings since we initiated our cost savings plan, our continued reduction efforts may fail to achieve similar or continued savings. Although we believe, as of December 31, 2010, there were \$207.5 million of estimated cost savings yet-to-be realized from these initiatives, we may not realize some or all of these projected savings without impairing our revenues. Our cost savings plans are intended to increase our effectiveness and efficiency in our operations without impairing our revenues and margins. Our cost savings plan is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties that may change at any time, and, therefore, our actual savings may differ materially from what we anticipate. For example, cutting advertising expenses may have an unintended negative affect on our revenues. In addition, our expected savings from procurement may be affected by unexpected increases in the cost of raw materials.

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We may be required to pay our future tax obligation on our deferred cancellation of debt income.

Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, or the ARRA, we will receive temporary federal tax relief under the Delayed Recognition of Cancellation of Debt Income, or CODI, rules. The ARRA contains a provision that allows for a deferral for tax purposes of CODI for debt reacquired in 2009 and 2010, followed by recognition of CODI ratably from 2014 through 2018. In connection with the debt that we reacquired in 2009 and 2010, we have deferred related CODI of \$3.6 billion for tax purposes (net of Original Issue Discount (OID) interest expense, some of which must also be deferred to 2014 through 2018 under the ARRA). We are required to include one-fifth of the deferred CODI, net of deferred and regularly scheduled OID, in taxable income each year from 2014 through 2018. To the extent that our federal taxable income exceeds our available federal net operating loss carry forwards in those years, we will have a cash tax obligation. Our tax obligations related to CODI could be substantial and could materially and adversely affect our cash flows as a result of tax payments. For more information on the debt that we reacquired in 2009 and 2010, see Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation, Capital Resources, Issuances and Redemptions.

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

Some of our properties are located outside the United States, and our 2006 acquisition of London Clubs 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.

For example, the political instability in Egypt due to the uprising in January 2011 has negatively affected our properties there.

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 us.

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 benefit costs

place significant

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demands on our resources. Additionally, our substantial indebtedness and 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.

Hamlet Holdings, the members of which are comprised of an equal number of individuals affiliated with each of the Sponsors, beneficially owns approximately 89.3% of our common stock pursuant to an irrevocable proxy providing Hamlet Holdings with sole voting and sole dispositive power over those shares. As a result, the Sponsors have the power to elect all of our directors. Therefore, the Sponsors have the ability to vote on any transaction that requires the approval of our Board or our stockholders, including the approval of significant corporate transactions such as mergers and the sale of substantially all of our assets. The interests of the Sponsors could conflict with or differ from the interests of other holders of our common stock. For example, the concentration of ownership held by the Sponsors could delay, defer or prevent a change of control of us or impede a merger, takeover or other business combination which another stockholder may otherwise view favorably. Additionally, the Sponsors are in the business of making or advising on investments in companies it holds, and may from time to time in the future acquire interests in or provide advice to businesses that directly or indirectly compete with certain portions of our business or are suppliers or customers of ours. One or both of the Sponsors may also pursue acquisitions that may be complementary to our business, and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. A sale of a substantial number of shares of stock in the future by funds affiliated with the Sponsors or their co-investors could cause our stock price to decline. So long as Hamlet Holdings continues to hold the irrevocable proxy, they will continue to be able to strongly influence or effectively control our decisions.

In addition, we have an executive committee that serves at the discretion of our Board and is authorized to take such actions as it reasonably determines appropriate. Currently, the executive committee may act by a majority of its members, provided that at least one member affiliated with TPG and Apollo must approve any action of the executive committee. See Management Committees of our Board of Directors Executive Committee for a further discussion.

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 or other legal proceedings 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, Indian tribes and others in the ordinary course of business. As with all legal proceedings, no assurance can be provided as to the outcome of these matters and in general, legal proceedings can be expensive and time consuming. For example, we may have potential liability arising from a class action lawsuit against Hilton Hotels Corporation relating to employee benefit 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.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus 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, continue or pursue 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 prospectus. 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 prospectus, 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 under Risk Factors and elsewhere in this prospectus, including, without limitation, forward-looking statements included in this prospectus. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us, or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements.

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

the impact of the our significant indebtedness;

the impact, if any, of unfunded pension benefits under the multi-employer pension plans;

the effect of local and national economic, credit and capital market conditions on the economy in general, and on the gaming and hotel industries in particular;

construction factors, including delays, increased costs of 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;

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

the ability to realize the expense reductions from our cost savings programs;

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, disciplines and fines of courts, regulators and governmental bodies;

litigation outcomes and judicial and governmental body actions, including gaming legislative action, referenda, regulatory disciplinary actions and fines and taxation;

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

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

acts of war or terrorist incidents, severe weather conditions, political uprisings or natural disasters;

access to insurance on reasonable terms for our assets;

abnormal gaming holds;

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the potential difficulties in employee retention and recruitment as a result of our substantial indebtedness, the recent downturn in the gaming and hotel industries, or any other factor;

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 prospectus. 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 prospectus or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law.

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MARKET AND INDUSTRY DATA AND FORECAST

Information regarding market share, market position and industry data pertaining to our business contained in this prospectus consists of our estimates based on data and reports compiled by industry sources and professional organizations, including National Indian Gaming Commission, Casino City's North American Gaming Almanac, 2010 AGA Survey of Casino Entertainment, Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority, Nevada State Gaming Control Board Nevada Gaming Abstract, South Jersey Transportation Authority, H2 Gaming Capital, the public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission of MGM Resorts International, Las Vegas Sands Corp., Wynn Resorts, Limited, Ameristar Casinos, Inc., Penn National Gaming, Inc. and Pinnacle Entertainment, Inc. and on our management's knowledge of our business and markets.

Although we believe that the third-party sources are reliable, neither we nor the initial purchasers have independently verified market industry data provided by third parties or by industry or general publications, and neither we nor the initial purchasers take any further responsibility for this data. Similarly, while we believe our internal estimates with respect to our industry are reliable, our estimates have not been verified by any independent sources, and we cannot assure you that they are accurate. While we are not aware of any misstatements regarding any industry data presented in this prospectus, our estimates, in particular as they relate to market share and our general expectations, involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed under the section entitled "Risk Factors" above.

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THE EXCHANGE OFFER

Purpose and Effect of the Exchange Offer

We have entered into a registration rights agreement with the initial purchasers of the original notes, in which we agreed to file a registration statement relating to an offer to exchange the original notes for exchange notes. The registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part was filed in compliance with this obligation. We also agreed to use our commercially reasonable efforts to file such a registration statement with the SEC and to cause it to become effective under the Securities Act. The exchange notes will have terms substantially identical to the original notes except that the exchange notes will not contain terms with respect to transfer restrictions and registration rights and additional interest payable for the failure to consummate the exchange offer by the date set forth in the registration rights agreement. Original notes in an aggregate principal amount of \$750,000,000 were issued on April 16, 2010 and remain outstanding.

Under the circumstances set forth below, we will use our commercially reasonable efforts to cause the SEC to declare effective a shelf registration statement with respect to the resale of the original notes and to keep the shelf registration statement effective for up to two years after the effective date of the shelf registration statement. These circumstances include:

the exchange offer is not permitted by applicable law or SEC policy;

prior to the consummation of the exchange offer, existing SEC interpretations are changed such that the debt securities received by the holders in the exchange offer would not be transferable without restriction under the Securities Act;

if any initial purchaser so requests on or prior to the 60th day after consummation of this exchange offer with respect to original notes not eligible to be exchanged for the exchange notes and held by it following the consummation of this exchange offer; or

if any holder that participates in this exchange offer does not receive freely transferable exchange notes in exchange for tendered original notes and so requests on or prior to the 60th day after the consummation of the exchange offer.

Each holder of original notes that wishes to exchange such original notes for transferable exchange notes in the exchange offer will be required to make the following representations:

any exchange notes to be received by it will be acquired in the ordinary course of the holder's business;

the holder has no arrangement or understanding with any person or entity, including any of our affiliates, to participate in the distribution (within the meaning of Securities Act) of the exchange notes in violation of the Securities Act;

the holder is not our affiliate, as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act, or, if it is an affiliate, that it will comply with applicable registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act; and

if such holder is not a broker-dealer, that it is not engaged in, and does not intend to engage in, the distribution of the exchange notes and if such holder is a broker-dealer, that it will receive exchange notes for its own account in exchange for original notes that were acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities and such holder will acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes.

In addition, each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account in exchange for original notes, where such original notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. See Plan of Distribution.

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Resale of Exchange Notes

Based on interpretations of the SEC staff set forth in no action letters issued to unrelated third parties, we believe that exchange notes issued in the exchange offer in exchange for original notes may be offered for resale, resold and otherwise transferred by any exchange note holder without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act, if:

such holder is not an affiliate of ours within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act;

such exchange notes are acquired in the ordinary course of the holder's business; and

the holder does not intend to participate in the distribution of such exchange notes.

Any holder who tenders in the exchange offer with the intention of participating in any manner in a distribution of the exchange notes:

cannot rely on the position of the staff of the SEC set forth in Exxon Capital Holdings Corporation or similar interpretive letters; and

must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a secondary resale transaction.

If, as stated above, a holder cannot rely on the position of the staff of the SEC set forth in Exxon Capital Holdings Corporation or similar interpretive letters, any effective registration statement used in connection with a secondary resale transaction must contain the selling security holder information required by Item 507 of Regulation S-K under the Securities Act.

This prospectus may be used for an offer to resell, for the resale or for other retransfer of exchange notes only as specifically set forth in this prospectus. With regard to broker-dealers, only broker-dealers that acquired the original notes as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities may participate in the exchange offer. Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account in exchange for original notes, where such original notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of the exchange notes. Please read the section captioned Plan of Distribution for more details regarding these procedures for the transfer of exchange notes. We have agreed that, starting on the expiration date of the exchange offer and ending on the close of business one year after the expiration date, we will make this prospectus, as amended or supplemented, available to any broker-dealer for use in connection with any resale of the exchange notes.

Terms of the Exchange Offer

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the letter of transmittal, we will accept for exchange any original notes properly tendered and not withdrawn prior to the expiration date. We will issue \$1,000 principal amount of exchange notes in exchange for each \$1,000 principal amount of original notes surrendered under the exchange offer. Original notes may be tendered only in denominations of \$2,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000.

The form and terms of the exchange notes will be substantially identical to the form and terms of the original notes except the exchange notes will be registered under the Securities Act, will not bear legends restricting their transfer and will not provide for any additional interest upon our failure to fulfill our obligations under the registration rights agreement to file, and cause to become effective, a registration statement. The exchange notes will evidence the same debt as the original notes. The exchange notes will be issued under and entitled to the benefits of the same indenture that authorized the issuance of the outstanding original notes. Consequently, both series of notes will be treated as a single class of debt securities under the indenture.

The exchange offer is not conditioned upon any minimum aggregate principal amount of original notes being tendered for exchange.

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As of the date of this prospectus: \$750,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of original notes was outstanding, and there was one registered holder, CEDE & Co., a nominee of DTC. This prospectus and the letter of transmittal are being sent to all registered holders of original notes. There will be no fixed record date for determining registered holders of original notes entitled to participate in the exchange offer.

We will conduct the exchange offer in accordance with the provisions of the registration rights agreement, the applicable requirements of the Securities Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), and the rules and regulations of the SEC. Original notes that are not tendered for exchange in the exchange offer will remain outstanding and continue to accrue interest and will be entitled to the rights and benefits such holders have under the indenture relating to the original notes.

We will be deemed to have accepted for exchange properly tendered original notes when we have given oral or written notice of the acceptance to the exchange agent. The exchange agent will act as agent for the tendering holders for the purposes of receiving the exchange notes from us and delivering exchange notes to such holders. Subject to the terms of the registration rights agreement, we expressly reserve the right to amend or terminate the exchange offer, and not to accept for exchange any original notes not previously accepted for exchange, upon the occurrence of any of the conditions specified below under the caption Certain Conditions to the Exchange Offer.

Holders who tender original notes in the exchange offer will not be required to pay brokerage commissions or fees, or, subject to the instructions in the letter of transmittal, transfer taxes with respect to the exchange of original notes. We will pay all charges and expenses, other than those transfer taxes described below, in connection with the exchange offer. It is important that you read the section labeled Fees and Expenses below for more details regarding fees and expenses incurred in the exchange offer.

Expiration Date; Extensions; Amendments

The exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time on April 28, 2011 unless we extend it in our sole discretion.

In order to extend the exchange offer, we will notify the exchange agent orally or in writing of any extension. We will notify in writing or by public announcement the registered holders of original notes of the extension no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the business day after the previously scheduled expiration date.

We reserve the right, in our sole discretion:

to delay accepting for exchange any original notes in connection with the extension of the exchange offer;

to extend the exchange offer or to terminate the exchange offer and to refuse to accept original notes not previously accepted if any of the conditions set forth below under Certain Conditions to the Exchange Offer have not been satisfied, by giving oral or written notice of such delay, extension or termination to the exchange agent; or

subject to the terms of the registration rights agreement, to amend the terms of the exchange offer in any manner, provided that in the event of a material change in the exchange offer, including the waiver of a material condition, we will extend the exchange offer period, if necessary, so that at least five business days remain in the exchange offer following notice of the material change.

Any such delay in acceptance, extension, termination or amendment will be followed as promptly as practicable by written notice or public announcement thereof to the registered holders of original notes. If we amend the exchange offer in a manner that we determine to constitute a material change, we will promptly disclose such amendment in a manner reasonably calculated to inform the holders of original notes of such

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amendment, provided that in the event of a material change in the exchange offer, including the waiver of a material condition, we will extend the exchange offer period, if necessary, so that at least five business days remain in the exchange offer following notice of the material change. If we terminate this exchange offer as provided in this prospectus before accepting any original notes for exchange or if we amend the terms of this exchange offer in a manner that constitutes a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, we will promptly file a post-effective amendment to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. In addition, we will in all events comply with our obligation to make prompt payment for all original notes properly tendered and accepted for exchange in the exchange offer.

Without limiting the manner in which we may choose to make public announcements of any delay in acceptance, extension, termination or amendment of the exchange offer, we shall have no obligation to publish, advertise, or otherwise communicate any such public announcement, other than by issuing a timely press release to a financial news service.

Certain Conditions to the Exchange Offer

Despite any other term of the exchange offer, we will not be required to accept for exchange, or exchange any exchange notes for, any original notes, and we may terminate the exchange offer as provided in this prospectus before accepting any original notes for exchange if in our reasonable judgment:

the exchange notes to be received will not be tradable by the holder without restriction under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, and without material restrictions under the blue sky or securities laws of substantially all of the states of the United States;

the exchange offer, or the making of any exchange by a holder of original notes, would violate applicable law or any applicable interpretation of the staff of the SEC; or

any action or proceeding has been instituted or threatened in any court or by or before any governmental agency with respect to the exchange offer that, in our judgment, would reasonably be expected to impair our ability to proceed with the exchange offer.

In addition, we will not be obligated to accept for exchange the original notes of any holder that has not made:

the representations described under Purpose and Effect of the Exchange Offer, Procedures for Tendering and Plan of Distribution, and

such other representations as may be reasonably necessary under applicable SEC rules, regulations or interpretations to make available to us an appropriate form for registration of the exchange notes under the Securities Act.

We expressly reserve the right, at any time or at various times on or prior to the scheduled expiration date of the exchange offer, to extend the period of time during which the exchange offer is open. Consequently, we may delay acceptance of any original notes by giving written notice of such extension to the registered holders of the original notes. During any such extensions, all original notes previously tendered will remain subject to the exchange offer, and we may accept them for exchange unless they have been previously withdrawn. We will return any original notes that we do not accept for exchange for any reason without expense to their tendering holder promptly after the expiration or termination of the exchange offer.

We expressly reserve the right to amend or terminate the exchange offer on or prior to the scheduled expiration date of the exchange offer, and to reject for exchange any original notes not previously accepted for exchange, upon the occurrence of any of the conditions of the exchange offer specified above. We will give written notice or public announcement of any extension, amendment, non-acceptance or termination to the

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registered holders of the original notes as promptly as practicable. In the case of any extension, such notice will be issued no later than 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on the business day after the previously scheduled expiration date.

These conditions are for our sole benefit and we may, in our sole discretion, assert them regardless of the circumstances that may give rise to them or waive them in whole or in part at any or at various times except that all conditions to the exchange offer must be satisfied or waived by us prior to the expiration of the exchange offer. If we fail at any time to exercise any of the foregoing rights, that failure will not constitute a waiver of such right. Each such right will be deemed an ongoing right that we may assert at any time or at various times prior to the expiration of the exchange offer. Any waiver by us will be made by written notice or public announcement to the registered holders of the notes.

In addition, we will not accept for exchange any original notes tendered, and will not issue exchange notes in exchange for any such original notes, if at such time any stop order is threatened or in effect with respect to the registration statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part or the qualification of the indenture under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended.

Procedures for Tendering

Only a holder of original notes may tender such original notes in the exchange offer. To tender in the exchange offer, a holder must:

complete, sign and date the letter of transmittal, or a facsimile of the letter of transmittal; have the signature on the letter of transmittal guaranteed if the letter of transmittal so requires; and mail or deliver such letter of transmittal or facsimile to the exchange agent prior to the expiration date; or

comply with DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program procedures described below.

In addition, either:

the exchange agent must receive original notes along with the letter of transmittal; or

the exchange agent must receive, prior to the expiration date, a timely confirmation of book-entry transfer of such original notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC according to the procedures for book-entry transfer described below or a properly transmitted agent's message; or

the holder must comply with the guaranteed delivery procedures described below.

To be tendered effectively, the exchange agent must receive any physical delivery of the letter of transmittal and other required documents at the address set forth below under "Exchange Agent" prior to the expiration date.

The tender by a holder that is not withdrawn prior to the expiration date will constitute an agreement between such holder and us in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and in the letter of transmittal.

The method of delivery of original notes, the letter of transmittal and all other required documents to the exchange agent is at the holder's election and risk. Rather than mail these items, we recommend that holders use an overnight or hand delivery service. In all cases, holders should allow sufficient time to assure delivery to the exchange agent before the expiration date. Holders should not send us the letter of transmittal or original notes. Holders may request their respective brokers, dealers, commercial banks, trust companies or other nominees to effect the above transactions for them.

Any beneficial owner whose original notes are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee and who wishes to tender should contact the registered holder promptly and

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instruct it to tender on the owners' behalf. If such beneficial owner wishes to tender on its own behalf, it must, prior to completing and executing the letter of transmittal and delivering its original notes, either:

make appropriate arrangements to register ownership of the original notes in such owner's name; or

obtain a properly completed bond power from the registered holder of original notes.

The transfer of registered ownership may take considerable time and may not be completed prior to the expiration date.

Signatures on a letter of transmittal or a notice of withdrawal described below must be guaranteed by a member firm of a registered national securities exchange or of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., a commercial bank or trust company having an office or correspondent in the United States or another eligible institution within the meaning of Rule 17Ad-15 under the Exchange Act, unless the original notes tendered pursuant thereto are tendered:

by a registered holder who has not completed the box entitled "Special Issuance Instructions" or "Special Delivery Instructions" on the letter of transmittal; or

for the account of an eligible institution.

If the letter of transmittal is signed by a person other than the registered holder of any original notes listed on the original notes, such original notes must be endorsed or accompanied by a properly completed bond power. The bond power must be signed by the registered holder as the registered holder's name appears on the original notes and an eligible institution must guarantee the signature on the bond power.

If the letter of transmittal or any original notes or bond powers are signed by trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, attorneys-in-fact, officers of corporations or others acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity, such persons should so indicate when signing. Unless waived by us, they should also submit evidence satisfactory to us of their authority to deliver the letter of transmittal.

The exchange agent and DTC have confirmed that any financial institution that is a participant in DTC's system may use DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program to tender. Participants in the program may, instead of physically completing and signing the letter of transmittal and delivering it to the exchange agent, transmit their acceptance of the exchange offer electronically. They may do so by causing DTC to transfer the original notes to the exchange agent in accordance with its procedures for transfer. DTC will then send an agent's message to the exchange agent. The term "agent's message" means a message transmitted by DTC, received by the exchange agent and forming part of the book-entry confirmation, to the effect that:

DTC has received an express acknowledgment from a participant in its Automated Tender Offer Program that is tendering original notes that are the subject of such book-entry confirmation;

such participant has received and agrees to be bound by the terms of the letter of transmittal (or, in the case of an agent's message relating to guaranteed delivery, that such participant has received and agrees to be bound by the applicable notice of guaranteed delivery); and

the agreement may be enforced against such participant.

We will determine in our sole discretion all questions as to the validity, form, eligibility (including time of receipt), acceptance of tendered original notes and withdrawal of tendered original notes. Our determination will be final and binding. We reserve the absolute right to reject any original notes not properly tendered or any original notes the acceptance of which would, in the opinion of our counsel, be unlawful. Our interpretation of the terms and conditions of the exchange offer (including the instructions in the letter of transmittal) will be final and binding.

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on all parties. Unless waived, any defects or irregularities in connection with tenders of original notes must be cured within such time as we shall determine. Although we intend to notify holders of defects or irregularities with respect to tenders of original notes, neither we, the exchange agent nor any other person will

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incur any liability for failure to give such notification. Tenders of original notes will not be deemed made until such defects or irregularities have been cured or waived. Any original notes received by the exchange agent that are not properly tendered and as to which the defects or irregularities have not been cured or waived will be returned to the exchange agent without cost to the tendering holder, unless otherwise provided in the letter of transmittal, promptly following the expiration date or termination of the exchange offer, as applicable.

In all cases, we will issue exchange notes for original notes that we have accepted for exchange under the exchange offer only after the exchange agent timely receives:

original notes or a timely book-entry confirmation of such original notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC; and

a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal and all other required documents or a properly transmitted agent's message.

By signing the letter of transmittal, each tendering holder of original notes will represent that, among other things:

any exchange notes that the holder receives will be acquired in the ordinary course of its business;

the holder has no arrangement or understanding with any person or entity, including any of our affiliates, to participate in the distribution of the exchange notes;

if the holder is not a broker-dealer, that it is not engaged in and does not intend to engage in the distribution of the exchange notes;

if the holder is a broker-dealer that will receive exchange notes for its own account in exchange for original notes that were acquired as a result of market-making activities, that it will deliver a prospectus, as required by law, in connection with any resale of such exchange notes; and

the holder is not our affiliate, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act, or, if it is an affiliate, that it will comply with applicable registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act.

In addition, each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account in exchange for original notes, where such original notes were acquired by such broker-dealer as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities, must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. See Plan of Distribution.

Book-Entry Transfer

The exchange agent will make a request to establish an account with respect to the original notes at DTC for purposes of the exchange offer promptly after the date of this prospectus; and any financial institution participating in DTC's system may make book-entry delivery of original notes by causing DTC to transfer such original notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC in accordance with DTC's procedures for transfer. Holders of original notes who are unable to deliver confirmation of the book-entry tender of their original notes into the exchange agent's account at DTC or all other documents of transmittal to the exchange agent on or prior to the expiration date must tender their original notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures described below.

Guaranteed Delivery Procedures

Holders wishing to tender their original notes but whose original notes are not immediately available or who cannot deliver their original notes, the letter of transmittal or any other required documents to the exchange agent or comply with the applicable procedures under DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program prior to the expiration date may tender if:

the tender is made through an eligible institution;

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prior to the expiration date, the exchange agent receives from such eligible institution either a properly completed and duly executed notice of guaranteed delivery by facsimile transmission, mail or hand delivery or a properly transmitted agent's message and notice of guaranteed delivery:

setting forth the name and address of the holder, the registered number(s) of such original notes and the principal amount of original notes tendered;

stating that the tender is being made thereby; and

guaranteeing that, within three New York Stock Exchange trading days after the expiration date, the letter of transmittal or facsimile thereof together with the original notes or a book-entry confirmation, and any other documents required by the letter of transmittal will be deposited by the eligible institution with the exchange agent; and

the exchange agent receives such properly completed and executed letter of transmittal or facsimile thereof, as well as all tendered original notes in proper form for transfer or a book-entry confirmation, and all other documents required by the letter of transmittal, within three New York Stock Exchange trading days after the expiration date.

Upon request to the exchange agent, a notice of guaranteed delivery will be sent to holders who wish to tender their original notes according to the guaranteed delivery procedures set forth above.

Withdrawal of Tenders

Except as otherwise provided in this prospectus, holders of original notes may withdraw their tenders at any time prior to the expiration date.

For a withdrawal to be effective:

the exchange agent must receive a written notice of withdrawal, which notice may be by telegram, telex, facsimile transmission or letter, at one of the addresses set forth below under "Exchange Agent"; or

holders must comply with the appropriate procedures of DTC's Automated Tender Offer Program system.

Any such notice of withdrawal must:

specify the name of the person who tendered the original notes to be withdrawn;

identify the original notes to be withdrawn, including the principal amount of such original notes; and

where certificates for original notes have been transmitted, specify the name in which such original notes were registered, if different from that of the withdrawing holder.

If certificates for original notes have been delivered or otherwise identified to the exchange agent, then, prior to the release of such certificates, the withdrawing holder must also submit:

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the serial numbers of the particular certificates to be withdrawn; and

a signed notice of withdrawal with signatures guaranteed by an eligible institution unless such holder is an eligible institution.

If original notes have been tendered pursuant to the procedure for book-entry transfer described above, any notice of withdrawal must specify the name and number of the account at DTC to be credited with the withdrawn original notes and otherwise comply with the procedures of such facility. We will determine all questions as to the validity, form and eligibility, including time of receipt, of such notices, and our determination shall be final and binding on all parties. We will deem any original notes so withdrawn not to have been validly tendered for

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exchange for purposes of the exchange offer. Any original notes that have been tendered for exchange but which are not exchanged for any reason will be returned to the holder thereof without cost to such holder (or, in the case of original notes tendered by book-entry transfer into the exchange agent's account at DTC according to the procedures described above, such original notes will be credited to an account maintained with DTC for original notes) promptly after withdrawal, rejection of tender or termination of the exchange offer. Properly withdrawn original notes may be retendered by following one of the procedures described under "Procedures for Tendering" above at any time prior to the expiration date.

Exchange Agent

U.S. Bank National Association has been appointed as exchange agent for the exchange offer. You should direct questions and requests for assistance, requests for additional copies of this prospectus or of the letter of transmittal and requests for the notice of guaranteed delivery to the exchange agent addressed as follows:

U.S. Bank National Association

(Exchange Agent/Depository addresses)

By Registered & Certified Mail:

U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
Corporate Trust Services
EP-MN-WS3C
60 Livingston Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107-1419

Regular Mail or Overnight Courier:

U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
60 Livingston Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107
Attention: Specialized Finance

In Person by Hand Only:

U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
60 Livingston Avenue
1st Floor Bond Drop Window
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

By Facsimile (for Eligible Institutions only):

(651) 495-8158

For Information or Confirmation by Telephone:

1-800-934-6802

DELIVERY OF THE LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL TO AN ADDRESS OTHER THAN AS SET FORTH ABOVE OR TRANSMISSION VIA FACSIMILE OTHER THAN AS SET FORTH ABOVE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A VALID DELIVERY OF SUCH LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Fees and Expenses

We will bear the expenses of soliciting tenders. The principal solicitation is being made by mail, however, we may make additional solicitations by telegraph, telephone or in person by our officers and regular employees and those of our affiliates.

We have not retained any dealer-manager in connection with the exchange offer and will not make any payments to broker-dealers or others soliciting acceptances of the exchange offer. We will, however, pay the exchange agent reasonable and customary fees for its services and reimburse it for its related reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

Our expenses in connection with the exchange offer include:

SEC registration fees;

fees and expenses of the exchange agent and trustee;

accounting and legal fees and printing costs; and

related fees and expenses.

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Transfer Taxes

We will pay all transfer taxes, if any, applicable to the exchange of original notes under the exchange offer. The tendering holder, however, will be required to pay any transfer taxes, whether imposed on the registered holder or any other person, if:

certificates representing original notes for principal amounts not tendered or accepted for exchange are to be delivered to, or are to be issued in the name of, any person other than the registered holder of original notes tendered;

tendered original notes are registered in the name of any person other than the person signing the letter of transmittal; or

a transfer tax is imposed for any reason other than the exchange of original notes under the exchange offer.

If satisfactory evidence of payment of such taxes is not submitted with the letter of transmittal, the amount of such transfer taxes will be billed to that tendering holder.

Holders who tender their original notes for exchange will not be required to pay any transfer taxes. However, holders who instruct us to register exchange notes in the name of, or request that original notes not tendered or not accepted in the exchange offer be returned to, a person other than the registered tendering holder will be required to pay any applicable transfer tax.

Consequences of Failure to Exchange

Holders of original notes who do not exchange their original notes for exchange notes under the exchange offer, including as a result of failing to timely deliver original notes to the exchange agent, together with all required documentation, including a properly completed and signed letter of transmittal, will remain subject to the restrictions on transfer of such original notes:

as set forth in the legend printed on the original notes as a consequence of the issuance of the original notes pursuant to the exemptions from, or in transactions not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws; and

otherwise as set forth in the prospectus distributed in connection with the private offering of the original notes.

In addition, you will no longer have any registration rights or be entitled to additional interest with respect to the original notes.

In general, you may not offer or sell the original notes unless they are registered under the Securities Act, or if the offer or sale is exempt from registration under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Except as required by the registration rights agreement, we do not intend to register resales of the original notes under the Securities Act. Based on interpretations of the SEC staff, exchange notes issued pursuant to the exchange offer may be offered for resale, resold or otherwise transferred by their holders, other than any such holder that is our affiliate within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act, without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act, provided that the holders acquired the exchange notes in the ordinary course of the holders' business and the holders have no arrangement or understanding with respect to the distribution of the exchange notes to be acquired in the exchange offer. Any holder who tenders in the exchange offer for the purpose of participating in a distribution of the exchange notes:

could not rely on the applicable interpretations of the SEC; and

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must comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with a secondary resale transaction.

After the exchange offer is consummated, if you continue to hold any original notes, you may have difficulty selling them because there will be fewer original notes outstanding.

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Accounting Treatment

We will record the exchange notes in our accounting records at the same carrying value as the original notes, as reflected in our accounting records on the date of exchange. Accordingly, we will not recognize any gain or loss for accounting purposes in connection with the exchange offer.

Other

Participation in the exchange offer is voluntary, and you should carefully consider whether to accept. You are urged to consult your financial and tax advisors in making your own decision on what action to take.

We may in the future seek to acquire untendered original notes in the open market or privately negotiated transactions, through subsequent exchange offers or otherwise. We have no present plans to acquire any original notes that are not tendered in the exchange offer or to file a registration statement to permit resales of any untendered original notes.

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THE ACQUISITION TRANSACTIONS

The Acquisition

On December 19, 2006, Caesars entered into a definitive merger agreement with Hamlet Holdings, and Hamlet Merger Inc., a Delaware corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Hamlet Holdings (Merger Sub). Hamlet Holdings and Merger Sub were formed and are controlled by affiliates of the Sponsors. Pursuant to the merger agreement, on January 28, 2008, Merger Sub merged with and into Caesars, and each share of Caesars common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, was converted into the right to receive \$90.00 in cash, which, when taken together with the net settlement of outstanding options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and restricted stock units, represents merger consideration of \$17,375 million in the aggregate. We refer to the merger and payment of merger consideration as the Acquisition.

CMBS Transactions

In connection with the CMBS portion of the financing for the Acquisition described in more detail below under The Financing, CEOC spun off to Caesars the following casino properties and related operating assets of those casinos (collectively, the CMBS Closing Assets) at or prior to the closing of the Acquisition: Harrah s Las Vegas, Rio and Flamingo Las Vegas in Las Vegas, Nevada; Harrah s Atlantic City and Showboat Atlantic City in Atlantic City, New Jersey; and Harrah s Lake Tahoe, Harveys Lake Tahoe and Bill s Lake Tahoe in Lake Tahoe, Nevada. All of the CMBS Closing Assets were spun out of CEOC and its subsidiaries through a series of distributions, liquidations, transfers and contributions. We refer to the spin-off of the CMBS Closing Assets by CEOC, resulting in the ownership of those assets by Caesars through subsidiaries of Caesars that are not also subsidiaries of CEOC, as the CMBS Spin-Off.

Subsequent to the closing of the Acquisition and the CMBS Spin-Off, Paris Las Vegas and Harrah s Laughlin and their related operating assets were spun out of CEOC and its subsidiaries, and Harrah s Lake Tahoe, Harveys Lake Tahoe, Bill s Lake Tahoe and Showboat Atlantic City and their related operating assets were transferred to subsidiaries of CEOC from Caesars. We refer to the spin-off of Paris Las Vegas and Harrah s Laughlin by CEOC and the transfer to subsidiaries of CEOC of Harrah s Lake Tahoe, Harveys Lake Tahoe, Bill s Lake Tahoe and Showboat Atlantic City as the Post-Closing CMBS Transaction, and we refer to the following casino properties and related operating assets of those casinos as the CMBS Assets : Harrah s Las Vegas, Rio, Paris Las Vegas and Flamingo Las Vegas in Las Vegas, Nevada; Harrah s Atlantic City in Atlantic City, New Jersey and Harrah s Laughlin in Laughlin, Nevada. The Post-Closing CMBS Transaction occurred in May 2008.

The holders of the CMBS Assets (the CMBS Borrowers), are side-by-side with CEOC under Caesars. Pursuant to a shared services agreement, CEOC provides the CMBS Borrowers with certain corporate management and administrative operations and costs are allocated by CEOC for providing such services. These operations include, but are not limited to, payroll, marketing, accounting and legal. The agreement also memorializes certain short-term cash management arrangements and other operating efficiencies that reflect the way in which we have historically operated its business. We refer to the CMBS Spin-Off together with the subsequent Post-Closing CMBS Transaction as the CMBS Transactions.

Subsequent to the Post-Closing CMBS Transactions, the CMBS Borrowers and the lender under our CMBS Financing amended the terms of the CMBS Financing to, among other things, (i) provide our subsidiaries that are borrowers under the CMBS mortgage loan and/or related mezzanine loans (CMBS Loans), the right to extend the maturity of the CMBS Loans, subject to certain conditions, by up to two years until February 2015, (ii) amend certain terms of the CMBS Loans with respect to reserve requirements, collateral rights, property release prices and the payment of management fees, (iii) provide for ongoing mandatory offers to repurchase CMBS Loans using excess cash flow from the CMBS Borrowers at discounted prices of thirty to fifty cents per dollar, (iv) provide for the amortization of the mortgage loan in certain minimum amounts upon the occurrence

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of certain conditions and (v) provide for certain limitations with respect to the amount of excess cash flow from the CMBS Borrowers that may be distributed to us. Any CMBS Loan purchased pursuant to the amendments (the CMBS Amendment) will be cancelled. The CMBS Amendment occurred in August 2010.

London Clubs Transfer

In December 2006, we acquired London Clubs, which owns and/or manages casinos in the United Kingdom, Egypt and South Africa. When acquired, London Clubs and its subsidiaries became wholly owned subsidiaries of Caesars and not subsidiaries of CEOC. In connection with the CMBS Transactions and the financing described below under The Financing, London Clubs and its subsidiaries, with the exception of those related to the London Clubs South African operations, became subsidiaries of CEOC on or before the closing of the Acquisition. During the second quarter of 2008, Caesars transferred to CEOC the London Clubs South African operations, as well. We refer to the transfer of the London Clubs operations to CEOC as the London Clubs Transfer.

The Financing

On January 28, 2008, the Acquisition was financed with the following:

a cash equity investment by the Sponsors, their co-investors and certain members of management in Caesars of approximately \$6,079 million;

the proceeds from the incurrence by CEOC of \$5,275 million of senior unsecured cash pay interim loans;

the proceeds from the incurrence by CEOC of \$1,500 million of senior unsecured PIK toggle interim loans;

borrowings of \$7,250 million by CEOC under the term loan portion of its senior secured credit facilities, which also includes a \$2,000 million revolving credit facility none of which was drawn at closing, but was subject to \$188 million in outstanding letters of credit; and

\$6,500 million of mortgage loans and related mezzanine financing under a real estate facility (the CMBS Financing) entered into by the CMBS Borrowers (with a payment guarantee by Caesars of the operating leases thereunder) and secured initially by the CMBS Closing Assets and, after the Post-Closing CMBS Transaction, the CMBS Assets.

CEOC used the proceeds of the Old Cash Pay Notes and Old Toggle Notes, which were issued on February 1, 2008, to reduce its interim loan borrowings described above on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

CEOC used a portion of the proceeds of the senior secured credit facilities described above to repay all outstanding borrowings under its existing credit facilities, which, as of January 28, 2008, amounted to approximately \$5,796 million.

CEOC also used a portion of the proceeds described above (including the senior secured credit facilities) to repurchase \$131 million of its 7.5% Senior Notes due 2009, \$394 million of its 8.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008, \$424 million of its 7.5% Senior Notes due 2009, \$299 million of its 7% Senior Notes due 2013, all \$250 million of its Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2008 and \$375 million of its Floating Rate Contingent Convertible Senior Notes due 2024 pursuant to tender offers and consent solicitations (collectively, the Tender Offer) completed on the same day as the Acquisition, as well as a discharge of all Senior Floating Rate Notes that were not tendered in the Tender Offer. We refer to the Tender Offer, the discharge, the repayment of senior unsecured interim loans with the proceeds of the notes which were issued on February 1, 2008 and the other financing transactions described above as the Financing.

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Hedging Arrangements

In conjunction with the Acquisition, CEOC entered into three hedging arrangements with respect to LIBOR borrowings under the senior secured credit facilities, all of which fix the floating rate of interest thereunder to a fixed rate.

Throughout this prospectus, we collectively refer to the Acquisition, the CMBS Transactions, the London Clubs Transfer, the Financing and the hedging arrangements as the Acquisition Transactions.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

This exchange offer is intended to satisfy certain of our obligations under the registration rights agreements. We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes in the exchange offer. In exchange for each of the exchange notes, CEOC will receive original notes in like principal amount. CEOC will retire or cancel all of the original notes tendered in the exchange offer. Accordingly, issuance of the exchange notes will not result in any change in our capitalization.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our consolidated cash, cash equivalents and investments and capitalization of Caesars as of December 31, 2010, on an actual basis.

You should read this table in conjunction with Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Description of Other Indebtedness and our financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	As of December 31, 2010 (\$ in millions)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 987.0
Debt:	
Term loan ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,783.4
Revolving credit facility ⁽²⁾	
First lien notes	2,049.7
Other second lien notes ⁽³⁾	2,189.5
The original notes ⁽⁴⁾	741.3
PHW Las Vegas senior secured loan	423.8
Subsidiary guaranteed unsecured senior debt ⁽⁵⁾	489.1
Unsecured senior notes ⁽⁶⁾	665.6
CMBS Financing	5,182.3
Other ⁽⁷⁾	316.4
Total debt, including current portion	18,841.1
Equity	1,672.6
Total capitalization	\$ 20,513.7

- (1) Upon the closing of the Acquisition, CEOC entered into a seven-year \$7,250 million term loan facility, all of which was drawn at the closing of the Acquisition. The outstanding borrowings under the term loan have been increased by the Incremental Loan drawn in October 2009 and have been reduced by payments made subsequent to the Acquisition. Caesars guarantees this facility, and all of the material wholly owned domestic subsidiaries of CEOC have pledged their assets to secure this facility.
- (2) Upon the closing of the Acquisition, CEOC entered into the senior secured credit facilities, which included a \$2,000 million revolving credit facility that was reduced to \$1,630 million due to debt retirements subsequent to the closing of the Acquisition. At December 31, 2010, \$1,510.2 million of borrowing capacity was available under our revolving credit facility, with an additional \$119.8 million committed to back letters of credit. Caesars guarantees this facility, and all of the material wholly owned domestic subsidiaries of CEOC have pledged their assets to secure this facility.
- (3) Consists of the book values of \$214.8 million face value of 10.0% Second-Priority Notes due 2015, book values of \$847.6 million face value of 10.0% Second-Priority Notes due 2018 issued in connection with the exchange offers that were consummated on December 24, 2008, and book values of \$3,705.5 million face value of 10.0% Second-Priority Notes due 2018 issued in connection with the exchange offers that were consummated on April 15, 2009. Such amounts are inclusive of amounts paid in fees in connection with such exchange offers. The aggregate face value of such notes is \$4,767.9 million.
- (4) In connection with the exchange offer, CEOC is offering, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this prospectus and the accompanying letter of transmittal, to exchange up to \$750,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the exchange notes for an equal amount of the original notes. The terms of the exchange notes are substantially identical to the terms of the original notes, except that the transfer restrictions, registration rights and provisions for additional interest relating to the original notes do not

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- apply to the exchange notes. If \$750,000,000 of the exchange notes are exchanged for an equal amount of original notes pursuant to the exchange offer, the book value of the exchange notes as of December 31, 2010 would have been approximately \$741.3 million. See *The Exchange Offer* and *Description of Exchange Notes* for more information regarding the exchange offer and exchange notes.
- (5) Consists of \$478.6 million of 10.75% Senior Notes due 2016 and \$10.5 million of 10.75%/11.5% Senior Toggle Notes due 2018. All of this indebtedness is guaranteed on a joint and several basis by Caesars and each of the Subsidiary Pledgors.
- (6) Consist of the book values of the following notes: \$125.2 million face value of 5.375% Senior Notes due 2013, \$364.6 million face value of 5.625% Senior Notes due 2015, \$153.9 million face value of 5.75% Senior Notes due 2017, \$248.7 million face value of 6.5% Senior Notes due 2016, \$0.6 million face value of 7% Senior Notes due 2013 and \$0.2 million face value of Floating Rate Contingent Convertible Senior Notes due 2024, all of which are obligations of CEOC and guaranteed by Caesars. The aggregate face value of such notes is \$893.2 million. As a result of the Private Placement, HBC holds \$427.2 million face value of the outstanding 5.625% Senior Notes due 2015, \$384.9 million face value of the outstanding 5.75% Senior Notes due 2017 and \$324.4 million face value of the outstanding 6.5% Senior Notes due 2016.
- (7) Consists of the book values of the following debt: \$248.4 million of 12.375% senior secured term loan due 2016 incurred by Chester Downs, \$67.1 million of principal obligations to fund Clark County, Nevada, Special Improvement District bonds and \$11.8 million of miscellaneous other indebtedness.

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following table presents our selected historical consolidated financial data as of and for the periods presented. The selected historical consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 and the periods from January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008 and from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008, and for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, have been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected historical consolidated financial and other data as of December 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 and for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2007 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus.

You should read this data in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Caesars Entertainment Corporation**Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data**

(In millions)	Predecessor		Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27 2008	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Successor	
	Year Ended December 31,	2006			2007	Year Ended December 31,
Revenues						
Casino	\$ 7,868.6	\$ 8,831.0	\$ 614.6	\$ 7,476.9	\$ 7,124.3	\$ 6,917.9
Food and beverage	1,577.7	1,698.8	118.4	1,530.2	1,479.3	1,510.6
Rooms	1,240.7	1,353.6	96.4	1,174.5	1,068.9	1,132.3
Management fees	89.1	81.5	5.0	59.1	56.6	39.1
Other	611.0	695.9	42.7	624.8	592.4	576.3
Less: casino promotional allowances	(1,713.2)	(1,835.6)	(117.0)	(1,498.6)	(1,414.1)	(1,357.6)
Net revenues	9,673.9	10,825.2	760.1	9,366.9	8,907.4	8,818.6
Operating Expenses						
Direct						
Casino	3,902.6	4,595.2	340.6	4,102.8	3,925.5	3,948.9
Food and beverage	697.6	716.5	50.5	639.5	596.0	621.3
Rooms	256.6	266.3	19.6	236.7	213.5	259.4
Property general and administrative and other	2,206.8	2,421.7	178.2	2,143.0	2,018.8	2,061.7
Depreciation and amortization	667.9	817.2	63.5	626.9	683.9	735.5
Project opening costs	20.9	25.5	0.7	28.9	3.6	2.1
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries	62.6	(59.9)	4.7	16.2	107.9	147.6
Impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets	20.7	169.6		5,489.6	1,638.0	193.0
(Income)/loss in non-consolidated affiliates	(3.6)	(3.9)	(0.5)	2.1	2.2	1.5
Corporate expense	177.5	138.1	8.5	131.8	150.7	140.9
Acquisition and integration costs	37.0	13.4	125.6	24.0	0.3	13.6
Amortization of intangible assets	70.7	73.5	5.5	162.9	174.8	160.8
Total operating expenses	8,117.3	9,173.2	796.9	13,604.4	9,515.2	8,286.3
Income/(loss) from operations	1,556.6	1,652.0	(36.8)	(4,237.5)	(607.8)	532.3
Interest expense, net of interest capitalized	(670.5)	(800.8)	(89.7)	(2,074.9)	(1,892.5)	(1,981.6)
(Losses)/gains on early extinguishments of debt	(62.0)	(2.0)		742.1	4,965.5	115.6
Other income, including interest income	10.7	43.3	1.1	35.2	33.0	41.7
Income/(loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	834.8	892.5	(125.4)	(5,535.1)	2,498.2	(1,292.0)
(Provision)/benefit for income taxes	(295.6)	(350.1)	26.0	360.4	(1,651.8)	468.7

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Income/(loss) from continuing operations, net of tax	539.2	542.4	(99.4)	(5,174.7)	846.4	(823.3)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	11.9	92.2	0.1	90.4		
Net income/(loss)	551.1	634.6	(99.3)	(5,084.3)	846.4	(823.3)
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(15.3)	(15.2)	(1.6)	(12.0)	(18.8)	(7.8)
Net income/(loss) attributable to Caesars Entertainment Corporation	\$ 535.8	\$ 619.4	\$ (100.9)	\$ (5,096.3)	\$ 827.6	\$ (831.1)

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	Predecessor		Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27 2008	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Successor							
	Year Ended December 31,	2006			2007	Year Ended December 31,	2009	2010				
(In millions)												
Other Financial Data												
Capital expenditures	\$	2,500.1	\$	1,376.7	\$	125.6	\$	1,181.4	\$	464.5	\$	160.7
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges ⁽¹⁾		2.2x		2.1x						2.3x		
Balance Sheet Data (for period ended)												
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	799.6	\$	710.0			\$	650.5	\$	918.1	\$	987.0
Working capital		(610.2)		(126.1)				(536.4)		(6.6)		207.7
Total assets		22,284.9		23,357.7				31,048.6		28,979.2		28,587.7
Total book value of debt		12,089.9		12,440.4				23,208.9		18,943.1		18,841.1
Total stockholders' equity/(deficit)		6,123.5		6,679.1				(1,360.8)		(867.0)		1,672.6

- (1) For purposes of computing the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings consist of income before income taxes plus fixed charges (excluding capitalized interest), excluding equity in undistributed earnings of less-than-50%-owned investments. Fixed charges include interest, whether expensed or capitalized, amortization of debt expense, discount or premium related to indebtedness and such portion of rental expense we deem to be representative of interest. As required by the rules which govern the computation of this ratio, both earnings and fixed charges are adjusted where appropriate to include the financial results for the Company's nonconsolidated majority-owned subsidiaries. Our earnings were insufficient to cover our fixed charges by \$122.5 million, \$5,475.3 million and \$1,278.1 million for the period from January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008 (Predecessor), the period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008 (Successor), and the year ending December 31, 2010 (Successor), respectively.

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

In November 2010, Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. changed its name to Caesars Entertainment Corporation. Caesars Entertainment Corporation, a Delaware corporation, was incorporated on November 2, 1989, and prior to such date operated under predecessor companies. In this discussion, the words "Caesars Entertainment," "Company," "we," "our," and "us" refer to Caesars Entertainment Corporation, together with its subsidiaries where appropriate.

Overview

We are one of the largest casino entertainment providers in the world. As of December 31, 2010, we owned, operated or managed 52 casinos in seven countries, but primarily in the United States and England. Our casino entertainment facilities operate primarily under the Harrah's, Caesars and Horseshoe brand names in the United States, and 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 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 the entertainment experiences that we offer accordingly.

On January 28, 2008, Caesars Entertainment was acquired by affiliates of Apollo and TPG in an all-cash transaction, hereinafter referred to as the "Acquisition," valued at approximately \$30.7 billion, including the assumption of \$12.4 billion of debt and the incurrence of approximately \$1.0 billion of acquisition costs. Holders of Caesars Entertainment stock received \$90.00 in cash for each outstanding share of common stock. As a result of the Acquisition, the then issued and outstanding shares of non-voting common stock and the non-voting preferred stock of Caesars Entertainment were owned by entities affiliated with Apollo and TPG and certain co-investors and members of management, and the then issued and outstanding shares of voting common stock of Caesars Entertainment were owned by Hamlet Holdings LLC, which is owned by certain individuals affiliated with Apollo and TPG. As a result of the Acquisition, our stock is no longer publicly traded. During 2010, our shares of non-voting common stock and non-voting preferred stock were converted to a recently issued class of voting common stock, and our existing voting stock was canceled, as more fully described in Note 9 to our Consolidated Financial Statements, "Preferred and Common Stock," included herein.

Regional Aggregation

The executive officers of our Company review operating results, assess performance and make decisions related to the allocation of resources on a property-by-property basis. We believe, therefore, that each property is an operating segment and that it is appropriate to aggregate and present the operations of our Company as one reportable segment. In order to provide more meaningful information than would be possible on a consolidated basis, our casino properties as of December 31, 2010, have been grouped as follows to facilitate discussion of our operating results:

Las Vegas	Atlantic City	Louisiana/Mississippi	Iowa/Missouri
Caesars Palace	Harrah's Atlantic City	Harrah's New Orleans	Harrah's St. Louis
Bally's Las Vegas	Showboat Atlantic City	Harrah's Louisiana Downs	Harrah's North Kansas City
Flamingo Las Vegas ^(a)	Bally's Atlantic City	Horseshoe Bossier City	Harrah's Council Bluffs
Harrah's Las Vegas	Caesars Atlantic City	Grand Biloxi	Horseshoe Council Bluffs/ Bluffs Run
Paris Las Vegas Rio	Harrah's Chestert ^(p)	Harrah's Tunica	
Imperial Palace		Horseshoe Tunica	
Bill's Gamblin' Hall & Saloon Planet Hollywood Resort & Casino ^(b)		Tunica Roadhouse Hotel & Casino	

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Illinois/Indiana	Other Nevada	Managed/International/Other
Horseshoe Southern Indiana	Harrah's Reno	Harrah's Ak-Chiff ^(a)
Harrah's Joliet ^(b)	Harrah's Lake Tahoe	Harrah's Cherokee ^(d)
Horseshoe Hammond	Harrah's Laughlin	Harrah's Rincoff ^(f)
Harrah's Metropolis	Harveys Lake Tahoe	Conrad Punta del Este ^(e)
		Caesars Windsor ^(e)
		London Clubs International ^(f)

(a) Includes O'Shea's Casino, which is adjacent to this property.

(b) Acquired February 19, 2010.

(c) We have approximately 95 percent ownership interest in this property.

(d) Managed.

(e) We have a 50 percent interest in Windsor Casino Limited, which operates this property. The province of Ontario owns the complex.

(f) We operate/manage ten casino clubs in the provinces of the United Kingdom and two in Egypt. We have a 70 percent ownership interest in and manage one casino club in South Africa.

Consolidated Operating Results

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP), we have separated our historical financial results for the period subsequent to the Acquisition (the Successor period) and the period prior to the Acquisition (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 Acquisition date, financial information for the Successor periods and the Predecessor period are presented on different bases and, therefore, are not comparable. We have reclassified certain amounts for prior periods to conform to our 2010 presentation.

Because the financial results for 2010, 2009 and 2008 include significant impairment charges for goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets, the following tables also present separately income/(loss) from operations before such impairment charges and the impairment charges to provide more meaningful comparisons of results. This presentation is not in accordance with GAAP.

(In millions)	Successor		Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	Combined 2008	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
	2010	2009				10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Casino revenues	\$ 6,917.9	\$ 7,124.3	\$ 7,476.9	\$ 614.6	\$ 8,091.5	(2.9)%	(12.0)%
Net revenues	8,818.6	8,907.4	9,366.9	760.1	10,127.0	(1.0)%	(12.0)%
Income/(loss) from operations	532.3	(607.8)	(4,237.5)	(36.8)	(4,274.3)	N/M	85.8%
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill	193.0	1,638.0	5,489.6		5,489.6	N/M	N/M
Income/(loss) from operations before impairment charges	725.3	1,030.2	1,252.1	(36.8)	1,215.3	(29.6)%	(15.2)%
(Loss)/income from continuing operations, net of tax	(823.3)	846.4	(5,174.7)	(99.4)	(5,274.1)	N/M	N/M
Net (loss)/income attributable to Caesars Entertainment Corporation	(831.1)	827.6	(5,096.3)	(100.9)	(5,197.2)	N/M	N/M

N/M = Not Meaningful

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The Company's 2010 net revenues decreased approximately 1.0 percent to \$8,818.6 million from \$8,907.4 million in 2009, as incremental revenues associated with our February 2010 acquisition of Planet Hollywood were unable to offset the continuing impact of the weak economic environment on customers' discretionary spending.

Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$532.3 million, compared with a loss from operations of \$607.8 million for the same period in 2009. Included in income/(loss) from operations for 2010 and 2009 were impairment charges for goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets totaling \$193.0 million and \$1,638.0 million, respectively. Prior to consideration of these impairment charges, income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 decreased to \$725.3 million from \$1,030.2 million in the prior year. The decline was driven by the income impact of reduced revenues and the previously disclosed contingent liability reserve and asset reserve charges recorded during the second quarter 2010, which were partially offset by a tangible asset impairment charge in 2009 that did not recur in 2010 and the benefit of a \$23.5 million property tax accrual adjustment recorded in the fourth quarter 2010.

Loss from continuing operations, net of tax, for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$823.3 million compared with income from continuing operations, net of tax, of \$846.4 million for the year-ago period. Loss from continuing operations, net of tax, for the year ended December 31, 2010 included i) the aforementioned impairment charges for intangible assets and ii) gains related to the early extinguishment of debt of \$115.6 million. Income from continuing operations, net of tax, for the year ended December 31, 2009 included i) the aforementioned impairment charges for intangible assets and ii) gains related to the early extinguishment of debt of \$4,965.5 million. Gains on early extinguishments of debt in the year ended December 31, 2009 represented discounts related to the exchange of certain outstanding debt for new debt in the second quarter, CMBS debt repurchases in the fourth quarter, and purchases of certain of our debt in the open market during 2009. The gains were partially offset by the write-off of market value premiums and unamortized debt issue costs. These events are discussed more fully in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section that follows herein.

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009 declined as compared to 2008 as a result of reduced customer visitation and spend per trip due to the impact of the recession on customers' discretionary spending, as well as reduced aggregate demand, which impacted average daily room rates. The earnings impact of the declines in revenue in 2009 as compared to 2008 was partially offset by company-wide cost savings initiatives that began in the third quarter of 2008. The year ended December 31, 2008 included charges of \$5,489.6 million related to impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets, and expenses incurred in connection with the Acquisition, primarily related to accelerated vesting of employee stock options, stock appreciation rights (SARs) and restricted stock, and higher interest expense. Offsetting a portion of these costs in 2008 were net gains on the early extinguishments of debt and proceeds received from the settlement of insurance claims related to hurricane damage in 2005.

Regional Operating Results

On a consolidated basis, when compared with 2009, visitation by our rated players decreased 1 percent and the amount spent per rated-player trip decreased approximately 2 percent. Average daily room rates and occupancy were generally flat for 2010.

For the Las Vegas region, when compared with 2009, visitation by our rated players increased 4 percent for 2010, and the amount spent per rated-player trip decreased 4 percent. From a hotel perspective, revenue increased 9.2 percent when compared to 2009, as our occupancy increased 1.8 percentage points and our average daily room rates decreased 3 percent.

For the Atlantic City region, when compared with 2009, visitation by our rated players decreased 1 percent for 2010, and the amount spent per rated-player trip decreased 7 percent. From a hotel perspective, revenue increased 5 percent when compared to 2009, as our occupancy percentage was relatively consistent with the prior year and our average daily room rates increased 5 percent.

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For the remainder of our United States markets, visitation by our rated players for 2010 was down 3 percent while customer spend per rated trip increased 2 percent.

Further discussion of our results by region follow:

Las Vegas Results

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor		Combined 2008	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
	2010	2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008		10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Casino revenues	\$ 1,544.4	\$ 1,476.0	\$ 1,579.9	\$ 138.7	\$ 1,718.6	4.6%	(14.1)%
Net revenues	2,834.8	2,698.0	3,000.6	253.6	3,254.2	5.1%	(17.1)%
Income/(loss) from operations	349.9	(681.0)	(1,988.0)	51.9	(1,936.1)	N/M	64.8%
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill		1,130.9	2,579.4		2,579.4	N/M	N/M
Income from operations before impairment charges	349.9	449.9	591.4	51.9	643.3	(22.2)%	(30.1)%
Operating margin	12.3%	(25.2)%	(66.3)%	20.5%	(59.5)%	37.5 pts	34.3 pts
Operating margin before impairment charges	12.3%	16.7%	19.7%	20.5%	19.8%	(4.4) pts	(3.1) pts

On February 19, 2010, Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc. (CEOC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Caesars Entertainment Corporation, acquired 100% of the equity interests of PHW Las Vegas, LLC (PHW Las Vegas), which owns the Planet Hollywood Resort and Casino (Planet Hollywood) located in Las Vegas, Nevada. Net revenues and income from continuing operations before income taxes (excluding transaction costs associated with the acquisition) of Planet Hollywood subsequent to the date of acquisition through December 31, 2010 are included in consolidated results from operations.

Hotel occupancy remained above 90 percent, and revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased 5.1 percent in the Las Vegas Region from 2009 due to our February 2010 acquisition of Planet Hollywood. On a same-store basis, revenues declined 3.5 percent for the year ended December 31, 2010, resulting primarily from decreased spend per visitor. Increased labor and depreciation expenses in the region combined with the income impact of reduced same-store revenues resulted in reduced income from operations for 2010, before consideration of impairment charges. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 includes incremental depreciation associated with the Caesars Palace expansions placed into service late in 2009, increased levels of remediation costs during 2010 at two properties within the region, and the write-off of assets associated with certain capital projects. Loss from operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 includes charges of \$1,130.9 million related to impairment of intangible assets in the region.

An expansion and renovation of Caesars Palace Las Vegas was completed in stages during 2009 on the Octavius Tower, a new hotel tower with 110,000 square feet of additional meeting and convention space, three 10,000-square-foot luxury villa suites and an expanded pool and garden area. We have deferred completion of approximately 660 rooms, including 75 luxury suites, in the hotel tower expansion as a result of current economic conditions impacting the Las Vegas tourism sector. The convention center and the remainder of the expansion project, other than the deferred rooms, was completed during 2009. The Company has incurred capital expenditures of approximately \$640.3 million on this project through December 31, 2010. The Company does not expect to incur significant additional capital expenditures on this project until construction on the deferred rooms is resumed, at which time the Company estimates that between approximately \$90.0 million and \$110.0 million will be required to complete the project. We anticipate initiating activity on this project during 2011. See Prospectus Summary Recent Developments Octavius Tower and the Linq Senior Secured Term Loan for more information about our plans regarding Octavius Tower and another development project, the Linq.

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For the year ended December 31, 2009, revenues and income from operations before impairment charges were lower than in 2008, driven by lower spend per customer and declines in the group-travel business due to the recession. While hotel occupancy was strong at approximately 90%, average room rates declined due to the impact of reduced aggregate demand. Loss from operations for 2008 included charges of \$2,579.4 million recorded for the impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets.

Atlantic City Results

(In millions)	Successor		Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	Combined 2008	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
	2010	2009				10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Casino revenues	\$ 1,696.8	\$ 1,894.5	\$ 2,111.8	\$ 163.4	\$ 2,275.2	(10.4)%	(16.7)%
Net revenues	1,899.9	2,025.9	2,156.0	160.8	2,316.8	(6.2)%	(12.6)%
Income/(loss) from operations	83.7	28.3	(415.4)	18.7	(396.7)	N/M	N/M
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill		178.7	699.9		699.9	N/M	N/M
Income from operations before impairment charges	83.7	207.0	284.5	18.7	303.2	(59.6)%	(31.7)%
Operating margin	4.4%	1.4%	(19.3)%	11.6%	(17.1)%	3.0 pts	18.5 pts
Operating margin before impairment charges	4.4%	10.2%	13.2%	11.6%	13.1%	(5.8) pts	(2.9) pts

The Atlantic City market continues to be affected by the current economic environment as well as competition from new casinos outside of Atlantic City and the mid-2010 introduction of table games in the Pennsylvania market.

Reduced customer spend per trip and increased competition from other markets led to lower Atlantic City Region revenues during the year ended December 31, 2010. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 included a charge of \$178.7 million related to impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets at certain of the region's properties. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 was lower than the prior year, prior to consideration of the impairment charge, as cost-saving initiatives were unable to offset the income impact of reduced revenues and increased marketing and labor-related expenses. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 also included the write-off of assets associated with certain capital projects.

Revenues for 2009 were lower than in 2008 due to reduced visitor volume and spend per trip, as well as competition from slot parlors in Pennsylvania. Income from operations before impairment charges for 2009 was also lower than in 2008 as cost savings initiatives were insufficient to offset the earnings impact of the reduced revenues and increased marketing expenses. These adverse factors were partially offset by the full-year impact of the 2008 expansion of the Harrah's Atlantic City property.

Table of Contents**Louisiana/Mississippi Results**

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor		Combined 2008	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
	2010	2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008		10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Casino revenues	\$ 1,096.4	\$ 1,140.8	\$ 1,252.7	\$ 99.0	\$ 1,351.7	(3.9)%	(15.6)%
Net revenues	1,193.4	1,245.2	1,340.8	106.1	1,446.9	(4.2)%	(13.9)%
Income from operations	69.9	181.4	28.3	10.1	38.4	(61.5)%	N/M
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill	51.0	6.0	328.9		328.9	N/M	N/M
Income from operations before impairment charges	120.9	187.4	357.2	10.1	367.3	(35.5)%	(49.0)%
Operating margin	5.9%	14.6%	2.1%	9.5%	2.7%	(8.7) pts	11.9 pts
Operating margin before impairment charges	10.1%	15.0%	26.6%	9.5%	25.4%	(4.9) pts	(10.4) pts

Reduced visitation and customer spend per trip unfavorably impacted the Louisiana/ Mississippi Region revenues during the year ended December 31, 2010. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 included a charge of \$51.0 million related to impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets at one of the region's properties. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 included a charge of \$6.0 million related to impairment of intangible assets at one of the region's properties. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 was lower than in 2009, prior to consideration of impairment charges, as cost-saving initiatives were unable to offset the income impact of reduced revenues and increased marketing expenses.

Revenues for 2009 in the region were lower compared to 2008 driven by lower visitor volume due to the current economic environment. Included in income from operations for 2008 were \$328.9 million of impairment charges for goodwill and other non-amortizing assets of certain properties within the region. Prior to the consideration of impairment charges and the insurance proceeds received in 2008 of \$185.4 million from the final settlement of claims related to 2005 hurricane damage at certain properties, income from operations before impairment charges for 2009 improved slightly when compared to 2008 primarily as a result of cost savings initiatives within the region. During December 2009, we rebranded Sheraton Tunica to Tunica Roadhouse. For the rebranding, the property was closed for a minimal amount of time, during a traditionally quiet period, resulting in limited disruptions to operations.

Construction began in third quarter 2007 on a casino and resort in Biloxi. We have halted construction on this project, and continue to evaluate our development options. As of December 31, 2010, approximately \$180.0 million had been spent on this project.

Table of Contents**Iowa/Missouri Results**

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor		Combined	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
	2010	2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008		10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Casino revenues	\$ 688.4	\$ 707.3	\$ 678.7	\$ 52.5	\$ 731.2	(2.7)%	(3.3)%
Net revenues	735.4	756.6	727.0	55.8	782.8	(2.8)%	(3.3)%
Income from operations	171.0	187.5	108.2	7.7	115.9	(8.8)%	61.8%
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill	9.0		49.0		49.0	N/M	N/M
Income from operations before impairment charges	180.0	187.5	157.2	7.7	164.9	(4.0)%	13.7%
Operating margin	23.3%	24.8%	14.9%	13.8%	14.8%	(1.5) pts	10.0 pts
Operating margin before impairment charges	24.5%	24.8%	21.6%	13.8%	21.1%	(0.3) pts	3.7 pts

Revenues in the region declined for the year ended December 31, 2010 from 2009 due to new competition in the region and lower customer spend per trip. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 included a charge of \$9.0 million related to impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets at one of the region's properties. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 declined from 2009 primarily due to the income impact of revenue declines.

Revenues for 2009 at our Iowa and Missouri properties were slightly lower compared to the same period in 2008 driven by the weak economy that impacted guest visitation. The region was also impacted by severe winter storms during the fourth quarter of 2009 which also affected guest visitation. Income from operations before impairment charges and operating margin in 2009 were higher than in the prior year due primarily to cost savings initiatives.

Illinois/Indiana Results

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor		Combined	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
	2010	2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008		10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Casino revenues	\$ 1,152.9	\$ 1,180.7	\$ 1,102.5	\$ 86.9	\$ 1,189.4	(2.4)%	(0.7)%
Net revenues	1,160.1	1,172.3	1,098.7	85.5	1,184.2	(1.0)%	(1.0)%
Income/(loss) from operations	119.0	(35.4)	(505.9)	8.7	(497.2)	N/M	92.9%
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill	58.0	180.7	617.1		617.1	N/M	N/M
Income from operations before impairment charges	177.0	145.3	111.2	8.7	119.9	21.8%	21.2%
Operating margin	10.3%	(3.0)%	(46.0)%	10.2%	(42.0)%	13.3 pts	39.0 pts
Operating margin before impairment charges	15.3%	12.4%	10.1%	10.2%	10.1%	2.9 pts	2.3 pts

Revenues in the region decreased for the year ended December 31, 2010 from 2009 due to decreased customer spend per trip. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 included a charge of \$58.0 million related to impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets at certain of the region's properties, partially offset by the benefit of a \$23.5 million property tax accrual adjustment recorded in the fourth quarter 2010. Loss from operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 included a charge of \$180.7 million related to impairment of intangible assets at certain of the region's properties. Income from operations,

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prior to consideration of impairment charges, increased for the year ended December 31, 2010 relative to 2009 as a result of reduced marketing expenses and the aforementioned property tax accrual adjustment.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, revenues were relatively unchanged compared to 2008 due to the full year impact of the 2008 expansion of the Horseshoe Hammond property, which offset the revenue declines at other properties in the region. The Horseshoe Hammond renovation and expansion was completed in August 2008. Cost savings initiatives at properties in the region also contributed to the increase in income from operations before impairment charges in 2009.

Other Nevada Results

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor		Combined	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
	2010	2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008		10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Casino revenues	\$ 351.0	\$ 372.0	\$ 425.4	\$ 30.2	\$ 455.6	(5.6)%	(18.3)%
Net revenues	447.5	472.6	534.0	38.9	572.9	(5.3)%	(17.5)%
(Loss)/income from operations	(13.9)	47.3	(255.9)	0.5	(255.4)	N/M	N/M
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill	49.0	4.0	318.5		318.5	N/M	N/M
Income from operations before impairment charges	35.1	51.3	62.6	0.5	63.1	(31.6)%	(18.7)%
Operating margin	(3.1)%	10.0%	(47.9)%	1.3%	(44.6)%	(13.1) pts	54.6 pts
Operating margin before impairment charges	7.8%	10.9%	11.7%	1.3%	11.0%	(3.1) pts	(0.1) pts

Results for the year ended December 31, 2010 for the Other Nevada Region declined from 2009 due to lower visitation and decreased customer spend per trip. Also contributing to the decline in income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 was a charge of \$49.0 million, recorded during the second quarter of 2010, related to the impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets at one of the region's properties.

For 2009, revenues from our Nevada properties outside of Las Vegas were lower than in 2008 due to lower guest visitation and lower customer spend per trip. Cost-savings initiatives implemented throughout 2009 partially offset the earnings impact of the net revenue declines. During December 2009, we announced the permanent closure of Bill's Lake Tahoe effective in January 2010, which was later sold in February 2010. The closure and sale were the result of several years of declining business levels at that property.

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(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor		Combined 2008	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
	2010	2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008		10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Revenues							
Managed	\$ 43.9	\$ 56.3	\$ 59.1	\$ 5.0	\$ 64.1	(22.0)%	(12.2)%
International	431.1	403.8	375.7	51.2	426.9	6.8%	(5.4)%
Net revenues	\$ 475.0	\$ 460.1	\$ 434.8	\$ 56.2	\$ 491.0	3.2%	(6.3)%
Income/(loss) from operations							
Managed	\$ 11.9	\$ 19.4	\$ 22.1	\$ 4.0	\$ 26.1	(38.7)%	(25.7)%
International	10.5	(23.0)	(276.0)	2.2	(273.8)	N/M	91.6%
Income/(loss) from operations	\$ 22.4	\$ (3.6)	\$ (253.9)	\$ 6.2	\$ (247.7)	N/M	98.5%
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill							
Managed	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	N/M	N/M
International	6.0	31.0	210.8		210.8	N/M	N/M
Total charges	\$ 6.0	\$ 31.0	\$ 210.8	\$	\$ 210.8	N/M	N/M
Income/(loss) from operations before impairment							
Managed	\$ 11.9	\$ 19.4	\$ 22.1	\$ 4.0	\$ 26.1	(38.7)%	(25.7)%
International	16.5	8.0	(65.2)	2.2	(63.0)	N/M	N/M
Income/(loss) from operations before impairment	\$ 28.4	\$ 27.4	\$ (43.1)	\$ 6.2	\$ (36.9)	3.6%	N/M

Managed and international results include income from our managed properties and Thistledown Racetrack, and the results of our international properties.

Managed

We manage three tribal casinos. The table below gives the location and expiration date of the current management contracts for our three tribal casino properties as of December 31, 2010.

Expiration of Management

Casino	Location	Agreement
Harrah's Rincon	near San Diego, California	November 2013
Harrah's Cherokee	Cherokee, North Carolina	November 2011
Harrah's Ak-Chin	near Phoenix, Arizona	December 2014

In December 2010, we formed Rock Ohio Caesars LLC, a joint venture with Rock Gaming, LLC, created to pursue casino developments in Cincinnati and Cleveland. Pursuant to the agreements forming the joint venture, we have committed to invest up to \$200 million for an approximately 30% interest in the joint venture. As part of our investment, we also plan to contribute Thistledown Racetrack (Thistledown), a

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non-casino racetrack located outside Cleveland, Ohio, to the joint venture. Based upon this commitment, we have included Thistledown as a managed property. As of December 31, 2010 we have invested approximately \$64.0 million in the joint venture.

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The decline in revenues from our managed properties for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, when compared to their respective prior periods, reflects the impact of the current economic environment on our managed properties, partially offset by incremental revenues of \$7.2 million associated with our July 2010 acquisition of Thistledown.

International

Our international results include the operations of our property in Punta del Este, Uruguay, and our London Clubs International Limited (London Clubs) entities. As of December 31, 2010, London Clubs owns or manages ten casinos in the United Kingdom, two in Egypt and one in South Africa. During 2009, one of the London Clubs owned properties, Fifty, was closed and liquidated.

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased over 2009 due to increased visitation and increased spend per trip at our Uruguay and London Clubs properties. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 included a charge of \$6.0 million related to impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets at our international properties. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 included a charge of \$31.0 million related to impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets. Prior to consideration of impairment charges, international income from operations significantly increased for the year ended December 31, 2010 when compared with 2009 due to strong revenue performance and cost-saving initiatives.

Revenues for London Clubs decreased slightly in 2009 when compared to 2008 as the increase in local currency revenues attributable to the full-year impact in 2009 of two new properties which opened in 2008 was insufficient to offset the adverse movements in exchange rates. Loss from operations in 2009 was improved compared to 2008 as a result of the \$210.8 million impairment charge recorded in 2008 compared to the \$31.0 million charged in 2009. Income from operations before impairment in 2009 improved when compared to a loss from operations before impairment in 2008 due to the income impact of increased revenues and cost savings initiatives throughout the international properties.

Table of Contents**Other Factors Affecting Net Income**

Expense/(income) (In millions)	Successor		Predecessor		Combined 2008	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
	2010	2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008		10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Corporate expense	\$ 140.9	\$ 150.7	\$ 131.8	\$ 8.5	\$ 140.3	(6.5)%	7.4%
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries	147.6	107.9	16.2	4.7	20.9	N/M	N/M
Impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets	193.0	1,638.0	5,489.6		5,489.6	N/M	N/M
Acquisition and integration costs	13.6	0.3	24.0	125.6	149.6	N/M	(99.8)%
Amortization of intangible assets	160.8	174.8	162.9	5.5	168.4	(8.0)%	3.8%
Interest expense, net	1,981.6	1,892.5	2,074.9	89.7	2,164.6	4.7%	(12.6)%
(Gains)/losses on early extinguishments of debt	(115.6)	(4,965.5)	(742.1)		(742.1)	(97.7)%	N/M
Other income	(41.7)	(33.0)	(35.2)	(1.1)	(36.3)	26.4%	(9.1)%
(Benefit)/provision for income taxes	(468.7)	1,651.8	(360.4)	(26.0)	(386.4)	N/M	N/M
Income attributable to non-controlling interests	7.8	18.8	12.0	1.6	13.6	(58.5)%	38.2%
Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes			(90.4)	(0.1)	(90.5)	N/M	N/M

N/M = Not meaningful

Corporate Expense

Corporate expense decreased in 2010 from the comparable period in 2009 due primarily to expenses incurred in connection with our April 2009 debt exchange transaction that did not recur during 2010 and reduced expense associated with incentive compensation, partially offset by increased labor-related expenses for year ended December 31, 2010 when compared with the same period of 2009.

Corporate expense increased in 2009 from 2008 due to certain non-capitalizable expenses related to the debt exchange offer and other advisory services, partially offset by the continued realization of cost-savings initiatives that began in the third quarter of 2008.

Corporate expense includes expenses associated with share-based compensation plans in the amounts of \$18.1 million, \$16.4 million, \$15.8 million, and \$2.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Successor period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008, and the Predecessor period from January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008, respectively.

Write-downs, reserves and recoveries

Write-downs, reserves and recoveries include various pre-tax charges to record certain long-lived tangible asset impairments, contingent liability or litigation reserves or settlements, project write-offs, demolition costs,

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remediation costs, recoveries of previously recorded reserves and other non-routine transactions. Given the nature of the transactions included within write-downs, reserves and recoveries, these amounts are not expected to be comparable from year-to-year, nor are the amounts expected to follow any particular trend from year-to-year.

Write-downs, reserves and recoveries for 2010 were \$147.6 million, compared with \$107.9 million in 2009. Included in write-downs, reserves and recoveries for the year ended December 31, 2010 with no comparable amounts in 2009 is an accrual of \$25.0 million (see Note 14, Commitments and Contingent Liabilities to the Consolidated Financial Statements, included herein), and a charge of approximately \$52.2 million to fully reserve a note receivable balance related to land and predevelopment costs contributed to a venture for development of a casino project in Philadelphia with which we were involved prior to December 2005. Also included in write-downs, reserves and recoveries for the year ended December 31, 2010 were charges of \$29.0 million to write-off assets associated with certain capital projects in the Las Vegas and Atlantic City regions.

Amounts incurred during 2010 for remediation costs were \$42.7 million, and increased by \$3.4 million when compared to 2009.

Write-downs, reserves and recoveries in 2009 of \$107.9 million increased when compared with \$20.9 million in 2008. Included in the amounts for 2008 are insurance proceeds related to the 2005 hurricanes totaling \$185.4 million. Prior to these insurance proceeds, write-downs, reserves and recoveries for 2008 were \$206.3 million. Amounts incurred in 2009 for remediation costs were \$39.3 million, a decrease of \$25.6 million from similar costs in 2008. We recorded \$59.3 million in impairment charges for long-lived tangible assets during 2009, an increase of \$19.7 million when compared to 2008. The majority of the 2009 charge was related to the Company's office building in Memphis, Tennessee due to the relocation to Las Vegas, Nevada of those corporate functions formerly performed at that location. We recorded \$34.8 million in charges related to efficiency projects that were also a result of the relocation.

Also during 2009, associated with its closure and ultimate liquidation, we wrote off the assets and liabilities on one of our London Club properties. Because the assets and liabilities were in a net liability position, a pre-tax gain of \$9.0 million was recognized in the fourth quarter of 2009. The recognized gain was partially offset by charges related to other projects. 2009 also included a reversal of an accrual for approximately \$30.0 million due to a judgment against the Company that was vacated in third quarter of 2009. This amount was previously charged to write-downs, reserves and recoveries in 2006 and was reversed accordingly upon the vacated judgment.

For additional discussion of write-downs, reserves and recoveries, refer to Note 11, Write-downs, Reserves and Recoveries, to our Consolidated Financial Statements, included herein.

Impairment of intangible assets

During the fourth quarter of each year, we perform annual assessments for impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets that are not subject to amortization as of September 30. We perform assessments for impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets more frequently if impairment indicators exist.

During 2010, due to the relative impact of weak economic conditions on certain properties in the Other Nevada and Louisiana/Mississippi regions, we performed an interim assessment of goodwill and certain non-amortizing intangible assets for impairment during the second quarter, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$100.0 million. During the third quarter, we completed a preliminary annual assessment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets as of September 30, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$44.0 million. We finalized our annual assessment during the fourth quarter, and as a result of the final assessment, we recorded an impairment charge of \$49.0 million, which brought the aggregate charges recorded for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$193.0 million.

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During 2009, we performed an interim assessment of goodwill and certain non-amortizing intangible assets for impairment during the second quarter, due to the relative impact of weak economic conditions on certain properties in the Las Vegas market, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$297.1 million. During the third quarter, we completed a preliminary annual assessment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets as of September 30, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$1,328.6 million. We finalized our annual assessment during the fourth quarter, and as a result of the final assessment, we recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$12.3 million, which brought the aggregate charges recorded for the year ended December 31, 2009 to approximately \$1,638.0 million.

Our 2008 analysis indicated that certain of our goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets were impaired based upon projected performance which reflected factors impacted by the then-current market conditions, including lower valuation multiples for gaming assets, higher discount rates resulting from turmoil in the credit markets, and the completion of our 2009 budget and forecasting process. As a result of our projected deterioration in financial performance, an impairment charge of \$5,489.6 million was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2008. For additional discussion of impairment of intangible assets, refer to Note 5, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, to our Consolidated Financial Statements, included herein.

Acquisition and integration costs

Acquisition and integration costs in 2010 include costs in connection with our acquisitions of Planet Hollywood and Thistledown Racetrack, and costs associated with potential development and investment activities.

Acquisition and integration costs in 2008 include costs incurred in connection with the Acquisition, including the expense related to the accelerated vesting of employee stock options, SARs and restricted stock.

Amortization of intangible assets

Amortization of intangible assets was lower in 2010 when compared to 2009 due to lower intangible asset balances as a result of certain contract rights being fully amortized during 2009.

Amortization expense associated with intangible assets for 2009 was slightly higher than the amounts recorded in 2008 due to the amounts in 2008 including only eleven months of amortization of post-Acquisition intangible assets.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased by \$89.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to the same period in 2009. Interest expense is reported net of capitalized interest of \$1.4 million and \$32.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The majority of the capitalized interest in 2009 related to the Caesars Palace expansion in Las Vegas. Prior to the consideration of capitalized interest, interest expense increased by \$58.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to the same period in 2009 due primarily to (i) debt issuances that occurred in the second quarter of 2010 that resulted in higher debt levels and a higher weighted average interest rate; and (ii) changes in hedging designations related to our \$6,500.0 million interest rate cap agreement related to our CMBS Financing and one interest rate swap agreement. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2010, as a result of interest rate swap agreements and interest rate cap agreements, included (i) \$76.6 million of gains due to measured ineffectiveness for derivatives designated as hedging instruments; (ii) \$1.9 million of expense due to changes in fair value for derivatives not designated as hedging instruments; and (iii) \$36.3 million of expense due to amortization of deferred losses frozen in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). At December 31, 2010, our variable-rate debt, excluding \$5,810.1 million of variable-rate debt for which we have entered into interest rate swap agreements, represents approximately 36% of our total debt, while our fixed-rate debt is approximately 64% of our total debt.

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Interest expense declined by \$272.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 primarily due to lower debt levels resulting from debt exchanges completed in April 2009 and December 2008 and debt purchases on the open market during 2009. Interest expense for 2009, as a result of interest rate swap agreements and interest rate cap agreement, was (i) reduced \$7.6 million due to measured ineffectiveness; (ii) increased \$3.8 million due to amortization of deferred losses frozen in OCI; and (iii) increased \$12.1 million due to losses originally deferred in OCI and subsequently reclassified to interest expense associated with hedges for which the forecasted future transactions are no longer probable of occurring. At December 31, 2009, our variable-rate debt, excluding \$5,810 million of variable-rate debt for which we have entered into interest rate swap agreements, represents approximately 37% of our total debt, while our fixed-rate debt is approximately 63% of our total debt.

For additional discussion of interest expense, refer to Note 7, Debt, to our Consolidated Financial Statements, included herein.

(Gains)/losses on early extinguishments of debt

Gains on early extinguishments of debt were \$115.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2010. In the fourth quarter of 2009, we purchased \$948.8 million of face value of CMBS Loans for \$237.2 million. Pursuant to the terms of the amendment, we agreed to pay lenders selling CMBS Loans during the fourth quarter 2009 an additional \$47.4 million for their loans previously sold. This additional liability was recorded as a loss on early extinguishment of debt during the first quarter of 2010 and was paid during the fourth quarter of 2010.

In May 2010, we extinguished \$216.8 million face value of bonds and paid down amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility, recognizing a pre-tax loss on the transaction of approximately \$4.7 million.

In June 2010, we purchased \$46.6 million face value of CMBS Loans for \$22.6 million, recognizing a net gain on the transaction of approximately \$23.3 million during the second quarter of 2010. In September 2010, in connection with the execution of an amendment to our CMBS Financing, as more fully discussed in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section below, we purchased \$123.8 million face value of CMBS Loans for \$37.1 million and recognized a pre-tax gain on the transaction of approximately \$77.4 million, net of deferred finance charges.

In December 2010, we purchased \$191.3 million face value of CMBS Loans for \$95.6 millions, recognizing a net gain on the transaction of approximately \$66.9 million, net of deferred finance charges and discounts on the CMBS Loans.

Gains on early extinguishments of debt of \$4,965.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2009 related to multiple debt transactions initiated throughout the year, including i) the exchange of approximately \$3,648.8 million principal amount of new 10% second-priority senior secured notes due in 2018 for approximately \$5,470.1 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding debt with maturity dates ranging from 2010 to 2018; ii) the purchase of approximately \$1,601.5 million principal amount of outstanding debt through tender offers or open market purchases; and iii) the early retirement of approximately \$948.8 million principal amount of CMBS Loans represented discounts related to the exchange of certain outstanding debt for new debt in the second quarter, CMBS debt repurchases in the fourth quarter, and purchases of certain of our debt in the open market during 2009. The gains were partially offset by the write-off of market value premiums and unamortized debt issue costs.

Gains on early extinguishments of debt of \$742.1 million in 2008 represented discounts related to the exchange of certain debt for new debt and purchases of certain of our debt in connection with an exchange offer in December 2008 and in the open market. The gains were partially offset by the write-off of market value premiums and unamortized deferred financing costs.

For additional discussion of extinguishments of debt, refer to Note 7, Debt, to our Consolidated Financial Statements, included herein.

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Other income

As a result of the cancellation of our debt investment in certain predecessor entities of PHW Las Vegas in exchange for the equity of PHW Las Vegas, the Company recognized a gain of \$7.1 million to adjust our investment to reflect the estimated fair value of consideration paid for the acquisition. This gain is reflected in Other income, including interest income, in our Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2010. In addition, other income for all periods presented included insurance policy proceeds related to the Company's deferred compensation plan.

Income tax (benefit)/provision

For the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded tax benefit of \$468.7 million on pre-tax loss from continuing operations of \$1,292.0 million, compared with an income tax provision of \$1,651.8 million on pre-tax income from continuing operations of \$2,498.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2010 was favorably impacted by the effects of state income tax benefits and other discrete items.

Income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2010 was primarily attributable to tax benefits associated with operating losses, partially offset by the non-deductibility of the impairment charges on goodwill and international income taxes. In 2009, income tax expense was primarily attributable to the tax impact of gains on early extinguishments of debt and the non-deductibility of the impairment charges on goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets. Refer to Note 12 Income Taxes, to our Consolidated Financial Statements, included herein.

Other items

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 a 2005 hurricane that caused damage to our Grand Casino Gulfport property.

Liquidity And Capital Resources

Cost Savings Initiatives

Over the past three years, in light of the severe economic downturn and adverse conditions in the travel and leisure industry generally, Caesars Entertainment has undertaken comprehensive cost reduction efforts to right-size expenses with business levels. The efforts have included organizational restructurings within our functional and operating units, reduction of employee travel and entertainment expenses, rationalization of our corporate-wide marketing expenses, and procurement savings, among others. During the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company began a new initiative to attempt to reinvent certain aspects of its functional and operating units in an effort to gain significant further cost reductions and streamline our operations.

Since the inception of our cost initiatives programs, Caesars Entertainment has identified \$856.3 million in estimated cost savings, of which approximately \$648.8 million had been realized as of December 31, 2010. Included in the \$856.3 million program size are additional initiatives that total \$153.2 million identified during the fourth quarter of 2010.

Capital Spending and Development

In addition to the development and expansion projects discussed in the Regional Operating Results section, we also perform on-going refurbishment and maintenance at our casino entertainment facilities to maintain our quality standards, and we continue to pursue development and acquisition opportunities for

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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 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 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, joint venture partners, specific project financing, guarantees of third-party debt and additional debt offerings. Our capital spending for the year ended December 31, 2010 totaled approximately \$160.7 million. Estimated total capital expenditures for 2011 are expected to be between \$425.0 million and \$500.0 million.

Capital spending in 2009 totaled approximately \$464.5 million. Our capital spending for the combined Predecessor and Successor periods of 2008 totaled approximately \$1,307.0 million.

Liquidity

We generate substantial cash flows from operating activities, as reflected on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows in our audited Consolidated Financial Statements, included herein. We use the cash flows generated by our operations to fund debt service, to reinvest in existing properties for both refurbishment and expansion projects and to pursue additional growth opportunities via new development. 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 depends, in part, upon economic and other factors that are beyond our control, and disruptions in capital markets and restrictive covenants related to our existing debt could impact our ability to secure additional funds through financing activities. 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 Acquisition, we incurred substantial additional debt, which has significantly impacted our financial position.

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.

During 2010, in conjunction with filing our 2009 tax return, we implemented several accounting method changes for tax purposes including a method change to deduct currently certain repairs and maintenance expenditures which had been previously capitalized. As a result of the combination of the tax accounting method changes with our net operating loss, we reported a taxable loss for 2009 of \$1,248.9 million. Approximately \$170.9 million of this loss was carried back to the 2008 tax year to offset federal taxable income recognized and tax payable from that year. In addition, under a new tax law, we elected to extend our loss carryback period. As a result, approximately \$630.3 million of the 2009 taxable loss was carried back to 2006. We received an income tax refund of approximately \$220.8 million, net of interest due on the 2008 tax payable, in the fourth quarter 2010.

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Our cash and cash equivalents totaled \$987.0 million at December 31, 2010, compared to \$918.1 million at December 31, 2009. The following provides a summary of our cash flows for the Successor periods ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Successor period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008, and the Predecessor period from January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008:

(In millions)	2010	Successor 2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	Combined 2008
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 170.8	\$ 220.2	\$ 522.1	\$ 7.2	\$ 529.3
Capital investments	(160.7)	(464.5)	(1,181.4)	(125.6)	(1,307.0)
Investments in and advances to non-consolidated affiliates	(64.0)	(66.9)	(5.9)		(5.9)
Investments in subsidiaries	(44.6)				
Cash acquired in business acquisitions, net of transaction costs	14.0				
Insurance proceeds for hurricane losses for continuing operations			98.1		98.1
Insurance proceeds for hurricane losses for discontinued operations			83.3		83.3
Payment for the Acquisition			(17,490.2)		(17,490.2)
Other investing activities	(32.6)	8.1	(18.1)	1.5	(16.6)
Cash used in operating/investing activities	(117.1)	(303.1)	(17,992.1)	(116.9)	(18,109.0)
Cash provided by financing activities	187.4	570.7	18,027.0	17.3	18,044.3
Cash provided by discontinued operations			4.7	0.5	5.2
Effect of deconsolidation of variable interest entities	(1.4)				
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 68.9	\$ 267.6	\$ 39.6	\$ (99.1)	\$ (59.5)

The increase in cash and cash equivalents from 2009 to 2010 was primarily due to the scaling back of capital spending in our investing activities, and due to the net cash impact of our debt related activities. For additional information regarding cash provided by financing activities, refer to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows in our Consolidated Financial Statements, included herein.

Capital Resources

The majority of our debt is due in 2015 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.

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The following table presents our outstanding debt as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

Detail of Debt (dollars in millions)	Final Maturity	Rate(s) at Dec. 31, 2010	Face Value at Dec 31, 2010	Book Value at Dec 31, 2010	Book Value at Dec. 31, 2009
Credit Facilities and Secured Debt					
Term Loans B1 - B3	2015	3.29%-3.30%	\$ 5,815.1	\$ 5,815.1	\$ 5,835.3
Term Loans B4	2016	9.5%	990.0	968.3	975.3
Revolving Credit Facility	2014	3.23%-3.75%			427.0
Senior Secured notes	2017	11.25%	2,095.0	2,049.7	2,045.2
CMBS financing	2015*	3.25%	5,189.6	5,182.3	5,551.2
Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes	2018	12.75%	750.0	741.3	
Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes	2018	10.0%	4,553.1	2,033.3	1,959.1
Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes	2015	10.0%	214.8	156.2	150.7
Secured debt	2010	6.0%			25.0
Chester Downs term loan	2016	12.375%	248.4	237.5	217.2
PHW Las Vegas senior secured loan	2015**	3.12%	530.5	423.8	
Other	Various	4.25%-6.0%	1.4	1.4	
Subsidiary-guaranteed debt					
Senior Notes, including senior interim loans	2016	10.75%	478.6	478.6	478.6
Senior PIK Toggle Notes, including senior interim loans	2018	10.75%/11.5%	10.5	10.5	9.4
Unsecured Senior Debt					
5.5%	2010	5.5%			186.9
8.0%	2011	8.0%			12.5
5.375%	2013	5.375%	125.2	101.6	95.5
7.0%	2013	7.0%	0.6	0.6	0.7
5.625%	2015	5.625%	364.6	273.9	319.5
6.5%	2016	6.5%	248.7	183.8	251.9
5.75%	2017	5.75%	153.9	105.5	151.3
Floating Rate Contingent Convertible Senior Notes	2024	0.51%	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unsecured Senior Subordinated Notes					
7.875%	2010	7.875%			142.5
8.125%	2011	8.125%			11.4
Other Unsecured Borrowings					
5.3% special improvement district bonds	2035	5.3%	67.1	67.1	68.4
Other	Various	Various	1.0	1.0	18.1
Capitalized Lease Obligations					
6.42%-9.8%	to 2020	6.42%-9.8%	9.4	9.4	10.2
Total debt			21,847.7	18,841.1	18,943.1
Current portion of long-term debt			(57.0)	(55.6)	(74.3)
Long-term debt			\$ 21,790.7	\$ 18,785.5	\$ 18,868.8

* We are permitted to extend the maturity of the CMBS Loans from 2013 to 2015, subject to satisfying certain conditions, in connection with the amendment to the CMBS Facilities.

** The Planet Hollywood Las Vegas senior secured loan is subject to extension options moving its maturity from 2011 to 2015, subject to certain conditions.

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Book values of debt as of December 31, 2010 are presented net of unamortized discounts of \$3,006.6 million. As of December 31, 2009, book values are presented net of unamortized discounts of \$3,108.9 million and unamortized premiums of \$0.1 million.

Our current maturities of debt include required interim principal payments on each of our Term Loans, our Chester Downs term loan, and the special improvement district bonds.

As of December 31, 2010, aggregate annual principal maturities for the four years subsequent to 2011 were as follows, assuming all conditions to extending the maturities of the CMBS Financing and the Planet Hollywood Las Vegas senior secured loan are met, and such maturities are extended: 2012, \$47.6 million; 2013, \$172.6 million; 2014, \$45.1 million; and 2015, \$12,059.7 million.

Credit Agreement

In connection with the Acquisition, CEOC entered into the senior secured credit facilities (the *Credit Facilities*.) This financing is neither secured nor guaranteed by Caesars Entertainment's other direct, wholly-owned subsidiaries, including the subsidiaries that own properties that are security for the CMBS Financing.

As of December 31, 2010, our Credit Facilities provide for senior secured financing of up to \$8,435.1 million, consisting of (i) senior secured term loan facilities in an aggregate principal amount of \$6,805.1 million with \$5,815.1 million maturing on January 20, 2015 and \$990.0 million maturing on October 31, 2016, and (ii) a senior secured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$1,630.0 million, maturing January 28, 2014, including both a letter of credit sub-facility and a swingline loan sub-facility. The term loans under the Credit Facilities require scheduled quarterly payments of \$7.5 million, with the balance due at maturity. A total of \$6,805.1 million face amount of borrowings were outstanding under the Credit Facilities as of December 31, 2010, with \$119.8 million of the revolving credit facility committed to outstanding letters of credit. After consideration of these borrowings and letters of credit, \$1,510.2 million of additional borrowing capacity was available to the Company under its revolving credit facility as of December 31, 2010.

CMBS Financing

In connection with the Acquisition, the CMBS Closing Assets were spun out of CEOC to Caesars Entertainment. As of the Acquisition date, the CMBS Closing Assets 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 Closing Assets borrowed \$6,500 million of CMBS Financing. The CMBS Financing is secured by the assets of the CMBS Closing Assets and certain aspects of the financing are guaranteed by Caesars Entertainment. On May 22, 2008, Paris Las Vegas and Harrah's Laughlin and their related operating assets were spun out of CEOC to Caesars 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 CEOC from Caesars Entertainment as contemplated under the debt agreements effective pursuant to the Acquisition.

On August 31, 2010, we executed an agreement with the lenders to amend the terms of our CMBS Financing to, among other things, (i) provide our subsidiaries that are borrowers under the CMBS mortgage loan and/or related mezzanine loans (*CMBS Loans*) the right to extend the maturity of the CMBS Loans, subject to certain conditions, by up to 2 years until February 2015, (ii) amend certain terms of the CMBS Loans with respect to reserve requirements, collateral rights, property release prices and the payment of management fees, (iii) provide for ongoing mandatory offers to repurchase CMBS Loans using excess cash flow from the CMBS entities at discounted prices, (iv) provide for the amortization of the mortgage loan in certain minimum amounts upon the occurrence of certain conditions and (v) provide for certain limitations with respect to the amount of excess cash flow from the CMBS entities that may be distributed to us. Any CMBS Loan purchased pursuant to the amendments will be canceled.

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In the fourth quarter of 2009, we purchased \$948.8 million of face value of CMBS Loans for \$237.2 million. Pursuant to the terms of the amendment as initially agreed to on March 5, 2010, we agreed to pay lenders selling CMBS Loans during the fourth quarter 2009 an additional \$47.4 million for their loans previously sold, to be paid no later than December 31, 2010. This additional liability was recorded as a loss on early extinguishment of debt during the first quarter of 2010 and was paid during the fourth quarter of 2010.

In June 2010, we purchased \$46.6 million face value of CMBS Loans for \$22.6 million, recognizing a net gain on the transaction of approximately \$23.3 million during the second quarter of 2010. In September 2010, in connection with the execution of the amendment, we purchased \$123.8 million face value of CMBS Loans for \$37.1 million, of which \$31.0 million was paid at the closing of the CMBS amendment, and the remainder of which was paid during fourth quarter 2010. We recognized a pre-tax gain on the transaction of approximately \$77.4 million, net of deferred finance charges. In December 2010, we purchased \$191.3 million of face value of CMBS Loans for \$95.6 million, recognizing a pre-tax gain of \$66.9 million, net of deferred finance charges.

As part of the amendment to the CMBS Financing, in order to extend the maturity of the CMBS Loans under the extension option, we are required to extend our interest rate cap agreement to cover the two years of extended maturity of the CMBS Loans, with a maximum aggregate purchase price for such extended interest rate cap for \$5.0 million. We funded the \$5.0 million obligation on September 1, 2010 in connection with the closing of the CMBS Loan amendment.

PHW Las Vegas senior secured loan

On February 19, 2010, CEOC acquired 100% of the equity interests of PHW Las Vegas, which owns the Planet Hollywood Resort and Casino located in Las Vegas, Nevada. In connection with this transaction, PHW Las Vegas assumed a \$554.3 million, face value, senior secured loan, and a subsidiary of CEOC cancelled certain debt issued by PHW Las Vegas predecessor entities. The outstanding amount is secured by the assets of PHW Las Vegas, and is non-recourse to other subsidiaries of the Company.

In connection with the transaction and the assumption of debt, PHW Las Vegas entered into the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee for The Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Securities Corp. Commercial Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2007-TFL2 (Lender). The maturity date for this loan is December 2011, with two extension options (subject to certain conditions), which, if exercised, would extend maturity until April 2015. At December 31, 2010, the loan has been classified as long-term in our Consolidated Balance Sheet, included in our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein, because the Company has both the intent and ability to exercise the extension options. PHW Las Vegas is an unrestricted subsidiary of CEOC and therefore not a borrower under CEOC's Credit Facilities. A subsidiary of CEOC manages the property for PHW Las Vegas for a fee.

PHW Las Vegas may, at its option, voluntarily prepay the loan in whole or in part upon twenty (20) days prior written notice to Lender. PHW Las Vegas is required to prepay the loan in (i) the amount of any insurance proceeds received by Lender for which Lender is not obligated to make available to PHW Las Vegas for restoration in accordance with the terms of the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, (ii) the amount of any proceeds received from the operator of the timeshare property adjacent to the Planet Hollywood Resort and Casino, subject to the limitations set forth in the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement and (iii) the amount of any excess cash remaining after application of the cash management provisions of the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement.

Other Financing Transactions

During 2009, Chester Downs and Marina LLC (Chester Downs), a majority-owned subsidiary of CEOC and owner of Harrah's Chester, entered into an agreement to borrow under a senior secured term loan with a principal amount of \$230.0 million and borrowed such amount, net of original issue discount. The proceeds of

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the term loan were used to pay off intercompany debt due to CEOC and to repurchase equity interests from certain minority partners of Chester Downs. As a result of the purchase of these equity interests, CEOC currently owns 95.0% of Chester Downs.

On October 8, 2010, Chester Downs amended its existing senior secured term loan facility to obtain an additional \$40.0 million term loan. The additional loan has substantially the same terms as the existing term loan with respect to interest rates, maturity and security. The proceeds of the additional term loans were used for general corporate purposes, including the repayment of indebtedness and capital expenditures.

Exchange Offers, Debt Repurchases and Open Market Purchases

From time to time, we may retire portions of our outstanding debt in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. These repurchases will be funded through available cash from operations and from our established debt programs. Such repurchases are dependent on prevailing market conditions, the Company's liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors.

On April 15, 2009, CEOC completed private exchange offers to exchange approximately \$3,648.8 million aggregate principal amount of new 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018 for approximately \$5,470.1 million principal amount of its outstanding debt due between 2010 and 2018. The new notes are guaranteed by Caesars Entertainment and are secured on a second-priority lien basis by substantially all of CEOC's and its subsidiaries' assets that secure the senior secured credit facilities. In addition to the exchange offers, a subsidiary of Caesars Entertainment paid approximately \$96.7 million to purchase for cash certain notes of CEOC with an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$522.9 million maturing between 2015 and 2017. The notes purchased pursuant to this tender offer remained outstanding for CEOC but reduce Caesars Entertainment's outstanding debt on a consolidated basis. Additionally, CEOC paid approximately \$4.8 million in cash to purchase notes of approximately \$24.0 million aggregate principal amount from retail holders that were not eligible to participate in the exchange offers. As a result of the exchange and tender offers, we recorded a pre-tax gain in the second quarter 2009 of approximately \$4,023.0 million.

On October 22, 2009, CEOC completed cash tender offers for certain of its outstanding debt securities with maturities in 2010 and 2011. CEOC purchased \$4.5 million principal amount of its 5.5% senior notes due 2010, \$17.2 million principal amount of its 7.875% senior subordinated notes due 2010, \$19.6 million principal amount of its 8.0% senior notes due 2011 and \$4.2 million principal amount of its 8.125% senior subordinated notes due 2011 for an aggregate consideration of approximately \$44.5 million.

As a result of the receipt of the requisite consent of lenders having loans made under the Senior Unsecured Interim Loan Agreement ("Interim Loan Agreement") representing more than 50% of the sum of all loans outstanding under the Interim Loan Agreement, waivers or amendments of certain provisions of the Interim Loan Agreement to permit CEOC, from time to time, to buy back loans at prices below par from specific lenders in the form of voluntary prepayments of the loans by CEOC on a non-pro rata basis are now operative. Included in the exchanged debt discussed above are approximately \$296.9 million of 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes that were exchanged for approximately \$442.3 million principal amount of loans surrendered in the exchange offer for loans outstanding under the Interim Loan Agreement. As a result of these transactions, all loans outstanding under the Interim Loan Agreement have been retired.

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As a result of the 2009 exchange and tender offers, the CMBS Financing repurchases, and purchases of our debt on the open market, we recorded a pre-tax gain in 2009 of \$4,965.5 million arising from early extinguishment of debt, comprised as follows:

(In millions)	Year ended Dec. 31, 2009
Face value of CEOC Open Market Purchases:	
5.50% due 7/01/2010	\$ 68.0
7.875% due 3/15/2010	111.5
8.00% due 02/01/2011	37.7
8.125% due 05/15/2011	178.2
5.375% due 12/15/2013	87.2
10.75% due 1/28/2016	265.0
Face value of other Caesars Subsidiary Open Market Purchases:	
5.625% due 06/01/2015	\$ 138.0
5.750% due 06/01/2017	169.0
6.50% due 06/01/2016	24.0
Total Face Value of open market purchases	1,078.6
Cash paid for open market purchases	(657.0)
Net cash gain on open market purchases	421.6
Write-off of unamortized discounts and fees	(167.2)
Gain on CMBS repurchases	688.1
Gain on debt exchanges	4,023.0
Aggregate gains on early extinguishments of debt	\$ 4,965.5

Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, or the ARRA, the Company will receive temporary federal tax relief under the Delayed Recognition of Cancellation of Debt Income, or CODI, rules. The ARRA contains a provision that allows for a deferral for tax purposes of CODI for debt reacquired in 2009 and 2010, followed by recognition of CODI ratably from 2014 through 2018. In connection with the debt that we reacquired in 2009 and 2010, we have deferred related CODI of \$3.6 billion for tax purposes (net of Original Issue Discount (OID) interest expense, some of which must also be deferred to 2014 through 2018 under the ARRA). We are required to include one-fifth of the deferred CODI, net of deferred and regularly scheduled OID, in taxable income each year from 2014 through 2018. For state income tax purposes, certain states have conformed to the Act and others have not.

Issuances and Redemptions

During the second quarter of 2010, CEOC completed the offering of \$750.0 million aggregate principal amount of 12.75% second-priority senior secured notes due 2018 and used the proceeds of this offering to redeem or repay the following outstanding debt:

Debt (dollars in millions)	Maturity	Interest Rate	Face Value
5.5% Senior Notes	2010	5.5%	\$ 191.6
8.0% Senior Notes	2011	8.0%	13.2
8.125% Senior Subordinated Notes	2011	8.125%	12.0
Revolving Credit Facility	2014	3.23%-3.25%	525.0

In connection with the retirement of the outstanding senior and senior subordinated notes above, CEOC recorded a pre-tax loss of \$4.7 million during the second quarter of 2010.

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On June 3, 2010, Caesars announced an agreement under which affiliates of each of Apollo, TPG and the Paulson Investors were to exchange approximately \$1,118.3 million face amount of debt for approximately 15.7% of the common equity of Caesars Entertainment, subject to regulatory approvals and certain other conditions. In connection with the transaction, Apollo, TPG, and the Paulson Investors purchased approximately \$835.4 million, face amount, of CEOC notes that were held by another subsidiary of Caesars Entertainment for aggregate consideration of approximately \$557.0 million, including accrued interest. The notes that were purchased, together with \$282.9 million face amount of notes they had previously acquired, were exchanged for equity in the fourth quarter of 2010 and the notes exchanged for equity are held by a subsidiary of Caesars Entertainment and remain outstanding for purposes of CEOC. The exchange was 10 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes tendered. Accrued and unpaid interest on the notes held by affiliates of each of Apollo and TPG was also paid in shares of common stock at the same exchange ratio. The above exchange resulted in the issuance of 11,270,331 shares of common stock.

The notes exchanged for equity are held by a subsidiary of Caesars Entertainment and remain outstanding for purposes of CEOC.

Interest and Fees

Borrowings under the Credit Facilities, other than borrowings under the Incremental Loans, 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. As of December 31, 2010, the Credit Facilities, other than borrowings under the Incremental Loans, bore interest at LIBOR plus 300 basis points for the term loans and a portion of the revolver loan and 150 basis points over LIBOR for the swingline loan and at the alternate base rate plus 200 basis points for the remainder of the revolver loan.

Borrowings under the Incremental Loans bear interest at a rate equal to either the alternate base rate or the greater of (i) the then-current LIBOR rate or (ii) 2.0%; in each case plus an applicable margin. At December 31, 2010, borrowings under the Incremental Loans bore interest at the minimum base rate of 2.0%, plus 750 basis points.

In addition, on a quarterly basis, we are required to pay each lender (i) a commitment fee in respect of any unborrowed amounts 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, 2010, the Credit Facilities bore a commitment fee for unborrowed amounts of 50 basis points.

We make monthly interest payments on our CMBS Financing. Our Senior Secured Notes, including the Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes, and our unsecured debt have semi-annual interest payments, with the majority of those payments on June 15 and December 15. Our previously outstanding senior secured notes that were retired as part of the exchange offers had semi-annual interest payments on February 1 and August 1 of every year.

The amount outstanding under the PHW Las Vegas senior secured loan bears interest, payable to third party lenders on a monthly basis, at a rate per annum equal to LIBOR plus 1.530%. Interest only participations of PHW Las Vegas bear interest at a fixed rate equal to \$7.3 million per year, payable to a subsidiary of Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc. that owns such participations.

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Collateral and Guarantors

CEOC's Credit Facilities are guaranteed by Caesars Entertainment, and are secured by a pledge of CEOC's capital stock, and by substantially all of the existing and future property and assets of CEOC and its material, wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries, including a pledge of the capital stock of CEOC'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 & Saloon		Horseshoe Bossier City Harrah's Tunica	
		Horseshoe Tunica	
		Tunica Roadhouse Hotel & Casino	

Illinois/Indiana	Other Nevada
Horseshoe Southern Indiana	Harrah's Reno
Harrah's Metropolis	Harrah's Lake Tahoe
Horseshoe Hammond	Harveys Lake Tahoe

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

In connection with PHW Las Vegas Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, Caesars Entertainment entered into a Guaranty Agreement (the Guaranty) for the benefit of Lender pursuant to which Caesars Entertainment guaranteed to Lender certain recourse liabilities of PHW Las Vegas. Caesars Entertainment's maximum aggregate liability for such recourse liabilities is limited to \$30.0 million provided that such recourse liabilities of PHW Las Vegas do not arise from (i) events, acts, or circumstances that are actually committed by, or voluntarily or willfully brought about by Caesars Entertainment or (ii) event, acts, or circumstances (regardless of the cause of the same) that provide actual benefit (in cash, cash equivalent, or other quantifiable amount) to the Registrant, to the full extent of the actual benefit received by the Registrant. Pursuant to the Guaranty, Caesars Entertainment is required to maintain a net worth or liquid assets of at least \$100.0 million.

Restrictive Covenants and Other Matters

The Credit Facilities require 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 CEOC'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

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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.

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

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.

Certain covenants contained in CEOC's credit agreement require the maintenance of a senior first priority 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). The June 3, 2009 amendment and waiver to our credit agreement excludes from the Senior Secured Leverage Ratio (a) the \$1,375.0 million Original First Lien Notes issued June 15, 2009 and the \$720.0 million Additional First Lien Notes issued on September 11, 2009 and (b) up to \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of consolidated debt of subsidiaries that are not wholly owned subsidiaries. Certain covenants contained in CEOC's credit agreement governing its senior secured credit facilities, the indenture and other agreements governing CEOC's 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2015 and 2018, and our first lien notes 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.

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 limit CEOC'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 CEOC only, engage in any business or own any material asset other than all of the equity interest of CEOC 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.

We believe we are in compliance with CEOC's credit agreement and indentures, including the Senior Secured Leverage Ratio, as of December 31, 2010. If our LTM Adjusted EBITDA were to decline significantly from the level achieved in 2010, it could cause us to exceed the Senior Secured Leverage Ratio and could be an Event of Default under CEOC'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 CEOC as a capital contribution to cure covenant breaches. However, there is no guarantee that such contributions will be able to be secured.

The CMBS Financing includes negative covenants, subject to certain exceptions, restricting or limiting the ability of the borrowers and operating companies under the CMBS Financing (collectively, the CMBS

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Borrowers) to, among other things: (i) incur additional debt; (ii) create liens on assets; (iii) make certain investments, loans and advances; (iv) 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; (v) enter into certain transactions with its affiliates; (vi) engage in any business other than the ownership of the properties and business activities ancillary thereto; and (vi) amend or modify the articles or certificate of incorporation, bylaws and certain agreements. The CMBS Financing also includes affirmative covenants that require the CMBS Borrowers to, among other things, maintain the borrowers as special purpose entities , maintain certain reserve funds in respect of FF&E, taxes, and insurance, and comply with other customary obligations for CMBS real estate financings. In addition, the CMBS Financing obligates the CMBS Borrowers to apply excess cash flow from the CMBS Closing Assets in certain specified manners, depending on the outstanding principal amount of various tranches of the CMBS loans and other factors. These obligations will limit the amount of excess cash flow from the CMBS Borrowers that may be distributed to Caesars Entertainment Corporation. For example, the CMBS Borrowers are required to use 100% of excess cash flow to make ongoing mandatory offers on a quarterly basis to purchase CMBS mezzanine loans at discounted prices from the holders thereof. To the extent such offers are accepted, such excess cash flow will need to be so utilized and will not be available for distribution to Caesars Entertainment. To the extent such offers are not accepted with respect to any fiscal quarter, the amount of excess cash flow that may be distributed to Caesars Entertainment is limited to 85% of excess cash flow with respect to such quarter. In addition, the CMBS Financing provides that once the aggregate principal amount of the CMBS mezzanine loans is less than or equal to \$625.0 million, the mortgage loan will begin to amortize on a quarterly basis in an amount equal to the greater of 100% of excess cash flow for such quarter and \$31.25 million. If the CMBS mortgage loan begins to amortize, the excess cash flow from the CMBS Borrowers will need to be utilized in connection with such amortization and will not be available for distribution to Caesars Entertainment.

Derivative Instruments

We account for derivative instruments in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 815 (Accounting for Derivatives and Hedging Activities,) which requires that all derivative instruments be recognized in the financial statements at fair value. Any changes in fair value are recorded in the statements of operations or in other comprehensive income/(loss), depending upon whether or not 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 adjusted for the credit rating of the Company if the derivative is a liability.

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We use interest rate swaps to manage the mix of our debt between fixed and variable rate instruments. As of December 31, 2010 we have entered into 13 interest rate swap agreements, three of which have effective dates starting in 2011. As a result of staggering the effective dates, we have a notional amount of \$6,500.0 million outstanding through April 25, 2011, and a notional amount of \$5,750.0 million outstanding beginning after April 25, 2011. 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 agreements will have a corresponding effect on future cash flows. The major terms of the interest rate swap agreements as of December 31, 2010 are as follows.

Effective Date	Notional Amount (In millions)	Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received as of Dec. 31, 2010	Next Reset Date	Maturity Date
April 25, 2007	\$ 200	4.898%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2007	200	4.896%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2007	200	4.925%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2007	200	4.917%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2007	200	4.907%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2011
September 26, 2007	250	4.809%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2011
September 26, 2007	250	4.775%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2008	2,000	4.276%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2013
April 25, 2008	2,000	4.263%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2013
April 25, 2008	1,000	4.172%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2012
April 26, 2011	250	1.351%	%	April 26, 2011	January 25, 2015
April 26, 2011	250	1.347%	%	April 26, 2011	January 25, 2015
April 26, 2011	250	1.350%	%	April 26, 2011	January 25, 2015

The variable rate on our interest rate swap agreements did not materially change as a result of the January 25, 2011 reset.

Prior to February 15, 2008, our interest rate swap agreements were not designated as hedging instruments; therefore, gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of the swaps were recognized in interest expense in the period of the change. On February 15, 2008, eight of our interest rate swap agreements for notional amounts totaling \$3,500.0 million were designated as cash flow hedging instruments for accounting purposes and on April 1, 2008, the remaining swap agreements were designated as cash flow hedging instruments for accounting purposes.

During October 2009, we borrowed \$1,000.0 million under the Incremental Loans and used a majority of the net proceeds to temporarily repay most of our revolving debt under the Credit Facility. As a result, we no longer had a sufficient amount of outstanding debt under the same terms as our interest rate swap agreements to support hedge accounting treatment for the full \$6,500.0 million in interest rate swaps. Thus, as of September 30, 2009, we removed the cash flow hedge designation for the \$1,000.0 million swap agreement, freezing the amount of deferred losses recorded in Other Comprehensive Income associated with this swap agreement, and reducing the total notional amount on interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedging instruments to \$5,500.0 million. Beginning October 1, 2009, we began amortizing deferred losses frozen in Other Comprehensive Income into income over the original remaining term of the hedged forecasted transactions that are still considered to be probable of occurring. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded \$8.7 million as an increase to interest expense, and we will record an additional \$8.7 million as an increase to interest expense and other comprehensive income over the next twelve months, all related to deferred losses on the \$1,000.0 million interest rate swap.

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During the fourth quarter of 2009, we re-designated approximately \$310.1 million of the \$1,000.0 million swap as a cash flow hedging instrument. Also, on September 29, 2010, we entered into three forward interest rate swap agreements for notional amounts totaling \$750.0 million that have been designated as cash flow hedging instruments. As a result, at December 31, 2010, \$5,810.1 million of our total interest rate swap notional amount of \$7,250.0 million remained designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. Any future changes in fair value of the portion of the interest rate swap not designated as a hedging instrument will be recognized in interest expense during the period in which the changes in value occur.

Derivative Instruments - Interest Rate Cap Agreements

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 \$6,500.0 million at a LIBOR cap rate of 4.5%. The interest rate cap was designated as a cash flow hedging instrument for accounting purposes on May 1, 2008.

On November 30, 2009, June 7, 2010, September 1, 2010 and December 13, 2010, we purchased and extinguished approximately \$948.8 million, \$46.6 million, \$123.8 million and \$191.3 million, respectively, of the CMBS Financing. The hedging relationship between the CMBS Financing and the interest rate cap has remained effective subsequent to each debt extinguishment. As a result of the extinguishments in the fourth quarter of 2009, second quarter 2010, third quarter 2010, and fourth quarter 2010, we reclassified approximately \$12.1 million, \$0.8 million, \$1.5 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, of deferred losses out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income and into interest expense associated with hedges for which the forecasted future transactions are no longer probable of occurring.

On January 31, 2010, we removed the cash flow hedge designation for the \$6,500.0 million interest rate cap, freezing the amount of deferred losses recorded in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss associated with the interest rate cap. Beginning February 1, 2010, we began amortizing deferred losses frozen in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into income over the original remaining term of the hedge forecasted transactions that are still probable of occurring. For the year ending December 31, 2010, we recorded \$19.2 million as an increase to interest expense, and we will record an additional \$20.9 million as an increase to interest expense and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss over the next twelve months, all related to deferred losses on the interest rate cap.

On January 31, 2010, we re-designated \$4,650.2 million of the interest rate cap as a cash flow hedging instrument for accounting purposes. Any future changes in fair value of the portion of the interest rate cap not designated as a hedging instrument will be recognized in interest expense during the period in which the changes in value occur.

On April 5, 2010, as required under the PHW Las Vegas Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, we entered into an interest rate cap agreement to partially hedge the risk of future increases in the variable rate of the PHW Las Vegas senior secured loan. The interest rate cap agreement is for a notional amount of \$554.3 million at a LIBOR cap rate of 5.0%, and matures on December 9, 2011. To give proper consideration to the prepayment requirements of the PHW Las Vegas senior secured loan, we have designated \$525.0 million of the \$554.3 million notional amount of the interest rate cap as a cash flow hedging instrument for accounting purposes.

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The following table represents the fair values of derivative instruments in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

(In millions)	Asset Derivatives				Liability Derivatives			
	2010		2009		2010		2009	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments								
Interest Rate Swaps		\$		\$	Accrued expenses	\$ (21.6)		\$
Interest Rate Swaps	Deferred charges and other	11.6			Deferred credits and other	(305.5)	Deferred credits and other	(337.6)
Interest Rate Cap	Deferred charges and other	3.7	Deferred charges and other	56.8				
Subtotal		15.3		56.8		(327.1)		(337.6)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments								
Interest Rate Swaps					Deferred credits and other	(32.2)	Deferred credits and other	(37.6)
Interest Rate Cap	Deferred charges and other	1.5	Deferred charges and other					
Subtotal		1.5				(32.2)		(37.6)
Total Derivatives		\$ 16.8		\$ 56.8		\$ (359.3)		\$ (375.2)

The following table represents the effect of derivative instruments in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 for amounts transferred into or out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss:

(In millions)	Amount of (Gain) or Loss on Derivatives Recognized in OCI (Effective Portion)		Location of (Gain) or Loss Reclassified From Accumulated OCI Into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of (Gain) or Loss Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)		Location of (Gain) or Loss Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion)	Amount of (Gain) or Loss Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion)	
	2010	2009		2010	2009		2010	2009
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments								
Interest Rate Contracts	\$ 99.2	\$ 20.9	Interest Expense	\$ 36.3	\$ 15.1	Interest Expense	\$ (76.6)	\$ (7.6)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments								
Interest Rate Contracts						Interest Expense	\$ 1.9	\$ (7.6)

In addition to the impact on interest expense from amounts reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, the difference to be paid or received under the terms of the interest rate swap agreements is recognized as interest expense and is paid quarterly. This cash settlement portion of the interest rate swap agreements increased interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 by approximately \$265.8 million and \$214.2 million, respectively.

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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 the \$5,810.1 million of variable-rate debt for which our interest rate swap agreements are designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes, for the next twelve months, a hypothetical 1% increase in corresponding interest rates would increase interest expense for the twelve months following December 31, 2010 by approximately \$62.4 million. At December 31, 2010, our weighted average USD LIBOR rate for our variable rate debt was 0.2679%. A hypothetical reduction of this rate to 0% would decrease interest expense for the next twelve months by approximately \$16.7 million. At December 31, 2010, our variable-rate debt, excluding the aforementioned \$5,810.1 million of variable-rate debt hedged against interest rate swap agreements, represents approximately 36% of our total debt, while our fixed-rate debt is approximately 64% of our total debt.

Guarantees of Third Party Debt and Other Obligations and Commitments

The following tables summarize our contractual obligations and other commitments as of December 31, 2010.

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 ^(c)	\$ 21,838.3	\$ 51.8	\$ 216.0	\$ 12,104.8	\$ 9,465.7
Capital lease obligations	9.4	5.2	4.2		
Estimated interest payments ^{(b)(c)}	9,366.1	1,645.4	3,080.0	2,537.6	2,103.1
Operating lease obligations	2,210.6	84.4	142.6	124.1	1,859.5
Purchase orders obligations	49.9	49.9			
Guaranteed payments to State of Louisiana ^(d)	15.0	15.0			
Community reinvestment	83.4	6.4	11.7	11.8	53.5
Construction commitments	35.9	35.9			
Entertainment obligations	84.8	39.8	41.9	3.1	
Other contractual obligations	578.3	91.2	118.8	92.4	275.9
	\$ 34,271.7	\$ 2,025.0	\$ 3,615.2	\$ 14,873.8	\$ 13,757.7

- (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 12, *Income Taxes*, to our Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.)
- (b) Estimated interest for variable rate debt included in this table is based on rates at December 31, 2010. Estimated interest includes the estimated impact of our interest rate swap and interest rate cap agreements.
- (c) Estimated interest assumes the extension of maturities of the CMBS Loans from 2013 to 2015 and the PHW Las Vegas senior secured loan from 2011 to 2015, resulting in a net increase of interest of approximately \$469.1 million.
- (d) In February 2008, we entered into an agreement with the State of Louisiana whereby we extended our guarantee of a \$60.0 million annual payment obligation of Jazz Casino Company, LLC, our wholly-owned subsidiary and owner of Harrah's New Orleans, to the State of Louisiana. The agreement ends March 31, 2011.

Contractual Obligations ^(a)	Total amounts committed	Amounts of Commitment Per Year			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
		(In millions)			
Letters of credit	\$ 119.8	\$ 119.8	\$	\$	\$
Minimum payments to tribes	16.9	12.8	3.5	0.6	

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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 48 months from December 31, 2010, is \$1.2 million. Each of these casinos currently generates sufficient cash flows to cover all of its obligations, including its debt service.

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 affected, 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 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 complimentary items 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.

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Significant Accounting Policies And Estimates

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements, included herein, have been prepared in conformity with GAAP, and accordingly, our accounting policies have been disclosed in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to our Consolidated Financial Statements, included herein. We consider accounting estimates to be critical accounting policies when:

the estimates involve matters that are highly uncertain at the time the accounting estimate is made; and

different estimates or changes to estimates could have a material impact on the reported financial position, changes in financial position, or results of operations

When more than one accounting principle, or method of its application, is generally accepted, we select the principle or method that we consider to be the most appropriate when given the specific circumstances. Application of these accounting principles requires us to make estimates about the future resolution of existing uncertainties. Estimates are typically based upon historical experience, current trends, contractual documentation, and other information, as appropriate. Due to the inherent uncertainty involving estimates, actual results reported in the future may differ from those estimates. In preparing these financial statements, we have made our best estimates and judgments of the amounts and disclosures included in the financial statements, giving regard to materiality. The following summarizes our critical accounting policies.

Property and Equipment

We have significant capital invested in our property and equipment, the book value of which represents approximately 62.1% of our total assets as of December 31, 2010. 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 an 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

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 the purchase price exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, such excess is allocated to goodwill.

During the fourth quarter of each year, we perform annual assessments for impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets that are not subject to amortization as of September 30. We perform assessments for impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets more frequently if impairment indicators exist.

During 2010, due to the relative impact of weak economic conditions on certain properties in the Other Nevada and Louisiana/Mississippi regions, we performed an interim assessment of goodwill and certain intangible assets for impairment during the second quarter, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$100.0 million. During the third quarter, we completed a preliminary annual assessment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets as of September 30, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$44.0 million.

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We finalized our annual assessment during the fourth quarter, and as a result of the final assessment, we recorded a charge of \$49.0 million, which brought the aggregate charges recorded for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$193.0 million.

During 2009, we performed an interim assessment of goodwill and certain intangible assets for impairment during the second quarter, due to the relative impact of weak economic conditions on certain properties in the Las Vegas market, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$297.1 million. During the third quarter, we completed a preliminary annual assessment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets as of September 30, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$1,328.6 million. We finalized our annual assessment during the fourth quarter, and as a result of the final assessment, we recorded a charge of approximately \$12.3 million, which brought the aggregate charges recorded for the year ended December 31, 2009 to approximately \$1,638.0 million.

We determine estimated fair value of a reporting unit as a function, or multiple, of EBITDA combined with estimated future cash flows discounted at rates commensurate with the Company's capital structure and the prevailing borrowing rates within the casino industry in general. We determine the estimated fair values of our intangible assets by using the relief from royalty and excess earnings methods under the income approach. After consideration of the impairment charges recorded in 2010 and 2009, we have approximately \$8,132.7 million in goodwill and other intangible assets in our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2010 as compared to \$8,408.2 million at December 31, 2009.

The annual evaluation of goodwill and other non-amortizing 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. Thus, to the extent the economy deteriorates during 2011, discount rates increase significantly, or the Company does not meet its projected performance, the Company could have additional impairment to record within its 2011 financial statements, and such impairments could be material. This is especially true for our Las Vegas region which has a significant portion of our remaining goodwill as of December 31, 2010. In accordance with GAAP, once an impairment of goodwill or other intangible asset 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 forfeitures (referred to as 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 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, 2010 and 2009, \$57.7 million and \$53.2 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 Operations. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the liability related to outstanding cash-back points, which is based on historical redemption activity, was \$1.2 million and \$2.8 million, respectively.

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Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We reserve an estimated amount for receivables that may not be collected. Methodologies for estimating 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. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had \$216.3 million and \$207.1 million, respectively, in our allowance for doubtful accounts. As with many estimates, management must make judgments about potential actions by third parties in establishing and evaluating our reserves for allowance for doubtful accounts.

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, 2010 and 2009, we had total self-insurance accruals reflected in our Consolidated Balance Sheets of \$215.7 million and \$209.6 million, respectively. In estimating these reserves, 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 certain 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 estimates for these liabilities. We regularly 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 (including federal and state) and numerous foreign jurisdictions in which we operate. We record income taxes under the asset and liability method, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and attributable to operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. ASC 740 (*Income Taxes*) requires a reduction of the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance if, based on the available evidence, it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. Accordingly, the need to establish valuation allowances for deferred tax assets is assessed periodically based on the ASC 740 more likely than not realization threshold. This assessment considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency and severity of current and cumulative losses, forecasts of future profitability, the duration of statutory carryforward periods, our experience with operating loss and tax credit carryforwards not expiring unused, and tax planning alternatives.

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. We have previously provided a valuation allowance on foreign tax credits, certain foreign and state net operating losses (*NOLs*), and other deferred foreign and state tax assets. 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.

We adopted the directives of ASC 740 regarding uncertain income tax positions on January 1, 2007. 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 ASC 740's directives regarding uncertain tax positions, reserve amounts relate to any potential income tax liabilities resulting from uncertain tax positions, as well as potential interest or penalties associated with those liabilities.

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We file income tax returns, including returns for our subsidiaries, with federal, state, and foreign jurisdictions. We are under regular and recurring 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.

Derivative Instruments

We account for derivative instruments in accordance with ASC 815 (Derivatives and Hedging), which requires that all derivative instruments be recognized in the financial statements at fair value. Any changes in fair value are recorded in the statements of operations or in other comprehensive income/(loss) within the equity section of the balance sheets, depending upon whether or not 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 adjusted for the credit rating of the Company if the derivative is a liability.

Recently Issued and Proposed Accounting Standards

For discussions of the adoption and potential impacts of recently issued accounting standards, refer to Note 2, Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements, to our Consolidated Financial Statements, included herein.

Supplemental Discussion of Caesars Entertainment Operating Company Results

On January 28, 2008, Caesars Entertainment was acquired by affiliates of Apollo and TPG in an all cash transaction, hereinafter referred to as the Acquisition. A substantial portion of the financing of the Acquisition is comprised of bank and bond financing obtained by CEOC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Caesars Entertainment. This financing is neither secured nor guaranteed by Caesars Entertainment's other wholly-owned subsidiaries, including certain subsidiaries that own properties that are secured under \$5,189.6 million face value of commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) financing. Therefore, we believe it is meaningful to provide information pertaining solely to the consolidated financial position and results of operations of CEOC and its subsidiaries.

Combined Operating Results of CEOC

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP), we have separated our historical financial results for the period subsequent to the Acquisition (the Successor period) and the period prior to the Acquisition (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 Acquisition date, financial information for the Successor periods and the Predecessor period are presented on different bases and, therefore, are not comparable. We have reclassified certain amounts for prior periods to conform to our 2010 presentation.

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Because the financial results for 2010, 2009 and 2008 include significant impairment charges for goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets, the following tables also present separately income/(loss) from operations before such impairment charges and the impairment charges to provide more meaningful comparisons of results. This presentation is not in accordance with GAAP.

(In millions)	Successor		Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Predecessor	Combined 2008	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
	2010	2009		Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008		10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Casino revenues	\$ 5,646.1	\$ 5,757.6	\$ 5,962.6	\$ 498.2	\$ 6,460.8	(1.9)%	(10.9)%
Net revenues	6,856.1	6,830.4	7,117.7	577.5	7,695.2	0.4%	(11.2)%
Income/(loss) from operations	411.8	(369.6)	(2,836.4)	(43.2)	(2,879.6)	N/M	87.2%
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill	193.0	1,178.9	3,745.2		3,745.2	N/M	N/M
Income/(loss) from operations before impairment charges	604.8	809.3	908.8	(43.2)	865.6	(25.3)%	(6.5)%
Net (loss)/income	(843.1)	626.3	(3,390.5)	(106.2)	(3,496.7)	N/M	N/M
Net (loss)/income attributable to CEOC	(851.1)	612.8	(3,306.5)	(107.5)	(3,414.0)	N/M	N/M
Operating margin	6.0%	(5.4)%	(39.8)%	(7.5)%	(37.4)%	11.4 pts	32.0 pts
Operating margin before impairment charges	8.8%	11.8%	12.8%	(7.5)%	11.2%	(3.0) pts	0.6 pts

N/M = Not Meaningful

CEOC's 2010 net revenues increased approximately 0.4 percent to \$6,856.1 million from \$6,830.4 million in 2009, due primarily to revenues associated with our February 2010 acquisition of Planet Hollywood, which were largely offset by the continuing impact of the weak economic environment on customers' discretionary spending.

Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$411.8 million, compared with a loss from operations of \$369.6 million for the same period in 2009. Included in income/(loss) from operations for 2010 and 2009 were impairment charges for goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets totaling \$193.0 million and \$1,178.9 million, respectively. Prior to consideration of these impairment charges, income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 decreased to \$604.8 million from \$809.3 million in the prior year. The decline was driven by the income impact of reduced revenues and the previously disclosed contingent liability reserve and asset reserve charges recorded during the second quarter 2010, which were partially offset by a tangible asset impairment charge in 2009 that did not recur in 2010 and the benefit of a \$23.5 million property tax accrual adjustment recorded in the fourth quarter 2010.

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$843.1 million compared with net income \$626.3 million for the year-ago period. Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2010 included i) the aforementioned impairment charges for intangible assets and ii) losses related to the early extinguishment of debt of \$4.7 million. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2009 included i) the aforementioned impairment charges for intangible assets and ii) gains related to the early extinguishment of debt of \$3,929.6 million. Gains on early extinguishments of debt in the year ended December 31, 2009 represented discounts related to the exchange of certain outstanding debt for new debt in the second quarter and purchases of certain of CEOC's debt in the open market during 2009. The gains were partially offset by the write-off of market value premiums and unamortized debt issue costs. These events are discussed more fully in Liquidity and Capital Resources for Caesars Entertainment discussed earlier in this prospectus.

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Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009 declined as compared to 2008 as a result of reduced customer visitation and spend per trip due to the impact of the recession on customers' discretionary spending, as well as reduced aggregate demand, which impacted average daily room rates. The earnings impact of the declines in revenue in 2009 as compared to 2008 was partially offset by company-wide cost savings initiatives that began in the third quarter of 2008. The year ended December 31, 2008 included charges of \$3,745.2 million related to impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets, and expenses incurred in connection with the Acquisition, primarily related to accelerated vesting of employee stock options, stock appreciation rights (SARs) and restricted stock, and higher interest expense. Offsetting a portion of these costs in 2008 were net gains on the early extinguishments of debt and proceeds received from the settlement of insurance claims related to hurricane damage in 2005.

Regional Aggregation of CEOC

The executive officers of CEOC review operating results, assess performance and make decisions related to the allocation of resources on a property-by-property basis. We believe, therefore, that each property is an operating segment and that it is appropriate to aggregate and present the operations of CEOC as one reportable segment. In order to provide more meaningful information than would be possible on a consolidated basis, CEOC's casino properties as of December 31, 2010, have been grouped as follows to facilitate discussion of CEOC's operating results:

Las Vegas	Atlantic City	Louisiana/Mississippi	Iowa/Missouri
Caesars Palace	Showboat Atlantic City	Harrah's New Orleans	Harrah's St. Louis
Bally's Las Vegas	Bally's Atlantic City	Harrah's Louisiana Downs	Harrah's North Kansas City
Imperial Palace	Caesars Atlantic City	Horseshoe Bossier City	Harrah's Council Bluffs
Bill's Gamblin Hall & Saloon	Harrah's Chester ⁽²⁾	Grand Biloxi	Horseshoe Council Bluffs/ Bluffs Run
Planet Hollywood Resort & Casino (1)		Harrah's Tunica	
		Horseshoe Tunica	
		Tunica Roadhouse Hotel & Casino	
Illinois/Indianas	Other Nevada	Managed and International	
Horseshoe Southern Indiana	Harrah's Reno	Harrah's Ak-Chin ⁽³⁾	
Harrah's Joliet ⁽²⁾	Harrah's Lake Tahoe	Harrah's Cherokee ⁽³⁾	
Harrah's Metropolis	Harveys Lake Tahoe	Harrah's Rincon ⁽³⁾	
Horseshoe Hammond		Conrad Punta del Este ⁽²⁾	
		Casino Windsor ⁽⁴⁾	
		London Clubs International ⁽⁵⁾	

(1) Acquired February 19, 2010.

(2) CEOC has approximately 95 percent ownership interest in this property.

(3) Managed.

(4) CEOC has a 50 percent interest in Windsor Casino Limited, which operates this property. The province of Ontario owns the complex.

(5) CEOC operates/manages ten casino clubs in the provinces of the United Kingdom and two in Egypt. CEOC has a 70 percent ownership interest in and manages one casino club in South Africa.

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(In millions)	Successor			Predecessor		Combined 2008	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
	2010	2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	10 vs. 09		09 vs. 08	
Casino revenues	\$ 793.7	\$ 675.3	\$ 677.5	\$ 67.7	\$ 745.2	17.5%	(9.4)%	
Net revenues	1,441.1	1,215.1	1,318.9	118.5	1,437.4	18.6%	(15.5)%	
Income/(loss) from operations	162.5	(481.1)	(869.3)	29.7	(839.6)	N/M	42.7%	
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill		671.8	1,121.4		1,121.4	N/M	N/M	
Income/(loss) from operations before impairment charges	162.5	190.7	252.1	29.7	281.8	(14.8)%	(32.3)%	
Operating margin	11.3%	(39.6)%	(65.9)%	25.1%	(58.4)%	50.9 pts	18.8 pts	
Operating margin before impairment charges	11.3%	15.7%	19.1%	25.1%	19.6%	(4.4) pts	(3.9) pts	

On February 19, 2010, CEOC acquired 100% of the equity interests of PHW Las Vegas, which owns Planet Hollywood located in Las Vegas, Nevada. Net revenues and income from continuing operations before income taxes (excluding transaction costs associated with the acquisition) of Planet Hollywood subsequent to the date of acquisition through December 31, 2010 are included in consolidated results from operations.

Hotel occupancy remained above 90 percent, and revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased 18.6% in the Las Vegas Region from 2009 due to CEOC's February 2010 acquisition of Planet Hollywood. On a same-store basis, revenues declined 0.4 percent for the year ended December 31, 2010, resulting primarily from decreased spend per customer. Increased labor and depreciation expenses in the region combined with the income impact of reduced same-store revenues resulted in reduced income from operations for 2010, before consideration of impairment charges. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 includes incremental depreciation associated with the Caesars Palace expansions placed into service late in 2009, increased levels of remediation costs during 2010 at two properties within the region, and the write-off of assets associated with certain capital projects. Loss from operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 includes charges of \$671.8 million related to impairment of intangible assets in the region.

An expansion and renovation of Caesars Palace Las Vegas was completed in stages during 2009 on the Octavius Tower, a new hotel tower with 110,000 square feet of additional meeting and convention space, three 10,000-square-foot luxury villa suites and an expanded pool and garden area. We have deferred completion of approximately 660 rooms, including 75 luxury suites, in the hotel tower expansion as a result of current economic conditions impacting the Las Vegas tourism sector. The convention center and the remainder of the expansion project, other than the deferred rooms, was completed during 2009. We have incurred capital expenditures of approximately \$640.3 million on this project through December 31, 2010. We do not expect to incur significant additional capital expenditures on this project until construction on the deferred rooms is resumed, at which time we estimate that between approximately \$90.0 million and \$110.0 million will be required to complete the project. We anticipate initiating activity on this project during 2011. See Prospectus Summary Recent Developments Octavius Tower and the Linq Senior Secured Term Loan for more information about our plans regarding Octavius Tower and another development project, the Linq.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, revenues and income from operations before impairment charges were lower than in 2008, driven by lower spend per customer and declines in the group-travel business due to the recession. While hotel occupancy was strong at approximately 90%, average room rates declined due to the impact of reduced aggregate demand. Loss from operations for 2008 included charges of \$1,121.4 million recorded for the impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets.

Table of Contents*Atlantic City Results of CEOC*

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	Combined 2008	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)		
	2010	2009			Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Casino revenues	\$ 1,295.2	\$ 1,446.6	\$ 1,630.5	\$ 128.7	\$ 1,759.2	(10.5)%	(17.8)%
Net revenues	1,417.6	1,528.1	1,650.8	125.8	1,776.6	(7.2)%	(14.0)%
Income/(loss) from operations	33.5	(37.2)	(308.7)	8.0	(300.7)	N/M	87.6%
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill		178.7	514.5		514.5	N/M	N/M
Income from operations before impairment charges	33.5	141.5	205.8	8.0	213.8	(76.3)%	(33.9)%
Operating margin	2.4%	(2.4)%	(18.7)%	6.4%	(16.9)%	4.8 pts	14.5 pts
Operating margin before impairment charges	2.4%	9.3%	12.5%	6.4%	12.0%	(6.9) pts	(2.7) pts

The Atlantic City market continues to be affected by the current economic environment as well as competition from new casinos outside of Atlantic City and the mid-2010 introduction of table games in the Pennsylvania market.

Reduced customer spend per trip and increased competition from other markets led to lower Atlantic City Region revenues during the year ended December 31, 2010. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 included a charge of \$178.7 million related to impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets at certain of the region's properties. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 was lower than the prior year, prior to consideration of the impairment charge, as cost-saving initiatives were unable to offset the income impact of reduced revenues and increased marketing and labor-related expenses. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 also included the write-off of assets associated with certain capital projects.

Revenues for 2009 were lower than in 2008 due to reduced visitor volume and spend per trip, as well as competition from slot parlors in Pennsylvania. Income from operations before impairment charges for 2009 was also lower than in 2008 as cost savings initiatives were insufficient to offset the earnings impact of the reduced revenues and increased marketing expenses. These adverse factors were partially offset by the full-year impact of the 2008 expansion of the Harrah's Atlantic City property.

Louisiana/Mississippi Results of CEOC

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	Combined 2008	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)		
	2010	2009			Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Casino revenues	\$ 1,096.4	\$ 1,140.8	\$ 1,252.7	\$ 99.0	\$ 1,351.7	(3.9)%	(15.6)%
Net revenues	1,193.4	1,245.2	1,340.8	106.1	1,446.9	(4.2)%	(13.9)%
Income from operations	69.9	181.4	28.3	10.1	38.4	(61.5)%	N/M
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill	51.0	6.0	328.9		328.9	N/M	N/M
Income from operations before impairment charges	120.9	187.4	357.2	10.1	367.3	(35.5)%	(49.0)%
Operating margin	5.9%	14.6%	2.1%	9.5%	2.7%	(8.7) pts	11.9 pts
Operating margin before impairment charges	10.1%	15.0%	26.6%	9.5%	25.4%	(4.9) pts	(10.4) pts

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Reduced visitation and customer spend per trip unfavorably impacted the Louisiana/ Mississippi Region revenues during the year ended December 31, 2010. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 included a charge of \$51.0 million related to impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets at one of the region's properties. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 included a charge of \$6.0 million related to impairment of intangible assets at one of the region's properties. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 was lower than in 2009, prior to consideration of impairment charges, as cost-saving initiatives were unable to offset the income impact of reduced revenues and increased marketing expenses.

Revenues for 2009 in the region were lower compared to 2008 driven by lower visitor volume due to the current economic environment. Included in income from operations for 2008 were \$328.9 million of impairment charges for goodwill and other non-amortizing assets of certain properties within the region. Prior to the consideration of impairment charges and the insurance proceeds received in 2008 of \$185.4 million from the final settlement of claims related to 2005 hurricane damage at certain properties, income from operations before impairment charges for 2009 improved slightly when compared to 2008 primarily as a result of cost savings initiatives within the region. During December 2009, we rebranded Sheraton Tunica to Tunica Roadhouse. For the rebranding, the property was closed for a minimal amount of time, during a traditionally quiet period, resulting in limited disruptions to operations.

Construction began in third quarter 2007 on a casino and resort in Biloxi. We have halted construction on this project, and continue to evaluate our development options. As of December 31, 2010, approximately \$180.0 million had been spent on this project.

Iowa/Missouri Results of CEOC

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor	Combined	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)		
	2010	2009	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008		2008	10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Casino revenues	\$ 688.4	\$ 707.3	\$ 678.7	\$ 52.5	\$ 731.2	(2.7)%	(3.3)%
Net revenues	735.4	756.6	727.0	55.8	782.8	(2.8)%	(3.3)%
Income/(loss) from operations	171.0	187.5	108.2	7.7	115.9	(8.8)%	61.8%
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill	9.0		49.0		49.0	N/M	N/M
Income from operations before impairment charges	180.0	187.5	157.2	7.7	164.9	(4.0)%	13.7%
Operating margin	23.3%	24.8%	14.9%	13.8%	14.8%	(1.5) pts	10.0 pts
Operating margin before impairment charges	24.5%	24.8%	21.6%	13.8%	21.1%	(0.3) pts	3.7 pts

Revenues in the region declined for the year ended December 31, 2010 from 2009 due to new competition in the region and lower customer spend per trip. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 included a charge of \$9.0 million related to impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets at one of the region's properties. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 declined from 2009 primarily due to the income impact of revenue declines.

Revenues for 2009 at CEOC's Iowa and Missouri properties were slightly lower compared to the same period in 2008 driven by the weak economy that impacted guest visitation. The region was also impacted by severe winter storms during the fourth quarter of 2009 which also affected guest visitation. Income from operations before impairment charges and operating margin in 2009 were higher than in the prior year due primarily to cost savings initiatives.

Table of Contents**Illinois/Indiana Results of CEOC**

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	Combined 2008	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)		
	2010	2009			Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Casino revenues	\$ 1,152.9	\$ 1,180.7	\$ 1,102.5	\$ 86.9	\$ 1,189.4	(2.4)%	(0.7)%
Net revenues	1,160.1	1,172.3	1,098.7	85.5	1,184.2	(1.0)%	(1.0)%
Income/(loss) from operations	119.0	(35.4)	(505.9)	8.7	(497.2)	N/M	92.9%
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill	58.0	180.7	617.1		617.1	N/M	N/M
Income from operations before impairment charges	177.0	145.3	111.2	8.7	119.9	21.8%	21.2%
Operating margin	10.3%	(3.0)%	(46.0)%	10.2%	(42.0)%	13.3 pts	39.0 pts
Operating margin before impairment charges	15.3%	12.4%	10.1%	10.2%	10.1%	2.9 pts	2.3 pts

Revenues in the region decreased for the year ended December 31, 2010 from 2009 due to decreased customer spend per trip. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 included a charge of \$58.0 million related to impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets at certain of the region's properties, partially offset by the benefit of a \$23.5 million property tax accrual adjustment recorded in the fourth quarter 2010. Loss from operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 included a charge of \$180.7 million related to impairment of intangible assets at certain of the region's properties. Income from operations, prior to consideration of impairment charges, increased for the year ended December 31, 2010 relative to 2009 as a result of reduced marketing expenses and the aforementioned property tax accrual adjustment.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, revenues were relatively unchanged compared to 2008 due to the full year impact of the 2008 expansion of the Horseshoe Hammond property, which offset the revenue declines at other properties in the region. The Horseshoe Hammond renovation and expansion was completed in August 2008. Cost savings initiatives at properties in the region also contributed to the increase in income from operations before impairment charges in 2009.

Other Nevada Results of CEOC

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	Combined 2008	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)		
	2010	2009			Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Casino revenues	\$ 231.5	\$ 253.9	\$ 294.8	\$ 19.5	\$ 314.3	(8.8)%	(19.2)%
Net revenues	307.6	332.5	379.5	26.8	406.3	(7.5)%	(18.2)%
(Loss)/income from operations	(28.7)	26.3	(178.5)	(1.9)	(180.4)	N/M	N/M
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill	49.0	4.0	217.5		217.5	N/M	N/M
Income/(loss) from operations before impairment charges	20.3	30.3	39.0	(1.9)	37.1	(33.0)%	(18.3)%
Operating margin	(9.3)%	7.9%	(47.0)%	(7.1)%	(44.4)%	(17.2) pts	52.3 pts
Operating margin before impairment charges	6.6%	9.1%	10.3%	(7.1)%	9.1%	(2.5) pts	

Results for the year ended December 31, 2010 for the Other Nevada Region declined from 2009 due to lower visitation and decreased customer spend per trip. Also contributing to the decline in income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 was a charge of \$49.0 million, recorded during the second quarter of 2010, related to the impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets at one of the region's properties.

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For 2009, revenues from CEOC's Nevada properties outside of Las Vegas were lower than in 2008 due to lower guest visitation and lower customer spend per trip. Cost-savings initiatives implemented throughout 2009 partially offset the earnings impact of the net revenue declines. During December 2009, we announced the permanent closure of Bill's Lake Tahoe effective in January 2010, which was later sold in February 2010. The closure and sale were the result of several years of declining business levels at that property.

Managed and International Results of CEOC

(In millions)	Successor			Predecessor		Combined	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
	2010	2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	2008		10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Net revenues								
Managed	\$ 43.9	\$ 56.3	\$ 59.1	\$ 5.0	\$ 64.1	(22.0)%	(12.2)%	
International	431.1	403.8	375.7	51.2	426.9	6.8%	(5.4)%	
Net revenues	\$ 475.0	\$ 460.1	\$ 434.8	\$ 56.2	\$ 491.0	3.2%	(6.3)%	
Income/(loss) from operations								
Managed	\$ 11.9	\$ 19.4	\$ 22.1	\$ 4.0	\$ 26.1	(38.7)%	(25.7)%	
International	10.5	(23.0)	(276.0)	2.2	(273.8)	N/M	91.3%	
Total Income/(loss) from operations	\$ 22.4	\$ (3.6)	\$ (253.9)	\$ 6.2	\$ (247.7)	N/M	98.5%	
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill								
Managed	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	N/M	N/M	
International	6.0	31.0	210.8		210.8	N/M	N/M	
Total impairment charges	\$ 6.0	\$ 31.0	\$ 210.8	\$	\$ 210.8	N/M	N/M	
Income/(loss) from operations before impairment								
Managed	\$ 11.9	\$ 19.4	\$ 22.1	\$ 4.0	\$ 26.1	(38.7)%	(25.7)%	
International	16.5	8.0	(65.2)	2.2	(63.0)	N/M	N/M	
Income/(loss) from operations before impairment	\$ 28.4	\$ 27.4	\$ (43.1)	\$ 6.2	\$ (36.9)	3.6%	N/M	

Managed and international results include income from CEOC's managed properties and Thistledown Racetrack, and the results of CEOC's international properties.

Managed

CEOC manages 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 CEOC's three tribal casino properties as of December 31, 2010.

Casino	Location	Expiration of Management Agreement
Harrah's Rincon	near San Diego, California	November 2013
Harrah's Cherokee	Cherokee, North Carolina	November 2011

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In December 2010, we formed Rock Ohio Caesars LLC, a joint venture with Rock Gaming, LLC, created to pursue casino developments in Cincinnati and Cleveland. Pursuant to the agreements forming the joint venture, we have committed to invest up to \$200 million for an approximately 30% interest in the joint venture. As part of our investment, we also plan to contribute Thistledown, a non-casino racetrack located outside Cleveland, Ohio, to the joint venture. Based upon this commitment, CEOC has included Thistledown as a managed property. As of December 31, 2010 we have invested approximately \$64.0 million in the joint venture.

The decline in revenues from CEOC's managed properties for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, when compared to their respective prior periods, reflects the impact of the current economic environment on CEOC's managed properties, partially offset by incremental revenues of \$7.2 million associated with our July 2010 acquisition of Thistledown.

International

CEOC's international results include the operations of CEOC's property in Punta del Este, Uruguay, and CEOC's London Clubs entities. As of December 31, 2010, London Clubs owns or manages ten casinos in the United Kingdom, two in Egypt and one in South Africa. During 2009, one of the London Clubs owned properties, Fifty, was closed and liquidated.

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased over 2009 due to increased visitation and increased spend per trip at CEOC's Uruguay and London Clubs properties. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 included a charge of \$6.0 million related to impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets at our international properties. Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 included a charge of \$31.0 million related to impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets. Prior to consideration of impairment charges, international income from operations significantly increased for the year ended December 31, 2010 when compared with 2009 due to strong revenue performance and cost-saving initiatives.

Revenues for London Clubs decreased slightly in 2009 when compared to 2008 as the increase in local currency revenues attributable to the full-year impact in 2009 of two new properties which opened in 2008 was insufficient to offset the adverse movements in exchange rates. Loss from operations in 2009 was improved compared to 2008 as a result of the \$210.8 million impairment charge recorded in 2008 compared to the \$31.0 million charged in 2009. Income from operations before impairment in 2009 improved when compared to a loss from operations before impairment in 2008 due to the income impact of increased revenues and cost savings initiatives throughout the international properties.

Table of Contents**Other Factors Affecting Net Income of CEOC**

Expense/(Income) (In millions)	Successor		Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008	Combined 2008	Percentage Increase/(Decrease)	
	2010	2009				10 vs. 09	09 vs. 08
Corporate expense	\$ 107.5	\$ 110.7	\$ 106.3	\$ (26.2)	\$ 80.1	(2.9)%	(38.2)%
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries	121.7	71.4	(60.1)	0.2	(59.9)	N/M	N/M
Impairment of intangible assets, including goodwill	193.0	1,178.9	3,745.2		3,745.2	N/M	N/M
Acquisition and integration costs	12.8	0.3	24.0	125.6	149.6	N/M	(99.8)%
Amortization of intangible assets	101.3	115.2	108.2	5.5	113.7	(12.1)%	1.3%
Interest expense, net	1,782.0	1,678.5	1,704.3	89.7	1,794.0	6.2%	(6.4)%
Losses/(gains) on early extinguishments of debt	4.5	(3,929.6)	(742.1)		(742.1)	N/M	N/M
Other income	(40.8)	(32.0)	(29.6)	(5.1)	(34.7)	27.5%	(7.8)%
(Benefit)/provision for income taxes	(490.9)	1,287.2	(378.5)	(21.6)	(400.1)	N/M	N/M
Income attributable to non-controlling interests	(8.0)	(13.5)	(6.4)	(1.4)	(7.8)	(40.7)%	73.1%
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes			(90.4)	(0.1)	(90.5)	N/M	N/M

N/M = Not Meaningful

Corporate Expense of CEOC

Corporate expense decreased in 2010 from the comparable period in 2009 due primarily to expenses incurred in connection with CEOC's April 2009 debt exchange transaction that did not recur during 2010 and reduced expense associated with incentive compensation, partially offset by increased labor-related expenses for year ended December 31, 2010 when compared with 2009.

Corporate expense increased in 2009 from 2008 due to certain non-capitalizable expenses related to the debt exchange offer and other advisory services, partially offset by the continued realization of cost savings initiatives that began in the third quarter of 2008.

Corporate expense includes expenses associated with share-based compensation plans in the amounts of \$17.2 million, \$12.0 million, \$12.1 million, and \$1.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Successor period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008, and the Predecessor period from January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008, respectively.

Write-downs, reserves and recoveries of CEOC

Write-downs, reserves and recoveries include various pre-tax charges to record certain long-lived tangible asset impairments, contingent liability or litigation reserves or settlements, project write-offs, demolition costs, permit remediation costs, recoveries of previously recorded reserves and other non-routine transactions. Given the nature of the transactions included within write-downs, reserves and recoveries, these amounts are not expected to be comparable from year-to-year, nor are the amounts expected to follow any particular trend from year-to-year.

Write-downs, reserves and recoveries for 2010 were \$121.7 million, compared with \$71.4 million in 2009. Included in write-downs, reserves and recoveries for the year ended December 31, 2010 with no comparable amounts in 2009 is an accrual of \$25.0 million for a contingency related to employee benefit obligations, and a

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charge of approximately \$52.2 million to fully reserve a note receivable balance related to land and pre-development costs contributed to a venture for development of a casino project in Philadelphia with which we were involved prior to December 2005. Also included in write-downs, reserves and recoveries for the year ended December 31, 2010 were charges of \$26.6 million to write-off assets associated with certain capital projects in the Las Vegas and Atlantic City regions.

Amounts incurred during 2010 for remediation costs were \$20.3 million, and increased by \$13.8 million when compared to 2009.

Write-downs, reserves and recoveries in 2009 of \$71.4 million increased when compared with a credit balance of \$59.9 million in 2008. Included in the amounts for 2008 are insurance proceeds related to the 2005 hurricanes totaling \$185.4 million. Prior to these insurance proceeds, write-downs, reserves and recoveries for 2008 were \$125.5 million. Amounts incurred in 2009 for remediation costs were \$6.5 million, an increase of \$4.0 million from similar costs in 2008. CEOC recorded \$59.3 million in impairment charges for long-lived tangible assets during 2009, an increase of \$21.0 million when compared to 2008. The majority of the 2009 charge was related to CEOC's office building in Memphis, Tennessee due to the relocation to Las Vegas, Nevada of those corporate functions formerly performed at that location. CEOC recorded \$33.3 million in charges related to efficiency projects that were also a result of the relocation.

Also during 2009, associated with its closure and ultimate liquidation, CEOC wrote off the assets and liabilities on one of its London Club properties. Because the assets and liabilities were in a net liability position, a pre-tax gain of \$9.0 million was recognized in the fourth quarter of 2009. The recognized gain was partially offset by charges related to other projects. 2009 also included a reversal of an accrual for approximately \$30.0 million due to a judgment against CEOC that was vacated in third quarter of 2009. This amount was previously charged to write-downs, reserves and recoveries in 2006 and was reversed accordingly upon the vacated judgment.

Impairment of intangible assets of CEOC

During the fourth quarter of each year, CEOC performs annual assessments for impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets that are not subject to amortization as of September 30. CEOC performs assessments for impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets more frequently if impairment indicators exist.

During 2010, due to the relative impact of weak economic conditions on certain properties in the Other Nevada and Louisiana/Mississippi regions, CEOC performed an interim assessment of goodwill and certain non-amortizing intangible assets for impairment during the second quarter, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$100.0 million. During the third quarter, CEOC completed a preliminary annual assessment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets as of September 30, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$44.0 million. CEOC finalized its annual assessment during the fourth quarter, and as a result of the final assessment, CEOC recorded an impairment charge of \$49.0 million, which brought the aggregate charges recorded for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$193.0 million.

During 2009, CEOC performed an interim assessment of goodwill and certain non-amortizing intangible assets for impairment during the second quarter, due to the relative impact of weak economic conditions on certain properties in the Las Vegas market, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$42.0 million. During the third quarter, CEOC completed a preliminary annual assessment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets as of September 30, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$1,124.6 million. CEOC finalized its annual assessment during the fourth quarter, and as a result of the final assessment, CEOC recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$12.3 million, which brought the aggregate charges recorded for the year ended December 31, 2009 to approximately \$1,178.9 million.

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CEOC's 2008 analysis indicated that certain of its goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets were impaired based upon projected performance which reflected factors impacted by the then-current market conditions, including lower valuation multiples for gaming assets, higher discount rates resulting from turmoil in the credit markets, and the completion of our 2009 budget and forecasting process. As a result of its projected deterioration in financial performance, an impairment charge of \$3,745.2 million was recorded in the fourth quarter 2008.

Acquisition and integration costs of CEOC

Acquisition and integration costs in 2010 include costs in connection with CEOC's acquisitions of Planet Hollywood and Thistledown Racetrack, and costs associated with potential development and investment activities.

Acquisition and integration costs in 2008 include costs incurred in connection with the Acquisition, including the expense related to the accelerated vesting of employee stock options, SARs and restricted stock.

Amortization of intangible assets of CEOC

Amortization of intangible assets was lower in 2010 when compared to 2009 due to lower intangible asset balances as a result of certain contract rights being fully amortized during 2009.

Amortization expense associated with intangible assets for 2009 was slightly higher than the amounts recorded in 2008 due to the amounts in 2008 including only eleven months of amortization of post-Acquisition intangible assets.

Interest Expense of CEOC

Interest expense increased by \$103.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to the same period in 2009. Interest expense is reported net of capitalized interest of \$1.3 million and \$32.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The majority of the capitalized interest in 2009 related to the Caesars Palace expansion in Las Vegas. Prior to the consideration of capitalized interest, interest expense increased by \$72.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to the same period in 2009 due primarily to (i) debt issuances that occurred in the second quarter of 2010 that resulted in higher debt levels and a higher weighted average interest rate; and (ii) changes in our hedging designations related to one interest rate swap agreement. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2010, as a result of interest rate swap agreements, included (i) \$81.2 million of gains due to measured ineffectiveness for derivatives designated as hedging instruments; (ii) \$4.9 million of gains due to changes in fair value for derivatives not designated as hedging instruments; and (iii) \$9.7 million of expense due to amortization of deferred losses frozen in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). At December 31, 2010, CEOC's variable-rate debt, excluding \$5,810.1 million of variable-rate debt for which CEOC has entered into interest rate swap agreements, represents approximately 10% of CEOC's total debt, while CEOC's fixed-rate debt is approximately 90% of CEOC's total debt.

Interest expense declined by \$115.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 primarily due to lower debt levels resulting from debt exchanges completed in April 2009 and December 2008 and debt purchases on the open market during 2009. Interest expense for 2009, as a result of interest rate swap agreements, was (i) reduced \$4.6 million due to measured ineffectiveness for derivatives designated as hedging instruments; (ii) reduced \$4.6 million due to changes in fair value for derivatives not designated as hedging instruments; and (iii) increased \$3.0 million due amortization of deferred losses frozen in OCI. At December 31, 2009, CEOC's variable-rate debt, excluding \$5,810.1 million of variable-rate debt for which CEOC has entered into interest rate swap agreements, represents approximately 10.5% of CEOC's total debt, while CEOC's fixed-rate debt is approximately 89.5% of CEOC's total debt.

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Losses/(gains) on early extinguishments of debt of CEOC

Gains on early extinguishments of debt during 2009, mentioned above, related to multiple debt transactions initiated throughout the year, including i) the exchange of approximately \$3,648.8 million principal amount of new 10% second-priority senior secured notes due in 2018 for approximately \$5,470.1 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding debt with maturity dates ranging from 2010 to 2018; and ii) the purchase of approximately \$747.6 million principal amount of outstanding debt through tender offers or open market purchases. The gains were partially offset by the write-off of market value premiums and unamortized debt issue costs. These events are discussed more fully in *Liquidity and Capital Resources* for Caesars Entertainment discussed earlier in this prospectus.

Gains on early extinguishments of debt of \$742.1 million in 2008 represented discounts related to the exchange of certain debt for new debt and purchases of certain of CEOC's debt in connection with an exchange offer in December 2008 and in the open market. The gains were partially offset by the write-off of market value premiums and unamortized deferred financing costs.

Other income of CEOC

As a result of the cancellation of CEOC's debt investment in certain predecessor entities of PHW Las Vegas in exchange for the equity of PHW Las Vegas, CEOC recognized a gain of \$7.1 million to adjust CEOC's investment to reflect the estimated fair value of consideration paid for the acquisition. In addition, other income for all periods presented included insurance policy proceeds related to the Company's deferred compensation plan.

Income tax (benefit)/provision of CEOC

For the year ended December 31, 2010, CEOC recorded tax benefit of \$490.9 million on pre-tax loss from continuing operations of \$1,334.0 million, compared with an income tax provision of \$1,287.2 million on pre-tax income from continuing operations of \$1,913.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2010 was favorably impacted by the effects of state income tax benefits and other discrete items.

Income tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2009 was primarily attributable to the tax impact of gains on early extinguishments of debt and the non-deductibility of the impairment charges on goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible 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.

Other items of CEOC

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 CEOC's business interruption claims for a 2005 hurricane that caused damage to our Grand Casino Gulfport property.

Liquidity And Capital Resources of CEOC

Cost Savings Initiatives of CEOC

Over the past three years, in light of the severe economic downturn and adverse conditions in the travel and leisure industry generally, Caesars Entertainment has undertaken comprehensive cost reduction efforts to right-size expenses with business levels. The efforts have included organizational restructurings within our functional

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and operating units, reduction of employee travel and entertainment expenses, rationalization of our corporate-wide marketing expenses, and procurement savings, among others. During the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company began a new initiative to attempt to reinvent certain aspects of its functional and operating units in an effort to gain significant further cost reductions and streamline our operations.

Since the inception of our cost initiatives programs, Caesars Entertainment has identified \$856.3 million in estimated cost savings, of which approximately \$648.8 million had been realized as of December 31, 2010. Included in the \$856.3 million program size are additional initiatives that total \$153.2 million identified during the fourth quarter of 2010.

In accordance with CEOC's shared services agreement with Caesars Entertainment, \$145.3 million in estimated future cost savings have been allocated to CEOC. In addition, CEOC has realized cost savings of \$454.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2010.

Capital Spending and Development of CEOC

In addition to the development and expansion projects discussed in the Regional Operating Results of CEOC section, CEOC also performs on-going refurbishment and maintenance at its casino entertainment facilities to maintain its quality standards, and CEOC continues to pursue development and acquisition opportunities for additional casino entertainment facilities that meet its strategy 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.

CEOC's 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. CEOC must also comply with covenants and restrictions set forth in its 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, joint venture partners, specific project financing, guarantees of third-party debt and additional debt offerings. CEOC's capital spending for the year ended December 31, 2010, totaled approximately \$135.4 million. Estimated total capital expenditures for 2011 are expected to be between \$400.0 million and \$465.0 million.

Capital spending in 2009 totaled approximately \$437.8 million. CEOC's capital spending for the combined Predecessor and Successor periods of 2008 totaled approximately \$1,112.3 million.

Liquidity of CEOC

CEOC generates substantial cash flows from operating activities. CEOC uses the cash flows generated by its operations to fund debt service, to reinvest in existing properties for both refurbishment and expansion projects and to pursue additional growth opportunities via new development. When necessary, CEOC supplements the cash flows generated by its operations with funds provided by financing activities to balance its cash requirements.

CEOC's ability to fund its operations, pay its debt obligations and fund planned capital expenditures depends, in part, upon economic and other factors that are beyond its control, and disruptions in capital markets and restrictive covenants related to its existing debt could impact its ability to secure additional funds through financing activities. CEOC believes that its cash and cash equivalents balance, its cash flows from operations and the financing sources discussed herein will be sufficient to meet its normal operating requirements during the next twelve months and to fund capital expenditures. In addition, CEOC may consider issuing additional debt in

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the future to refinance existing debt or to finance specific capital projects. In connection with the Acquisition, CEOC incurred substantial additional debt, which has significantly impacted its financial position.

We cannot assure you that CEOC's business will generate sufficient cash flows from operations, or that future borrowings will be available to CEOC, to fund its liquidity needs and pay its indebtedness. If CEOC is unable to meet its liquidity needs or pay its indebtedness when it is due, CEOC may have to reduce or delay refurbishment and expansion projects, reduce expenses, sell assets or attempt to restructure its debt. In addition, CEOC has pledged a significant portion of its assets as collateral under certain of its debt agreements, and if any of those lenders accelerate the repayment of borrowings, there can be no assurance that CEOC will have sufficient assets to repay our indebtedness.

CEOC's cash and cash equivalents totaled \$619.1 million at December 31, 2010, compared to \$568.8 million at December 31, 2009. The following provides a summary of CEOC's cash flows for the Successor periods ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Successor period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008, and the Predecessor period from January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008:

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor	Combined	
	2010	2009	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008		
Cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	\$ (207.9)	\$ (98.3)	\$ 367.4	\$ (49.8)	\$ 317.6
Capital investments	(135.4)	(437.8)	(1,031.4)	(80.9)	(1,112.3)
Investments in and advances to non-consolidated affiliates	(64.0)	(66.9)	(5.9)		(5.9)
Investments in subsidiaries	(44.6)				
Cash acquired in business acquisitions, net of transaction costs	14.0				
Insurance proceeds for hurricane losses for continuing operations			98.1		98.1
Insurance proceeds for hurricane losses for discontinued operations			83.3		83.3
Other investing activities	(27.4)	8.1	(12.5)	(1.0)	(13.5)
Cash used in operating/investing activities	(465.3)	(594.9)	(501.0)	(131.7)	(632.7)
Cash provided by financing activities	515.6	716.3	510.1	70.9	581.0
Cash provided by discontinued operations			4.7	0.5	5.2
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 50.3	\$ 121.4	\$ 13.8	\$ (60.3)	\$ (46.5)

The majority of CEOC's long-term debt is due in 2015 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.

For more information regarding the long-term debt of CEOC and the terms of CEOC's debt instruments, as well as CEOC's derivative instruments, see [Liquidity and Capital Resources](#) for Caesars Entertainment discussed earlier in this prospectus.

Table of Contents**Guarantees Of Third Party Debt And Other Obligations And Commitments of CEOC**

The tables below summarize, as of December 31, 2010, CEOC's contractual obligations and other commitments through their respective maturity or ending dates.

Contractual Obligations ^(a) (in millions)	Total	Payments due by Period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Debt, face value ^(c)	\$ 18,285.1	\$ 51.8	\$ 215.8	\$ 7,842.4	\$ 10,175.1
Capital lease obligations	9.4	5.2	4.2		
Estimated interest payments ^{(b)(c)}	9,001.3	1,557.4	2,882.0	2,411.3	2,150.6
Operating lease obligations	2,202.7	80.4	138.9	123.9	1,859.5
Purchase order obligations	43.2	43.2			
Guaranteed payments to State of Louisiana ^(d)	15.0	15.0			
Community reinvestment	83.2	6.3	11.7	11.7	53.5
Construction commitments	27.2	27.2			
Entertainment obligations	62.2	26.3	35.9		
Other contractual obligations	331.9	56.3	58.4	32.4	184.8
	\$ 30,061.2	\$ 1,869.1	\$ 3,346.9	\$ 10,421.7	\$ 14,423.5

- (a) In addition to the contractual obligations disclosed in this table, CEOC has 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.
- (b) Estimated interest for variable rate debt is based on rates at December 31, 2010. Estimated interest includes the estimated impact of our interest rate swap and interest rate cap agreements.
- (c) Debt maturities and estimated interest consider extended the maturity of the PHW Las Vegas senior secured loan from 2011 to 2015, resulting in a net increase of interest of approximately \$55.1 million.
- (d) In February 2008, CEOC entered into an agreement with the State of Louisiana whereby CEOC extended its guarantee of a \$60.0 million annual payment obligation of Jazz Casino Company, LLC, its wholly-owned subsidiary and owner of Harrah's New Orleans, to the State of Louisiana. The agreement ends March 31, 2011.

Contractual Obligations (in millions)	Total amounts committed	Amounts of Commitment Per Year			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Letters of credit	\$ 119.8	\$ 119.8	\$	\$	\$
Minimum payments to tribes	16.9	12.8	3.5	0.6	

The agreements pursuant to which CEOC manages 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, CEOC must pay the shortfall to the tribe. Subject to certain limitations as to time, such advances, if any, would be repaid to CEOC 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. CEOC's 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 48 months from December 31, 2010, is \$1.2 million. Each of these casinos currently generates sufficient cash flows to cover all of its obligations, including its debt service.

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Debt Covenant Compliance of CEOC

Certain covenants contained in CEOC's credit agreement require the maintenance of a senior first priority 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). The June 3, 2009 amendment and waiver to our credit agreement excludes from the Senior Secured Leverage Ratio (a) the \$1,375.0 million Original First Lien Notes issued June 15, 2009 and the \$720.0 million Additional First Lien Notes issued on September 11, 2009 and (b) up to \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of consolidated debt of subsidiaries that are not wholly owned subsidiaries. PHW Las Vegas is an unrestricted subsidiary of CEOC and therefore not a borrower under CEOC's credit facilities. A subsidiary of CEOC manages the property for PHW Las Vegas for a fee.

Certain covenants contained in CEOC's credit agreement governing the senior secured credit facilities, the indenture and other agreements governing its 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2015 and 2018, and its first lien notes restrict its 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 CEOC is in compliance with our credit agreement and indentures, including the Senior Secured Leverage Ratio, as of December 31, 2010. If CEOC's LTM Adjusted EBITDA were to decline significantly from the level achieved at December 31, 2010, it could cause CEOC to exceed the Senior Secured Leverage Ratio and could be an Event of Default under our credit agreement. However, CEOC 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, CEOC's credit agreement allows CEOC to apply the cash contributions received by CEOC as a capital contribution to cure covenant breaches. However, there is no guarantee that such contributions will be able to be secured.

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Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices. Our primary exposure to market risk is interest rate risk associated with our debt. 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 \$18,841.1 million total book value of debt at December 31, 2010, we have entered into interest rate swap agreements to fix the interest rate on \$5,810.1 million of variable rate debt, and \$6,715.2 million of debt remains subject to variable interest rates.

We use interest rate swaps to manage the mix of our debt between fixed and variable rate instruments. As of December 31, 2010 we have entered into 13 interest rate swap agreements, three of which have effective dates starting in 2011. As a result of staggering the effective dates, we have a notional amount of \$6,500 million outstanding through April 25, 2011, and a notional amount of \$5,750 million outstanding beginning after April 25, 2011. All of our interest rate swap agreements 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 \$6,500.0 million at a LIBOR cap rate of 4.5% and an interest rate cap agreement for a notional amount of \$554.3 million at a LIBOR cap rate of 5.0%. Assuming a constant outstanding balance for our variable rate debt for the next twelve months, a hypothetical 1% increase in interest rates would increase interest expense for the next twelve months by approximately \$62.4 million. At December 31, 2010, the weighted average USD LIBOR rate on our variable rate debt was 0.268%. A hypothetical reduction of this rate to 0% would decrease interest expense for the next twelve months by approximately \$16.7 million.

We do not purchase or hold any derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

The table below provides information as of December 31, 2010, 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 maturity dates. Principal amounts are used to calculate the payments to be exchanged under the related agreement(s) and weighted average variable rates are based on implied forward rates in the yield curve as of December 31, 2010.

(\$ in millions)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value
Liabilities								
Long-term debt								
Fixed rate	\$ 47.1	\$ 37.5	\$ 162.6	\$ 35.1	\$ 6,324.6	\$ 8,525.6	\$ 15,132.5	\$ 14,255.3 ⁽¹⁾
Average interest rate	7.6%	7.0%	5.7%	6.9%	3.7%	10.4%	7.5%	
Variable rate	\$ 10.0	\$ 10.0	\$ 10.0	\$ 10.0	\$ 5,735.1	\$ 940.1	\$ 6,715.2	\$ 5,745.5 ⁽¹⁾
Average interest rate	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	4.2%	9.5%	4.2%	
Interest Rate Derivatives								
Interest rate swaps								
Variable to fixed notional contract value	\$ 1,500.0	\$ 1,000.0	\$ 4,000.0	\$	\$ 750.0	\$	\$ 7,250.0	\$ (347.7)
Average pay rate	4.1%	3.8%	3.2%	1.3%	1.3%		3.7%	
Average receive rate	0.4%	1.1%	1.9%	3.1%	2.9%		1.0%	
Interest rate cap	\$ 554.3	\$	\$ 6,500.0	\$	\$	\$	\$ 7,054.3	\$ 5.2

(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, 2010 and 2009, 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 \$8,435.1 and \$8,465.0 million, respectively. The interest rates charged on borrowings under these facilities are a function of the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR). As such, the interest rates charged to us for borrowings under the facilities are subject to change as LIBOR changes.

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Foreign currency translation gains and losses were not material to our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2010, and 2009, the Successor period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008, nor the Predecessor period from January 1, 2008 through January 27, 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.

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INDUSTRY

Introduction

Based on 2009 reported gaming revenues, we estimate the size of the global casino gaming industry in major gaming markets worldwide to be approximately \$100 billion. Revenues in the United States are split among commercial casinos (including racetrack casinos) and tribal casinos at \$31 billion and \$27 billion, respectively. Domestic casino gaming revenues had steadily grown on an annualized basis to \$34.1 billion in 2007 until the last three years when, during the global economic recession, they contracted to \$30.7 billion in 2009.

Source: 2010 AGA Survey of Casino Entertainment

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, as compared to the prior year period, discretionary spending has increased in sectors such as amusement parks, retail sales, lodging and cruise lines, while gaming revenues have actually decreased slightly. As such, there remains significant upside potential in gaming revenues as compared to other discretionary consumer sectors.

The following key trends are currently affecting the gaming industry:

Expansion of existing and new jurisdictions. Domestically, several states are in the process of either expanding existing gaming offerings or legalizing gaming activities where they are currently illegal. These locations are generally regional in nature and should increase overall gaming spending and open up new opportunities for ownership and management of casinos. For example, Pennsylvania recently expanded gaming by allowing table games and in Ohio a voter referendum in November 2009 amended the state constitution to allow casinos in four cities. Internationally, there are numerous countries that are in the process of legalizing or liberalizing the rules under which gaming activities can be undertaken as the economy recovers.

Limited supply expansion in established gaming markets. We estimate there will be limited supply introduced into established markets in the foreseeable future, in part due to a lack of available construction financing and the limited number of available licenses in certain jurisdictions. The lack of additional supply being introduced should lead to increased revenues and profits among established enterprises.

Favorable travel industry trends. Our industry is heavily dependent upon both the leisure and business traveler. The trends in both of these areas have turned positive over the past few quarters, as evidenced by increasing hotel occupancy, visitor counts and convention space booking.

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Continuing legalization of online gaming. Online gaming is currently only legal in a limited number of jurisdictions, but additional jurisdictions, including the United States, are considering legalizing online gaming. Prior to the Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act being passed in 2006, published reports estimate that the United States online poker industry generated \$1.5 billion in revenues. A recent H2 Gaming Capital study anticipates that the global online gaming market will grow to \$36 billion in revenues by 2012.

United States

Casino gambling was first legalized in the U.S. by the State of Nevada in 1931. Since then, the industry has grown to 443 commercial casinos in 13 states with over \$30.7 billion of gross gaming revenue, according to the American Gaming Association, or AGA. Additionally, according to the AGA, the relatively recent development of Tribal gaming establishments has created another 456 gaming operations across 29 states. According to Casino City's North American Gaming Almanac, there are over 680,000 slots and 26,000 table games (including poker) in the U.S., including Tribal casinos.

Historically, the U.S. gaming industry was predominately located in two cities, Las Vegas, NV and Atlantic City, NJ. In 2009, the Las Vegas Strip and Atlantic City generated approximately \$9.5 billion of revenue and accounted for approximately 31% of the total commercial casino revenues in the U.S. However, as casinos have gained more recognition as a key source of entertainment, jobs, and income, and as the demand for gaming has increased, there has been an increased proliferation of gaming in other regional markets. The following chart shows total revenues in the top 10 casino markets in the U.S. for 2009:

Source: 2010 AGA Survey of Casino Entertainment

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Las Vegas

Las Vegas is the largest and most prominent gaming market in the U.S. with 182 licensed casinos, 127,800 nonrestricted slot machines, 4,470 licensed tables and \$8.8 billion of gaming revenue in 2009 for Clark County. Las Vegas 148,940 hotel rooms consistently exhibit occupancy rates in the 80% 90% range and are home to 18 of the 25 largest hotels in the world. During the past 10-15 years, Las Vegas has successfully focused on attracting more than just gamblers as operators have invested in non-gaming amenities. As a result, Las Vegas has become one of the nation's most popular convention center destinations and draws travelers attracted to the city's fine dining, shopping, and entertainment, as well as the gaming facilities. The city drew 37.5 million and 36.4 million visitors in 2008 and 2009, respectively.

For most of its history, Las Vegas effectively illustrated a supply-generated market dynamic. Each new wave of mega-resort openings leading up to the recent recession has expanded the Las Vegas market in terms of visitation and total revenues. Between 1970 and 2007, visitor volumes have increased at a faster pace than the Las Vegas room supply. This in turn generated room demand and led to consistently strong occupancy rates. In addition, the average length of stay and amount spent per trip has increased as Las Vegas has evolved from a one-dimensional casino town into a diversified destination-resort market. Prior to the recent recession, the Las Vegas market has shown consistent growth over the long term, both in terms of visitation and expenditures, and has exhibited one of the highest hotel occupancy rates of any major market in the U.S. According to the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority, the number of visitors traveling to Las Vegas increased significantly over the last 19 years, from 21.0 million visitors in 1990 to a peak of 39.2 million visitors in 2007 before declining due to the recent economic downturn. Over this period, Las Vegas hotel room inventory has been highly correlated with visitation. Below is a chart showing Las Vegas hotel room inventory and visitation over that period and a chart comparing Las Vegas occupancy with that of other major U.S. markets.

Source: Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority

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Source: State visitor associations

The development and expansion of mega-resorts along the Strip has been a primary generator of the recent visitation growth in the market. As the Strip has continued to evolve there has been a substantial shift in revenue mix, with an increased focus on non-gaming amenities. Industry analysts believe that there are three primary influences for this shift in recent years:

- (1) newer, larger and more diverse resorts

- (2) greater focus on the convention market and

- (3) new marketing campaigns targeting a broader customer base.

As the total room inventory in Las Vegas has grown via the increasing presence of mega-resorts, there has been a corresponding impact in non-gaming revenues. According to Nevada State Gaming Control Board Nevada Gaming Abstract, while gaming revenues have continued to grow in terms of absolute dollars, from \$2.3 billion in 1990 to \$5.5 billion in 2009 (4.7% compound annual growth rate, or CAGR) the percentage of total Strip casino-hotel resort revenues represented by gaming has declined substantially over the past 17 years, from 58% of total revenues in 1990 to just 39% in 2009.

Las Vegas continues to be an intensely competitive market with continued increases in new development and expansions. In April 2005, Wynn Resorts opened the first new resort on the Strip since 1999. Along with Wynn's opening, several other competitors have recently opened new resorts or made announcements of their planned capital expenditures in the area. In early 2008, the Las Vegas Sands opened an adjacent property to the Venetian Resort and Casino, named the Palazzo. Wynn Resorts also completed a new property adjacent to Wynn Las Vegas, called Encore, which opened in late 2008. In December 2009, MGM Resorts International opened CityCenter, a multi-use property on 67 acres of land on the Strip between Bellagio and Monte Carlo. Deutsche Bank opened the Cosmopolitan, a new hotel-casino situated between the Bellagio and CityCenter, in December 2010. Consistent with these trends, we are investing capital in the Las Vegas market to further bolster our leading market position. In particular, the LINQ expansion will dramatically improve our food and beverage and retail offerings as well as further solidifying our leading position on the premier corner of the Strip.

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In the nine months ended September 30, 2010, there has been some improvement across a number of key measures in Las Vegas, including gaming revenue, revenue per available room, visitor volume, total room nights occupied, ADR, convention attendance and average daily auto traffic. However, the current state of the national economy has affected the bottom line of Nevada casinos. In 2009, gaming revenues decreased as customers cut their discretionary spending, in some cases, dramatically. A company's vulnerability will be determined by the duration and depth of the economic downturn.

Atlantic City

Atlantic City first legalized gaming in 1976 and is now the second largest gaming market in the U.S. Home to 11 casinos and over 30,000 slots, the Atlantic City market benefits from attractive demographics with 42 million adults within a 300 mile radius. 2009 brought 30.4 million visitors, according to the South Jersey Transportation Authority.

Atlantic City gaming revenues rose steadily since the introduction of gaming in New Jersey to a peak of \$5.2 billion in 2006. Growth from 2001 to 2006 in the Atlantic City market can be attributed primarily to the expansion of select properties (Tropicana, Bally's) and the opening of the Borgata Hotel, Casino and Spa. The Borgata, a joint venture between Boyd Gaming Corporation and MGM Resorts International, opened in July 2003, in Atlantic City's Marina District. The Borgata was the first casino to open in Atlantic City since April 1990.

Due to the introduction of competitive gaming options in the northeast region of the U.S. and the recent global economic recession, Atlantic City gaming revenues have fallen to \$3.9 billion as of 2009. Several recent trends have negatively impacted Atlantic City properties. In 2004, Pennsylvania passed legislation to legalize slot machines at seven horse racing tracks, five independent slot parlors and two resort slot parlors. At least four of these facilities are expected to be in the greater Philadelphia area. Currently, ten facilities have opened in Pennsylvania with the balance expected to open after 2009. Movements are underway to legalize slot machines at the New Jersey Meadowlands. Additionally, Atlantic City enacted a partial smoking ban on April 15, 2007. Revenues have been impacted in the periods following the enactment, in some cases, dramatically. Competition from Pennsylvania and New York, and the national economy, severely affected the Atlantic City market in 2008 and continued through 2010. We expect the recent declines in Atlantic City to stabilize as gaming expansion in the Mid-Atlantic region slows, and the Atlantic City Partnership, with the support of the New Jersey state government, is focusing on four key areas to encourage future growth in the city: safety, marketing, regulatory reform and the Community Redevelopment Investment Act.

Regional Markets

Regional markets have become increasingly popular with both casino operators and customers. Casinos are choosing to invest more capital in these regions as capital expenditure requirements are low relative to other major markets and several major markets have already been largely penetrated. Customers are visiting these locations more often due to both their close proximity and as an alternative form of entertainment. Additionally, an increasing number of states have been taking a more liberal approach to legalizing casinos as gaming has become a mainstream form of leisure entertainment with the potential to generate significant tax revenues. States with regional commercial gaming properties include Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, Delaware, Florida and New York.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2010, regional markets have stabilized or are improving as job losses and housing declines moderated, minimal new competition has emerged and customer spend and visits stabilized.

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Many regional casinos directly compete with Tribal gaming properties. Tribal gaming began with the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, which permitted states to authorize tribes to operate casinos on Indian reservations. Recently many tribes have built Las Vegas style casinos, with high-class accommodations and different forms of entertainment, such as concerts, as a way to entice younger people to their casinos.

International Markets

International gaming growth is expected to continue. Macau is located on the Southeast coast of China to the western bank of the Pearl River Delta. Macau gaming revenue has grown from \$2.8 billion in 2000 to \$14.9 billion in 2009. The rapid pace of new casino growth in Macau should benefit casino operators who hold concessions, as well as gaming equipment suppliers. Other major international gaming markets include Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Singapore, Great Britain and South Africa.

Table of Contents**BUSINESS****Overview**

Caesars Entertainment Corporation (formerly known as Harrah's Entertainment, Inc.) (referred to in this discussion, together with its consolidated subsidiaries where appropriate, as Caesars, Caesars Entertainment, the Company, we, our and us), is a Delaware corporation one of the largest casino entertainment providers in the world. Our business is primarily conducted through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc. (CEOC) (formerly known as Harrah's Operating Company, Inc.) although certain material properties are not owned by CEOC. As of December 31, 2010, we owned, operated or managed, through various subsidiaries, 52 casinos in 12 U.S. states and in seven countries. The vast majority of these casinos operate in the United States and England, primarily under the Harrah's, Caesars and Horseshoe brand names in the United States. Our casino entertainment facilities include 33 land-based casinos, 12 riverboat or dockside casinos, three managed casinos on Indian lands in the United States, one operated casino in Canada, one combination greyhound racetrack and casino, one combination thoroughbred racetrack and casino and one harness racetrack and casino. Our 33 land-based casinos include one in Uruguay, nine in England, one in Scotland, two in Egypt and one in South Africa. As of December 31, 2010, our facilities have an aggregate of approximately three million square feet of gaming space and approximately 42,000 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 Caesars Entertainment, Company, we, us and our refer to Caesars Entertainment Corporation in this discussion.

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, Caesars Entertainment was acquired by affiliates of Apollo and TPG (collectively, the Sponsors) in an all-cash transaction, hereinafter referred to as the Acquisition, valued at approximately \$30.7 billion, including the assumption of \$12.4 billion of debt and the incurrence of approximately \$1.0 billion of acquisition costs. As a result of the Acquisition, our stock is no longer publicly traded. Currently, the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Caesars Entertainment are owned by entities affiliated with Apollo, TPG, the Paulson Investors, certain co-investors and members of management.

Description of Business

Our casino business commenced operations in 1937. We own, operate or manage global 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. The descriptions below are as of December 31, 2010, 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, Planet Hollywood Resort and Casino, Imperial Palace Hotel & Casino, Bill's Gamblin' Hall & Saloon and Hot Spot Oasis 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 and Harveys Resort & Casino are located near Lake Tahoe and Harrah's Reno is located in downtown Reno. These facilities draw customers primarily from northern California, the Pacific Northwest and Canada.

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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 casino located approximately six miles south of Philadelphia International Airport which draws customers primarily from the Philadelphia metropolitan area and Delaware. We have a 95 percent ownership interest in this property.

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, 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.

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, both 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 and Tunica Roadhouse Hotel & Casino, all dockside casino complexes located in Tunica, Mississippi, are approximately 30 miles from Memphis, Tennessee and draw customers primarily from the Memphis area and, to a lesser extent, from throughout the U.S. via charter aircraft.

Horseshoe Casino and Bluffs Run Greyhound Park, a land-based casino and pari-mutuel facility, and Harrah's Council Bluffs Casino & Hotel, a dockside casino facility, are located in Council Bluffs, Iowa, across the Missouri River from Omaha, Nebraska. At Horseshoe Casino and Bluffs Run Greyhound Park, 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 own its gaming equipment. The license to operate Harrah's Council Bluffs Casino & Hotel is held jointly with IWRA, the qualified sponsoring organization. The Sponsorship and Operations Agreement between IWRA and us terminates on December 31, 2015, subject to our option to extend the term of the agreement for five succeeding three year terms, provided we are not in default.

In December 2010, we formed a joint venture, Rock Ohio Caesars LLC, with Rock Gaming, LLC, to pursue casino developments in Cincinnati and Cleveland. The properties, Horseshoe Cleveland Casino and Horseshoe Cincinnati Casino, are under development and expected to open (in the first quarter of 2012 and late 2012, respectively) assuming completion of the regulatory and licensing process.

Caesars 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.

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We own or manage four casinos in London: the Sportsman, the Golden Nugget, the Rendezvous, 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. Pursuant to a concession agreement, we also operate two casinos in Cairo, Egypt, The London Club Cairo (which is located at the Ramses Hilton) and Caesars Cairo (which is located at the Four Seasons Cairo), 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:

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 2014. Harrah's Phoenix Ak-Chin draws customers from the Phoenix metropolitan area;

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 in November 2011. Harrah's Cherokee draws customers from eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, northern Georgia and South Carolina; and

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.

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 own and operate the Thistledown Racetrack, a thoroughbred racing facility, located near Cleveland, Ohio.

We also operate the World Series of Poker tournaments, and we license trademarks for a variety of products and businesses related to this brand. We also have real money online gaming operations in the United Kingdom, as well as license agreements in place for online real money gaming alliances in France and Italy expected to launch in 2011. In addition, we offer online play-for-fun poker applications to residents in most countries in the world, including the United States.

We also own Macau Orient Golf located on a 175 acre site on the Cotai strip in Macau.

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Additional information about our casino entertainment properties as of December 31, 2010 is set forth below:

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	177,000	2,870	170	2,590
Showboat Atlantic City	Land-based	120,100	2,650	110	1,330
Bally's Atlantic City	Land-based	167,200	3,430	210	1,760
Caesars Atlantic City	Land-based	140,800	2,520	180	1,140
<i>Las Vegas, Nevada</i>					
Harrah's Las Vegas	Land-based	90,600	1,410	100	2,530
Rio	Land-based	117,300	1,110	90	2,520
Caesars Palace	Land-based	131,100	1,400	170	3,290
Paris Las Vegas	Land-based	95,300	1,120	90	2,920
Bally's Las Vegas	Land-based	66,200	1,030	60	2,810
Flamingo Las Vegas ^(b)	Land-based	76,800	1,270	130	3,460
Imperial Palace	Land-based	118,000	790	60	2,640
Bill's Gamblin' Hall & Saloon	Land-based	42,500	360	50	200
Hot Spot Oasis	Land-based	1,000	20		
Planet Hollywood Resort and Casino	Land-based	108,900	1,190	90	2,500
<i>Laughlin, Nevada</i>					
Harrah's Laughlin	Land-based	56,000	890	30	1,510
<i>Reno, Nevada</i>					
Harrah's Reno	Land-based	41,600	810	50	930
<i>Lake Tahoe, Nevada</i>					
Harrah's Lake Tahoe	Land-based	57,500	820	70	510
Harveys Lake Tahoe	Land-based	71,500	780	80	740
<i>Chicago, Illinois area</i>					
Harrah's Joliet (Illinois) ⁽⁹⁾	Dockside	38,900	1,190	20	200
Horseshoe Hammond (Indiana)	Dockside	108,200	3,110	150	
<i>Metropolis, Illinois</i>					
Harrah's Metropolis ⁽⁹⁾	Dockside	31,000	1,150	30	260
<i>Southern Indiana</i>					
Horseshoe Southern Indiana	Dockside	86,600	1,840	100	500
<i>Council Bluffs, Iowa</i>					
Harrah's Council Bluffs	Dockside	28,000	920	30	250
Horseshoe Council Bluffs ^(e)	Greyhound racing facility and land-based casino	78,800	1,800	70	
<i>Tunica, Mississippi</i>					
Horseshoe Tunica	Dockside	63,000	1,570	80	510
Harrah's Tunica	Dockside	136,000	1,370	70	1,360
Tunica Roadhouse Hotel & Casino	Dockside	31,000	800	20	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	109,000	2,660	80	500

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Property	Type of Casino	Casino Space-Sq. Ft. ^(a)	Slot Machines ^(a)	Table Games ^(a)	Hotel Rooms & Suites ^(a)
<i>North Kansas City, Missouri</i>					
Harrah's North Kansas City	Dockside	60,100	1,720	60	390
<i>New Orleans, Louisiana</i>					
Harrah's New Orleans	Land-based	125,100	2,020	120	450
<i>Bossier City, Louisiana</i>					
Louisiana Downs ^(f)	Thoroughbred racing facility and land-based casino	14,900	1,050		
Horseshoe Bossier City	Dockside	29,900	1,360	70	610
<i>Chester, Pennsylvania</i>					
Harrah's Chester ^(g)	Harness racing facility and land-based casino	110,500	2,960	120	
<i>Phoenix, Arizona</i>					
Harrah's Ak-Chin ^(h)	Indian Reservation	50,300	1,090	30	150
<i>Cherokee, North Carolina</i>					
Harrah's Cherokee ^(b)	Indian Reservation	140,900	3,640	50	1,110
<i>San Diego, California</i>					
Harrah's Rincon ⁽ⁱ⁾	Indian Reservation	72,900	1,990	70	660
<i>Punta del Este, Uruguay</i>					
Conrad Punta del Este Resort and Casino ^(g)	Land-based	44,500	470	60	300
<i>Ontario, Canada</i>					
Caesars Windsor ^(d)	Land-based	100,000	2,330	80	760
<i>United Kingdom</i>					
Golden Nugget	Land-based	5,100	40	20	
Rendezvous Casino	Land-based	6,200	20	20	
The Sportsman	Land-based	5,200	50	20	
Rendezvous Brighton	Land-based	7,800	70	30	
Rendezvous Southend-on-Sea	Land-based	8,700	50	30	
Manchester235	Land-based	11,500	60	30	
The Casino at the Empire	Land-based	20,900	100	30	
Alea Nottingham	Land-based	10,000	50	20	
Alea Glasgow	Land-based	15,000	50	30	
Alea Leeds	Land-based	10,300	50	30	
<i>Egypt</i>					
The London Clubs Cairo-Ramses	Land-based	2,700	40	20	
Caesars Cairo	Land-based	5,500	30	20	
<i>South Africa</i>					
Emerald Safari ^(j)	Land-based	37,700	660	30	190

(a) Approximate.

(b) Information includes O'Shea's Casino, which is adjacent to this property.

(c) We have an 80 percent ownership interest in and manage this property.

(d)

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A hotel, in which we own a 12.5 percent special limited partnership interest, is adjacent to the Metropolis facility. We own a second 260-room hotel.

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- (e) 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.
- (f) We own a 49 percent share of a joint venture that owns a 150-room hotel located near the property.
- (g) We have approximately 95 percent ownership interest in this property.
- (h) Managed.
- (i) We have a 50 percent interest in Windsor Casino Limited, which operates this property. The Province of Ontario owns the complex.
- (j) We have a 70 percent interest in and manage this property. During 2010 we sold twenty five percent of the shares in this property as required to a Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment shareholder.

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. Total Rewards members can also earn Tier Credits and Reward Credits for non-gaming purchases at our facilities. 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

The development of intellectual property is part of our overall business strategy, and we regard our intellectual property to be an important element of our success. While our business as a whole is not substantially dependent on any one patent or combination of several of our patents or other intellectual property, we seek to establish and maintain our proprietary rights in our business operations and technology through the use of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secret laws. We file applications for and obtain patents, copyrights and trademarks in the United States and in foreign countries where we believe filing for such protection is appropriate. We also seek to maintain our trade secrets and confidential information by nondisclosure policies and through the use of appropriate confidentiality agreements. We have obtained thirty-two patents in the United States and ten patents in other countries. Our U.S. patents have patent terms that variously expire between 2011 and 2025.

We have not applied for patents or the registration of all of our technology or trademarks, as the case may be, and may not be successful in obtaining the patents and trademarks that we have applied for. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, parties may infringe our patents and use information that we regard as proprietary and our rights may be invalidated or unenforceable. The laws of some foreign countries do not protect proprietary rights to as great an extent as do the laws of the United States. In addition, others may be able independently to develop substantially equivalent intellectual property.

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We hold the following trademarks used in this document: Bally's, Bill's, Bluffs Run, Caesars, Caesars Palace, Flamingo, Grand Casino, Harrah's, Harveys, Horseshoe, Louisiana Downs, Paris, Reward Credits, Rio, Showboat, Seven Stars, Thistledown, Total Rewards, Tunica Roadhouse, World Series of Poker and WSOP. Trademark rights are perpetual provided that the mark remains in use by us or a licensee. In addition, we hold trademark licenses for Planet Hollywood used in connection with the Planet Hollywood Resort & Casino in Las Vegas, NV, which will expire on February 19, 2045, and for Imperial Palace used in connection with the Imperial Palace Las Vegas hotel and casino, which will expire on December 23, 2012. We consider all of these marks, and the associated name recognition, to be valuable to our business.

Competition

We own, operate or manage land-based, dockside, riverboat and Indian casino facilities in most U.S. casino entertainment jurisdictions. We also own, operate or manage properties in Canada, the provinces of 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 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 expansion of tribal casino opportunities in New York and California and the approval of gaming facilities and introduction of table games in Pennsylvania 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 Consolidated Operating Results and Regional Operating Results.

2010 Events

Planet Hollywood

On February 19, 2010, we completed the acquisition of the Planet Hollywood Resort and Casino in Las Vegas, Nevada. Planet Hollywood is adjacent to Paris Las Vegas and gives Caesars Entertainment seven contiguous resorts on the east side of the Las Vegas Strip.

LINQ Project

In June 2010, we announced plans to build a retail and entertainment development between our Flamingo and Imperial Palace casinos, on the east side of the Las Vegas Strip, which we refer to as the LINQ project. The estimated \$500 million-project anticipates the construction of bars, restaurants, shops and entertainment along a

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1,200-foot pedestrian walkway. Over 20 bars and restaurants opening to the street will be anchored by a giant observation wheel that will reach heights of over 550 feet. We intend to rely on foot traffic in this area to capture an increased share of existing visitors' entertainment budget.

Ohio

On May 25, 2010, we entered into a new agreement to purchase the assets of Thistledown Racetrack, a thoroughbred racing facility located in Cleveland, Ohio. The purchase was completed on July 28, 2010.

In December 2010, we formed a joint venture, Rock Ohio Caesars LLC, with Rock Gaming, LLC, to pursue casino developments in Cincinnati and Cleveland. Pursuant to the agreements forming the joint venture, we have committed to invest up to \$200 million for an approximately 30% interest in the joint venture. As part of our investment, we also plan to contribute Thistledown to the joint venture. The casino developments will be managed by subsidiaries of Caesars. Completion of the casino developments is subject to a number of conditions, including, without limitation, the joint venture's ability to obtain financing for development of the projects, the adoption of final rules and regulations by the Ohio casino control commission (once appointed), and receipt of necessary licensing to operate casinos in the State of Ohio.

Company Name Change

In November 2010, we changed our name to Caesars Entertainment Corporation. The Harrah's name will continue to be one of the Company's primary brands, along with Caesars, Horseshoe, Total Rewards and World Series of Poker.

Financing Activity

Bond Offering

In April 2010, CEOC issued \$750.0 million aggregate principal amount of 12.75% second-priority senior secured notes due 2018 and used the proceeds to redeem or repay certain outstanding notes and revolving loans under its senior secured credit facilities.

Private Placement

On November 23, 2010, certain affiliates of the Paulson Investors and the Sponsor Investors, exchanged \$835.4 million of 5.625% senior notes due 2015, 6.5% senior notes due 2016 and 5.75% senior notes due 2017 of CEOC (collectively, the Long-Term Retained Notes) they had acquired from a subsidiary of Caesars, together with \$282.9 million of Long-Term Retained Notes they had previously acquired, for shares of Caesars voting common stock at an exchange ratio of 10 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of Long-Term Retained Notes tendered. As a result, the Paulson Investors own approximately 9.9% of the Caesars common stock outstanding.

Reclassification and Irrevocable Proxy

In connection with the private placement, on November 22, 2010, we reclassified Caesars' existing non-voting common stock into a new class of voting common stock and canceled the existing class of noneconomic voting common stock that was held by Hamlet Holdings LLC, which is owned by certain individuals affiliated with Apollo and TPG. Additionally, on November 22, affiliates of the Sponsors and their co-investors entered into an irrevocable proxy vesting voting and dispositive control of their common stock of Caesars Entertainment in Hamlet Holdings. As a result, Hamlet Holdings has voting and dispositive control of approximately 89.3% of our common stock outstanding.

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Amendment to CMBS Financing

On August 31, 2010, the CMBS Borrowers under our CMBS Financing and the lenders amended the terms of the CMBS Financing to, among other things, (i) provide our subsidiaries that are borrowers under the CMBS mortgage loan and/or related mezzanine loans (CMBS Loans), the right to extend the maturity of the CMBS Loans, subject to certain conditions, by up to two years until February 2015, (ii) amend certain terms of the CMBS Loans with respect to reserve requirements, collateral rights, property release prices and the payment of management fees, (iii) provide for ongoing mandatory offers to repurchase CMBS Loans using excess cash flow from the CMBS Borrowers at discounted prices of thirty to fifty cents per dollar, (iv) provide for the amortization of the mortgage loan in certain minimum amounts upon the occurrence of certain conditions and (v) provide for certain limitations with respect to the amount of excess cash flow from the CMBS Borrowers that may be distributed to us. In connection with the amendment, we purchased \$123.8 million face value of the CMBS Loans for \$37.1 million in September 2010, and \$191.3 million face value of CMBS Loans for \$95.6 million in December 2010, reducing the outstanding face value of our CMBS Financing to approximately \$5,189.6 million as of December 31, 2010.

Legal Proceedings

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.

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. Refer to [Gaming Regulatory Overview](#) for a more detailed description of the regulations to which we are subject.

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 69,000 employees through our various subsidiaries. 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 expire at various times throughout 2011 and 2015 and our collective bargaining agreements with our employees located at our Las Vegas properties expire at various times between 2011 and 2014.

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GAMING REGULATORY OVERVIEW

General

The ownership and operation of casino entertainment facilities are subject to pervasive regulation under the laws, rules and regulations of each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. Gaming laws are based upon declarations of public policy designed to ensure that gaming is conducted honestly, competitively and free of criminal and corruptive elements. Since the continued growth and success of gaming is dependent upon public confidence, gaming laws protect gaming consumers and the viability and integrity of the gaming industry, including prevention of cheating and fraudulent practices. Gaming laws may also be designed to protect and maximize state and local revenues derived through taxation and licensing fees imposed on gaming industry participants and enhance economic development and tourism. To accomplish these public policy goals, gaming laws establish procedures to ensure that participants in the gaming industry meet certain standards of character and fitness, or suitability. In addition, gaming laws require gaming industry participants to:

Establish and maintain responsible accounting practices and procedures;

Maintain effective controls over their financial practices, including establishment of minimum procedures for internal fiscal affairs and the safeguarding of assets and revenues;

Maintain systems for reliable record keeping;

File periodic reports with gaming regulators; and

Maintain strict compliance with various laws, regulations and required minimum internal controls pertaining to gaming. Typically, regulatory environments in the jurisdictions in which we operate are established by statute and are administered by a regulatory agency or agencies with interpretive authority with respect to gaming laws and regulations and broad discretion to regulate the affairs of owners, managers, and persons/entities with financial interests in gaming operations. Among other things, gaming authorities in the various jurisdictions in which we operate:

Adopt rules and regulations under the implementing statutes;

Make appropriate investigations to determine if there has been any violation of laws or regulations;

Enforce gaming laws and impose disciplinary sanctions for violations, including fines and penalties;

Review the character and fitness of participants in gaming operations and make determinations regarding their suitability or qualification for licensure;

Grant licenses for participation in gaming operations;

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Collect and review reports and information submitted by participants in gaming operations;

Review and approve transactions, such as acquisitions or change-of-control transactions of gaming industry participants, securities offerings and debt transactions engaged in by such participants; and

Establish and collect fees and/or taxes.

Licensing and Suitability Determinations

Gaming laws require us, each of our subsidiaries engaged in gaming operations, certain of our directors, officers and employees, and in some cases, our stockholders and holders of our debt securities, to obtain licenses or findings of suitability from gaming authorities. Licenses or findings of suitability typically require a determination that the applicant qualifies or is suitable. Gaming authorities have very broad discretion in determining whether an applicant qualifies for licensing or should be deemed suitable. Subject to certain administrative proceeding requirements, the gaming regulators have the authority to deny any application or

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limit, condition, restrict, revoke or suspend any license, registration, finding of suitability or approval, or fine any person licensed, registered or found suitable or approved, for any cause deemed reasonable by the gaming authorities. Criteria used in determining whether to grant a license or finding of suitability, while varying between jurisdictions, generally include consideration of factors such as:

The financial stability, integrity and responsibility of the applicant, including whether the operation is adequately capitalized in the jurisdiction and exhibits the ability to maintain adequate insurance levels;

The quality of the applicant's casino facilities;

The amount of revenue to be derived by the applicable jurisdiction through operation of the applicant's gaming facility;

The applicant's practices with respect to minority hiring and training; and

The effect on competition and general impact on the community.

In evaluating individual applicants, gaming authorities consider the individual's reputation for good character and criminal and financial history and the character of those with whom the individual associates.

Many jurisdictions limit the number of licenses granted to operate gaming facilities within the jurisdiction, and some jurisdictions limit the number of licenses granted to any one gaming operator. For example, in Indiana, state law allows us to only hold two gaming licenses. Licenses under gaming laws are generally not transferable unless the transfer is approved by the requisite regulatory agency. Licenses in many of the jurisdictions in which we conduct gaming operations are granted for limited durations and require renewal from time to time. In Iowa, our ability to continue our casino operations is subject to a referendum every eight years or at any time upon petition of the voters in the county in which we operate; the most recent referendum occurred in 2010. Our New Orleans casino operates under a contract with the Louisiana gaming authorities which extends until 2014, with a ten-year renewal period. There can be no assurance that any of our licenses or any of the above mentioned contracts will be renewed, or with respect to our gaming operations in Iowa, that continued gaming activity will be approved in any referendum.

Most jurisdictions have statutory or regulatory provisions that govern the required action that must be taken in the event that a license is revoked or not renewed. For example, under Indiana law, a trustee approved by gaming authorities will assume complete operational control of our riverboat in the event our license is revoked or not renewed, and will be authorized to take any action necessary to sell the property if we are unable to find a suitable buyer within 180 days.

In addition to us and our direct and indirect subsidiaries engaged in gaming operations, gaming authorities may investigate any individual or entity having a material relationship to, or material involvement with, any of these entities to determine whether such individual is suitable or should be licensed as a business associate of a gaming licensee. Certain jurisdictions require that any change in our directors or officers, including the directors or officers of our subsidiaries, must be approved by the requisite regulatory agency. Our officers, directors and certain key employees must also file applications with the gaming authorities and may be required to be licensed, qualified or be found suitable in many jurisdictions. Gaming authorities may deny an application for licensing for any cause which they deem reasonable. Qualification and suitability determinations require submission of detailed personal and financial information followed by a thorough investigation. The burden of demonstrating suitability is on the applicant, who must pay all the costs of the investigation. Changes in licensed positions must be reported to gaming authorities and in addition to their authority to deny an application for licensure, qualification or a finding of suitability, gaming authorities have jurisdiction to disapprove of a change in a corporate position.

If gaming authorities were to find that an officer, director or key employee fails to qualify or is unsuitable for licensing or unsuitable to continue having a relationship with us, we would have to sever all relationships

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with such person. In addition, gaming authorities may require us to terminate the employment of any person who refuses to file appropriate applications.

Moreover, in many jurisdictions, any of our stockholders or holders of our debt securities may be required to file an application, be investigated, and qualify or have his, her or its suitability determined. For example, under Nevada gaming laws, each person who acquires, directly or indirectly, beneficial ownership of any voting security, or beneficial or record ownership of any non-voting security or any debt security in a public corporation which is registered with the Nevada Gaming Commission, or the Gaming Commission, such as Caesars, may be required to be found suitable if the Gaming Commission has reason to believe that his or her acquisition of that ownership, or his or her continued ownership in general, would be inconsistent with the declared public policy of Nevada, in the sole discretion of the Gaming Commission. Any person required by the Gaming Commission to be found suitable shall apply for a finding of suitability within 30 days after the Gaming Commission's request that he or she should do so and, together with his or her application for suitability, deposit with the Nevada Gaming Control Board, or the Gaming Board, a sum of money which, in the sole discretion of the Gaming Board, will be adequate to pay the anticipated costs and charges incurred in the investigation and processing of that application for suitability, and deposit such additional sums as are required by the Gaming Board to pay final costs and charges.

Furthermore, any person required by a gaming authority to be found suitable, who is found unsuitable by the gaming authority, shall not be able to hold directly or indirectly the beneficial ownership of any voting security or the beneficial or record ownership of any nonvoting security or any debt security of any public corporation which is registered with the gaming authority, such as Caesars, beyond the time prescribed by the gaming authority. A violation of the foregoing may constitute a criminal offense. A finding of unsuitability by a particular gaming authority impacts that person's ability to associate or affiliate with gaming licensees in that particular jurisdiction and could impact the person's ability to associate or affiliate with gaming licensees in other jurisdictions.

Many jurisdictions also require any person who acquires beneficial ownership of more than a certain percentage of our voting securities and, in some jurisdictions, our non-voting securities, typically 5%, to report the acquisition to gaming authorities, and gaming authorities may require such holders to apply for qualification or a finding of suitability. Most gaming authorities, however, allow an institutional investor to apply for a waiver that allows the institutional investor to acquire, in most cases, up to 15% of our voting securities without applying for qualification or a finding of suitability. An institutional investor is generally defined as an investor acquiring and holding voting securities in the ordinary course of business as an institutional investor, and not for the purpose of causing, directly or indirectly, the election of a majority of the members of our board of directors, any change in our corporate charter, bylaws, management, policies or operations, or those of any of our gaming affiliates, or the taking of any other action which gaming authorities find to be inconsistent with holding our voting securities for investment purposes only. An application for a waiver as an institutional investor requires the submission of detailed information about the company and its regulatory filings, the name of each person that beneficially owns more than 5% of the institutional investor's voting securities or other equivalent and a certification made under oath or penalty for perjury, that the voting securities were acquired and are held for investment purposes only. Even if a waiver is granted, an institutional investor generally may not take any action inconsistent with its status when the waiver was granted without once again becoming subject to the foregoing reporting and application obligations. A change in the investment intent of an institutional investor must be reported to certain regulatory authorities immediately after its decision.

Notwithstanding, each person who acquires directly or indirectly, beneficial ownership of any voting security, or beneficial or record ownership of any nonvoting security or any debt security in our company may be required to be found suitable if a gaming authority has reason to believe that such person's acquisition of that ownership would otherwise be inconsistent with the declared policy of the jurisdiction.

Generally, any person who fails or refuses to apply for a finding of suitability or a license within the prescribed period after being advised it is required by gaming authorities may be denied a license or found

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unsuitable, as applicable. The same restrictions may also apply to a record owner if the record owner, after request, fails to identify the beneficial owner. Any person found unsuitable or denied a license and who holds, directly or indirectly, any beneficial ownership of our securities beyond such period of time as may be prescribed by the applicable gaming authorities may be guilty of a criminal offense. Furthermore, we may be subject to disciplinary action if, after we receive notice that a person is unsuitable to be a stockholder or to have any other relationship with us or any of our subsidiaries, we:

pay that person any dividend or interest upon our voting securities;

allow that person to exercise, directly or indirectly, any voting right conferred through securities held by that person;

pay remuneration in any form to that person for services rendered or otherwise; or

fail to pursue all lawful efforts to require such unsuitable person to relinquish his voting securities including, if necessary, the immediate purchase of said voting securities for cash at fair market value.

Although many jurisdictions generally do not require the individual holders of debt securities such as notes to be investigated and found suitable, gaming authorities may nevertheless retain the discretion to do so for any reason, including but not limited to, a default, or where the holder of the debt instruments exercises a material influence over the gaming operations of the entity in question. Any holder of debt securities required to apply for a finding of suitability or otherwise qualify must generally pay all investigative fees and costs of the gaming authority in connection with such an investigation. If the gaming authority determines that a person is unsuitable to own a debt security, we may be subject to disciplinary action, including the loss of our approvals, if without the prior approval of the gaming authority, we:

pay to the unsuitable person any dividend, interest or any distribution whatsoever;

recognize any voting right by the unsuitable person in connection with those securities;

pay the unsuitable person remuneration in any form; or

make any payment to the unsuitable person by way of principal, redemption, conversion exchange, liquidation or similar transaction. Certain jurisdictions impose similar restrictions in connection with debt securities and retain the right to require holders of debt securities to apply for a license or otherwise be found suitable by the gaming authority.

Under New Jersey gaming laws, if a holder of our debt or equity securities is required to qualify, the holder may be required to file an application for qualification or divest itself of the securities. If the holder files an application for qualification, it must place the securities in trust with an approved trustee. If the gaming regulatory authorities approve interim authorization, and while the application for plenary qualification is pending, such holder may, through the approved trustee, continue to exercise all rights incident to the ownership of the securities. If the gaming regulatory authorities deny interim authorization, the trust shall become operative and the trustee shall have the authority to exercise all the rights incident to ownership, including the authority to dispose of the securities and the security holder shall have no right to participate in casino earnings and may only receive a return on its investment in an amount not to exceed the actual cost of the investment (as defined by New Jersey gaming laws). If the security holder obtains interim authorization but the gaming authorities later find reasonable cause to believe that the security holder may be found unqualified, the trust shall become operative and the trustee shall have the authority to exercise all rights incident to ownership pending a determination on such holder's qualifications. However, during the period the securities remain in trust, the security holder may petition the New Jersey gaming authorities to direct the trustee to dispose of the trust property and distribute proceeds of the trust to the security holder in an amount not to exceed the lower of the actual cost of the investment or the value of the securities on the date the trust became operative. If the security holder is ultimately found unqualified, the trustee is required to sell the securities and to distribute the proceeds

of the sale to the applicant in an amount not exceeding the lower of the actual cost of the investment or the value

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of the securities on the date the trust became operative and to distribute the remaining proceeds to the state. If the security holder is found qualified, the trust agreement will be terminated.

The Certificates of Incorporation of Caesars and CEOC contain provisions establishing the right to redeem the securities of disqualified holders if necessary to avoid any regulatory sanctions, to prevent the loss or to secure the reinstatement of any license or franchise, or if such holder is determined by any gaming regulatory agency to be unsuitable, has an application for a license or permit denied or rejected, or has a previously issued license or permit rescinded, suspended, revoked or not renewed. The Certificates of Incorporation also contain provisions defining the redemption price and the rights of a disqualified security holder. In the event a security holder is disqualified, the New Jersey gaming authorities are empowered to propose any necessary action to protect the public interest, including the suspension or revocation of the licenses for the casinos we own in New Jersey.

Many jurisdictions also require that manufacturers and distributors of gaming equipment and suppliers of certain goods and services to gaming industry participants be licensed and require us to purchase and lease gaming equipment, supplies and services only from licensed suppliers.

Violations of Gaming Laws

If we or our subsidiaries violate applicable gaming laws, our gaming licenses could be limited, conditioned, suspended or revoked by gaming authorities, and we and any other persons involved could be subject to substantial fines. Further, a supervisor or conservator can be appointed by gaming authorities to operate our gaming properties, or in some jurisdictions, take title to our gaming assets in the jurisdiction, and under certain circumstances, earnings generated during such appointment could be forfeited to the applicable jurisdictions. Furthermore, violations of laws in one jurisdiction could result in disciplinary action in other jurisdictions. As a result, violations by us of applicable gaming laws could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, prospects and results of operations.

Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

We are required periodically to submit detailed financial and operating reports and furnish any other information about us and our subsidiaries which gaming authorities may require. Under federal law, we are required to record and submit detailed reports of currency transactions involving greater than \$10,000 at our casinos and Suspicious Activity Reports, or SARCs, if the facts presented so warrant. Some jurisdictions require us to maintain a log that records aggregate cash transactions in the amount of \$3,000 or more. We are required to maintain a current stock ledger which may be examined by gaming authorities at any time. We may also be required to disclose to gaming authorities upon request the identities of the holders of our debt or other securities. If any securities are held in trust by an agent or by a nominee, the record holder may be required to disclose the identity of the beneficial owner to gaming authorities. Failure to make such disclosure may be grounds for finding the record holder unsuitable. In Indiana, we are required to submit a quarterly report to gaming authorities disclosing the identity of all persons holding interests of 1% or greater in a riverboat licensee or holding company. Gaming authorities may also require certificates for our stock to bear a legend indicating that the securities are subject to specified gaming laws. In certain jurisdictions, gaming authorities have the power to impose additional restrictions on the holders of our securities at any time.

Review and Approval of Transactions

Substantially all material loans, leases, sales of securities and similar financing transactions by us and our subsidiaries must be reported to, or approved by, gaming authorities. Neither we nor any of our subsidiaries may make a public offering of securities without the prior approval of certain gaming authorities if the securities or the proceeds therefrom are intended to be used to construct, acquire or finance gaming facilities in such jurisdictions, or to retire or extend obligations incurred for such purposes. Such approval, if given, does not

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constitute a recommendation or approval of the investment merits of the securities subject to the offering. Changes in control through merger, consolidation, stock or asset acquisitions, management or consulting agreements, or otherwise, require prior approval of gaming authorities in certain jurisdictions. Entities seeking to acquire control of us or one of our subsidiaries must satisfy gaming authorities with respect to a variety of stringent standards prior to assuming control. Gaming authorities may also require controlling stockholders, officers, directors and other persons having a material relationship or involvement with the entity proposing to acquire control, to be investigated and licensed as part of the approval process relating to the transaction.

Certain gaming laws and regulations in jurisdictions we operate in establish that certain corporate acquisitions opposed by management, repurchases of voting securities and corporate defense tactics affecting us or our subsidiaries may be injurious to stable and productive corporate gaming, and as a result, prior approval may be required before we may make exceptional repurchases of voting securities (such as repurchases which treat holders differently) above the current market price and before a corporate acquisition opposed by management can be consummated. In certain jurisdictions, the gaming authorities also require prior approval of a plan of recapitalization proposed by the board of directors of a publicly traded corporation which is registered with the gaming authority in response to a tender offer made directly to the registered corporation's stockholders for the purpose of acquiring control of the registered corporation.

Because licenses under gaming laws are generally not transferable, our ability to grant a security interest in any of our gaming assets is limited and may be subject to receipt of prior approval from gaming authorities. A pledge of the stock of a subsidiary holding a gaming license and the foreclosure of such a pledge may be ineffective without the prior approval of gaming authorities. Moreover, our subsidiaries holding gaming licenses may be unable to guarantee a security issued by an affiliated or parent company pursuant to a public offering, or pledge their assets to secure payment of the obligations evidenced by the security issued by an affiliated or parent company, without the prior approval of gaming authorities. We are subject to extensive prior approval requirements relating to certain borrowings and security interests with respect to our New Orleans casino. If the holder of a security interest wishes operation of the casino to continue during and after the filing of a suit to enforce the security interest, it may request the appointment of a receiver approved by Louisiana gaming authorities, and under Louisiana gaming laws, the receiver is considered to have all our rights and obligations under our contract with Louisiana gaming authorities.

Some jurisdictions also require us to file a report with the gaming authority within a prescribed period of time following certain financial transactions and the offering of debt securities. Were they to deem it appropriate, certain gaming authorities reserve the right to order such transactions rescinded.

Certain jurisdictions require the implementation of a compliance review and reporting system created for the purpose of monitoring activities related to our continuing qualification. These plans require periodic reports to senior management of our company and to the regulatory authorities.

Certain jurisdictions require that an independent audit committee oversee the functions of surveillance and internal audit departments at our casinos.

License Fees and Gaming Taxes

We pay substantial license fees and taxes in many jurisdictions, including the counties, cities, and any related agencies, boards, commissions, or authorities, in which our operations are conducted, in connection with our casino gaming operations, computed in various ways depending on the type of gaming or activity involved. Depending upon the particular fee or tax involved, these fees and taxes are payable either daily, monthly, quarterly or annually. License fees and taxes are based upon such factors as:

a percentage of the gross revenues received;

the number of gaming devices and table games operated;

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franchise fees for riverboat casinos operating on certain waterways; and

admission fees for customers boarding our riverboat casinos.

In many jurisdictions, gaming tax rates are graduated with the effect of increasing as gross revenues increase. Furthermore, tax rates are subject to change, sometimes with little notice, and we have recently experienced tax rate increases in a number of jurisdictions in which we operate. A live entertainment tax is also paid in certain jurisdictions by casino operations where entertainment is furnished in connection with the selling or serving of food or refreshments or the selling of merchandise.

Operational Requirements

In many jurisdictions, we are subject to certain requirements and restrictions on how we must conduct our gaming operations. In many jurisdictions, we are required to give preference to local suppliers and include minority owned and women owned businesses in construction projects to the maximum extent practicable.

Some jurisdictions also require us to give preferences to minority owned and women owned businesses in the procurement of goods and services. Some of our operations are subject to restrictions on the number of gaming positions we may have, the minimum or maximum wagers allowed by our customers, and the maximum loss a customer may incur within specified time periods.

Our land based casino in New Orleans operates under a contract with the Louisiana Gaming Control Board and the Louisiana Economic Development and Gaming Act and related regulations. Under this authority, our New Orleans casino is subject to not only many of the foregoing operational requirements, but also to restrictions on our food and beverage operations, including with respect to the size, location and marketing of eating establishments at our casino entertainment facility. Furthermore, with respect to the hotel tower, we are subject to restrictions on the number of rooms within the hotel, the amount of meeting space within the hotel and how we may market and advertise the rates we charge for rooms.

In Mississippi, we are required to include adequate parking facilities (generally 500 spaces or more) in close proximity to our existing casino complexes, as well as infrastructure facilities, such as hotels, that will amount to at least 25% of the casino cost. The infrastructure requirement was increased to 100% of the casino cost for any new casinos in Mississippi.

To comply with requirements of Iowa gaming laws, we have entered into management agreements with Iowa West Racing Association, a non-profit organization. The Iowa Racing and Gaming Commission has issued a joint license to Iowa West Racing Association and Harveys Iowa Management Company, Inc. for the operation of the Harrah's Council Bluffs Casino, which is an excursion gambling boat that is now permanently moored, and issued a license for the Horseshoe Council Bluffs Casino at Bluffs Run Greyhound Park which is a full service, land based casino and a greyhound racetrack. The company operates both facilities pursuant to the management agreements.

The United Kingdom Gambling Act of 2005 which became effective in September 2007, replaced the Gaming Act 1968, and removed most of the restrictions on advertng. Though the 2005 Act controls marketing, advertising gambling is now controlled by the Advertising Standards Authority through a series of codes of practise. Known as the CAP codes, the codes offer guidance on the content of print, television and radio advertisements.

Indian Gaming

The terms and conditions of management contracts and the operation of casinos and all gaming on Indian land in the United States are subject to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, or IGRA, which is administered by the National Indian Gaming Commission, or NIGC, the gaming regulatory agencies of tribal governments, and Class III gaming compacts between the tribes for which we manage casinos and the states in

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which those casinos are located. IGRA established three separate classes of tribal gaming Class I, Class II and Class III. Class I includes all traditional or social games solely for prizes of minimal value played by a tribe in connection with celebrations or ceremonies. Class II gaming includes games such as bingo, pulltabs, punchboards, instant bingo and non-banked card games (those that are not played against the house) such as poker. Class III gaming includes casino-style gaming such as banked table games like blackjack, craps and roulette, and gaming machines such as slots and video poker, as well as lotteries and pari-mutuel wagering. Harrah's Ak-Chin Phoenix and Rincon provide Class II gaming and, as limited by the tribal-state compact, Class III gaming. The Eastern Band Cherokee Casino currently provides only Class III gaming.

IGRA prohibits all forms of Class III gaming unless the tribe has entered into a written agreement or compact with the state that specifically authorizes the types of Class III gaming the tribe may offer. These compacts may address, among other things, the manner and extent to which each state will conduct background investigations and certify the suitability of the manager, its officers, directors, and key employees to conduct gaming on tribal lands. We have received our permanent certification from the Arizona Department of Gaming as management contractor for the Ak-Chin Indian Community's casino, a Tribal-State Compact Gaming Resource Supplier Finding of Suitability from the California Gambling Control Commission in connection with management of the Rincon San Luiseno Band of Mission Indians casino, and have been licensed by the relevant tribal gaming authorities to manage the Ak-Chin Indian Community's casino, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians' casino and the Rincon San Luiseno Band of Mission Indians' casino, respectively.

IGRA requires NIGC approval of management contracts for Class II and Class III gaming as well as the review of all agreements collateral to the management contracts. Management contracts which are not so approved are void. The NIGC will not approve a management contract if a director or a 10% stockholder of the management company:

is an elected member of the Native American tribal government which owns the facility purchasing or leasing the games;

has been or is convicted of a felony gaming offense;

has knowingly and willfully provided materially false information to the NIGC or the tribe;

has refused to respond to questions from the NIGC; or

is a person whose prior history, reputation and associations pose a threat to the public interest or to effective gaming regulation and control, or create or enhance the chance of unsuitable activities in gaming or the business and financial arrangements incidental thereto.

In addition, the NIGC will not approve a management contract if the management company or any of its agents have attempted to unduly influence any decision or process of tribal government relating to gaming, or if the management company has materially breached the terms of the management contract or the tribe's gaming ordinance, or a trustee, exercising due diligence, would not approve such management contract. A management contract can be approved only after the NIGC determines that the contract provides, among other things, for:

adequate accounting procedures and verifiable financial reports, which must be furnished to the tribe;

tribal access to the daily operations of the gaming enterprise, including the right to verify daily gross revenues and income;

minimum guaranteed payments to the tribe, which must have priority over the retirement of development and construction costs;

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a ceiling on the repayment of such development and construction costs; and

a contract term not exceeding five years and a management fee not exceeding 30% of net revenues (as determined by the NIGC); provided that the NIGC may approve up to a seven year term and a management fee not to exceed 40% of net revenues if NIGC is satisfied that the capital investment required, and the income projections for the particular gaming activity require the larger fee and longer term.

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Management contracts can be modified or cancelled pursuant to an enforcement action taken by the NIGC based on a violation of the law or an issue affecting suitability.

Indian tribes are sovereign with their own governmental systems, which have primary regulatory authority over gaming on land within the tribes jurisdiction. Therefore, persons engaged in gaming activities, including us, are subject to the provisions of tribal ordinances and regulations on gaming. These ordinances are subject to review by the NIGC under certain standards established by IGRA. The NIGC may determine that some or all of the ordinances require amendment, and that additional requirements, including additional licensing requirements, may be imposed on us. The possession of valid licenses from the Ak-Chin Indian Community, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and the Rincon San Luiseno Band of Mission Indians, are ongoing conditions of our agreements with these tribes.

Riverboat Casinos

In addition to all other regulations applicable to the gaming industry generally, some of our riverboat casinos are also subject to regulations applicable to vessels operating on navigable waterways, including regulations of the U.S. Coast Guard. These requirements set limits on the operation of the vessel, mandate that it must be operated by a minimum complement of licensed personnel, establish periodic inspections, including the physical inspection of the outside hull, and establish other mechanical and operational rules.

Racetracks

We own a full service casino which includes a full array of table games in conjunction with a greyhound racetrack in Council Bluffs, Iowa. The casino operation and the greyhound racing operation are regulated by the same state agency and are subject to the same regulatory structure established for all Iowa gaming facilities. A single operating license covers both parts of the operation in Council Bluffs. We also own slot machines at a thoroughbred racetrack in Bossier City, Louisiana, and we own a combination harness racetrack and casino in southeastern Pennsylvania in which the company, through various subsidiary entities, owns a 95% interest in the entity licensed by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board. Generally, our slot operations at the Iowa racetrack is regulated in the same manner as our other gaming operations in Iowa. In addition, regulations governing racetracks are typically administered separately from our other gaming operations (except in Iowa), with separate licenses and license fee structures. For example, racing regulations may limit the number of days on which races may be held. In Kentucky, we own and operate Bluegrass Downs, a harness racetrack located in Paducah, and hold a one-half interest in Turfway Park LLC, which is the owner of the Turfway Park thoroughbred racetrack in Boone County. Turfway Park LLC also owns a minority interest in Kentucky Downs LLC, which is the owner of the Kentucky Downs racetrack. These Kentucky racetracks are licensed and regulated by the Kentucky Horse Racing Commission and are subject to the same regulatory structure established for all Kentucky racing facilities. As of July 27, 2010, we also own and operate Thistledown Racetrack, a thoroughbred racetrack located in Cleveland, Ohio, which is regulated by the Ohio State Racing Commission and subject to the same regulatory structure established for all Ohio racing facilities.

Internet

An affiliate of the Company, Caesars Interactive Entertainment, Inc., engages in lawful online internet gaming activity in the United Kingdom through two outside third party operators. This internet gaming is offered to residents of the United Kingdom by the third party operators pursuant to licenses issued to these operators by the Gibraltar Regulatory Authority. Gibraltar is a United Kingdom white listed jurisdiction which allows operators to legally advertise online gaming services in the United Kingdom. To date, the key gaming regulatory authorities governing online internet gaming are the Gibraltar Regulatory Authority, the Alderney Gambling Control Commission and the Isle of Man Gambling Supervision Commission. Italy and France recently legalized online internet gaming by private companies and, in June 2010, Denmark passed legislation legalizing online internet gaming. Caesars Interactive Entertainment, Inc., recently entered into agreements with third parties for the use of the World Series of Poker brand on online gaming websites in Italy and France.

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The following table provides information regarding Caesars' executive officers and members of Caesars' board of directors as of February 28, 2011. Because of Caesars' status as a privately-held company, it does not currently hold shareholder meetings nor does it have a policy or procedures with respect to stockholder recommendations for nominees to the Board of Directors (the "Board"). In addition, Caesars does not currently have a policy with respect to the consideration of diversity in identifying director nominees.

Name	Age	Position(s)
Gary W. Loveman	50	Chairman of the Board, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Jonathan S. Halkyard	46	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Timothy R. Donovan	55	Chief Regulatory and Compliance Officer, Senior Vice President and General Counsel
Thomas M. Jenkin	56	Western Division President
Janis L. Jones	62	Senior Vice President of Communications and Government Relations
Katrina R. Lane	45	Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer
Donald P. Marrantino	51	Eastern Division President
David W. Norton	42	Senior Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer
John R. Payne	42	Central Division President
Mary H. Thomas	44	Senior Vice President, Human Resources
Jeffrey Benjamin	49	Director
David Bonderman	68	Director
Jonathan Coslet	46	Director
Kelvin Davis	47	Director
Karl Peterson	40	Director
Eric Press	45	Director
Marc Rowan	48	Director
David B. Sambur	30	Director
Lynn C. Swann	59	Director
Jinlong Wang	54	Director
Christopher J. Williams	53	Director

Gary W. Loveman has been a Director since 2000; Chairman of the Board since January 1, 2005; Chief Executive Officer since January 2003; President since April 2001. He has over 12 years of experience in retail marketing and service management, and he previously served as an associate professor at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business. He holds a bachelors degree from Wesleyan University and a Ph.D. in Economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Loveman also serves as a director of Coach, Inc., a designer and marketer of high-quality handbags and women's and men's accessories, and FedEx Corporation, a world-wide provider of transportation, e-commerce and business services, each of which are traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

Jonathan S. Halkyard became our Chief Financial Officer in August 2006 and a Senior Vice President in July 2005. He served as Treasurer from November 2003 through July 2010. He served as a Vice President from November 2002 to July 2005, Assistant General Manager-Harrah's Las Vegas from May 2002 to November 2002 and Vice President and Assistant General Manager-Harrah's Lake Tahoe from September 2001 to May 2002.

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Timothy R. Donovan became our Senior Vice President and General Counsel in April 2009. He also became our Chief Regulatory and Compliance Officer in January 2011. Prior to joining us, Mr. Donovan served as Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Republic Services, Inc. from December 2008 to March 2009 after a merger with Allied Waste Industries, Inc., where he served in the same capacities from April 2007 to December 2008. Mr. Donovan earlier served as Executive Vice President Strategy & Business Development and General Counsel of Tenneco, Inc. from July 1999 to March 2007.

Thomas M. Jenkin became our Western Division President in January 2004. He served as Senior Vice President-Southern Nevada from November 2002 to December 2003 and Senior Vice President and General Manager-Rio from July 2001 to November 2002.

Janis L. Jones became our Senior Vice President of Communications and Government Relations in November 1999. Prior to joining Caesars, Ms. Jones served as Mayor of Las Vegas from 1991 to 1999.

Katrina R. Lane became our Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer in February 2009. She served as our Vice President-Channel Marketing from March 2004 to February 2009.

Donald P. Marrandino became our Eastern Division President in October 2009. He served as Las Vegas Regional President from September 2005 to September 2009, Northern Nevada Regional President from June 2005 to September 2005, and Senior Vice President and General Manager of Harrah's Lake Tahoe and Harveys Lake Tahoe from October 2003 to June 2005.

David W. Norton became our Senior Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer in January 2008. Prior to that role, Mr. Norton served as our Senior Vice President-Relationship Marketing from January 2003 to January 2008. Prior to becoming a Senior Vice President, Mr. Norton served as Vice President-Loyalty Marketing from October 1998 to January 2003.

John W. R. Payne became our Central Division President in January 2007. Before becoming Central Division President, Mr. Payne served as Atlantic City Regional President from January 2006 to December 2006, Gulf Coast Regional President from June 2005 to January 2006, Senior Vice President and General Manager-Harrah's New Orleans from November 2002 to June 2005 and Senior Vice President and General Manager-Harrah's Lake Charles from March 2000 to November 2002.

Mary H. Thomas became our Senior Vice President, Human Resources in January 2006. Prior to joining us, Ms. Thomas served as Senior Vice President-Human Resources North America for Allied Domecq Spirits & Wines from October 2000 to December 2005.

Jeffrey Benjamin became a member of our board of directors in January 2008 upon consummation of the Acquisition. He has nearly 25 years of experience in the investment industry and has extensive experience serving on the boards of directors of other public and private companies, including Mandalay Resort Group, another gaming company. He has been senior advisor to Cyrus Capital Partners since June 2008 and serves as a consultant to Apollo Global Management, LLC with respect to investments in the gaming industry. He was senior advisor to Apollo Global Management, LLC from 2002 to 2008. He holds a bachelors degree from Tufts University and a masters degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sloan School of Management. He has previously served on the boards of directors of Goodman Global Holdings, Inc., Dade Behring Holdings, Inc., Chiquita Brands International, Inc., McLeod USA, Mandalay Resort Group and Virgin Media Inc. Mr. Benjamin also currently serves on the boards of directors of Spectrum Group International, Inc., and Exco Resources, Inc.

David Bonderman became a member of our board of directors in January 2008 upon consummation of the Acquisition. Mr. Bonderman is a founding partner of TPG. Prior to forming TPG in 1993, Mr. Bonderman was Chief Operating Officer of the Robert M. Bass Group, Inc. (now doing business as Keystone Group, L.P.) in Fort

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Worth, Texas. He holds a bachelors degree from the University of Washington and a law degree from Harvard University. He has previously served on the boards of directors of Gemplus International SA, Burger King Holdings, Inc., Ducati Motor Holding SPA, Korea First Bank, Mobilcom AG, Washington Mutual, Inc., IASIS Healthcare LLC, Burger King Corporation, and Gemalto N.V. Mr. Bonderman also currently serves on the boards of directors of Univision Communications, Inc., Energy Future Holdings Corp., General Motors Company, Armstrong World Industries, Inc., CoStar Group, Inc. and Ryanair Holdings PLC, of which he is Chairman.

Jonathan Coslet became a member of our board of directors in January 2008 upon consummation of the Acquisition. Mr. Coslet is a senior partner of TPG and its Chief Investment Officer. Mr. Coslet has over 20 years of experience in financing, analyzing, investing in and/or advising public and private companies and their board of directors. He holds a bachelors degree from the University of Pennsylvania Wharton School and an M.B.A. from Harvard University. He has previously served on the boards of directors of Burger King Corporation, J.Crew Group, Inc., Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., Oxford Health Plans, Inc., PPOM, L.P. (now part of Cofinity, an Aetna Company) and Vivra Incorporated. Mr. Coslet also currently serves on the boards of directors of The Neiman Marcus Group, Inc., PETCO Animal Supplies, Inc., Biomet, Inc., Quintiles Transnational Corporation and IASIS Healthcare Corporation.

Kelvin Davis became a member of our board of directors in January 2008 upon consummation of the Acquisition. Mr. Davis is a senior partner of TPG and Head of TPG's North American Buyouts Group, incorporating investments in all non-technology industry sectors. Prior to joining TPG in 2000, Mr. Davis was President and Chief Operating Officer of Colony Capital, Inc, a private international real estate-related investment firm which he co-founded in 1991. He holds a bachelors degree from Stanford University and an M.B.A. from Harvard University. He has previously served on the boards of directors of Aleris International, Inc., Graphic Packaging Holding Company, Kraton Polymers LLC, and Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, Inc. Mr. Davis also currently serves on the boards of directors of Kraton Performance Polymers, Inc., Univision Communications, Inc. and ST Residential, LLC. He is a member of Caesars' Executive and Human Resources Committees.

Karl Peterson became a member of our board of directors in January 2008 upon consummation of the Acquisition. Mr. Peterson is a partner of TPG where he leads the firm's investment activities in Travel & Leisure and Media & Entertainment. He rejoined TPG Capital in 2004 after serving as President and Chief Executive Officer of Hotwire, Inc. Mr. Peterson led Hotwire, Inc. from inception through its sale to IAC/InterActiveCorp. Before his work at Hotwire, Inc., Mr. Peterson was a principal of TPG in San Francisco and as an investment banker for Goldman Sachs & Co. He holds a bachelors degree from the University of Notre Dame and has previously served on the board of directors of Univision Communications, Inc. Mr. Peterson also currently serves on the boards of directors of Norwegian Cruise Lines and Sabre Holdings Corporation. He is a member of Caesars' Audit and Finance Committees.

Eric Press became a member of our board of directors in January 2008 upon consummation of the Acquisition. Mr. Press has been a Partner at Apollo Global Management, LLC since 2007 and has been a Partner with other Apollo entities since 1998. Mr. Press has significant experience in making and managing investments for Apollo. He has nearly 20 years of experience in financing, analyzing, investing in and/or advising public and private companies and their board of directors. He holds a bachelors degree in economics from Harvard University and a law degree from Yale University. He has previously served on the board of directors of Quality Distribution, Inc. AEP Industries, WMC Finance Corp. and Innkeepers USA Trust. Mr. Press also serves on the boards of directors of Prestige Cruise Holdings, Inc., Noranda Aluminum, Affinion Group Holdings, Inc., Metals USA Holdings Corp., Apollo Commercial Real Estate Finance, Inc., Athene, and Verso Paper Corp. He is a member of Caesars' Audit Committee.

Marc Rowan became a member of our board of directors in January 2008 upon consummation of the Acquisition. Mr. Rowan is a founding partner of Apollo Global Management, LLC. He has more than 25 years of experience in financing, analyzing, investing in and/or advising public and private companies and their board of

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directors. He holds a bachelors degree from the University of Pennsylvania and an M.B.A. from The Wharton School. He has previously served on the boards of directors of AMC Entertainment, Inc., Culligan Water Technologies, Inc., Furniture Brands International, Mobile Satellite Ventures, National Cinemedia, Inc., National Financial Partners, Inc., New World Communications, Inc., Quality Distribution, Inc., Samsonite Corporation, SkyTerra Communications Inc., Unity Media SCA, The Vail Corporation, and Wyndham International, Inc. Mr. Rowan also serves on the boards of directors of the general partner of AAA Guernsey Limited, Athene Re, Countrywide plc and Norwegian Cruise Lines. He is a member of Caesars Executive, Finance and Human Resources Committees.

David B. Sambur became a member of our board of directors in November 2010. Mr. Sambur joined Apollo in 2004. Mr. Sambur has experience in financing, analyzing, investing in and/ or advising public and private companies and their board of directors. Prior to joining Apollo, Mr. Sambur was a member of the Leveraged Finance Group of Salomon Smith Barney Inc. Mr. Sambur serves on the board of directors of Verso Paper and Momentive Performance Materials Holdings. Mr. Sambur graduated summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa from Emory University with a BA in Economics.

Lynn C. Swann became a member of our board of directors in April 2008. Mr. Swann has served as president of Swann, Inc., a consulting firm specializing in marketing and communications since 1976 and as managing director of Diamond Edge Capital Partners, LLC, a New York based finance company, since December 2007. Mr. Swann was also a broadcaster for the American Broadcasting Company from 1976 to 2005. He holds a bachelors degree from the University of Southern California. Mr. Swann also serves on the boards of directors of Hershey Entertainment and Resorts Company, H. J. Heinz Company and Transdel Pharmaceuticals. He is a member of Company's 162(m) Plan Committee and Human Resources Committee.

Jinlong Wang became a member of our board of directors in November 2010. Mr. Wang has served as Senior Vice President Business Development and Chairman of Starbucks Coffee International Company Limited since June 2009. Mr. Wang has also served as Chairman and Acting President of Starbucks Greater China since March 2010. From October 2005 to June 2009, Mr. Wang served as Senior Vice President of Starbucks Corporation and President of Starbucks Greater China, during which time he was responsible for overseeing Starbucks activities in the greater China market. In January 2003, Mr. Wang became Vice Chairman and President of Shanghai Buddies CVS Co. Ltd., or Buddies, a joint venture in the convenience chain store industry. Prior to his time at Buddies, Mr. Wang held various positions for different divisions of Starbucks, including Vice President International Business Development, and Vice President and Director of Starbucks Law and Corporate Affairs department. Before joining Starbucks, Mr. Wang was an attorney at Preston Gates & Ellis LLP and Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP. Mr. Wang is a director of various Starbucks entities and High Growth Investment Group (Hong Kong) Limited. He is a member of Caesars Audit Committee.

Christopher J. Williams became a member of our board of directors in April 2008. Mr. Williams has been Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Williams Capital Group, L.P., an investment bank, since 1994, and Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Williams Capital Management, LLC, an investment management firm, since 2002. He holds a bachelors degree from Harvard University and an M.B.A. from the Dartmouth College Tuck School of Business. Mr. Williams was a director of Caesars from November 2003 to January 2008, and was a member of the Audit Committee. Mr. Williams also serves of the boards of directors for The Partnership for New York City, the National Association of Securities Professionals, and Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. He is Chairman of Caesars Audit Committee and is a member of the 162(m) Plan Committee.

Committees of Our Board of Directors

Board Committees

Our Board has five standing committees: an audit committee, a human resources committee, a finance committee, an executive committee and a 162(m) plan committee.

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Audit Committee

Prior to January 28, 2008, the Audit Committee was composed of Barbara T. Alexander, Stephen F. Bollenbach, Gary G. Michael and Christopher J. Williams. Each of these individuals had been determined by our board to be independent and were designated as audit committee financial experts. After the closing of the Acquisition, the Audit Committee was reconstituted with two members: Karl Peterson and Eric Press. Christopher J. Williams was appointed to the Audit Committee in April 2008. In December 2010, Mr. Jinlong Wang was appointed to the Audit Committee. In light of our status as a privately-held company and the absence of a public trading market for our common stock, our board has not designated any member of the Audit Committee as an audit committee financial expert. Though not formally considered by our board given that our common stock is not registered or traded on any national securities exchange, based upon the listing standards of the NYSE, the national securities exchange upon which our common stock was listed prior to the Acquisition, we do not believe that either of Messrs. Peterson or Press would be considered independent because of their relationships with certain affiliates of the Sponsors and other entities which hold a significant percentage of our outstanding common stock, and other relationships with us.

Human Resources Committee

See Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion and Analysis Corporate Governance Our Human Resources Committee.

162(m) Plan Committee

Our 162(m) Plan Committee consists of Lynn C. Swann and Christopher J. Williams. The 162(m) Plan Committee reviews and approves compensation that is intended to qualify as performance based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. For more information about our 162(m) Plan Committee, please see Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion and Analysis Corporate Governance Our Human Resources Committee.

Finance Committee

Our Finance Committee consists of Karl Peterson and Marc Rowan. The Finance Committee has been delegated oversight of our financial matters, primarily relating to indebtedness and financing transactions.

Executive Committee

Our Executive Committee consists of Gary Loveman, as chairperson, Kelvin Davis and Marc Rowan. The Executive Committee has all the powers of our Board in the management of our business and affairs, including without limitation, the establishment of additional committees or subcommittees of our Board and the delegation of authority to such committees and subcommittees, and may act on behalf of our Board to the fullest extent permitted under Delaware law and our organizational documents. The Executive Committee serves at the pleasure of our Board and may act by a majority of its members, provided that at least one member affiliated with TPG and Apollo must approve any action of the Executive Committee. This committee and any requirements or voting mechanics or participants may continue or be changed once Apollo and TPG no longer own a controlling interest in us.

Code of Ethics

Since 2003, we have had a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, or the Code, that applies to our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer and is intended to qualify as a code of ethics as defined by rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. This Code is designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote:

honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships;

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full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that we file with, or submit to, the SEC and in other public communications made by us;

compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations;

prompt internal reporting to an appropriate person or persons identified in the Code of violations of the Code; and

accountability for adherence to the Code.

This Code is available on our website at www.caesars.com under Investor Relations Corporate Governance.

Board Leadership Structure and Risk Oversight

Our Board's leadership structure combines the positions of chief executive officer and chairman of the Board. We believe this leadership structure is appropriate due, in part, to our Sponsors control of our common stock and our Board. The Board has not designated a lead independent director.

The Board exercises its role in the oversight of risk as a whole and through the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee receives regular reports from the Company's risk management and compliance departments.

Executive Compensation

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Corporate Governance

Our Human Resources Committee. The Human Resources Committee (the HRC) serves as the Company's compensation committee with the specific purpose of designing, approving, and evaluating the administration of the Company's compensation plans, policies, and programs. The HRC ensures that compensation programs are designed to encourage high performance, promote accountability and align employee interests with the interests of the Company's stockholders. The HRC is also charged with reviewing and approving the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and our other senior executives, including all of the named executive officers. The HRC operates under the Caesars Entertainment Corporation Human Resources Committee Charter. The HRC Charter was last updated on April 15, 2008, and it is reviewed no less than once per year with any recommended changes presented to the Board of Directors of the Company (the Board) for approval.

The HRC consists of Kelvin Davis, Marc Rowan and Lynn Swann. Mr. Swann was appointed in December 2010. The qualifications of the Committee members stem from roles as corporate leaders, private investors, and board members of several large corporations. Their knowledge, intelligence, and experience in company operations, financial analytics, business operations, and understanding of human capital management enables the members to carry out the objectives of the HRC.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, the HRC shall be entitled to delegate any or all of its responsibilities to a subcommittee of the HRC or to specified executives of the Company, except that it shall not delegate its responsibilities for any matters where it has determined such compensation is intended to comply with the exemptions under Section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

In February 2009, the Board of Directors formed the 162(m) Plan Committee comprised of two members: Lynn C. Swann and Christopher J. Williams. The purpose of the 162(m) Plan Committee is to administer the Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. 2009 Senior Executive Incentive Plan.

HRC Consultant Relationships. The HRC has the authority to engage services of independent legal counsel, consultants and subject matter experts in order to analyze, review, recommend and approve actions with regard to Board compensation, executive officer compensation, or general compensation and plan provisions. The

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Company provides for appropriate funding for any such services commissioned by the Committee. These consultants are used by the HRC for purposes of executive compensation review, analysis, and recommendations. The HRC has engaged and expects to continue to engage external consultants for the purposes of determining Chief Executive Officer and other senior executive compensation. No executive compensation consultants were engaged by the Board in 2010.

2010 HRC Activity

During four meetings in 2010, as delineated in the Human Resources Committee Charter and as outlined below, the HRC performed various tasks in accordance with their assigned duties and responsibilities, including:

Chief Executive Officer Compensation: reviewed and approved corporate goals and objectives relating to the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer, evaluated the performance of the Chief Executive Officer in light of these approved corporate goals and objectives and established the equity compensation and annual bonus of the Chief Executive Officer based on such evaluation.

Other Senior Executive Compensation: set base compensation, annual bonus (other than those executives that receive bonuses under the 2009 Senior Executive Incentive Plan) and equity compensation for all senior executives, which included an analysis relative to our competition peer group.

Executive Compensation Plans: reviewed status of various executive compensation plans, programs and incentives, including the Annual Management Bonus Plan, the Company's various deferred compensation plans and the Company's various equity plans, and implemented a new bonus plan, the Revenue Growth Incentive Plan.

Employee Benefit Plans: approved the 2010 Restatement of the Savings and Retirement Plan.

Committee Charter: reviewed the Human Resources Committee Charter.

Role of Human Resources Committee. The Company does not have a publicly traded common stock and therefore does not conduct shareholder meetings nor does it hold votes on executive compensation for named executive officers. The Company's HRC has sole authority in setting the material compensation of the Company's senior executives, including base pay, incentive pay (other than those executives that receive bonuses under the 2009 Senior Executive Incentive Plan) and equity awards. The HRC receives information and input from senior executives of the Company and outside consultants (as described below) to help establish these material compensation determinations, but the HRC is the final arbiter on these decisions.

Role of company executives in establishing compensation. When determining the pay levels for the Chief Executive Officer and our other senior executives, the HRC solicits advice and counsel from internal as well as external resources. Internal Company resources include the Chief Executive Officer, Senior Vice President of Human Resources and Vice President of Compensation, Benefits and Human Resource Systems and Services. The Senior Vice President of Human Resources is responsible for developing and implementing the Company's business plans and strategies for all company-wide human resource functions, as well as day-to-day human resources operations. The Vice President of Compensation, Benefits and Human Resource Systems and Services is responsible for the design, execution, and daily administration of the Company's compensation, benefits, and human resources shared-services operations. Both of these Human Resources executives attend the HRC meetings, at the request of the HRC, and act as a source of informational resources and serve in an advisory capacity. The Corporate Secretary is also in attendance at each of the HRC meetings and oversees the legal aspects of the Company's executive compensation and benefit plans, updates the HRC regarding changes in laws and regulations affecting the Company's compensation policies, and records the minutes of each HRC meeting. The Chief Executive Officer also attends HRC meetings.

In 2010, the HRC communicated directly with the Chief Executive Officer and top Human Resources executives in order to obtain external market data, industry data, internal pay information, individual and

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Company performance results, and updates on regulatory issues. The HRC also delegated specific tasks to the Human Resources executives in order to facilitate the decision making process and to assist in the finalization of meeting agendas, documentation, and compensation data for HRC review and approval.

The Chief Executive Officer annually reviews the performance of our senior executives and, based on these reviews, recommends to the HRC compensation for all senior executives, other than his own compensation. The HRC, however, has the discretion to modify the recommendations and makes the final decisions regarding material compensation to senior executives, including base pay, incentive pay (other than those executives that receive bonuses under the 2009 Senior Executive Incentive Plan), and equity awards.

Role of outside consultants in establishing compensation. The Company's internal Human Resources executives regularly engage outside consultants related to the Company's compensation policies. Standing consulting relationships are held with several global consulting firms specializing in executive compensation, human capital management, and board of director pay practices. During 2010, the services engaged for the HRC as set forth below:

1. Towers Watson provided us with advice regarding our equity compensation plan and other long term incentives within the Company's Long Term Incentive (LTI) program. Towers Watson also provided advice in developing an equity compensation plan for our proposed public offering of common stock. Towers Watson also provided external benchmarking data to compare against current compensation policies.
2. Mercer Human Resources Consulting was retained by the Savings & Retirement Plan (401k) and Executive Deferred Compensation Plan Investment Committees to advise these Committees on investment management performance, monitoring, investment policy development, and investment manager searches. Mercer also provides plan design, compliance, and operational consulting for the Company's qualified defined contribution plan and non-qualified deferred compensation plans.

The consultants provided the information described above to the Company's compensation and benefits departments to help formulate information that is then provided to the HRC. The consultants did not interact with each other in 2010, as they each work on discrete areas of compensation. The Company engaged Mercer Human Resources Consulting to perform consulting services for the Company regarding its 401(k) Plan and its Executive Deferred Compensation Plans. The fees for these services for 2010 were approximately \$429,000 for the 401(k) Plan and approximately \$64,000 for the Executive Deferred Compensation Plans.

Objectives of Compensation Programs

The Company's executive compensation program is designed to achieve the following objectives:

Align our rewards strategy with our business objectives, including enhancing stockholder value and customer satisfaction;

Support a culture of strong performance by rewarding employees for results;

Attract, retain and motivate talented and experienced executives; and

Foster a shared commitment among our senior executives by aligning the Company's and their individual goals.

These objectives are ever present and are at the forefront of our compensation philosophy and all compensation design decisions.

Compensation Philosophy

The Company's compensation philosophy provides the foundation upon which all compensation programs are built. Our goal is to compensate our executives with a program that rewards loyalty, results-driven individual performance, and dedication to the organization's overall success. These principles define our compensation

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philosophy and are used to align our compensation programs with our business objectives. Further, the HRC specifically outlines in its charter the following duties and responsibilities in shaping and maintaining the Company's compensation philosophy:

Assess whether the components of executive compensation support the Company's culture and business goals;

Consider the impact of executive compensation programs on stockholders;

Consider issues and approve policies regarding qualifying compensation for executives for tax deductibility purposes;

Approve the appropriate balance of fixed and variable compensation; and

Approve the appropriate role of performance based and retention based compensation.

Executive compensation programs reward our executives for their contributions in achieving the Company's mission of providing outstanding customer service and attaining strong financial results, as discussed in more detail below. The Company's executive compensation policy is designed to attract and retain high caliber executives and motivate them to superior performance for the benefit of the Company's stockholders.

Various Company policies are in place to shape our executive pay plans, including:

Salaries are linked to competitive factors, internal equity, and can be increased as a result of successful job performance;

Our annual bonus programs are competitively based and provide incentive compensation based on our financial performance and customer service scores;

Long-term incentives are tied to enhancing stockholder value and to our financial performance; and

Qualifying compensation paid to senior executives is designed to maximize tax deductibility, where possible.

The executive compensation practices are to compensate executives primarily on performance, with a large portion of potential compensation at risk. In the past, the HRC has set senior executive compensation with two driving principals in mind: (1) delivering financial results to our stockholders and (2) ensuring that our customers receive a great experience when visiting our properties. To that end, historically the HRC has set our senior executive compensation so that at least 50% of our senior executives' total compensation be at risk based on these objectives.

In 2008, as a result of the Acquisition and no public market for our common stock, the HRC changed our long-term compensation philosophy by awarding megagrant equity awards in lieu of our historical practice of annual equity grants. However, the HRC continues to review our equity awards, especially in light of the severe economic downturn experienced the last several years.

Compensation Program Design

The executive compensation program is designed with our executive compensation objectives in mind and is comprised of fixed and variable pay plans, cash and non-cash plans, and short and long-term payment structures in order to recognize and reward executives for their contributions to the Company today and in the future.

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The table below reflects our short-term and long-term executive compensation programs during 2010:

Short-term	Long-term
<i>Fixed and Variable Pay</i>	<i>Variable Pay</i>
Base Salary	Equity Awards
Annual Management Bonus Plan	Executive Supplemental Savings Plan II
2009 Senior Executive Incentive Plan	Revenue Growth Incentive Plan

The Company periodically assesses and evaluates the internal and external competitiveness for all components of the executive compensation program. Internally, we look at critical and key positions that are directly linked to the profitability and viability of the Company. We ensure that the appropriate hierarchy of jobs is in place with appropriate ratios of Chief Executive Officer compensation to other senior executive compensation. We believe the appropriate ratio of Chief Executive Officer compensation compared to other senior executives ranges from 2:1 on the low end to 6:1 on the high end. These ratios are merely a reference point for the HRC in setting the compensation of our Chief Executive Officer, and were set after reviewing the job responsibilities of our Chief Executive Officer versus other senior executives and market practice. Internal equity is based on qualitative job evaluation methods, span of control, required skills and abilities, and long-term career growth opportunities. Externally, benchmarks are used to provide guidance and to ensure that our ability to attract, retain and recruit talented senior executives is intact. Due to the highly competitive nature of the gaming industry as well as the competitiveness across industries for talented senior executives, it is important for our compensation programs to provide us the ability to internally develop executive talent, as well as recruit highly qualified senior executives.

The overall design of the executive compensation program and the elements thereof is a culmination of years of development and compensation plan design adjustments. Each year the plans are reviewed for effectiveness, competitiveness, and legislative compliance. The current plans have been put into place with the approval of the HRC and in support of the principles of the compensation philosophy and objectives of the Company's pay practices and policies.

In 2009, the Company's Human Resources department conducted a review of compensation practices of competitors in the gaming industry and the Human Resources department continued to review and update the analysis in 2010. The review covered a range of senior roles and competitive practices. As a result of this review, the HRC believes that the current compensation program adequately compensates and provides incentive to our executives. The companies comprising our peer group for the 2009 review and 2010 update were:

Ameristar Casinos, Inc.

Boyd Gaming Corporation

Isle of Capri Casinos

Las Vegas Sands Corp.

MGM Resorts International

Penn National Gaming, Inc.

Station Casinos, Inc.

Trump Entertainment Resorts

Wynn Resorts, Limited

Impact of Performance on Compensation

The impact of individual performance on compensation is present in base pay merit increases, setting the annual bonus plan payout percentages as compared to base pay, and the amount of equity awards granted. The impact of the Company's financial performance and customer satisfaction is present in the calculation of the

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annual bonus payment and the intrinsic value of equity awards. Supporting a performance culture and providing compensation that is directly linked to outstanding individual and overall financial results is at the core of the Company's compensation philosophy and human capital management strategy.

For senior executives, the most significant compensation plans that are directly affected by the attainment of performance goals are the Annual Management Bonus Plan and Senior Executive Incentive Plan. The bonus plan performance criteria, target percentages, and plan awards under the Annual Management Bonus Plan for the bonus payments for fiscal 2010 (paid in 2011) were set in February 2010; however, the HRC continued its past practice of periodically reviewing performance criteria against plan. In July 2010, the adjusted EBITDA target component for the Annual Management Bonus Plan was reset. The bonus plan performance criteria, target percentages, and plan awards under the Senior Executive Incentive Plan were set in February 2010. The financial measurements used to determine the bonus under the Annual Management Bonus Plan are adjusted EBITDA and corporate expense. The non-financial measurement used to determine plan payments is customer satisfaction. The financial measure for the Senior Executive Incentive Plan is EBITDA, as more fully described below.

Based on performance goals set by the HRC each year, there are minimum requirements that must be met in order for a bonus plan payment to be provided under the Annual Management Bonus Plan. Just as bonus payments are increased as performance goals are exceeded, results falling short of goals reduce or eliminate bonus payments. In order for participants of the Annual Management Bonus Plan to receive a bonus, a minimum attainment of 90% of financial and customer satisfaction scores approved by the HRC must be met.

Elements of Compensation

Elements of Active Employment Compensation and Benefits

The total direct compensation mix for each Named Executive Officer (NEO) varies. For our Chief Executive Officer, the allocation for 2010 was 39% for base salary and 61% for annual bonus. For the other NEOs in 2010, the average allocation was 66% for base salary and 34% for annual bonus. Each compensation element is considered individually and as a component within the total compensation package. In reviewing each element of our senior executives' compensation, the HRC reviews peer data, internal and external benchmarks, the performance of the Company over the past 12 months (as compared to the Company's internal plan as well as compared to other gaming companies) and the executive's individual performance. Prior compensation and wealth accumulation is considered when making decisions regarding current and future compensation; however, it has not been a decision point used to cap a particular compensation element.

Base Salary

Salaries are reviewed each year and increases, if any, are based primarily on an executive's accomplishment of various performance objectives and salaries of executives holding similar positions within the peer group, or within our Company. Adjustments in base salary may be attributed to one of the following:

Merit: increases in base salary as a reward for meeting or exceeding objectives during a review period. The size of the increase is directly tied to predefined and weighted objectives (qualitative and quantitative) set forth at the onset of the review period. The greater the achievement in comparison to the goals, generally, the greater the increase. Merit increases can sometimes be distributed as lump-sum bonuses rather than increasing base salary.

Market: increases in base salary as a result of a competitive market analysis, or in coordination with a long term plan to pay a position at a more competitive level.

Promotional: increases in base salary as a result of increased responsibilities associated with a change in position.

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Additional Responsibilities: increases in base salary as a result of additional duties, responsibilities, or organizational change. A promotion may be, but is not necessarily, involved.

Retention: increases in base salary as a result of a senior executive's being recruited by or offered a position by another employer. All of the above reasons for base salary adjustments for senior executives must be approved by the HRC and are not guaranteed as a matter of practice or in policy.

Our Chief Executive Officer did not receive an increase in base salary in 2010 due to the general economic environment. In February 2009, the Company implemented a 5% reduction in base salary for management employees, including the NEOs. Effective January 1, 2010, the 5% base salary reduction was revoked for management employees, with the exception of members of senior management, including the NEOs. In July 2010, the HRC retracted the 5% salary reduction in place for members of our senior management, including the NEOs, with the exception of our Chief Executive Officer.

Senior Executive Incentive Plan

In December 2008, the Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. 2009 Senior Executive Incentive Plan was approved by the HRC and our sole voting stockholder, to be effective January 1, 2009. The awards granted pursuant to the Senior Executive Incentive Plan are intended to qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Eligibility to participate in the Senior Executive Incentive Plan is limited to senior executives of Caesars and its subsidiaries who are or at some future date may be, subject to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The 162(m) Plan Committee selected the Senior Executive Incentive Plan participants for 2010 in March 2010. The Senior Executive Incentive Plan's performance goals are based upon Caesars EBITDA. The 162(m) Plan Committee set criteria of 0.5% of EBITDA for 2010 in March 2010. Subject to the foregoing and to the maximum award limitations, no awards will be paid for any period unless Caesars achieves positive EBITDA.

The 162(m) Plan Committee has determined that Messrs. Loveman and Halkyard and other executive officers will participate in the Senior Executive Incentive Plan for the year 2011. As noted above, the 162(m) Plan Committee has authority to reduce bonuses earned under the Senior Executive Incentive Plan and also has authority to approve bonuses outside of the Senior Executive Incentive Plan to reward executives for special personal achievement.

The 162(m) Plan Committee has discretion to decrease bonuses under the Senior Executive Incentive Plan and it has been the 162(m) Plan Committee's practice to decrease the bonuses by reference to the achieved performance goals and bonus formulas used under the Annual Management Bonus Plan discussed below. Senior Executive Incentive Plan bonuses were awarded to our NEOs in 2011 for 2010 performance under the Senior Executive Incentive Plan. See Summary Compensation Table.

Annual Management Bonus Plan

The Annual Management Bonus Plan (the Bonus Plan) provides the opportunity for the Company's senior executives and other participants to earn an annual bonus payment based on meeting corporate financial and non-financial goals. These goals are set at the beginning of each fiscal year by the HRC. Beginning in 2009 and continuing for 2010, the HRC approved a change to the Bonus Plan that allowed the HRC to revise financial goals on a semi-annual basis if external economic conditions indicated that the original goals did not correctly anticipate movements of the broader economy. Under the Bonus Plan, the goals can pertain to operating income, pre-tax earnings, return on sales, earnings per share, a combination of objectives, or another objective approved by the HRC. For Messrs. Jenkin and Payne, who participated in the Bonus Plan for 2010, the objectives also include EBITDA and customer satisfaction for their respective divisions. The goals may change annually to support the Company's short or long-term business objectives. For the 2010 plan year, the Bonus Plan's goal

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consisted of a combination of EBITDA, corporate expense, and customer satisfaction improvement. Although officers that participated in the Senior Executive Incentive Plan during 2010 do not participate in the Bonus Plan, goals are set for all officers under this plan. The measurement used to gauge the attainment of these goals is called the corporate score.

For 2010, financial goals are comprised of these separate measures, representing up to 90 percent of the corporate score.

Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA): This is a common measure of company performance in the gaming industry and as bases for valuation of gaming companies and, in the case of Adjusted EBITDA, as a measure of compliance with certain debt covenants. Adjusted EBITDA comprised 70% of the corporate score for 2010, and the target was set, after adjustment, at \$1,958 million for 2010.

Corporate Expense: In the current economic environment, it is important for the Company to match decreased revenues with expenses. Corporate expense comprised 20% of the corporate score for 2010, and the target was set at \$444 million for 2010.

Non-financial goals consist of one key measurement: customer satisfaction. We believe we distinguish ourselves from competitors by providing excellent customer service. Supporting our property team members who have daily interaction with our external customers is critical to maintaining and improving guest service. Customer satisfaction is measured by surveys of our loyalty program (Total Rewards) customers taken by a third party. These surveys are taken weekly across a broad spectrum of customers. Customers are asked to rate our casinos performance using a simple A-B-C-D-F rating scale. The survey questions focus on friendly/helpful and wait time in key operating areas, such as beverage service, slot services, Total Rewards, cashier services and hotel operation services. Each of our casino properties work against an annual baseline defined by a composite of their performance in these key operating areas from previous years. Customer satisfaction comprised 10% of the corporate score for 2010, and the target was set at a 3% change from non-A to A scores for 2010.

In February 2010, the HRC determined the thresholds for the corporate score for 2010. Bonus plan payments would not be paid if Adjusted EBITDA was less than 90 percent of target, if corporate expense exceeded 10% or more of target or if there was less than a one percent shift in non-A to A customer satisfaction scores.

After the corporate score has been determined, a bonus matrix approved by the HRC provides for bonus amounts of participating executive officers and other participants that will result in the payment of a specified percentage of the participant s salary if the target objective is achieved. This percentage of salary is adjusted upward or downward based upon the level of corporate score achievement.

In April 2005, the HRC reviewed a report on executive compensation that it commissioned from the Hay Group. Based on that report, the HRC approved an enhancement to the bonus target percentages for the Chief Executive Officer and other senior executives. This enhancement affects the target bonus percentages by applying a multiplier triggered by a corporate score of 1.1 or greater. The multiplier starts at 121% and caps at 250% for a corporate score of 1.1 and 1.5, respectively.

After the end of the fiscal year, the Chief Executive Officer assesses the Company s performance against the financial and customer satisfaction targets set by the HRC. Taking into account the Company s performance against the targets set by the HRC, the Chief Executive Officer will develop and recommend a performance score of 0 to 1.5 to the HRC.

The HRC has the authority under the Annual Management Bonus Plan to adjust any goal or bonus points with respect to executive officers, including no payment under the Bonus Plan. These decisions are subjective and based generally on a review of the circumstances affecting results to determine if any events were unusual or unforeseen.

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The 2010 corporate score of 88 was approved by the HRC in January 2011. Divisional Presidents may earn bonuses based on the performance of the properties in their divisions see Summary Compensation Table.

In February 2011, the HRC approved a change to the Bonus Plan to include a cross market play component for non-corporate employees, including Messrs. Jenkin and Payne.

In February 2011, the HRC approved raising the corporate score ceiling from a maximum of 150 points at 110% of EBITDA plan performance to 200 points at 120% of EBITDA plan performance. This change was made to reward management (including the NEOs) increased bonuses for an extraordinary performance against plan. As a result of the change, management (including the NEOs) could receive a maximum of up to 3 times their target bonus percentage of annual salary if maximum points are achieved under the Bonus Plan.

Cross Market Bonus Plan

In February 2011, the HRC approved a new incentive plan for all management (including the NEOs) designed to promote cooperation between our properties to increase customer visitation across the Company's properties. The Cross Market Bonus Plan is intended as a supplement to the Bonus Plan for 2011, and is applicable only to employees who do not earn a bonus under the Bonus Plan. Each of the Company's properties has a cross market target equivalent to the cross market target component of the Bonus Plan applicable to non-corporate employees, including Messrs. Jenkin and Payne. However, while the cross market component of the Bonus Plan is subject to the achievement of minimum EBITDA plan results, the Cross Market Bonus Plan is independent of financial results at properties. The combined intent of the Bonus Plan and the Cross Market Bonus Plan was to provide management with incentive to promote cross market play across the entire Company, irrespective of property financial performance.

Customer Service Jackpot Plan

In February 2011, the HRC approved a new incentive plan for all management (including the NEOs) designed to incent greatly enhanced performance against the Company's customer service metric. The Customer Service Jackpot functions as a supplement to the Bonus Plan in 2011, and is measured against the same customer service metric as the Bonus Plan. In order to qualify for an award under the Customer Service Jackpot, a property must have a minimum positive shift of non-A to A customer scores of 6.0%, which is double the shift that earns the maximum customer service bonus points in the Bonus Plan, and the Company considers the Customer Service Jackpot to be an award for the achievement of two year's worth of maximum service performance in a single year. Payout of the Customer Service Jackpot is targeted at 5% of an employee's base salary for all management.

Corporate Expense Jackpot Plan

In February 2011, the HRC approved a new incentive plan for all corporate management (including the NEOs) designed to incent the Company's corporate employees to pursue aggressive cost savings. The Corporate Expense Jackpot functions as a supplement to the Bonus Plan, and is measured against the same corporate expense metric as in the Bonus Plan for corporate employees. In order to qualify for an award under the Corporate Expense Jackpot, the final corporate expense figure for 2011 must come in 13% below the target corporate expense figure for 2011. The Company considers cost savings to be an integral objective in 2011, and believes the Corporate Expense Jackpot incents corporate employees to be aggressive in order to reach this greatly enhanced savings target. Payout of the Corporate Expense Jackpot is targeted at 5% of an employee's base salary for all management.

Revenue Growth Incentive Plan

In February 2010, the HRC approved a new medium-term Revenue Growth Incentive Plan (RGIP) for certain members of management (including the NEOs) designed to promote incremental revenue growth over a two year period (beginning on January 1, 2010) and bridge the gap between the Company's current compensation

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(salary, bonus, benefits) and longer-term compensation offering (equity plan). The RGIP is intended as a special, one-time bonus program for the purpose of promoting top-line revenue growth in excess of the Company's currently forecasted revenue growth over the two year bonus period. The HRC believes that after several years of promoting cost cutting it is now an appropriate time to focus on revenue growth. The RGIP will also provide a liquid medium-term incentive program, as it will allow management and NEOs the ability to earn cash in the medium-term, as opposed to our equity plan which is longer term and currently not liquid.

Senior executives and other management employees are eligible to participate in the RGIP; payments will be determined and paid in early 2013. Payout of the RGIP is contingent on achievement of revenue growth at distinct thresholds above current forecasts. To ensure the RGIP is a value added program, payout of the bonus is also subject to the meeting of a minimum EBITDA margin threshold equal to or greater than the final consolidated EBITDA margin for the 2009 calendar year.

For 2010 and 2011, the sole goal of the RGIP is growth in revenue above the rate forecasted by the Company. Incremental Revenue Growth is defined as an increase in the percentage of revenue growth year over year above the growth rate forecasted by the Company. For the RGIP, payout levels of the bonus have been set at three incremental growth thresholds: 0.75%, 1.0% and 1.5% incremental revenue growth. These thresholds were set by looking at past growth rates and also the Company's current five year predictions.

Achievement of 0.75% incremental revenue growth over the bonus period results in a payout of the RGIP at the target payout rate. The 1.0% and 1.5% incremental growth levels are stretch goals for the program and result in payouts at a premium percentage above the target payout. For the Company's senior executives and officers the payout premiums are 125% and 150% of annual salary, respectively.

Subject to the discretion of the HRC, the revenue goals of the RGIP program will be subject to adjustment based on changes in the general economy. The plan review will occur in a manner similar to that included as part of the Annual Management Bonus Plan in which both positive and negative changes in the economy are taken into account. The HRC will have the final determination on the financial goals, and any changes to such goals, under the RGIP.

In July 2010, the HRC determined to modify the time period for the RGIP. The RGIP has been shifted forward six months, and will now run during the two year period from July 1, 2010 thru June 30, 2012. The HRC determined to shift the RGIP forward by six months because (a) the plan was not rolled out to employees until March 2010 and (b) the continuing economic downturn in the gaming industry in the first half of 2010.

Like the Bonus Plan, the Cross Market Bonus Plan, the Customer Service Jackpot Plan, the Corporate Expense Jackpot Plan, and the Revenue Growth Incentive Plan are discretionary, including making no payments under the plans.

Equity Awards

In February 2008, the Board of Directors approved and adopted the Harrah's Entertainment Management Equity Incentive Plan (the Equity Plan). The purpose of the Equity Plan is to promote our long term financial interests and growth by attracting and retaining management and other personnel and key service providers with the training, experience and ability to enable them to make a substantial contribution to the success of our business; to motivate management personnel by means of growth-related incentives to achieve long range goals; and to further the alignment of interests of participants with those of our stockholders. Except for options awarded under a predecessor plan that were rolled over into the Company by Mr. Loveman, all awards under prior plans were exchanged in the Acquisition.

The performance based options vest based on investment return to our stockholders following the Acquisition. One-half of the performance based options become eligible to vest upon the stockholders receiving cash proceeds equal to two times their amount invested in the Acquisition (the 2X options), and one-half of the

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performance based options become eligible to vest upon the stockholders receiving cash proceeds equal to three times their amount invested (the 3X options). In addition, the performance based options may vest earlier at lower thresholds upon liquidity events prior to December 31, 2011, as well as pro-rata, in certain circumstances.

The combination of time and performance based vesting of the options is designed to compensate executives for long term commitment to the Company, while motivating sustained increases in our financial performance and helping ensure the stockholders have received an appropriate return on their invested capital.

2010 Amendments to Equity Plan and Supplemental Grants

During the Summer of 2009, senior management expressed concern over employee morale, motivation and retention due, in part, to the depressed value of the equity grants awarded under the Equity Plan in February 2008. The equity grants in February 2008 were mega-grants in lieu of the traditional annual equity grants. However, due to the severe economic recession that has occurred the last two years, the common stock underlying the option grants from February 2008 is currently valued at below the exercise price of the options. In August 2009, the Company discussed with the HRC various proposals for improving the long-term compensation package for management. The Company engaged Watson Wyatt, now Towers Watson, to provide guidance and external perspective in reviewing the long-term compensation for management.

The HRC was presented additional data at its December 2009 meeting regarding the long-term compensation packages of management. At the February 2010 HRC meeting, the HRC approved the RGIP (as discussed above) and various changes to the Equity Plan.

On February 23, 2010, the HRC adopted an amendment to the Equity Plan. The amendment provides for an increase in the available number shares of non-voting common stock for which options may be granted to 4,566,919 shares.

The amendment also revised the vesting hurdles for performance-based options under the Equity Plan. The performance options vest if the return on investment in the Company by the Sponsors achieve a specified return. Previously, 50% of the performance-based options vested upon a 2x return and 50% vested upon a 3x return. The triggers were revised to 1.5x and 2.5x, respectively. In addition, a pro-rata portion of the 2.5x options will vest if the Sponsors achieve a return on their investment that is greater than 2.0x, but less than 2.5x. The pro rata portion will increase on a straight line basis from zero to a participant's total number of 2.5x options depending upon the level of returns that the Sponsors realize between 2.0x and 2.5x.

In addition, in February 2010, the HRC approved supplemental equity grants for all of the NEOs and certain other management in an effort to enhance the value of grants under the Equity Plan. The supplemental grants contained solely time-vested options, vesting over 5 years; however, there is no vesting until after the 2nd anniversary from the grant date, and thereafter the options vest at 25% per year.

In February 2010, the HRC approved the following supplemental grants to the NEOs:

Executive	Number of Shares of Time Based Options	Number of Shares of Performance Based Options
Gary Loveman	457,998	
Peter Murphy	57,089	
Thomas Jenkin	81,177	
John Payne	51,502	
Jonathan Halkyard	53,341	

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Conversion of Preferred Stock to Common Stock

In connection with the assessment of long-term incentives for the management team, the HRC determined, in light of the severe economic turmoil the last two years, that the 15% annual dividend paid on the non-voting preferred stock was a disproportionate share of the equity value of the Company. Therefore, the HRC determined that it would recommend to the Board of Directors and the Company's shareholders that (a) the preferred stock dividend be eliminated, (b) the conversion price for non-voting preferred stock be at the original value of the Company's non-voting common stock (in other words, as if the non-voting preferred stock never was entitled to a dividend) and (c) that the non-voting preferred stock be converted to non-voting common stock.

In February 2010, the Board of Directors approved (upon recommendation of the HRC) revisions to the Certificate of Designation for the non-voting preferred stock to eliminate dividends (including all existing accrued but unpaid dividends) and to specify that the conversion right of the non-voting preferred stock be at the original value of the Company's non-voting common stock. In March 2010, Hamlet Holdings LLC (the holder of all of the Company's voting common stock) and holders of a majority of our non-voting preferred stock approved the revisions to the Certificate of Designation. Also in March 2010, the holders of a majority of our non-voting preferred stock agreed to convert all of the non-voting preferred stock to non-voting common stock.

Conversion of Non-voting Common Stock to Voting Common Stock

In November 2010, in connection with the private placement with certain affiliates of the Paulson Investors, the Company converted all non-voting common stock into voting shares of common stock and canceled the existing class of voting common stock.

Employment Agreements

We have entered into employment agreements with each of our NEOs. The HRC and the board of directors put these agreements in place in order to attract and retain the highest quality executives. At least annually, the Company's compensation department reviews our termination and change in control arrangements against peer companies as part of its review of the Company's overall compensation package for executives to ensure that it is competitive. The compensation department's analysis is performed by reviewing each of our executives under several factors, including the individual's role in the organization, the importance of the individual to the organization, the ability to replace the executive if he/she were to leave the organization, and the level of competitiveness in the marketplace to replace an executive while minimizing the affect to the on-going business of the Company. The compensation department presents its assessment to the HRC for feedback. The HRC reviews the information and determines if changes are necessary to the termination and severance packages of our executives.

Policy Concerning Tax Deductibility

The HRC's policy with respect to qualifying compensation paid to its executive officers for tax deductibility purposes is that executive compensation plans will generally be designed and implemented to maximize tax deductibility. However, non-deductible compensation may be paid to executive officers when necessary for competitive reasons or to attract or retain a key executive, or where achieving maximum tax deductibility would be considered disadvantageous to the best interests of the Company. The Company's Senior Executive Incentive Plan is designed to comply with Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code so that annual bonuses paid under these plans, if any, will be eligible for deduction by the Company. See "Senior Executive Incentive Plan" above.

Stock Ownership Requirements

As a company that does not have a listed equity security, we do not have a policy regarding stock ownership.

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Chief Executive Officer's Compensation

The objectives of our Chief Executive Officer are approved annually by the HRC. These objectives are revisited each year. The objectives for 2010 were:

meeting or improving financial targets by enhancing technology in marketing and guest service, building upon momentum in group sales business, achieving higher levels of marketing functionality and continuing to identify efficiency opportunities;

optimizing capital structure by controlling capital spending, reducing leverage and securing liquidity;

assuring customer satisfaction and loyalty through operational and service excellence and technological innovation;

continuing multi-faceted employee engagement initiatives to increase motivation and retention; and

pursuing new business growth opportunities for the Company.

The HRC's assessment of the Chief Executive Officer's performance is based on a subjective review of performance against these objectives. Specific weights may be assigned to particular objectives at the discretion of the HRC, and those weightings, or more focused objectives are communicated to the Chief Executive Officer at the time the goals are set forth. However, no specific weights were set against the Chief Executive Officer's objectives in 2010.

As Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Loveman's base salary was based on his performance, his responsibilities and the compensation levels for comparable positions in other companies in the hospitality, gaming, entertainment, restaurant and retail industries. Merit increases in his salary are a subjective determination by the HRC, which bases its decision upon his prior year's performance versus his objectives as well as upon an analysis of competitive salaries. Although base salary increases are subjective, the HRC reviews Mr. Loveman's base salary against peer groups, his roles and responsibilities within the Company, his contribution to the Company's success and his individual performance against his stated objective criteria.

The 162(m) Plan Committee used the Senior Executive Incentive Plan to determine the Chief Executive Officer's bonus for 2010. Under this plan, a bonus is based on the Company achieving a specific financial objective. For 2010, the objective was based on the Company's EBITDA, as more fully described above. The 162(m) Plan Committee has discretion to reduce bonuses (as permitted by Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code), and it is the normal practice of the 162(m) Plan Committee to reduce the Chief Executive Officer's bonus by reference to the achievement of performance goals and bonus formulas used under the Annual Management Bonus Plan. For 2010, the 162(m) Plan Committee made the determination to award a bonus to the Chief Executive Officer. See Summary Compensation Table.

Mr. Loveman's salary, bonus and equity awards differ from those of our other named executive officers in order to (a) keep Mr. Loveman's compensation in line with Chief Executive Officer's of other gaming, hotel and lodging companies, as well as other consumer oriented companies, (b) compensate him for the role as the leader and public face of the Company and (c) compensate him for attracting and retaining the Company's senior executive team.

Personal Benefits and Perquisites

During 2010, all of our NEOs received a financial counseling reimbursement benefit, and were eligible to participate in the Company's deferred compensation plan, the Executive Supplemental Savings Plan II (ESSP II), and the Company's health and welfare benefit plans, including the Harrah's Savings and Retirement Plan. In previous years, the NEOs also received matching amounts from the Company pursuant to the plan documents, which are the same percentages of salary for all employees eligible for these plans. However, in February 2009, Company matching was suspended for the Savings and Retirement Plan and ESSP II and has not been re-instated to date.

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Additionally, we provided for Mr. Loveman's personal use of company aircraft at certain times during 2010. Lodging and certain other expenses were incurred by Messrs. Loveman and Murphy for use during their Las Vegas-based residence. We also provided security for Mr. Loveman and his family. The decision to provide Mr. Loveman with the personal security benefit was prompted by the results of an analysis provided by an independent professional consulting firm specializing in executive safety and security. Based on these results, the HRC approved personal security services to Mr. Loveman and his family.

These perquisites are more fully described in the Summary Compensation Table set forth herein.

Our use of perquisites as an element of compensation is limited. We do not view perquisites as a significant element of our comprehensive compensation structure, but do believe that they can be used in conjunction with base salary to attract, motivate and retain individuals in a competitive environment.

Under the Company's group life insurance program, senior executives, including the NEOs, are eligible for an employer provided life insurance benefit equal to three times their base annual salary, with a maximum benefit of \$5.0 million. Mr. Loveman is provided with a life insurance benefit of \$3.5 million under our group life insurance program and additional life insurance policies with a benefit of \$2.5 million. In addition to group long term disability benefits, the Chief Executive Officer and all other NEOs, with the exception of Mr. Murphy, are covered under a Company-paid individual long-term disability insurance policy paying an additional \$5,000 monthly benefit and Mr. Loveman receives a supplemental short-term disability policy with a \$10,000 monthly benefit.

Elements of Post-Employment Compensation and Benefits

Employment Arrangements

Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Loveman entered into an employment agreement on January 28, 2008 (as amended to date), which provides that Mr. Loveman will serve as Chief Executive Officer and President until January 28, 2013, and the agreement shall extend for additional one year terms thereafter unless terminated by the Company or Mr. Loveman at least 60 days prior to each anniversary thereafter. Additionally, pursuant to the agreement, Mr. Loveman received a grant of stock options pursuant to the Equity Plan (described above). Mr. Loveman's annual salary is \$2,000,000, subject to annual merit reviews by the Human Resources Committee. In February 2009, Mr. Loveman agreed to reduce his salary to \$1,900,000 as part of a broader management reduction of salaries, and despite the retraction of the reduction of base salary for the other NEOs in July 2010, Mr. Loveman's annual salary remains at \$1,900,000.

Pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Loveman is entitled to participate in the annual incentive bonus compensation programs with a minimum target bonus of 1.5 times his annual salary. In addition, the agreement entitles Mr. Loveman to an individual long-term disability policy with a \$180,000 annual maximum benefit and an individual long term disability excess policy with an additional \$540,000 annual maximum benefit, subject to insurability.

Mr. Loveman is also entitled to life insurance with a death benefit of at least three times the greater of his base annual salary and \$2,000,000. In addition, Mr. Loveman is entitled to financial counseling reimbursed by the Company, up to \$50,000 per year. The agreement also requires Mr. Loveman, for security purposes, to use the Company's aircraft, or other private aircraft, for himself and his family for business and personal travel. The agreement also provides that Mr. Loveman will be provided with accommodations while performing his duties in Las Vegas, and the Company will also pay Mr. Loveman a gross-up payment for any taxes incurred for such accommodations. Our Board can terminate the employment agreement with or without cause, and Mr. Loveman can resign, at any time.

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If the Company terminates the agreement without cause, or if Mr. Loveman resigns for good reason:

Mr. Loveman will be paid, in equal installments over a 24-month period, two times the greater of his base annual salary and \$2,000,000 plus his target bonus;

Mr. Loveman will continue to have the right to participate in Company benefit plans (other than bonus and long-term incentive plans) for a period of two years beginning on the date of termination; and

his pro-rated bonus (at target) for the year of termination.

Cause is defined under the agreement as:

- (i) the willful failure of Mr. Loveman to substantially perform his duties with the Company or to follow a lawful reasonable directive from the Board of Directors of the Company (other than any such failure resulting from incapacity due to physical or mental illness), after a written demand for substantial performance is delivered to Mr. Loveman by the Board which specifically identifies the manner in which the Board believes that Mr. Loveman has willfully not substantially performed his duties or has willfully failed to follow a lawful reasonable directive and Mr. Loveman is given a reasonable opportunity (not to exceed thirty (30) days) to cure any such failure, if curable.
- (ii) (a) any willful act of fraud, or embezzlement or theft by Mr. Loveman, in each case, in connection with his duties under the employment agreement or in the course of his employment or (b) Mr. Loveman's admission in any court, or conviction of, or plea of nolo contendere to, a felony that could reasonably be expected to result in damage to the business or reputation of the Company.
- (iii) Mr. Loveman being found unsuitable for or having a gaming license denied or revoked by the gaming regulatory authorities in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, or North Carolina.
- (iv) (x) Mr. Loveman's willful and material violation of, or noncompliance with, any securities laws or stock exchange listing rules, including, without limitation, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, provided that such violation or noncompliance resulted in material economic harm to the Company, or (y) a final judicial order or determination prohibiting Mr. Loveman from service as an officer pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 or the rules of the New York Stock Exchange.

Good Reason is defined under the agreement as: without Mr. Loveman's express written consent, the occurrence of any of the following circumstances unless, in the case of paragraphs (a), (d), (e), (f), or (g) such circumstances are fully corrected prior to the date of termination specified in the written notice given by Mr. Loveman notifying the Company of his resignation for Good Reason:

- (a) The assignment to Mr. Loveman of any duties materially inconsistent with his status as Chief Executive Officer of the Company or a material adverse alteration in the nature or status of his responsibilities, duties or authority;
- (b) The requirement that Mr. Loveman report to anyone other than the Board;
- (c) The failure of Mr. Loveman to be elected/re-elected as a member of the Board;

- (d) A reduction by the Company in Mr. Loveman's annual base salary of Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00), as the same may be increased from time to time pursuant by the HRC;

- (e) The relocation of the Company's principal executive offices from Las Vegas, Nevada, to a location more than fifty (50) miles from such offices, or the Company's requiring Mr. Loveman either: (i) to be based anywhere other than the location of the Company's principal offices in Las Vegas (except for required travel on the Company's business to an extent substantially consistent with Mr. Loveman's present business travel obligations); or (ii) to relocate his primary residence from Boston to Las Vegas;

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- (f) The failure by the Company to pay to Mr. Loveman any material portion of his current compensation, except pursuant to a compensation deferral elected by Mr. Loveman, or to pay to Mr. Loveman any material portion of an installment of deferred compensation under any deferred compensation program of the Company within thirty (30) days of the date such compensation is due;
- (g) The failure by the Company to continue in effect compensation plans (and Mr. Loveman's participation in such compensation plans) which provide benefits on an aggregate basis that are not materially less favorable, both in terms of the amount of benefits provided and the level of Mr. Loveman's participation relative to other participants at Mr. Loveman's grade level, to those in which Mr. Loveman is participating as of January 28, 2008;
- (h) The failure by the Company to continue to provide Mr. Loveman with benefits substantially similar to those enjoyed by him under the Savings and Retirement Plan and the life insurance, medical, health and accident, and disability plans in which Mr. Loveman is participating as of January 28, 2008, the taking of any action by the Company which would directly or indirectly materially reduce any of such benefits or deprive Mr. Loveman of any material fringe benefit enjoyed by Mr. Loveman as of January 28, 2008, except as permitted by the employment agreement;
- (i) Delivery of a written Notice of non-renewal of the employment agreement by the Company to Mr. Loveman; or
- (j) The failure of the Company to obtain a satisfactory agreement from any successor to assume and agree to perform the employment agreement.

Mr. Loveman waived his right to terminate his employment agreement for Good Reason in connection with the 5% reduction of his base annual salary implemented in February 2009.

If the Company terminates the agreement for Cause or Mr. Loveman terminates without Good Reason, Mr. Loveman's salary will end as of the termination date.

After his employment with the Company terminates for any reason, Mr. Loveman will be entitled to participate in the Company's group health insurance plans applicable to corporate executives, including family coverage, for his lifetime. The Company will pay 80% of the premium on an after-tax basis for this coverage, and Mr. Loveman will incur imputed taxable income equal to the amount of the Company's payment. When Mr. Loveman becomes eligible for Medicare coverage, the Company's group health insurance plan will become secondary, and Mr. Loveman will be eligible for the same group health benefits as normally provided to our other retired management directors. He will incur imputed taxable income equal to the premium cost of this benefit.

If a change in control were to occur during the term of Mr. Loveman's employment agreement, and his employment was terminated involuntarily or he resigned for Good Reason within two years after the change in control, or if his employment was involuntarily terminated within six months before the change in control by reason of the request of the buyer, Mr. Loveman would be entitled to receive the benefits described above under termination without Cause by the Company or by Mr. Loveman for Good Reason, except that (a) the multiplier would be three times (in lieu of two times) and (b) the payment would be in a lump sum (as opposed to over a 24-month period). In addition, if the payments are subject to a federal excise tax imposed on Mr. Loveman (the "Excise Tax"), the employment agreement requires the Company to pay Mr. Loveman an additional amount (the "Gross-Up Payment") so that the net amount retained by Mr. Loveman after deduction of any Excise Tax on the change in control payments and all Excise Taxes and other taxes on the Gross-Up Payment, will equal the initial change in control payment, less normal taxes.

The agreement provides that Mr. Loveman will not compete with the Company or solicit employees to leave the Company above a certain grade level for a period of two years after termination of his active full time employment (which for this purpose does not include the salary continuation period).

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We also have employment agreements with our other NEOs and members of our senior management team, which provide for a base salary, subject to merit increases as the HRC may approve. We entered into employment agreements on February 28, 2008 with Jonathan S. Halkyard, Thomas M. Jenkin, and John W. R. Payne and with Peter E. Murphy on October 14, 2009. The agreements of Messrs. Jenkin, Halkyard, and Payne expire January 28, 2012; and the agreement with Mr. Murphy expires October 14, 2013. Mr. Murphy left the company in January 2011. Below is a description of the material terms and conditions of these employment agreements.

The agreement with each of Messrs. Halkyard, Jenkin and Payne is for a term of four years beginning on the closing of the Acquisition and is automatically renewed for successive one year terms unless either the Company or the executive delivers a written notice of nonrenewal at least 60 days prior to the end of the term. The agreement with Mr. Murphy was for a term of four years commencing with his employment with the Company and is automatically renewed for successive one year terms unless either the Company or the executive delivers a written notice of nonrenewal at least 60 days prior to the end of the term.

Pursuant to the employment agreements, the executives will receive base salaries as follows: Mr. Halkyard, \$600,000; Mr. Jenkin, \$1,200,000, Mr. Murphy, \$1,250,000, and Mr. Payne, \$925,000. In February 2009, Messrs Halkyard, Jenkin, and Payne agreed to reduce their respective base salaries by 5% as part of a broader management reduction of salaries. In August 2009, Mr. Halkyard was given a market based salary increase to \$700,000 and took a 5% reduction of that salary to \$665,000. In January 2010, Mr. Payne was given a market based salary increase to \$1,025,000 and took a 5% reduction of that salary to \$973,750. The 5% salary reductions were reinstated for each of the executives discussed above in July 2010. The HRC will review base salaries on an annual basis with a view towards merit increases (but not decreases) in such salary. In addition, each executive will participate in the Company's annual incentive bonus program applicable to the executive's position and shall have the opportunity to earn an annual bonus based on the achievement of performance objectives. Mr. Murphy's target bonus shall be at least 75% of his base salary. In addition, the agreement provides for a stock option grant to be made following the effective date of the employment agreement with vesting based on both the passage of time and the achievement of performance objectives. Mr. Murphy's agreement also provides that he will be provided with accommodations while performing his duties in Las Vegas, and the Company will also pay Mr. Murphy a gross-up payment for any taxes incurred for such accommodations.

Each NEO will be entitled to participate in benefits and perquisites at least as favorable to the executive as such benefits and perquisites currently available to the executives, group health insurance, long term disability benefits, life insurance, financial counseling, vacation, reimbursement of expenses, director and officer insurance and the ability to participate in the Company's 401(k) plan. With the exception of Mr. Murphy, if (a) the executive attains age fifty (50) and, when added to his or her number of years of continuous service with the Company, including any period of salary continuation, the sum of his or her age and years of service equals or exceeds sixty-five (65), and at any time after the occurrence of both such events Executive's employment is terminated and his employment then terminates either (1) without cause or (2) due to non-renewal of the agreement, or (b) the executive attains age fifty-five (55) and, when added to his number of years of continuous service with the company, including any period of salary continuation, the sum of his age and years of service equals or exceeds sixty-five (65) and Executive's employment is terminated other than for cause, he will be entitled to lifetime coverage under our group health insurance plan. The executive will be required to pay 20% of the premium for this coverage and the Company will pay the remaining premium, which will be imputed taxable income to the executive. This insurance coverage terminates if the executive competes with the Company. Mr. Murphy's agreement does not provide for lifetime coverage under our group health insurance plan.

Upon a termination without cause (as defined in the employment agreement and set forth below), a resignation by the executive for good reason (as defined in the employment agreement and set forth below) or upon the Company's delivery of a non-renewal notice, the executive shall be entitled to his accrued but unused vacation, unreimbursed business expenses and base salary earned but not paid through the date of termination. In

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addition, the executive will receive a cash severance payment equal to 1.5 times his base salary payable in equal installments during the 18 months following such termination and pro-rated bonus for the year in which the termination occurs based on certain conditions. Also, Mr. Murphy is entitled to payment of any bonus for the year of termination (pro-rata) if the HRC awards such bonus. In the event that the executive's employment is terminated by reason of his disability, he will be entitled to apply for the Company's long term disability benefits, and, if he is accepted for such benefits, he will receive 18 months of base salary continuation offset by any long term disability benefits to which he is entitled during such period of salary continuation. Furthermore, during the time that the executive receives his base salary during the period of salary continuation, he will be entitled to all benefits. Payment of any severance benefits is contingent upon the execution of a general release in favor of the Company and its affiliates.

Cause under the employment agreements is defined as:

- (i) The willful failure of executive to substantially perform executive's duties with the Company or to follow a lawful, reasonable directive from the Board or the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (the CEO) or such other executive officer to whom executive reports (other than any such failure resulting from incapacity due to physical or mental illness), after a written demand for substantial performance is delivered to executive by the Board (or the CEO, as applicable) which specifically identifies the manner in which the Board (or the CEO, as applicable) believes that executive has willfully not substantially performed executive's duties or has willfully failed to follow a lawful, reasonable directive;
- (ii) (A) Any willful act of fraud, or embezzlement or theft, by executive, in each case, in connection with executive's duties hereunder or in the course of executive's employment hereunder or (B) executive's admission in any court, or conviction of, or plea of nolo contendere to, a felony;
- (iii) Executive being found unsuitable for or having a gaming license denied or revoked by the gaming regulatory authorities in any jurisdiction in which the Company conducts gaming operations;
- (iv) (A) Executive's willful and material violation of, or noncompliance with, any securities laws or stock exchange listing rules, including, without limitation, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, provided that such violation or noncompliance resulted in material economic harm to the Company, or (B) a final judicial order or determination prohibiting executive from service as an officer pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 or the rules of the New York Stock Exchange; or
- (v) A willful breach by executive of non competition provisions or confidentiality provisions of the agreement.

For purposes of definition, no act or failure to act on the part of executive, shall be considered willful unless it is done, or omitted to be done, by executive in bad faith and without reasonable belief that executive's action or omission was in the best interests of the Company. Any act, or failure to act, based upon authority given pursuant to a resolution duly adopted by the Board or based upon the advice of counsel for the Company shall be conclusively presumed to be done, or omitted to be done, by executive in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. The cessation of employment of executive shall not be deemed to be for Cause unless and until executive has been provided with written notice of the claim(s) against him or her under the above provision(s) and a reasonable opportunity (not to exceed thirty (30) days) to cure, if possible, and to contest said claim(s) before the Board.

Good Reason under the employment agreements is defined as:

The occurrence, without executive's express written consent, of any of the following circumstances unless such circumstances are fully corrected prior to the date of termination specified in the written notice given by executive notifying the Company of his or her intention to terminate his or her Employment for Good Reason:

- (a) A reduction by the Company in executive's annual base salary, other than a reduction in base salary that applies to a similarly situated class of employees of the Company or its affiliates;

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- (b) Any material diminution in the duties or responsibilities of executive as of the date of the employment agreement; provided that a change in control of the Company that results in the Company becoming part of a larger organization will not, in and of itself and unaccompanied by any material diminution in the duties or responsibilities of executive, constitute Good Reason;
- (c) (i) The failure by the Company to pay or provide to executive any material portion of his or her then current Base Salary or then current benefits under the employment agreement (except pursuant to a compensation deferral elected by executive) or (ii) the failure to pay executive any material portion of deferred compensation under any deferred compensation program of the Company within thirty (30) days of the date such compensation is due and permitted to be paid under Section 409A of the Code, in each case other than any such failure that results from a modification to any compensation arrangement or benefit plan that is generally applicable to similarly situated officers;
- (d) The Company's requiring executive to be based anywhere other than Atlantic City, New Orleans or Las Vegas, depending on the NEO (except for required travel on the Company's business to an extent substantially consistent with executive's present business travel obligations); or
- (e) The Company's failure to obtain a satisfactory agreement from any successor to assume and agree to perform the employment agreement.

Mr. Murphy's agreement includes the following additional provision in its definition of "Good Reason":

- (f) The executive being required to report to anyone other than the CEO.

The executives each have covenants to not compete, not to solicit and not to engage in communication in a manner that is detrimental to the business. The executive's non-compete period varies based on the type of termination that the executive has. If the executive has a voluntary termination of employment with the Company without Good Reason, the non-compete period is six months. If the Company has terminated the executive's employment without cause, or the executive has terminated for Good Reason, the Company has delivered a notice of non-renewal to the executive or if the executive's employment terminates by reason of disability, the non-compete period is for 18 months. If the executive's employment is terminated for cause, the non-compete period is for six months. The non-solicitation and non-communication periods last for 18 months following termination. A breach of the non-compete covenant will cause the Company's obligations under the agreement to terminate. In addition, the executives each have confidentiality obligations.

Severance Agreements

We entered into severance agreements with each of the NEOs, other than Messrs. Loveman and Murphy. The severance agreements related to a change in control, which occurred pursuant to the definition of change in control in the severance agreements on January 28, 2008 as a result of the Acquisition. We believe these agreements reinforce and encourage the attention and dedication of our executives if they are faced with the possibility of a change in control of the Company that could affect their employment. The Severance Agreements of Messrs. Jenkin and Halkyard became effective January 1, 2004. The Severance Agreement of Mr. Payne became effective January 1, 2007. These agreements expired by their terms on February 1, 2010.

The severance agreements provided, under the circumstances described below, for a compensation payment (the "Compensation Payment") of:

three times annual compensation (which includes salary and bonus (calculated as the average of the executive's annual bonuses for the three highest calendar years during the five calendar years preceding the calendar year in which the change in control occurred) amounts but excludes restricted stock vestings and compensation or dividends related to restricted stock, stock options or stock appreciation rights).

any bonus accrued for the prior year and pro-rata for the current year up to the date of termination.

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an additional payment (the **Gross-Up Payment**) so that the net amount retained on the payments made under the Severance Agreement (**Severance Payments**) which are subject to a federal excise tax imposed on the executive (the **Excise Tax**) will equal the initial Severance Payments less normal taxes.

life, accident and health insurance benefits for twenty four months substantially similar to those which the executive was receiving immediately prior to termination.

reasonable legal fees and expenses incurred by the executive as a result of termination.

The severance agreements entitled each of them to the Compensation Payment after a change in control if, within two years of the change in control, their employment was terminated without cause, or they resigned with Good Reason, or if their employment was terminated without cause within six months before a change in control at the request of the buyer.

Good Reason is defined under the severance agreements as, without the executive's express written consent, the occurrence after Change in Control of the Company, of any of the following circumstances unless such circumstances occur by reason of their death, disability or the executive's voluntary termination or voluntary retirement, or, in the case of paragraphs (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v), such circumstances are fully corrected prior to the date of termination, respectively, given in respect thereof:

- (i) The assignment to executive of any duties materially inconsistent with his status immediately prior to the Change in Control or a material adverse alteration in the nature or status of his or her responsibilities;
- (ii) A reduction by the Company in executive's annual base salary as in effect on the date of the severance agreement or as the same may have been increased from time to time;
- (iii) The relocation of the Company's executive offices where executive is located just prior to the Change in Control to a location more than fifty (50) miles from such offices, or the Company's requiring executive to be based anywhere other than the location of such executive offices (except for required travel on the Company's business to an extent substantially consistent with your business travel obligations during the year prior to the Change in Control);
- (iv) The failure by the Company to pay to executive any material portion of current compensation, except pursuant to a compensation deferral elected by executive required by agreement, or to pay any material portion of an installment of deferred compensation under any deferred compensation program of the Company within thirty (30) days of the date such compensation is due;
- (v) Except as permitted by any agreement, the failure by the Company to continue in effect any compensation plan in which executive is participating immediately prior to the Change in Control which is material to executive's total compensation, including but not limited to, the Company's annual bonus plan, the ESSP, or the Stock Option Plan or any substitute plans, unless an equitable arrangement (embodied in an ongoing substitute or alternative plan) has been made with respect to such plan, or the failure by the Company to continue executive's participation therein (or in such substitute or alternative plan) on a basis not materially less favorable, both in terms of the amount of benefits provided and the level of your participation relative to other participants at grade level;
- (vi) The failure by the Company to continue to provide executive with benefits substantially similar to those enjoyed by executive under the Savings and Retirement Plan and the life insurance, medical, health and accident, and disability plans in which executive is participating at the time of the Change in Control, the taking of any action by the Company which would directly or indirectly materially reduce any of such benefits or deprive executive of any material fringe benefit enjoyed by executive at the time of Change in Control;

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(vii) The failure of the Company to obtain a satisfactory agreement from any successor to assume and agree to perform this Agreement; or

(viii) Any purported termination of executive's employment by the Company which is not effected pursuant to a notice of termination satisfying the requirements set forth in the severance agreement.

A Change in Control is defined in the Severance Agreements as the occurrence of any of the following:

1. any person becomes the beneficial owner of 25% or more of our then outstanding voting securities, regardless of comparative voting power of such securities;
2. within a two-year period, members of the Board of Directors at the beginning of such period and their approved successors no longer constitute a majority of the Board;
3. the closing of a merger or other reorganization where the voting securities of the Company prior to the merger or reorganization represent less than a majority of the voting securities after the merger or consolidation; or
4. stockholder approval of the liquidation or dissolution of the Company.

In addition to payments described above, under the severance agreements, NEOs receive accelerated vesting of certain stock options, or if the executive's employment terminates subsequent to a change in control or within six months before the change in control by request of the buyer, accelerated vesting of all options (Accelerated Payments). Any unvested restricted stock and stock options granted prior to 2001 vested automatically upon a change in control regardless of whether the executive is terminated, as will any stock options granted in 2001 or later which are not assumed by the acquiring company. All unvested stock options granted in 2001 and later, including those assumed by the acquiring company, will vest if the executive becomes eligible for a Compensation Payment. At the election of the Company, the Company may cash out all or part of the executive's outstanding and unexercised options, with the cash payment based upon the higher of the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of termination and the highest per share price for Company common stock actually paid in connection with any change in control. The Acquisition constituted a Change in Control under the Severance Agreements and all equity awards held by Messrs. Jenkin, Halkyard, and Payne were cancelled and cashed-out at the Acquisition consideration of \$90.00 per share (less applicable exercise prices and withholding taxes).

None of the executives was entitled to the Compensation Payment after a change in control if their termination is (i) by the Company for Cause, or (ii) voluntary and not for Good Reason (as defined above).

For purposes of the severance agreements, Cause shall mean:

- (i) willful failure to perform substantially duties or to follow a lawful reasonable directive from a supervisor or the Board, as applicable, (other than any such failure resulting from incapacity due to physical or mental illness), after a written demand for substantial performance is delivered by a supervisor or the Board, as applicable, which specifically identifies the manner in which a supervisor or the Board, as applicable, believe that the executive has not substantially performed his or her duties or to follow a lawful reasonable directive and you are given a reasonable opportunity (not to exceed thirty (30) days) to cure any such failure to substantially perform, if curable;
- (ii) (A) any willful act of fraud, or embezzlement or theft, in each case, in connection with the executive's duties to the Company of in the course of employment with the Company or (B) admission in any court, or conviction of, a felony involving moral turpitude, fraud, or embezzlement, theft or misrepresentation, in each case against the Company;

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- (iii) being found unsuitable for or having a gaming license denied or revoked by the gaming regulatory authorities in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York and North Carolina; or

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- (iv) (A) willful and material violation of, or noncompliance with, any securities laws or stock exchange listing rules, including, without limitation, the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 if applicable, provided that such violation or noncompliance resulted in material economic harm to the Company, or (B) a final judicial order of determination prohibiting the executive from service as an officer pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules of the New York Stock Exchange.

If an executive officer became entitled to payments under a severance agreement (*Severance Payments*) which were subject to a federal excise tax imposed on the executive (the *Excise Tax*), the severance agreements require the Company to pay the executive an additional amount (the *Gross-Up Payment*) so that the net amount retained by the executive after deduction of any Excise Tax on the Severance Payments and all Excise Taxes and other taxes on the Gross-Up Payment, will equal the initial Severance Payments less normal taxes.

Each severance agreement had a term of one calendar year and could be renewed automatically each year starting January 1 unless we give the executive six months notice of non-renewal. In cases where a potential change in control (as defined) has occurred or the non-renewal is done in contemplation of a potential change in control, we must give the executive one year's notice. Each severance agreement provides that if a change in control occurs during the original or extended term of the agreement, then the agreement will automatically continue in effect for a period of 24 months beyond the month in which the change in control occurred. Therefore, since the Acquisition was a change in control under the severance agreement, each NEO's severance agreement continued in effect until February 1, 2010.

Deferred Compensation Plans

The Company has one deferred compensation plan, the Executive Supplemental Savings Plan II (*ESSP II*), currently active, although there are five other plans that contain deferred compensation assets: Harrah's Executive Deferred Compensation Plan (*EDCP*), the Harrah's Executive Supplemental Savings Plan (*ESSP*), Harrah's Deferred Compensation Plan (*DCP*), the Restated Park Place Entertainment Corporation Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, and the Caesars World, Inc. Executive Security Plan.

Further deferrals into the EDCP were terminated in 2001 when the HRC approved the ESSP, which permitted certain key employees, including executive officers, to make deferrals of specified percentages of salary and bonus. No deferrals were allowed after December 2004 into ESSP, and the Company approved the ESSP II, which complies with the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 and allowed deferrals starting in 2005. ESSP II, similar to ESSP, allows participants to choose from a selection of varied investment alternatives and the results of these investments will be reflected in their deferral accounts. To assure payment of these deferrals, a trust fund was established similar to the escrow fund for the EDCP. The trust fund is funded to match the various types of investments selected by participants for their deferrals.

ESSP and ESSP II do not provide a fixed interest rate, as the EDCP and DCP do, and therefore the market risk of plan investments is borne by participants rather than the Company. To encourage EDCP participants to transfer their account balances to the ESSP thereby reducing the Company's market risk, the Company approved a program in 2001 that provided incentives to a limited number of participants to transfer their EDCP account balances to the ESSP. Under this program, a currently employed EDCP participant who was five or more years away from becoming vested in the EDCP retirement rate, including any executive officers who were in this group, received an enhancement in his or her account balance if the participant elected to transfer the account balance to the ESSP. The initial enhancement was the greater of (a) twice the difference between the participant's termination account balance and retirement account balance, (b) 40% of the termination account balance, not to exceed \$100,000, or (c) four times the termination account balance not to exceed \$10,000. Upon achieving eligibility for the EDCP retirement rate (age 55 and 10 years of service), the participant electing this program will receive an additional enhancement equal to 50% of the initial enhancement. Pursuant to the ESSP, the additional enhancement vested upon the closing of the Acquisition. Mr. Loveman elected to participate in this enhancement program, and therefore no longer has an account in the EDCP.

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Mr. Jenkin maintained a balance in the EDCP during 2010. Under the EDCP, the executive earns the retirement rate under the EDCP if he attains (1) specified age and service requirements (55 years of age plus 10 years of service or 60 years of age) or (2) attains specified age and service requirements (is at least 50 years old, and when added to years of service, equals 65 or greater) and if his employment is terminated without cause pursuant to his employment agreement. The executive receives service credit under the EDCP for any salary continuation and non-compete period. Additionally, if an executive is separated from service within 24 months of the Acquisition, the executive earns the retirement rate under the EDCP. Mr. Jenkin has met the requirements to earn the retirement rate.

While further deferrals into the EDCP were terminated, and while most EDCP participants transferred their EDCP account balance to the ESSP, amounts deferred pursuant to the EDCP prior to its termination and not transferred to the ESSP remain subject to the terms and conditions of the EDCP and will continue to earn interest as described above.

Under the deferred compensation plans, the Acquisition required that the trust and escrow fund be fully funded.

Summary Compensation Table

The Summary Compensation Table below sets forth certain compensation information concerning the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and our three additional most highly compensated executive officers during 2010.

(a) Name and Principal Position	(b) Year	(c) Salary (\$)	(d) Bonus (\$)	(e) Stock Awards ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	(f) Option Awards ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	(g) Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ⁽²⁾ (\$)	(h) Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified-Deferred Compensation Earnings ⁽³⁾ (\$)	(i) All Other Compensation ⁽⁵⁾ (\$)	(j) Total (\$)
Gary W. Loveman, President and Chief Executive Officer	2010	1,900,000			12,398,006	2,700,000		1,268,906	18,266,912
	2009	1,919,231				3,000,000		1,047,079	5,966,310
	2008	2,000,000			36,389,259			1,237,724	39,626,983
Jonathan S. Halkyard, Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer	2010	675,365			1,443,941	336,000		18,534	2,473,840
	2009	605,731				349,867		25,610	981,208
	2008	600,000			2,988,615			38,964	3,627,579
Thomas M. Jenkin, President, Western Division	2010	1,157,769			2,197,461	500,000	17,147	35,898	3,908,275
	2009	1,151,538				767,289	116,834	33,188	2,068,849
	2008	1,200,000			4,019,211		248,968	33,058	5,501,237
John W. R. Payne, President, Central Division	2010	985,274			1,394,159	825,000		34,356	3,238,789
	2009	887,645				904,574		22,781	1,815,000
	2008	978,365			2,885,592	277,500		38,820	4,180,277
Peter E. Murphy, President-Strategy and Development ⁽⁴⁾	2010	1,250,000			1,545,399	800,000		96,340	3,691,739
	2009	225,962			1,857,595	169,471		20,347	2,273,375

(1) The value of stock awards, option awards and stock appreciation rights was determined as required by Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 718, (formerly, Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS No. 123(R))). See Note 18, Employee Benefit Plans, to our consolidated financial statements included herein for details on assumptions used in the valuation.

Performance based awards are valued using a Monte Carlo simulation option pricing model. This model approach provides a probable outcome fair value for these types of awards. The estimated maximum potential value for the performance awards, and the related total Option Awards fair values for the 2008 awards, respectively, were \$20,930,927 and \$38,717,969 for Mr. Loveman; \$1,169,520 and \$3,118,732 for

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Mr. Halkyard; \$1,572,800 and \$4,194,196 for Mr. Jenkin; and \$1,129,199 and \$3,011,223 for Mr. Payne. The estimated maximum potential values for the performance awards, and the related total Option Award fair values for the 2009 awards, respectively, were \$711,274 and \$1,896,719 for Mr. Murphy.

- (2) Other than for Mr. Payne, no Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation bonuses were approved for the NEOs for 2008.
- (3) Includes above market earnings on the balance the executives maintain in the EDCP. Mr. Jenkin has met the requirements to earn the retirement rate of interest. In October 1995, the HRC approved a fixed retirement rate of 15.5% for all account balances under the EDCP as of December 31, 1995 (subject to plan minimum rates contained in the EDCP). The interest rates on post 1995 deferrals continue to be approved each year by the HRC. The retirement rate on post 1995 deferrals during 2010 was the EDCP's minimum retirement rate of 8.22%.
- (4) Mr. Murphy joined the Company October 14, 2009 and left the Company in January 2011.
- (5) All Other Compensation includes the amounts in the following table:

Name	Year	Executive Security (\$)	Allocated amount for aircraft usage (\$)	Allocated amount for company lodging and the associated taxes (\$)	Financial Planning (\$)
Gary W. Loveman	2010	412,890	464,630	229,369	
	2009	394,529	330,618	185,192	
	2008	442,186	460,086	155,387	
Jonathan S. Halkyard	2010				
	2009				
	2008				
Thomas M. Jenkin	2010				
	2009				
	2008				
John W. R. Payne	2010				
	2009				
	2008				
Peter E. Murphy	2010			58,078	30,000
	2009				

All other compensation is detailed in the above table only to the extent that the amount of any individual perquisite item exceeds the greater of \$25,000 or 10% of the executive's total perquisites.

Mr. Loveman is required to have executive security protection which is provided at the Company's cost; See Compensation Discussion & Analysis Personal Benefits and Perquisites for additional information.

The amounts allocated to Mr. Loveman for personal and/or commuting aircraft usage is calculated based on the incremental cost to us of fuel, trip-related maintenance, crew travel expenses, on-board catering, landing fees, trip-related hangar/parking costs and other miscellaneous variable costs. Since our aircraft are used primarily for business travel, we do not include the fixed costs that do not change based on usage, such as pilots' salaries, depreciation of the purchase costs of the Company-owned aircraft, fractional ownership commitment fees, and the cost of maintenance not specifically related to trips. For security reasons, Mr. Loveman is required to use Company aircraft for personal and business travel.

The amounts allocated to Mr. Loveman and Mr. Murphy for company lodging while in Las Vegas and the associated taxes are based on the respective taxable earnings for such lodging.

The Company does not provide a fixed benefit pension plan for its executives but maintains a deferred compensation plan, the Executive Supplemental Savings Plan II (ESSP II), under which the executives may defer a portion of their compensation. The ESSP II is a variable investment plan that allows the executives to direct their investments by choosing among several investment alternatives.

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Each of our named executive officers has entered into employment agreements with the Company that relate to the benefits that the named executive officers receive upon termination. See *Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion & Analysis Elements of Post Employment Compensation and Benefits Employment Arrangements* for additional information.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table gives information regarding potential incentive compensation for 2010 to our executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table. Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards approved for 2009 and 2010 are included in the *Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation* column in the Summary Compensation Table.

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards ⁽¹⁾			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards			Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)	Share Value On Grant Date (\$/Sh)	Grant date fair value of option awards (\$)
		Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)	Threshold (#)	Target (#)	Maximum (#)				
Gary W. Loveman	n/a 2/23/2010		2,850,000	7,125,000				457,998	56.08	56.08	12,398,006
Jonathan S. Halkyard	n/a 2/23/2010		405,219	607,829				53,341	56.08	56.08	1,443,941
Thomas M. Jenkin	n/a 2/23/2010		868,327	1,736,654				81,177	56.08	56.08	2,197,461
John W. R. Payne	n/a 2/23/2010		738,956	1,477,911				51,502	56.08	56.08	1,394,159
Peter E. Murphy	n/a 2/23/2010		937,500	1,406,250				57,089	56.08	56.08	1,545,399

(1) Represents potential threshold, target and maximum incentive compensation for 2010. Amounts actually paid for 2010 are described in the *Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation* column in the Summary Compensation Table.

Discussion of Grants of Plan Based Awards Table

In February 2008, the Board of Directors approved and adopted the Caesars Entertainment Corporation Management Equity Incentive Plan (the *Equity Plan*). The purpose of the Equity Plan is to promote our long term financial interests and growth by attracting and retaining management and other personnel and key service providers with the training, experience and ability to enable them to make a substantial contribution to the success of our business; to motivate management personnel by means of growth-related incentives to achieve long range goals; and to further the alignment of interests of participants with those of our stockholders. For a more detailed discussion of how equity grants are determined, see *Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion & Analysis Elements of Compensation Equity Awards*.

On January 27, 2008, Mr. Loveman 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 Acquisition into options to purchase shares of the Company following the Acquisition 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.

Table of Contents**Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End**

In February 2008, the Board of Directors approved and adopted the Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. Management Equity Incentive Plan. Grants to each of our named executive officers under this plan are listed below. See Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Compensation-Equity Awards for more information.

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Vested Options (#)	Options Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Options Exercise Price (\$)	Options Expiration Date
Gary W. Loveman	133,133	186,692	280,037	25.00	6/17/2012
			549,224	100.00	2/27/2018
			457,998	100.00	2/27/2018
			56.08	56.08	2/23/2020
Jonathan S. Halkyard		20,459	30,688	100.00	2/27/2018
			30,688	100.00	2/27/2018
			53,341	56.08	2/23/2020
Thomas M. Jenkin		27,514	41,271	100.00	2/27/2018
			41,270	100.00	2/27/2018
			81,177	56.08	2/23/2020
John W. R. Payne		19,754	29,630	100.00	2/27/2018
			29,630	100.00	2/27/2018
			51,502	56.08	2/23/2020
Peter E. Murphy		13,041	52,165	51.79	12/1/2019
			39,124	51.79	12/1/2019
			57,089	56.08	2/23/2020

Option Exercises and Stock Vested

The following table gives certain information concerning stock option and stock award exercises and vesting during 2010.

Name	Option Awards Number of Shares Vesting (#)	Stock Awards Number of Shares Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)
Gary W. Loveman	93,346		
Jonathan S. Halkyard	10,229		
Thomas M. Jenkin	13,757		
John W. R. Payne	9,877		
Peter E. Murphy	13,041		

For discussion of how equity grants are determined, see Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion & Analysis Elements of Compensation Equity Awards.

Table of Contents*Nonqualified Deferred Compensation*

Name	Executive Contributions in 2010 (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Registrant Contributions in 2010 (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Aggregate Earnings in 2010 (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Aggregate Withdrawals Distributions (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Aggregate Balance in 2010 (\$) ⁽²⁾
Gary W. Loveman			4,994		51,157
Jonathan S. Halkyard	307,507		95,810		970,335
Thomas M. Jenkin			540,211		4,947,050
John W. R. Payne			1,590		12,959
Peter E. Murphy					

(1) The following deferred compensation contribution and earnings amounts were reported in the 2010 Summary Compensation Table.

Name	Contributions in 2010 (\$)	Above Market Earnings in 2010 (\$)
Gary W. Loveman		
Jonathan S. Halkyard	307,507	
Thomas M. Jenkin		17,147
John W. R. Payne		
Peter E. Murphy		

All other earnings were at market rates from deferred compensation investments directed by the executives.

(2) The following deferred compensation contribution and earnings amounts were reported in the Summary Compensation Table in previous years.

Name	Prior Year Contributions and Above Market Earnings Amounts (\$)
Gary W. Loveman	12,484,249
Jonathan S. Halkyard	629,551
Thomas M. Jenkin	953,973
John W. R. Payne	801,986
Peter E. Murphy	

Discussion of Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table

The Company does not provide a fixed benefit pension plan for its executives but maintains deferred compensation plans (collectively, DCP) and an Executive Supplemental Savings Plan II (ESSP II). During 2010, certain key employees, including executive officers, could defer a portion of their salary and bonus into the ESSP II. The ESSP II is a variable investment plan that allows the executives to direct their investments by choosing among several investment alternatives. The contributions of the executives and the Company into the ESSP II during 2010 are reflected in the above table. The earnings of the executives in 2010 on current and prior year deferrals are also reflected in the above table.

The ESSP II replaced our Executive Supplemental Savings Plan (ESSP) for future deferrals beginning on January 1, 2005. No deferrals were allowed after December 2004 into ESSP. The Company approved the ESSP II, which complies with the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 and allowed deferrals starting in 2005. Mr. Halkyard maintains a balance in the ESSP and his earnings for 2010 are included in the above table.

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Mr. Jenkin currently maintains a balance in the Executive Deferred Compensation Plan (EDCP). Under the EDCP, the executive earns the retirement rate under the EDCP if he attains (a) specified age and service

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requirements (55 years of age plus 10 years of service or 60 years of age) or (2) attains specified age and service requirements (is at least 50 years old, and when added to years of service, equals 65 or greater) and if his employment is terminated without cause pursuant to his employment agreement. The executive receives service credit under the EDCP for any salary continuation and non-compete period.

Additionally, if an executive is separated from service within 24 months of the Acquisition, the executive earns the retirement rate under the EDCP. Mr. Jenkin has met the requirements under the EDCP to earn the retirement rate. Deferrals into the EDCP were terminated in 2001. The Human Resources Committee approves the EDCP retirement rate (which cannot be lower than a specified formula rate) annually. In October 1995, the Human Resources Committee approved a fixed retirement rate of 15.5% for all account balances under the EDCP as of December 31, 1995 (subject to plan minimum rates contained in the EDCP). The interest rates on post-1995 deferrals continue to be approved each year by the Committee. The retirement rate on post-1995 deferrals during 2010 was the Plan's minimum retirement rate of 8.22%. Mr. Jenkin's earnings in 2010 under the EDCP are included in the above table.

The table below shows the investment funds available under the ESSP and the ESSP II and the annual rate of return for each fund for the year ended December 31, 2010:

Name of Fund	2010 Rate of Return
500 Index Trust B	14.85%
Aggressive Growth Lifecycle	11.69%
American Growth Trust	18.24%
American International Trust	6.88%
M International Equity	4.61%
Conservative Lifecycle	8.99%
Equity-Income Trust	15.23%
Growth Lifecycle	11.27%
Inflation Managed	8.78%
Managed Bond	8.96%
Mid Cap Stock Trust	23.07%
Mid Value Trust	16.16%
Moderate Lifecycle	10.02%
Money Market Trust B	0.03%
Real Estate Securities Trust	29.20%
Small Cap Growth Trust	22.14%
Small Cap Value Trust	26.15%

Pursuant to the terms of the DCP and ESSP II, any unvested amounts of the participants in the plans became fully vested upon the Acquisition.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change of Control

We have entered into employment agreements with the named executive officers that require us to make payments and provide various benefits to the executives in the event of the executive's termination or a change of control in the Company. The terms of the agreements are described above under Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion and Analysis Elements of Post-Employment Compensation and Benefits Employment Arrangements. The estimated value of the payments and benefits due to the executives pursuant to their agreements under various termination events are detailed below.

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The following tables show the estimated amount of potential cash severance payable to each of the named executive officers, as well as the estimated value of continuing benefits, based on compensation and benefit levels in effect on December 31, 2010.

For each of the named executive officers, we have assumed that their employment was terminated on December 31, 2010, and the market value of their unvested equity awards was \$42 per share, which was the fair market value of our stock (as determined by the HRC) as of December 31, 2010. Due to the numerous factors involved in estimating these amounts, the actual value of benefits and amounts to be paid can only be determined upon an executive's termination of employment.

	Voluntary Termination (\$)	Retirement (\$)	Involuntary Not for Cause Termination (\$)	For Cause Termination (\$)	Involuntary or Good Reason Termination (Change in Control) (\$)	Disability (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Death (\$)
Gary W. Loveman							
Compensation:							
Base Salary			9,700,000		14,550,000	4,000,000	
Short Term Incentive			2,850,000		2,850,000		
Benefits and Perquisites:							
Post-retirement Health Care ⁽²⁾	292,897	292,897	292,897	292,897	292,897	292,897	
Medical Benefits							17,161
Life & Accident Insurance and Benefits ⁽³⁾			22,538		22,538	22,538	6,000,000
Disability Insurance and Benefits ⁽⁴⁾						80,000 per mo.	
Financial Planning			50,000		50,000		
Totals	292,897	292,897	12,915,435	292,897	17,765,435	4,315,435 and 80,000 per mo.	6,017,161

(1) Base salary payments will be offset by disability payments.

(2) Reflects the estimated present value of all future premiums under the Company's health plans.

(3) Reflects the estimated present value of the cost of coverage for life and accident insurance policies and the estimated amount of proceeds payable to the executive's beneficiaries in the event of the executive's death.

(4) Reflects the estimated amount of proceeds payable to the executive in the event of the executive's disability.

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	Voluntary Termination (\$)	Retirement (\$)	Involuntary Not for Cause Termination (\$)	For Cause Termination (\$)	Involuntary or Good Reason Termination (Change in Control) (\$)	Disability (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Death (\$)
Jonathan S. Halkyard							
Compensation:							
Base Salary			1,050,000		1,050,000	1,050,000	
Short Term Incentive			336,000		336,000		
Benefits and Perquisites:							
Post-retirement Health Care ⁽²⁾						345,167	
Life & Accident Insurance and Benefits ⁽³⁾							1,710,000
Disability Insurance and Benefits ⁽⁴⁾						30,000 per mo.	
Totals			1,386,000		1,386,000	1,395,167 and 30,000 per mo.	1,710,000

(1) Base salary payments will be offset by disability payments.

(2) Reflects the estimated present value of all future premiums under the Company's health plans.

(3) Reflects the estimated present value of the cost of coverage for life and accident insurance policies and the estimated amount of proceeds payable to the executive's beneficiaries in the event of the executive's death.

(4) Reflects the estimated amount of proceeds payable to the executive in the event of the executive's disability.

	Voluntary Termination (\$)	Retirement (\$)	Involuntary Not for Cause Termination (\$)	For Cause Termination (\$)	Involuntary or Good Reason Termination (Change in Control) (\$)	Disability (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Death (\$)
Thomas M. Jenkin							
Compensation:							
Base Salary			1,800,000		1,800,000	1,800,000	
Short Term Incentive			500,000		500,000		
Benefits and Perquisites:							
Post-retirement Health Care ⁽²⁾	233,252	233,252	233,252		233,252	233,252	
Life & Accident Insurance and Benefits ⁽³⁾							3,420,000
Disability Insurance and Benefits ⁽⁴⁾						30,000 per mo.	
Totals	233,252	233,252	2,533,252		2,533,252	2,033,252 and 30,000 per mo.	3,420,000

(1) Base salary payments will be offset by disability payments.

(2) Reflects the estimated present value of all future premiums under the Company's health plans.

(3) Reflects the estimated present value of the cost of coverage for life and accident insurance policies and the estimated amount of proceeds payable to the executive's beneficiaries in the event of the executive's death.

(4) Reflects the estimated present value of the cost of coverage for disability insurance and the amount of proceeds payable to the executive in the event of the executive's disability.

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	Voluntary Termination (\$)	Retirement (\$)	Involuntary Not for Cause Termination (\$)	For Cause Termination (\$)	Involuntary or Good Reason Termination (Change in Control) (\$)	Disability (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Death (\$)
John W. R. Payne							
Compensation:							
Base Salary			1,537,500		1,537,500	1,537,500	
Short Term Incentive			825,000		825,000		
Benefits and Perquisites:							
Post-retirement Health Care ⁽²⁾						381,498	
Life & Accident Insurance and Benefits ⁽³⁾							2,637,000
Disability Insurance and Benefits ⁽⁴⁾						30,000 per mo.	
Totals			2,362,500		2,362,500	1,918,998 and 30,000 per mo.	2,637,000

(1) Base salary payments will be offset by disability payments.

(2) Reflects the estimated present value of all future premiums under the Company's health plans.

(3) Reflects the estimated present value of the cost of coverage for life and accident insurance policies and the estimated amount of proceeds payable to the executive's beneficiaries in the event of the executive's death.

(4) Reflects the estimated present value of the cost of coverage for disability insurance and the amount of proceeds payable to the executive in the event of the executive's disability.

	Voluntary Termination (\$)	Retirement (\$)	Involuntary Not for Cause Termination (\$)	For Cause Termination (\$)	Involuntary or Good Reason Termination (Change in Control) (\$)	Disability (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Death (\$)
Peter E. Murphy							
Compensation:							
Base Salary			1,875,000		1,875,000	1,875,000	
Short Term Incentive			800,000		800,000		
Benefits and Perquisites:							
Post-retirement Health Care ⁽²⁾							
Life & Accident Insurance and Benefits ⁽³⁾							3,500,000
Disability Insurance and Benefits ⁽⁴⁾						25,000 per mo.	
Totals			2,675,000		2,675,000	1,875,000 and 25,000 per mo.	3,500,000

(1) Base salary payments will be offset by disability payments.

(2) Reflects the estimated present value of all future premiums under the Company's health plans.

(3) Reflects the estimated present value of the cost of coverage for life and accident insurance policies and the estimated amount of proceeds payable to the executive's beneficiaries in the event of the executive's death.

(4) Reflects the estimated amount of proceeds payable to the executive in the event of the executive's disability.

Table of Contents**Compensation of Directors**

The following table sets forth the compensation provided by the Company to non-management directors during 2010:

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Jeffrey Benjamin					
David Bonderman					
Anthony Civalo ⁽¹⁾					
Jonathan Coslet					
Kelvin Davis					
Karl Peterson					
Eric Press					
Marc Rowan					
David Sambur ⁽²⁾					
Lynn C. Swann	75,000				75,000
Jinlong Wang ⁽²⁾					
Christopher J. Williams ⁽³⁾	130,000				130,000

(1) Mr. Civalo resigned from the Board effective November 19, 2010.

(2) Mr. Sambur and Mr. Wang were elected to the Board effective November 19, 2010.

(3) Mr. Williams also serves on the NJ/PA Audit Committee. For his services on the NJ/PA Audit Committee, Mr. Williams was paid an annual retainer of \$30,000 in 2010.

In 2010, only Mr. Williams and Mr. Swann received compensation for their services as a member of our Board of Directors. Mr. Williams and Mr. Swann received a one-time option grant on July 1, 2008, which vests ratably over five years from the date of election to our Board. Mr. Williams received an option to purchase 2,822 shares of common stock and Mr. Swann received an option to purchase 2,117 shares of common stock. In January 2011, Mr. Swann received an option to purchase an additional 575 shares of common stock and Mr. Wang received an option to purchase 2,301 shares of common stock. In addition, each of these directors received annual cash compensation paid monthly in arrears. Mr. Williams receives \$100,000 annually and Mr. Swann received \$75,000 annually for 2010. Mr. Swann's compensation for 2011 will increase to \$90,000 with his appointment to serve on the HRC. Mr. Wang's compensation for 2011 shall be \$100,000 annually. The remaining directors do not receive compensation for their service as a member of our Board of Directors. All of our directors are reimbursed for any expenses incurred in connection with their service.

Human Resources Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

The HRC is comprised of three members: Kelvin Davis, Marc Rowan and Lynn Swann. Mr. Swann was appointed in December 2010. None of these individuals are current or former officers or employees of the Company or any of our subsidiaries. During 2010, none of our executive officers served as a director or member of a compensation committee (or other committee serving an equivalent function) of any other entity whose executive officers served as a director or member of our Human Resources Committee.

Table of Contents**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT**

The following table lists the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of February 28, 2011, by Hamlet Holdings LLC, the Sponsors, the Paulson Investors, all current directors, our named executive officers and all directors and executive officers as a group, and the percentage of shares beneficially owned by such beneficial owners. All shares held by funds affiliated with and controlled by the Sponsors and their co-investors, representing 89.3% of our outstanding common stock are subject to an irrevocable proxy that gives Hamlet Holdings sole voting and sole dispositive power with respect to such shares.

Name	Shares of Stock Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Shares Beneficially Owned
Apollo Funds ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		
TPG Funds ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾		
Hamlet Holdings ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	64,153,667	89.3%
Paulson Investors ⁽⁶⁾	7,102,660	9.9%
Jeffrey Benjamin ⁽⁷⁾		
David Bonderman ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾		
Jonathan Coslet ⁽⁸⁾		
Kelvin Davis ⁽⁹⁾		
Jonathan S. Halkyard ⁽¹¹⁾	47,882	*
Thomas M. Jenkin ⁽¹¹⁾	63,546	*
Gary W. Loveman ⁽¹¹⁾	563,170	*
John W. R. Payne ⁽¹¹⁾	40,216	*
Karl Peterson ⁽⁹⁾		
Eric Press ⁽⁷⁾		
Marc Rowan ⁽²⁾		
David B. Sambur ⁽⁷⁾		
Lynn C. Swann ⁽¹¹⁾	846	*
Jinlong Wang		
Christopher J. Williams ⁽¹¹⁾	1,693	*
All directors and executive officers as a group ⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾	826,069	1.1%

* Indicates less than 1%

- (1) Each of Apollo Hamlet Holdings, LLC (Apollo Hamlet) and Apollo Hamlet Holdings B, LLC (Apollo Hamlet B) and together with Apollo Hamlet, the Apollo Funds), TPG Hamlet Holdings, LLC (TPG Hamlet) and TPG Hamlet Holdings B, LLC (TPG Hamlet B,) and together with TPG Hamlet, the TPG Funds), and Co-Invest Hamlet Holdings B, LLC (Co-Invest B) and Co-Invest Hamlet Holdings, Series LLC (Co-Invest LLC) and together with Co-Invest B , the Co-Invest Funds), have granted an irrevocable proxy (the Irrevocable Proxy) in respect of all of the shares of common stock held by such entity to Hamlet Holdings, irrevocably constituting and appointing Hamlet Holdings, with full power of substitution, its true and lawful proxy and attorney-in-fact to: (i) vote all of the shares of the common stock held by such entity at any meeting (and any adjournment or postponement thereof) of Caesars' stockholders, and in connection with any written consent of Caesars' stockholders, and (ii) direct and effect the sale, transfer or other disposition of all or any part of the shares of common stock held by that entity, if, as and when so determined in the sole discretion of Hamlet Holdings.
- (2) Apollo Hamlet, Apollo Hamlet B and the Co-Invest Funds directly hold an aggregate of 48,943,964 shares of common stock, all of which are subject to the Irrevocable Proxy. Each of Apollo Hamlet Holdings, LLC and Apollo Hamlet Holdings B, LLC is an affiliate of, and is controlled by, affiliates of Apollo. Apollo Management VI, L.P., an affiliate of Apollo, is one of two managing members of each of the Co-Invest Funds. Messrs. Black, Harris and Rowan serve as the managers of Apollo Hamlet and Apollo Hamlet B, and also serve as the executive officers and managers of Apollo and its affiliated investment managers and

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- advisors. Messrs. Black, Harris and Rowan are also members of Hamlet Holdings. The Apollo Funds, the Co-Invest Funds, Apollo and each of its affiliates, and Messrs. Black, Harris and Rowan, each disclaim beneficial ownership of any shares of common stock beneficially owned by Hamlet Holdings pursuant to the Irrevocable Proxy, or directly held by Apollo Hamlet, Apollo Hamlet B or the Co-Invest Funds, in which such person does not have a pecuniary interest. The address of the Apollo Funds, Apollo and Apollo's investment management affiliates, and Messrs. Black, Harris and Rowan is c/o Apollo Global Management, LLC, 9 West 57th Street, 43rd Floor, New York, New York 10019. The address of the Co-Invest Funds is c/o Apollo Global Management, LLC, 9 West 57th Street, 43rd Floor, New York, New York 10019 and c/o TPG Capital, L.P., 301 Commerce Street, Suite 3300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102.
- (3) The TPG Funds and the Co-Invest Funds directly hold an aggregate of 48,943,964 shares of Caesars common stock, all of which are subject to the Irrevocable Proxy. The TPG Funds disclaim beneficial ownership of the common stock held by Hamlet Holdings pursuant to the Irrevocable Proxy. The address of the TPG Funds is c/o TPG Capital, L.P., 301 Commerce Street, Suite 3300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102.
 - (4) David Bonderman and James G. Coulter are directors, officers and shareholders of TPG Group Holdings (SBS) Advisors, Inc., which is the general partner of TPG Group Holdings (SBS), L.P., which is the sole member of TPG Holdings I-A, LLC, which is the general partner of TPG Holdings I, L.P. which is the sole member of TPG GenPar V Advisors, LLC, which is the general partner of TPG GenPar V, L.P., which is the general partner of TPG V Hamlet AIV, L.P. which is the managing member of TPG Hamlet. TPG GenPar V, L.P. is also the managing member of TPG Hamlet B and a managing member of each of the Co-Invest Funds. Messrs. Bonderman and Coulter are also members of Hamlet Holdings. Messrs. Bonderman and Coulter disclaim beneficial ownership of the common stock held by Hamlet Holdings pursuant to the Irrevocable Proxy. The address of each Messrs. Bonderman and Coulter is c/o TPG Capital, L.P., 301 Commerce Street, Suite 3300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102.
 - (5) All shares held by the Apollo Funds, the TPG Funds and the Co-Invest Funds, representing 89.3% of Caesars' outstanding common stock, are subject to the Irrevocable Proxy granting Hamlet Holdings sole voting and sole dispositive power with respect to such shares. The members of Hamlet Holdings are Leon Black, Joshua Harris and Marc Rowan, each of whom is affiliated with Apollo, and David Bonderman, James G. Coulter and Jonathan Coslet, each of whom is affiliated with the TPG Funds. Each member holds approximately 17% of the limited liability company interests of Hamlet Holdings.
 - (6) Includes all of the common stock held by funds and accounts managed by Paulson & Co. Inc., which include Paulson Credit Opportunities Master Ltd., Paulson Recovery Master Fund Ltd., Paulson Advantage Master Ltd. and Paulson Advantage Plus Master Ltd. The address of Paulson & Co. Inc. is 1251 Avenue of the Americas, 50th Floor, New York, NY 10020.
 - (7) Jeffrey Benjamin, Eric Press and David Sambur are each affiliated with Apollo or its affiliated investment managers and advisors. Messrs. Benjamin, Press and Sambur each disclaim beneficial ownership of the shares of common stock that are beneficially owned by Hamlet Holdings, or directly held by any of the Apollo Funds or the Co-Invest Funds. The address of Messrs. Benjamin, Press and Sambur is c/o Apollo Global Management, LLC, 9 West 57th Street, 43rd Floor, New York, New York 10019.
 - (8) Jonathan Coslet is a Senior Partner of TPG Capital, L.P. and a member of Hamlet Holdings. TPG Capital, L.P. is an affiliate of (a) the TPG Funds, (b) the Co-Invest Funds, and (c) Hamlet Holdings. Mr. Coslet disclaims beneficial ownership of the securities subject to the Irrevocable Proxy. The address of Mr. Coslet is c/o TPG Capital, L.P., 301 Commerce Street, Suite 3300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102.
 - (9) Kelvin Davis is a Senior Partner and Karl Peterson is a Partner of TPG Capital, L.P. and each is an officer of Hamlet Holdings. TPG Capital, L.P. is an affiliate of (a) the TPG Funds, (b) the Co-Invest Funds, and (c) Hamlet Holdings. Each of Messrs. Davis and Peterson disclaim beneficial ownership of the securities subject to the Irrevocable Proxy. The address of Messrs. Davis and Peterson is c/o TPG Capital, L.P., 301 Commerce Street, Suite 3300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102.
 - (10) Unless otherwise specified, the address of each of our named executive officers is c/o Caesars Entertainment Corporation, One Caesars Palace Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109.
 - (11) Includes common stock that may be acquired within 60 days pursuant to outstanding stock options: Mr. Halkyard, 30,688 shares; Mr. Jenkin, 41,271 shares; Mr. Loveman, 413,170 shares; Mr. Payne, 29,630 shares; Mr. Swann, 846 shares; Mr. Williams, 1,693 shares; and 577,900 shares for all directors and executive officers as a group.

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CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related Party Transaction Policy

Our Board has approved a related party transaction policy and procedures which gives our Audit Committee the power to approve or disapprove potential related party transactions of our directors and executive officers, their immediate family members and entities where they hold a 5% or greater beneficial ownership interest. The Audit Committee is charged with reviewing all relevant facts and circumstances of a related party transaction, including if the transaction is on terms comparable to those that could be obtained in arm's length dealings with an unrelated third party and the extent of the person's interest in the transaction.

The policy has pre-approved the following related party transactions:

Compensation to an executive officer or director that is reported in the company's public filings and has been approved by the Human Resources Committee or our Board;

Transactions where the interest arises only from (a) the person's position as a director on the related party's board; (b) direct or indirect ownership of less than 5% of the related party or (c) the person's position as a partner with the related party with less than 5% interest and not the general partner of the partnership; and

Transactions involving services as a bank depository of funds, transfer agent, registrar, trustee under a trust indenture or similar services.

Related Party Transaction is defined as a transaction, arrangement or relationship (or any series of similar transactions, arrangements or relationships) in which we (including any of our subsidiaries) were, are or will be a participant and the amount involved exceeds \$120,000, and in which any related person had, has or will have a direct or indirect interest.

The following discussion reflects our relationships and related party transactions entered into in connection with the Acquisition and does not reflect relationships prior to that time.

2009 Cash Tender Offer

On March 5, 2009, Hamlet Tender, LLC and Hamlet FW LLC, and/or one or more additional investment vehicles formed or to be formed by Apollo and TPG and certain other co-investors launched a \$250 million cash tender offer for up to approximately \$676 million aggregate principal amount of the 10% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2015 and 2018 of CEOC, Hamlet Tender, LLC and Hamlet FW LLC were formed and are controlled by affiliates of Apollo and TPG.

Hamlet Holdings Operating Agreement

All holders of Hamlet Holdings' equity securities are parties to Hamlet Holdings' limited liability company operating agreement. The operating agreement provides, among other things, for the various responsibilities of the members. The members include Leon Black, Joshua Harris and Marc Rowan, each of whom is affiliated with Apollo, or the Apollo Members, and David Bonderman, James Coulter and Jonathan Coslet, each of whom is affiliated with TPG (the TPG Members) and, together with the Apollo Members, the Members). The Members have the full and exclusive right to manage Hamlet Holdings and the consent of at least one Apollo Member and one TPG Member is required for all decisions by or on behalf of Hamlet Holdings. The operating agreement also contains customary indemnification rights.

Stockholders' Agreement

In connection with the Acquisition, Hamlet Holdings, the Sponsors and certain of their affiliates, the co-investors and certain of their affiliates entered into a stockholders' agreement with us. The stockholders' agreement contains, among other things, the agreement among the stockholders to restrict their ability to transfer our stock as well as rights of first refusal, tag-along rights and drag-along rights and piggyback rights. Pursuant

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to the stockholders' agreement, certain of the stockholders have, subject to certain exceptions, preemptive rights on future offerings of equity securities by us. The stockholders' agreement also provides the stockholders with certain rights with respect to the approval of certain matters and the designation of nominees to serve on our Board, as well as registration rights of our securities that they own.

Our Board was initially comprised of at least nine (9) directors, (i) four (4) of whom were designated by the Apollo Members and (ii) four (4) of whom were designated by the TPG Members, and (iii) one (1) of whom shall be the chairman. As ownership in us by either of the Sponsors decreases, the stockholders' agreement provides for the reduction in the number of directors each of the Apollo Members or TPG Members can designate.

Pursuant to the stockholders' agreement, approval of our Board and at least two directors (one designated by Apollo Members and one designated by TPG Members) are required for various transactions by us, including, among other things, our liquidation, dissolution, merger, sale of all or substantially all of our assets as well as the issuance of our securities in connection with certain acquisitions and joint ventures.

Management Investor Rights Agreement

In connection with the Acquisition, we entered into a Management Investor Rights Agreement with certain of our holders of securities, including certain members of our management. The agreement governs certain aspects of our relationship with our management securityholders. The agreement, among other things:

restricts the ability of management securityholders to transfer our shares of non-voting common stock, with certain exceptions, prior to a qualified public offering;

allows the Sponsors to require management securityholders to participate in sale transactions in which the Sponsors sell more than 40% of their shares of non-voting common stock;

allows management securityholders to participate in sale transactions in which the Sponsors sell shares of non-voting common stock, subject to certain exceptions;

allows management securityholders to participate in registered offerings in which the Sponsors sell their shares of non-voting common stock, subject to certain limitations;

allows management securityholders below the level of senior vice president to require Caesars to repurchase shares of non-voting common stock in the event that a management securityholder below the level of senior vice president experiences an economic hardship prior to an initial public offering, subject to annual limits on the Company's repurchase obligations;

allows management securityholders to require Caesars to repurchase shares of non-voting common stock upon termination of employment without cause or for good reason; and

allows us to repurchase, subject to applicable laws, all or any portion of non-voting common stock held by management securityholders upon the termination of their employment with us or our subsidiaries, in certain circumstances.

The agreement will terminate upon the earliest to occur of the dissolution of Hamlet Holdings or the occurrence of any event that reduces the number of securityholders to one.

The agreement was amended on November 22, 2010 to reflect the reclassification of our non-voting common stock to voting common stock.

Services Agreement

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Upon the completion of the Acquisition, the Sponsors and their affiliates entered into a services agreement with the Company relating to the provision of certain financial and strategic advisory services and consulting services. The Company paid the Sponsors a one time transaction fee of \$200.0 million for structuring the Acquisition and will pay an annual fee for their management services and advice equal to the greater of \$30.0 million and 1% of the Company's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. Also, under the services agreement, the Sponsors have the right to act, in return for additional fees based on a

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percentage of the gross transaction value, as our financial advisor or investment banker for any merger, acquisition, disposition, financing or the like if we decide we need to engage someone to fill such a role. We have agreed to indemnify the Sponsors and their affiliates and their directors, officers and representatives for losses relating to the services contemplated by the services agreement and the engagement of affiliates of the Sponsors pursuant to, and the performance by them of the services contemplated by, the services agreement.

Shared Services Agreement

CEOC entered into a shared services agreement with the CMBS Borrowers, pursuant to which CEOC will provide to the CMBS Borrowers certain corporate services. The services include but are not limited to: information technology services; website management services; operations and production services; vendor relationship management services; strategic sourcing services; real estate services; development services; construction services; finance and accounting services; procurement services; treasury and trust services; human resources services; marketing and public relations services; legal services; insurance services; corporate/executive services; payroll services; security and surveillance services; government relation services; communication services; consulting services; and data access services.

Pursuant to the agreement, CEOC granted the CMBS Borrowers the right to use certain software and other intellectual property rights granted or licensed to us and/or our direct or indirect subsidiaries. The agreement provides that the cost of the services described above will be allocated between CEOC and the CMBS Borrowers on the property-level basis that we have historically used to allocate such costs, and on a 70%/30% basis for those costs that have not previously been allocated to the various properties, or pursuant to such other methods as our Board determines in good faith to be an equitable allocation of such costs between us and the CMBS Borrowers. The agreement also memorializes certain short-term cash management arrangements and other operating efficiencies that reflect the way in which we have historically operated our business. Payments made to CEOC under the shared services agreement are subordinated to the obligations of the CMBS Borrowers under the CMBS Financing. In addition, the agreement provides that certain insurance proceeds payable in respect of assets underlying the CMBS Financing and CEOC properties will be paid first to the CMBS Borrowers to the extent of amounts payable thereto. The agreement terminates in January 2014 and may be terminated by the parties at any time prior to January 2014.

License Agreement

One of our subsidiaries entered into license agreements with certain of the CMBS Borrowers pursuant to which the CMBS Borrowers license certain trademarks that are owned or licensed by such subsidiary.

Irrevocable Proxy

On November 22, 2010, affiliates of the Sponsors and their co-investors entered into an irrevocable proxy vesting voting and dispositive control of their common stock of Caesars in Hamlet Holdings. As a result, Hamlet Holdings has voting and dispositive control of approximately 89.3% of our common stock outstanding.

Director Independence

As of February 28, 2011, our Board of Directors was comprised of Jeffrey Benjamin, David Bonderman, Jonathan Coslet, Kelvin Davis, Gary Loveman, Karl Peterson, Eric Press, Marc Rowan, David Sambur, Lynn C. Swann, Jinlong Wang, and Christopher J. Williams. Though not formally considered by our Board given that our securities are no longer registered or traded on any national securities exchange, based upon the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange, the national securities exchange upon which our common stock was listed prior to the Acquisition, we do not believe that Messrs. Benjamin, Bonderman, Coslet, Davis, Loveman, Peterson, Press, Rowan or Sambur would be considered independent because of their relationships with certain affiliates of the funds and other entities which have sole voting and dispositive control over 89.3% of our outstanding common stock, and other relationships with us. One of our former directors, Stephen F. Bollenbach, was Co-Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Hilton Hotels Corporation. Mr. Bollenbach resigned as a director effective January 28, 2008, in connection with the Acquisition.

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DESCRIPTION OF OTHER INDEBTEDNESS

Credit Facility Agreement and Incremental Facility Amendment

Overview. In connection with the Acquisition, CEOC entered into our senior secured credit facilities (the Credit Facilities). This financing is neither secured nor guaranteed by Caesars' other direct, wholly owned subsidiaries, including the subsidiaries that own properties that are security for the CMBS Financing and certain of CEOC's subsidiaries that are unrestricted subsidiaries. In late 2009, CEOC completed cash tender offers for certain of its outstanding debt, and in connection with these tender offers, CEOC borrowed \$1,000.0 million of new term loans under its Credit Facilities pursuant to an incremental amendment (the Incremental Loans).

As of December 31, 2010, CEOC's senior secured Credit Facilities provided for senior secured financing of up to \$8,435.1 million, consisting of (i) senior secured term loan facilities in an aggregate principal amount of \$6,805.1 million with \$5,815.1 million maturing on January 20, 2015 and \$990.0 million maturing on October 31, 2016, and (ii) a senior secured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$1,630.0 million, maturing January 28, 2014, including both a letter of credit sub-facility and a swingline loan sub-facility. A total of \$6,805.1 million face amount of borrowings were outstanding under the Credit Facilities as of December 31, 2010, with \$119.8 million of the revolving credit facility committed to outstanding letters of credit. After consideration of these borrowings and letters of credit, \$1,510.2 million of additional borrowing capacity was available to the Company under its revolving credit facility as of December 31, 2010.

The Credit Facilities allow us to request one or more incremental term loan facilities and/or increase commitments under our revolving facility in an aggregate amount of up to \$750.0 million, subject to certain conditions and receipt of commitments by existing or additional financial institutions or institutional lenders.

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 refinance existing debt and pay expenses related to the Acquisition. Proceeds of the revolving loan draws, swingline and letters of credit will be used for working capital and general corporate purposes. Proceeds from the Incremental Loans were used to refinance or retire existing debt and to provide additional liquidity.

Interest and Fees. Borrowings under the Credit Facilities, other than borrowings under the Incremental Loans, 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. The Incremental Loans bear interest at a rate equal to the greater of the then current LIBOR rate subject to a 2.00% floor 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, 2010, the Credit Facilities, other than borrowings under the Incremental Loans, bore interest at LIBOR plus 300 basis points for the term loans and a portion of the revolver loan, and at the alternate base rate plus 150 basis points for the swingline loan and at the alternate base rate plus 200 basis points for the remainder of the revolver loan, and bore a commitment fee for unborrowed amounts of 50 basis points.

We make monthly interest payments on our CMBS Financing. Our Senior Secured Notes, including the Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes, and our unsecured debt have semi-annual interest payments, with the majority of those payments on June 15 and December 15. Our previously outstanding senior secured notes that were retired as part of the exchange offers had semi-annual interest payments on February 1 and August 1 of every year.

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Collateral and Guarantors. CEOC's Credit Facilities are guaranteed by Caesars, and are secured by a pledge of CEOC's capital stock, and by substantially all of the existing and future property and assets of CEOC and its material, wholly owned domestic subsidiaries other than certain unrestricted subsidiaries, including a pledge of the capital stock of CEOC'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 (Hotel only)	Harrah's St. Louis
Bally's Las Vegas	Caesars Atlantic City	Harrah's Louisiana Downs	Harrah's Council Bluffs
Imperial Palace	Showboat Atlantic City	Horseshoe Bossier City	Horseshoe Council Bluffs/ Bluffs Run
Bill's Gamblin' Hall & Saloon		Harrah's Tunica Horseshoe	
		Tunica Tunica Roadhouse Hotel & Casino	
			Other Nevada
Illinois/Indiana		Harrah's Reno	
Horseshoe Southern Indiana		Harrah's Lake Tahoe	
Harrah's Metropolis		Harveys Lake Tahoe	
Horseshoe Hammond			

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

Restrictive Covenants and Other Matters. The Credit Facilities require 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 CEOC'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.

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

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.

Certain covenants contained in CEOC's credit agreement require the maintenance of a Senior Secured Leverage Ratio, which is the ratio of senior first priority secured debt to last twelve months' adjusted EBITDA of CEOC, as calculated pursuant to the agreements. The June 3, 2009 amendment and waiver to our credit agreement excludes from the Senior Secured Leverage Ratio (a) the \$1,375.0 million first lien notes issued June 15, 2009 and the \$720.0 million first lien notes issued on September 11, 2009 and (b) up to \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of consolidated debt of subsidiaries that are not wholly owned subsidiaries. Certain covenants contained in the credit agreement governing the Credit Facilities and the indentures and other agreements governing CEOC's Second Lien Notes and First Lien Indebtedness restrict our ability to take certain actions such as incurring additional debt or making acquisitions if we are unable to meet adjusted EBITDA to

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Fixed Charges, senior secured debt to last twelve months adjusted EBITDA and consolidated debt to last twelve months adjusted EBITDA ratios, in each case as calculated pursuant to the applicable agreements. The covenants that restrict additional indebtedness and the ability to make future acquisitions require a last twelve months 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 CEOC's credit agreement and indentures, including the Senior Secured Leverage Ratio, as of December 31, 2010. If CEOC's last twelve months Adjusted EBITDA were to decline significantly from the level achieved at December 31, 2010, it could cause CEOC to exceed the Senior Secured Leverage Ratio and could be an Event of Default under CEOC'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 CEOC as a capital contribution to cure covenant breaches. However, there is no guarantee that such contributions will be able to be secured.

Existing Indebtedness

Retained Notes

As of December 31, 2010, CEOC had an aggregate principal amount of \$2,029.7 million face value of notes that remained outstanding upon the closing of the Acquisition, consisting of the following series:

\$125.2 million aggregate principal amount of 5.375% Senior Notes due 2013;

\$791.8 million aggregate principal amount of 5.625% Senior Notes due 2015;

\$573.1 million aggregate principal amount of 6.5% Senior Notes due 2016;

\$538.8 million aggregate principal amount of 5.75% Senior Notes due 2017; and

\$0.8 million aggregate principal amount of debt securities not tendered in Tender Offers.

The \$427.2 million, \$324.4 million and \$384.9 million of notes due in 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively, pursuant to the consummation of the Private Placement are held by HBC and are not deemed outstanding for purposes of Caesars.

These notes contain covenants that limit the amount of secured indebtedness we may incur and our ability to enter into sale/leaseback transactions. Caesars is a guarantor of these notes. Subject to the terms of the Credit Facilities and the indenture governing the notes, we may refinance these notes with debt that is guaranteed by our subsidiaries and/or secured by their and our assets.

First Lien Notes

CEOC currently has an aggregate principal amount of face value of \$2,095.0 million Senior Secured Notes due 2017. These notes are CEOC's senior obligations and rank equally and ratably with all of its existing and future senior indebtedness and senior to any of its subordinated indebtedness, and are secured by first-priority liens, subject to permitted liens, by the assets of the subsidiaries that have pledged their assets to secure the Credit Facilities. These notes are guaranteed by Caesars.

Other Second Lien Notes

CEOC currently has 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes with a face value of \$214.8 million due 2015, 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes with a face value of \$847.6 million due 2018 and 10.0%

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Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes with a face value of \$3,705.5 million due 2018. These Second Lien Notes are secured by a second priority security interest in substantially all of CEOC's and its subsidiaries' property and assets that secure the Credit Facilities. These liens are junior in priority to the liens on substantially the same collateral securing the Credit Facilities. These Second Lien Notes are guaranteed by Caesars.

Guaranteed Senior Notes

In connection with the Acquisition, CEOC issued unsecured senior indebtedness that was guaranteed by the subsidiaries that have pledged their assets to secure the Credit Facilities. Of this guaranteed senior indebtedness, \$489.1 million remains outstanding, consisting of \$478.6 million of 10.75% Senior Notes due 2016 and \$10.5 million of 10.75%/11.5% Senior Toggle Notes due 2018. These notes do not contain operating covenants.

CMBS Financing

In connection with the Acquisition, six of our properties, or the CMBS properties, and their related assets were spun out of CEOC. The CMBS properties borrowed \$6,500.0 million of CMBS Financing and the CMBS Financing is secured by the assets of the CMBS properties and certain aspects of the financing are guaranteed by Caesars. During the 2009 fourth quarter, we entered into and completed purchase and sale agreements with certain lenders to acquire mezzanine loans (together with the CMBS mortgage loan, the CMBS Loans under our CMBS Financing. In the fourth quarter of 2009, Caesars purchased \$948.8 million face value of our outstanding CMBS Loans for \$237.2 million. Pursuant to the CMBS Amendment, we have agreed to pay lenders selling CMBS Loans during the fourth quarter of 2009 an additional \$47.4 million for their loans previously sold, to be paid no later than December 31, 2010. This additional liability was paid during the fourth quarter of 2010. In June 2010, we purchased \$46.6 million face value of CMBS Loans for \$22.6 million. In September 2010, in connection with the execution of the amendment, we purchased \$123.8 million face value of CMBS Loans for \$37.1 million, of which \$31.0 million was paid at the closing of the CMBS amendment, and the remainder of which was paid during fourth quarter 2010. In December 2010, we purchased \$191.3 million of face value of CMBS Loans for \$95.6 million, which left a balance of \$5,189.6 million outstanding under the CMBS Loans at December 31, 2010.

On August 31, 2010, CMBS Borrowers and the lenders under our CMBS Financing amended the terms of the CMBS Financing to, among other things, (i) provide our subsidiaries that are borrowers under the CMBS Loans the right to extend the maturity of the CMBS Loans, subject to certain conditions, by up to two years until February 2015, (ii) amend certain terms of the CMBS Loans with respect to reserve requirements, collateral rights, property release prices and the payment of management fees, (iii) provide for ongoing mandatory offers to repurchase CMBS Loans using excess cash flow from the CMBS Borrowers at discounted prices of thirty to fifty cents per dollar, (iv) provide for the amortization of the mortgage loan in certain minimum amounts upon the occurrence of certain conditions and (v) provide for certain limitations with respect to the amount of excess cash flow from the CMBS Borrowers that may be distributed to us. Any CMBS Loan purchased pursuant to the CMBS Amendment will be cancelled.

Other Indebtedness

As of December 31, 2010, we had other indebtedness in the aggregate principal amount of \$857.8 million as described below.

\$530.5 million of debt borrowed by PHW Las Vegas under a senior secured term loan;

\$248.4 million of debt borrowed by a subsidiary of CEOC (Chester Downs) under a senior secured term loan;

\$67.1 million of principal obligations to fund Clark County, Nevada, Special Improvement District bonds; and

\$11.8 million of miscellaneous other indebtedness.

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DESCRIPTION OF EXCHANGE NOTES

General

CEOC issued \$750,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 12³/₄% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018 (the original notes) under an indenture (the Indenture), dated April 16, 2010, by and among itself, Caesars and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (in such capacity, the Trustee) and the Collateral Agent (as defined below). For purposes of this section, references to CEOC only refer to Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc. and not to any of its subsidiaries. Copies of the Indenture may be obtained from CEOC upon request. References herein to the Notes include the original notes and the exchange notes.

CEOC will issue the exchange notes under the Indenture. The terms of the exchange notes are identical in all material respects to the original notes except that upon completion of the exchange offer, the exchange notes will be registered under the Securities Act and free of any covenants regarding exchange registration rights.

The following summary of certain provisions of the Indenture, the Notes, the Security Documents and the Intercreditor Agreement does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, all the provisions of those agreements, including the definitions of certain terms therein and those terms made a part thereof by the TIA. Capitalized terms used in this Description of Exchange Notes section and not otherwise defined have the meanings set forth in the section Certain Definitions.

CEOC issued the original notes with an initial aggregate principal amount of \$750 million. CEOC may issue additional Notes from time to time after this offering. Any offering of additional Notes is subject to the covenants described below under the caption Certain Covenants Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock and Liens. The Notes and any additional Notes subsequently issued under the Indenture may, at our election, be treated as a single class for all purposes under the Indenture, including, without limitation, waivers, amendments, redemptions and offers to purchase. Unless the context otherwise requires, for all purposes of the Indenture and this Description of Exchange Notes, references to the Notes include any additional Notes actually issued. The Notes will not be fungible with the Existing Second Lien Notes.

Principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Notes is payable, and the Notes may be exchanged or transferred, at the office or agency designated by CEOC (which initially shall be the principal corporate trust office of the Trustee).

The Notes will be issued only in fully registered form, without coupons, in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. No service charge was made for any registration of transfer or exchange of Notes, but CEOC may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any transfer tax or other similar governmental charge payable in connection therewith.

Terms of the Notes

The Notes are senior obligations of CEOC, have the benefit of the second-priority security interest in the Collateral described below under Security for the Notes and will mature on April 15, 2018. Each Note bears interest at a rate of 12³/₄% per annum from the Issue Date or from the most recent date to which interest has been paid or provided for, payable semiannually to holders of record at the close of business on April 1 or October 1 immediately preceding the interest payment date on April 15 and October 15 of each year, commencing on October 15, 2010.

The Notes are secured only by the Collateral described under the caption Security.

Optional Redemption

On or after April 15, 2014, CEOC may redeem the Notes at its option, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior notice mailed by first-class mail to each holder s

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registered address, at the following redemption prices (expressed as a percentage of principal amount), plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, to the redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), if redeemed during the 12-month period commencing on April 15 of the years set forth below:

Period	Redemption Price
2014	106.375%
2015	103.188%
2016 and thereafter	100.00%

In addition, prior to April 15, 2014, CEOC may redeem the Notes at its option, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' prior notice mailed by first-class mail to each holder's registered address, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed plus the Applicable Premium as of, and accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, to, the applicable redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, at any time and from time to time on or prior to April 15, 2013, CEOC may redeem in the aggregate up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Notes (calculated after giving effect to any issuance of additional Notes) with the net cash proceeds of one or more Equity Offerings (1) by CEOC or (2) by any direct or indirect parent of CEOC to the extent the net cash proceeds thereof are contributed to the common equity capital of CEOC or used to purchase Capital Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of CEOC from it, at a redemption price (expressed as a percentage of principal amount thereof) of 112.750%, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, to the redemption date (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date); *provided, however*, that at least 50% of the original aggregate principal amount of the Notes (calculated after giving effect to any issuance of additional Notes) must remain outstanding after each such redemption; *provided, further*, that such redemption shall occur within 90 days after the date on which any such Equity Offering is consummated upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice mailed to each holder of Notes being redeemed and otherwise in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Indenture.

Notice of any redemption upon any Equity Offering may be given prior to the completion thereof, and any such redemption or notice may, at CEOC's discretion, be subject to one or more conditions precedent, including, but not limited to, completion of the related Equity Offering.

Selection

In the case of any partial redemption, selection of Notes for redemption will be made by the Trustee on a pro rata basis to the extent practicable; *provided* that no Notes of \$2,000 (and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof) or less shall be redeemed in part. If any Note is to be redeemed in part only, the notice of redemption relating to such Note shall state the portion of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed. A new Note in principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion thereof will be issued in the name of the holder thereof upon cancellation of the original Note. On and after the redemption date, interest will cease to accrue on Notes or portions thereof called for redemption so long as CEOC has deposited with the Paying Agent funds sufficient to pay the principal of, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest (if any) on, the Notes to be redeemed.

Offers to Purchase; Open Market Purchases

CEOC will not be required to make any mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the Notes. However, under certain circumstances, CEOC may be required to offer to purchase Notes as described under the captions "Change of Control" and "Certain Covenants Asset Sales." In addition, in the event

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any holder is found unsuitable by a Gaming Authority to hold the Notes, the Notes may be redeemed by CEOC pursuant to the procedures described under the caption Mandatory Disposition Pursuant to Gaming Laws. CEOC may at any time and from time to time purchase Notes in the open market or otherwise.

Ranking

The indebtedness evidenced by the Notes is senior Indebtedness of CEOC, ranks *pari passu* in right of payment with all existing and future senior Indebtedness of CEOC, and is senior in right of payment to all existing and future Subordinated Indebtedness of CEOC. The Notes have the benefit of a security interest in the Collateral that is second in priority behind the senior secured credit facilities and the first lien notes with respect to all Collateral, subject to Permitted Liens and exceptions described under Security for the Notes, and *pari passu* in priority to the Existing Second Lien Notes, with respect to all Collateral. Although none of CEOC's Subsidiaries guarantee the Notes, all of CEOC's Domestic Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries that pledge their assets and property to secure the First Priority Lien Obligations are Subsidiary Pledgors with respect to the Notes, and their assets and property (other than a pledge of their capital stock) secure the Notes to the extent described below under Security for the Notes.

As of December 31, 2010, the Notes ranked:

- (1) effectively junior in right of payment to approximately \$8,900.1 million of first lien indebtedness,
- (2) effectively *pari passu* in right of payment to approximately \$4,767.9 million of other second lien notes,
- (3) effectively senior in right of payment to approximately \$2,518.8 million of senior unsecured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the collateral securing the Notes, of which \$1,136.5 million is owed to Caesars, and
- (4) structurally subordinated in right of payment to \$778.9 million of indebtedness of subsidiaries of CEOC that are not Subsidiary Pledgors.

In addition, as of December 31, 2010, we had \$1,510.2 million of unutilized capacity under our senior secured revolving credit facility.

Although the Indenture contains limitations on the amount of additional Indebtedness that CEOC and its Subsidiaries may incur, under certain circumstances the amount of such Indebtedness could be substantial and, subject to certain limitations, such Indebtedness may be Secured Indebtedness constituting a First-Priority Lien Obligation. See Certain Covenants Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock and Liens.

A significant portion of the operations of CEOC are conducted through its Subsidiaries. Unless the Subsidiary is a Subsidiary Pledgor, claims of creditors of such Subsidiaries, including trade creditors, and claims of preferred stockholders (if any) of such Subsidiaries generally will have priority with respect to the assets and earnings of such Subsidiaries over the claims of creditors of CEOC, including holders of the Notes. The Notes, therefore, are effectively subordinated to holders of indebtedness and other creditors (including trade creditors) and preferred stockholders (if any) of Subsidiaries of CEOC that are not Subsidiary Pledgors. See note 23 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for financial information regarding our subsidiaries that are not Subsidiary Pledgors. Although the Indenture limits the Incurrence of Indebtedness by and the issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock of certain of CEOC's Subsidiaries, such limitation is subject to a number of significant qualifications. See Certain Covenants Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock. Further, unless the Subsidiary Pledgors guarantee the Notes pursuant to the covenant described below under Certain Covenants Future Subsidiary Guarantors, holders of the Notes will have recourse to the Collateral pledged by the Subsidiary Pledgors, but they will have no direct recourse to the Subsidiary Pledgors, themselves. In addition, neither the Parent Guarantor nor any of its Subsidiaries (including the Real Estate Subsidiaries, but other than CEOC and the Restricted Subsidiaries) are subject to the covenants of the Indenture. See Parent Guarantee.

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Security for the Notes

The Notes are secured by second-priority security interests (subject to Permitted Liens) in the Collateral and the Notes share in the benefit of such security interest based on the respective amounts of the Obligations thereunder. The Collateral consists of substantially all of the property and assets, in each case, that are held by CEOC or any of the Subsidiary Pledgors, to the extent that such assets secure the First Priority Lien Obligations and to the extent that a second-priority security interest is able to be granted or perfected therein, subject to the exceptions described below. The initial Collateral does not include, subject to certain exceptions, (i) any property or assets owned by any Foreign Subsidiaries, (ii) any Real Property or Vessel held by CEOC or any of its Subsidiary Pledgors as a lessee under a lease or any Real Property owned in fee that is not Owned Real Property or any Vessel owned in fee that does not have an individual fair market value (as determined in good faith by CEOC) of at least \$15.0 million, (iii) any vehicle, (iv) cash, deposit accounts and securities accounts (to the extent that a Lien thereon must be perfected by any action other than the filing of customary financing statements), (v) any assets to the extent that, and for so long as, taking a security interest in such assets would violate any applicable law or regulation (including any Gaming Law or regulation) or an enforceable contractual obligation binding on the assets that existed at the time of the acquisition thereof and was not created or made binding on the assets in contemplation or in connection with the acquisition of such assets (except in the case of assets (A) owned on the Issue Date or (B) acquired after the Issue Date with Indebtedness of the type permitted pursuant to clauses (d) or (w) of the second paragraph under Certain Covenants Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Preferred Stock that is secured by a Permitted Lien), (vi) any securities or other equity interests of CEOC or any of CEOC's Subsidiaries, (vii) any right, title or interest in any license, contract or agreement to which CEOC or a Subsidiary Pledgor is a party or any of its right, title or interest thereunder to the extent, but only to the extent, that such a grant would violate applicable Gaming Laws or the terms of such license, contract or agreement, or result in a breach of the terms of, or constitute a default under, any such license, contract or agreement to which CEOC or such Subsidiary Pledgor is a party; *provided*, that immediately upon the ineffectiveness, lapse or termination of any such provision, the Collateral shall include all such rights and interests as if such provision had never been in effect, (viii) any equipment or other asset owned by CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor that is subject to a purchase money lien or a Capitalized Lease Obligation, in each case, as permitted under the Indenture, if the contract or other agreement in which the Lien is granted (or the documentation providing for such Capitalized Lease Obligation) prohibits or requires the consent of any Person other than CEOC or the Subsidiary Pledgors as a condition to the creation of any other security interest on such Equipment or asset and, in each case, the prohibition or requirement is permitted under the Indenture, and (ix) certain other exceptions described in the Security Documents (all such excluded assets referred to as Excluded Assets). In addition, the aggregate principal amount of Notes secured by the Collateral will at all times be limited to the maximum amount that is permitted to be secured without equally and ratably securing the Existing Notes in accordance with the terms thereof as in effect on the Issue Date. Except for securities or other equity interests of certain of our Domestic Subsidiaries or first-tier Foreign Subsidiaries, the foregoing excluded property and assets do not secure the First Priority Lien Obligations. The security interests securing the Notes are second in priority to any and all security interests at any time granted to secure the First Priority Lien Obligations and are also subject to all other Permitted Liens. The First Priority Lien Obligations include Secured Bank Indebtedness and related obligations, as well as certain Hedging Obligations and certain other obligations in respect of cash management services. Secured Bank Indebtedness includes the senior secured credit facilities and the first lien notes. The Person holding such First Priority Lien Obligations may have rights and remedies with respect to the property subject to such Liens that, if exercised, could adversely affect the value of the Collateral or the ability of the First Lien Agents to realize or foreclose on the Collateral on behalf of holders of the Notes.

CEOC and the Subsidiary Pledgors are able to incur additional Indebtedness in the future that could share in the Collateral, including additional First Priority Lien Obligations and additional Indebtedness that would be secured on a second-priority basis with the Notes. The amount of such First Priority Lien Obligations and additional Indebtedness is limited by the covenants described under Certain Covenants Liens and Certain Covenants Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuances of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock. Under certain circumstances, the amount of such First Priority Lien Obligations and additional Indebtedness could be significant.

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After-Acquisition Collateral

Subject to certain limitations and exceptions (including the exclusion of any securities or other equity interests of any of CEOC's Subsidiaries), if CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor creates any additional security interest upon any property or asset to secure any First Priority Lien Obligations (which include Obligations in respect of the senior secured credit facilities and the first lien notes), it must concurrently grant a second priority security interest (subject to Permitted Liens, including the first priority lien that secures our First Priority Lien Obligations) upon such property as security for the Notes.

Security Documents and Intercreditor Agreement

Pursuant to the terms of the Security Documents entered into in connection with the exchange offers consummated on December 24, 2008, the Notes are designated as additional second lien indebtedness. The Security Documents and the security interests created thereunder inure to the benefit of the trustee and the holders of the Notes and will define their rights and remedies thereunder. These security interests secure the payment and performance when due of all of the Obligations of CEOC under the Notes, the Indenture and the Security Documents, as provided in the Security Documents.

Subject to the terms of the Security Documents, CEOC and the Subsidiary Pledgors have the right to remain in possession and retain exclusive control of the Collateral securing the Notes (other than any cash, securities, obligations and Cash Equivalents constituting part of the Collateral and deposited with the Credit Agreement Agent in accordance with the provisions of the Security Documents and other than as set forth in the Security Documents), to freely operate the Collateral and to collect, invest and dispose of any income therefrom.

The Trustee, the First Lien Agents and CEOC have entered into a joinder to the Intercreditor Agreement. The Intercreditor Agreement may be amended from time to time to add other parties holding Other Second-Lien Obligations and other First Priority Lien Obligations permitted to be incurred under the Indenture. Pursuant to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement, at any time prior to the Discharge of Senior Lender Claims, the First Lien Agents will determine the time and method by which the security interests in the Collateral will be enforced. The Trustee will not be permitted to enforce the security interests even if an Event of Default under the Indenture has occurred and the Notes have been accelerated except (a) in any insolvency or liquidation proceeding, as necessary to file a proof of claim or statement of interest with respect to such notes or (b) as necessary to take any action in order to create, prove, perfect, preserve or protect (but not enforce) its rights in, and the perfection and priority of its Lien on, the Collateral securing the second priority Liens. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Notes and Our Indebtedness. The notes are secured only to the extent of the value of the assets that have been granted as security for the notes and in the event that the security is enforced against the collateral, the holders of the notes will receive proceeds from the collateral only after the holders of our First Lien Indebtedness. After the Discharge of Senior Lender Claims, the Trustee in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture and the Security Documents will distribute all cash proceeds (after payment of the costs of enforcement and collateral administration and any other amounts owed to the Trustee) of the Collateral received by it under the Security Documents for the ratable benefit of the holders of the Notes and holders of Other Second Lien Obligations. The proceeds from the sale of the Collateral remaining after the satisfaction of all First Priority Lien Obligations may not be sufficient to satisfy the obligations owed to the holders of the Notes. By its nature some or all of the Collateral is and will be illiquid and may have no readily ascertainable market value. Accordingly, the Collateral may not be able to be sold in a short period of time, if salable. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Notes and Our Indebtedness. The rights of holders of notes to the collateral securing the notes may be adversely affected by the failure to perfect security interests in the collateral and other issues generally associated with the realization of security interests in collateral.

In addition, the Intercreditor Agreement provides that, prior to the Discharge of Senior Lender Claims, (1) the holders of First Priority Lien Obligations and the First Lien Agents shall have the exclusive right to make determinations regarding the release of Collateral without the consent of the holders of the Notes, (2) the Intercreditor Agreement may be amended, without the consent of the Trustee and the holders of the Notes, to add

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additional secured creditors holding Other Second-Lien Obligations so long as such Other Second-Lien Obligations are not prohibited by the provisions of the Credit Agreement or the Indenture and (3) the holders of the First Priority Lien Obligations may change, waive, modify or vary the Security Documents without the consent of the holders of the Notes, *provided* that any such change, waiver or modification does not materially adversely affect the rights of the holders of the Notes and not the other secured creditors in a like or similar manner. Any provider of additional extensions of credit shall be entitled to rely on the determination of officers that such modifications do not expressly violate the provisions of the Credit Agreement or the Indenture if such determination is set forth in an Officer's Certificate delivered to such provider; *provided, however*, that such determination will not affect whether or not CEOC has complied with its undertakings in the Indenture, the Security Documents or the Intercreditor Agreement.

In addition, if CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor is subject to any insolvency or liquidation proceeding, the Trustee and the holders agree that:

- (1) if the First Lien Agents shall desire to permit the use of cash collateral or to permit CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor to obtain financing under Section 363 or Section 364 of Title 11 of the United States Code or any similar provision in any Bankruptcy Law (*DIP Financing*), then the Trustee and the holders agree not to object to such use of cash collateral or DIP Financing and will not request adequate protection or any other relief in connection therewith (except to the extent permitted by the clause 5 below) and, to the extent the Liens securing the First Priority Lien Obligations are subordinated or *pari passu* with such DIP Financing, will subordinate its Liens in the Collateral to such DIP Financing (and all Obligations relating thereto) on the same basis as they are subordinated to the First Priority Lien Obligations;
- (2) they will not object to, and will not otherwise contest any motion for relief from the automatic stay or from any injunction against foreclosure or enforcement in respect of the First Priority Lien Obligations made by the First Lien Agents or any holder of such obligations;
- (3) they will not object to, and will not otherwise contest any order relating to a sale of assets of CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor for which the First Lien Agents have consented that provides, to the extent the sale is to be free and clear of Liens, that the Liens securing the First Priority Lien Obligations and the Notes will attach to the proceeds of the sale on the same basis of priority as the existing Liens in accordance with the Intercreditor Agreement;
- (4) until the Discharge of Senior Lender Claims, none of them will seek relief from the automatic stay or any other stay in any insolvency or liquidation proceeding in respect of the Collateral, without the prior written consent of the First Lien Agents and the required lenders under the Credit Agreement (which includes the senior secured credit facilities and the first lien notes);
- (5) none of them shall contest (or support any other Person contesting) (a) any request by the First Lien Agents or the holders of First Priority Lien Obligations for adequate protection or (b) any objection by the First Lien Agents or the holders of First Priority Lien Obligations to any motion, relief, action or proceeding based on the First Lien Agents' or the holders of First Priority Lien Obligations' claiming a lack of adequate protection. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in any insolvency or liquidation proceeding, (i) if the holders of First Priority Lien Obligations (or any subset thereof) are granted adequate protection in the form of additional collateral in connection with any DIP Financing or use of cash collateral under Section 363 or Section 364 of Title 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code or any similar law, then the Trustee (A) may seek or request adequate protection in the form of a replacement Lien on such additional collateral, which Lien is subordinated to the Liens securing the First Priority Lien Obligations and such DIP Financing (and all Obligations relating thereto) on the same basis as the other Liens securing the Notes are so subordinated to the Liens securing First Priority Lien Obligations under the Intercreditor Agreement and (B) agrees that it will not seek or request, and will not accept, adequate protection in any other form, and (ii) in the event the Trustee seeks or requests adequate protection and such adequate protection is granted in the form of additional collateral, then the Trustee and the Noteholders agree that the holders of the First Priority Lien

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Obligations shall also be granted a senior Lien on such additional collateral as security for the applicable First Priority Lien Obligations and any such DIP Financing and that any Lien on such additional collateral securing the Notes shall be subordinated to the Liens on such collateral securing the First Priority Lien Obligations and any such DIP Financing (and all Obligations relating thereto) and any other Liens granted to the holders of First Priority Lien Obligations as adequate protection on the same basis as the other Liens securing the Notes are so subordinated to such Liens securing First Priority Lien Obligations under the Intercreditor Agreement; and

- (6) until the Discharge of Senior Lender Claims has occurred, the Trustee, on behalf of itself and each noteholder, (i) will not assert or enforce any claim under Section 506(c) of the United States Bankruptcy Code senior to or on a parity with the Liens securing the First Priority Lien Obligations for costs or expenses of preserving or disposing of any collateral, and (ii) will waive any claim it may have arising out of the election by any holder of First Priority Lien Obligations of the application of Section 1111(b)(2) of the United States Bankruptcy Code.

Subject to the terms of the Security Documents, CEOC and the Subsidiary Pledgors have the right to remain in possession and retain exclusive control of the Collateral securing the Notes (other than any cash, securities, obligations and Cash Equivalents constituting part of the Collateral and deposited with the First Lien Agents in accordance with the provisions of the Security Documents and other than as set forth in the Security Documents), to freely operate the Collateral and to collect, invest and dispose of any income therefrom.

The rights of holders of the Notes to the collateral will be governed by the Security Documents and the Intercreditor Agreement. The Security Documents and the Intercreditor Agreement do not provide that the Collateral Agent is required to act on the instructions of the majority of all holders of the Notes, the Existing Second Lien Notes and any Other Second-Lien Obligations. It is unclear if the holders of the Notes will be able to instruct the Collateral Agent to act (in the event the Collateral Agent is entitled to act with respect to any Collateral after the Discharge of Senior Lender Claims) with respect to the Collateral prior to the repayment of the Existing Second Lien Notes and how the Collateral Agent will act if it receives conflicting instructions from holders of the Notes, the Existing Second Lien Notes and any Other Second-Lien Obligations.

Release of Collateral

CEOC and the Subsidiary Pledgors are entitled to the releases of property and other assets included in the Collateral from the Liens securing the Notes under any one or more of the following circumstances:

- (1) upon the Discharge of Senior Lender Claims and concurrent release of all other Liens on such property or assets securing First Priority Lien Obligations (including all commitments and letters of credit thereunder); *provided, however*, that if CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor subsequently incurs First Priority Lien Obligations that are secured by Liens on property or assets of CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor of the type constituting the Collateral and the related Liens are incurred in reliance on clause (6)(B) of the definition of Permitted Liens, then CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries will be required to reinstitute the security arrangements with respect to the Collateral in favor of the Notes, which, in the case of any such subsequent First Priority Lien Obligations, will be second priority Liens on the Collateral securing such First Priority Lien Obligations to the same extent provided by the Security Documents and on the terms and conditions of the security documents relating to such First Priority Lien Obligations, with the second priority Lien held either by the administrative agent, collateral agent or other representative for such First Priority Lien Obligations or by a collateral agent or other representative designated by CEOC to hold the second priority Liens for the benefit of the holders of the Notes and subject to an intercreditor agreement that provides the administrative agent or collateral agent substantially the same rights and powers as afforded under the Intercreditor Agreement;
- (2) to enable us to consummate the disposition of such property or assets to the extent not prohibited under the covenant described under Certain Covenants Asset Sales ;

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- (3) in respect of the property and assets of a Subsidiary Pledgor, upon the designation of such Subsidiary Pledgor to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary in accordance with the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Restricted Payments and the definition of Unrestricted Subsidiary ;
- (4) in respect of the property and assets of a Subsidiary Pledgor, upon the release or discharge of the pledge granted by such Subsidiary Pledgor to secure the Obligations under the Credit Agreement or any other Indebtedness or the guarantee of any other Indebtedness which resulted in the obligation to become a Subsidiary Pledgor; and
- (5) as described under Amendments and Waivers below.

If an Event of Default under the Indenture exists on the date of Discharge of Senior Lender Claims, the second priority Liens on the Collateral securing the Notes will not be released, except to the extent the Collateral or any portion thereof was disposed of in order to repay the First Priority Lien Obligations secured by the Collateral, and thereafter the Trustee (or another designated representative acting at the direction of the holders of a majority of outstanding principal amount of the Notes and Other Second-Lien Obligations) will have the right to direct the First Lien Agents to foreclose upon the Collateral (but in such event, the Liens on the Collateral securing the Notes will be released when such Event of Default and all other Events of Default under the Indenture cease to exist).

The second priority security interests in all Collateral securing the Notes also will be released upon (i) payment in full of the principal of, together with accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any) on, the Notes and all other Obligations under the Indenture and the Security Documents that are due and payable at or prior to the time such principal, together with accrued and unpaid interest (including additional interest, if any), are paid (including pursuant to a satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture as described below under Satisfaction and Discharge) or (ii) a legal defeasance or covenant defeasance under the Indenture as described below under Defeasance.

Parent Guarantee

The Parent Guarantor irrevocably and unconditionally guarantees on a senior basis the performance and punctual payment when due, whether at Stated Maturity, by acceleration or otherwise, of all obligations of CEOC under the Indenture and the Notes, whether for payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest or additional interest on the Notes, expenses, indemnification or otherwise (all such obligations guaranteed by the Parent Guarantor being herein called the *Parent Guaranteed Obligations*). The Parent Guarantor agrees to pay, in addition to the amount stated above, any and all expenses (including reasonable counsel fees and expenses) incurred by the Trustee or the holders in enforcing any rights under the Parent Guarantee.

The Parent Guarantee is subject to important limitations. The Parent Guarantor and each of its Subsidiaries (including the Real Estate Subsidiaries, but other than CEOC and the Restricted Subsidiaries) are not subject to any of the covenants set forth below other than those described under Merger, Amalgamation, Consolidation or Sale of All or Substantially All Assets, and each of the Subsidiaries of the Parent Guarantor (including the Real Estate Subsidiaries, but other than CEOC and the Restricted Subsidiaries) do not guarantee or otherwise are required to provide credit support for the Notes. As a result, the Parent Guarantee is effectively subordinated to the present and future liabilities of the Parent Guarantor's Subsidiaries (other than CEOC and the Restricted Subsidiaries). As of December 31, 2010, these liabilities were approximately \$8,131.3 million.

The Parent Guarantee is a continuing guarantee and shall:

- (1) remain in full force and effect until payment in full of all the Parent Guaranteed Obligations;
- (2) subject to the next succeeding paragraph, be binding upon the Parent Guarantor and its successors; and
- (3) inure to the benefit of and be enforceable by the Trustee, the holders and their successors, transferees and assigns.

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The Parent Guarantee will be automatically released upon:

- (1) CEOC ceasing to be a Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Caesars;
- (2) CEOC's transfer of all or substantially all of its assets to, or merger with, an entity that is not a Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Caesars in accordance with the covenant described under Merger, Amalgamation, Consolidation or Sale of All or Substantially All Assets, and such transferee entity assumes CEOC's obligations under the Indenture; and
- (3) CEOC's exercise of its legal defeasance option or covenant defeasance option as described under Defeasance or if CEOC's obligations under the Indenture are discharged in accordance with the terms of the Indenture.

In addition, the Parent Guarantee is automatically released upon the election of CEOC and notice to the Trustee if the guarantee by Caesars of the Credit Agreement, the Existing Notes or any other Indebtedness which resulted in the obligation to guarantee the Notes has been released or discharged.

Guarantor Intercreditor Agreement

If the Notes subsequently benefit from a guarantee by any Subsidiary of CEOC, the holders of the Notes will be subject to the Guarantor Intercreditor Agreement, which will provide that, if any Subsidiary of CEOC becomes a guarantor of the Notes pursuant to the requirements of the covenant described below under Certain Covenants Future Subsidiary Guarantors, the Trustee and the holders of the Notes must pay over to the lenders of the Bank Indebtedness outstanding under the Credit Agreement referred to in clause (i) of the definition thereof any payment actually received in respect of any guarantee by a Subsidiary of CEOC to the extent such payment consists of assets constituting collateral (or proceeds from assets securing collateral) securing such Credit Agreement until such Bank Indebtedness is paid in full. The Guarantor Intercreditor Agreement will also provide that other payments on any guarantee of the Notes by a Subsidiary of CEOC will be shared ratably (based on the aggregate outstanding principal amounts of the applicable indebtedness) among the holders of the Notes and the lenders of the Bank Indebtedness outstanding under the Credit Agreement referred to in clause (i) of the definition thereof.

Change of Control

Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, each holder will have the right to require CEOC to repurchase all or any part of such holder's Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase (subject to the right of holders of record on the relevant record date to receive interest due on the relevant interest payment date), except to the extent CEOC has previously or concurrently elected to redeem Notes as described under Optional Redemption.

In the event that at the time of such Change of Control the terms of the Bank Indebtedness restrict or prohibit the repurchase of Notes pursuant to this covenant, then prior to the mailing of the notice to holders provided for in the immediately following paragraph but in any event within 30 days following any Change of Control, CEOC shall:

- (1) repay in full all Bank Indebtedness or, if doing so will allow the purchase of Notes, offer to repay in full all Bank Indebtedness and repay the Bank Indebtedness of each lender and/or noteholder who has accepted such offer; or
- (2) obtain the requisite consent under the agreements governing the Bank Indebtedness to permit the repurchase of the Notes as provided for in the immediately following paragraph.

See Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Notes and Our Indebtedness CEOC may not be able to repurchase the notes upon a change of control.

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Within 30 days following any Change of Control, except to the extent that CEOC has exercised its right to redeem the Notes by delivery of a notice of redemption as described under Optional Redemption, CEOC shall mail a notice (a *Change of Control Offer*) to each holder with a copy to the Trustee stating:

- (1) that a Change of Control has occurred and that such holder has the right to require CEOC to repurchase such holder's Notes at a repurchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, to the date of repurchase (subject to the right of holders of record on a record date to receive interest on the relevant interest payment date);
 - (2) the circumstances and relevant facts and financial information regarding such Change of Control;
 - (3) the repurchase date (which shall be no earlier than 30 days nor later than 60 days from the date such notice is mailed); and
 - (4) the instructions determined by CEOC, consistent with this covenant, that a holder must follow in order to have its Notes purchased.
- A Change of Control Offer may be made in advance of a Change of Control, and conditioned upon such Change of Control, if a definitive agreement is in place for the Change of Control at the time of making of the Change of Control Offer.

In addition, CEOC will not be required to make a Change of Control Offer upon a Change of Control if a third party makes the Change of Control Offer in the manner, at the times and otherwise in compliance with the requirements set forth in the Indenture applicable to a Change of Control Offer made by CEOC and purchases all Notes properly tendered and not withdrawn under such Change of Control Offer.

Notes repurchased by CEOC pursuant to a Change of Control Offer will have the status of Notes issued but not outstanding or will be retired and canceled at the option of CEOC. Notes purchased by a third party pursuant to the preceding paragraph will have the status of Notes issued and outstanding.

CEOC will comply, to the extent applicable, with the requirements of Section 14(e) of the Exchange Act and any other securities laws or regulations in connection with the repurchase of Notes pursuant to this covenant. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with provisions of this covenant, CEOC will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and will not be deemed to have breached its obligations under this covenant by virtue thereof.

This Change of Control repurchase provision is a result of negotiations between CEOC and the initial purchasers. CEOC has no present intention to engage in a transaction involving a Change of Control, although it is possible that CEOC could decide to do so in the future. Subject to the limitations discussed below, CEOC could, in the future, enter into certain transactions, including acquisitions, refinancings or other recapitalizations, that would not constitute a Change of Control under the Indenture, but that could increase the amount of indebtedness outstanding at such time or otherwise affect CEOC's capital structure or credit rating.

The occurrence of events which would constitute a Change of Control would constitute a default under the Credit Agreement (including the senior secured credit facilities and the first lien notes). Future Bank Indebtedness of CEOC may contain prohibitions on certain events which would constitute a Change of Control or require such Bank Indebtedness to be repurchased upon a Change of Control. Moreover, the exercise by the holders of their right to require CEOC to repurchase the Notes could cause a default under such Bank Indebtedness, even if the Change of Control itself does not, due to the financial effect of such repurchase on CEOC. Finally, CEOC's ability to pay cash to the holders upon a repurchase may be limited by CEOC's then existing financial resources. There can be no assurance that sufficient funds will be available when necessary to make any required repurchases. See Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Notes and Our Indebtedness CEOC may not be able to repurchase the notes upon a change of control.

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The definition of Change of Control includes a phrase relating to the sale, lease or transfer of all or substantially all the assets of CEOC and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole. Although there is a developing body of case law interpreting the phrase substantially all, under New York law, which governs the Indenture, there is no precise established definition of the phrase under applicable law. Accordingly, the ability of a holder of Notes to require CEOC to repurchase such Notes as a result of a sale, lease or transfer of less than all of the assets of CEOC and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole to another Person or group may be uncertain.

The provisions under the Indenture relating to CEOC's obligation to make an offer to repurchase the Notes as a result of a Change of Control may be waived or modified with the written consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes.

Certain Covenants

Set forth below are summaries of certain covenants that are contained in the Indenture. If on any date following the Issue Date, (i) the Notes have Investment Grade Ratings from both Rating Agencies, and (ii) no Default has occurred and is continuing under the Indenture then, beginning on that day and continuing at all times thereafter regardless of any subsequent changes in the rating of the Notes (the occurrence of the events described in the foregoing clauses (i) and (ii) being collectively referred to as a Covenant Suspension Event), the covenants specifically listed under the following captions in this Description of Exchange Notes section of this prospectus will not be applicable to the Notes (collectively, the Suspended Covenants):

- (1) Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock ;
- (2) Limitation on Restricted Payments ;
- (3) Dividend and Other Payment Restrictions Affecting Subsidiaries ;
- (4) Asset Sales ;
- (5) Transactions with Affiliates ; and

(6) clause (4) of the first paragraph of Merger, Amalgamation, Consolidation or Sale of All or Substantially All Assets.

If and while CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries are not subject to the Suspended Covenants, the Notes will be entitled to substantially less covenant protection. In the event that CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries are not subject to the Suspended Covenants under the Indenture for any period of time as a result of the foregoing, and on any subsequent date (the Reversion Date) one or both of the Rating Agencies withdraw their Investment Grade Rating or downgrade the rating assigned to the Notes below an Investment Grade Rating, then CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries will thereafter again be subject to the Suspended Covenants under the Indenture with respect to future events. The period of time between the Covenant Suspension Event and the Reversion Date is referred to in this description as the Suspension Period.

On each Reversion Date, all Indebtedness Incurred, or Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock issued, during the Suspension Period will be classified as having been Incurred or issued pursuant to the first paragraph of Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock below or one of the clauses set forth in the second paragraph of Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock below (to the extent such Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock would be permitted to be Incurred or issued thereunder as of the Reversion Date and after giving effect to Indebtedness Incurred or issued prior to the Suspension Period and outstanding on the Reversion Date). To the extent such Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock would not be so permitted to be Incurred or issued pursuant to the first or second paragraph of Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock, such Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock will be deemed to have been outstanding on the Issue Date, so that it is classified as permitted under clause (c) of the second paragraph under Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and

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Preferred Stock. Calculations made after the Reversion Date of the amount available to be made as Restricted Payments under Limitation on Restricted Payments will be made as though the covenant described under Limitation on Restricted Payments had been in effect since the Issue Date and throughout the Suspension Period. Accordingly, Restricted Payments made during the Suspension Period will reduce the amount available to be made as Restricted Payments under the first paragraph of Limitation on Restricted Payments. As described above, however, no Default or Event of Default will be deemed to have occurred on the Reversion Date as a result of any actions taken by CEOC or its Restricted Subsidiaries during the Suspension Period.

For purposes of the Asset Sales covenant, on the Reversion Date, the unutilized Excess Proceeds amount will be reset to zero.

There can be no assurance that the Notes will ever achieve or maintain Investment Grade Ratings.

Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock

The Indenture provides that:

- (1) CEOC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, Incur any Indebtedness (including Acquired Indebtedness) or issue any shares of Disqualified Stock; and
- (2) CEOC will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (other than a Subsidiary Pledgor) to issue any shares of Preferred Stock; *provided, however*, that CEOC and any Subsidiary Pledgor may Incur Indebtedness (including Acquired Indebtedness) or issue shares of Disqualified Stock, and, subject to the third paragraph of this covenant, any Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC that is not a Subsidiary Pledgor may Incur Indebtedness (including Acquired Indebtedness), issue shares of Disqualified Stock or issue shares of Preferred Stock, in each case if the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of CEOC for the most recently ended four full fiscal quarters for which internal financial statements are available immediately preceding the date on which such additional Indebtedness is Incurred or such Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock is issued would have been at least 2.00 to 1.00 determined on a *pro forma* basis (including a *pro forma* application of the net proceeds therefrom), as if the additional Indebtedness had been Incurred, or the Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock had been issued, as the case may be, and the application of proceeds therefrom had occurred at the beginning of such four-quarter period.

The foregoing limitations do not apply to:

- (a) the Incurrence by CEOC or its Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness under the Credit Agreement and the issuance and creation of letters of credit and bankers' acceptances thereunder up to an aggregate principal amount of \$11,000 million;
- (b) the Incurrence of Indebtedness represented by the Notes (not including any additional Notes, but including any exchange Notes);
- (c) Indebtedness existing on the Issue Date (other than Indebtedness described in clauses (a) and (b) or Indebtedness being repaid with the proceeds of the Notes);
- (d) Indebtedness (including Capitalized Lease Obligations) Incurred by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, Disqualified Stock issued by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries and Preferred Stock issued by any Restricted Subsidiaries of CEOC to finance (whether prior to or within 270 days after) the acquisition, lease, construction, repair, replacement or improvement of property (real or personal) or equipment (whether through the direct purchase of assets or the Capital Stock of any Person owning such assets);
- (e) Indebtedness Incurred by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries constituting reimbursement obligations with respect to letters of credit and bank guarantees issued in the ordinary course of

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business, including without limitation letters of credit in respect of workers' compensation claims, health, disability or other benefits to employees or former employees or their families or property, casualty or liability insurance or self-insurance, and letters of credit in connection with the maintenance of, or pursuant to the requirements of, environmental or other permits or licenses from governmental authorities, or other Indebtedness with respect to reimbursement type obligations regarding workers' compensation claims;

- (f) Indebtedness arising from agreements of CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary providing for indemnification, adjustment of purchase price or similar obligations, in each case, Incurred in connection with the Acquisition Transactions or any other acquisition or disposition of any business, assets or a Subsidiary of CEOC in accordance with the terms of the Indenture, other than guarantees of Indebtedness Incurred by any Person acquiring all or any portion of such business, assets or Subsidiary for the purpose of financing such acquisition;
- (g) Indebtedness of CEOC to a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided* that (except in respect of intercompany current liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business in connection with the cash management operations of CEOC and its Subsidiaries) any such Indebtedness owed to a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Pledgor is subordinated in right of payment to the obligations of CEOC under the Notes; *provided, further*, that any subsequent issuance or transfer of any Capital Stock or any other event which results in any such Restricted Subsidiary ceasing to be a Restricted Subsidiary or any other subsequent transfer of any such Indebtedness (except to CEOC or another Restricted Subsidiary or any pledge of such Indebtedness constituting a Permitted Lien) shall be deemed, in each case, to be an Incurrence of such Indebtedness not permitted by this clause (g);
- (h) shares of Preferred Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary issued to CEOC or another Restricted Subsidiary; *provided* that any subsequent issuance or transfer of any Capital Stock or any other event which results in any Restricted Subsidiary that holds such shares of Preferred Stock of another Restricted Subsidiary ceasing to be a Restricted Subsidiary or any other subsequent transfer of any such shares of Preferred Stock (except to CEOC or another Restricted Subsidiary) shall be deemed, in each case, to be an issuance of shares of Preferred Stock not permitted by this clause (h);
- (i) Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary to CEOC or another Restricted Subsidiary; *provided* that if a Subsidiary Pledgor incurs such Indebtedness to a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Pledgor (except in respect of intercompany current liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business in connection with the cash management operations of CEOC and its Subsidiaries), such Indebtedness is subordinated in right of payment to the obligations of such Subsidiary Pledgor in respect of the Notes; *provided, further*, that any subsequent issuance or transfer of any Capital Stock or any other event which results in any Restricted Subsidiary holding such Indebtedness ceasing to be a Restricted Subsidiary or any other subsequent transfer of any such Indebtedness (except to CEOC or another Restricted Subsidiary or any pledge of such Indebtedness constituting a Permitted Lien) shall be deemed, in each case, to be an Incurrence of such Indebtedness not permitted by this clause (i);
- (j) (x) Hedging Obligations entered into in connection with the Acquisition Transaction and (y) Hedging Obligations that are not incurred for speculative purposes but (1) for the purpose of fixing or hedging interest rate risk with respect to any Indebtedness that is permitted by the terms of the Indenture to be outstanding; (2) for the purpose of fixing or hedging currency exchange rate risk with respect to any currency exchanges; or (3) for the purpose of fixing or hedging commodity price risk with respect to any commodity purchases or sales;
- (k) obligations (including reimbursement obligations with respect to letters of credit and bank guarantees) in respect of performance, bid, appeal and surety bonds and completion guarantees provided by CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary in the ordinary course of business or consistent with past practice or industry practice;
- (l) Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock of CEOC or, subject to the third paragraph of this covenant, Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock of any Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC not

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otherwise permitted hereunder in an aggregate principal amount or liquidation preference, which when aggregated with the principal amount or liquidation preference of all other Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock then outstanding and Incurred pursuant to this clause (l), does not exceed the greater of \$1,100 million and 5.0% of Total Assets at the time of Incurrence (it being understood that any Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to this clause (l) shall cease to be deemed Incurred or outstanding for purposes of this clause (l) but shall be deemed Incurred for purposes of the first paragraph of this covenant from and after the first date on which CEOC, or the Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, could have Incurred such Indebtedness under the first paragraph of this covenant without reliance upon this clause (l));

- (m) Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock of CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC and Preferred Stock of any Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC not otherwise permitted hereunder in an aggregate principal amount or liquidation preference not greater than 200.0% of the net cash proceeds received by CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries since immediately after the Issue Date from the issue or sale of Equity Interests of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent entity of CEOC (which proceeds are contributed to CEOC or its Restricted Subsidiary) or cash contributed to the capital of CEOC (in each case other than proceeds of Disqualified Stock or sales of Equity Interests to, or contributions received from, CEOC or any of its Subsidiaries) as determined in accordance with clauses (2) and (3) of the definition of Cumulative Credit to the extent such net cash proceeds or cash have not been applied pursuant to such clauses to make Restricted Payments or to make other Investments, payments or exchanges pursuant to the third paragraph of Limitation on Restricted Payments or to make Permitted Investments (other than Permitted Investments specified in clauses (1) and (3) of the definition thereof);
- (n) any guarantee by CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC of Indebtedness or other obligations of CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries so long as the Incurrence of such Indebtedness Incurred by CEOC or such Restricted Subsidiary is permitted under the terms of the Indenture; *provided that* (i) if such Indebtedness is by its express terms subordinated in right of payment to the Notes or the obligations of such Restricted Subsidiary in respect of the Notes, as applicable, any such guarantee of such Subsidiary Pledgor with respect to such Indebtedness shall be subordinated in right of payment to such Subsidiary Pledgor's obligations with respect to the Notes substantially to the same extent as such Indebtedness is subordinated to the Notes or the obligations of such Subsidiary Pledgor in respect of the Notes, as applicable and (ii) if such guarantee is of Indebtedness of CEOC, such guarantee is Incurred in accordance with the covenant described under Future Subsidiary Pledgors solely to the extent such covenant is applicable;
- (o) the Incurrence by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC which serves to refund, refinance or defease any Indebtedness Incurred or Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock issued as permitted under the first paragraph of this covenant and clauses (b), (c), (d), (l), (m), (o), (p), (t) and (x) of this paragraph or any Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock Incurred to so refund or refinance such Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock, including any additional Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock Incurred to pay premiums (including tender premiums), expenses, defeasance costs and fees in connection therewith (subject to the following proviso, Refinancing Indebtedness) prior to its respective maturity; *provided, however,* that such Refinancing Indebtedness:
 - (1) has a Weighted Average Life to Maturity at the time such Refinancing Indebtedness is Incurred which is not less than the shorter of (x) the remaining Weighted Average Life to Maturity of the Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock being refunded, refinanced or defeased and (y) the Weighted Average Life to Maturity that would result if all payments of principal on the Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock being refunded or refinanced that were due on or after the date that is one year following the last maturity date of any Notes then outstanding were instead due on such date;

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- (2) to the extent such Refinancing Indebtedness refinances (a) Indebtedness junior to the Notes or the obligations of such Restricted Subsidiary in respect of the Notes, as applicable, such Refinancing Indebtedness is junior to the Notes or such obligations of such Restricted Subsidiary, as applicable, or (b) Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock, such Refinancing Indebtedness is Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock; and
- (3) shall not include (x) Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC that is not a Subsidiary Pledgor that refinances Indebtedness of CEOC or a Subsidiary Pledgor, or (y) Indebtedness of CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary that refinances Indebtedness of an Unrestricted Subsidiary;

provided, further, that subclause (1) of this clause (o) will not apply to any refunding or refinancing of any Secured Indebtedness constituting First Priority Lien Obligations and subclauses (1) and (2) of this clause (o) will not apply to any refunding or refinancing of any of the Retained Notes;

- (p) Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock of (x) CEOC or, subject to the third paragraph of this covenant, any of its Restricted Subsidiaries incurred to finance an acquisition or (y) Persons that are acquired by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries or merged, consolidated or amalgamated with or into CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in accordance with the terms of the Indenture; *provided* that after giving effect to such acquisition or merger, consolidation or amalgamation, either:
 - (1) CEOC would be permitted to incur at least \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio test set forth in the first paragraph of this covenant; or
 - (2) the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of CEOC would be greater than immediately prior to such acquisition or merger, consolidation or amalgamation;
- (q) Indebtedness Incurred by a Receivables Subsidiary in a Qualified Receivables Financing that is not recourse to CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary other than a Receivables Subsidiary (except for Standard Securitization Undertakings);
- (r) Indebtedness arising from the honoring by a bank or other financial institution of a check, draft or similar instrument drawn against insufficient funds in the ordinary course of business; *provided* that such Indebtedness is extinguished within five Business Days of its Incurrence;
- (s) Indebtedness of CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary supported by a letter of credit or bank guarantee issued pursuant to the Credit Agreement, in a principal amount not in excess of the stated amount of such letter of credit;
- (t) Indebtedness of Foreign Subsidiaries; *provided, however*, that the aggregate principal amount of Indebtedness Incurred under this clause (t), when aggregated with the principal amount of all other Indebtedness then outstanding and Incurred pursuant to this clause (t), does not exceed the greater of \$250.0 million and 7.5% of Total Assets of the Foreign Subsidiaries at any one time outstanding (it being understood that any Indebtedness incurred pursuant to this clause (t) shall cease to be deemed incurred or outstanding for purposes of this clause (t) but shall be deemed incurred for the purposes of the first paragraph of this covenant from and after the first date on which such Foreign Subsidiary could have incurred such Indebtedness under the first paragraph of this covenant without reliance upon this clause (t));
- (u) Indebtedness of CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary consisting of (1) the financing of insurance premiums or (2) take-or-pay obligations contained in supply arrangements, in each case, in the ordinary course of business;

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- (v) Indebtedness consisting of Indebtedness issued by CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC to current or former officers, directors and employees thereof or any direct or indirect parent thereof, their respective estates, spouses or former spouses, in each case to finance the purchase or redemption of Equity Interests of CEOC or any of its direct or indirect parent companies to the extent described in clause (4) of the third paragraph of the covenant described under Limitation on Restricted Payments ;

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(w) Indebtedness incurred in connection with any Project Financing; and

(x) Indebtedness incurred on behalf of, or representing Guarantees of Indebtedness of, joint ventures of CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary not in excess, at any one time outstanding, of \$300.0 million.

Restricted Subsidiaries that are not Subsidiary Pledgors may not incur Indebtedness or issue Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock under the first paragraph of this covenant or clauses (l) or (p)(x) of the second paragraph of this covenant if, after giving *pro forma* effect to such incurrence or issuance (including a *pro forma* application of the net proceeds therefrom), the aggregate amount of Indebtedness and Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock of Restricted Subsidiaries that are not Subsidiary Pledgors incurred or issued pursuant to the first paragraph of this covenant and clauses (l) and (p)(x) of the second paragraph of this covenant, collectively, would exceed the greater of \$2,000 million and 5.0% of Total Assets.

For purposes of determining compliance with this covenant:

(1) in the event that an item of Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock (or any portion thereof) meets the criteria of more than one of the categories of permitted Indebtedness described in clauses (a) through (x) above or is entitled to be Incurred pursuant to the first paragraph of this covenant, CEOC shall, in its sole discretion, classify or reclassify, or later divide, classify or reclassify, such item of Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock (or any portion thereof) in any manner that complies with this covenant; and

(2) at the time of incurrence, CEOC will be entitled to divide and classify an item of Indebtedness in more than one of the types of Indebtedness described in the first and second paragraphs above without giving *pro forma* effect to the Indebtedness Incurred pursuant to the second paragraph above when calculating the amount of Indebtedness that may be Incurred pursuant to the first paragraph above.

Accrual of interest, the accretion of accreted value, the payment of interest or dividends in the form of additional Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock, as applicable, amortization of original issue discount, the accretion of liquidation preference and increases in the amount of Indebtedness outstanding solely as a result of fluctuations in the exchange rate of currencies will not be deemed to be an Incurrence of Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock for purposes of this covenant. Guarantees of, or obligations in respect of letters of credit relating to, Indebtedness which is otherwise included in the determination of a particular amount of Indebtedness shall not be included in the determination of such amount of Indebtedness; *provided* that the Incurrence of the Indebtedness represented by such guarantee or letter of credit, as the case may be, was in compliance with this covenant.

For purposes of determining compliance with any U.S. dollar-denominated restriction on the Incurrence of Indebtedness, the U.S. dollar-equivalent principal amount of Indebtedness denominated in a foreign currency shall be calculated based on the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the date such Indebtedness was Incurred, in the case of term debt, or first committed or first Incurred (whichever yields the lower U.S. dollar equivalent), in the case of revolving credit debt; *provided* that if such Indebtedness is Incurred to refinance other Indebtedness denominated in a foreign currency, and such refinancing would cause the applicable U.S. dollar-denominated restriction to be exceeded if calculated at the relevant currency exchange rate in effect on the date of such refinancing, such U.S. dollar-denominated restriction shall be deemed not to have been exceeded so long as the principal amount of such refinancing Indebtedness does not exceed the principal amount of such Indebtedness being refinanced.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this covenant, the maximum amount of Indebtedness that CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries may Incur pursuant to this covenant shall not be deemed to be exceeded, with respect to any outstanding Indebtedness, solely as a result of fluctuations in the exchange rate of currencies. The principal amount of any Indebtedness Incurred to refinance other Indebtedness, if Incurred in a different currency from the Indebtedness being refinanced, shall be calculated based on the currency exchange rate applicable to the currencies in which such respective Indebtedness is denominated that is in effect on the date of such refinancing.

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Limitation on Restricted Payments

The Indenture provides that CEOC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly:

- (1) declare or pay any dividend or make any distribution on account of CEOC's or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries' Equity Interests, including any payment made in connection with any merger, amalgamation or consolidation involving CEOC (other than (A) dividends or distributions by CEOC payable solely in Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of CEOC; or (B) dividends or distributions by a Restricted Subsidiary so long as, in the case of any dividend or distribution payable on or in respect of any class or series of securities issued by a Restricted Subsidiary other than a Wholly-Owned Restricted Subsidiary, CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary receives at least its pro rata share of such dividend or distribution in accordance with its Equity Interests in such class or series of securities);
- (2) purchase or otherwise acquire or retire for value any Equity Interests of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC;
- (3) make any principal payment on, or redeem, repurchase, defease or otherwise acquire or retire for value, in each case prior to any scheduled repayment or scheduled maturity, any Subordinated Indebtedness or Long-Term Retained Notes of CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (other than the payment, redemption, repurchase, defeasance, acquisition or retirement of (A) Subordinated Indebtedness or Long-Term Retained Notes in anticipation of satisfying a sinking fund obligation, principal installment or final maturity, in each case due within one year of the date of such payment, redemption, repurchase, defeasance, acquisition or retirement and (B) Indebtedness permitted under clauses (g) and (i) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock); or
- (4) make any Restricted Investment

(all such payments and other actions set forth in clauses (1) through (4) above being collectively referred to as Restricted Payments), unless, at the time of such Restricted Payment:

- (a) no Default shall have occurred and be continuing or would occur as a consequence thereof;
- (b) immediately after giving effect to such transaction on a *pro forma* basis, CEOC could Incur \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness under the provisions of the first paragraph of the covenant described under Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock; and
- (c) such Restricted Payment, together with the aggregate amount of all other Restricted Payments made by CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries after the Issue Date (including Restricted Payments permitted by clauses (1), (2) (with respect to the payment of dividends on Refunding Capital Stock (as defined below) pursuant to clause (c) thereof), (6)(c), (8), (13)(b) and (19) of the next succeeding paragraph, but excluding all other Restricted Payments permitted by the next succeeding paragraph), is less than the amount equal to the Cumulative Credit.

Cumulative Credit means the sum of (without duplication):

- (1) 50% of the Consolidated Net Income of CEOC for the period (taken as one accounting period, the Reference Period) from January 1, 2008 to the end of CEOC's most recently ended fiscal quarter for which internal financial statements are available at the time of such Restricted Payment (or, in the case such Consolidated Net Income for such period is a deficit, minus 100% of such deficit), *plus*

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- (2) 100% of the aggregate net proceeds, including cash and the Fair Market Value (as determined in good faith by CEOC) of property other than cash, received by CEOC after February 1, 2008 (other than net proceeds to the extent such net proceeds have been used to incur Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock, or Preferred Stock pursuant to clause (m) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under

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Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock) from the issue or sale of Equity Interests of CEOC (excluding Refunding Capital Stock (as defined below), Designated Preferred Stock, Excluded Contributions, and Disqualified Stock), including Equity Interests issued upon exercise of warrants or options (other than an issuance or sale to a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC), *plus*

- (3) 100% of the aggregate amount of contributions to the capital of CEOC received in cash and the Fair Market Value (as determined in good faith by CEOC) of property other than cash after February 1, 2008 (other than Excluded Contributions, Refunding Capital Stock, Designated Preferred Stock, and Disqualified Stock and other than contributions to the extent such contributions have been used to incur Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock, or Preferred Stock pursuant to clause (m) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock), *plus*
- (4) 100% of the principal amount of any Indebtedness, or the liquidation preference or maximum fixed repurchase price, as the case may be, of any Disqualified Stock of CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary thereof issued after February 1, 2008 (other than Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock issued to a Restricted Subsidiary) which has been converted into or exchanged for Equity Interests in CEOC (other than Disqualified Stock) or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC (*provided* in the case of any parent, such Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock is retired or extinguished), *plus*
- (5) 100% of the aggregate amount received by CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary in cash and the Fair Market Value (as determined in good faith by CEOC) of property other than cash received by CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary from:
 - (A) the sale or other disposition (other than to CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC) of Restricted Investments made by CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries and from repurchases and redemptions of such Restricted Investments from CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries by any Person (other than CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries) and from repayments of loans or advances, and releases of guarantees, which constituted Restricted Investments (other than in each case to the extent that the Restricted Investment was made pursuant to clause (7) of the succeeding paragraph),
 - (B) the sale (other than to CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC) of the Capital Stock of an Unrestricted Subsidiary, or
 - (C) a distribution or dividend from an Unrestricted Subsidiary, *plus*
- (6) in the event any Unrestricted Subsidiary of CEOC has been redesignated as a Restricted Subsidiary or has been merged, consolidated or amalgamated with or into, or transfers or conveys its assets to, or is liquidated into, CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary, the Fair Market Value (as determined in good faith by CEOC) of the Investment of CEOC in such Unrestricted Subsidiary (which, if the fair market value of such investment shall exceed \$250.0 million, shall be determined by the Board of Directors of CEOC, a copy of the resolution of which with respect thereto shall be delivered to the Trustee) at the time of such redesignation, combination or transfer (or of the assets transferred or conveyed, as applicable) (other than in each case to the extent that the designation of such Subsidiary as an Unrestricted Subsidiary was made pursuant to clause (7) of the succeeding paragraph or constituted a Permitted Investment).

The foregoing provisions do not prohibit:

- (1) the payment of any dividend or distribution within 60 days after the date of declaration thereof, if at the date of declaration such payment would have complied with the provisions of the Indenture;
- (2) (a) the redemption, repurchase, retirement or other acquisition of any Equity Interests (*Retired Capital Stock*) or Subordinated Indebtedness of CEOC, any direct or indirect parent of CEOC or

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any Subsidiary Pledgor in exchange for, or out of the proceeds of, the substantially concurrent sale of, Equity Interests of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC or contributions to the equity capital of CEOC (other than any Disqualified Stock or any Equity Interests sold to a Subsidiary of CEOC) (collectively, including any such contributions, *Refunding Capital Stock*),

- (b) the declaration and payment of dividends on the Retired Capital Stock out of the proceeds of the substantially concurrent sale (other than to a Subsidiary of CEOC) of Refunding Capital Stock, and
 - (c) if immediately prior to the retirement of Retired Capital Stock, the declaration and payment of dividends thereon was permitted under clause (6) of this paragraph and not made pursuant to clause (2)(b), the declaration and payment of dividends on the Refunding Capital Stock (other than Refunding Capital Stock the proceeds of which were used to redeem, repurchase, retire or otherwise acquire any Equity Interests of any direct or indirect parent of CEOC) in an aggregate amount per year no greater than the aggregate amount of dividends per annum that were declarable and payable on such Retired Capital Stock immediately prior to such retirement;
- (3) the redemption, repurchase, defeasance, or other acquisition or retirement of Subordinated Indebtedness of CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor made by exchange for, or out of the proceeds of the substantially concurrent sale of, new Indebtedness of CEOC or a Subsidiary Pledgor which is Incurred in accordance with the covenant described under Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock so long as:
- (a) the principal amount (or accreted value, if applicable) of such new Indebtedness does not exceed the principal amount (or accreted value, if applicable), plus any accrued and unpaid interest, of the Subordinated Indebtedness being so redeemed, repurchased, defeased, acquired or retired for value (plus the amount of any premium required to be paid under the terms of the instrument governing the Subordinated Indebtedness being so redeemed, repurchased, acquired or retired, any tender premiums, plus any defeasance costs, fees and expenses incurred in connection therewith),
 - (b) such Indebtedness is subordinated to the Notes or such Subsidiary Pledgor's obligations in respect of the Notes, as the case may be, at least to the same extent as such Subordinated Indebtedness so purchased, exchanged, redeemed, repurchased, defeased, acquired or retired for value,
 - (c) such Indebtedness has a final scheduled maturity date equal to or later than the earlier of (x) the final scheduled maturity date of the Subordinated Indebtedness being so redeemed, repurchased, acquired or retired and (y) 91 days following the last maturity date of any Notes then outstanding, and
 - (d) such Indebtedness has a Weighted Average Life to Maturity at the time Incurred which is not less than the shorter of (x) the remaining Weighted Average Life to Maturity of the Subordinated Indebtedness being so redeemed, repurchased, defeased, acquired or retired and (y) the Weighted Average Life to Maturity that would result if all payments of principal on the Subordinated Indebtedness being redeemed, repurchased, defeased, acquired or retired that were due on or after the date that is one year following the last maturity date of any Notes then outstanding were instead due on such date;
- (4) a Restricted Payment to pay for the repurchase, retirement or other acquisition for value of Equity Interests of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC held by any future, present or former employee, director or consultant of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC or any Subsidiary of CEOC pursuant to any management equity plan or stock option plan or any other management or employee benefit plan or other agreement or arrangement; *provided, however*, that the aggregate Restricted Payments made under this clause (4) do not exceed \$50.0 million in any calendar year (with unused amounts in any calendar year being permitted to be carried over to succeeding calendar years subject to a maximum (without giving effect to the following proviso) of \$100.0 million in any calendar year (which shall increase to \$150.0 million subsequent to the consummation of an

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underwritten public Equity Offering of common stock); *provided, further*, however, that such amount in any calendar year may be increased by an amount not to exceed:

- (a) the cash proceeds received by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries from the sale of Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC (to the extent contributed to CEOC) to members of management, directors or consultants of CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC that occurs after the Issue Date (*provided* that the amount of such cash proceeds utilized for any such repurchase, retirement, other acquisition or dividend will not increase the amount available for Restricted Payments under clause (3) of the first paragraph under Limitation on Restricted Payments), plus
- (b) the cash proceeds of key man life insurance policies received by CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC (to the extent contributed to CEOC) or CEOC's Restricted Subsidiaries after the Issue Date, plus
- (c) the amount of any cash bonuses otherwise payable to members of management, directors or consultants of CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC in connection with Acquisition Transactions that are foregone in return for the receipt of Equity Interests;

provided that CEOC may elect to apply all or any portion of the aggregate increase contemplated by clauses (a), (b) and (c) above in any calendar year; and *provided, further*, that cancellation of Indebtedness owing to CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary from any present or former employees, directors, officers or consultants of CEOC, any of its Restricted Subsidiaries or its direct or indirect parents in connection with a repurchase of Equity Interests of CEOC or any of its direct or indirect parents will not be deemed to constitute a Restricted Payment for purposes of this covenant or any other provision of the Indenture;

- (5) the declaration and payment of dividends or distributions to holders of any class or series of Disqualified Stock of CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries issued or incurred in accordance with the covenant described under Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock to the extent such dividends are included in the definition of Fixed Charges ;

- (6) (a) the declaration and payment of dividends or distributions to holders of any class or series of Designated Preferred Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) issued after the Issue Date;

- (b) a Restricted Payment to any direct or indirect parent of CEOC, the proceeds of which will be used to fund the payment of dividends to holders of any class or series of Designated Preferred Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) of any direct or indirect parent of CEOC issued after the Issue Date; *provided* that the aggregate amount of dividends declared and paid pursuant to this clause (b) does not exceed the net cash proceeds actually received by CEOC from any such sale of Designated Preferred Stock (other than Disqualified Stock) issued after the Issue Date; and

- (c) the declaration and payment of dividends on Refunding Capital Stock that is Preferred Stock in excess of the dividends declarable and payable thereon pursuant to clause (2) of this paragraph;

provided, however, in the case of each of (a) and (c) above of this clause (6), that for the most recently ended four full fiscal quarters for which internal financial statements are available immediately preceding the date of issuance of such Designated Preferred Stock, after giving effect to such issuance (and the payment of dividends or distributions) on a *pro forma* basis, CEOC would have had a Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of at least 2.00 to 1.00;

- (7)

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Investments in Unrestricted Subsidiaries having an aggregate Fair Market Value (as determined in good faith by CEOC), taken together with all other Investments made pursuant to this clause (7) that are at that time outstanding, not to exceed \$250.0 million at the time of such Investment (with the Fair Market Value of each Investment being measured at the time made and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value);

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- (8) the payment of dividends on CEOC's common stock (or a Restricted Payment to any direct or indirect parent of CEOC to fund the payment by such direct or indirect parent of CEOC of dividends on such entity's common stock) of up to 6% per annum of the net proceeds received by CEOC from any public offering of common stock of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC, other than public offerings with respect to CEOC's (or such direct or indirect parent's) common stock registered on Form S-4 or Form S-8 and other than any public sale constituting an Excluded Contribution;
- (9) Restricted Payments that are made with Excluded Contributions;
- (10) other Restricted Payments in an aggregate amount not to exceed the greater of \$500.0 million and 2.5% of Total Assets at the time made;
- (11) the distribution, as a dividend or otherwise, of shares of Capital Stock of, or Indebtedness owed to CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC by, Unrestricted Subsidiaries;
- (12) the payment of dividends or other distributions to any direct or indirect parent of CEOC that files a consolidated tax return that includes CEOC and its subsidiaries (including, without limitation, by virtue of such parent being the common parent of a consolidated or combined tax group of which CEOC and/or its Restricted Subsidiaries are members) in an amount not to exceed the amount that CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries would have been required to pay in respect of federal, state or local taxes (as the case may be) if CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries paid such taxes as a stand-alone taxpayer (or standalone group);
- (13) the payment of Restricted Payment, if applicable:
 - (a) in amounts required for any direct or indirect parent of CEOC to pay fees and expenses (including franchise or similar taxes) required to maintain its corporate existence, customary salary, bonus and other benefits payable to, and indemnities provided on behalf of, officers and employees of any direct or indirect parent of CEOC and general corporate operating and overhead expenses of any direct or indirect parent of CEOC in each case to the extent such fees and expenses are attributable to the ownership or operation of CEOC, if applicable, and its Subsidiaries;
 - (b) in amounts required for any direct or indirect parent of CEOC, if applicable, to pay interest and/or principal on Indebtedness the proceeds of which have been contributed to CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries and that has been guaranteed by, or is otherwise considered Indebtedness of, CEOC Incurred in accordance with the covenant described under Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock ; and
 - (c) in amounts required for any direct or indirect parent of CEOC to pay fees and expenses, other than to Affiliates of CEOC, related to any unsuccessful equity or debt offering of such parent;
- (14) any Restricted Payment used to fund the Acquisition Transactions or the Transactions and the payment of fees and expenses incurred in connection with the Acquisition Transactions or the Transactions or owed by CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC or Restricted Subsidiaries of CEOC to Affiliates, and any other payments made, including any such payments made to any direct or indirect parent of CEOC to enable it to make payments, in connection with the consummation of the Transactions or as contemplated by the Acquisition Documents, whether payable on the Issue Date or thereafter, in each case to the extent permitted by the covenant described under Transactions with Affiliates ;
- (15) any Restricted Payment made under the Operations Management Agreement;

- (16) repurchases of Equity Interests deemed to occur upon exercise of stock options or warrants if such Equity Interests represent a portion of the exercise price of such options or warrants;
- (17) purchases of receivables pursuant to a Receivables Repurchase Obligation in connection with a Qualified Receivables Financing and the payment or distribution of Receivables Fees;

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- (18) Restricted Payments by CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary to allow the payment of cash in lieu of the issuance of fractional shares upon the exercise of options or warrants or upon the conversion or exchange of Capital Stock of any such Person;
- (19) the repurchase, redemption or other acquisition or retirement for value of any Subordinated Indebtedness pursuant to the provisions similar to those described under the captions Change of Control and Asset Sales ; *provided* that all Notes tendered by holders of the Notes in connection with a Change of Control or Asset Sale Offer, as applicable, have been repurchased, redeemed or acquired for value;
- (20) payments or distributions to dissenting stockholders pursuant to applicable law, pursuant to or in connection with a consolidation, amalgamation, merger or transfer of all or substantially all of the assets of CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, that complies with the covenant described under Merger, Amalgamation, Consolidation or Sale of All or Substantially All Assets ; *provided* that as a result of such consolidation, amalgamation, merger or transfer of assets, CEOC shall have made a Change of Control Offer (if required by the Indenture) and that all Notes tendered by holders in connection with such Change of Control Offer have been repurchased, redeemed or acquired for value;
- (21) payments made to repay, defease, discharge or otherwise refinance Retained Notes or to service Retained Notes; and
- (22) Restricted Payments made in connection with the incurrence of Indebtedness under the revolving portion of the Credit Agreement for the account or benefit of the Subsidiaries of Caesars other than CEOC or any of its Subsidiaries (including the distribution of the proceeds of any such Indebtedness and with respect to the issuance of, or payments in respect of drawings under, letters of credit), in each case for general corporate purposes of such Subsidiaries (including, without limitation, for business acquisitions and project development and, in the case of letters of credit, for the back-up or replacement of existing letters of credit) in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$250.0 million at any time outstanding, so long as such proceeds are not distributed to the stockholders of Caesars; *provided, however*, that at the time of, and after giving effect to, any Restricted Payment permitted under clauses (6)(b), (7), (10), (11) and (13)(b), no Default shall have occurred and be continuing or would occur as a consequence thereof.

As of the Issue Date, all of CEOC's Subsidiaries will be Restricted Subsidiaries. CEOC will not permit any Unrestricted Subsidiary to become a Restricted Subsidiary except pursuant to the definition of Unrestricted Subsidiary. For purposes of designating any Restricted Subsidiary as an Unrestricted Subsidiary, all outstanding Investments by CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries (except to the extent repaid) in the Subsidiary so designated will be deemed to be Restricted Payments in an amount determined as set forth in the last sentence of the definition of Investments. Such designation will only be permitted if a Restricted Payment or Permitted Investment in such amount would be permitted at such time and if such Subsidiary otherwise meets the definition of an Unrestricted Subsidiary.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this covenant, CEOC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, pay any cash dividend or make any cash distribution on, or in respect of, CEOC's Capital Stock or purchase for cash or otherwise acquire for cash any Capital Stock of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC for the purpose of paying any cash dividend or making any cash distribution to, or acquiring Capital Stock of any direct or indirect parent of CEOC for cash from, the Investors, or guarantee any Indebtedness of any Affiliate of CEOC for the purpose of paying such dividend, making such distribution or so acquiring such Capital Stock to or from the Investors, in each case by means of utilization of the cumulative Restricted Payment credit provided by the first paragraph of this covenant, or the exceptions provided by clauses (1), (7) or (10) of the second paragraph of this covenant or clauses (9), (10), (15) or (20) of the definition of Permitted Investments, if (x) at the time and after giving effect to such payment, the Consolidated Leverage Ratio of CEOC would be greater than 7.25 to 1.00 or (y) such payment is not otherwise in compliance with this covenant.

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Dividend and Other Payment Restrictions Affecting Subsidiaries

The Indenture provides that CEOC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, create or otherwise cause or suffer to exist or become effective any consensual encumbrance or consensual restriction on the ability of any Restricted Subsidiary to:

- (a) (i) pay dividends or make any other distributions to CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (1) on its Capital Stock; or (2) with respect to any other interest or participation in, or measured by, its profits; or (ii) pay any Indebtedness owed to CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries;

- (b) make loans or advances to CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries; or

- (c) sell, lease or transfer any of its properties or assets to CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries; except in each case for such encumbrances or restrictions existing under or by reason of:
 - (1) contractual encumbrances or restrictions in effect on the Issue Date, including pursuant to the Credit Agreement and the other Credit Agreement Documents;
 - (2) the Indenture, the Notes (and any exchange Notes);
 - (3) applicable law or any applicable rule, regulation or order;
 - (4) any agreement or other instrument of a Person acquired by CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary which was in existence at the time of such acquisition (but not created in contemplation thereof or to provide all or any portion of the funds or credit support utilized to consummate such acquisition), which encumbrance or restriction is not applicable to any Person, or the properties or assets of any Person, other than the Person and its Subsidiaries, or the property or assets of the Person and its Subsidiaries, so acquired;
 - (5) contracts or agreements for the sale of assets, including any restriction with respect to a Restricted Subsidiary imposed pursuant to an agreement entered into for the sale or disposition of the Capital Stock or assets of such Restricted Subsidiary;
 - (6) Secured Indebtedness otherwise permitted to be Incurred pursuant to the covenants described under Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock and Liens that limit the right of the debtor to dispose of the assets securing such Indebtedness;
 - (7) restrictions on cash or other deposits or net worth imposed by customers under contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business;
 - (8) customary provisions in joint venture agreements and other similar agreements entered into in the ordinary course of business;

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- (9) purchase money obligations for property acquired and Capitalized Lease Obligations in the ordinary course of business;
- (10) customary provisions contained in leases, licenses and other similar agreements entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (11) any encumbrance or restriction of a Receivables Subsidiary effected in connection with a Qualified Receivables Financing; *provided, however*, that such restrictions apply only to such Receivables Subsidiary;
- (12) other Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock (a) of any Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC that is a Subsidiary Pledgor or a Foreign Subsidiary, (b) of any Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Pledgor or a Foreign Subsidiary so long as such encumbrances and restrictions contained in any agreement or instrument will not materially affect CEOC's ability to make anticipated principal or interest payments on the Notes (as determined in good faith by CEOC) or (c) of any Restricted Subsidiary incurred in connection with any Project Financing, *provided* that in the case of each of

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clauses (a) and (b), such Indebtedness, Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock is permitted to be Incurred subsequent to the Issue Date by the covenant described under Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock ;

- (13) any Restricted Investment not prohibited by the covenant described under Limitation on Restricted Payments and any Permitted Investment; or
- (14) any encumbrances or restrictions of the type referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (c) above imposed by any amendments, modifications, restatements, renewals, increases, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings of the contracts, instruments or obligations referred to in clauses (1) through (13) above; *provided* that such amendments, modifications, restatements, renewals, increases, supplements, refundings, replacements or refinancings are, in the good faith judgment of CEOC, no more restrictive with respect to such dividend and other payment restrictions than those contained in the dividend or other payment restrictions prior to such amendment, modification, restatement, renewal, increase, supplement, refunding, replacement or refinancing.

For purposes of determining compliance with this covenant, (1) the priority of any Preferred Stock in receiving dividends or liquidating distributions prior to dividends or liquidating distributions being paid on common stock shall not be deemed a restriction on the ability to make distributions on Capital Stock and (2) the subordination of loans or advances made to CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC to other Indebtedness Incurred by CEOC or any such Restricted Subsidiary shall not be deemed a restriction on the ability to make loans or advances.

Asset Sales

The Indenture provides that CEOC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, cause or make an Asset Sale, unless (x) CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, as the case may be, receives consideration at the time of such Asset Sale at least equal to the Fair Market Value (as determined in good faith by CEOC) of the assets sold or otherwise disposed of, and (y) at least 75% of the consideration therefor received by CEOC or such Restricted Subsidiary, as the case may be, is in the form of Cash Equivalents; *provided* that the amount of:

- (a) any liabilities (as shown on CEOC's or such Restricted Subsidiary's most recent balance sheet or in the Notes thereto) of CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC (other than liabilities that are by their terms subordinated to the Notes or such Restricted Subsidiary's obligations in respect of the Notes) that are assumed by the transferee of any such assets,
- (b) any notes or other obligations or other securities or assets received by CEOC or such Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC from such transferee that are converted by CEOC or such Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC into cash within 180 days of the receipt thereof (to the extent of the cash received), and
- (c) any Designated Non-cash Consideration received by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in such Asset Sale having an aggregate Fair Market Value (as determined in good faith by CEOC), taken together with all other Designated Non-cash Consideration received pursuant to this clause (c) that is at that time outstanding, not to exceed the greater of 5.0% of Total Assets and \$850.0 million at the time of the receipt of such Designated Non-cash Consideration (with the Fair Market Value of each item of Designated Non-cash Consideration being measured at the time received and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value) shall be deemed to be Cash Equivalents for the purposes of this provision.

Within 15 months after CEOC's or any Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC's receipt of the Net Proceeds of any Asset Sale, CEOC or such Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC may apply the Net Proceeds from such Asset Sale, at its option:

- (1) to repay (a) Indebtedness constituting First Priority Lien Obligations and other Pari Passu Indebtedness that is secured by a Lien permitted under the Indenture (and, if the Indebtedness repaid is revolving

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credit Indebtedness, to correspondingly reduce commitments with respect thereto), (b) Indebtedness of a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Pledgor, (c) Obligations under the Notes or (d) other Pari Passu Indebtedness (*provided* that if CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor shall so reduce Obligations under Pari Passu Indebtedness that does not constitute First Priority Lien Obligations, CEOC will equally and ratably reduce Obligations under the Notes as provided under Optional Redemption, through open-market purchases (*provided* that such purchases are at or above 100% of the principal amount thereof) or by making an offer (in accordance with the procedures set forth below for an Asset Sale Offer) to all holders to purchase at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any, the pro rata principal amount of Notes), in each case other than Indebtedness owed to CEOC or an Affiliate of CEOC; or

- (2) to make an Investment in any one or more businesses (*provided* that if such Investment is in the form of the acquisition of Capital Stock of a Person, such acquisition results in such Person becoming a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC), assets, or property or capital expenditures, in each case (a) used or useful in a Similar Business or (b) that replace the properties and assets that are the subject of such Asset Sale.

In the case of clause (2) above, a binding commitment shall be treated as a permitted application of the Net Proceeds from the date of such commitment; *provided* that in the event such binding commitment is later canceled or terminated for any reason before such Net Proceeds are so applied, CEOC or such Restricted Subsidiary enters into another binding commitment (a Second Commitment) within six months of such cancellation or termination of the prior binding commitment; *provided, further* that CEOC or such Restricted Subsidiary may only enter into a Second Commitment under the foregoing provision one time with respect to each Asset Sale and to the extent such Second Commitment is later cancelled or terminated for any reason before such Net Proceeds are applied, then such Net Proceeds shall constitute Excess Proceeds.

Pending the final application of any such Net Proceeds, CEOC or such Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC may temporarily reduce Indebtedness under a revolving credit facility, if any, or otherwise invest such Net Proceeds in any manner not prohibited by the Indenture. Any Net Proceeds from any Asset Sale that are not applied as provided and within the time period set forth in the second paragraph of this covenant (it being understood that any portion of such Net Proceeds used to make an offer to purchase Notes, as described in clause (1) above, shall be deemed to have been invested whether or not such offer is accepted) will be deemed to constitute *Excess Proceeds*. When the aggregate amount of Excess Proceeds exceeds \$200.0 million, CEOC shall make an offer to all holders of Notes (and, at the option of CEOC, to holders of any Pari Passu Indebtedness) (an *Asset Sale Offer*) to purchase the maximum principal amount of Notes (and such Pari Passu Indebtedness), that is at least \$2,000 and an integral multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof that may be purchased out of the Excess Proceeds at an offer price in cash in an amount equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof (or, in the event such Pari Passu Indebtedness was issued with significant original issue discount, 100% of the accreted value thereof), plus accrued and unpaid interest and additional interest, if any (or, in respect of such Pari Passu Indebtedness, such lesser price, if any, as may be provided for by the terms of such Pari Passu Indebtedness), to the date fixed for the closing of such offer, in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Indenture. CEOC will commence an Asset Sale Offer with respect to Excess Proceeds within ten (10) Business Days after the date that Excess Proceeds exceeds \$200.0 million by mailing the notice required pursuant to the terms of the Indenture, with a copy to the Trustee. To the extent that the aggregate amount of Notes (and such Pari Passu Indebtedness) tendered pursuant to an Asset Sale Offer is less than the Excess Proceeds, CEOC may use any remaining Excess Proceeds for any purpose that is not prohibited by the Indenture. If the aggregate principal amount of Notes (and such Pari Passu Indebtedness) surrendered by holders thereof exceeds the amount of Excess Proceeds, the Trustee shall select the Notes to be purchased in the manner described below. Upon completion of any such Asset Sale Offer, the amount of Excess Proceeds shall be reset at zero.

CEOC must comply with the requirements of Rule 14e-1 under the Exchange Act and any other securities laws and regulations to the extent such laws or regulations are applicable in connection with the repurchase of the

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Notes pursuant to an Asset Sale Offer. To the extent that the provisions of any securities laws or regulations conflict with the provisions of the Indenture, CEOC will comply with the applicable securities laws and regulations and shall not be deemed to have breached its obligations described in the Indenture by virtue thereof.

If more Notes (and such Pari Passu Indebtedness) are tendered pursuant to an Asset Sale Offer than CEOC is required to purchase, selection of such Notes for purchase will be made by the Trustee; *provided* that no Notes of \$2,000 or less shall be purchased in part. Selection of such Pari Passu Indebtedness will be made pursuant to the terms of such Pari Passu Indebtedness.

Notices of an Asset Sale Offer shall be mailed by first class mail, postage prepaid, at least 30 but not more than 60 days before the purchase date to each holder of Notes at such holder's registered address. If any Note is to be purchased in part only, any notice of purchase that relates to such Note shall state the portion of the principal amount thereof that has been or is to be purchased.

Transactions with Affiliates

The Indenture provides that CEOC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, make any payment to, or sell, lease, transfer or otherwise dispose of any of its properties or assets to, or purchase any property or assets from, or enter into or make or amend any transaction or series of transactions, contract, agreement, understanding, loan, advance or guarantee with, or for the benefit of, any Affiliate of CEOC (each of the foregoing, an *Affiliate Transaction*) involving aggregate consideration in excess of \$25.0 million, unless:

- (a) such Affiliate Transaction is on terms that are not materially less favorable to CEOC or the relevant Restricted Subsidiary than those that could have been obtained in a comparable transaction by CEOC or such Restricted Subsidiary with an unrelated Person; and
- (b) with respect to any Affiliate Transaction or series of related Affiliate Transactions involving aggregate consideration in excess of \$75.0 million, CEOC delivers to the Trustee a resolution adopted in good faith by the majority of the Board of Directors of CEOC, approving such Affiliate Transaction and set forth in an Officer's Certificate certifying that such Affiliate Transaction complies with clause (a) above.

The foregoing provisions do not apply to the following:

- (1) transactions between or among CEOC and/or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (or an entity that becomes a Restricted Subsidiary as a result of such transaction) and any merger, consolidation or amalgamation of CEOC and any direct parent of CEOC; *provided* that such parent shall have no material liabilities and no material assets other than cash, Cash Equivalents and the Capital Stock of CEOC and such merger, consolidation or amalgamation is otherwise in compliance with the terms of the Indenture and effected for a bona fide business purpose;
- (2) Restricted Payments permitted by the provisions of the Indenture described above under the covenant Limitation on Restricted Payments and Permitted Investments;
- (3) (x) the entering into of any agreement (and any amendment or modification of any such agreement so long as, in the good faith judgment of the Board of Directors of CEOC, any such amendment is not disadvantageous to the Holders when taken as a whole, as compared to such agreement as in effect on the Issue Date) to pay, and the payment of, management, consulting, monitoring and advisory fees to the Sponsors in an aggregate amount in any fiscal year not to exceed the greater of (A) \$30 million and (B) 1% of EBITDA of CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries for the immediately preceding fiscal year, plus out-of-pocket expense reimbursement; *provided, however*, that any payment not made in any fiscal year may be carried forward and paid in the following two fiscal years and (y) the payment of the present value of all amounts payable pursuant to any agreement described in clause 3(x) in connection with the termination of such agreement;

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- (4) the payment of reasonable and customary fees and reimbursement of expenses paid to, and indemnity provided on behalf of, officers, directors, employees or consultants of CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary, any direct or indirect parent of CEOC;
- (5) payments by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to the Sponsors made for any financial advisory, financing, underwriting or placement services or in respect of other investment banking activities, including, without limitation, in connection with acquisitions or divestitures, which payments are (x) made pursuant to the agreements with the Sponsors described in this prospectus or (y) approved by a majority of the Board of Directors of CEOC in good faith;
- (6) transactions in which CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, as the case may be, delivers to the Trustee a letter from an Independent Financial Advisor stating that such transaction is fair to CEOC or such Restricted Subsidiary from a financial point of view or meets the requirements of clause (a) of the preceding paragraph;
- (7) payments or loans (or cancellation of loans) to officers, directors, employees or consultants which are approved by a majority of the Board of Directors of CEOC in good faith;
- (8) any agreement as in effect as of the Issue Date or any amendment thereto (so long as any such agreement together with all amendments thereto, taken as a whole, is not more disadvantageous to the holders of the Notes in any material respect than the original agreement as in effect on the Issue Date) or any transaction contemplated thereby as determined in good faith by CEOC;
- (9) the existence of, or the performance by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of its obligations under the terms of, Acquisition Documents, any stockholders agreement (including any registration rights agreement or purchase agreement related thereto) to which it is a party as of the Issue Date, and any transaction, agreement or arrangement described in this prospectus and, in each case, any amendment thereto or similar transactions, agreements or arrangements which it may enter into thereafter; *provided, however*, that the existence of, or the performance by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries of its obligations under, any future amendment to any such existing transaction, agreement or arrangement or under any similar transaction, agreement or arrangement entered into after the Issue Date shall only be permitted by this clause (9) to the extent that the terms of any such existing transaction, agreement or arrangement together with all amendments thereto, taken as a whole, or new transaction, agreement or arrangement are not otherwise more disadvantageous to the holders of the Notes in any material respect than the original transaction, agreement or arrangement as in effect on the Issue Date;
- (10) the execution of the Acquisition Transactions, and the payment of all fees and expenses related to the Acquisition Transactions, including fees to the Sponsors, which are described in this prospectus or contemplated by the Acquisition Documents;
- (11) any transactions made pursuant to any Operations Management Agreement and any transactions in connection with the use of the revolving credit facility under the Credit Agreement for the account or benefit of the Subsidiaries of Caesars other than CEOC and its Subsidiaries (including the distribution of the proceeds of any such revolving credit Indebtedness and with respect to the issuance of, or payments in respect of drawings under, letters of credit);
- (12) (a) transactions with customers, clients, suppliers or purchasers or sellers of goods or services, or transactions otherwise relating to the purchase or sale of goods or services, in each case in the ordinary course of business and otherwise in compliance with the terms of the Indenture, which are fair to CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries in the reasonable determination of the Board of Directors or the senior management of CEOC, or are on terms at least as favorable as might reasonably have been obtained at such time from an unaffiliated party or (b) transactions with joint ventures or Unrestricted Subsidiaries entered into in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice or industry norm;

(13) any transaction effected as part of a Qualified Receivables Financing;

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- (14) the issuance of Equity Interests (other than Disqualified Stock) of CEOC to any Person;
- (15) the issuances of securities or other payments, awards or grants in cash, securities or otherwise pursuant to, or the funding of, employment arrangements, stock option and stock ownership plans or similar employee benefit plans approved by the Board of Directors of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC or of a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC, as appropriate, in good faith;
- (16) the entering into of any tax sharing agreement or arrangement that complies with clause (12) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under **Limitation on Restricted Payments** ;
- (17) any contribution to the capital of CEOC;
- (18) transactions permitted by, and complying with, the provisions of the covenant described under **Merger, Amalgamation, Consolidation or Sale of All or Substantially All Assets** ;
- (19) transactions between CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries and any Person, a director of which is also a director of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC; *provided, however*, that such director abstains from voting as a director of CEOC or such direct or indirect parent, as the case may be, on any matter involving such other Person;
- (20) pledges of Equity Interests of Unrestricted Subsidiaries;
- (21) the formation and maintenance of any consolidated group or subgroup for tax, accounting or cash pooling or management purposes in the ordinary course of business;
- (22) any employment agreements entered into by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business; and
- (23) transactions undertaken in good faith (as certified by a responsible financial or accounting officer of CEOC in an Officer's Certificate) for the purpose of improving the consolidated tax efficiency of CEOC and its Subsidiaries and not for the purpose of circumventing any covenant set forth in the Indenture.

Liens

The Indenture provides that CEOC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, create, incur or suffer to exist (i) any Lien on any asset or property of CEOC or such Restricted Subsidiary securing Indebtedness unless the Notes are equally and ratably secured with (or on a senior basis to, in the case of obligations subordinated in right of payment to the Notes) the obligations so secured until such time as such obligations are no longer secured by a Lien or (ii) any Lien securing any First Priority Lien Obligation of CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor without effectively providing that the Notes or the obligations of such Subsidiary Pledgor in respect of the Notes, as the case may be, shall be granted a second priority security interest (subject to Permitted Liens) upon the assets or property constituting the collateral for such First Priority Lien Obligations, except as set forth under **Security for the Notes**.

Clause (i) of the preceding paragraph does not require CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC to secure the Notes if the Lien consists of a Permitted Lien. Any Lien which is granted to secure the Notes or the obligations of any Subsidiary Pledgor in respect of the Notes under clause (i) of the preceding paragraph (unless also granted pursuant to clause (ii) of the preceding paragraph) shall be automatically released and discharged at the same time as the release of the Lien that gave rise to the obligation to secure the Notes or such Subsidiary Pledgor obligations under such clause (i).

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Notwithstanding the foregoing, CEOC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, create or Incur any Lien on the Collateral securing Indebtedness with any Lien that is pari passu with the Liens securing the Notes that is issued in exchange for any of the Existing Notes or any Exchanged Indebtedness (Additional Second Priority Debt), unless either (i) the Total Secured Leverage Ratio of CEOC for the most recently ended four full fiscal quarters for which internal financial statements are available immediately preceding the date on which such Lien is created or Incurred would have been equal to or less than 7.25 to 1.00, determined on a *pro forma* basis after giving effect to the Incurrence of such Lien and related Additional Second Priority Debt (including a *pro forma* application of the net proceeds of such Additional

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Second Priority Debt), as if such Lien and related Additional Second Priority Debt had been Incurred and the application of the proceeds from such Indebtedness had occurred, at the beginning of such four quarter period or (ii) the aggregate principal amount of the sum of all outstanding Additional Second Priority Debt, Notes and Existing Second Lien Notes (collectively, Second Priority Debt) would be equal to or less than the greater of \$5,562 million and the aggregate principal amount of such Second Priority Debt outstanding immediately after the Notes are issued on the Issue Date, after giving *pro forma* effect to the Incurrence of such Lien and related Additional Second Priority Debt (including a *pro forma* application of the net proceeds of such Additional Second Priority Debt) provided that the foregoing will not restrict the Incurrence or creation by CEOC or its Restricted Subsidiaries of Liens on the Collateral securing Additional Second Priority Debt otherwise permitted to be Incurred under the Indenture in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$500 million outstanding at any one time, so long as CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary receives only cash proceeds in connection with the Incurrence of such Additional Second Priority Debt pursuant to this proviso.

CEOC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, directly or indirectly, create or Incur any Lien on the Collateral (including any Permitted Lien) securing Indebtedness with a Lien that is junior in priority to the Liens securing First Priority Lien Obligations unless such Lien is *pari passu* with, or junior in priority to, the Liens securing the Notes. Further, CEOC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, exchange any Indebtedness secured by any Lien on the Collateral (or on the collateral securing the First Priority Lien Obligations) that is senior in priority to the Liens securing the Notes for any of the Existing Notes, the Existing Second Lien Notes, the Notes or Additional Second Priority Debt.

In addition, CEOC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, exchange any Indebtedness secured by any Lien for any Sponsor Indebtedness held by any Sponsor.

Reports and Other Information

The Indenture provides that notwithstanding that CEOC may not be subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act or otherwise report on an annual and quarterly basis on forms provided for such annual and quarterly reporting pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC, CEOC will file with the SEC (and provide the Trustee and holders with copies thereof, without cost to each holder, within 15 days after it files them with the SEC),

- (1) within the time period specified in the SEC's rules and regulations for non-accelerated filers, annual reports on Form 10-K (or any successor or comparable form) containing the information required to be contained therein (or required in such successor or comparable form),
- (2) within the time period specified in the SEC's rules and regulations for non-accelerated filers, reports on Form 10-Q (or any successor or comparable form) containing the information required to be contained therein (or required in such successor or comparable form),
- (3) promptly from time to time after the occurrence of an event required to be therein reported (and in any event within the time period specified in the SEC's rules and regulations), such other reports on Form 8-K (or any successor or comparable form), and
- (4) any other information, documents and other reports which CEOC would be required to file with the SEC if it were subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act;

provided, however, that CEOC shall not be so obligated to file such reports with the SEC if the SEC does not permit such filing, in which event CEOC will make available such information to prospective purchasers of Notes in addition to providing such information to the Trustee and the holders, in each case within 15 days after the time CEOC would be required to file such information with the SEC if it were subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, subject, in the case of any such information, certificates or reports provided prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement this prospectus forms a part or any other exchange offer registration statement, or shelf registration statement, to exceptions consistent with the presentation of financial information in this prospectus.

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Notwithstanding the foregoing, CEOC will not be required to furnish any information, certificates or reports required by Items 307 or 308 of Regulation S-K prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement this prospectus forms a part or any other exchange offer registration statement, or shelf registration statement.

In the event that:

- (a) the rules and regulations of the SEC permit CEOC and any direct or indirect parent of CEOC to report at such parent entity's level on a consolidated basis and such parent entity is not engaged in any business in any material respect other than incidental to its ownership, directly or indirectly, of the capital stock of CEOC, or
- (b) any direct or indirect parent of CEOC is or becomes a Subsidiary Pledgor of the Notes, consolidating reporting at the parent entity's level in a manner consistent with that described in this covenant for CEOC will satisfy this covenant, and the Indenture will permit CEOC to satisfy its obligations in this covenant with respect to financial information relating to CEOC by furnishing financial information relating to such direct or indirect parent; *provided* that such financial information is accompanied by consolidating information that explains in reasonable detail the differences between the information relating to such direct or indirect parent and any of its Subsidiaries other than CEOC and its Subsidiaries, on the one hand, and the information relating to CEOC, the Subsidiary Pledgors and the other Subsidiaries of CEOC on a standalone basis, on the other hand.

In addition, CEOC will make such information available to prospective investors upon request. In addition, CEOC has agreed that, for so long as any Notes remain outstanding during any period when it is not subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, or otherwise permitted to furnish the SEC with certain information pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) of the Exchange Act, it will furnish to the holders of the Notes and to prospective investors, upon their request, the information required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, CEOC is deemed to have furnished such reports referred to above to the Trustee and the holders if CEOC has filed such reports with the SEC via the EDGAR filing system and such reports are publicly available. In addition, the requirements of this covenant shall be deemed satisfied prior to the commencement of the exchange offers contemplated by the Registration Rights Agreement relating to the Notes, including the commencement of this exchange offer, or the effectiveness of the shelf registration statement by (1) the filing with the SEC of the exchange offers registration statement and/or shelf registration statement in accordance with the provisions of such Registration Rights Agreement, and any amendments thereto, and such registration statement and/or amendments thereto are filed at times that otherwise satisfy the time requirements set forth in the first paragraph of this covenant and/or (2) the posting of reports that would be required to be provided to the Trustee and the holders on CEOC's website (or that of any of its parent companies).

Amendment of Security Documents

CEOC will not amend, modify or supplement, or permit or consent to any amendment, modification or supplement of, the Security Documents in any way that would be adverse to the holders of the Notes in any material respect, except as described above under Security for the Notes or as permitted under Amendments and Waivers.

Future Subsidiary Pledgors

The Indenture provides that CEOC will cause each Wholly-Owned Restricted Subsidiary that is a Domestic Subsidiary (unless such Subsidiary is a Receivables Subsidiary or a Domestic Subsidiary that is wholly-owned by one or more Foreign Subsidiaries and created to enhance the tax efficiency of CEOC and its Subsidiaries) and that provides a pledge of, or grants a Lien on, its assets to secure any First Priority Lien Obligations to execute

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and deliver to the Trustee the Security Documents necessary to cause such Restricted Subsidiary to become a Subsidiary Pledgor (or grantor) and take all actions required thereunder to perfect Liens created thereunder, as well as to execute and deliver to the Trustee a joinder to the Intercreditor Agreement.

Future Subsidiary Guarantors

The Indenture provides that, promptly following the terms of CEOC's Indebtedness existing on the Issue Date no longer prohibiting the guarantee of the Notes by the Subsidiary Pledgors (as determined in good faith by CEOC) and requisite approvals are received from the applicable gaming authorities (the Initial Guarantee Event), each Subsidiary Pledgor will execute and deliver to the Trustee a supplemental indenture pursuant to which such Subsidiary Pledgor shall guarantee payment of the Notes, as well as execute and deliver to the Trustee a joinder to the Guarantor Intercreditor Agreement. In addition, the Indenture provides that CEOC will not, and will not permit any of its Restricted Subsidiaries to, Incur any Indebtedness the terms of which prohibit or restrict the ability of a Subsidiary Pledgor to provide such a guarantee.

The Indenture further provides that, from and after the Initial Guarantee Event, CEOC will cause each Wholly-Owned Restricted Subsidiary that is a Domestic Subsidiary (unless such Subsidiary is a Receivables Subsidiary or a Domestic Subsidiary that is wholly-owned by one or more Foreign Subsidiaries and created to enhance the tax efficiency of CEOC and its Subsidiaries) that guarantees any Indebtedness of CEOC or any other guarantor of the Notes to execute and deliver to the Trustee a supplemental indenture pursuant to which such Subsidiary will guarantee payment of the Notes, as well as to execute and deliver a joinder to the Guarantor Intercreditor Agreement.

The Indenture also provides that CEOC shall cause each Wholly-Owned Restricted Subsidiary that is a Domestic Subsidiary (unless such Subsidiary is a Receivables Subsidiary or a Domestic Subsidiary that is wholly-owned by one or more Foreign Subsidiaries and created to enhance the tax efficiency of CEOC and its Subsidiaries) and that guarantees any First Priority Lien Obligations to execute and deliver to the Trustee a supplemental indenture pursuant to which such Subsidiary shall guarantee the payment of the Notes.

After-Acquired Property

The Indenture provides that upon the acquisition by any Issuer or any Subsidiary Pledgor of any First Priority After-Acquired Property, CEOC or such Subsidiary Pledgor shall execute and deliver such mortgages, deeds of trust, security instruments, financing statements and certificates and opinions of counsel as shall be reasonably necessary to vest in the Trustee a perfected second-priority security interest, subject only to Permitted Liens, in such First Priority After-Acquired Property and to have such First Priority After-Acquired Property (but subject to certain limitations, if applicable, including as described under Security for the Notes) added to the Collateral, and thereupon all provisions of the Indenture relating to the Collateral shall be deemed to relate to such First Priority After-Acquired Property to the same extent and with the same force and effect.

Mandatory Disposition Pursuant to Gaming Laws

Federal, state and local authorities in several jurisdictions regulate extensively our casino entertainment operations. The Gaming Authority of any jurisdiction in which CEOC or any of its subsidiaries conduct or propose to conduct gaming may require that a holder of the Notes or the beneficial owner of the Notes of a holder be approved, licensed, qualified or found suitable under applicable gaming laws. Under the Indenture, each person that holds or acquires beneficial ownership of any of the Notes shall be deemed to have agreed, by accepting such notes, that if any such Gaming Authority requires such person to be approved, licensed, qualified or found suitable under applicable Gaming Laws, such holder or beneficial owner, as the case may be, shall apply for a license, qualification or finding of suitability within the required time period.

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If a person required to apply or become licensed or qualified or be found suitable fails to do so (a Disqualified Holder), CEOC shall have the right, at its election, (1) to require such person to dispose of its notes or beneficial interest therein within 30 days of receipt of notice of such election or such earlier date as may be required by such Gaming Authority or (2) to redeem such notes at a redemption price that, unless otherwise directed by such Gaming Authority, shall be at a redemption price that is equal to the lesser of:

such person's cost, or

100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the earlier of (1) the redemption date or (2) the date such person became a Disqualified Holder.

CEOC will notify the Trustee and applicable Gaming Authority in writing of any such redemption as soon as practicable. CEOC will not be responsible for any costs or expenses any such holder may incur in connection with its application for a license, qualification or finding of suitability.

Merger, Amalgamation, Consolidation or Sale of All or Substantially All Assets

The Indenture provides that CEOC may not, directly or indirectly, consolidate, amalgamate or merge with or into or wind up or convert into (whether or not CEOC is the surviving Person), or sell, assign, transfer, lease, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its properties or assets in one or more related transactions, to any Person unless:

- (1) CEOC is the surviving person or the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation, amalgamation, merger, winding up or conversion (if other than CEOC) or to which such sale, assignment, transfer, lease, conveyance or other disposition will have been made is a corporation, partnership or limited liability company organized or existing under the laws of the United States, any state thereof, the District of Columbia, or any territory thereof (CEOC or such Person, as the case may be, being herein called the Successor Issuer); *provided* that in the case where the surviving Person is not a corporation, a co-obligor of the Notes is a corporation;
- (2) the Successor Issuer (if other than CEOC) expressly assumes all the obligations of CEOC under the Indenture and the Notes pursuant to supplemental indentures or other documents or instruments in form reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee;
- (3) immediately after giving effect to such transaction (and treating any Indebtedness which becomes an obligation of the Successor Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries as a result of such transaction as having been Incurred by the Successor Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary at the time of such transaction) no Default shall have occurred and be continuing;
- (4) immediately after giving *pro forma* effect to such transaction, as if such transaction had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period (and treating any Indebtedness which becomes an obligation of the Successor Issuer or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries as a result of such transaction as having been Incurred by the Successor Issuer or such Restricted Subsidiary at the time of such transaction), either
 - (a) the Successor Issuer would be permitted to Incur at least \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio test set forth in the first sentence of the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock ; or
 - (b) the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio for the Successor Issuer and its Restricted Subsidiaries would be greater than such ratio for CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries immediately prior to such transaction;

- (5) if CEOC is not the Successor Issuer, each Subsidiary Pledgor, unless it is the other party to the transactions described above, shall have by supplemental indenture confirmed that obligations in respect of the Notes shall apply to such Person's obligations under the Indenture and the Notes; and

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- (6) CEOC shall have delivered to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, each stating that such consolidation, merger, amalgamation or transfer and such supplemental indentures (if any) comply with the Indenture.

The Successor Issuer (if other than CEOC) will succeed to, and be substituted for, CEOC under the Indenture and the Notes, and in such event CEOC will automatically be released and discharged from its obligations under the Indenture and the Notes. Notwithstanding the foregoing clauses (3) and (4), (a) any Restricted Subsidiary may merge, consolidate or amalgamate with or transfer all or part of its properties and assets to CEOC or to another Restricted Subsidiary, and (b) CEOC may merge, consolidate or amalgamate with an Affiliate incorporated solely for the purpose of reincorporating CEOC in another state of the United States, the District of Columbia or any territory of the United States or may convert into a limited liability company, so long as the amount of Indebtedness of CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries is not increased thereby. This Merger, Amalgamation, Consolidation or Sale of All or Substantially All Assets will not apply to a sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance or other disposition of assets between or among CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries.

The Indenture further provides that, subject to certain limitations in the Indenture governing release of assets and property securing the Notes upon the sale or disposition of a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC that is a Subsidiary Pledgor, no Subsidiary Pledgor will, and CEOC will not permit any Subsidiary Pledgor to, consolidate, amalgamate or merge with or into or wind up into (whether or not such Subsidiary Pledgor is the surviving Person), or sell, assign, transfer, lease, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its properties or assets in one or more related transactions to, any Person unless:

- (1) either (a) such Subsidiary Pledgor is the surviving Person or the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation, amalgamation or merger (if other than such Subsidiary Pledgor) or to which such sale, assignment, transfer, lease, conveyance or other disposition will have been made is a corporation, partnership or limited liability company organized or existing under the laws of the United States, any state thereof, the District of Columbia, or any territory thereof (such Subsidiary Pledgor or such Person, as the case may be, being herein called the *Successor Subsidiary Pledgor*) and the Successor Subsidiary Pledgor (if other than such Subsidiary Pledgor) expressly assumes all the obligations of such Subsidiary Pledgor under the Indenture and the Security Documents pursuant to documents or instruments in form reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee, or (b) such sale or disposition or consolidation, amalgamation or merger is not in violation of the covenant described above under the caption *Certain Covenants Asset Sales*; and

- (2) the Successor Subsidiary Pledgor (if other than such Subsidiary Pledgor) shall have delivered or caused to be delivered to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, each stating that such consolidation, amalgamation, merger or transfer and such supplemental indenture (if any) comply with the Indenture.

Subject to certain limitations described in the Indenture, the Successor Subsidiary Pledgor (if other than such Subsidiary Pledgor) will succeed to, and be substituted for, such Subsidiary Pledgor under the Indenture and such Subsidiary Pledgor's obligations in respect of the Notes, and such Subsidiary Pledgor will automatically be released and discharged from its obligations under the Indenture and such Subsidiary Pledgor's obligations in respect of the Notes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, (1) a Subsidiary Pledgor may merge, amalgamate or consolidate with an Affiliate incorporated solely for the purpose of reincorporating such Subsidiary Pledgor in another state of the United States, the District of Columbia or any territory of the United States so long as the amount of Indebtedness of the Subsidiary Pledgor is not increased thereby and (2) a Subsidiary Pledgor may merge, amalgamate or consolidate with another Subsidiary Pledgor or CEOC.

In addition, notwithstanding the foregoing, any Subsidiary Pledgor may consolidate, amalgamate or merge with or into or wind up into, or sell, assign, transfer, lease, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its properties or assets (collectively, a *Transfer*) to CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor.

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In addition, the Indenture provides that, subject to certain limitations in the Indenture governing release of Caesars' Note Guarantee upon the sale or disposition of CEOC or CEOC's transfer of all or substantially all of its assets to, or merger with, an entity that is not a Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of Caesars in accordance with the first two paragraphs of this covenant, Caesars will not consolidate, amalgamate or merge with or into or wind up into (whether or not Caesars is the surviving Person), or sell, assign, transfer, lease, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its properties or assets in one or more related transactions to, any Person unless:

- (1) either Caesars or CEOC (*provided* that if CEOC is to be the surviving Person, then such transaction shall comply with the first two paragraphs of this covenant) is the surviving Person or the Person formed by or surviving any such consolidation, amalgamation or merger (if other than Caesars) or to which such sale, assignment, transfer, lease, conveyance or other disposition will have been made is a corporation, partnership or limited liability company organized or existing under the laws of the United States, any state thereof, the District of Columbia, or any territory thereof (Caesars or such Person, as the case may be, being herein called the Successor Parent Guarantor) and the Successor Parent Guarantor (if other than Caesars) expressly assumes all the obligations of Caesars under the Indenture and Caesars' Note Guarantee pursuant to a supplemental indenture or other documents or instruments in form reasonably satisfactory to the Trustee; and
- (2) the Successor Parent Guarantor (if other than Caesars) shall have delivered or caused to be delivered to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel, each stating that such consolidation, amalgamation, merger or transfer and such supplemental indenture (if any) comply with the Indenture.

Subject to certain limitations described in the Indenture, the Successor Parent Guarantor (if other than Caesars) will succeed to, and be substituted for, Caesars under the Indenture, Caesars' Note Guarantee, and Caesars will automatically be released and discharged from its obligations under the Indenture and such Note Guarantee.

Defaults

An Event of Default is defined in the Indenture as:

- (1) a default in any payment of interest (including any additional interest) on any Note when due, continued for 30 days,
- (2) a default in the payment of principal or premium, if any, of any Note when due at its Stated Maturity, upon optional redemption, upon required repurchase, upon declaration or otherwise,
- (3) the failure by CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary to comply for 60 days after notice with its other agreements contained in the Notes or the Indenture,
- (4) the failure by CEOC or any Significant Subsidiary (or any group of Subsidiaries that together would constitute a Significant Subsidiary) to pay any Indebtedness (other than Indebtedness owing to CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary) within any applicable grace period after final maturity or the acceleration of any such Indebtedness by the holders thereof because of a default, in each case, if the total amount of such Indebtedness unpaid or accelerated exceeds \$150.0 million or its foreign currency equivalent (the cross-acceleration provision),
- (5) certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of CEOC or a Significant Subsidiary (or any group of Subsidiaries that together would constitute a Significant Subsidiary) (the bankruptcy provisions),
- (6)

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failure by CEOC or any Significant Subsidiary (or any group of Subsidiaries that together would constitute a Significant Subsidiary) to pay final judgments aggregating in excess of \$150.0 million or its foreign currency equivalent (net of any amounts which are covered by enforceable insurance policies issued by solvent carriers), which judgments are not discharged, waived or stayed for a period of 60 days (the judgment default provision),

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- (7) the Note Guarantee of the Parent Guarantor or a Significant Subsidiary (or any group of Subsidiaries that together would constitute a Significant Subsidiary) ceases to be in full force and effect (except as contemplated by the terms thereof) or the Parent Guarantor denies or disaffirms its obligations under the Indenture or its Note Guarantee and such Default continues for 10 days,
- (8) unless all of the Collateral has been released from the second priority Liens in accordance with the provisions of the Security Documents, the second priority Liens on all or substantially all of the Collateral cease to be valid or enforceable and such Default continues for 30 days, or CEOC shall assert or any Subsidiary Pledgor shall assert, in any pleading in any court of competent jurisdiction, that any such security interest is invalid or unenforceable and, in the case of any such Person that is a Subsidiary of CEOC, CEOC fails to cause such Subsidiary to rescind such assertions within 30 days after CEOC has actual knowledge of such assertions, or
- (9) the failure by CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor to comply for 60 days after notice with its other agreements contained in the Security Documents except for a failure that would not be material to the holders of the Notes and would not materially affect the value of the Collateral taken as a whole (together with the defaults described in clause (8) the security default provisions).

The foregoing constitutes Events of Default whatever the reason for any such Event of Default and whether it is voluntary or involuntary or is effected by operation of law or pursuant to any judgment, decree or order of any court or any order, rule or regulation of any administrative or governmental body.

However, a default under clauses (3) or (9) will not constitute an Event of Default until the Trustee or the holders of 30% in principal amount of outstanding Notes notify CEOC of the default and CEOC does not cure such default within the time specified in clauses (3) or (9) hereof after receipt of such notice.

If an Event of Default (other than a Default relating to certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of CEOC) occurs and is continuing, the Trustee or the holders of at least 30% in principal amount of outstanding Notes by notice to CEOC may declare the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued but unpaid interest on all the Notes to be due and payable; *provided, however*, that so long as any Bank Indebtedness remains outstanding, no such acceleration shall be effective until the earlier of (1) five Business Days after the giving of written notice to CEOC and the Representative under the Credit Agreement and (2) the day on which any Bank Indebtedness is accelerated. Upon such a declaration, such principal and interest will be due and payable immediately. If an Event of Default relating to certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of CEOC occurs, the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on all the Notes will become immediately due and payable without any declaration or other act on the part of the Trustee or any holders. Under certain circumstances, the holders of a majority in principal amount of outstanding Notes may rescind any such acceleration with respect to the Notes and its consequences.

In the event of any Event of Default specified in clause (4) of the first paragraph above, such Event of Default and all consequences thereof (excluding, however, any resulting payment default) will be annulled, waived and rescinded, automatically and without any action by the Trustee or the holders of the Notes, if within 20 days after such Event of Default arose CEOC delivers an Officer's Certificate to the Trustee stating that (x) the Indebtedness or guarantee that is the basis for such Event of Default has been discharged or (y) the holders thereof have rescinded or waived the acceleration, notice or action (as the case may be) giving rise to such Event of Default or (z) the default that is the basis for such Event of Default has been cured, it being understood that in no event shall an acceleration of the principal amount of the Notes as described above be annulled, waived or rescinded upon the happening of any such events.

Subject to the provisions of the Indenture relating to the duties of the Trustee, in case an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the Trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers under the Indenture at the request or direction of any of the holders unless such holders have offered to the Trustee

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reasonable indemnity or security against any loss, liability or expense. Except to enforce the right to receive payment of principal, premium (if any) or interest when due, no holder may pursue any remedy with respect to the Indenture or the Notes unless:

- (1) such holder has previously given the Trustee notice that an Event of Default is continuing,
- (2) holders of at least 30% in principal amount of the outstanding Notes have requested the Trustee to pursue the remedy,
- (3) such holders have offered the Trustee reasonable security or indemnity against any loss, liability or expense,
- (4) the Trustee has not complied with such request within 60 days after the receipt of the request and the offer of security or indemnity, and
- (5) the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes have not given the Trustee a direction inconsistent with such request within such 60-day period.

Subject to certain restrictions, the holders of a majority in principal amount of outstanding Notes are given the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee or of exercising any trust or power conferred on the Trustee. The Trustee, however, may refuse to follow any direction that conflicts with law or the Indenture or that the Trustee determines is unduly prejudicial to the rights of any other holder or that would involve the Trustee in personal liability. Prior to taking any action under the Indenture, the Trustee will be entitled to indemnification satisfactory to it in its sole discretion against all losses and expenses caused by taking or not taking such action.

CEOC is required to deliver to the Trustee, annually, a certificate indicating whether the signers thereof know of any Default that occurred during the previous year. CEOC also is required to deliver to the Trustee, within 30 days after the occurrence thereof, written notice of any event which would constitute certain Defaults, their status and what action CEOC is taking or proposes to take in respect thereof.

Amendments and Waivers

Subject to certain exceptions, the Indenture and Security Documents may be amended with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding and any past default or compliance with any provisions may be waived with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding. However, without the consent of each holder of an outstanding Note affected, no amendment may, among other things:

- (1) reduce the amount of Notes whose holders must consent to an amendment,
- (2) reduce the rate of or extend the time for payment of interest on any Note,
- (3) reduce the principal of or change the Stated Maturity of any Note,
- (4) reduce the premium payable upon the redemption of any Note or change the time at which any Note may be redeemed as described under **Optional Redemption** above,

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- (5) make any Note payable in money other than that stated in such Note,
- (6) expressly subordinate the Notes to any other Indebtedness of CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor;
- (7) impair the right of any holder to receive payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on such holder's Notes on or after the due dates therefor or to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to such holder's Notes;
- (8) make any change in the amendment provisions which require each holder's consent or in the waiver provisions;

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(9) make any change in the provisions in the Intercreditor Agreement or the Indenture dealing with the application of proceeds of Collateral that would adversely affect the holders of the Notes; or

(10) except as expressly provided by the Indenture, modify or release the Guarantee of any Significant Subsidiary in any manner adverse to the holders of the Notes.

Without the consent of the holders of at least two-thirds in aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding, no amendment or waiver may release all or substantially all of the Collateral from the Lien of the Indenture and the Security Documents with respect to the Notes.

Without the consent of any holder, CEOC and Trustee may amend the Indenture, the Security Documents or the Intercreditor Agreement to cure any ambiguity, omission, mistake, defect or inconsistency, to provide for the assumption by a Successor Issuer of the obligations of CEOC under the Indenture and the Notes, to provide for the assumption by a Successor Subsidiary Pledgor of the obligations of a Subsidiary Pledgor under the Indenture and the Security Documents, to provide for uncertificated Notes in addition to or in place of certificated Notes (*provided* that the uncertificated Notes are issued in registered form for purposes of Section 163(f) of the Code, or in a manner such that the uncertificated Notes are described in Section 163(f)(2)(B) of the Code), to add a Subsidiary Pledgor with respect to the Notes, to secure the Notes, to release Collateral as permitted by the Indenture or the Intercreditor Agreement, to add additional secured creditors holding Other Second-Lien Obligations so long as such obligations are not prohibited by the Indenture or the Security Documents, to add to the covenants of CEOC for the benefit of the holders or to surrender any right or power conferred upon CEOC, to make any change that does not adversely affect the rights of any holder, to conform the text of the Indenture, the Notes, the Security Documents or the Intercreditor Agreement, to any provision of this Description of Exchange Notes to the extent that such provision in this Description of Exchange Notes was intended to be a verbatim recitation of a provision of the Indenture, the Notes, the Security Documents or the Intercreditor Agreement, to comply with any requirement of the SEC in connection with the qualification of the Indenture under the TIA to effect any provision of the Indenture or to make certain changes to the Indenture to provide for the issuance of additional Notes.

The consent of the noteholders is not necessary under the Indenture to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment. It is sufficient if such consent approves the substance of the proposed amendment.

After an amendment under the Indenture becomes effective, CEOC is required to mail to the respective noteholders a notice briefly describing such amendment. However, the failure to give such notice to all noteholders entitled to receive such notice, or any defect therein, will not impair or affect the validity of the amendment.

No Personal Liability of Directors, Officers, Employees, Managers and Stockholders

No director, officer, employee, manager, incorporator or holder of any Equity Interests in CEOC or any direct or indirect parent corporation, as such, has any liability for any obligations of CEOC under the Notes, the Indenture, or for any claim based on, in respect of, or by reason of, such obligations or their creation. Each holder of Notes by accepting a Note waives and releases all such liability. The waiver and release are part of the consideration for issuance of the Notes. The waiver may not be effective to waive liabilities under the federal securities laws.

Transfer and Exchange

A noteholder may transfer or exchange Notes in accordance with the Indenture. Upon any transfer or exchange, the registrar and the Trustee may require a noteholder, among other things, to furnish appropriate endorsements and transfer documents and CEOC may require a noteholder to pay any taxes required by law or permitted by the Indenture. CEOC is not required to transfer or exchange any Note selected for redemption or to

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transfer or exchange any Note for a period of 15 days prior to a selection of Notes to be redeemed. The Notes were issued in registered form and the registered holder of a Note is treated as the owner of such Note for all purposes.

Satisfaction and Discharge

The Indenture will be discharged and will cease to be of further effect (except as to surviving rights of registration or transfer or exchange of Notes, as expressly provided for in the Indenture) as to all outstanding Notes when:

- (1) either (a) all the Notes theretofore authenticated and delivered (except lost, stolen or destroyed Notes which have been replaced or paid and Notes for whose payment money has theretofore been deposited in trust or segregated and held in trust by CEOC and thereafter repaid to CEOC or discharged from such trust) have been delivered to the Trustee for cancellation or (b) all of the Notes (i) have become due and payable, (ii) will become due and payable at their stated maturity within one year or (iii) if redeemable at the option of CEOC, are to be called for redemption within one year under arrangements satisfactory to the Trustee for the giving of notice of redemption by the Trustee in the name, and at the expense, of CEOC, and CEOC has irrevocably deposited or caused to be deposited with the Trustee funds in an amount sufficient to pay and discharge the entire Indebtedness on the Notes not theretofore delivered to the Trustee for cancellation, for principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Notes to the date of deposit together with irrevocable instructions from CEOC directing the Trustee to apply such funds to the payment thereof at maturity or redemption, as the case may be;
- (2) CEOC has paid all other sums payable under the Indenture; and
- (3) CEOC has delivered to the Trustee an Officer's Certificate and an Opinion of Counsel stating that all conditions precedent under the Indenture relating to the satisfaction and discharge of the Indenture have been complied with.

Defeasance

CEOC at any time may terminate all its obligations under the Notes and the Indenture with respect to the holders of the Notes (legal defeasance), except for certain obligations, including those respecting the defeasance trust and obligations to register the transfer or exchange of the Notes, to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen Notes and to maintain a registrar and paying agent in respect of the Notes. CEOC at any time may terminate its obligations under the covenants described under Certain Covenants for the benefit of the holders of the Notes, the operation of the cross acceleration provision, the bankruptcy provisions with respect to Significant Subsidiaries, the judgment default provision described under Defaults (but only to the extent that those provisions relate to the Defaults with respect to the Notes) and the undertakings and covenants contained under Change of Control and Merger, Amalgamation, Consolidation or Sale of All or Substantially All Assets (covenant defeasance for the benefit of the holders of the Notes. If CEOC exercises its legal defeasance option or its covenant defeasance option, each Subsidiary Pledgor will be released from all of its obligations with respect to the Notes and the Security Documents.

CEOC may exercise its legal defeasance option notwithstanding its prior exercise of its covenant defeasance option. If CEOC exercises its legal defeasance option, payment of the Notes may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default with respect thereto. If CEOC exercises its covenant defeasance option, payment of the Notes may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default specified in clause (3), (4) and (5) (with respect only to Significant Subsidiaries), (6) or (7) under Defaults or because of the failure of CEOC to comply with the first clause (4) under Merger, Amalgamation, Consolidation or Sale of All or Substantially All Assets.

In order to exercise its defeasance option, CEOC must irrevocably deposit in trust (the defeasance trust) with the Trustee money or U.S. Government Obligations for the payment of principal, premium (if any) and

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interest on the Notes to redemption or maturity, as the case may be, and must comply with certain other conditions, including delivery to the Trustee of an Opinion of Counsel to the effect that holders of the Notes will not recognize income, gain or loss for Federal income tax purposes as a result of such deposit and defeasance and will be subject to Federal income tax on the same amount and in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such deposit and defeasance had not occurred (and, in the case of legal defeasance only, such Opinion of Counsel must be based on a ruling of the Internal Revenue Service or change in applicable Federal income tax law). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Opinion of Counsel required by the immediately preceding sentence with respect to a legal defeasance need not be delivered if all of the Notes not theretofore delivered to the Trustee for cancellation (x) have become due and payable or (y) will become due and payable at their Stated Maturity within one year under arrangements satisfactory to the Trustee for the giving of notice of redemption by the Trustee in the name, and at the expense, of CEOC.

Concerning the Trustee

U.S. Bank National Association will be the Trustee under the Indenture and has been appointed by CEOC as Registrar and a Paying Agent with regard to the Notes.

Governing Law

The Indenture provides that it and the Notes are governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

Certain Definitions

Acquired Indebtedness means, with respect to any specified Person:

- (1) Indebtedness of any other Person existing at the time such other Person is merged, consolidated or amalgamated with or into or became a Restricted Subsidiary of such specified Person, and

- (2) Indebtedness secured by a Lien encumbering any asset acquired by such specified Person.

Acquisition means the acquisition by Affiliates of the Sponsors of substantially all of the outstanding shares of capital stock of Caesars, pursuant to the Merger Agreement.

Acquisition Documents means the Merger Agreement and any other document entered into in connection therewith, in each case as amended, supplemented or modified from time to time prior to the Issue Date or thereafter.

Acquisition Transactions means the transactions described under Summary The Acquisition Transactions.

Affiliate of any specified Person means any other Person directly or indirectly controlling or controlled by or under direct or indirect common control with such specified Person. For purposes of this definition, control (including, with correlative meanings, the terms controlling, controlled by and under common control with), as used with respect to any Person, means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of such Person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by agreement or otherwise.

Applicable Premium means, with respect to any Note on any applicable redemption date, the greater of:

- (1) 1% of the then outstanding principal amount of the Note; and

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(2) the excess of:

(a) the present value at such redemption date of (i) the redemption price of the Note at April 15, 2014 (such redemption price being set forth in the applicable table appearing above under *Optional Redemption*) plus (ii) all required interest payments due on the Note through April 15, 2014 (excluding accrued but unpaid interest to the redemption date), computed using a discount rate equal to the Treasury Rate as of such redemption date plus 50 basis points; over

(b) the then outstanding principal amount of the Note.

Asset Sale means:

(1) the sale, conveyance, transfer or other disposition (whether in a single transaction or a series of related transactions) of property or assets (including by way of a Sale/ Leaseback Transaction) outside the ordinary course of business of CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC (each referred to in this definition as a *disposition*) or

(2) the issuance or sale of Equity Interests (other than directors *qualifying shares* and shares issued to foreign nationals or other third parties to the extent required by applicable law) of any Restricted Subsidiary (other than to CEOC or another Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC) (whether in a single transaction or a series of related transactions),

in each case other than:

(a) a disposition of Cash Equivalents or Investment Grade Securities or obsolete, damaged or worn out property or equipment in the ordinary course of business;

(b) the disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of CEOC in a manner permitted pursuant to the provisions described above under *Merger, Amalgamation, Consolidation or Sale of All or Substantially All Assets* or any disposition that constitutes a Change of Control;

(c) any Restricted Payment or Permitted Investment that is permitted to be made, and is made, under the covenant described above under *Certain Covenants Limitation on Restricted Payments* ;

(d) any disposition of assets of CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary or issuance or sale of Equity Interests of any Restricted Subsidiary, which assets or Equity Interests so disposed or issued have an aggregate Fair Market Value (as determined in good faith by CEOC) of less than \$50.0 million;

(e) any disposition of property or assets, or the issuance of securities, by a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC to CEOC or by CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC to a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC;

(f) any exchange of assets (including a combination of assets and Cash Equivalents) for assets related to a Similar Business of comparable or greater market value or usefulness to the business of CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries as a whole, as determined in good faith by CEOC;

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- (g) foreclosure or any similar action with respect to any property or other asset of CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (h) any sale of Equity Interests in, or Indebtedness or other securities of, an Unrestricted Subsidiary;
- (i) the lease, assignment or sublease of any real or personal property in the ordinary course of business;
- (j) any sale of inventory or other assets in the ordinary course of business;
- (k) any grant in the ordinary course of business of any license of patents, trademarks, know-how or any other intellectual property;

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- (l) in the ordinary course of business, any swap of assets, or lease, assignment or sublease of any real or personal property, in exchange for services (including in connection with any outsourcing arrangements) of comparable or greater value or usefulness to the business of CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries as a whole, as determined in good faith by CEOC;
- (m) a transfer of accounts receivable and related assets of the type specified in the definition of Receivables Financing (or a fractional undivided interest therein) by a Receivables Subsidiary in a Qualified Receivables Financing;
- (n) any financing transaction with respect to property built or acquired by CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary after the Issue Date, including any Sale/Leaseback Transaction or asset securitization permitted by the Indenture;
- (o) dispositions in connection with Permitted Liens;
- (p) any disposition of Capital Stock of a Restricted Subsidiary pursuant to an agreement or other obligation with or to a Person (other than CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary) from whom such Restricted Subsidiary was acquired or from whom such Restricted Subsidiary acquired its business and assets (having been newly formed in connection with such acquisition), made as part of such acquisition and in each case comprising all or a portion of the consideration in respect of such sale or acquisition;
- (q) any disposition made pursuant to an Operations Management Agreement;
- (r) the sale of any property in a Sale/Leaseback Transaction within six months of the acquisition of such property;
- (s) dispositions of receivables in connection with the compromise, settlement or collection thereof in the ordinary course of business or in bankruptcy or similar proceedings and exclusive of factoring or similar arrangements; and
- (t) any surrender or waiver of contract rights or the settlement, release, recovery on or surrender of contract, tort or other claims of any kind.

Bank Indebtedness means any and all amounts payable under or in respect of the Credit Agreement and the other Credit Agreement Documents as amended, restated, supplemented, waived, replaced, restructured, repaid, refunded, refinanced or otherwise modified from time to time (including after termination of the Credit Agreement), including principal, premium (if any), interest (including interest accruing on or after the filing of any petition in bankruptcy or for reorganization relating to CEOC whether or not a claim for post-filing interest is allowed in such proceedings), fees, charges, expenses, reimbursement obligations, guarantees and all other amounts payable thereunder or in respect thereof.

Board of Directors means, as to any Person, the board of directors or managers, as applicable, of such Person (or, if such Person is a partnership, the board of directors or other governing body of the general partner of such Person) or any duly authorized committee thereof.

Business Day means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday or other day on which banking institutions are authorized or required by law to close in New York City.

Capital Stock means:

- (1) in the case of a corporation, corporate stock or shares;

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- (2) in the case of an association or business entity, any and all shares, interests, participations, rights or other equivalents (however designated) of corporate stock;

- (3) in the case of a partnership or limited liability company, partnership or membership interests (whether general or limited); and

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- (4) any other interest or participation that confers on a Person the right to receive a share of the profits and losses of, or distributions of assets of, the issuing Person.

Capitalized Lease Obligation means, at the time any determination thereof is to be made, the amount of the liability in respect of a capital lease that would at such time be required to be capitalized and reflected as a liability on a balance sheet (excluding the footnotes thereto) in accordance with GAAP.

Capitalized Software Expenditures shall mean, for any period, the aggregate of all expenditures (whether paid in cash or accrued as liabilities) by a Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries during such period in respect of purchased software or internally developed software and software enhancements that, in conformity with GAAP, are or are required to be reflected as capitalized costs on the consolidated balance sheet of such Person and such Restricted Subsidiaries.

Cash Equivalents means:

- (1) U.S. dollars, pounds sterling, euros, the national currency of any member state in the European Union or, in the case of any Foreign Subsidiary that is a Restricted Subsidiary, such local currencies held by it from time to time in the ordinary course of business;
- (2) securities issued or directly and fully guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government or any country that is a member of the European Union or any agency or instrumentality thereof in each case maturing not more than two years from the date of acquisition;
- (3) certificates of deposit, time deposits and eurodollar time deposits with maturities of one year or less from the date of acquisition, bankers' acceptances, in each case with maturities not exceeding one year and overnight bank deposits, in each case with any commercial bank having capital and surplus in excess of \$250.0 million and whose long-term debt is rated 'A' or the equivalent thereof by Moody's or S&P (or reasonably equivalent ratings of another internationally recognized ratings agency);
- (4) repurchase obligations for underlying securities of the types described in clauses (2) and (3) above entered into with any financial institution meeting the qualifications specified in clause (3) above;
- (5) commercial paper issued by a corporation (other than an Affiliate of CEOC) rated at least 'A1' or the equivalent thereof by Moody's or S&P (or reasonably equivalent ratings of another internationally recognized ratings agency) and in each case maturing within one year after the date of acquisition;
- (6) readily marketable direct obligations issued by any state of the United States of America or any political subdivision thereof having one of the two highest rating categories obtainable from either Moody's or S&P (or reasonably equivalent ratings of another internationally recognized ratings agency) in each case with maturities not exceeding two years from the date of acquisition;
- (7) Indebtedness issued by Persons (other than the Sponsors or any of their Affiliates) with a rating of 'A' or higher from S&P or 'A-2' or higher from Moody's (or reasonably equivalent ratings of another internationally recognized ratings agency) in each case with maturities not exceeding two years from the date of acquisition; and
- (8) investment funds investing at least 95% of their assets in securities of the types described in clauses (1) through (7) above.

Change of Control means the occurrence of either of the following:

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- (1) the sale, lease or transfer, in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all the assets of CEOC and its Subsidiaries, taken as a whole, to a Person other than any of the Permitted Holders; or

- (2) CEOC becomes aware (by way of a report or any other filing pursuant to Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act, proxy, vote, written notice or otherwise) of the acquisition by any Person or group (within the meaning of Section 13(d)(3) or Section 14(d)(2) of the Exchange Act, or any successor

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provision), including any group acting for the purpose of acquiring, holding or disposing of securities (within the meaning of Rule 13d-5(b)(1) under the Exchange Act), other than any of the Permitted Holders, in a single transaction or in a related series of transactions, by way of merger, consolidation, amalgamation or other business combination or purchase of beneficial ownership (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act, or any successor provision), of more than 50% of the total voting power of the Voting Stock of (prior to a Qualified IPO or upon or after an Issuer IPO) CEOC or (upon or after a Holdco Qualified IPO) the Holdco Issuer.

Code means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Collateral means all property subject or purported to be subject, from time to time, to a Lien under any Security Documents.

Collateral Agent means the Trustee in its capacity as *Collateral Agent* under the Indenture and under the Security Documents and any successor thereto in such capacity.

Consolidated Depreciation and Amortization Expense means, with respect to any Person for any period, the total amount of depreciation and amortization expense, including the amortization of intangible assets, deferred financing fees and Capitalized Software Expenditures and amortization of unrecognized prior service costs and actuarial gains and losses related to pensions and other post-employment benefits, of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries for such period on a consolidated basis and otherwise determined in accordance with GAAP.

Consolidated Interest Expense means, with respect to any Person for any period, the sum, without duplication, of:

- (1) consolidated interest expense of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries for such period, to the extent such expense was deducted in computing Consolidated Net Income (including amortization of original issue discount, the interest component of Capitalized Lease Obligations, and net payments and receipts (if any) pursuant to interest rate Hedging Obligations and excluding additional interest in respect of the Notes, amortization of deferred financing fees, debt issuance costs, commissions, fees and expenses and expensing of any bridge, commitment or other financing fees); plus
- (2) consolidated capitalized interest of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries for such period, whether paid or accrued; *plus*
- (3) commissions, discounts, yield and other fees and charges Incurred in connection with any Receivables Financing which are payable to Persons other than CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries; *minus*
- (4) interest income for such period.

For purposes of this definition, interest on a Capitalized Lease Obligation shall be deemed to accrue at an interest rate reasonably determined by CEOC to be the rate of interest implicit in such Capitalized Lease Obligation in accordance with GAAP.

Consolidated Leverage Ratio means, with respect to any Person, at any date the ratio of (i) Indebtedness (other than Qualified Non-Recourse Debt) of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries as of such date of calculation (determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with GAAP) less the amount of cash and Cash Equivalents in excess of any Restricted Cash that would be stated on the balance sheet of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries and held by such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries as of such date of determination to (ii) EBITDA of such Person for the four full fiscal quarters for which internal financial statements are available immediately preceding such date on which such additional Indebtedness is Incurred. In the event that CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries Incurs, repays, repurchases or redeems any Indebtedness subsequent to the commencement of the period for which the Consolidated Leverage Ratio is being calculated but prior to

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the event for which the calculation of the Consolidated Leverage Ratio is made (the *Consolidated Leverage Calculation Date*), then the Consolidated Leverage Ratio shall be calculated giving *pro forma* effect to such Incurrence, repayment, repurchase or redemption of Indebtedness as if the same had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period; *provided* that CEOC may elect pursuant to an Officer's Certificate delivered to the Trustee to treat all or any portion of the commitment under any Indebtedness as being Incurred at such time, in which case any subsequent Incurrence of Indebtedness under such commitment shall not be deemed, for purposes of this calculation, to be an Incurrence at such subsequent time.

For purposes of making the computation referred to above, Investments, acquisitions, dispositions, mergers, amalgamations, consolidations (including the Acquisition Transactions) and discontinued operations (as determined in accordance with GAAP), in each case with respect to an operating unit of a business, and any operational changes that CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries has determined to make and/or made during the four-quarter reference period or subsequent to such reference period and on or prior to or simultaneously with the Consolidated Leverage Calculation Date shall be calculated on a *pro forma* basis assuming that all such Investments, acquisitions, dispositions, mergers, amalgamations, consolidations (including the Acquisition Transactions), discontinued operations and other operational changes (and the change of any associated Indebtedness and the change in EBITDA resulting therefrom) had occurred on the first day of the four-quarter reference period. If since the beginning of such period any Person that subsequently became a Restricted Subsidiary or was merged with or into CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary since the beginning of such period shall have made any Investment, acquisition, disposition, merger, consolidation, amalgamation, discontinued operation or operational change, in each case with respect to an operating unit of a business, that would have required adjustment pursuant to this definition, then the Consolidated Leverage Ratio shall be calculated giving *pro forma* effect thereto for such period as if such Investment, acquisition, disposition, discontinued operation, merger, amalgamation, consolidation or operational change had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period. For purposes of making the computation referred to above, with respect to each New Project that commences operations and records not less than one full fiscal quarter's operations during the four-quarter reference period, the operating results of such New Project will be annualized on a straight-line basis during such period.

For purposes of this definition, whenever *pro forma* effect is to be given to any event, the *pro forma* calculations shall be made in good faith by a responsible financial or accounting officer of CEOC. Any such *pro forma* calculation may include adjustments appropriate, in the reasonable good faith determination of CEOC as set forth in an Officer's Certificate, to reflect (1) operating expense reductions and other operating improvements or synergies reasonably expected to result from the applicable event (including, to the extent applicable, from the Acquisition Transactions) and (2) all adjustments of the nature used in connection with the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA as set forth in Debt Covenant Compliance in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 for Caesars to the extent such adjustments, without duplication, continue to be applicable to such four-quarter period.

For purposes of this definition, any amount in a currency other than U.S. dollars will be converted to U.S. dollars based on the average exchange rate for such currency for the most recent twelve month period immediately prior to the date of determination in a manner consistent with that used in calculating EBITDA for the applicable period.

Consolidated Net Income means, with respect to any Person for any period, the aggregate of the Net Income of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries for such period, on a consolidated basis; *provided, however*, that:

- (1) any net after-tax extraordinary, nonrecurring or unusual gains or losses (less all fees and expenses relating thereto) or expenses or charges, any severance expenses, relocation expenses, curtailments or modifications to pension and post-retirement employee benefit plans, any expenses related to any reconstruction, decommissioning, recommissioning or reconfiguration of fixed assets for alternate uses and fees, expenses or charges relating to facilities closing costs, acquisition integration costs, facilities

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opening costs, project start-up costs, business optimization costs, signing, retention or completion bonuses, expenses or charges related to any issuance of Equity Interests, Investment, acquisition, disposition, recapitalization or issuance, repayment, refinancing, amendment or modification of Indebtedness (in each case, whether or not successful), and any fees, expenses, charges or change in control payments made under the Acquisition Documents or otherwise related to the Acquisition Transactions or the Transactions, in each case, shall be excluded;

- (2) effects of purchase accounting adjustments (including the effects of such adjustments pushed down to such Person and such Restricted Subsidiaries) in amounts required or permitted by GAAP, resulting from the application of purchase accounting in relation to the Acquisition Transactions or any consummated acquisition or the amortization or write-off of any amounts thereof, net of taxes, shall be excluded;
- (3) the Net Income for such period shall not include the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principles during such period;
- (4) any net after-tax income or loss from disposed, abandoned, transferred, closed or discontinued operations and any net after-tax gains or losses on disposal of disposed, abandoned, transferred, closed or discontinued operations shall be excluded;
- (5) any net after-tax gains or losses (less all fees and expenses or charges relating thereto) attributable to business dispositions or asset dispositions other than in the ordinary course of business (as determined in good faith by management of CEOC) shall be excluded;
- (6) any net after-tax gains or losses (less all fees and expenses or charges relating thereto) attributable to the early extinguishment of indebtedness, Hedging Obligations or other derivative instruments shall be excluded;
- (7) the Net Income for such period of any Person that is not a Subsidiary of such Person, or is an Unrestricted Subsidiary or a Qualified Non-Recourse Subsidiary, or that is accounted for by the equity method of accounting, shall be included only to the extent of the amount of dividends or distributions or other payments paid in cash (or to the extent converted into cash) to the referent Person or a Restricted Subsidiary thereof (other than a Qualified Non-Recourse Subsidiary of such referent Person) in respect of such period;
- (8) solely for the purpose of determining the amount available for Restricted Payments under clause (1) of the definition of Cumulative Credit contained in Certain Covenants Limitation on Restricted Payments, the Net Income for such period of any Restricted Subsidiary (other than any Subsidiary Pledgor) shall be excluded to the extent that the declaration or payment of dividends or similar distributions by such Restricted Subsidiary of its Net Income is not at the date of determination permitted without any prior governmental approval (which has not been obtained) or, directly or indirectly, by the operation of the terms of its charter or any agreement, instrument, judgment, decree, order, statute, rule or governmental regulation applicable to that Restricted Subsidiary or its stockholders, unless such restrictions with respect to the payment of dividends or similar distributions have been legally waived; *provided* that the Consolidated Net Income of such Person shall be increased by the amount of dividends or other distributions or other payments actually paid in cash (or converted into cash) by any such Restricted Subsidiary to such Person, to the extent not already included therein;
- (9) an amount equal to the amount of Tax Distributions actually made to any parent or equity holder of such Person in respect of such period in accordance with clause (12) of the second paragraph under Certain Covenants Limitation on Restricted Payments shall be included as though such amounts had been paid as income taxes directly by such Person for such period;
- (10) any impairment charges or asset write-offs, in each case pursuant to GAAP, and the amortization of intangibles arising pursuant to GAAP shall be excluded;

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- (11) any non-cash expense realized or resulting from stock option plans, employee benefit plans or post-employment benefit plans, or grants or sales of stock, stock appreciation or similar rights, stock options, restricted stock, preferred stock or other rights shall be excluded;
- (12) any (a) one-time non-cash compensation charges, (b) costs and expenses after the Issue Date related to employment of terminated employees, or (c) costs or expenses realized in connection with or resulting from stock appreciation or similar rights, stock options or other rights existing on the Issue Date of officers, directors and employees, in each case of such Person or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries, shall be excluded;
- (13) accruals and reserves that are established or adjusted within 12 months after the Issue Date and that are so required to be established or adjusted in accordance with GAAP or as a result of adoption or modification of accounting policies shall be excluded;
- (14) solely for purposes of calculating EBITDA, (a) the Net Income of any Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries shall be calculated without deducting the income attributable to, or adding the losses attributable to, the minority equity interests of third parties in any non-Wholly-Owned Restricted Subsidiary except to the extent of dividends declared or paid in respect of such period or any prior period on the shares of Capital Stock of such Restricted Subsidiary held by such third parties and (b) any ordinary course dividend, distribution or other payment paid in cash and received from any Person in excess of amounts included in clause (7) above shall be included;
- (15) (a)(i) the non-cash portion of straight-line rent expense shall be excluded and (ii) the cash portion of straight-line rent expense which exceeds the amount expensed in respect of such rent expense shall be included and (b) non-cash gains, losses, income and expenses resulting from fair value accounting required by the applicable standard under GAAP and related interpretations shall be excluded;
- (16) any currency translation gains and losses related to currency remeasurements of Indebtedness, and any net loss or gain resulting from hedging transactions for currency exchange risk, shall be excluded; and
- (17) to the extent covered by insurance and actually reimbursed, or, so long as such Person has made a determination that there exists reasonable evidence that such amount will in fact be reimbursed by the insurer and only to the extent that such amount is (a) not denied by the applicable carrier in writing within 180 days and (b) in fact reimbursed within 365 days of the date of such evidence (with a deduction for any amount so added back to the extent not so reimbursed within 365 days), expenses with respect to liability or casualty events or business interruption shall be excluded.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, for the purpose of the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Restricted Payments only, there shall be excluded from Consolidated Net Income any dividends, repayments of loans or advances or other transfers of assets from Unrestricted Subsidiaries of CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC to the extent such dividends, repayments or transfers increase the amount of Restricted Payments permitted under such covenant pursuant to clauses (4) and (5) of the definition of Cumulative Credit contained therein.

Consolidated Non-cash Charges means, with respect to any Person for any period, the non-cash expenses (other than Consolidated Depreciation and Amortization Expense) of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries reducing Consolidated Net Income of such Person for such period on a consolidated basis and otherwise determined in accordance with GAAP, *provided* that if any such non-cash expenses represent an accrual or reserve for potential cash items in any future period, the cash payment in respect thereof in such future period shall be subtracted from EBITDA in such future period to the extent paid, but excluding from this proviso, for the avoidance of doubt, amortization of a prepaid cash item that was paid in a prior period.

Consolidated Taxes means, with respect to any Person for any period, the provision for taxes based on income, profits or capital, including, without limitation, state, franchise, property and similar taxes, foreign withholding taxes (including penalties and interest related to such taxes or arising from tax examinations) and any Tax Distributions taken into account in calculating Consolidated Net Income.

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Contingent Obligations means, with respect to any Person, any obligation of such Person guaranteeing any leases, dividends or other obligations that do not constitute Indebtedness (*primary obligations*) of any other Person (the *primary obligor*) in any manner, whether directly or indirectly, including, without limitation, any obligation of such Person, whether or not contingent:

- (1) to purchase any such primary obligation or any property constituting direct or indirect security therefor,
- (2) to advance or supply funds:
 - (a) for the purchase or payment of any such primary obligation; or
 - (b) to maintain working capital or equity capital of the primary obligor or otherwise to maintain the net worth or solvency of the primary obligor; or
- (3) to purchase property, securities or services primarily for the purpose of assuring the owner of any such primary obligation of the ability of the primary obligor to make payment of such primary obligation against loss in respect thereof.

Credit Agreement means (i) the credit agreement, date as of January 28, 2008, entered into in connection with the consummation of the Acquisition, among CEOC, the pledgors named therein, the financial institutions named therein, and Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent, as amended, restated, supplemented, waived, replaced (whether or not upon termination, and whether with the original lenders or otherwise), restructured, repaid, refunded, refinanced or otherwise modified from time to time, including any agreement or indenture extending the maturity thereof, refinancing, replacing or otherwise restructuring all or any portion of the Indebtedness under such agreement or agreements or indenture or indentures or any successor or replacement agreement or agreements or indenture or indentures or increasing the amount loaned or issued thereunder or altering the maturity thereof and (ii) whether or not the credit agreement referred to in clause (i) remains outstanding, if designated by CEOC to be included in the definition of *Credit Agreement*, one or more (A) debt facilities or commercial paper facilities, providing for revolving credit loans, term loans, receivables financing (including through the sale of receivables to lenders or to special purpose entities formed to borrow from lenders against such receivables) or letters of credit, (B) debt securities, indentures or other forms of debt financing (including convertible or exchangeable debt instruments or bank guarantees or bankers' acceptances), or (C) instruments or agreements evidencing any other Indebtedness, in each case, with the same or different borrowers or issuers and, in each case, as amended, supplemented, modified, extended, restructured, renewed, refinanced, restated, replaced or refunded in whole or in part from time to time.

Credit Agreement Documents means the collective reference to any Credit Agreement, any notes issued pursuant thereto and the guarantees thereof, and the collateral documents relating thereto, as amended, supplemented, restated, renewed, refunded, replaced, restructured, repaid, refinanced or otherwise modified, in whole or in part, from time to time.

Default means any event which is, or after notice or passage of time or both would be, an Event of Default.

Designated Non-cash Consideration means the Fair Market Value (as determined in good faith by CEOC) of non-cash consideration received by CEOC or one of its Restricted Subsidiaries in connection with an Asset Sale that is so designated as Designated Non-cash Consideration pursuant to an Officer's Certificate, setting forth the basis of such valuation, less the amount of Cash Equivalents received in connection with a subsequent sale of such Designated Non-cash Consideration.

Designated Preferred Stock means Preferred Stock of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC (other than Disqualified Stock), that is issued for cash (other than to CEOC or any of its Subsidiaries or an employee stock ownership plan or trust established by CEOC or any of its Subsidiaries) and is so designated as Designated Preferred Stock, pursuant to an Officer's Certificate, on the issuance date thereof.

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Discharge of Senior Lender Claims means, except to the extent otherwise provided in the Intercreditor Agreement, payment in full in cash (except for contingent indemnities and cost and reimbursement obligations to the extent no claim has been made) of (a) all Obligations in respect of all outstanding First Priority Lien Obligations and, with respect to letters of credit or letter of credit guaranties outstanding thereunder, delivery of cash collateral or backstop letters of credit in respect thereof in compliance with the Credit Agreement, in each case after or concurrently with the termination of all commitments to extend credit thereunder and (b) any other First Priority Lien Obligations that are due and payable or otherwise accrued and owing at or prior to the time such principal and interest are paid; *provided* that the Discharge of Senior Lender Claims shall not be deemed to have occurred if such payments are made with the proceeds of other First Priority Lien Obligations that constitute an exchange or replacement for or a refinancing of such Obligations or First Priority Lien Obligations. In the event the First Priority Lien Obligations are modified and the Obligations are paid over time or otherwise modified pursuant to Section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code, the First Priority Lien Obligations shall be deemed to be discharged when the final payment is made, in cash, in respect of such indebtedness and any obligations pursuant to such new indebtedness shall have been satisfied.

Disqualified Stock means, with respect to any Person, any Capital Stock of such Person which, by its terms (or by the terms of any security into which it is convertible or for which it is redeemable or exchangeable), or upon the happening of any event:

- (1) matures or is mandatorily redeemable, pursuant to a sinking fund obligation or otherwise (other than as a result of a change of control or asset sale),
- (2) is convertible or exchangeable for Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock of such Person, or

(3) is redeemable at the option of the holder thereof, in whole or in part (other than solely as a result of a change of control or asset sale), in each case prior to 91 days after the earlier of the maturity date of the Notes or the date the Notes are no longer outstanding; *provided, however,* that only the portion of Capital Stock which so matures or is mandatorily redeemable, is so convertible or exchangeable or is so redeemable at the option of the holder thereof prior to such date shall be deemed to be Disqualified Stock; *provided, further, however,* that if such Capital Stock is issued to any employee or to any plan for the benefit of employees of CEOC or its Subsidiaries or by any such plan to such employees, such Capital Stock shall not constitute Disqualified Stock solely because it may be required to be repurchased by CEOC in order to satisfy applicable statutory or regulatory obligations or as a result of such employee's termination, death or disability; *provided, further,* that any class of Capital Stock of such Person that by its terms authorizes such Person to satisfy its obligations thereunder by delivery of Capital Stock that is not Disqualified Stock shall not be deemed to be Disqualified Stock.

Domestic Subsidiary means a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Foreign Subsidiary.

EBITDA means, with respect to any Person for any period, the Consolidated Net Income of such Person for such period plus, without duplication, to the extent the same was deducted in calculating Consolidated Net Income:

- (1) Consolidated Taxes; *plus*
- (2) Fixed Charges; *plus*
- (3) Consolidated Depreciation and Amortization Expense; *plus*
- (4) Consolidated Non-cash Charges; *plus*
- (5)

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any expenses or charges (other than Consolidated Depreciation or Amortization Expense) related to any issuance of Equity Interests, Investment, acquisition, disposition, recapitalization or the incurrence or repayment of Indebtedness permitted to be incurred by the Indenture (including a refinancing thereof) (whether or not successful), including (i) such fees, expenses or charges related to the offering

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of the Notes and the Bank Indebtedness, (ii) any amendment or other modification of the Notes or other Indebtedness, (iii) any additional interest in respect of the Notes and (iv) commissions, discounts, yield and other fees and charges (including any interest expense) related to any Qualified Receivables Financing; *plus*

- (6) business optimization expenses and other restructuring charges, reserves or expenses (which, for the avoidance of doubt, shall include, without limitation, the effect of inventory optimization programs, facility consolidations, retention, systems establishment costs, contract termination costs, future lease commitments and excess pension charges); *plus*
- (7) the amount of management, monitoring, consulting, transaction and advisory fees and related expenses paid to the Sponsors (or any accruals relating to such fees and related expenses) during such period to the extent otherwise permitted by the covenant described under Certain Covenants Transactions with Affiliates ; *plus*
- (8) the amount of loss on sale of receivables and related assets to a Receivables Subsidiary in connection with a Qualified Receivables Financing; *plus*
- (9) any costs or expense incurred pursuant to any management equity plan or stock option plan or any other management or employee benefit plan or agreement or any stock subscription or shareholder agreement, to the extent that such cost or expenses are funded with cash proceeds contributed to the capital of CEOC or a Subsidiary Pledgor or net cash proceeds of an issuance of Equity Interests of CEOC (other than Disqualified Stock) solely to the extent that such net cash proceeds are excluded from the calculation of the Cumulative Credit; *plus*
- (10) Pre-Opening Expenses; *less*, without duplication,
- (11) non-cash items increasing Consolidated Net Income for such period (excluding the recognition of deferred revenue or any items which represent the reversal of any accrual of, or cash reserve for, anticipated cash charges that reduced EBITDA in any prior period and any items for which cash was received in a prior period).

Equity Interests means Capital Stock and all warrants, options or other rights to acquire Capital Stock (but excluding any debt security that is convertible into, or exchangeable for, Capital Stock).

Equity Offering means any public or private sale after the Issue Date of common stock or Preferred Stock of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC, as applicable (other than Disqualified Stock), other than:

- (1) public offerings with respect to CEOC's or such direct or indirect parent's common stock registered on Form S-4 or Form S-8;
- (2) issuances to any Subsidiary of CEOC; and
- (3) any such public or private sale that constitutes an Excluded Contribution.

Exchange Act means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the SEC promulgated thereunder.

Exchanged Indebtedness means unsecured Indebtedness of CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries that has been issued in exchange for any of the Retained Notes, the Long-Term Retained Notes or the Guaranteed Unsecured Notes or in exchange for any such Exchanged Indebtedness.

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Excluded Contributions means the Cash Equivalents or other assets (valued at their Fair Market Value as determined in good faith by senior management or the Board of Directors of CEOC) received by CEOC after the Issue Date from:

- (1) contributions to its common equity capital, and
- (2) the sale (other than to a Subsidiary of CEOC or to any Subsidiary management equity plan or stock option plan or any other management or employee benefit plan or agreement) of Capital Stock (other

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than Disqualified Stock and Designated Preferred Stock) of CEOC, in each case designated as Excluded Contributions pursuant to an Officer's Certificate executed by an Officer of CEOC on or promptly after the date such capital contributions are made or the date such Capital Stock is sold, as the case may be.

Existing Notes means CEOC's 5.500% Senior Notes due 2010, 8.00% Senior Notes due 2011, 5.375% Senior Notes due 2013, 8.125% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2011, 5.625% Senior Notes due 2015, 6.500% Senior Notes due 2016, 5.75% Senior Notes due 2017, 10.75% Senior Notes due 2016 and 10.75%/11.50% Senior Toggle Notes due 2018.

Existing Second Lien Notes means CEOC's 10.00% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018 and the 10.00% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2015 issued pursuant to the Existing Second Lien Notes Indentures.

Existing Second Lien Notes Indentures means the indentures dated as of December 24, 2008 and April 15, 2009, in each case by and among CEOC, Caesars and U.S. Bank National Association in its capacity as trustee.

Fair Market Value means, with respect to any asset or property, the price which could be negotiated in an arm's-length transaction, for cash, between a willing seller and a willing and able buyer, neither of whom is under undue pressure or compulsion to complete the transaction.

First Lien Agent has the meaning given to such term in the Intercreditor Agreement.

First Priority After-Acquired Property means any property of CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor that secures any Secured Bank Indebtedness that is not already subject to the Lien under the Security Documents other than any Excluded Assets.

First Priority Lien Obligations means (i) all Secured Bank Indebtedness and (ii) all other Obligations of CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in respect of Hedging Obligations or Obligations in respect of cash management services in each case owing to a Person that is a holder of Secured Bank Indebtedness or an Affiliate of such holder at the time of entry into such Hedging Obligations or Obligations in respect of cash management services.

Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio means, with respect to any Person for any period, the ratio of EBITDA of such Person for such period to the Fixed Charges (other than Fixed Charges in respect of Qualified Non-Recourse Debt) of such Person for such period. In the event that CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries Incurs, repays, repurchases or redeems any Indebtedness (other than in the case of revolving credit borrowings or revolving advances under any Qualified Receivables Financing, in which case interest expense shall be computed based upon the average daily balance of such Indebtedness during the applicable period) or issues, repurchases or redeems Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock subsequent to the commencement of the period for which the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio is being calculated but prior to the event for which the calculation of the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio is made (the *Calculation Date*), then the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio shall be calculated giving *pro forma* effect to such Incurrence, repayment, repurchase or redemption of Indebtedness, or such issuance, repurchase or redemption of Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock, as if the same had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period.

For purposes of making the computation referred to above, Investments, acquisitions, dispositions, mergers, amalgamations, consolidations (including the Acquisition Transactions) and discontinued operations (as determined in accordance with GAAP), in each case with respect to an operating unit of a business, and any operational changes that CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries has determined to make and/or made during the four-quarter reference period or subsequent to such reference period and on or prior to or simultaneously with the Calculation Date shall be calculated on a *pro forma* basis assuming that all such Investments, acquisitions,

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dispositions, mergers, amalgamations, consolidations (including the Acquisition Transactions), discontinued operations and operational changes (and the change of any associated fixed charge obligations and the change in EBITDA resulting therefrom) had occurred on the first day of the four-quarter reference period. If since the beginning of such period any Person that subsequently became a Restricted Subsidiary or was merged with or into CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary since the beginning of such period shall have made any Investment, acquisition, disposition, merger, consolidation, amalgamation, discontinued operation or operational change, in each case with respect to an operating unit of a business, that would have required adjustment pursuant to this definition, then the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio shall be calculated giving *pro forma* effect thereto for such period as if such Investment, acquisition, disposition, discontinued operation, merger, amalgamation, consolidation or operational change had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period. For purposes of making the computation referred to above, with respect to each New Project that commences operations and records not less than one full fiscal quarter's operations during the four-quarter reference period, the operating results of such New Project will be annualized on a straight line basis during such period.

For purposes of this definition, whenever *pro forma* effect is to be given to any event, the *pro forma* calculations shall be made in good faith by a responsible financial or accounting officer of CEOC. Any such *pro forma* calculation may include adjustments appropriate, in the reasonable good faith determination of CEOC as set forth in an Officer's Certificate, to reflect (1) operating expense reductions and other operating improvements or synergies reasonably expected to result from the applicable event (including, to the extent applicable, from the Acquisition Transactions), and (2) all adjustments of the nature used in connection with the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA as set forth in Debt Covenant Compliance in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 for Caesars to the extent such adjustments, without duplication, continue to be applicable to such four-quarter period.

If any Indebtedness bears a floating rate of interest and is being given *pro forma* effect, the interest on such Indebtedness shall be calculated as if the rate in effect on the Calculation Date had been the applicable rate for the entire period (taking into account any Hedging Obligations applicable to such Indebtedness if such Hedging Obligation has a remaining term in excess of 12 months). Interest on a Capitalized Lease Obligation shall be deemed to accrue at an interest rate reasonably determined by a responsible financial or accounting officer of CEOC to be the rate of interest implicit in such Capitalized Lease Obligation in accordance with GAAP. For purposes of making the computation referred to above, interest on any Indebtedness under a revolving credit facility computed on a *pro forma* basis shall be computed based upon the average daily balance of such Indebtedness during the applicable period. Interest on Indebtedness that may optionally be determined at an interest rate based upon a factor of a prime or similar rate, a eurocurrency interbank offered rate, or other rate, shall be deemed to have been based upon the rate actually chosen, or, if none, then based upon such optional rate chosen as CEOC may designate.

For purposes of this definition, any amount in a currency other than U.S. dollars will be converted to U.S. dollars based on the average exchange rate for such currency for the most recent twelve month period immediately prior to the date of determination in a manner consistent with that used in calculating EBITDA for the applicable period.

Fixed Charges means, with respect to any Person for any period, the sum, without duplication, of:

- (1) Consolidated Interest Expense of such Person for such period, and
- (2) all cash dividend payments (excluding items eliminated in consolidation) on any series of Preferred Stock or Disqualified Stock of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries.

Foreign Subsidiary means a Restricted Subsidiary not organized or existing under the laws of the United States of America or any state or territory thereof or the District of Columbia and any direct or indirect subsidiary of such Restricted Subsidiary.

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GAAP means generally accepted accounting principles in the United States set forth in the opinions and pronouncements of the Accounting Principles Board of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and statements and pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board or in such other statements by such other entity as have been approved by a significant segment of the accounting profession, which are in effect on the Issue Date. For the purposes of the Indenture, the term consolidated with respect to any Person shall mean such Person consolidated with its Restricted Subsidiaries, and shall not include any Unrestricted Subsidiary, but the interest of such Person in an Unrestricted Subsidiary will be accounted for as an Investment.

Gaming Authorities means, in any jurisdiction in which CEOC or any of its subsidiaries manages or conducts any casino, gaming business or activities, the applicable gaming board, commission, or other governmental gaming regulatory body or agency which (a) has, or may at any time after issuance of the Notes have, jurisdiction over the gaming activities of CEOC or any of its subsidiaries, or any successor to such authority or (b) is, or may at any time after the issuance of the Notes be, responsible for interpreting, administering and enforcing the Gaming Laws.

Gaming Laws means all applicable constitutions, treatises, laws and statutes pursuant to which any Gaming Authority possesses regulatory, licensing or permit authority over gaming, gambling or casino activities, and all rules, rulings, orders, ordinances, regulations of any Gaming Authority applicable to the gambling, casino, gaming businesses or activities of CEOC or any of its subsidiaries in any jurisdiction, as in effect from time to time, including the policies, interpretations and administration thereof by the Gaming Authorities.

guarantee means a guarantee (other than by endorsement of negotiable instruments for collection in the ordinary course of business), direct or indirect, in any manner (including, without limitation, letters of credit and reimbursement agreements in respect thereof), of all or any part of any Indebtedness or other obligations.

Guarantor Intercreditor Agreement means the intercreditor agreement among Bank of America, N.A., as agent under the Credit Agreement Documents, U.S. Bank National Association, as the Trustee, and CEOC, dated as of the Issue Date, as it may be amended, restated, supplemented, or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the Indenture.

Hedging Obligations means, with respect to any Person, the obligations of such Person under:

- (1) currency exchange, interest rate or commodity swap agreements, currency exchange, interest rate or commodity cap agreements and currency exchange, interest rate or commodity collar agreements; and
- (2) other agreements or arrangements designed to protect such Person against fluctuations in currency exchange, interest rates or commodity prices.

Holdco Issuer means the issuer in any Holdco Qualified IPO.

Holdco Qualified IPO means any Qualified IPO in which a direct or indirect parent of CEOC is the issuer.

holder or *noteholder* means the Person in whose name a Note is registered on the Registrar's books.

Incur means issue, assume, guarantee, incur or otherwise become liable for; *provided, however*, that any Indebtedness or Capital Stock of a Person existing at the time such person becomes a Subsidiary (whether by merger, amalgamation, consolidation, acquisition or otherwise) shall be deemed to be Incurred by such Person at the time it becomes a Subsidiary.

Indebtedness means, with respect to any Person:

- (1) the principal and premium (if any) of any indebtedness of such Person, whether or not contingent, (a) in respect of borrowed money, (b) evidenced by bonds, notes, debentures or similar instruments or letters of credit or bankers' acceptances (or, without duplication, reimbursement agreements in respect

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thereof), (c) representing the deferred and unpaid purchase price of any property (except any such balance that (i) constitutes a trade payable or similar obligation to a trade creditor Incurred in the ordinary course of business, (ii) any earn-out obligations until such obligation becomes a liability on the balance sheet of such Person in accordance with GAAP and (iii) liabilities accrued in the ordinary course of business), which purchase price is due more than six months after the date of placing the property in service or taking delivery and title thereto, (d) in respect of Capitalized Lease Obligations, or (e) representing any Hedging Obligations, if and to the extent that any of the foregoing indebtedness (other than letters of credit and Hedging Obligations) would appear as a liability on a balance sheet (excluding the footnotes thereto) of such Person prepared in accordance with GAAP;

- (2) to the extent not otherwise included, any obligation of such Person to be liable for, or to pay, as obligor, guarantor or otherwise, the obligations referred to in clause (1) of another Person (other than by endorsement of negotiable instruments for collection in the ordinary course of business); and
- (3) to the extent not otherwise included, Indebtedness of another Person secured by a Lien on any asset owned by such Person (whether or not such Indebtedness is assumed by such Person); *provided, however*, that the amount of such Indebtedness will be the lesser of: (a) the Fair Market Value (as determined in good faith by CEOC) of such asset at such date of determination, and (b) the amount of such Indebtedness of such other Person;

provided, however, that notwithstanding the foregoing, Indebtedness shall be deemed not to include (1) Contingent Obligations incurred in the ordinary course of business and not in respect of borrowed money; (2) deferred or prepaid revenues; (3) purchase price holdbacks in respect of a portion of the purchase price of an asset to satisfy warranty or other unperformed obligations of the respective seller; (4) Obligations under or in respect of Qualified Receivables Financing or (5) obligations under the Acquisition Documents.

Notwithstanding anything in the Indenture to the contrary, Indebtedness shall not include, and shall be calculated without giving effect to, the effects of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133 and related interpretations to the extent such effects would otherwise increase or decrease an amount of Indebtedness for any purpose under the Indenture as a result of accounting for any embedded derivatives created by the terms of such Indebtedness; and any such amounts that would have constituted Indebtedness under the Indenture but for the application of this sentence shall not be deemed an Incurrence of Indebtedness under the Indenture.

Independent Financial Advisor means an accounting, appraisal or investment banking firm or consultant, in each case of nationally recognized standing, that is, in the good faith determination of CEOC, qualified to perform the task for which it has been engaged.

Intercreditor Agreement means the intercreditor agreement among Bank of America, N.A., as agent under the Credit Agreement Documents, U.S. Bank National Association, as the trustee under the Existing Second Lien Notes Indentures, and the other parties from time to time party thereto, dated as of December 24, 2008, as it may be amended, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the Indenture.

Investment Grade Rating means a rating equal to or higher than Baa3 (or the equivalent) by Moody's and BBB- (or the equivalent) by S&P, or an equivalent rating by any other Rating Agency.

Investment Grade Securities means:

- (1) securities issued or directly and fully guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government or any agency or instrumentality thereof (other than Cash Equivalents),
- (2) securities that have a rating equal to or higher than Baa3 (or equivalent) by Moody's and BBB- (or equivalent) by S&P, but excluding any debt securities or loans or advances between and among CEOC and its Subsidiaries,

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- (3) investments in any fund that invests exclusively in investments of the type described in clauses (1) and (2) which fund may also hold immaterial amounts of cash pending investment and/or distribution, and
- (4) corresponding instruments in countries other than the United States customarily utilized for high quality investments and in each case with maturities not exceeding two years from the date of acquisition.

Investments means, with respect to any Person, all investments by such Person in other Persons (including Affiliates) in the form of loans (including guarantees), advances or capital contributions (excluding accounts receivable, trade credit and advances to customers and commission, travel and similar advances to officers, employees and consultants made in the ordinary course of business), purchases or other acquisitions for consideration of Indebtedness, Equity Interests or other securities issued by any other Person and investments that are required by GAAP to be classified on the balance sheet of CEOC in the same manner as the other investments included in this definition to the extent such transactions involve the transfer of cash or other property. For purposes of the definition of Unrestricted Subsidiary and the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Restricted Payments :

- (1) Investments shall include the portion (proportionate to CEOC's equity interest in such Subsidiary) of the Fair Market Value (as determined in good faith by CEOC) of the net assets of a Subsidiary of CEOC at the time that such Subsidiary is designated an Unrestricted Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that upon a redesignation of such Subsidiary as a Restricted Subsidiary, CEOC shall be deemed to continue to have a permanent Investment in an Unrestricted Subsidiary equal to an amount (if positive) equal to:

- (a) CEOC's Investment in such Subsidiary at the time of such redesignation less

- (b) the portion (proportionate to CEOC's equity interest in such Subsidiary) of the Fair Market Value (as determined in good faith by CEOC) of the net assets of such Subsidiary at the time of such redesignation; and

- (2) any property transferred to or from an Unrestricted Subsidiary shall be valued at its Fair Market Value (as determined in good faith by CEOC) at the time of such transfer, in each case as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors of CEOC.

Issue Date means the date on which the Notes are originally issued.

Lien means, with respect to any asset, any mortgage, lien, pledge, charge, security interest or similar encumbrance of any kind in respect of such asset, whether or not filed, recorded or otherwise perfected under applicable law (including any conditional sale or other title retention agreement, any lease in the nature thereof, any option or other agreement to sell or give a security interest in and any filing of or agreement to give any financing statement under the Uniform Commercial Code (or equivalent statutes) of any jurisdiction); *provided* that in no event shall an operating lease be deemed to constitute a Lien.

Long-Term Retained Notes means CEOC's 5.625% Senior Notes due 2015, 6.500% Senior Notes due 2016 and 5.75% Senior Notes due 2017.

Management Group means the group consisting of the directors, executive officers and other management personnel of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC, as the case may be, on the Issue Date together with (1) any new directors whose election by such boards of directors or whose nomination for election by the shareholders of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC, as applicable, was approved by a vote of a majority of the directors of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC, as applicable, then still in office who were either directors on the Issue Date or whose election or nomination was previously so approved and (2) executive officers and other management personnel of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC, as applicable, hired at a time when the directors on the Issue Date together with the directors so approved constituted a majority of the directors of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC, as applicable.

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Merger Agreement means the Agreement and Plan of Merger among Hamlet Holdings LLC, Hamlet Merger Inc. and Caesars, dated as of December 19, 2006, as amended, supplemented or modified from time to time prior to the Issue Date or thereafter, in accordance with its terms.

Moody's means Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or any successor to the rating agency business thereof.

Mortgaged Properties means the Real Properties owned or leased by CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor encumbered by a Mortgage to secure the First Priority Lien Obligations.

Mortgages means, collectively, the mortgages, trust deeds, deeds of trust, deeds to secure debt, assignments of leases and rents, and other security documents delivered with respect to Mortgaged Properties, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time.

Net Income means, with respect to any Person, the net income (loss) of such Person, determined in accordance with GAAP and before any reduction in respect of Preferred Stock dividends.

Net Proceeds means the aggregate cash proceeds received by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in respect of any Asset Sale (including, without limitation, any cash received in respect of or upon the sale or other disposition of any Designated Non-cash Consideration received in any Asset Sale and any cash payments received by way of deferred payment of principal pursuant to a note or installment receivable or otherwise, but only as and when received, but excluding the assumption by the acquiring person of Indebtedness relating to the disposed assets or other consideration received in any other non-cash form), net of the direct costs relating to such Asset Sale and the sale or disposition of such Designated Non-cash Consideration (including, without limitation, legal, accounting and investment banking fees, and brokerage and sales commissions), and any relocation expenses Incurred as a result thereof, taxes paid or payable as a result thereof (after taking into account any available tax credits or deductions and any tax sharing arrangements related thereto), amounts required to be applied to the repayment of principal, premium (if any) and interest on Indebtedness required (other than pursuant to the second paragraph of the covenant described under Certain Covenants – Asset Sales) to be paid as a result of such transaction, and any deduction of appropriate amounts to be provided by CEOC as a reserve in accordance with GAAP against any liabilities associated with the asset disposed of in such transaction and retained by CEOC after such sale or other disposition thereof, including, without limitation, pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and liabilities related to environmental matters or against any indemnification obligations associated with such transaction.

New Project means each capital project which is either a new project or a new feature of an existing project owned by CEOC or its Restricted Subsidiaries which receives a certificate of completion or occupancy and all relevant licenses, and in fact commences operations.

Note Guarantee means any guarantee of the obligations of CEOC under the Indenture and the Notes by any Person in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture.

Notes Obligations means Obligations in respect of the Notes, the Indenture and the Security Documents, including, for the avoidance of doubt, Obligations in respect of exchange notes and guarantees thereof.

Obligations means any principal, interest, penalties, fees, indemnifications, reimbursements (including, without limitation, reimbursement obligations with respect to letters of credit and bankers' acceptances), damages and other liabilities payable under the documentation governing any Indebtedness; *provided* that Obligations with respect to the Notes shall not include fees or indemnifications in favor of the Trustee and other third parties other than the holders of the Notes.

Officer means the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, President, any Executive Vice President, Senior Vice President or Vice President, the Treasurer or the Secretary of CEOC.

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Officer's Certificate means a certificate signed on behalf of CEOC by an Officer of CEOC, who must be the principal executive officer, the principal financial officer, the treasurer or the principal accounting officer of CEOC, which meets the requirements set forth in the Indenture.

Operations Management Agreement means each of the real estate management agreements and any other operating management agreement entered into by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries with Caesars or with any other direct or indirect Subsidiary of Caesars, including, without limitation, any Real Estate Subsidiary, and any and all modifications thereto, substitutions therefor and replacements thereof so long as such modifications, substitutions and replacements are not materially less favorable, taken as a whole, to CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries than the terms of such agreements as in effect on the Issue Date.

Opinion of Counsel means a written opinion from legal counsel who is acceptable to the Trustee. The counsel may be an employee of or counsel to CEOC or the Trustee.

Other Second-Lien Obligations means other Indebtedness of CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries that is equally and ratably secured with the Notes as permitted by the Indenture and is designated by CEOC as an Other Second-Lien Obligation.

Owned Real Property means each parcel of Real Property that is owned in fee by CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor that has an individual fair market value (as determined by CEOC in good faith) of at least \$15.0 million (*provided* that such \$15.0 million threshold shall not be applicable in the case of Real Property that is integrally related to the ownership or operation of a Mortgaged Property or otherwise necessary for such Mortgaged Property to be in compliance with all requirements of law applicable to such Mortgaged Property); *provided* that, with respect to any Real Property that is partially owned in fee and partially leased by CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor, Owned Real Property will include only that portion of such Real Property that is owned in fee and only if (i) such portion that is owned in fee has an individual fair market value (as determined by CEOC in good faith) of at least \$15.0 million (*provided* that such \$15.0 million threshold shall not be applicable in the case of Real Property that is integrally related to the ownership or operation of a Mortgaged Property or otherwise necessary for such Mortgaged Property to be in compliance with all requirements of law applicable to such Mortgaged Property) and (ii) a mortgage in favor of the Collateral Agent (for the benefit of the noteholders) is permitted on such portion of Real Property owned in fee by applicable law and by the terms of any lease, or other applicable document governing any leased portion of such Real Property.

Pari Passu Indebtedness means:

- (1) with respect to CEOC, the Notes and any Indebtedness which ranks pari passu in right of payment to the Notes; and
- (2) with respect to any Subsidiary Pledgor, its obligations in respect of the Notes and any Indebtedness which ranks pari passu in right of payment to such Subsidiary Pledgor's obligations in respect of the Notes.

Parent Guarantee means a Note Guarantee of Caesars and its successors.

Parent Guarantor means Caesars and its successors.

Permitted Holders means, at any time, each of (i) the Sponsors, (ii) the Management Group, (iii) any Person that has no material assets other than the Capital Stock of CEOC and, directly or indirectly, holds or acquires 100% of the total voting power of the Voting Stock of CEOC, and of which no other Person or group (within the meaning of Section 13(d)(3) or Section 14(d)(2) of the Exchange Act, or any successor provision), other than any of the other Permitted Holders specified in clauses (i) and (ii) above, holds more than 50% of the total voting power of the Voting Stock thereof and (iv) any group (within the meaning of Section 13(d)(3) or Section 14(d)(2) of the Exchange Act, or any successor provision) the members of which include any of the

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Permitted Holders specified in clauses (i) and (ii) above and that, directly or indirectly, hold or acquire beneficial ownership of the Voting Stock of CEOC (a Permitted Holder Group), so long as (1) each member of the Permitted Holder Group has voting rights proportional to the percentage of ownership interests held or acquired by such member and (2) no Person or other group (other than Permitted Holders specified in clauses (i) and (ii) above) beneficially owns more than 50% on a fully diluted basis of the Voting Stock held by the Permitted Holder Group. Any Person or group whose acquisition of beneficial ownership constitutes a Change of Control in respect of which a Change of Control Offer is made in accordance with the requirements of the Indenture will thereafter, together with its Affiliates, constitute an additional Permitted Holder.

Permitted Investments means:

- (1) any Investment in CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary;
- (2) any Investment in Cash Equivalents or Investment Grade Securities;
- (3) any Investment by CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC in a Person if as a result of such Investment (a) such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC, or (b) such Person, in one transaction or a series of related transactions, is merged, consolidated or amalgamated with or into, or transfers or conveys all or substantially all of its assets to, or is liquidated into, CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC;
- (4) any Investment in securities or other assets not constituting Cash Equivalents and received in connection with an Asset Sale made pursuant to the provisions of Certain Covenants Asset Sales or any other disposition of assets not constituting an Asset Sale;
- (5) any Investment existing on, or made pursuant to binding commitments existing on, the Issue Date or an Investment consisting of any extension, modification or renewal of any Investment existing on the Issue Date; *provided* that the amount of any such Investment may be increased (x) as required by the terms of such Investment as in existence on the Issue Date or (y) as otherwise permitted under the Indenture;
- (6) advances to employees, taken together with all other advances made pursuant to this clause (6), not to exceed \$25.0 million at any one time outstanding;
- (7) any Investment acquired by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (a) in exchange for any other Investment or accounts receivable held by CEOC or any such Restricted Subsidiary in connection with or as a result of a bankruptcy, workout, reorganization or recapitalization of the issuer of such other Investment or accounts receivable, or (b) as a result of a foreclosure by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries with respect to any secured Investment or other transfer of title with respect to any secured Investment in default;
- (8) Hedging Obligations permitted under clause (j) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock ;
- (9) any Investment by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries in a Similar Business having an aggregate Fair Market Value (as determined in good faith by CEOC), taken together with all other Investments made pursuant to this clause (9) that are at that time outstanding, not to exceed the greater of (x) \$500.0 million and (y) 4.5% of Total Assets at the time of such Investment (with the Fair Market Value of each Investment being measured at the time made and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value); *provided, however*, that if any Investment pursuant to this clause (9) is made in any Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC at the date of the making of such Investment and such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC after such date, such

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Investment shall thereafter be deemed to have been made pursuant to clause (1) above and shall cease to have been made pursuant to this clause (9) for so long as such Person continues to be a Restricted Subsidiary;

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- (10) additional Investments by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries having an aggregate Fair Market Value (as determined in good faith by CEOC), taken together with all other Investments made pursuant to this clause (10) that are at that time outstanding, not to exceed the greater of (x) \$950.0 million and (y) 4.5% of Total Assets at the time of such Investment (with the Fair Market Value of each Investment being measured at the time made and without giving effect to subsequent changes in value); *provided, however*, that if any Investment pursuant to this clause (10) is made in any Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC at the date of the making of such Investment and such Person becomes a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC after such date, such Investment shall thereafter be deemed to have been made pursuant to clause (1) above and shall cease to have been made pursuant to this clause (10) for so long as such Person continues to be a Restricted Subsidiary;
- (11) loans and advances to officers, directors or employees for business-related travel expenses, moving expenses and other similar expenses, in each case Incurred in the ordinary course of business or consistent with past practice or to fund such person's purchase of Equity Interests of CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC;
- (12) Investments the payment for which consists of Equity Interests of CEOC (other than Disqualified Stock) or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC, as applicable; *provided, however*, that such Equity Interests will not increase the amount available for Restricted Payments under clause (3) of the definition of Cumulative Credit contained in Certain Covenants Limitation on Restricted Payments ;
- (13) any transaction to the extent it constitutes an Investment that is permitted by and made in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of the covenant described under Certain Covenants Transactions with Affiliates (except transactions described in clauses (2), (6), (7), (11) and (12)(b) of such paragraph);
- (14) Investments consisting of the licensing or contribution of intellectual property pursuant to joint marketing arrangements with other Persons;
- (15) guarantees issued in accordance with the covenants described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock and Certain Covenants Future Subsidiary Pledgors, including, without limitation, any guarantee or other obligation issued or incurred under the Credit Agreement in connection with any letter of credit issued for the account of Caesars or any of its subsidiaries (including with respect to the issuance of, or payments in respect of drawings under, such letters of credit);
- (16) Investments consisting of or to finance purchases and acquisitions of inventory, supplies, materials, services or equipment or purchases of contract rights or licenses or leases of intellectual property;
- (17) any Investment in a Receivables Subsidiary or any Investment by a Receivables Subsidiary in any other Person in connection with a Qualified Receivables Financing, including Investments of funds held in accounts permitted or required by the arrangements governing such Qualified Receivables Financing or any related Indebtedness;
- (18) any Investment in an entity or purchase of a business or assets in each case owned (or previously owned) by a customer of a Restricted Subsidiary as a condition or in connection with such customer (or any member of such customer's group) contracting with a Restricted Subsidiary, in each case in the ordinary course of business;
- (19) any Investment in an entity which is not a Restricted Subsidiary to which a Restricted Subsidiary sells accounts receivable pursuant to a Receivable Financing;

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- (20) additional Investments in joint ventures not to exceed at any one time in the aggregate outstanding under this clause (20), the greater of \$350.0 million and 2.0% of Total Assets; *provided, however*, that if any Investment pursuant to this clause (20) is made in any Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC at the date of the making of such Investment and such Person becomes a Restricted

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Subsidiary of CEOC after such date, such Investment shall thereafter be deemed to have been made pursuant to clause (1) above and shall cease to have been made pursuant to this clause (20) for so long as such Person continues to be a Restricted Subsidiary;

(21) Investments of a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC acquired after the Issue Date or of an entity merged into, amalgamated with, or consolidated with CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC in a transaction that is not prohibited by the covenant described under Merger, Amalgamation, Consolidation or Sale of All or Substantially All Assets after the Issue Date to the extent that such Investments were not made in contemplation of such acquisition, merger, amalgamation or consolidation and were in existence on the date of such acquisition, merger, amalgamation or consolidation; and

(22) any Investment in any Subsidiary of CEOC or any joint venture in connection with intercompany cash management arrangements or related activities arising in the ordinary course of business.

Permitted Liens means, with respect to any Person:

(1) pledges or deposits by such Person under workmen's compensation laws, unemployment insurance laws or similar legislation, or good faith deposits in connection with bids, tenders, contracts (other than for the payment of Indebtedness) or leases to which such Person is a party, or deposits to secure public or statutory obligations of such Person or deposits of cash or U.S. government bonds to secure surety or appeal bonds to which such Person is a party, or deposits as security for contested taxes or import duties or for the payment of rent, in each case Incurred in the ordinary course of business;

(2) Liens imposed by law, such as carriers', warehousemen's and mechanics' Liens, in each case for sums not yet due or being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings or other Liens arising out of judgments or awards against such Person with respect to which such Person shall then be proceeding with an appeal or other proceedings for review;

(3) Liens for taxes, assessments or other governmental charges not yet due or payable or subject to penalties for nonpayment or which are being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings;

(4) Liens in favor of issuers of performance and surety bonds or bid bonds or with respect to other regulatory requirements or letters of credit issued pursuant to the request of and for the account of such Person in the ordinary course of its business;

(5) minor survey exceptions, minor encumbrances, easements or reservations of, or rights of others for, licenses, rights-of-way, sewers, electric lines, telegraph and telephone lines and other similar purposes, or zoning or other restrictions as to the use of real properties or Liens incidental to the conduct of the business of such Person or to the ownership of its properties which were not Incurred in connection with Indebtedness and which do not in the aggregate materially adversely affect the value of said properties or materially impair their use in the operation of the business of such Person;

(6) (A) Liens on assets of a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Pledgor securing Indebtedness of such Restricted Subsidiary permitted to be Incurred pursuant to the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock, (B) Liens securing First Priority Lien Obligations in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed the greater of (x) the aggregate principal amount of Indebtedness permitted to be incurred pursuant to clause (a) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock and (y) the maximum principal amount of Indebtedness that, as of the date such Indebtedness was Incurred, and after giving effect to the Incurrence of such Indebtedness and the application of proceeds therefrom on such date, would not cause the Secured Indebtedness Leverage Ratio of CEOC to exceed 4.50 to 1.00; and (C) Liens securing Indebtedness permitted to be Incurred pursuant to clause (d), (l), (p), (t) or (w) of the second paragraph of the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock

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(provided that (1) in the case of clause (d), such Lien extends only to the assets and/or Capital Stock, the acquisition, lease, construction, repair, replacement or improvement of which is financed thereby and any proceeds or products thereof, (2) in the case of clause (t), such Lien does not extend to the property or assets of any Subsidiary of CEOC other than a Foreign Subsidiary, and (3) in the case of clause (w) such Lien applies solely to acquired property or asset of the acquired entity, as the case may be);

- (7) Liens existing on the Issue Date (other than Liens in favor of the lenders under the Credit Agreement);
- (8) Liens on assets, property or shares of stock of a Person at the time such Person becomes a Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that such Liens are not created or Incurred in connection with, or in contemplation of, such other Person becoming such a Subsidiary; *provided, further, however*, that such Liens may not extend to any other property owned by CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC;
- (9) Liens on assets or property at the time CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC acquired the assets or property, including any acquisition by means of a merger, amalgamation or consolidation with or into CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC; *provided, however*, that such Liens are not created or Incurred in connection with, or in contemplation of, such acquisition; *provided, further, however*, that the Liens may not extend to any other property owned by CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC;
- (10) Liens securing Indebtedness or other obligations of a Restricted Subsidiary owing to CEOC or another Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC permitted to be Incurred in accordance with the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock ;
- (11) Liens securing Hedging Obligations not incurred in violation of the Indenture; *provided* that with respect to Hedging Obligations relating to Indebtedness, such Lien extends only to the property securing such Indebtedness;
- (12) Liens on specific items of inventory or other goods and proceeds of any Person securing such Person's obligations in respect of bankers' acceptances issued or created for the account of such Person to facilitate the purchase, shipment or storage of such inventory or other goods;
- (13) leases and subleases of real property which do not materially interfere with the ordinary conduct of the business of CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries;
- (14) Liens arising from Uniform Commercial Code financing statement filings regarding operating leases entered into by CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business;
- (15) Liens in favor of CEOC or any Subsidiary Pledgor;
- (16) Liens on accounts receivable and related assets of the type specified in the definition of Receivables Financing Incurred in connection with a Qualified Receivables Financing;
- (17) deposits made in the ordinary course of business to secure liability to insurance carriers;

- (18) Liens on the Equity Interests of Unrestricted Subsidiaries;

- (19) grants of software and other technology licenses in the ordinary course of business;

- (20) Liens to secure any refinancing, refunding, extension, renewal or replacement (or successive refinancings, refundings, extensions, renewals or replacements) as a whole, or in part, of any Indebtedness secured by any Lien referred to in the foregoing clauses (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11) and (15); *provided, however*, that (x) such new Lien shall be limited to all or part of the same property that secured the original Lien (plus improvements on such property), and (y) the Indebtedness secured by such Lien at such time is not increased to any amount greater than the sum of (A) the outstanding principal amount or, if greater, committed amount of the Indebtedness described under clauses (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11) and (15) at the time the original Lien became a Permitted Lien under the Indenture,

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and (B) an amount necessary to pay any fees and expenses, including premiums, related to such refinancing, refunding, extension, renewal or replacement; *provided* further, however, that in the case of any Liens to secure any refinancing, refunding, extension or renewal of Indebtedness secured by a Lien referred to in clause (6)(B), the principal amount of any Indebtedness Incurred for such refinancing, refunding, extension or renewal shall be deemed secured by a Lien under clause (6)(B) and not this clause (20) for purposes of determining the principal amount of Indebtedness outstanding under clause (6)(B), for purposes of clause (1) under Security Documents and Intercreditor Agreement Release of Collateral and for purposes of the definition of Secured Bank Indebtedness;

- (21) Liens on equipment of CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary granted in the ordinary course of business to CEOC's or such Restricted Subsidiary's client at which such equipment is located;
- (22) judgment and attachment Liens not giving rise to an Event of Default and notices of *lis pendens* and associated rights related to litigation being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings and for which adequate reserves have been made;
- (23) Liens arising out of conditional sale, title retention, consignment or similar arrangements for the sale of goods entered into in the ordinary course of business;
- (24) Liens incurred to secure cash management services or to implement cash pooling arrangements in the ordinary course of business;
- (25) other Liens securing obligations incurred in the ordinary course of business which obligations do not exceed \$100.0 million at any one time outstanding;
- (26) any encumbrance or restriction (including put and call arrangements) with respect to Capital Stock of any joint venture or similar arrangement pursuant to any joint venture or similar agreement;
- (27) any amounts held by a trustee in the funds and accounts under an indenture securing any revenue bonds issued for the benefit of CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary; and
- (28) Liens arising by virtue of any statutory or common law provisions relating to banker's Liens, rights of set-off or similar rights and remedies as to deposit accounts or other funds maintained with a depository or financial institution.

For purposes of this definition, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing clauses (1) through (28), any Lien that secures Retained Notes or Long-Term Retained Notes shall not under any circumstances be deemed Permitted Liens.

Person means any individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, association, joint-stock Issuer, trust, unincorporated organization, government or any agency or political subdivision thereof or any other entity.

Preferred Stock means any Equity Interest with preferential right of payment of dividends or upon liquidation, dissolution, or winding up.

Pre-Opening Expenses means, with respect to any fiscal period, the amount of expenses (other than interest expense) incurred with respect to capital projects that are classified as pre-opening expenses on the applicable financial statements of CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries for such period, prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Project Financings means (1) any Capitalized Lease Obligations, mortgage financing, purchase money Indebtedness or other Indebtedness incurred in connection with the acquisition, lease, construction, repair, replacement, improvement or financing related to any of the Margaritaville Casino & Resort in Biloxi, Mississippi, the retail facilities related to the Margaritaville Casino & Resort and the planned casino and hotel in the community of Ciudad Real, Spain or any refinancing of any such Indebtedness that does not extend to any

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assets other than the assets listed above and (2) any Sale/Leaseback Transaction with respect to any of the Margaritaville Casino & Resort in Biloxi, Mississippi, the retail facilities related to the Margaritaville Casino & Resort and the planned casino and hotel in the community of Ciudad Real, Spain.

Qualified IPO means any underwritten public Equity Offering.

Qualified Non-Recourse Debt means Indebtedness that (1) is (a) incurred by a Qualified Non-Recourse Subsidiary to finance (whether prior to or within 270 days after) the acquisition, lease, construction, repair, replacement or improvement of any property (real or personal) or equipment (whether through the direct purchase of property or the Equity Interests of any person owning such property and whether in a single acquisition or a series of related acquisitions) or (b) assumed by a Qualified Non-Recourse Subsidiary, (2) is non-recourse to CEOC and any Subsidiary Pledgor and (3) is non-recourse to any Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Qualified Non-Recourse Subsidiary.

Qualified Non-Recourse Subsidiary means (1) a Restricted Subsidiary that is not a Subsidiary Pledgor and that is formed or created after the Closing Date in order to finance an acquisition, lease, construction, repair, replacement or improvement of any property or equipment (directly or through one of its Subsidiaries) that secures Qualified Non-Recourse Debt and (2) any Restricted Subsidiary of a Qualified Non-Recourse Subsidiary.

Qualified Receivables Financing means any Receivables Financing of a Receivables Subsidiary that meets the following conditions:

- (1) the Board of Directors of CEOC shall have determined in good faith that such Qualified Receivables Financing (including financing terms, covenants, termination events and other provisions) is in the aggregate economically fair and reasonable to CEOC and the Receivables Subsidiary;
- (2) all sales of accounts receivable and related assets to the Receivables Subsidiary are made at Fair Market Value (as determined in good faith by CEOC); and
- (3) the financing terms, covenants, termination events and other provisions thereof shall be market terms (as determined in good faith by CEOC) and may include Standard Securitization Undertakings.

The grant of a security interest in any accounts receivable of CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries (other than a Receivables Subsidiary) to secure Bank Indebtedness, Indebtedness in respect of the Notes or any Refinancing Indebtedness with respect to the Notes shall not be deemed a Qualified Receivables Financing.

Rating Agency means (1) each of Moody's and S&P and (2) if Moody's or S&P ceases to rate the Notes for reasons outside of CEOC's control, a nationally recognized statistical rating organization within the meaning of Rule 15cs-1(c)(2)(vi)(F) under the Exchange Act selected by CEOC or any direct or indirect parent of CEOC as a replacement agency for Moody's or S&P, as the case may be.

Real Estate Facility means the mortgage financing and mezzanine financing arrangements between the Real Estate Subsidiaries, which are direct or indirect subsidiaries of Caesars, and JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. and its successors and assigns on behalf of the noteholders dated as of January 28, 2008, as amended, restated, supplemented, extended, waived, replaced, restructured, repaid, refunded, refinanced or otherwise modified from time to time.

Real Estate Subsidiary means those Subsidiaries of Caesars that are party to (prior to, on or after the Issue Date) the Real Estate Facility (and their respective Subsidiaries) secured by the Real Property collateralizing such facility on the Issue Date plus any additional Real Property sold, contributed or transferred to such Subsidiaries by CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary (whether directly or indirectly through the sale, contribution or transfer of the Capital Stock of a Subsidiary the assets of which are comprised solely of such Real Property) subsequent to the Issue Date in accordance with the terms of the covenant described under Certain Covenants Asset Sales.

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Real Property means, collectively, all right, title and interests (including any leasehold, mineral or other estate) in and to any and all parcels of or interests in real property owned, leased or operated by any Person, whether by lease, license or other means, together with, in each case, all easements, hereditaments and appurtenances relating thereto, all buildings, structures, parking areas and improvements and appurtenant fixtures and equipment, all general intangibles and contract rights and other property and rights incidental to the ownership, lease or operation thereof.

Receivables Fees means distributions or payments made directly or by means of discounts with respect to any participation interests issued or sold in connection with, and all other fees paid to a Person that is not a Restricted Subsidiary in connection with, any Receivables Financing.

Receivables Financing means any transaction or series of transactions that may be entered into by CEOC or any of its Subsidiaries pursuant to which CEOC or any of its Subsidiaries may sell, convey or otherwise transfer to (a) a Receivables Subsidiary (in the case of a transfer by CEOC or any of its Subsidiaries); and (b) any other Person (in the case of a transfer by a Receivables Subsidiary), or may grant a security interest in, any accounts receivable (whether now existing or arising in the future) of CEOC or any of its Subsidiaries, and any assets related thereto including, without limitation, all collateral securing such accounts receivable, all contracts and all guarantees or other obligations in respect of such accounts receivable, proceeds of such accounts receivable and other assets which are customarily transferred or in respect of which security interests are customarily granted in connection with asset securitization transactions involving accounts receivable and any Hedging Obligations entered into by CEOC or any such Subsidiary in connection with such accounts receivable.

Receivables Repurchase Obligation means any obligation of a seller of receivables in a Qualified Receivables Financing to repurchase receivables arising as a result of a breach of a representation, warranty or covenant or otherwise, including as a result of a receivable or portion thereof becoming subject to any asserted defense, dispute, off-set or counterclaim of any kind as a result of any action taken by, any failure to take action by or any other event relating to the seller.

Receivables Subsidiary means a Wholly-Owned Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC (or another Person formed for the purposes of engaging in Qualified Receivables Financing with CEOC in which CEOC or any Subsidiary of CEOC makes an Investment and to which CEOC or any Subsidiary of CEOC transfers accounts receivable and related assets) which engages in no activities other than in connection with the financing of accounts receivable of CEOC and its Subsidiaries, all proceeds thereof and all rights (contractual or other), collateral and other assets relating thereto, and any business or activities incidental or related to such business, and which is designated by the Board of Directors of CEOC (as provided below) as a Receivables Subsidiary and:

- (a) no portion of the Indebtedness or any other obligations (contingent or otherwise) of which (i) is guaranteed by CEOC or any other Subsidiary of CEOC (excluding guarantees of obligations (other than the principal of and interest on, Indebtedness) pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings), (ii) is recourse to or obligates CEOC or any other Subsidiary of CEOC in any way other than pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings, or (iii) subjects any property or asset of CEOC or any other Subsidiary of CEOC, directly or indirectly, contingently or otherwise, to the satisfaction thereof, other than pursuant to Standard Securitization Undertakings;
- (b) with which neither CEOC nor any other Subsidiary of CEOC has any material contract, agreement, arrangement or understanding other than on terms which CEOC reasonably believes to be no less favorable to CEOC or such Subsidiary than those that might be obtained at the time from Persons that are not Affiliates of CEOC; and
- (c) to which neither CEOC nor any other Subsidiary of CEOC has any obligation to maintain or preserve such entity's financial condition or cause such entity to achieve certain levels of operating results.

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Any such designation by the Board of Directors of CEOC shall be evidenced to the Trustee by filing with the Trustee a certified copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors of CEOC giving effect to such designation and an Officer's Certificate certifying that such designation complied with the foregoing conditions.

Representative means the trustee, agent or representative (if any) for an issue of Indebtedness; *provided* that if, and for so long as, such Indebtedness lacks such a Representative, then the Representative for such Indebtedness shall at all times constitute the holder or holders of a majority in outstanding principal amount of obligations under such Indebtedness.

Restricted Cash means cash and Cash Equivalents held by Restricted Subsidiaries that is contractually restricted from being distributed to CEOC, except for (i) such cash and Cash Equivalents subject only to such restrictions that are contained in agreements governing Indebtedness permitted under the Indenture and that is secured by such cash or Cash Equivalents and (ii) cash and Cash Equivalents constituting cage cash.

Restricted Investment means an Investment other than a Permitted Investment.

Restricted Subsidiary means, with respect to any Person, any Subsidiary of such Person other than an Unrestricted Subsidiary of such Person. Unless otherwise indicated in this Description of Exchange Notes, all references to Restricted Subsidiaries shall mean Restricted Subsidiaries of CEOC.

Retained Notes means CEOC's 5.500% Senior Notes due 2010, 8.00% Senior Notes due 2011, 5.375% Senior Notes due 2013 and 8.125% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2011, in each case to the extent outstanding after the completion of the Transactions.

Sale/Leaseback Transaction means an arrangement relating to property now owned or hereafter acquired by CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary whereby CEOC or a Restricted Subsidiary transfers such property to a Person and CEOC or such Restricted Subsidiary leases it from such Person, other than leases between CEOC and a Restricted Subsidiary of CEOC or between Restricted Subsidiaries of CEOC.

S&P means Standard & Poor's Ratings Group or any successor to the rating agency business thereof.

SEC means the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Secured Bank Indebtedness means any Bank Indebtedness that is secured by a Permitted Lien incurred or deemed incurred pursuant to clause (6)(B) of the definition of Permitted Lien.

Secured Indebtedness means any Indebtedness secured by a Lien.

Secured Indebtedness Leverage Ratio means, with respect to any Person, at any date the ratio of (i) Secured Indebtedness constituting First-Priority Lien Obligations of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries as of such date of calculation (determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with GAAP) less the amount of cash and Cash Equivalents in excess of any Restricted Cash held by such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries as of such date of determination to (ii) EBITDA of such Person for the four full fiscal quarters for which internal financial statements are available immediately preceding such date on which such additional Indebtedness is Incurred. In the event that CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries Incurs, repays, repurchases or redeems any Indebtedness subsequent to the commencement of the period for which the Secured Indebtedness Leverage Ratio is being calculated but prior to the event for which the calculation of the Secured Indebtedness Leverage Ratio is made (the *Secured Leverage Calculation Date*), then the Secured Indebtedness Leverage Ratio shall be calculated giving *pro forma* effect to such Incurrence, repayment, repurchase or redemption of Indebtedness as if the same had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period; *provided* that CEOC may elect pursuant to an Officer's Certificate delivered to the Trustee to treat all or any portion of the commitment under any Indebtedness as being Incurred at such time, in which case any subsequent Incurrence of Indebtedness under such commitment shall not be deemed, for purposes of this calculation, to be an Incurrence at such subsequent time.

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For purposes of making the computation referred to above, Investments, acquisitions, dispositions, mergers, amalgamations, consolidations (including the Acquisition Transactions) and discontinued operations (as determined in accordance with GAAP), in each case with respect to an operating unit of a business, and any operational changes that CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries has determined to make and/or made during the four-quarter reference period or subsequent to such reference period and on or prior to or simultaneously with the Secured Leverage Calculation Date shall be calculated on a *pro forma* basis assuming that all such Investments, acquisitions, dispositions, mergers, amalgamations, consolidations (including the Acquisition Transactions), discontinued operations and other operational changes (and the change of any associated Indebtedness and the change in EBITDA resulting therefrom) had occurred on the first day of the four-quarter reference period. If since the beginning of such period any Person that subsequently became a Restricted Subsidiary or was merged with or into CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary since the beginning of such period shall have made any Investment, acquisition, disposition, merger, consolidation, amalgamation, discontinued operation or operational change, in each case with respect to an operating unit of a business, that would have required adjustment pursuant to this definition, then the Secured Indebtedness Leverage Ratio shall be calculated giving *pro forma* effect thereto for such period as if such Investment, acquisition, disposition, discontinued operation, merger, amalgamation, consolidation or operational change had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period. For purposes of making the computation referred to above, with respect to each New Project that commences operations and records not less than one full fiscal quarter's operations during the four-quarter reference period, the operating results of such New Project will be annualized on a straight line basis during such period.

For purposes of this definition, whenever *pro forma* effect is to be given to any event, the *pro forma* calculations shall be made in good faith by a responsible financial or accounting officer of CEOC. Any such *pro forma* calculation may include adjustments appropriate, in the reasonable good faith determination of CEOC as set forth in an Officer's Certificate, to reflect (1) operating expense reductions and other operating improvements or synergies reasonably expected to result from the applicable event (including, to the extent applicable, from the Acquisition Transactions) and (2) all adjustments of the nature used in connection with the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA as set forth in Debt Covenant Compliance in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 for Caesars to the extent such adjustments, without duplication, continue to be applicable to such four-quarter period.

For purposes of this definition, any amount in a currency other than U.S. dollars will be converted to U.S. dollars based on the average exchange rate for such currency for the most recent twelve month period immediately prior to the date of determination in a manner consistent with that used in calculating EBITDA for the applicable period.

Securities Act means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the SEC promulgated thereunder.

Security Documents means the security agreements, pledge agreements, collateral assignments, mortgages and related agreements, as amended, supplemented, restated, renewed, refunded, replaced, restructured, repaid, refinanced or otherwise modified from time to time, creating the security interests in the Collateral for the benefit of the Trustee and the holders of the Notes as contemplated by the Indenture.

Significant Subsidiary means any Restricted Subsidiary that would be a Significant Subsidiary of CEOC within the meaning of Rule 1-02 under Regulation S-X promulgated by the SEC (or any successor provision).

Similar Business means a business, the majority of whose revenues are derived from the activities of CEOC and its Subsidiaries as of the Issue Date or any business or activity that is reasonably similar or complementary thereto or a reasonable extension, development or expansion thereof or ancillary thereto.

Sponsor Indebtedness means Indebtedness issued to any of the Sponsors for cash proceeds by CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries after the Issue Date or any Indebtedness issued under the Real Estate Facility held by any Sponsor.

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Sponsors means (i) Apollo Management, L.P. and any of its respective Affiliates other than any portfolio companies (collectively, the *Apollo Sponsors*), (ii) Texas Pacific Group and any of its respective Affiliates other than any portfolio companies (collectively, the *Texas Pacific Sponsors*), (iii) any individual who is a partner or employee of an Apollo Sponsor or a Texas Pacific Sponsor that is licensed by a relevant gaming authority on the Issue Date or thereafter replaces such licensee and (iv) any Person that forms a group (within the meaning of Section 13(d)(3) or Section 14(d)(2) of the Exchange Act, or any successor provision) with any Apollo Sponsors and/or Texas Pacific Sponsors; *provided* that the Apollo Sponsors and/or the Texas Pacific Sponsors (x) owns a majority of the voting power and (y) controls a majority of the Board of Directors of CEOC.

Standard Securitization Undertakings means representations, warranties, covenants, indemnities and guarantees of performance entered into by CEOC or any Subsidiary of CEOC which CEOC has determined in good faith to be customary in a Receivables Financing including, without limitation, those relating to the servicing of the assets of a Receivables Subsidiary, it being understood that any Receivables Repurchase Obligation shall be deemed to be a Standard Securitization Undertaking.

Stated Maturity means, with respect to any security, the date specified in such security as the fixed date on which the final payment of principal of such security is due and payable, including pursuant to any mandatory redemption provision (but excluding any provision providing for the repurchase of such security at the option of the holder thereof upon the happening of any contingency beyond the control of the issuer unless such contingency has occurred).

Subordinated Indebtedness means (a) with respect to CEOC, any Indebtedness of CEOC which is by its terms subordinated in right of payment to the Notes, and (b) with respect to any Subsidiary Pledgor, any Indebtedness of such Subsidiary Pledgor which is by its terms subordinated in right of payment to obligations in respect of the Notes.

Subsidiary means, with respect to any Person, (1) any corporation, association or other business entity (other than a partnership, joint venture or limited liability company) of which more than 50% of the total voting power of shares of Capital Stock entitled (without regard to the occurrence of any contingency) to vote in the election of directors, managers or trustees thereof is at the time of determination owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such Person or one or more of the other Subsidiaries of that Person or a combination thereof, and (2) any partnership, joint venture or limited liability company of which (x) more than 50% of the capital accounts, distribution rights, total equity and voting interests or general and limited partnership interests, as applicable, are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such Person or one or more of the other Subsidiaries of that Person or a combination thereof, whether in the form of membership, general, special or limited partnership interests or otherwise, and (y) such Person or any Subsidiary of such Person is a controlling general partner or otherwise controls such entity.

Subsidiary Pledgor means any Subsidiary of CEOC that pledges its property and assets to secure the Notes, as provided in the Security Documents; *provided* that upon the release or discharge of such Subsidiary from its obligations to pledge its assets and property to secure the Notes in accordance with the Indenture or the Security Documents, such Subsidiary ceases to be a Subsidiary Pledgor.

Tax Distributions means any distributions described in clause (12) of the covenant entitled *Certain Covenants - Limitation on Restricted Payments*.

TIA means the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (15 U.S.C. Sections 77aaa-77bbbb) as in effect on the date of the Indenture.

Total Assets means the total consolidated assets of CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries, as shown on the most recent balance sheet of CEOC, without giving effect to any amortization of the amount of intangible assets since February 1, 2008.

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Total Secured Leverage Ratio means, with respect to any Person, at any date the ratio of (i) Secured Indebtedness (other than Qualified Non-Recourse Debt and Indebtedness secured by Liens that are junior in priority to the Liens securing the Notes) of such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries as of such date of calculation (determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with GAAP) less the amount of cash and Cash Equivalents in excess of any Restricted Cash held by such Person and its Restricted Subsidiaries as of such date of determination to (ii) EBITDA of such Person for the four full fiscal quarters for which internal financial statements are available immediately preceding such date on which such additional Indebtedness is Incurred. In the event that CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries Incurs, repays, repurchases or redeems any Indebtedness subsequent to the commencement of the period for which the Total Secured Leverage Ratio is being calculated but prior to the event for which the calculation of the Total Secured Leverage Ratio is made (the *Total Secured Leverage Calculation Date*), then the Total Secured Leverage Ratio shall be calculated giving *pro forma* effect to such Incurrence, repayment, repurchase or redemption of Indebtedness as if the same had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period; *provided* that CEOC may elect pursuant to an Officer's Certificate delivered to the Trustee to treat all or any portion of the commitment under any Indebtedness as being Incurred at such time, in which case any subsequent Incurrence of Indebtedness under such commitment shall not be deemed, for purposes of this calculation, to be an Incurrence at such subsequent time.

For purposes of making the computation referred to above, Investments, acquisitions, dispositions, mergers, amalgamations, consolidations (including the Acquisition Transactions) and discontinued operations (as determined in accordance with GAAP), in each case with respect to an operating unit of a business, and any operational changes that CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries has determined to make and/or made during the four-quarter reference period or subsequent to such reference period and on or prior to or simultaneously with the Total Secured Leverage Calculation Date shall be calculated on a *pro forma* basis assuming that all such Investments, acquisitions, dispositions, mergers, amalgamations, consolidations (including the Acquisition Transactions), discontinued operations and other operational changes (and the change of any associated Indebtedness and the change in EBITDA resulting therefrom) had occurred on the first day of the four-quarter reference period. If since the beginning of such period any Person that subsequently became a Restricted Subsidiary or was merged with or into CEOC or any Restricted Subsidiary since the beginning of such period shall have made any Investment, acquisition, disposition, merger, consolidation, amalgamation, discontinued operation or operational change, in each case with respect to an operating unit of a business, that would have required adjustment pursuant to this definition, then the Total Secured Leverage Ratio shall be calculated giving *pro forma* effect thereto for such period as if such Investment, acquisition, disposition, discontinued operation, merger, amalgamation, consolidation or operational change had occurred at the beginning of the applicable four-quarter period. For purposes of making the computation referred to above, with respect to each New Project that commences operations and records not less than one full fiscal quarter's operations during the four-quarter reference period, the operating results of such New Project will be annualized on a straight line basis during such period.

For purposes of this definition, whenever *pro forma* effect is to be given to any event, the *pro forma* calculations shall be made in good faith by a responsible financial or accounting officer of CEOC. Any such *pro forma* calculation may include adjustments appropriate, in the reasonable good faith determination of CEOC as set forth in an Officer's Certificate, to reflect (1) operating expense reductions and other operating improvements or synergies reasonably expected to result from the applicable event (including, to the extent applicable, from the Acquisition Transactions) and (2) all adjustments of the nature used in connection with the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA as set forth in Debt Covenant Compliance in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 for Caesars to the extent such adjustments, without duplication, continue to be applicable to such four-quarter period.

For purposes of this definition, any amount in a currency other than U.S. dollars will be converted to U.S. dollars based on the average exchange rate for such currency for the most recent twelve month period immediately prior to the date of determination in a manner consistent with that used in calculating EBITDA for the applicable period.

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Transactions means the transactions described in the offering memorandum of CEOC dated April 13, 2010 under Summary Recent Developments.

Treasury Rate means, as of the applicable redemption date, the yield to maturity as of such redemption date of United States Treasury securities with a constant maturity (as compiled and published in the most recent Federal Reserve Statistical Release H. 15 (519) that has become publicly available at least two business days prior to such redemption date (or, if such Statistical Release is no longer published, any publicly available source of similar market data)) most nearly equal to the period from such redemption date to April 15, 2014; *provided, however*, that if the period from such redemption date to April 15, 2014 is less than one year, the weekly average yield on actually traded United States Treasury securities adjusted to a constant maturity of one year will be used.

Trust Officer means:

- (1) any officer within the corporate trust department of the Trustee, including any vice president, assistant vice president, assistant secretary, assistant treasurer, trust officer or any other officer of the Trustee who customarily performs functions similar to those performed by the Persons who at the time shall be such officers, respectively, or to whom any corporate trust matter is referred because of such person's knowledge of and familiarity with the particular subject, and
- (2) who shall have direct responsibility for the administration of the Indenture.

Trustee means the party named as such in the Indenture until a successor replaces it and, thereafter, means the successor.

Unrestricted Subsidiary means:

- (1) any Subsidiary of CEOC that at the time of determination shall be designated an Unrestricted Subsidiary by the Board of Directors of such Person in the manner provided below; and
- (2) any Subsidiary of an Unrestricted Subsidiary;

CEOC may designate any Subsidiary of CEOC (including any newly acquired or newly formed Subsidiary of CEOC) to be an Unrestricted Subsidiary unless such Subsidiary or any of its Subsidiaries owns any Equity Interests or Indebtedness of, or owns or holds any Lien on any property of, CEOC or any other Subsidiary of CEOC that is not a Subsidiary of the Subsidiary to be so designated; *provided, however*, that the Subsidiary to be so designated and its Subsidiaries do not at the time of designation have and do not thereafter Incur any Indebtedness pursuant to which the lender has recourse to any of the assets of CEOC or any of its Restricted Subsidiaries; *provided, further, however*, that either:

- (a) the Subsidiary to be so designated has total consolidated assets of \$1,000 or less; or
- (b) if such Subsidiary has consolidated assets greater than \$1,000, then such designation would be permitted under the covenant described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Restricted Payments.

CEOC may designate any Unrestricted Subsidiary to be a Restricted Subsidiary; *provided, however*, that immediately after giving effect to such designation:

- (x) (1) CEOC could Incur \$1.00 of additional Indebtedness pursuant to the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio test described under Certain Covenants Limitation on Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Stock and Preferred Stock, or (2) the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio for CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries would be greater than such ratio for CEOC and its Restricted Subsidiaries immediately prior to such designation, in each case on a *pro forma* basis taking into account such designation, and

(y) no Event of Default shall have occurred and be continuing.

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Any such designation by CEOC shall be evidenced to the Trustee by promptly filing with the Trustee a copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors or any committee thereof of CEOC giving effect to such designation and an Officer's Certificate certifying that such designation complied with the foregoing provisions.

U.S. Government Obligations means securities that are:

- (1) direct obligations of the United States of America for the timely payment of which its full faith and credit is pledged, or
- (2) obligations of a Person controlled or supervised by and acting as an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America, the timely payment of which is unconditionally guaranteed as a full faith and credit obligation by the United States of America, which, in each case, are not callable or redeemable at the option of the issuer thereof, and shall also include a depository receipt issued by a bank (as defined in Section 3(a)(2) of the Securities Act) as custodian with respect to any such U.S. Government Obligations or a specific payment of principal of or interest on any such U.S. Government Obligations held by such custodian for the account of the holder of such depository receipt; *provided* that (except as required by law) such custodian is not authorized to make any deduction from the amount payable to the holder of such depository receipt from any amount received by the custodian in respect of the U.S. Government Obligations or the specific payment of principal of or interest on the U.S. Government Obligations evidenced by such depository receipt.

Voting Stock of any Person as of any date means the Capital Stock of such Person that is at the time entitled to vote in the election of the Board of Directors of such Person.

Vessel means (a) any vessel, boat, ship, catamaran, riverboat, or barge of any kind or nature whatsoever, whether or not temporarily or permanently moored or affixed to any real property, (b) any improvement to real property which is used or susceptible of use as a dockside, riverboat or water-based venue for business operations, (c) any property which is a vessel within the meaning given to that term in 1 U.S.C. § 3, and (d) any property which would be a vessel within the meaning of that term as defined in 1 U.S.C. § 3 but for its removal from navigation for use in gaming or other business operations and/or any modifications made thereto to facilitate dockside gaming or other business operations which may affect its seaworthiness, and, in each case, all appurtenances thereof.

Weighted Average Life to Maturity means, when applied to any Indebtedness or Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock, as the case may be, at any date, the quotient obtained by dividing (1) the sum of the products of the number of years from the date of determination to the date of each successive scheduled principal payment of such Indebtedness or redemption or similar payment with respect to such Disqualified Stock or Preferred Stock multiplied by the amount of such payment, by (2) the sum of all such payments.

Wholly-Owned Restricted Subsidiary is any Wholly-Owned Subsidiary that is a Restricted Subsidiary.

Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of any Person means a Subsidiary of such Person 100% of the outstanding Capital Stock or other ownership interests of which (other than directors' qualifying shares or shares required to be held by Foreign Subsidiaries) shall at the time be owned by such Person or by one or more Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries of such Person.

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CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

To ensure compliance with Internal Revenue Service Circular 230, holders are hereby notified that any discussion of tax matters set forth in this prospectus was written in connection with the promotion or marketing of the transactions or matters addressed herein and was not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used by any holder, for the purpose of avoiding tax-related penalties under federal, state or local tax law. Each holder should seek advice based on its particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

General

The following is a summary of material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the exchange of original notes for exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer, but does not address any other aspects of U.S. federal income tax consequences to holders of original notes or exchange notes. This summary is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), existing and proposed regulations thereunder, the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof and published rulings and court decisions, all as in effect and existing on the date hereof and all of which are subject to change at any time, which change may be retroactive. This summary is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service or on the courts, and no ruling will be requested from the Internal Revenue Service on any issues described below. There can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will not take a different position concerning the matters discussed below and that such positions of the Internal Revenue Service would not be sustained.

Except as expressly stated otherwise, this summary applies only to U.S. holders that exchange original notes for exchange notes in the exchange offer and who hold the original notes as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. It does not address the tax consequences to holders who are subject to special rules under U.S. federal income tax laws (such as financial institutions, tax-exempt organizations and insurance companies). A U.S. holder means a beneficial owner of a note and is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes: (i) an individual resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof; (iii) an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of the source; or (iv) a trust, if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all its substantial decisions or if a valid election to be treated as a United States person is in effect with respect to such trust.

This summary does not represent a detailed description of the U.S. federal income and tax consequences to holders in light of their particular circumstances and does not address the effects of any state, local or non-United States tax laws. It is not intended to be, and should not be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any particular holder of notes.

Persons considering the exchange of original notes for exchange notes should consult their own tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences in light of their particular situations as well as any consequences arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

Exchange of an Old Note for an Exchange Note Pursuant to the Exchange Offer

The exchange by any holder of an original note for an exchange note should not constitute a taxable exchange for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Consequently, no gain or loss will be recognized by holders that exchange original notes for exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer. For purposes of determining gain or loss upon the subsequent sale or exchange of exchange notes, a holder's tax basis in an exchange note will be the same as such holder's tax basis in the original note exchanged therefor. Holders will be considered to have held the exchange notes from the time of their acquisition of the original notes.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Until 90 days after the date of this prospectus, all dealers effecting transactions in the exchange notes, whether or not participating in this distribution, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the obligation of dealers to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

Each broker-dealer that receives exchange notes for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that it will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. This prospectus, as it may be amended or supplemented from time to time, may be used by a broker-dealer in connection with resales of exchange notes received in exchange for original notes only where such original notes were acquired as a result of market-making activities or other trading activities.

We have agreed that, starting on the expiration date of the exchange offer and ending on the close of business one year after the expiration date, we will make this prospectus, as amended or supplemented, available to any broker-dealer for use in connection with any such resale. In addition, until June 29, 2011, all dealers effecting transactions in the exchange notes may be required to deliver a prospectus.

We will not receive any proceeds from any sale of exchange notes by broker-dealers. Exchange notes received by broker-dealers for their own account pursuant to the exchange offer may be sold from time to time in one or more transactions in the over-the-counter market, in negotiated transactions, through the writing of options on the exchange notes or a combination of such methods of resale, at market prices prevailing at the time of resale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices. Any such resale may be made directly to purchasers or to or through brokers or dealers who may receive compensation in the form of commissions or concessions from any such broker-dealer or the purchasers of any exchange notes. Any broker-dealer that resells exchange notes that were received by it for its own account pursuant to the exchange offer and any broker or dealer that participates in a distribution of such exchange notes may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act and any profit on any such resale of exchange notes and any commissions or concessions received by any such persons may be deemed to be underwriting compensation under the Securities Act. The letter of transmittal states that by acknowledging that it will deliver and by delivering a prospectus, a broker-dealer will not be deemed to admit that it is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act.

For a period of one year after the expiration date of the exchange offer, we will promptly send additional copies of this prospectus and any amendment or supplement to this prospectus to any broker-dealer that requests such documents in the letter of transmittal. We have agreed to pay all expenses incident to the exchange offer (including the expenses of one counsel for the holder of the notes), other than commissions or concessions of any broker-dealers and will indemnify the holders of the notes, including any broker-dealers, against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

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LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the exchange notes and the enforceability of obligations under the exchange notes and guarantee being issued are being passed upon for us by O Melveny & Myers LLP, New York, New York.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 (Successor Company), and for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 (Successor Company) and for the period January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008 (Successor Company) and the period January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008 (Predecessor Company), included in this prospectus, and the related consolidated financial statement schedule included elsewhere in the Registration Statement, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing herein and have been so included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We are required to file annual and quarterly reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C., 20549. Please call 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the Public Reference Room. Our filings will also be available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and at the web site maintained by the SEC at www.sec.gov. Our reports and other information that we have filed, or may in the future file, with the SEC are not incorporated by reference into and do not constitute part of this prospectus.

We have filed a registration statement on Form S-4 to register with the SEC the exchange notes to be issued in exchange for the original notes. This prospectus is part of that registration statement. As allowed by the SEC's rules, this prospectus does not contain all of the information you can find in the registration statement or the exhibits to the registration statement. You should note that where we summarize in this prospectus the material terms of any contract, agreement or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, the summary information provided in the prospectus is less complete than the actual contract, agreement or document. You should refer to the exhibits filed to the registration statement for copies of the actual contract, agreement or document.

We have not authorized anyone to give you any information or to make any representations about us or the transactions we discuss in this prospectus other than those contained in this prospectus. If you are given any information or representations about these matters that is not discussed in this prospectus, you must not rely on that information. This prospectus is not an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities anywhere or to anyone where or to whom we are not permitted to offer or sell securities under applicable law.

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CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Caesars Entertainment Corporation

Las Vegas, Nevada

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Caesars Entertainment Corporation and subsidiaries (formerly known as Harrah's Entertainment, Inc.) (the Company) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 (Successor Company), and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity/(deficit) and comprehensive (loss)/income, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the period January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008 (Successor Company), and the period January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008 (Predecessor Company). Our audits also included the consolidated financial statement schedule listed at Item 21(b). These consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and consolidated 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 Caesars Entertainment Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 (Successor Company), and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the period January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008 (Successor Company), and the period January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008 (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.

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, 2010, 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 4, 2011, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Las Vegas, Nevada

March 4, 2011

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Caesars Entertainment Corporation

Las Vegas, Nevada

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Caesars Entertainment Corporation and subsidiaries (formerly known as Harrah's Entertainment, Inc.) (the Company) as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing in the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Caesars Entertainment Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2010. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010. Our report dated March 4, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Las Vegas, Nevada

March 4, 2011

Table of Contents**CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In millions, except share amounts)**

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 987.0	\$ 918.1
Receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$216.3 and \$207.1	393.2	323.5
Deferred income taxes	175.8	148.2
Prepayments and other	184.1	156.4
Inventories	50.4	52.7
Total current assets	1,790.5	1,598.9
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment		
Land and land improvements	7,405.9	7,291.9
Buildings, riverboats and improvements	9,449.2	8,896.2
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2,242.0	2,029.1
Construction in progress	661.0	988.8
	19,758.1	19,206.0
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,991.5)	(1,281.2)
	17,766.6	17,924.8
Assets held for sale		16.7
Goodwill	3,420.9	3,456.9
Intangible assets other than goodwill	4,711.8	4,951.3
Investments in and advances to non-consolidated affiliates	94.0	94.0
Deferred charges and other	803.9	936.6
	\$ 28,587.7	\$ 28,979.2
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity/(Deficit)		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 251.4	\$ 260.8
Interest payable	201.5	195.6
Accrued expenses	1,074.3	1,074.8
Current portion of long-term debt	55.6	74.3
Total current liabilities	1,582.8	1,605.5
Long-term debt	18,785.5	18,868.8
Deferred credits and other	923.1	872.5
Deferred income taxes	5,623.7	5,856.9
	26,915.1	27,203.7
Preferred stock; \$0.01 par value; 125,000,000 and 40,000,000 shares authorized, 0 and 19,893,515 shares issued and outstanding (net of 0 and 42,020 shares held in treasury) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively		2,642.5
Stockholders equity/(deficit)		
Common stock; voting; \$0.01 par value; 1,250,000,000 shares authorized; 71,809,719 shares issued and outstanding (net of 154,346 shares held in treasury) as of December 31, 2010 and non-voting and voting; \$0.01 par value; 80,000,020 shares authorized; 40,672,302 shares issued and outstanding (net of 85,907 shares held in treasury) as of December 31, 2009	0.7	0.4

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Additional paid-in capital	6,906.5	3,480.0
Accumulated deficit	(5,105.6)	(4,269.3)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(168.8)	(134.0)
Total Caesars Entertainment Corporation Stockholders' equity/(deficit)	1,632.8	(922.9)
Non-controlling interests	39.8	55.9
Total stockholders' equity/(deficit)	1,672.6	(867.0)
	\$ 28,587.7	\$ 28,979.2

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

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CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In millions, except share and per share amounts)

	Year Ended Dec. 31, 2010	Successor Year Ended Dec. 31, 2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008
Revenues				
Casino	\$ 6,917.9	\$ 7,124.3	\$ 7,476.9	\$ 614.6
Food and beverage	1,510.6	1,479.3	1,530.2	118.4
Rooms	1,132.3	1,068.9	1,174.5	96.4
Management fees	39.1	56.6	59.1	5.0
Other	576.3	592.4	624.8	42.7
Less: casino promotional allowances	(1,357.6)	(1,414.1)	(1,498.6)	(117.0)
Net revenues	8,818.6	8,907.4	9,366.9	760.1
Operating expenses				
Direct				
Casino	3,948.9	3,925.5	4,102.8	340.6
Food and beverage	621.3	596.0	639.5	50.5
Rooms	259.4	213.5	236.7	19.6
Property, general, administrative and other	2,061.7	2,018.8	2,143.0	178.2
Depreciation and amortization	735.5	683.9	626.9	63.5
Project opening costs	2.1	3.6	28.9	0.7
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries	147.6	107.9	16.2	4.7
Impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets	193.0	1,638.0	5,489.6	
Loss/(income) on interests in non-consolidated affiliates	1.5	2.2	2.1	(0.5)
Corporate expense	140.9	150.7	131.8	8.5
Acquisition and integration costs	13.6	0.3	24.0	125.6
Amortization of intangible assets	160.8	174.8	162.9	5.5
Total operating expenses	8,286.3	9,515.2	13,604.4	796.9
Income/(loss) from operations	532.3	(607.8)	(4,237.5)	(36.8)
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest	(1,981.6)	(1,892.5)	(2,074.9)	(89.7)
Gains on early extinguishments of debt	115.6	4,965.5	742.1	
Other income, including interest income	41.7	33.0	35.2	1.1
(Loss)/income from continuing operations before income taxes	(1,292.0)	2,498.2	(5,535.1)	(125.4)
Benefit/(provision) for income tax	468.7	(1,651.8)	360.4	26.0
(Loss)/income from continuing operations, net of tax	(823.3)	846.4	(5,174.7)	(99.4)
Discontinued operations				
Income from discontinued operations			141.5	0.1
Provision for income taxes			(51.1)	
Income from discontinued operations, net			90.4	0.1
Net (loss)/income	(823.3)	846.4	(5,084.3)	(99.3)
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(7.8)	(18.8)	(12.0)	(1.6)
Net (loss)/income attributable to Caesars Entertainment Corporation	(831.1)	827.6	(5,096.3)	(100.9)

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Preferred stock dividends		(354.8)		(297.8)
Net (loss)/income attributable to common stockholders	\$ (831.1)	\$ 472.8	\$ (5,394.1)	\$ (100.9)
Earnings per share - basic				
(Loss)/income from continuing operations	\$ (14.58)	\$ 11.62	\$ (134.59)	\$ (0.54)
Discontinued operations, net			2.22	
Net(loss)/income	\$ (14.58)	\$ 11.62	\$ (132.37)	\$ (0.54)
Earnings per share - diluted				
(Loss)/income from continuing operations	\$ (14.58)	\$ 6.88	\$ (134.59)	\$ (0.54)
Discontinued operations, net			2.22	
Net (loss)/income	\$ (14.58)	\$ 6.88	\$ (132.37)	\$ (0.54)
Basic weighted-average common shares outstanding	57,016,007	40,684,515	40,749,898	188,122,643
Diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding	57,016,007	120,225,295	40,749,898	188,122,643

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

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

(In millions)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in- Capital	Retained Earnings/ (Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Non-controlling Interests	Total	Comprehensive Income/(Loss)
	Shares Outstanding	Amount						
Balance at December 31, 2007, Predecessor	188.8	\$ 18.9	\$ 5,395.4	\$ 1,197.2	\$ 15.4	\$ 52.2	\$ 6,679.1	
Net loss				(100.9)		1.6	(99.3)	\$ (99.3)
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax					(1.8)		(1.8)	(1.8)
Non-controlling distributions, net of contributions						(0.6)	(0.6)	
Acceleration of predecessor incentive compensation plans, including share-based compensation expense, net of tax			156.0				156.0	
2008 Comprehensive Loss, Predecessor								\$ (101.1)
Balance at January 27, 2008, Predecessor	188.8	\$ 18.9	\$ 5,551.4	\$ 1,096.3	\$ 13.6	\$ 53.2	\$ 6,733.4	
Redemption of Predecessor equity	(188.8)	(18.9)	(5,551.4)	(1,096.3)	(13.6)		(6,680.2)	
Issuance of Successor common stock	40.7	0.4	4,085.0				4,085.4	
Balance at January 28, 2008, Successor	40.7	\$ 0.4	\$ 4,085.0	\$	\$	\$ 53.2	\$ 4,138.6	

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

(In millions)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in- Capital	Retained Earnings/ (Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Non-controlling Interests	Total	Comprehensive Income/(Loss)
	Shares Outstanding	Amount						
Balance at January 28, 2008, Successor	40.7	\$ 0.4	\$ 4,085.0	\$	\$	\$ 53.2	\$ 4,138.6	
Net (loss)/income				(5,096.3)		12.0	(5,084.3)	\$ (5,084.3)
Share-based compensation			14.0				14.0	
Debt exchange transaction, net of tax			25.7				25.7	
Repurchase of treasury shares			(2.1)				(2.1)	
Cumulative preferred stock dividends			(297.8)				(297.8)	
Pension adjustment related to acquisition of London Clubs International, net of tax						(6.9)	(6.9)	(6.9)
Reclassification of loss on derivative instrument from other comprehensive income to net income, net of tax					0.6		0.6	0.6
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax					(31.2)	1.3	(29.9)	(29.9)
Fair market value of swap agreements, net of tax					(51.9)		(51.9)	(51.9)
Adjustment for ASC 740 tax implications			0.3				0.3	
Non-controlling distributions, net of contributions						(16.9)	(16.9)	
Fair market value of interest rate cap agreement on commercial mortgage-backed securities, net of tax					(50.2)		(50.2)	(50.2)
2008 Comprehensive Loss, Successor								\$ (5,222.6)
Balance at December 31, 2008, Successor	40.7	\$ 0.4	\$ 3,825.1	\$ (5,096.3)	\$ (139.6)	\$ 49.6	\$ (1,360.8)	

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Table of Contents**CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS (DEFICIT)/EQUITY****AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)**

(In millions)

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Accumulated	Non-controlling		Comprehensive
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in-	Earnings/	Other	Interests	Total	Income/(Loss)
	Outstanding		Capital	(Accumulated	Comprehensive			
				Deficit)	Income/(Loss)			
Balance at December 31, 2008, Successor	40.7	\$ 0.4	\$ 3,825.1	\$ (5,096.3)	\$ (139.6)	\$ 49.6	\$ (1,360.8)	
Net income				827.6		18.8	846.4	\$ 846.4
Share-based compensation			16.4				16.4	
Repurchase of treasury shares	*	*	(1.3)				(1.3)	
Cumulative preferred stock dividends			(354.8)				(354.8)	
Related party debt exchange transaction, net of tax			80.1				80.1	
Pension adjustment, net of tax					(14.1)		(14.1)	(14.1)
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax					19.0	4.8	23.8	23.8
Fair market value of swap agreements, net of tax					(27.7)		(27.7)	(27.7)
Adjustment for ASC 740 tax implications			(2.4)				(2.4)	
Purchase of additional interest in subsidiary			(83.7)			(3.3)	(87.0)	
Non-controlling distributions, net of contributions						(14.0)	(14.0)	
Fair market value of interest rate cap agreements on commercial mortgage backed securities, net of tax					15.7		15.7	15.7
Reclassification of loss on interest rate cap agreement from other comprehensive income to interest expense					12.1		12.1	12.1
Reclassification of loss on interest rate locks from other comprehensive loss to interest expense, net of tax					0.6		0.6	0.6
Other			0.6	(0.6)				
2009 Comprehensive Income, Successor								\$ 856.8
Balance at December 31, 2009, Successor	40.7	\$ 0.4	\$ 3,480.0	\$ (4,269.3)	\$ (134.0)	\$ 55.9	\$ (867.0)	

Table of Contents**CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY/(DEFICIT)****AND COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS)/INCOME****(In millions)**

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Accumulated	Non-controlling		Comprehensive
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in-	Earnings/	Other	Interests	Total	Income/(Loss)
	Outstanding		Capital	(Accumulated	Comprehensive			
				Deficit)	Income/(Loss)			
Balance at December 31, 2009, Successor	40.7	\$ 0.4	\$ 3,480.0	\$ (4,269.3)	\$ (134.0)	\$ 55.9	\$ (867.0)	
Net (loss)/income				(831.1)		7.8	(823.3)	(823.3)
Share-based compensation			17.9			0.2	18.1	
Repurchase of treasury shares	*	**	(1.6)				(1.6)	
Cumulative preferred stock dividends			(64.6)				(64.6)	
Cancellation of cumulative preferred stock dividends in connection with conversion of preferred stock to common stock			717.2				717.2	
Conversion of non-voting perpetual preferred stock to non-voting common stock	19.9	0.2	1,989.6				1,989.8	
Private Placement	11.3	0.1	768.0				768.1	
Post Retirement Medical, net of tax					(1.5)		(1.5)	(1.5)
Pension adjustment, net of tax					(4.6)		(4.6)	(4.6)
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax					8.2	(4.2)	4.0	4.0
Fair market value of swap agreements, net of tax					(30.3)		(30.3)	(30.3)
Fair market value of interest rate cap agreements, net of tax					(0.1)		(0.1)	(0.1)
Fair market value of interest rate cap agreements on commercial mortgage backed securities, net of tax					(8.8)		(8.8)	(8.8)
Reclassification of loss on interest rate locks from other comprehensive loss to interest expense, net of tax					0.7		0.7	0.7
Unrealized gains/losses on investments, net of tax					1.6		1.6	
Non-controlling distributions, net of contributions						(10.1)	(10.1)	
Effect of deconsolidation of variable interest entities				(5.2)		(9.8)	(15.0)	
2010 Comprehensive Loss, Successor								\$ (863.9)
Balance at December 31, 2010, Successor	71.8	\$ 0.7	\$ 6,906.5	\$ (5,105.6)	\$ (168.8)	\$ 39.8	\$ 1,672.6	

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* Amount rounds to zero but results in a reduction of 0.1 to the rounded totals.

** Amount rounds to zero and does not change rounded totals.

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

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CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In millions)

	2010	2009	Successor Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008
Cash flows (used in)/provided by operating activities				
Net (loss)/income	\$ (823.3)	\$ 846.4	\$ (5,084.3)	\$ (99.3)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss)/income to cash flows provided by operating activities:				
Income from discontinued operations, before income taxes			(141.5)	(0.1)
Gain on liquidation of LCI Fifty		(9.0)		
Income from insurance claims for hurricane damage			(185.4)	
Gains on early extinguishments of debt	(115.6)	(4,965.5)	(742.1)	
Depreciation and amortization	1,184.2	1,145.2	1,027.3	104.9
Non-cash write-downs, reserves and recoveries, net	108.1	32.0	51.7	(0.1)
Impairment of intangible assets	193.0	1,638.0	5,489.6	
Share-based compensation expense	18.1	16.4	15.8	50.9
Deferred income taxes	(467.3)	1,541.2	(466.7)	(19.0)
Federal income tax refund received	220.8			
Gain on adjustment of investment	(7.1)			
Tax benefit from stock equity plans				42.6
Insurance proceeds for business interruption from hurricane losses			97.9	
Net change in long-term accounts	(12.3)	74.7	(80.1)	68.3
Net change in working capital accounts	(150.6)	(117.4)	403.4	(167.6)
Other	22.8	18.2	136.5	26.6
Cash flows provided by operating activities	170.8	220.2	522.1	7.2
Cash flows (used in)/provided by investing activities				
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment additions, net of change in construction payables	(160.7)	(464.5)	(1,181.4)	(125.6)
Investments in subsidiaries	(44.6)			
Payment made for partnership interest	(19.5)			
Payment made for Pennsylvania gaming rights	(16.5)			
Cash acquired in business acquisitions, net of transaction costs	14.0			
Insurance proceeds for hurricane losses for discontinued operations			83.3	
Insurance proceeds for hurricane losses for continuing operations			98.1	
Payment for Acquisition			(17,490.2)	
Investments in and advances to non-consolidated affiliates	(64.0)	(66.9)	(5.9)	
Proceeds from other asset sales	21.8	20.0	5.1	3.1
Other	(18.4)	(11.9)	(23.2)	(1.6)
Cash flows used in investing activities	(287.9)	(523.3)	(18,514.2)	(124.1)
Cash flows provided by/(used in) financing activities				
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	1,332.2	2,259.6	21,524.9	
Debt issuance costs and fees	(64.6)	(76.4)	(644.5)	
Borrowings under lending agreements	1,175.0	3,076.6	433.0	11,316.3
Repayments under lending agreements	(1,625.8)	(3,535.1)	(6,760.5)	(11,288.8)
Cash paid in connection with early extinguishments of debt	(369.1)	(1,003.5)	(2,167.4)	(87.7)
Scheduled debt retirements	(237.0)	(45.5)	(6.5)	
Payment to bondholders for debt exchange			(289.0)	
Equity contribution from buyout			6,007.0	

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Purchase of additional interest in subsidiary		(83.7)		
Non-controlling interests distributions, net of contributions	(10.1)	(17.2)	(14.6)	(1.6)
Proceeds from exercises of stock options				2.4
Excess tax (provision)/benefit from stock equity plans			(50.5)	77.5
Repurchase of treasury shares	(1.6)	(3.0)	(3.6)	
Other	(11.6)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(0.8)
Cash flows provided by financing activities	187.4	570.7	18,027.0	17.3
Cash flows from discontinued operations				
Cash flows from operating activities			4.7	0.5
Cash flows provided by discontinued operations			4.7	0.5
Effect of deconsolidation of variable interest entities	(1.4)			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	68.9	267.6	39.6	(99.1)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	918.1	650.5	610.9	710.0
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 987.0	\$ 918.1	\$ 650.5	\$ 610.9

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

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CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In November 2010, Harrah's Entertainment Inc. changed its name to Caesars Entertainment Corporation. In these footnotes, the words Company, Caesars Entertainment, we, our and us refer to Caesars Entertainment Corporation, 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, 2010, we owned, operated or managed 52 casinos, primarily under the Harrah's, Caesars and Horseshoe brand names in the United States. Our casino entertainment facilities include 33 land-based casinos, 12 riverboat or dockside casinos, three managed casinos on Indian lands in the United States, one managed casino in Canada, one combination thoroughbred racetrack and casino, one combination greyhound racetrack and casino, and one combination harness racetrack and casino. Our 33 land-based casinos include one in Uruguay, nine in England, one in Scotland, two in Egypt and one in South Africa. We view each property as an operating segment and aggregate all operating segments into one reporting segment.

On January 28, 2008, Caesars 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 Acquisition. Although Caesars Entertainment continued as the same legal entity after the Acquisition, 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 prior to the Acquisition and as the Successor period for the period subsequent to the Acquisition. As a result of the application of purchase accounting as of the Acquisition date, the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Successor periods and the Predecessor periods are presented on different bases and are, therefore, not comparable.

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

We consolidate into our financial statements the accounts of all wholly-owned subsidiaries, and any partially-owned subsidiary that we have the ability to control. Control generally equates to ownership percentage, whereby investments that are more than 50% owned are consolidated, investments in affiliates of 50% or less but greater than 20% are generally accounted for using the equity method, and investments in affiliates of 20% or less are accounted for using the cost method.

We also consolidate into our financial statements the accounts of any variable interest entity for which we are determined to be the primary beneficiary. Up through and including December 31, 2010, we analyzed our variable interests to determine if the entity that is party to the variable interest is a variable interest entity in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 810, Consolidation. Our analysis included 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. Based on these analyses, there were no consolidated variable interest entities that were material to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

As discussed in Note 2, Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements, we adopted the provisions of Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-17 (Topic 810), Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities, effective January 1, 2010.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS. 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.

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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 Acquisition date. Additions to land, buildings, riverboats and equipment subsequent to the Acquisition are stated at historical cost. We capitalize the costs of improvements that extend the life of the asset. We expense maintenance and repair costs 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 \$1.4 million and \$32.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, \$53.3 million for the period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008 and \$2.7 million for the period from January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008.

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

Land improvements	12 years
Buildings and improvements	5 to 40 years
Riverboats and barges	30 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2 1/2 to 20 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 estimated fair value of the asset. The factors considered by management in performing this assessment include current operating results, trends and prospects, and 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 property.

Assets held for sale at December 31, 2009 primarily consisted of the building in Memphis, Tennessee which previously housed a majority of the corporate functions. The sale of this building closed in January 2010. Also in January 2010, we closed Bill's Lake Tahoe and later sold the property in February 2010. Neither the financial position of Bill's Lake Tahoe, nor the results of its operations are material to the Consolidated Financial Statements presented herein. As a result, Bill's Lake Tahoe has not been included in either assets held for sale or discontinued operations. We have no assets classified as held for sale at December 31, 2010.

GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS. 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 the purchase price exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, such excess is recorded as goodwill.

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We determine the estimated fair value of each reporting unit as a function, or multiple, of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), combined with estimated future cash flows discounted at rates commensurate with the Company's capital structure and the prevailing borrowing rates within the casino industry in general. Both EBITDA multiples and discounted cash flows are common measures used to value and buy or sell cash-intensive businesses such as casinos. We determine the estimated fair values of our non-amortizing intangible assets other than goodwill by using the relief from royalty and excess earnings methods under the income approach. 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.

During the fourth quarter of each year, we perform annual assessments for impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets that are not subject to amortization as of September 30. We perform assessments for impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets more frequently if impairment indicators exist. The annual evaluation of goodwill and other non-amortizing 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 5, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, for additional discussion of goodwill and other intangible assets.

LONG TERM NOTES RECEIVABLE. Included in Deferred charges and other in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2010 and 2009, is a long term note receivable due in 2012 related to the sale of land in the amount of \$10.5 million and \$9.9 million, respectively. The note is a non-interest bearing note and is recorded at the present value of the future cash flows, utilizing an imputed interest rate of 6.5%. Also included in 2009 is a note receivable in the amount of \$52.2 million related to land and pre-development costs contributed to a venture for development of a casino project in Philadelphia. As more fully described in Note 11, Write-downs, Reserves and Recoveries, this note was fully reserved in 2010. Loan amounts are reviewed periodically and those accounts that are judged to be uncollectible are written down to estimated realizable value.

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 issue costs are amortized to interest expense based on the related debt agreements using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Unamortized discounts or premiums are written off and included in our gain or loss calculations to the extent we retire debt prior to its original maturity date. Unamortized debt issue costs are included in Deferred charges and other in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS. We account for derivative instruments in accordance with ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging, which requires that all derivative instruments be recognized in the financial statements at fair value. Any changes in fair value are recorded in the statements of operations or in other comprehensive income/(loss) within the equity section of the balance sheets, depending upon whether or not 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 adjusted for the credit rating of the Company if the derivative is a liability. See Note 8, Derivative Instruments, for additional discussion of our derivative instruments.

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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 forfeitures (referred to as 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 direct 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, 2010 and 2009 we had accrued \$57.7 million and \$53.2 million, respectively, for the estimated cost of Total Rewards credit redemptions. Such amounts are included within Accrued Expenses in the Consolidated Balance Sheets presented herein.

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, 2010 and 2009, the liability related to outstanding cash-back points, which is based on historical redemption activity, was \$1.2 million and \$2.8 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. In estimating our liabilities, we consider historical loss experience and make judgments about the expected levels of costs per claim. We also rely on actuarial consultants to assist in the determination of such accruals. Our accruals are estimated based upon actuarial estimates of 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.

REVENUE RECOGNITION. Casino revenues are measured by the aggregate net difference between gaming wins and losses, with liabilities recognized for funds deposited by customers before gaming play occurs and for chips in the customers' possession. Food and beverage, rooms, and other operating revenues are recognized when services are performed. Advance deposits on rooms and advance ticket sales are recorded as customer deposits until services are provided to the customer. The Company does not recognize as revenue taxes collected on goods or services sold to its customers.

The retail value of accommodations, food and beverage, and other services furnished to guests without charge is included in gross revenues and then deducted as promotional allowances. The estimated cost of providing such promotional allowances is included in casino expenses as follows:

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor
	2010	2009	Jan. 1, 2008
			through
			through
			Jan. 27, 2008
Food and beverage	\$ 489.5	\$ 473.4	\$ 500.6
Rooms	191.3	190.4	168.7
Other	60.0	70.6	88.6
	\$ 740.8	\$ 734.4	\$ 757.9
			\$ 60.6

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ADVERTISING. The Company expenses the production costs of advertising the first time the advertising takes place. Advertising expense was \$199.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, \$188.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, \$253.7 million for the period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008, and \$20.9 million for the period from January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008, respectively.

INCOME TAXES. We are subject to income taxes in the United States (including federal and state) and numerous foreign jurisdictions in which we operate. We record income taxes under the asset and liability method, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and attributable to operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. ASC 740, *Income Taxes*, requires a reduction of the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance if, based on the available evidence, it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. Accordingly, the need to establish valuation allowances for deferred tax assets is assessed periodically based on the ASC 740 more likely than not realization threshold. This assessment considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency and severity of current and cumulative losses, forecasts of future profitability, the duration of statutory carryforward periods, our experience with operating loss and tax credit carryforwards not expiring unused, and tax planning alternatives.

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. We have previously provided a valuation allowance on foreign tax credits, certain foreign and state net operating losses (NOLs), and other deferred foreign and state tax assets. 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.

We adopted the directives of ASC 740 regarding uncertain income tax positions on January 1, 2007. 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 ASC 740's directives regarding uncertain tax positions, reserve amounts relate to any potential income tax liabilities resulting from uncertain tax positions, as well as potential interest or penalties associated with those liabilities.

We file income tax returns, including returns for our subsidiaries, with federal, state, and foreign jurisdictions. We are under regular and recurring 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.

RECLASSIFICATION. We have recast certain amounts for prior periods to conform to our 2010 presentation.

USE OF ESTIMATES. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP) 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 periods. Our actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2 Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

On July 1, 2009 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) launched the Accounting Standards Codification (the ASC), a structural overhaul to U.S. GAAP that changes from a standards-based model (with thousands of individual standards) to a topical based model. For final consensus that have been ratified by the FASB, the ASC is updated with an Accounting Standards Update (ASU), which is assigned a number that corresponds to the year and that ASUs spot in the progression (e.g., 2010 1 was the first ASU issued in

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2010). ASUs replace accounting changes that historically were issued as Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS), FASB Interpretations (FIN,) FASB Staff Positions (FSPs,) or other types of FASB Standards.

The following are accounting standards adopted or issued during 2010 that could have an impact on our Company.

In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-29, Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations, (ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations). The amendments in this update specify that if a public entity presents comparative financial statements, the entity should disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination(s) that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. The amendments in this update are effective prospectively for 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, 2010. We have elected not to adopt early application. We do not expect that the adoption of the update will have a significant impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-28, When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts, (ASC Topic 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other). The amendment in this update modifies Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. For those reporting units, an entity is required to perform Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. In determining whether it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists, an entity should consider whether there are any adverse qualitative factors indicating that an impairment may exist. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2010. We are currently assessing what impact the adoption of the update will have on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows. As of our 2010 annual assessment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets for impairment, we did not have any reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts.

In September 2010, the FASB ratified the final consensus of Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue 10-C (ASU 2010-25, Plan Accounting Defined Contribution Pension Plans (Topic 962): Reporting Loans to Participants by Defined Contribution Pension Plans (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)). The Task Force concluded that participant loans should be classified as notes receivables and measured at the unpaid principal balance plus any accrued unpaid interest. The update also excludes participant loans from the credit quality disclosure requirements in ASU 2010-20, Disclosures About the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses. The update is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2010, and should be applied retrospectively to all prior periods presented. We are currently assessing what impact the adoption of the update will have on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

On July 21, 2010, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Updates (ASU) 2010-20, Disclosures About the Credit Quality of Financing receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses, (ASC Topic 310, Receivables). The amendments in the update require more robust and disaggregated disclosures about the credit quality of an entity s financing receivables and its allowance for credit losses. The objective of enhancing these disclosures is to improve financial statement users understanding of the nature of an entity s credit risk associated with its financing receivables and the entity s assessment of that risk in estimating its allowance for credit losses as well as changes in the allowance and the reasons for those changes. The amendments in the update are effective for the first interim or annual reporting period ending on or after December 15, 2010. Because ASU No. 2010-20 applies primarily to financial statement disclosures, it did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In April 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-16, Accruals for Casino Jackpot Liabilities, (ASC Topic 924, Entertainment Casinos). The amendments in this update clarify that an entity should not accrue jackpot

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liabilities (or portions thereof) before a jackpot is won if the entity can avoid paying that jackpot. Instead, jackpots should be accrued and charged to revenue when an entity has the obligation to pay the jackpot. This update applies to both base and progressive jackpots. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2010. We have elected not to adopt early application. Upon adoption of this standard on January 1, 2011, we reduced our recorded accruals with a corresponding cumulative effect adjustment to Retained Earnings of approximately \$19.2 million.

We adopted the provisions of ASU No. 2010-06, *Improving Disclosures About Fair Value Measurements*, on February 1, 2010. This update adds new requirements for disclosure about transfers into and out of Level 1 and Level 2 measurements, and separate disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements relating to Level 3 measurements. The ASU also clarifies existing fair value disclosures about the level of disaggregation and about inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value. Further, the ASU amends guidance on employers disclosures about postretirement benefit plan assets under ASC 715, *Compensation Retirement Benefits*, to require that disclosures be provided by classes of assets instead of by major categories of assets. Because ASU No. 2010-06 applies only to financial statement disclosures, it did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In June 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-17 (ASC Topic 810), *Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities*, which was effective as of January 1, 2010. The new standard amends existing consolidation guidance for variable interest entities and requires a company to perform a qualitative analysis when determining whether it must consolidate a variable interest entity. This analysis identifies the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity as the company that has both the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and either the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity. As a result of the adoption of ASU 2009-17, we have two joint ventures which were consolidated within our financial statements for all periods prior to December 31, 2009, and are no longer consolidated beginning in January 2010.

Selected financial information for 2009 related to the two joint ventures that were deconsolidated is as follows:

(In millions)	Quarter Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2009
Net revenues	\$ 8.4	\$ 40.3
(Loss)/income from operations	(0.2)	1.7

Note 3 The Acquisition

The Acquisition 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, the CMBS Financing (defined below) due 2013, and equity investments by Apollo and TPG, co-investors and members of management. See Note 7, *Debt*, for a discussion of our debt.

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

As a result of the Acquisition, the then issued and outstanding shares of non-voting common stock and the non-voting preferred stock of Caesars Entertainment were owned by entities affiliated with Apollo and TPG and certain co-investors and members of management, and the then issued and outstanding shares of voting common stock of Caesars Entertainment were owned by Hamlet Holdings LLC, which is owned by certain individuals affiliated with Apollo and TPG. As a result of the Acquisition, our stock is no longer publicly traded.

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During 2010, our shares of non-voting common stock and non-voting preferred stock were converted to a recently issued class of voting common stock, and our existing voting stock was canceled, as more fully described in Note 9, Preferred and 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 the 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 recorded as goodwill.

Goodwill and intangible assets that were determined to have an indefinite life are not being amortized. Patented technology was assigned lives ranging from 1 to 10 years based on the estimated remaining usefulness of that technology for Caesars Entertainment. Amortizing contract rights were assigned lives based on the remaining life of the contract, including any extensions that management is probable to exercise, ranging from 11 months to 11 years. Amortizing customer relationships were given lives of 10 to 14 years based upon attrition rates and computations of incremental value derived from existing relationships.

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

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2008
Net revenues	\$ 10,127.0
Loss from continuing operations, net of tax	\$ (5,349.7)
Net loss attributable to Caesars Entertainment Corporation	\$ (5,272.8)

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 Acquisition.

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 Acquisition been completed at the beginning of the period, or of future results.

Note 4 Development and Acquisition Activity**Acquisition of Planet Hollywood**

On February 19, 2010, Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc. (CEOC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Caesars Entertainment Corporation, acquired 100% of the equity interests of PHW Las Vegas, LLC (PHW Las Vegas), which owns the Planet Hollywood Resort and Casino (Planet Hollywood) located in Las Vegas, Nevada. PHW Las Vegas is an unrestricted subsidiary of CEOC and therefore not a borrower under CEOC s credit facilities.

The Company paid approximately \$67.2 million, substantially during the second half of 2009, for the combination of i) the Company s initial debt investment in certain predecessor entities of PHW Las Vegas; and ii) certain interest only participations associated with the debt of certain predecessor entities of PHW Las Vegas. In connection with the cancellation of our debt investment in such predecessor entities of PHW Las Vegas in exchange for the equity of PHW Las Vegas, the Company recognized a gain of \$7.1 million to adjust our investments to reflect the estimated fair value of consideration paid for the acquisition. This gain is reflected in Other income, including interest income, in our Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2010. Also, as a result of the acquisition, the Company acquired the net cash balance of PHW Las Vegas, resulting in a positive cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2010 of \$12.5 million, net of closing costs.

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In connection with this transaction, PHW Las Vegas assumed a \$554.3 million, face value, senior secured loan, and a subsidiary of CEOC canceled certain debt issued by PHW Las Vegas predecessor entities. In connection with the transaction and the assumption of debt, PHW Las Vegas entered into an amended and restated loan agreement (the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement) as discussed in Note 7, Debt, below.

Selected financial information related to Planet Hollywood for periods subsequent to our date of acquisition is as follows:

(In millions)	Quarter ended December 31, 2010	Acquisition through December 31, 2010
Net revenues	\$ 71.4	\$ 230.6
Income from operations	10.0	33.4

PHW Las Vegas is not a material subsidiary of the Company and, as a result, pro forma information for periods prior to the acquisition of PHW Las Vegas is not provided.

Purchase Accounting

The Company accounted for the acquisition of PHW Las Vegas in accordance with ASC 805, Business Combinations, under which the purchase price of the acquisition has been allocated based upon preliminary estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, with the excess of estimated fair value over net tangible and intangible assets acquired recorded as goodwill. The preliminary purchase price allocation includes assets and liabilities of PHW Las Vegas as follows:

(In millions)	February 19, 2010
Assets	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 31.3
Accounts receivable	16.2
Prepayments and other	6.1
Inventories	1.9
Total current assets	55.5
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment	461.0
Goodwill	16.3
Intangible assets other than goodwill	5.4
Deferred charges and other	4.6
	542.8
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	(1.9)
Interest payable	(1.1)
Accrued expenses	(28.3)
Current portion of long-term debt	(4.5)
Total current liabilities	(35.8)
Long-term debt, net of discount	(433.3)
Deferred credits and other	(12.6)
Total liabilities	(481.7)

Net assets acquired	\$	61.1
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During the quarter ended December 31, 2010, the Company continued to review its preliminary purchase price allocation and the supporting valuations and related assumptions. Based upon these reviews, the Company made adjustments to its preliminary purchase price allocation (included in the table above) that resulted in an increase to the recorded goodwill of \$7.1 million in the quarter ended December 31, 2010. The Company has not finalized its review of the purchase price allocation.

Acquisition of Thistledown Racetrack

On September 15, 2009, we announced that the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware had approved an agreement for the sale of Thistledown Racetrack in Cleveland, Ohio from Magna Entertainment Corporation to CEOC. The closing of the sale was subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions and receipt of all required regulatory approvals. The conditions to closing were never satisfied, and the agreement was never consummated. As a result the agreement was terminated by the seller on May 17, 2010.

On May 25, 2010, CEOC entered into a new agreement to purchase the assets of Thistledown Racetrack. The acquisition was completed on July 28, 2010 at a cost of approximately \$42.5 million. The results of Thistledown Racetrack for periods subsequent to July 28, 2010 were consolidated with our results.

The Company accounted for the acquisition of Thistledown Racetrack in accordance with ASC 805, Business Combinations, under which the purchase price of the acquisition has been allocated based upon preliminary estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, with the excess of estimated fair value over net tangible and intangible assets acquired recorded as goodwill. The preliminary purchase price allocation includes assets, liabilities and net assets acquired of Thistledown Racetrack of \$46.8 million, \$4.3 million and \$42.5 million, respectively.

The Company has not finalized its purchase price allocation. The most significant of the items not finalized is the determination of deferred tax balances associated with differences between the estimated fair values and the tax bases of assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Thistledown Racetrack is not a significant subsidiary of the Company and, as a result, pro forma information for periods prior to the acquisition of Thistledown Racetrack is not provided.

Joint Venture with Rock Gaming, LLC

In December 2010, we formed a joint venture, Rock Ohio Caesars LLC, with Rock Gaming, LLC, to pursue casino developments in Cincinnati and Cleveland. Pursuant to the agreements forming the joint venture, we have committed to invest up to \$200.0 million for an approximate 30.0% interest in the joint venture. As part of our investment, we also plan to contribute Thistledown Racetrack to the joint venture. The casino developments will be managed by subsidiaries of Caesars Entertainment Corporation.

Completion of the casino developments is subject to a number of conditions, including, without limitation, the joint venture's ability to obtain financing for development of the projects, the adoption of final rules and regulations by the Ohio casino control commission (once appointed), and receipt of necessary licensing to operate casinos in the State of Ohio.

At December 31, 2010, the Company had invested approximately \$64.0 million into its joint venture with Rock Gaming, LLC, which is included in the line Investments in and advances to nonconsolidated affiliates in our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Acquisition of Non-Controlling Interest

During 2009, Chester Downs, a majority-owned subsidiary of CEOC and owner of Harrah's Chester, entered into an agreement to borrow under a senior secured term loan with a principal amount of approximately

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\$230.0 million and borrowed such amount, net of original issue discount. The proceeds of the term loan were used to pay off intercompany debt due to CEOC and to repurchase equity interests from certain minority partners of Chester Downs. As a result of the purchase of these equity interests, CEOC currently owns approximately 95% of Chester Downs. The purchase was accounted for as an equity transaction and, as a result, is included in the financing section within our Statement of Cash Flows.

Note 5 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

We account for our goodwill and other intangible assets in accordance with ASC 350, Intangible Assets Goodwill and Other, which provides guidance regarding the recognition and measurement of intangible assets and requires at least annual assessments for impairment of intangible assets that are not subject to amortization.

The following table sets forth changes in our goodwill:

(In millions)	
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 4,902.2
Additions or adjustments	
Impairments of goodwill	(1,445.3)
Balance at December 31, 2009	3,456.9
Additions or adjustments	56.0
Impairments of goodwill	(92.0)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 3,420.9

In March 2010, the Company paid \$19.5 million to a former owner of Chester Downs for resolution of the final contingency associated with the Company's purchase of additional interest in this property. This payment was recorded as goodwill. The acquisitions of Planet Hollywood and Thistledown Racetrack also added \$36.5 million in goodwill during 2010.

During the fourth quarter of each year, we perform annual assessments for impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets that are not subject to amortization as of September 30. We perform assessments for impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets more frequently if impairment indicators exist. For our assessment, we determine the estimated fair value of each reporting unit as a function, or multiple, of EBITDA, combined with estimated future cash flows discounted at rates commensurate with the Company's capital structure and the prevailing borrowing rates within the casino industry in general. Both EBITDA multiples and discounted cash flows are common measures used to value and buy or sell cash-intensive businesses such as casinos. We determine the estimated fair values of our non-amortizing intangible assets by using the relief from royalty and excess earnings methods under the income approach.

In 2010, due to weak economic conditions in certain gaming markets in which we operate, we performed an interim assessment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets for impairment in the second quarter. This analysis resulted in an impairment charge of \$100.0 million. During the third quarter, we completed a preliminary annual assessment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets as of September 30, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$44.0 million. We finalized our annual assessment during fourth quarter, and as a result of the final assessment, we recorded an impairment charge of \$49.0 million, which brought the aggregate charges recorded for the year ended December 31, 2010 to \$193.0 million. These impairment charges were primarily a result of adjustments to our long-term operating plan.

In 2009, due to the relative impact of weak economic conditions on certain properties in the Las Vegas market, we performed an interim assessment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets for impairment during the second quarter. This analysis resulted in an impairment charge of \$297.1 million. During the third quarter, we completed a preliminary annual assessment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible

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assets as of September 30, which resulted in an impairment charge of \$1,328.6 million. We finalized our annual assessment during fourth quarter, and as a result of the final assessment, we recorded an impairment charge of \$12.3 million, which brought the aggregate charges recorded for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$1,638.0 million. These impairment charges were primarily a result of adjustments to our long-term operating plan as a result of the then-current economic climate.

Since the date of the Acquisition, we have recorded aggregate impairment charges to goodwill of \$6,075.2 million.

The table below summarizes our impairment charges for goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets:

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor
	Year Ended Dec. 31, 2010	Year Ended Dec. 31, 2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008
Goodwill	\$ 92.0	\$ 1,445.3	\$ 4,537.9
Trademarks	20.0	106.7	687.0
Gaming rights and other	81.0	86.0	264.7
Total impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets	\$ 193.0	\$ 1,638.0	\$ 5,489.6

The following table provides the gross carrying value and accumulated amortization for each major class of intangible assets other than goodwill:

(In millions)	Weighted Average Useful Life (in years)	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009			
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Amortizing intangible assets							
Customer relationships	8.9	\$ 1,456.9	\$ (366.5)	\$ 1,090.4	\$ 1,454.5	\$ (240.8)	\$ 1,213.7
Contract rights	3.8	132.5	(85.6)	46.9	130.1	(66.5)	63.6
Patented technology	5.1	93.5	(34.1)	59.4	93.5	(22.4)	71.1
Gaming rights	13.5	42.8	(7.6)	35.2	42.8	(5.0)	37.8
Trademarks	2.1	7.8	(4.6)	3.2	7.8	(3.0)	4.8
		\$ 1,733.5	\$ (498.4)	1,235.1	\$ 1,728.7	\$ (337.7)	1,391.0
Non-amortizing intangible assets							
Trademarks				1,916.7			1,937.0
Gaming rights				1,560.0			1,623.3
				3,476.7			3,560.3
Total intangible assets other than goodwill				\$ 4,711.8			\$ 4,951.3

In June 2010, the Company paid \$16.5 million to the State of Pennsylvania for the right to operate table games at Harrah's Chester. This payment was recorded as a non-amortizing intangible asset.

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The aggregate amortization expense for those intangible assets that continue to be amortized was \$160.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, \$174.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, \$162.9 million for the period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008, and \$5.5 million for the period from January 1, 2008 through January 27, 2008. Estimated annual amortization expense for the years ending December 31, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and thereafter is \$156.2 million, \$154.9 million, \$152.5 million, \$142.3 million, \$142.3 million and \$486.8 million, respectively.

Note 6 Detail of Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consisted of the following as of December 31:

(In millions)	2010	2009
Self-insurance claims and reserves	\$ 215.7	\$ 209.6
Payroll and other compensation	213.6	226.0
Accrued taxes	133.2	149.3
Total Rewards liability	57.7	53.2
Other accruals	454.1	436.7
	\$ 1,074.3	\$ 1,074.8

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The following table presents our outstanding debt as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

Detail of Debt (dollars in millions)	Final Maturity	Rate(s) at Dec. 31, 2010	Face Value at Dec. 31, 2010	Book Value at Dec. 31, 2010	Book Value at Dec. 31, 2009
Credit Facilities and Secured Debt					
Term Loans B1 - B3	2015	3.29%-3.30%	\$ 5,815.1	\$ 5,815.1	\$ 5,835.3
Term Loans B4	2016	9.5%	990.0	968.3	975.3
Revolving Credit Facility	2014	3.23%-3.75%			427.0
Senior Secured Notes	2017	11.25%	2,095.0	2,049.7	2,045.2
CMBS financing	2015*	3.25%	5,189.6	5,182.3	5,551.2
Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes	2018	12.75%	750.0	741.3	
Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes	2018	10.0%	4,553.1	2,033.3	1,959.1
Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes	2015	10.0%	214.8	156.2	150.7
Secured debt	2010	6.0%			25.0
Chester Downs term loan	2016	12.375%	248.4	237.5	217.2
PHW Las Vegas senior secured loan	2015**	3.12%	530.5	423.8	
Other	Various	4.25%-6.0%	1.4	1.4	
Subsidiary-guaranteed debt					
Senior Notes, including senior interim loans	2016	10.75%	478.6	478.6	478.6
Senior PIK Toggle Notes, including senior interim loans	2018	10.75%/11.5%	10.5	10.5	9.4
Unsecured Senior Debt					
5.5%	2010	5.5%			186.9
8.0%	2011	8.0%			12.5
5.375%	2013	5.375%	125.2	101.6	95.5
7.0%	2013	7.0%	0.6	0.6	0.7
5.625%	2015	5.625%	364.6	273.9	319.5
6.5%	2016	6.5%	248.7	183.8	251.9
5.75%	2017	5.75%	153.9	105.5	151.3
Floating Rate Contingent Convertible Senior Notes	2024	0.51%	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unsecured Senior Subordinated Notes					
7.875%	2010	7.875%			142.5
8.125%	2011	8.125%			11.4
Other Unsecured Borrowings					
5.3% special improvement district bonds	2035	5.3%	67.1	67.1	68.4
Other	Various	Various	1.0	1.0	18.1
Capitalized Lease Obligations					
6.42%-9.8%	to 2020	6.42%-9.8%	9.4	9.4	10.2
Total debt			21,847.7	18,841.1	18,943.1
Current portion of long-term debt			(57.0)	(55.6)	(74.3)
Long-term debt			\$ 21,790.7	\$ 18,785.5	\$ 18,868.8

* We are permitted to extend the maturity of the CMBS Loans from 2013 to 2015, subject to satisfying certain conditions, in connection with the amendment to the CMBS Facilities

** The Planet Hollywood Las Vegas senior secured loan is subject to extension options moving its maturity from 2011 to 2015, subject to certain conditions

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Book values of debt as of December 31, 2010 are presented net of unamortized discounts of \$3,006.6 million. As of December 31, 2009, book values are presented net of unamortized discounts of \$3,108.9 million and unamortized premiums of \$0.1 million.

Our current maturities of debt include required interim principal payments on each of our Term Loans, our Chester Downs term loan, and the special improvement district bonds.

As of December 31, 2010, aggregate annual principal maturities for the four years subsequent to 2011 were as follows, assuming all conditions to extending the maturities of the CMBS Financing and the Planet Hollywood Las Vegas senior secured loan are met, and such maturities are extended: 2012, \$47.6 million; 2013, \$172.6 million; 2014, \$45.1 million; and 2015, \$12,059.7 million.

Credit Agreement

In connection with the Acquisition, CEOC entered into the senior secured credit facilities (the *Credit Facilities*). This financing is neither secured nor guaranteed by Caesars Entertainment's other direct, wholly-owned subsidiaries, including the subsidiaries that own properties that are security for the CMBS Financing.

As of December 31, 2010, our Credit Facilities provide for senior secured financing of up to \$8,435.1 million, consisting of (i) senior secured term loan facilities in an aggregate principal amount of \$6,805.1 million with \$5,815.1 million maturing on January 20, 2015 and \$990.0 million maturing on October 31, 2016, and (ii) a senior secured revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$1,630.0 million, maturing January 28, 2014, including both a letter of credit sub-facility and a swingline loan sub-facility. The term loans under the Credit Facilities require scheduled quarterly payments of \$7.5 million, with the balance due at maturity. A total of \$6,805.1 million face amount of borrowings were outstanding under the Credit Facilities as of December 31, 2010, with \$119.8 million of the revolving credit facility committed to outstanding letters of credit. After consideration of these borrowings and letters of credit, \$1,510.2 million of additional borrowing capacity was available to the Company under its revolving credit facility as of December 31, 2010.

CMBS Financing

In connection with the Acquisition, eight of our properties (the *CMBS properties*) and their related assets were spun out of Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Caesars Entertainment, to Caesars Entertainment. As of the Acquisition 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 \$6,500 million of CMBS financing (the *CMBS Financing*). The CMBS Financing is secured by the assets of the CMBS properties and certain aspects of the financing are guaranteed by Caesars Entertainment. On May 22, 2008, Paris Las Vegas and Harrah's Laughlin and their related operating assets were spun out of CEOC to Caesars 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 CEOC from Caesars Entertainment as contemplated under the debt agreements effective pursuant to the Acquisition.

On August 31, 2010, we executed an agreement with the lenders to amend the terms of our CMBS Financing to, among other things, (i) provide our subsidiaries that are borrowers under the CMBS mortgage loan and/or related mezzanine loans (*CMBS Loans*) the right to extend the maturity of the CMBS Loans, subject to certain conditions, by up to 2 years until February 2015, (ii) amend certain terms of the CMBS Loans with respect to reserve requirements, collateral rights, property release prices and the payment of management fees, (iii) provide for ongoing mandatory offers to repurchase CMBS Loans using excess cash flow from the CMBS entities at discounted prices, (iv) provide for the amortization of the mortgage loan in certain minimum amounts upon the occurrence of certain conditions and (v) provide for certain limitations with respect to the amount of excess cash flow from the CMBS entities that may be distributed to us. Any CMBS Loan purchased pursuant to the amendments will be canceled.

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In the fourth quarter of 2009, we purchased \$948.8 million of face value of CMBS Loans for \$237.2 million. Pursuant to the terms of the amendment as initially agreed to on March 5, 2010, we agreed to pay lenders selling CMBS Loans during the fourth quarter 2009 an additional \$47.4 million for their loans previously sold, to be paid no later than December 31, 2010. This additional liability was recorded as a loss on early extinguishment of debt during the first quarter of 2010 and was paid during the fourth quarter of 2010.

In June 2010, we purchased \$46.6 million face value of CMBS Loans for \$22.6 million, recognizing a net gain on the transaction of approximately \$23.3 million during the second quarter of 2010. In September 2010, in connection with the execution of the amendment, we purchased \$123.8 million face value of CMBS Loans for \$37.1 million, of which \$31.0 million was paid at the closing of the CMBS amendment, and the remainder of which was paid during fourth quarter 2010. We recognized a pre-tax gain on the transaction of approximately \$77.4 million, net of deferred finance charges.

In December 2010, we purchased \$191.3 million of face value of CMBS Loans for \$95.6 million, recognizing a pre-tax gain of \$66.9 million, net of deferred finance charges.

As part of the amended CMBS Loan Agreement, in order to extend the maturity of the CMBS Loans under the extension option, we are required to extend our interest rate cap agreement to cover the two years of extended maturity of the CMBS Loans, with a maximum aggregate purchase price for such extended interest rate cap for \$5.0 million. We funded the \$5.0 million obligation on September 1, 2010 in connection with the closing of the CMBS Loan Agreement.

PHW Las Vegas senior secured loan

On February 19, 2010, CEOC acquired 100% of the equity interests of PHW Las Vegas, which owns the Planet Hollywood Resort and Casino located in Las Vegas, Nevada. In connection with this transaction, PHW Las Vegas assumed a \$554.3 million, face value, senior secured loan, and a subsidiary of CEOC cancelled certain debt issued by PHW Las Vegas predecessor entities. The outstanding amount is secured by the assets of PHW Las Vegas, and is non-recourse to other subsidiaries of the Company.

In connection with the transaction and the assumption of debt, PHW Las Vegas entered into the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as trustee for The Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Securities Corp. Commercial Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2007-TFL2 (Lender). The maturity date for this loan is December 2011, with two extension options (subject to certain conditions), which, if exercised, would extend maturity until April 2015. At December 31, 2010, the loan has been classified as long-term in our Consolidated Balance Sheet because the Company has both the intent and ability to exercise the extension options. PHW Las Vegas is an unrestricted subsidiary of CEOC and therefore not a borrower under CEOC's Credit Facilities. A subsidiary of CEOC manages the property for PHW Las Vegas for a fee.

PHW Las Vegas may, at its option, voluntarily prepay the loan in whole or in part upon twenty (20) days prior written notice to Lender. PHW Las Vegas is required to prepay the loan in (i) the amount of any insurance proceeds received by Lender for which Lender is not obligated to make available to PHW Las Vegas for restoration in accordance with the terms of the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, (ii) the amount of any proceeds received from the operator of the timeshare property adjacent to the Planet Hollywood Resort and Casino, subject to the limitations set forth in the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement and (iii) the amount of any excess cash remaining after application of the cash management provisions of the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement.

Other Financing Transactions

During 2009, Chester Downs and Marina LLC (Chester Downs), a majority-owned subsidiary of CEOC and owner of Harrah's Chester, entered into an agreement to borrow under a senior secured term loan with a

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principal amount of \$230.0 million and borrowed such amount, net of original issue discount. The proceeds of the term loan were used to pay off intercompany debt due to CEOC and to repurchase equity interests from certain minority partners of Chester Downs. As a result of the purchase of these equity interests, CEOC currently owns 95.0% of Chester Downs.

On October 8, 2010, Chester Downs amended its existing senior secured term loan facility to obtain an additional \$40.0 million term loan. The additional loan has substantially the same terms as the existing term loan with respect to interest rates, maturity and security. The proceeds of the additional term loans were used for general corporate purposes, including the repayment of indebtedness and capital expenditures.

Exchange Offers, Debt Repurchases and Open Market Purchases

From time to time, we may retire portions of our outstanding debt in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. These repurchases will be funded through available cash from operations and from our established debt programs. Such repurchases are dependent on prevailing market conditions, the Company's liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors.

On April 15, 2009, CEOC completed private exchange offers to exchange approximately \$3,648.8 million aggregate principal amount of new 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2018 for approximately \$5,470.1 million principal amount of its outstanding debt due between 2010 and 2018. The new notes are guaranteed by Caesars Entertainment and are secured on a second-priority lien basis by substantially all of CEOC's and its subsidiaries' assets that secure the senior secured credit facilities. In addition to the exchange offers, a subsidiary of Caesars Entertainment paid approximately \$96.7 million to purchase for cash certain notes of CEOC with an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$522.9 million maturing between 2015 and 2017. The notes purchased pursuant to this tender offer remained outstanding for CEOC but reduce Caesars Entertainment's outstanding debt on a consolidated basis. Additionally, CEOC paid approximately \$4.8 million in cash to purchase notes of approximately \$24.0 million aggregate principal amount from retail holders that were not eligible to participate in the exchange offers. As a result of the exchange and tender offers, we recorded a pre-tax gain in the second quarter 2009 of approximately \$4,023.0 million.

On October 22, 2009, CEOC completed cash tender offers for certain of its outstanding debt securities with maturities in 2010 and 2011. CEOC purchased \$4.5 million principal amount of its 5.5% senior notes due 2010, \$17.2 million principal amount of its 7.875% senior subordinated notes due 2010, \$19.6 million principal amount of its 8.0% senior notes due 2011 and \$4.2 million principal amount of its 8.125% senior subordinated notes due 2011 for an aggregate consideration of approximately \$44.5 million.

As a result of the receipt of the requisite consent of lenders having loans made under the Senior Unsecured Interim Loan Agreement ("Interim Loan Agreement") representing more than 50% of the sum of all loans outstanding under the Interim Loan Agreement, waivers or amendments of certain provisions of the Interim Loan Agreement to permit CEOC, from time to time, to buy back loans at prices below par from specific lenders in the form of voluntary prepayments of the loans by CEOC on a non-pro rata basis are now operative. Included in the exchanged debt discussed above are approximately \$296.9 million of 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes that were exchanged for approximately \$442.3 million principal amount of loans surrendered in the exchange offer for loans outstanding under the Interim Loan Agreement. As a result of these transactions, all loans outstanding under the Interim Loan Agreement have been retired.

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As a result of the 2009 exchange and tender offers, the CMBS Financing repurchases, and purchases of our debt on the open market, we recorded a pre-tax gain in 2009 of \$4,965.5 million arising from early extinguishment of debt, comprised as follows:

(In millions)	Year Ended Dec 31, 2009
Face value of CEOC Open Market Purchases:	
5.50% due 7/01/2010	\$ 68.0
7.875% due 3/15/2010	111.5
8.00% due 02/01/2011	37.7
8.125% due 05/15/2011	178.2
5.375% due 12/15/2013	87.2
10.75% due 1/28/2016	265.0
Face value of other CEC Subsidiary Open Market Purchases:	
5.625% due 06/01/2015	\$ 138.0
5.750% due 06/01/2017	169.0
6.50% due 06/01/2016	24.0
Total Face Value of open market purchases	1,078.6
Cash paid for open market purchases	(657.0)
Net cash gain on purchases	421.6
Write-off of unamortized discounts and debt fees	(167.2)
Gain on CMBS repurchases	688.1
Gain on debt exchanges	4,023.0
Aggregate gains on early extinguishments of debt	\$ 4,965.5

Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, or the ARRA, the Company will receive temporary federal tax relief under the Delayed Recognition of Cancellation of Debt Income, or CODI, rules. The ARRA contains a provision that allows for a deferral for tax purposes of CODI for debt reacquired in 2009 and 2010, followed by recognition of CODI ratably from 2014 through 2018. In connection with the debt that we reacquired in 2009 and 2010, we have deferred related CODI of \$3.6 billion for tax purposes (net of Original Issue Discount (OID) interest expense, some of which must also be deferred to 2014 through 2018 under the ARRA). We are required to include one-fifth of the deferred CODI, net of deferred and regularly scheduled OID, in taxable income each year from 2014 through 2018. For state income tax purposes, certain states have conformed to the Act and others have not.

Issuances and Redemptions

During the second quarter of 2010, CEOC completed the offering of \$750.0 million aggregate principal amount of 12.75% second-priority senior secured notes due 2018 and used the proceeds of this offering to redeem or repay the following outstanding debt:

Debt (dollars in millions)	Maturity	Interest Rate	Face Value
5.5% Senior Notes	2010	5.5%	\$ 191.6
8.0% Senior Notes	2011	8.0%	13.2
8.125% Senior Subordinated Notes	2011	8.125%	12.0
Revolving Credit Facility	2014	3.23%-3.25%	525.0

In connection with the retirement of the outstanding senior and senior subordinated notes above, CEOC recorded a pre-tax loss of \$4.7 million during the second quarter of 2010.

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On June 3, 2010, Caesars announced an agreement under which affiliates of each of Apollo, TPG and Paulson & Co. Inc. (Paulson) were to exchange approximately \$1,118.3 million face amount of debt for approximately 15.7% of the common equity of Caesars Entertainment, subject to regulatory approvals and certain other conditions. In connection with the transaction, Apollo, TPG, and Paulson purchased approximately \$835.4 million, face amount, of CEOC notes that were held by another subsidiary of Caesars Entertainment for aggregate consideration of approximately \$557.0 million, including accrued interest. The notes that were purchased, together with \$282.9 million face amount of notes they had previously acquired, were exchanged for equity in the fourth quarter of 2010. The notes exchanged for equity are held by a subsidiary of Caesars Entertainment and remain outstanding for purposes of CEOC. The exchange was accounted for as an equity transaction. The exchange is further described in Note 9, Preferred and Common Stock.

Interest and Fees

Borrowings under the Credit Facilities, other than borrowings under the Incremental Loans, 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. As of December 31, 2010, the Credit Facilities, other than borrowings under the Incremental Loans, bore interest at LIBOR plus 300 basis points for the term loans and a portion of the revolver loan and 150 basis points over LIBOR for the swingline loan and at the alternate base rate plus 200 basis points for the remainder of the revolver loan.

Borrowings under the Incremental Loans bear interest at a rate equal to either the alternate base rate or the greater of (i) the then-current LIBOR rate or (ii) 2.0%; in each case plus an applicable margin. At December 31, 2010, borrowings under the Incremental Loans bore interest at the minimum base rate of 2.0%, plus 750 basis points.

In addition, on a quarterly basis, we are required to pay each lender (i) a commitment fee in respect of any unborrowed amounts 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, 2010, the Credit Facilities bore a commitment fee for unborrowed amounts of 50 basis points.

We make monthly interest payments on our CMBS Financing. Our Senior Secured Notes, including the Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes, and our unsecured debt have semi-annual interest payments, with the majority of those payments on June 15 and December 15. Our previously outstanding senior secured notes that were retired as part of the exchange offers had semi-annual interest payments on February 1 and August 1 of every year.

The amount outstanding under the PHW Las Vegas senior secured loan bears interest, payable to third party lenders on a monthly basis, at a rate per annum equal to LIBOR plus 1.530%. Interest only participations of PHW Las Vegas bear interest at a fixed rate equal to \$7.3 million per year, payable to a subsidiary of Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Inc. that owns such participations.

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CEOC's Credit Facilities are guaranteed by Caesars Entertainment, and are secured by a pledge of CEOC's capital stock, and by substantially all of the existing and future property and assets of CEOC and its material, wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries, including a pledge of the capital stock of CEOC'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 & Saloon		Horseshoe Bossier City	
		Harrah's Tunica	
		Horseshoe Tunica	
		Tunica Roadhouse Hotel & Casino	
Illinois/Indiana	Other Nevada		
Horseshoe Southern Indiana	Harrah's Reno		
Harrah's Metropolis	Harrah's Lake Tahoe		
Horseshoe Hammond	Harveys Lake Tahoe		

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

In connection with PHW Las Vegas' Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, Caesars Entertainment entered into a Guaranty Agreement (the Guaranty) for the benefit of Lender pursuant to which Caesars Entertainment guaranteed to Lender certain recourse liabilities of PHW Las Vegas. Caesars Entertainment's maximum aggregate liability for such recourse liabilities is limited to \$30.0 million provided that such recourse liabilities of PHW Las Vegas do not arise from (i) events, acts, or circumstances that are actually committed by, or voluntarily or willfully brought about by Caesars Entertainment or (ii) event, acts, or circumstances (regardless of the cause of the same) that provide actual benefit (in cash, cash equivalent, or other quantifiable amount) to the Registrant, to the full extent of the actual benefit received by the Registrant. Pursuant to the Guaranty, Caesars Entertainment is required to maintain a net worth or liquid assets of at least \$100.0 million.

Restrictive Covenants and Other Matters

The Credit Facilities require 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 CEOC'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.

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

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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.

Certain covenants contained in CEOC's credit agreement require the maintenance of a senior first priority 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). The June 3, 2009 amendment and waiver to our credit agreement excludes from the Senior Secured Leverage Ratio (a) the \$1,375.0 million Original First Lien Notes issued June 15, 2009 and the \$720.0 million Additional First Lien Notes issued on September 11, 2009 and (b) up to \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of consolidated debt of subsidiaries that are not wholly owned subsidiaries. Certain covenants contained in CEOC's credit agreement governing its senior secured credit facilities, the indenture and other agreements governing CEOC's 10.0% Second-Priority Senior Secured Notes due 2015 and 2018, and our first lien notes 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.

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 limit CEOC'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 CEOC only, engage in any business or own any material asset other than all of the equity interest of CEOC 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.

We believe we are in compliance with CEOC's credit agreement and indentures, including the Senior Secured Leverage Ratio, as of December 31, 2010. If our LTM Adjusted EBITDA were to decline significantly from the level achieved in 2010, it could cause us to exceed the Senior Secured Leverage Ratio and could be an Event of Default under CEOC'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 CEOC as a capital contribution to cure covenant breaches. However, there is no guarantee that such contributions will be able to be secured.

The CMBS Financing includes negative covenants, subject to certain exceptions, restricting or limiting the ability of the borrowers and operating companies under the CMBS Financing (collectively, the CMBS entities) to, among other things: (i) incur additional debt; (ii) create liens on assets; (iii) make certain investments, loans and advances; (iv) 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; (v) enter into certain transactions with its affiliates; (vi) engage in any business other than the ownership of the properties and business activities ancillary thereto; and (vi) amend or modify the articles or certificate of incorporation, by-laws and certain agreements. The CMBS Financing also includes affirmative covenants that require the CMBS entities to,

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among other things, maintain the borrowers as special purpose entities, maintain certain reserve funds in respect of FF&E, taxes, and insurance, and comply with other customary obligations for CMBS real estate financings. In addition, the CMBS Financing obligates the CMBS entities to apply excess cash flow from the CMBS properties in certain specified manners, depending on the outstanding principal amount of various tranches of the CMBS loans and other factors. These obligations will limit the amount of excess cash flow from the CMBS entities that may be distributed to Caesars Entertainment Corporation. For example, the CMBS entities are required to use 100% of excess cash flow to make ongoing mandatory offers on a quarterly basis to purchase CMBS mezzanine loans at discounted prices from the holders thereof. To the extent such offers are accepted, such excess cash flow will need to be so utilized and will not be available for distribution to Caesars Entertainment Corporation. To the extent such offers are not accepted with respect to any fiscal quarter, the amount of excess cash flow that may be distributed to Caesars Entertainment Corporation is limited to 85% of excess cash flow with respect to such quarter. In addition, the CMBS Financing provides that once the aggregate principal amount of the CMBS mezzanine loans is less than or equal to \$625.0 million, the mortgage loan will begin to amortize on a quarterly basis in an amount equal to the greater of 100% of excess cash flow for such quarter and \$31.25 million. If the CMBS mortgage loan begins to amortize, the excess cash flow from the CMBS entities will need to be utilized in connection with such amortization and will not be available for distribution to Caesars Entertainment Corporation.

Note 8 Derivative Instruments*Derivative Instruments - Interest Rate Swap Agreements*

We use interest rate swaps to manage the mix of our debt between fixed and variable rate instruments. As of December 31, 2010 we have entered into 13 interest rate swap agreements, three of which have effective dates starting in 2011. As a result of staggering the effective dates, we have a notional amount of \$6,500.0 million outstanding through April 25, 2011, and a notional amount of \$5,750.0 million outstanding beginning after April 25, 2011. 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 agreements will have a corresponding effect on future cash flows. The major terms of the interest rate swap agreements as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

Effective Date	Notional Amount (In millions)	Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received as of Dec. 31, 2010	Next Reset Date	Maturity Date
April 25, 2007	\$ 200	4.898%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2007	200	4.896%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2007	200	4.925%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2007	200	4.917%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2007	200	4.907%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2011
September 26, 2007	250	4.809%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2011
September 26, 2007	250	4.775%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2011
April 25, 2008	2,000	4.276%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2013
April 25, 2008	2,000	4.263%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2013
April 25, 2008	1,000	4.172%	0.288%	January 25, 2011	April 25, 2012
April 26, 2011	250	1.351%		April 26, 2011	January 25, 2015
April 26, 2011	250	1.347%		April 26, 2011	January 25, 2015
April 26, 2011	250	1.350%		April 26, 2011	January 25, 2015

The variable rate on our interest rate swap agreements did not materially change as a result of the January 25, 2011 reset.

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Prior to February 15, 2008, our interest rate swap agreements were not designated as hedging instruments; therefore, gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of the swaps were recognized in interest expense in the period of the change. On February 15, 2008, eight of our interest rate swap agreements for notional amounts totaling \$3,500.0 million were designated as cash flow hedging instruments for accounting purposes and on April 1, 2008, the remaining swap agreements were designated as cash flow hedging instruments for accounting purposes.

During October 2009, we borrowed \$1,000.0 million under the Incremental Loans and used a majority of the net proceeds to temporarily repay most of our revolving debt under the Credit Facility. As a result, we no longer had a sufficient amount of outstanding debt under the same terms as our interest rate swap agreements to support hedge accounting treatment for the full \$6,500.0 million in interest rate swaps. Thus, as of September 30, 2009, we removed the cash flow hedge designation for the \$1,000.0 million swap agreement, freezing the amount of deferred losses recorded in Other Comprehensive Income associated with this swap agreement, and reducing the total notional amount on interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedging instruments to \$5,500.0 million. Beginning October 1, 2009, we began amortizing deferred losses frozen in Other Comprehensive Income into income over the original remaining term of the hedged forecasted transactions that are still considered to be probable of occurring. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded \$8.7 million as an increase to interest expense, and we will record an additional \$8.7 million as an increase to interest expense and other comprehensive income over the next twelve months, all related to deferred losses on the \$1,000.0 million interest rate swap.

During the fourth quarter of 2009, we re-designated approximately \$310.1 million of the \$1,000.0 million swap as a cash flow hedging instrument. Also, on September 29, 2010, we entered into three forward interest rate swap agreements for notional amounts totaling \$750.0 million that have been designated as cash flow hedging instruments. As a result, at December 31, 2010, \$5,810.1 million of our total interest rate swap notional amount of \$7,250.0 million remained designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. Any future changes in fair value of the portion of the interest rate swap not designated as a hedging instrument will be recognized in interest expense during the period in which the changes in value occur.

Derivative Instruments - Interest Rate Cap Agreements

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 \$6,500 million at a LIBOR cap rate of 4.5%. The interest rate cap was designated as a cash flow hedging instrument for accounting purposes on May 1, 2008.

On November 30, 2009, June 7, 2010, September 1, 2010 and December 13, 2010, we purchased and extinguished approximately \$948.8 million, \$46.6 million, \$123.8 million and \$191.3 million, respectively, of the CMBS Financing. The hedging relationship between the CMBS Financing and the interest rate cap has remained effective subsequent to each debt extinguishment. As a result of the extinguishments in the fourth quarter of 2009, second quarter 2010, third quarter 2010, and fourth quarter 2010, we reclassified approximately \$12.1 million, \$0.8 million, \$1.5 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, of deferred losses out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income and into interest expense associated with hedges for which the forecasted future transactions are no longer probable of occurring.

On January 31, 2010, we removed the cash flow hedge designation for the \$6,500.0 million interest rate cap, freezing the amount of deferred losses recorded in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss associated with the interest rate cap. Beginning February 1, 2010, we began amortizing deferred losses frozen in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into income over the original remaining term of the hedge forecasted transactions that are still probable of occurring. For the year ending December 31, 2010, we recorded \$19.2 million as an increase to interest expense, and we will record an additional \$20.9 million as an increase to interest expense and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss over the next twelve months, all related to deferred losses on the interest rate cap.

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On January 31, 2010, we re-designated \$4,650.2 million of the interest rate cap as a cash flow hedging instrument for accounting purposes. Any future changes in fair value of the portion of the interest rate cap not designated as a hedging instrument will be recognized in interest expense during the period in which the changes in value occur.

On April 5, 2010, as required under the PHW Las Vegas Amended and Restated Loan Agreement, we entered into an interest rate cap agreement to partially hedge the risk of future increases in the variable rate of the PHW Las Vegas senior secured loan. The interest rate cap agreement is for a notional amount of \$554.3 million at a LIBOR cap rate of 5.0%, and matures on December 9, 2011. To give proper consideration to the prepayment requirements of the PHW Las Vegas senior secured loan, we have designated \$525.0 million of the \$554.3 million notional amount of the interest rate cap as a cash flow hedging instrument for accounting purposes.

The following table represents the fair values of derivative instruments in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

(In millions)	Asset Derivatives				Liability Derivatives			
	2010 Balance Sheet		2009 Balance Sheet		2010 Balance Sheet		2009 Balance Sheet	
	Location	Fair Value	Location	Fair Value	Location	Fair Value	Location	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments								
Interest Rate Swaps		\$		\$	Accrued expenses	\$ (21.6)		\$
Interest Rate Swaps	Deferred charges				Deferred credits		Deferred credits	
	and other	11.6			and other	(305.5)	and other	(337.6)
Interest Rate Cap	Deferred charges		Deferred charges					
	and other	3.7	and other	56.8				
Subtotal		15.3		56.8		(327.1)		(337.6)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments								
Interest Rate Swaps					Deferred credits		Deferred credits	
					and other	(32.2)	and other	(37.6)
Interest Rate Cap	Deferred charges and other		Deferred charges and other					
		1.5						
Subtotal		1.5				(32.2)		(37.6)
Total Derivatives		\$ 16.8		\$ 56.8		\$ (359.3)		\$ (375.2)

The following table represents the effect of derivative instruments in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 for amounts transferred into or out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss:

(In millions)	Amount of (Gain) or Loss on Derivatives Recognized in OCI (Effective Portion)	Location of (Gain) or Loss Reclassified From Accumulated OCI Into Income	Amount of (Gain) or Loss Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Location of (Gain) or Loss Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion)	Amount of (Gain) or Loss Recognized in Income on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion)

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(Effective Portion)

Derivatives designated as

hedging instruments	2010	2009		2010	2009		2010	2009
Interest Rate Contracts	\$ 99.2	\$ 20.9	Interest Expense	\$ 36.3	\$ 15.1	Interest Expense	\$ (76.6)	\$ (7.6)

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	Location of (Gain) or Loss Recognized in Income on	Amount of (Gain) or Loss Recognized in Income on Derivatives	
		2010	2009
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Derivatives		
Interest Rate Contracts	Interest Expense	\$ 1.9	\$ (7.6)

In addition to the impact on interest expense from amounts reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, the difference to be paid or received under the terms of the interest rate swap agreements is recognized as interest expense and is paid quarterly. This cash settlement portion of the interest rate swap agreements increased interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 by approximately \$265.8 million and \$214.2 million, respectively.

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 the \$5,810.1 million of variable-rate debt for which our interest rate swap agreements are designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes, for the next twelve months, a hypothetical 1% increase in corresponding interest rates would increase interest expense for the twelve months following December 31, 2010 by approximately \$62.4 million. At December 31, 2010, our weighted average USD LIBOR rate for our variable rate debt was 0.268%. A hypothetical reduction of this rate to 0% would decrease interest expense for the next twelve months by approximately \$16.7 million. At December 31, 2010, our variable-rate debt, excluding the aforementioned \$5,810.1 million of variable-rate debt hedged against interest rate swap agreements, represents approximately 36% of our total debt, while our fixed-rate debt is approximately 64% of our total debt.

Note 9 Preferred and Common Stock*Preferred Stock*

As of December 31, 2009, the authorized preferred stock shares were 40,000,000, par value \$0.01 per share, stated value \$100.00 per share. At December 31, 2010, the Company has authorized 125,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, none of which are outstanding.

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 was 20,000,000.

On a quarterly basis, each share of Non-Voting Perpetual Preferred Stock accrued dividends at a rate of 15.0% per annum, compounded quarterly. Dividends were to be paid in cash, when, if, and as declared by the Board of Directors, subject to approval by the appropriate regulators and were cumulative. As of December 31, 2009, such dividends were in arrears \$652.6 million. Non-Voting Perpetual Preferred Stock could 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 Perpetual Preferred Stock. Neither the Non-Voting Perpetual Preferred Stock nor the non-voting common stock had any voting rights.

Upon written notice from the holders of the majority of the outstanding Non-Voting Perpetual Preferred Stock, the Company was to convert each share of Non-Voting Perpetual 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, 2009, the conversion rate was equal to 3.99 non-voting common shares per each share of Non-Voting Perpetual Preferred Stock.

In February 2010, the Board of Directors approved revisions to the Certificate of Designation for the Non-Voting Perpetual Preferred Stock to eliminate dividends (including all existing accrued but unpaid

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dividends totaling \$717.2 million at the revision approval date) and to specify that the conversion right of the Non-Voting Perpetual Preferred Stock be at the original value of the Company's non-voting common stock. In March 2010, Hamlet Holdings LLC (the then holder of all of the Company's voting common stock) and holders of a majority of our Non-Voting Perpetual Preferred Stock approved the revisions to the Certificate of Designation. Also in March 2010, the holders of a majority of our Non-Voting Perpetual Preferred Stock voted to convert all of the non-voting preferred stock to non-voting common stock at the revised conversion rate (the "Conversion").

During 2009, we paid approximately \$1.7 million to purchase 18,932 shares of our outstanding preferred stock from former employees. During 2010, prior to the Conversion, we paid approximately \$0.1 million to purchase 1,642 shares of our outstanding preferred stock from former employees. In connection with the Conversion, all shares of Non-Voting Perpetual Preferred Stock in the treasury were converted to non-voting common stock and are recorded as treasury shares.

Common Stock

As of December 31, 2009, 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. During 2009, we paid approximately \$1.3 million to purchase 38,706 shares of our outstanding common stock from former employees. Such shares were recorded as treasury shares as of December 31, 2009.

As disclosed above, in March 2010, the holders of our voting common stock and a majority of the holders of our Non-Voting Perpetual Preferred Stock voted to convert all of the Non-Voting Perpetual Preferred Stock to non-voting common stock. As a result of the Conversion, the Company issued 19,935,534 additional shares of non-voting common stock.

On November 22, 2010, the Company amended its Certificate of Incorporation to (i) convert each share of the economic non-voting common stock into one share of newly-created economic voting common stock, par value \$0.01 per share and (ii) cancel each share of non-economic voting common stock (together, the "Reclassification"). As a result of the amendment, and as of December 31, 2010, the total number of shares of capital stock which the Company shall have authority to issue is 1,375,000,000 shares of capital stock, consisting of 1,250,000,000 shares of voting economic common stock, par value \$.01 per share and 125,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share. The holders of common stock shall be entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted on by the stockholders of the Company. In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, holders of common stock shall receive a pro-rata distribution of any remaining assets after payment of or provision for liabilities and the liquidation preference on preferred stock, if any.

As previously described in Note 7, "Debt", on November 23, 2010, affiliates of each of Apollo, TPG and Paulson exchanged certain notes for shares of common stock, whereby they each received 10 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes they tendered. Accrued and unpaid interest on the notes held by affiliates of each of Apollo and TPG was also paid in shares of common stock at the same exchange ratio. The above exchange resulted in the issuance of 11,270,331 shares of common stock.

During 2010, we paid approximately \$1.5 million to purchase 24,777 shares of our outstanding common stock from former employees. Such shares were recorded as treasury shares as of December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**Note 10 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss**

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss consists of the following:

(In millions)	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
Net unrealized losses on derivative instruments, net of tax	\$ (139.3)	\$ (100.8)
Unrealized gains/losses on investments, net of tax	1.6	
Post retirement medical, net of tax	(1.5)	
Foreign currency translation, net of tax	(4.0)	(12.2)
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of tax	(25.6)	(21.0)
	\$ (168.8)	\$ (134.0)

Note 11 Write-downs, Reserves and Recoveries

Write-downs, reserves and recoveries include various pre-tax charges to record certain long-lived tangible asset impairments, contingent liability or litigation reserves or settlements, project write-offs, demolition costs, remediation 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:

(In millions)	Successor			Predecessor
	2010	2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008
Impairment of long-lived tangible assets	\$	\$ 59.3	\$ 39.6	\$
Write-down of long-term note receivable	52.2			
Remediation costs	42.7	39.3	60.5	4.4
Efficiency projects	1.4	34.8	29.4	0.6
Demolition costs	0.9	2.5	9.2	0.2
Loss/(gain) on divested or abandoned assets	29.0	(4.0)	34.3	
Litigation reserves, awards and settlements	20.9	(23.5)	10.1	
Termination of contracts			14.4	
Insurance proceeds in excess of deferred costs			(185.4)	
Other	0.5	(0.5)	4.1	(0.5)
	\$ 147.6	\$ 107.9	\$ 16.2	\$ 4.7

For the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded a \$52.2 million write-down on a long-term note receivable related to land and pre-development costs contributed to a venture for development of a casino project in Philadelphia with which we were involved prior to December 2005. In April 2010, the proposed operator for the project withdrew from the project and the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board commenced proceedings to revoke the license for the project. As a result, we fully reserved the note during the second quarter of 2010.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, we recorded impairment charges related to long-lived tangible assets of \$59.3 million. The majority of the charge was related to the Company's office building in Memphis, Tennessee due to the relocation to Las Vegas, Nevada of those corporate functions formerly performed at that location. The impairment recorded in 2008 represents declines in the market value of certain assets that were held for sale and reserves for amounts that were not expected to be recovered for other non-operating assets.

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

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Efficiency projects expenses in 2010, 2009 and 2008 represent costs incurred to identify and implement efficiency projects aimed at stream-lining corporate and operating functions to achieve cost savings and efficiencies. In 2009, the majority of the costs incurred related to the closing of the office in Memphis, Tennessee, which previously housed certain corporate functions.

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Loss/(gain) on divested or abandoned assets represents credits or costs associated with various projects that are determined to no longer be viable. These charges for 2010 primarily relate to write-offs of specific assets associated with certain capital projects in the Las Vegas and Atlantic City regions. During the year ended December 31, 2009, associated with its closure and ultimate liquidation, we wrote off the assets and liabilities on one of our London Club properties. Because the assets and liabilities were in a net liability position, a pre-tax gain of \$9.0 million was recognized in the fourth quarter of 2009. The recognized gain was partially offset by charges related to other projects.

Litigation reserves, awards and settlements include costs incurred or reversed as a result of the Company's involvement in various litigation matters, including contingent losses. During 2010, we recorded a \$25.0 million charge related to the Hilton matter, which is more fully discussed in Note 14, Commitments and Contingent Liabilities. During 2009, an approximate \$30.0 million legal judgment against the Company was vacated by court action. This amount was previously charged to write-downs, reserves and recoveries in 2006 and was reversed accordingly upon the vacated judgment. The reversal was partially offset by expenses incurred during 2009 related to other ongoing litigation matters.

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

In first quarter 2008, we entered into a settlement agreement with our insurance carriers related to the remaining unsettled claims associated with damages incurred in Mississippi from Hurricane Katrina in 2005, and the final payment of \$338.1 million was received. Insurance proceeds exceeded the net book value of the impacted assets and costs and expenses that were reimbursable under our business interruption policy, and the excess was recorded as income. The income portion included in write-downs, reserves and recoveries was for those properties that we still owned and operated. Income related to properties that were subsequently sold was included in Discontinued operations in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Note 12 Income Taxes

The components of income/(loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and the related provision/(benefit) for U.S. and other income taxes were as follows:

<u>(Loss)/Income from Continuing Operations, before Income Taxes</u>	Successor		Jan. 28,	Predecessor
	2010	2009	2008	Jan. 1,
(In millions)			through	through
			Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 27, 2008
United States	\$ (1,263.7)	\$ 2,533.0	\$ (5,254.5)	\$ (102.1)
Outside of the U.S.	(28.3)	(34.8)	(280.6)	(23.3)
	\$ (1,292.0)	\$ 2,498.2	\$ (5,535.1)	\$ (125.4)

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Income Tax (Benefit)/Provision (In millions)	Successor			Predecessor
	2010	2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008
United States				
Current				
Federal	\$ (215.1)	\$	\$ 113.3	\$ (11.1)
State	(7.7)	24.4	9.5	(1.2)
Deferred				
Federal	(200.6)	1,461.4	(476.4)	(16.3)
State	(56.5)	147.8	4.7	0.4
Outside of the U.S.				
Current	10.4	11.6	10.0	2.2
Deferred	0.8	6.6	(21.5)	
	\$ (468.7)	\$ 1,651.8	\$ (360.4)	\$ (26.0)

Total income taxes were allocated as follows:

Income Tax (Benefit)/Provision (In millions)	Successor			Predecessor
	2010	2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008
Income/loss from continuing operations	(468.7)	1,651.8	(360.4)	(26.0)
Income from discontinued operations			51.1	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(10.5)	(3.3)	(74.0)	(3.1)
Additional paid in capital		54.7	13.6	(65.8)
	\$ (479.2)	\$ 1,703.2	\$ (369.7)	\$ (94.9)

The differences between the statutory federal income tax rate and the effective tax rate expressed as a percentage of income/(loss) from continuing operations before taxes were as follows:

	Successor			Predecessor
	2010	2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008
Statutory tax rate	(35.0)%	35.0%	(35.0)%	(35.0)%
Increases/(decreases) in tax resulting from:				
State taxes, net of federal tax benefit (excludes state taxes recorded in reserves for uncertain tax positions)	(5.8)	7.2	0.4	(0.6)
Valuation Allowance	3.4	(3.9)	(0.4)	
Foreign income taxes, net of credit	(1.0)	0.9	1.1	1.4
Goodwill	2.3	19.8	27.2	(0.1)
Officers' life insurance/insurance proceeds	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	1.7
Acquisition and integration costs		2.6	0.1	12.0
Reserves for uncertain tax positions	0.1	4.5	0.3	0.2

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Other	(0.1)	0.3	(0.1)	(0.4)
Effective tax rate	(36.3)%	66.1%	(6.5)%	(20.8)%

Our 2010 effective tax rate varied from the U.S. statutory rate of 35.0 percent primarily as a result of non-deductible impairments of goodwill (described in Note 5, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets), state income tax, foreign income tax, and other adjustments.

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The major components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31 were as follows:

(In millions)	2010	2009
Deferred tax assets		
State net operating losses	\$ 133.7	\$ 92.5
Foreign net operating losses	29.7	30.0
Federal net operating loss	371.9	169.9
Compensation programs	90.3	91.3
Allowance for doubtful accounts	105.5	82.9
Self-insurance reserves	17.9	25.2
Accrued expenses	60.1	45.0
Project opening costs and prepaid expenses	43.7	5.3
Federal tax credits	16.5	24.1
Federal indirect tax benefits of uncertain state tax positions	65.6	66.7
Other	19.5	25.7
Subtotal	954.4	658.6
Less: valuation allowance	122.2	78.6
Total deferred tax assets	832.2	580.0
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation and other property-related items	2,517.2	2,358.7
Deferred cancellation of debt income and other debt-related items	2,107.0	2,200.1
Management and other contracts	14.2	20.7
Intangibles	1,640.1	1,701.6
Investments in non-consolidated affiliates	1.6	7.6
	6,280.1	6,288.7
Net deferred tax liability	\$ 5,447.9	\$ 5,708.7

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented in our Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

(In millions)	Successor 2010	Successor 2009
Assets:		
Deferred income taxes (current)	\$ 175.8	\$ 148.2
Liabilities:		
Deferred income taxes (non-current)	\$ 5,623.7	\$ 5,856.9
Net deferred tax liability	\$ 5,447.9	\$ 5,708.7

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had federal net operating loss (NOL) carryforward of \$1,358.0 million and \$485.4 million, respectively. This NOL will begin to expire in 2029. The federal NOL carryforward per the income tax returns filed included unrecognized tax benefits taken in prior years. Due to application of ASC Topic 740, they are larger than the NOLs for which a deferred tax asset is recognized for financial statement purposes. In addition, the Company had federal general business tax credits carryforward of \$11.3 million which will begin to expire in 2029. As of December 31, 2010, no valuation allowance has been established for the Company's federal NOL carryforward or general business tax credits carryforward deferred tax assets because the Company has sufficient future tax liabilities arising within the carryforward periods. However, the Company will continue to assess the need for an allowance in future periods.

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NOL carryforwards for the Company's subsidiaries for state income taxes were \$5,323.2 million and \$2,238.3 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The state NOL carryforwards per the income tax returns filed included unrecognized tax benefits taken in prior years. Due to application of ASC Topic 740, they are larger than the NOLs for which a deferred tax asset is recognized for financial statement purposes. The amount of state NOLs subject to a valuation allowance was \$1,078.4 million and \$394.0 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. We anticipate that state NOLs in the amount of \$18.2 million will expire in 2011. The remainder of the state NOLs will expire between 2012 and 2030.

NOL carryforwards of the Company's foreign subsidiaries were \$108.9 million and \$107.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The foreign NOLs have an indefinite carryforward period but are subject to a full valuation allowance as the Company believes these assets do not meet the more likely than not criteria for recognition under ASC 740.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had foreign tax credit carryforwards of \$5.2 million and \$24.1 million, respectively. During 2010, the Company amended its 2005 federal tax return to deduct \$22.4 million of the foreign tax credits which were projected to expire in 2015. The remaining foreign tax credit carryforward of \$5.2 million is projected to expire unused in 2012 as the Company does not project to have sufficient future foreign source income in order to utilize this carryforward.

Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, or the ARRA, we will receive temporary federal tax relief under the Delayed Recognition of Cancellation of Debt Income, or CODI, rules. The ARRA contains a provision that allows for a deferral for tax purposes of CODI for debt reacquired in 2009 and 2010, followed by recognition of CODI ratably from 2014 through 2018. In connection with the debt that we reacquired in 2009 and 2010, we have deferred related CODI of \$3.6 billion for tax purposes (net of Original Issue Discount (OID) interest expense, some of which must also be deferred to 2014 through 2018 under the ARRA). We are required to include one-fifth of the deferred CODI, net of deferred and regularly scheduled OID, in taxable income each year from 2014 through 2018. For state income tax purposes, certain states have conformed to the Act and others have not.

We do not provide for deferred taxes on the excess of the financial reporting over the tax basis in our investments in foreign subsidiaries that are essentially permanent in duration. That excess totaled \$28.2 million at December 31, 2010. The determination of the additional deferred taxes that have not been provided is not practicable.

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As discussed in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, we adopted the provisions of ASC 740 regarding uncertain income tax positions, on January 1, 2007. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits are as follows:

	(in millions)
Balance at January 1, 2008	\$ 142.0
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	2.0
Additions for tax positions of prior years	16.0
Reductions for tax positions for prior years	(12.0)
Settlements	(12.0)
Expiration of statutes	
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 136.0
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	123.0
Additions for tax positions of prior years	139.0
Reductions for tax positions for prior years	(3.0)
Settlements	(13.0)
Expiration of statutes	(20.0)
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 362.0
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	8.8
Additions for tax positions of prior years	224.2
Reductions for tax positions for prior years	(26.5)
Settlements	
Expiration of statutes	(1.1)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 567.4

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 ASC 740, reserve amounts relate to any potential income tax liabilities resulting from uncertain tax positions as well as potential interest or penalties associated with those liabilities. The increases in the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 related to costs associated with the acquisition, cancellation of indebtedness income, cost recovery related to capital and non capital expenditures and other identified uncertain tax positions.

We recognize interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. We accrued approximately \$10 million, \$9 million, and \$7 million during 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. In total, we have accrued balances of approximately \$64 million, \$54 million, and \$45 million for the payment of interest and penalties at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. Included in the balance of unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 are \$312 million, \$255 million, and \$108 million, respectively, of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate.

We file income tax returns, including returns for our subsidiaries, with federal, state, and foreign jurisdictions. We are under regular and recurring 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. As a result of the expiration of the statute of limitations and closure of IRS audits, our 2004 and 2005 federal income tax years were closed during the year ended December 31, 2009. As discussed previously, we filed amended 2005 income tax returns in 2010. The IRS could reexamine our 2005 federal income tax year with any resultant adjustments limited to the amount of our amended claim. The IRS audit of our 2006 federal income tax year also concluded during the year ended December 31, 2009. The IRS audit of our 2007 federal income tax year concluded during the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The IRS audit of our 2008 federal income tax year concluded during the quarter ended June 30, 2010. During the quarter ended June 30, 2010, we submitted a protest to the IRS Appeals office regarding several issues from the 2008 IRS audit. We do not believe that it is reasonably possible that these issues will be settled in the next twelve months. The IRS audit of our 2009 federal income tax year commenced early in 2011.

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We are also subject to exam by various state and foreign tax authorities. Tax years prior to 2005 are generally closed for foreign and state income tax purposes as the statutes of limitations have lapsed. However, various subsidiaries could be examined by the New Jersey Division of Taxation for tax years beginning with 1999 due to our execution of New Jersey statute of limitation extensions.

It is reasonably possible that our unrecognized tax benefits will increase or decrease within the next twelve months. These changes may be the result of ongoing audits or settlements. We do not expect the accrual for uncertain tax positions to change significantly over the next twelve months. Audit outcomes and the timing of audit settlements are subject to significant uncertainty. Although the Company believes that adequate provision has been made for such issues, there is the possibility that the ultimate resolution of such issues could have an adverse effect on our earnings. Conversely, if these issues are resolved favorably in the future, the related provision would be reduced, thus having a favorable impact on earnings.

Note 13 Fair Value Measurements

We adopted the required provisions of ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, on January 1, 2008. ASC 820 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. ASC 820 clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based upon assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. As a basis for considering such assumptions, ASC 820 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

- Level 1:* Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that are accessible at the measurement date;
- Level 2:* Inputs, other than quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3:* Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

The FASB deferred the effective date of ASC 820 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at estimated fair value in an entity's financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). We adopted the provisions of ASC 820 for non-recurring measurements made for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities on January 1, 2009. Our assessment of goodwill and other intangible assets for impairment includes an assessment using various Level 2 (EBITDA multiples and discount rate) and Level 3 (forecast cash flows) inputs. See Note 5, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, for more information on the application of ASC 820 to goodwill and other intangible assets.

Under ASC 825, Financial Instruments, 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 ASC 825 for any of our financial assets or financial liabilities.

Table of Contents**Items Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis**

The following table shows the fair value of our financial assets and financial liabilities:

(In millions)	Balance	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
December 31, 2010				
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$ 175.7	\$ 175.7	\$	\$
Investments	95.4	92.7	2.7	
Derivative instruments	16.8		16.8	
Liabilities:				
Derivative instruments	(359.3)		(359.3)	
December 31, 2009				
Assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$ 132.7	\$ 132.7	\$	\$
Investments	88.9	73.4	15.5	
Derivative instruments	56.8		56.8	
Liabilities:				
Derivative instruments	(375.2)		(375.2)	

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.

Investments Investments are primarily debt and equity securities, the majority of which are traded in active markets, have readily determined market values and use Level 1 inputs. Those debt and equity securities for which there are not active markets or the market values are not readily determinable are valued using Level 2 inputs. All of these investments are included in Prepayments and other and Deferred charges and other in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Derivative instruments The estimated fair values of our derivative instruments are derived from market prices obtained from dealer quotes for similar, but not identical, assets or liabilities. Such quotes represent the estimated amounts we would receive or pay to terminate the contracts. Derivative instruments are included in Deferred charges and other and Deferred credits and other in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Our derivatives are recorded at their fair values, adjusted for the credit rating of the counterparty if the derivative is an asset, or adjusted for the credit rating of the Company if the derivative is a liability. See Note 8, Derivative Instruments, for more information on our derivative instruments.

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, 2010, for debt with similar terms and maturities and market quotes of our publicly traded debt. As of December 31, 2010, the Company's outstanding debt had a fair value of \$20,000.8 million and a carrying value of \$18,841.1 million. The Company's interest rate swaps used for hedging purposes had fair values equal to their carrying values, in the aggregate a liability of \$359.3 million for ten of our interest rate swaps and an asset of \$11.6 million for three of our interest rate swaps. Our interest rate cap agreements had a fair value equal to their carrying values as an asset of \$5.2 million at December 31, 2010. See additional discussion about derivatives in Note 8, Derivative Instruments.

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Interest-only Participations Late in 2009, a subsidiary of CEOC acquired certain interest only participations payable by certain predecessor entities of PHW Las Vegas. When the Company assumed the debt in connection with the acquisition of Planet Hollywood, these interest only participations survived the transaction and remain outstanding as an asset of a subsidiary of CEOC as of December 31, 2010. In connection with both the initial acquisition of the interest only participations and the acquisition of Planet Hollywood, the fair value of these participations was determined based upon valuations as of each date. As the Company owns 100% of the outstanding participations, there is no active market available to determine a trading fair value at any point in time. As a result, the Company does not have the ability to update the fair value of the interest only participations subsequent to their acquisition and valuation, other than by estimating fair value based upon discounted future cash flows. Since discounted cash flows were used as the primary basis for valuation upon their acquisition, and are also being used as the method to determine the amortization of the value of such participations into earnings, the Company believes that the book value of the interest only participations at December 31, 2010 approximates their fair value.

Note 14 Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

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 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 48 months from December 31, 2010, 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 a \$60.0 million annual payment obligation of Jazz Casino Company, LLC, our wholly-owned subsidiary and owner of Harrah's New Orleans, to the State of Louisiana. The agreement ends March 31, 2011.

In addition to the guarantees discussed above, we had total aggregate non-cancelable purchase obligations of \$902.2 million as of December 31, 2010, including construction-related commitments.

Contingent Liability - Nevada Sales and Use Tax

The Supreme Court of Nevada decided in early 2008 that food purchased for subsequent use in the provision of complimentary and/or employee meals is exempt from use tax. Previously, such purchases were subject to use tax and the Company has claimed, but not recognized into earnings, a use tax refund totaling \$32.2 million, plus interest, as a result of the 2008 decision. In early 2009, the Nevada Department of Taxation audited our refund claim, but has taken the position that those same purchases are now subject to sales tax; therefore, they subsequently issued a sales tax assessment totaling \$27.4 million plus interest after application of our refund on use tax. While we have established certain reserves against possible loss on this matter, we believe that the Nevada Department of Taxation's position has no merit and we moved the matter to a procedural, administrative hearing before a Nevada Department of Taxation administrative law judge.

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On October 21, 2010, the administrative law judge issued a decision and ruled in our favor on a number of key issues. Both the Company and the Nevada Department of Taxation have filed an appeal of the decision with the Nevada Tax Commission.

Contingent Liability - Employee Benefit Obligations

In December 1998, Hilton Hotels Corporation (Hilton) spun-off its gaming operations as Park Place Entertainment Corporation (Park Place). In connection with the spin-off, Hilton and Park Place entered into various agreements, including an Employee Benefits and Other Employment Allocation Agreement dated December 31, 1998 (the Allocation Agreement) whereby Park Place assumed or retained, as applicable, certain liabilities and excess assets, if any, related to the Hilton Hotels Retirement Plan (the Hilton Plan) based on the accrued benefits of Hilton employees and Park Place employees. Park Place changed its name to Caesars Entertainment, Inc. and the Company acquired Caesars Entertainment, Inc. in June 2005. In 1999 and 2005, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia certified two nationwide classes in the lawsuit against Hilton and others alleging that the Hilton Plan's benefit formula was backloaded in violation of ERISA, and that Hilton and the other defendants failed to properly calculate Hilton Plan participants' service for vesting purposes. In May 2009, the Court issued a decision granting summary judgment to the plaintiffs. Thereafter, the Court required the parties to attempt to agree on a remedies determination and further required the parties to submit briefs to the Court in support of their positions. On September 7, 2010, the Court issued an opinion resolving certain of Hilton's and the plaintiffs' issues regarding a remedies determination and requiring the parties to confer and take other actions in an effort to resolve the remaining issues. The Court may require the parties to submit additional briefs and schedules to support their positions and intends to hold another hearing before issuing a final judgment. Prior to the Court's latest opinion, we were advised by counsel for the defendants that the plaintiffs have estimated that the damages are in the range of \$180.0 million to \$250.0 million. Counsel for the defendants further advised that approximately \$50.0 million of the damages relates to questions regarding the proper size of the class and the amount, if any, of damages to any additional class members due to issues with Hilton's record keeping.

The Company received a letter from Hilton dated October 7, 2009 notifying the Company for the first time of this lawsuit and alleging that the Company has potential liability for the above described claims under the terms of the Allocation Agreement. Based on the terms of the Allocation Agreement, the Company believes its maximum potential exposure is approximately 30% to 33% of the amount ultimately awarded as damages. The Company is not a party to the proceedings between the plaintiffs and the defendants and has not participated in the defense of the litigation or in any discussions between the plaintiffs and the defendants about potential remedies or damages. Further, the Company does not have access to information sufficient to enable the Company to make an independent judgment about the possible range of loss in connection with this matter. Based on conversations between a representative of the Company and a representative of the defendants, the Company believes it is probable that damages will be at least \$80.0 million and, accordingly, the Company recorded a charge of \$25.0 million in accordance with ASC 450, Contingencies, during the second quarter 2010 in relation to this matter. The Company has not changed its belief regarding the damages which may be awarded in this lawsuit as a result of the aforementioned recent opinion of the Court. The Company also continues to believe that it may have various defenses if a claim under the Allocation Agreement is asserted against the Company, including defenses as to the amount of damages. Because the Company has not had access to sufficient information regarding this matter, we cannot at this time predict the ultimate outcome of this matter or the possible additional loss, if any.

Self-Insurance

We are self-insured for various levels of general liability, workers' compensation, employee medical coverage and other 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, 2010 and 2009, we had total self-insurance accruals reflected in our Consolidated Balance Sheets of \$215.7 million and \$209.6 million, respectively.

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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 ASC 840, Leases. At December 31, 2010, the remaining lives of our operating leases ranged from one to 83 years, with various automatic extensions totaling up to 87 years.

Rental expense, net of income from subleases, is associated with operating leases for continuing operations and is charged to expense in the year incurred. Net rental expense is included within each line of the Statements of Operations dependent upon the nature or use of the assets under lease. Total net rental expense is as follows:

(In millions)	Successor		Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Predecessor
	Year Ended December 31, 2010	2009		Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008
Noncancelable				
Minimum	\$ 90.4	\$ 78.7	\$ 81.8	\$ 7.3
Contingent	3.7	4.1	5.5	0.4
Sublease	(1.6)	(0.9)	(1.0)	
Other	71.5	55.5	32.9	2.9
	\$ 164.0	\$ 137.4	\$ 119.2	\$ 10.6

Our future minimum rental commitments as of December 31, 2010 were as follows:

(In millions)	Noncancelable Operating Leases
2011	\$ 84.4
2012	76.1
2013	66.5
2014	62.2
2015	61.9
Thereafter	1,859.5
Total minimum rental commitments	\$ 2,210.6

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

Note 16 Litigation

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.

Table of Contents**Note 17 Supplemental Cash Flow Information**

The increase/(decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents due to the changes in long-term and working capital accounts were as follows:

(In millions)	2010	Successor 2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008
Long-term accounts				
Deferred charges and other	\$ 58.2	\$ (128.7)	\$ 19.3	\$ 14.0
Deferred credits and other	(70.5)	203.4	(99.4)	54.3
Net change in long-term accounts	\$ (12.3)	\$ 74.7	\$ (80.1)	\$ 68.3
Working capital accounts				
Receivables	\$ (59.6)	\$ 52.1	\$ (55.6)	\$ 33.0
Inventories	3.3	9.7	8.9	(1.4)
Prepayments and other	(21.7)	40.0	48.5	(26.5)
Accounts payable	(17.8)	(47.8)	(95.8)	56.9
Accrued expenses	(54.8)	(171.4)	497.4	(229.6)
Net change in working capital accounts	\$ (150.6)	\$ (117.4)	\$ 403.4	\$ (167.6)

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Paid for Interest and Taxes

The following table reconciles our Interest expense, net of capitalized interest, per the Consolidated Statements of Operations, to cash paid for interest, net of amount capitalized.

(In millions)	2010	Successor 2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest	\$ 1,981.6	\$ 1,892.5	\$ 2,074.9	\$ 89.7
Adjustments to reconcile to cash paid for interest:				
Net change in accruals	(12.8)	248.4	(196.4)	8.7
Amortization of deferred finance charges	(76.4)	(126.8)	(91.8)	(0.8)
Net amortization of discounts and premiums	(163.7)	(128.2)	(129.2)	2.9
Amortization of other comprehensive income	(36.3)	(18.2)	(0.9)	(0.1)
Rollover of Paid in Kind (PIK) interest to principal	(1.0)	(62.8)		
Change in accrual (related to PIK interest)		(40.1)	(68.4)	
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	74.7	7.6	(65.0)	(39.2)
Cash paid for interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ 1,766.1	\$ 1,772.4	\$ 1,523.2	\$ 61.2
Cash payments/(receipts) for income taxes, net ^(a)	\$ (190.2)	\$ 31.0	\$ 11.0	\$ 1.0

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^(a) The 2010 net receipt includes approximately \$220.8 million of federal income tax refund received in the fourth quarter, offset by other federal, state and foreign taxes paid during the year.

Significant non-cash transactions in 2010 included the impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets discussed in Note 5, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, the first quarter 2010 conversion of preferred shares into common shares and the elimination of cumulative dividends on such preferred shares discussed in Note 9, Preferred and Common Stock, the second quarter 2010 write-down of long-term note receivable and contingent liability charge discussed in Note 11, Write-downs, Reserves and Recoveries, and the fourth quarter 2010 exchange of debt for equity discussed in Note 7, Debt.

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Significant non-cash transactions in 2009 and 2008 included the Company's accrued, but unpaid, dividends on its preferred shares of \$354.8 million and \$297.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 and for the period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008, respectively, the impairment of goodwill and other non-amortizing intangible assets discussed in Note 5, Goodwill and other Intangible Assets, the April 2009 debt exchange transaction discussed in Note 7, Debt, and the impairment of long-lived tangible assets and the litigation reserve adjustment, both of which are discussed in Note 11, Write-downs, Reserves and Recoveries.

Note 18 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, 2010.

Equity Incentive Awards

Prior to the completion of the Acquisition, 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 dates of grant. Compensation expense for restricted stock awards was measured at fair value on the dates 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 Acquisition, 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 Acquisition 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 \$90.00 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 through the effective date of the Acquisition, when all of the stock options and SARs were cancelled and restricted shares were vested:

Plan	Outstanding at Jan. 1, 2008	Predecessor	Outstanding at Jan. 27, 2008
		Cancelled	
Stock options			
2004 Equity Incentive Award Plan	7,303,293	7,303,293	
2001 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	
2004 Long Term Incentive Plan	27,695	27,695	
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	
2004 Long Term Incentive Plan	36,691	36,691	
Total restricted shares outstanding	724,315	724,315	
Weighted Average Grant date fair value per restricted share	\$ 70.71	\$ 70.71	

Prior to the Acquisition, certain employees were also granted restricted stock or options to purchase shares of common stock under the Caesars 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 cancelled, SARs cancelled and restricted shares vested at the date of the Acquisition was approximately \$456.9 million, \$225.3 million and \$46.9 million, respectively.

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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. The consummation of the Acquisition accelerated the recognition of compensation cost of \$82.8 million, which was included in Acquisition 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), including the ability to grant awards covering up to 3,733,835 shares of our non-voting common stock in February 2008. The Equity Plan authorizes awards that may be granted to management and other personnel and key service providers. Option awards may be either time-based options or performance-based options, or a combination thereof. 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, 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.

On February 23, 2010, the Human Resources Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company adopted an amendment to the Equity Plan. The amendment provides for an increase in the available number shares of the Company's non-voting common stock for which awards may be granted to 4,566,919 shares.

The amendment also revised the vesting hurdles for performance-based options under the Plan. The performance options vest if the return on investment in the Company of TPG, Apollo, and their respective affiliates (the Majority Stockholders) achieve a specified return. Previously, 50% of the performance-based options vested upon a 2x return and 50% vested upon a 3x return. The triggers have been revised to 1.5x and 2.5x, respectively. In addition, a pro-rata portion of the 2.5x options will vest if the Majority Stockholders achieve a return on their investment that is greater than 2.0x, but less than 2.5x. The pro rata portion will increase on a straight line basis from zero to a participant's total number of 2.5x options depending upon the level of returns that the Majority Stockholders realize between 2.0x and 2.5x.

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The following is a summary of share-based option activity for the period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008 and for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010:

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
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	3,171,600	\$ 95.91	\$ 35.07	
Options granted	302,496	51.79	17.89	
Exercised				
Cancelled	(279,921)	97.99	33.98	
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	3,194,175	\$ 91.53	\$ 33.45	8.0
Exercisable at December 31, 2009	482,528	\$ 78.49	\$ 31.70	6.4
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	3,194,175	\$ 91.53	\$ 33.45	
Options granted	1,362,095	57.55	26.85	
Exercised	(244)	51.79	18.19	
Cancelled	(314,024)	88.17	33.17	
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	4,242,002	\$ 80.75	\$ 31.46	7.7
Exercisable at December 31, 2010	803,130	\$ 84.41	\$ 33.42	6.1

⁽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 Acquisition into options to purchase shares of the Company following the Acquisition 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 2010 was \$26.85. There were 244 stock options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2010.

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

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trends. Expected volatility was based on the historical volatility of the common stock of Caesars 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.

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As of December 31, 2010, there was approximately \$53.4 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 3.1 years. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 and for the Successor period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008, the compensation cost that has been charged against income for stock option grants was approximately \$18.0 million, \$16.4 million and \$15.8 million, respectively, of which, for the year ended December 31, 2010, \$9.4 million was included in Corporate expenses and \$8.6 million was included in Property, general, administrative and other in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. For the year ended December 31, 2009, \$7.6 million of compensation cost was included in Corporate expense and \$8.8 million was included in Property, general, administrative and other in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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

	2010	2009	2008 Successor
Expected volatility	71.4%	65.9%	35.4%
Expected dividend yield			
Expected term (in years)	6.6	6.8	6.0
Risk-free interest rate	2.4%	2.5%	3.3%
Weighted average fair value per share of options granted	\$ 26.85	\$ 17.89	\$ 35.81

Savings and Retirement Plan

We maintain a defined contribution savings and retirement plan, which, among other things, allows pre-tax 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. Prior to February 2009, the Company matched 50% of the first six percent of employees' contributions. In February 2009, Caesars Entertainment announced the suspension of the employer match for all participating employees, where allowed by law or not in violation of an existing agreement. The Acquisition was a change in control under the savings and retirement plan, and therefore, all unvested Company match as of the Acquisition 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 \$0.1 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, \$28.5 million for the period from January 28, 2008 to December 31, 2008, and \$2.4 million for the period from January 1, 2008 to January 27, 2008.

Deferred Compensation Plans

The Company has one currently active deferred compensation plan, the Executive Supplemental Savings Plan II (ESSP II), although there are five other plans that contain deferred compensation assets: Harrah's Executive Deferred Compensation Plan (EDCP), the Harrah's Executive Supplemental Savings Plan (ESSP), Harrah's Deferred Compensation Plan (CDCP), the Restated Park Place Entertainment Corporation Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, and the Caesars World, Inc. Executive Security Plan. The deferred compensation plans are collectively referred to as DCP.

Amounts deposited into DCP are unsecured liabilities of the Company, the EDCP and CDCP earn interest at rates approved by the Human Resources Committee of the Board of Directors. The other plans, including the ESSP II are variable investment plans, which allow employees to direct their investments by choosing from several investment alternatives. In connection with the 2005 acquisition of Caesars Entertainment, Inc., we assumed the outstanding liability for Caesars Entertainment, Inc.'s 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 DCP at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$95.1 million and \$98.6 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.

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Beginning in 2005, we implemented the ESSP II for certain executive officers, directors and other key employees of the Company to replace the ESSP. Eligible employees may elect to defer a percentage of their salary and/or bonus under ESSP II. Prior to February 2009, the Company had the option to 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. In February 2009, the Company eliminated matching contributions with respect to deferrals of salary. Employees immediately vest in their own deferrals of salary and bonus, and vest in Company funded matching and discretionary contributions over five years.

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

Subsequent to the Acquisition, contributions by the Company have been segregated in order to differentiate between the fully-funded trusts and escrows prior to the Acquisition and the post-acquisition contributions. In January 2010, the Company funded \$5.6 million into the trust in order to increase the security of the participants' deferred compensation plan benefits.

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 \$41.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, \$35.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, \$34.7 million for the period from January 28, 2008 to December 31, 2008, and \$3.0 million for the period from January 1, 2008 to January 27, 2008, 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 \$33.9 million, which is recognized as a liability in our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2010. The London Clubs pension plan is not material to our Company.

As discussed within Note 14, "Commitments and Contingent Liabilities", with our acquisition of Caesars Entertainment, Inc., we assumed certain obligations related to the Employee Benefits and Other Employment Matters Allocation Agreement by and between Hilton Worldwide, Inc. (formerly Hilton Hotels Corporation) and Caesars Entertainment, Inc. dated December 31, 1998, pursuant to which we shall retain or assume, as applicable, all liabilities and excess assets, 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 Worldwide, Inc. Hilton Worldwide, Inc. has informed the Company that as of December 31, 2010, the plan benefit obligations exceeded the fair value of the plan assets by \$79.3 million, of which \$25.2 million is our share. No contributions to the plan were required during 2010. Expected contributions for 2011 are \$5.1 million, of which \$1.6 million is our share.

Table of Contents**Note 19 Discontinued Operations**

During 2006, we sold Grand Casino Gulfport, however, pursuant to the sales agreement, we retained all insurance proceeds related to that property. Discontinued operations for the period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008 included 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 reimbursed under our business interruption claims for Grand Casino Gulfport.

Summary operating results for discontinued operations is as follows:

(In millions)	Successor		Predecessor
	2010	2009	Jan. 1, 2008
Net revenues	\$	\$	\$
Pre-tax income from discontinued operations	\$	\$	\$ 141.5
Discontinued operations, net of tax	\$	\$	\$ 90.4

Note 20 Non-consolidated Affiliates

During late 2009, we invested approximately \$66.9 million to purchase outstanding debt of the Planet Hollywood Resort and Casino (Planet Hollywood), located on the Las Vegas strip. This investment was accounted for as a long-term investment recorded at historical cost as of December 31, 2009. The Company converted this investment into equity ownership interests of Planet Hollywood in February 2010, which subsequent to this date is consolidated with the Company, as more fully discussed in Note 4, Development and Acquisition Activity.

As of December 31, 2010, our investments in and advances to non-consolidated affiliates consisted of interests in a company that provides management services to a casino in Windsor, Canada, a horse-racing facility in Florence, Kentucky, a joint venture in a hotel at our combination thoroughbred racetrack and casino in Bossier City, Louisiana, a direct train line from New York City Penn Station to Atlantic City Rail Terminal, a restaurant located inside the Flamingo Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas, Nevada, and our investment in Rock Ohio Caesars, LLC in Ohio.

(In millions)	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009
Investments in and advances to non-consolidated affiliates		
Accounted for under the equity method	\$ 94.0	\$ 20.8
Accounted for at historical cost		73.2
	\$ 94.0	\$ 94.0

Note 21 Related Party Transactions

In connection with the Acquisition, Apollo, TPG and their affiliates entered into a services agreement with Caesars Entertainment relating to the provision of financial and strategic advisory services and consulting services. We paid Apollo and TPG a one-time transaction fee of \$200 million for structuring the Acquisition and for assisting with debt financing negotiations. This amount was included in the overall purchase price of the Acquisition. In addition, we pay a monitoring fee for management services and advice. Fees for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 and for the period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008 were \$28.5 million, \$28.7 million and \$27.9 million, respectively. Such fees are included in Corporate expense in our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the applicable Successor periods. We also reimburse Apollo and TPG for expenses that they incur related to their management services.

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In connection with our debt exchange in April 2009, certain debt held by Apollo and TPG was exchanged for new debt and the related party gain on that exchange totaling \$80.1 million, net of deferred tax of \$52.3 million, has been recorded to stockholders' equity.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2009, Apollo and TPG completed their own tender offer and purchased some of our Second Lien Notes.

On June 3, 2010, Caesars announced an agreement under which affiliates of each of Apollo, TPG and Paulson & Co. Inc. (Paulson) were to exchange approximately \$1,118.3 million face amount of debt for approximately 15.7% of the common equity of Caesars Entertainment, subject to regulatory approvals and certain other conditions. In connection with the transaction, Apollo, TPG, and Paulson purchased approximately \$835.4 million, face amount, of CEOC notes that were held by another subsidiary of Caesars Entertainment for aggregate consideration of approximately \$557.0 million, including accrued interest. The notes that were purchased, together with \$282.9 million face amount of notes they had previously acquired, were exchanged for equity in the fourth quarter of 2010 and the notes exchanged for equity are held by a subsidiary of Caesars Entertainment and remain outstanding for purposes of CEOC. The exchange was 10 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes tendered. Accrued and unpaid interest on the notes held by affiliates of each of Apollo and TPG was also paid in shares of common stock at the same exchange ratio. The above exchange resulted in the issuance of 11,270,331 shares of common stock.

Note 22 Subsequent Events

On February 24, 2011, Caesars announced that it has commenced marketing efforts in the pursuit of securing a \$400.0 million Senior Secured Term Loan facility, the proceeds of which will be used to complete two Las Vegas development projects: the completion of the Octavius Tower at Caesars Palace and the construction of a Retail, Dining, and Entertainment district known as the Linq, between the Imperial Palace and the Flamingo, that will be anchored by the world's largest observation wheel. The Octavius Tower project will consist of completing the fit-out and remaining construction on approximately 660 rooms and suites, and will also include the design and construction of an additional 3 high-end villas. The Linq will consist of approximately 200,000 square feet of leasable space and will also include a 550 ft observation wheel. The total cost to complete the projects will be approximately \$600.0 million. We plan to initiate these development projects in a phased approach, beginning in 2011.

Note 23 Consolidating Financial Information of Guarantors and Issuers

As of December 31, 2010, CEOC is the issuer of certain debt securities that have been guaranteed by Caesars Entertainment and certain subsidiaries of CEOC. The following consolidating schedules present condensed financial information for Caesars Entertainment, the parent and guarantor; CEOC, the subsidiary issuer; guarantor subsidiaries of CEOC; and non-guarantor subsidiaries of Caesars Entertainment and CEOC, which includes the CMBS properties, as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, and for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Successor period from January 28, 2008 through December 31, 2008, and the Predecessor period from January 1, 2008, through January 27, 2008.

In connection with the CMBS financing for the Acquisition, CEOC spun off to Caesars Entertainment the following casino properties and related operating assets: Harrah's Las Vegas, Rio, Flamingo Las Vegas, Harrah's Atlantic City, Showboat Atlantic City, Harrah's Lake Tahoe, Harvey's Lake Tahoe and Bill's Lake Tahoe. Upon receipt of regulatory approvals that were requested prior to the closing of the Acquisition, in May 2008, Paris Las Vegas and Harrah's Laughlin and their related operating assets were spun out of CEOC to Caesars Entertainment and Harrah's Lake Tahoe, Harvey's Lake Tahoe, Bill's Lake Tahoe and Showboat Atlantic City and their related operating assets were transferred to CEOC from Caesars Entertainment. We refer to the May spin-off and transfer as the Post-Closing CMBS Transaction. The financial information included in this section reflects ownership of the CMBS properties pursuant to the spin-off and transfer of the Post-Closing CMBS Transaction.

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In lieu of providing separate unaudited financial statements for the guarantor subsidiaries, we have included the accompanying condensed consolidating financial statements based on the Securities and Exchange Commission's interpretation and application of ASC 470-10-S99, (Rule 3-10 of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Regulation S-X). Management does not believe that separate financial statements of the guarantor subsidiaries are material to our investors. Therefore, separate financial statements and other disclosures concerning the guarantor subsidiaries are not presented.

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Table of Contents**CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION****(SUCCESSOR ENTITY)****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET****DECEMBER 31, 2010****(In millions)**

	CEC (Parent)	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 136.0	\$ 61.0	\$ 358.2	\$ 431.8	\$	\$ 987.0
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts		18.0	261.4	113.8		393.2
Deferred income taxes		66.2	92.6	17.0		175.8
Prepayments and other		29.0	77.2	77.9		184.1
Inventories		0.4	32.7	17.3		50.4
Intercompany receivables	3.7	313.0	161.9	169.1	(647.7)	
Total current assets	139.7	487.6	984.0	826.9	(647.7)	1,790.5
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation		229.8	10,457.8	7,079.0		17,766.6
Assets held for sale						
Goodwill			1,646.1	1,774.8		3,420.9
Intangible assets other than goodwill		5.6	4,052.1	654.1		4,711.8
Investments in and advances to non-consolidated affiliates	1,002.3	13,924.4	7.6	914.0	(15,754.3)	94.0
Deferred charges and other		408.2	188.4	207.3		803.9
Intercompany receivables	500.0	1,106.7	669.5	184.2	(2,460.4)	
	\$ 1,642.0	\$ 16,162.3	\$ 18,005.5	\$ 11,640.3	\$ (18,862.4)	\$ 28,587.7
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity/(Deficit)						
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$ 2.1	\$ 87.6	\$ 91.3	\$ 70.4	\$	\$ 251.4
Interest payable		191.2	0.5	9.8		201.5
Accrued expenses	7.3	208.2	420.2	438.6		1,074.3
Current portion of long-term debt		30.0	6.7	18.9		55.6
Intercompany payables		47.9	318.8	281.0	(647.7)	
Total current liabilities	9.4	564.9	837.5	818.7	(647.7)	1,582.8
Long-term debt		13,690.7	71.8	5,825.0	(802.0)	18,785.5
Deferred credits and other		646.4	164.2	112.5		923.1
Deferred income taxes	(0.2)	1,131.3	2,536.1	1,956.5		5,623.7
Intercompany notes		598.1	955.2	907.1	(2,460.4)	
	9.2	16,631.4	4,564.8	9,619.8	(3,910.1)	26,915.1
Preferred stock						

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Caesars Entertainment Corporation Stockholders equity/(deficit)	1,632.8	(469.1)	13,440.7	1,980.7	(14,952.3)	1,632.8
Non-controlling interests				39.8		39.8
Total Stockholders equity/(deficit)	1,632.8	(469.1)	13,440.7	2,020.5	(14,952.3)	1,672.6
	\$ 1,642.0	\$ 16,162.3	\$ 18,005.5	\$ 11,640.3	\$ (18,862.4)	\$ 28,587.7

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Table of Contents**CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION****(SUCCESSOR ENTITY)****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET****DECEMBER 31, 2009****(In millions)**

	CEC (Parent)	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 122.7	\$ (15.6)	\$ 445.2	\$ 365.8	\$	\$ 918.1
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts		10.2	237.5	75.8		323.5
Deferred income taxes		60.0	68.4	19.8		148.2
Prepayments and other		12.5	79.8	64.1		156.4
Inventories		0.6	33.5	18.6		52.7
Intercompany receivables	0.2	478.4	261.3	232.5	(972.4)	
Total current assets	122.9	546.1	1,125.7	776.6	(972.4)	1,598.9
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation		240.3	10,500.2	7,184.3		17,924.8
Assets held for sale			16.7			16.7
Goodwill			1,753.0	1,703.9		3,456.9
Intangible assets other than goodwill		6.3	4,230.2	714.8		4,951.3
Investments in and advances to non-consolidated affiliates	1,846.1	15,056.8	70.2	627.3	(17,506.4)	94.0
Deferred charges and other		399.0	246.4	291.2		936.6
Intercompany receivables		1,348.7	1,687.8	706.9	(3,743.4)	
	\$ 1,969.0	\$ 17,597.2	\$ 19,630.2	\$ 12,005.0	\$ (22,222.2)	\$ 28,979.2
Liabilities and Stockholders (Deficit)/Equity						
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$	\$ 97.7	\$ 104.6	\$ 58.5	\$	\$ 260.8
Interest payable		184.8	1.9	8.9		195.6
Accrued expenses	8.6	205.2	449.7	411.3		1,074.8
Current portion of long-term debt		30.0	6.3	38.0		74.3
Intercompany payables	1.8	34.1	412.0	524.5	(972.4)	
Total current liabilities	10.4	551.8	974.5	1,041.2	(972.4)	1,605.5
Long-term debt		13,601.0	98.1	5,747.8	(578.1)	18,868.8
Deferred credits and other		642.9	147.8	81.8		872.5
Deferred income taxes		1,520.1	2,446.5	1,890.3		5,856.9
Intercompany notes	239.0	98.1	1,973.5	1,432.8	(3,743.4)	
	249.4	16,413.9	5,640.4	10,193.9	(5,293.9)	27,203.7
Preferred stock	2,642.5					2,642.5

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Total Caesars Entertainment Corporation stockholders (deficit)/equity	(922.9)	1,183.3	13,989.8	1,755.2	(16,928.3)	(922.9)
Non-controlling interests				55.9		55.9
Total Stockholders (deficit)/equity	(922.9)	1,183.3	13,989.8	1,811.1	(16,928.3)	(867.0)
	\$ 1,969.0	\$ 17,597.2	\$ 19,630.2	\$ 12,005.0	\$ (22,222.2)	\$ 28,979.2

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Table of Contents**CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION****(SUCCESSOR ENTITY)****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010****(In millions)**

	CEC (Parent)	Subsidiary Issuer	Other Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Revenues						
Casino	\$	\$ 67.9	\$ 4,487.6	\$ 2,362.4	\$	\$ 6,917.9
Food and beverage		18.6	852.1	639.9		1,510.6
Rooms		17.8	591.6	522.9		1,132.3
Management fees		2.6	61.1	1.5	(26.1)	39.1
Other		47.2	359.1	335.9	(165.9)	576.3
Less: casino promotional allowances		(23.6)	(839.1)	(494.9)		(1,357.6)
Net revenues		130.5	5,512.4	3,367.7	(192.0)	8,818.6
Operating expenses						
Direct						
Casino		45.3	2,533.7	1,369.9		3,948.9
Food and beverage		7.8	324.3	289.2		621.3
Rooms		2.1	121.6	135.7		259.4
Property general, administrative and other		52.7	1,290.8	859.0	(140.8)	2,061.7
Depreciation and amortization		7.3	472.0	256.2		735.5
Project opening costs			0.2	1.9		2.1
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries		27.9	90.6	29.1		147.6
Impairment of intangible assets			187.0	6.0		193.0
Losses/(income) on interests in non-consolidated affiliates	816.5	(295.8)	(30.9)	(0.6)	(487.7)	1.5
Corporate expense	23.3	85.6	21.6	61.6	(51.2)	140.9
Acquisition and integration costs	0.8	1.9	4.4	6.5		13.6
Amortization of intangible assets		0.7	97.9	62.2		160.8
Total operating expenses	840.6	(64.5)	5,113.2	3,076.7	(679.7)	8,286.3
(Loss)/income from operations	(840.6)	195.0	399.2	291.0	487.7	532.3
Interest expense, net of interest capitalized	(3.1)	(1,712.2)	(96.5)	(392.6)	222.8	(1,981.6)
(Losses)/Gains on early extinguishments of debt		(4.7)		120.3		115.6
Other income, including interest income	4.5	93.3	59.8	106.9	(222.8)	41.7
(Loss)/income before income taxes	(839.2)	(1,428.6)	362.5	125.6	487.7	(1,292.0)
Benefit/(provision) for income taxes	8.1	642.2	(131.5)	(50.1)		468.7
Net (loss)/income	(831.1)	(786.4)	231.0	75.5	487.7	(823.3)
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interests				(7.8)		(7.8)

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Net (loss)/income attributable to Caesars Entertainment Corporation	\$ (831.1)	\$ (786.4)	\$ 231.0	\$ 67.7	\$ 487.7	\$ (831.1)
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Table of Contents**CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION**

(SUCCESSOR ENTITY)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009**

(In millions)

	CEC (Parent)	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Revenues						
Casino	\$	\$ 76.1	\$ 4,724.9	\$ 2,323.3	\$	\$ 7,124.3
Food and beverage		17.3	842.3	619.7		1,479.3
Rooms		17.2	601.5	450.2		1,068.9
Management fees		8.5	60.2	1.2	(13.3)	56.6
Other		42.6	373.2	317.8	(141.2)	592.4
Less: casino promotional allowances		(22.6)	(891.6)	(499.9)		(1,414.1)
Net revenues		139.1	5,710.5	3,212.3	(154.5)	8,907.4
Operating expenses						
Direct						
Casino		45.9	2,575.6	1,304.0		3,925.5
Food and beverage		9.5	314.8	271.7		596.0
Rooms		1.8	111.6	100.1		213.5
Property general, administrative and other		40.3	1,326.8	770.0	(118.3)	2,018.8
Depreciation and amortization		8.3	449.5	226.1		683.9
Project opening costs			2.4	1.2		3.6
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries		(18.8)	96.7	30.0		107.9
Impairment of intangible assets			1,147.9	490.1		1,638.0
(Income)/losses on interests in non-consolidated affiliates	(854.4)	598.1	(49.0)	3.9	303.6	2.2
Corporate expense	40.1	91.5	19.1	36.2	(36.2)	150.7
Acquisition and integration costs		0.3				0.3
Amortization of intangible assets		0.7	112.4	61.7		174.8
Total operating expenses	(814.3)	777.6	6,107.8	3,295.0	149.1	9,515.2
Income/(loss) from operations	814.3	(638.5)	(397.3)	(82.7)	(303.6)	(607.8)
Interest expense, net of interest capitalized	(1.8)	(1,660.4)	(152.3)	(363.2)	285.2	(1,892.5)
Gains on early extinguishments of debt		3,929.6		1,035.9		4,965.5
Other income, including interest income	0.5	96.5	109.8	111.4	(285.2)	33.0
Income/(loss) before income taxes	813.0	1,727.2	(439.8)	701.4	(303.6)	2,498.2
Benefit/(provision) for income taxes	14.6	(1,052.5)	(203.7)	(410.2)		(1,651.8)
Net income/(loss)	827.6	674.7	(643.5)	291.2	(303.6)	846.4
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interest				(18.8)		(18.8)
Net income/(loss) attributable to Caesars Entertainment Corporation	\$ 827.6	\$ 674.7	\$ (643.5)	\$ 272.4	\$ (303.6)	\$ 827.6

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CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION

(SUCCESSOR ENTITY)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE PERIOD

JANUARY 28, 2008 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2008

(In millions)

	CEC (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
Project opening costs			22.5	6.4		28.9
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries	9.0	42.4	3,399.0	2,055.3	0.1	5,505.8
Losses/(income) on interests in non-consolidated affiliates	5,072.1	3,006.3	(107.5)	1.2	(7,970.0)	2.1
Corporate expense	31.0	80.6	23.1	29.2	(32.1)	131.8
Acquisition and integration costs		24.0				24.0
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)
Gains on early extinguishments 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	(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
(Loss)/income from continuing operations, net of tax	(5,096.3)	(3,633.4)	(2,481.9)	(1,933.1)	7,970.0	(5,174.7)

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Discontinued operations						
Income from discontinued operations			141.5			141.5
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)	(1,933.1)	7,970.0	(5,084.3)
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interest				(12.0)		(12.0)
Net (loss)/income attributable to Caesars Entertainment Corporation	\$ (5,096.3)	\$ (3,633.4)	\$ (2,391.5)	\$ (1,945.1)	\$ 7,970.0	\$ (5,096.3)

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CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION

(PREDECESSOR ENTITY)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE PERIOD

JANUARY 1, 2008 THROUGH JANUARY 27, 2008

(In millions)

	CEC (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
Project opening costs			(0.2)	0.9		0.7
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries		0.6	(0.4)	4.5		4.7
Losses/(income) on interests in non-consolidated affiliates	102.3	(1.3)	1.6	(0.2)	(102.9)	(0.5)
Corporate expense		7.9	0.6			8.5
Acquisition and integration costs		125.6				125.6
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	(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
(Loss)/income from continuing operations, net of tax	(100.9)	(156.8)	42.9	12.5	102.9	(99.4)

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Discontinued operations						
Income from discontinued operations			0.1			0.1
Provision for income taxes						
Income from discontinued operations, net			0.1			0.1
Net (loss)/income	(100.9)	(156.8)	43.0	12.5	102.9	(99.3)
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interests				(1.6)		(1.6)
Net (loss)/income attributable to Caesars Entertainment Corporation	\$ (100.9)	\$ (156.8)	\$ 43.0	\$ 10.9	\$ 102.9	\$ (100.9)

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Table of Contents**CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION****(SUCCESSOR ENTITY)****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010****(In millions)**

	CEC (Parent)	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities	\$ 753.9	\$ (516.6)	\$ 59.6	\$ (126.1)	\$	\$ 170.8
Cash flows (used in)/provided by investing activities						
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment additions, net of change in construction payables		(5.3)	(93.8)	(61.6)		(160.7)
Investments in subsidiaries			(2.1)	(42.5)		(44.6)
Payment made for partnership interest				(19.5)		(19.5)
Payment made for Pennsylvania gaming rights				(16.5)		(16.5)
Cash acquired in business acquisitions, net of transaction costs		(18.8)		32.8		14.0
Investments in and advances to non-consolidated affiliates			(64.0)			(64.0)
Proceeds from other asset sales			21.8	551.3	(551.3)	21.8
Other			(13.2)	(5.2)		(18.4)
Cash flows (used in)/provided by investing activities		(24.1)	(151.3)	438.8	(551.3)	(287.9)
Cash flows provided by/(used in) financing activities						
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt		740.8		40.1	551.3	1,332.2
Debt issuance costs		(17.8)		(46.8)		(64.6)
Borrowings under lending agreements		1,175.0				1,175.0
Repayments under lending agreements		(1,602.0)		(23.8)		(1,625.8)
Cash paid in connection with early extinguishments of debt		(219.9)		(149.2)		(369.1)
Scheduled debt retirement		(198.5)		(38.5)		(237.0)
Non-controlling interests distributions, net of contributions				(10.1)		(10.1)
Repurchase of treasury shares	(1.6)					(1.6)
Other		(2.3)		(9.3)		(11.6)
Transfers (to)/from affiliates	(739.0)	742.0	4.7	(7.7)		
Cash flows (used in)/provided by financing activities	(740.6)	617.3	4.7	(245.3)	551.3	187.4
Effect of deconsolidation of variable interest entities				(1.4)		(1.4)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	13.3	76.6	(87.0)	66.0		68.9
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	122.7	(15.6)	445.2	365.8		918.1
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 136.0	\$ 61.0	\$ 358.2	\$ 431.8	\$	\$ 987.0

Table of Contents**CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION****(SUCCESSOR ENTITY)****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009****(In millions)**

	CEC (Parent)	Subsidiary Issuer	Guarantors	Non- Guarantors	Consolidating/ Eliminating Adjustments	Total
Cash flows (used in)/provided by operating activities	\$ (36.8)	\$ (1,015.0)	\$ 303.5	\$ 465.4	\$ 503.1	\$ 220.2
Cash flows provided by/(used in) investing activities						
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment additions, net of change in construction payables		8.6	(431.0)	(42.1)		(464.5)
Investments in and advances to non-consolidated affiliates		(66.9)		(213.7)	213.7	(66.9)
Proceeds from other asset sales		20.0				20.0
Other				(11.9)		(11.9)
Cash flows (used in)/provided by investing activities		(38.3)	(431.0)	(267.7)	213.7	(523.3)
Cash flows provided by/(used in) financing activities						
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt		2,043.5		216.1		2,259.6
Debt issuance costs		(70.5)		(5.9)		(76.4)
Borrowings under lending agreements		3,076.6				3,076.6
Repayments under lending agreements		(3,535.1)				(3,535.1)
Cash paid in connection with early extinguishments of debt		(544.9)		(244.9)	(213.7)	(1,003.5)
Scheduled debt retirement		(39.0)		(6.5)		(45.5)
Purchase of additional interest in subsidiary			(83.7)			(83.7)
Non-controlling interests distributions, net of contributions				(17.2)		(17.2)
Repurchase of treasury shares	(3.0)					(3.0)
Other			(1.1)			(1.1)
Transfers from/(to) affiliates	162.4	100.0	339.2	(98.5)	(503.1)	
Cash flows provided by/(used in) financing activities	159.4	1,030.6	254.4	(156.9)	(716.8)	570.7
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	122.6	(22.7)	126.9	40.8		267.6
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	0.1	7.1	318.3	325.0		650.5
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 122.7	\$ (15.6)	\$ 445.2	\$ 365.8	\$	\$ 918.1

Table of Contents**CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION****(SUCCESSOR ENTITY)****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE PERIOD****JANUARY 28, 2008 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2008****(In millions)**

	CEC (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 (used in)/provided by investing activities						
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment additions, net of change in construction payables		(27.8)	(945.5)	(208.1)		(1,181.4)
Insurance proceeds for hurricane losses from asset recovery			181.4			181.4
Payment for Acquisition	(17,490.2)					(17,490.2)
Investments in and advances to non-consolidated 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 provided by/(used in) financing activities						
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt		15,024.9		6,500.0		21,524.9
Debt issuance costs		(474.4)		(170.1)		(644.5)
Borrowings under lending agreements		433.0				433.0
Repayments under lending agreements		(6,750.2)		(10.3)		(6,760.5)
Cash paid in connection with early extinguishments of debt		(2,167.4)				(2,167.4)
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)
Non-controlling interests distributions, net of contributions				(14.6)		(14.6)
Excess tax provision from stock equity plans	(50.5)					(50.5)
Repurchase of treasury shares	(3.6)					(3.6)
Other	3.6	(3.4)	(1.3)	(0.2)		(1.3)
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 provided by discontinued operations						
Cash flows provided by operating activities			4.7			4.7

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Cash flows provided by discontinued operations				4.7				4.7
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

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Table of Contents**CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION****(PREDECESSOR ENTITY)****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE PERIOD****JANUARY 1, 2008 THROUGH JANUARY 27, 2008****(In millions)**

	CEC (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 (used in)/provided by investing activities						
Land, buildings, riverboats and equipment additions, net of change in construction payables		(1.4)	(66.3)	(57.9)		(125.6)
Payments for businesses acquired, net of cash acquired				0.1		0.1
Proceeds from other asset sales			0.1	3.0		3.1
Other			(1.2)	(0.5)		(1.7)
Cash flows used in investing activities		(1.4)	(67.4)	(55.3)		(124.1)
Cash flows provided by/(used in) financing activities						
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt						
Debt issuance costs						
Borrowings under lender agreements		11,316.3				11,316.3
Repayments under lending agreements		(11,288.6)		(0.2)		(11,288.8)
Cash paid in connection with early extinguishments of debt			(87.7)			(87.7)
Non-controlling 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 provided by discontinued operations						
Cash flows provided by operating activities			0.5			0.5
Cash flows provided by discontinued operations			0.5			0.5
	2.3	(4.7)	(90.1)	(6.6)		(99.1)

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Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents						
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	

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Table of Contents**Note 24 Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)**

(In millions)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year
2010					
Revenues	\$ 2,188.4	\$ 2,220.7	\$ 2,288.5	\$ 2,121.0	\$ 8,818.6
Income/(loss) from operations ^(a)	225.8	(0.3)	175.7	131.1	532.3
Net loss	(193.6)	(272.5)	(163.2)	(194.0)	(823.3)
Net loss attributable to Caesars Entertainment Corporation	(195.6)	(274.0)	(164.8)	(196.7)	(831.1)
2009					
Revenues	2,254.7	2,271.4	2,282.2	2,099.1	8,907.4
Income/(loss) from operations ^(a)	285.4	6.3	(1,050.2)	150.7	(607.8)
Net (loss)/income ^(b)	(127.4)	2,296.8	(1,621.0)	298.3	846.4
Net (loss)/income attributable to Caesars Entertainment Corporation	(132.7)	2,289.0	(1,624.3)	295.6	827.6

(a) Income/(loss) from operations includes the following items on a pre-tax basis:

(In millions)	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year
2010					
Impairment of intangible assets	\$	\$ 100.0	\$ 44.0	\$ 49.0	\$ 193.0
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries	12.5	95.1	28.7	11.3	147.6
2009					
Impairment of intangible assets		297.1	1,328.6	12.3	1,638.0
Write-downs, reserves and recoveries	27.4	26.9	24.3	29.3	107.9

(b) The sum of the quarterly amounts do not necessarily equal the annual amount reported, as quarterly amounts are computed independently for each quarter and for the full year. The difference is rounding.

Table of Contents**Note 25 Earnings Per Share**

The following table reconciles net (loss)/income attributable to Caesars Entertainment Corporation to (loss)/income available to common stockholders used in our calculation of basic earnings per share and to net (loss)/income available to common stockholders used in our calculation of diluted earnings per share. It also reconciles the weighted-average number of common and common equivalent share used in the calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share.

(In millions, except share and per share amounts)	Year ended Dec. 31, 2010	Successor Year ended Dec. 31, 2009	Jan. 28, 2008 through Dec. 31, 2008	Predecessor Jan. 1, 2008 through Jan. 27, 2008
Net (loss)/income attributable to Caesar s Entertainment Corporation	\$ (831.1)	\$ 827.6	\$ (5,096.3)	\$ (100.9)
Preferred stock dividends		(354.8)	(297.8)	
Net (loss)/income available to common stockholders used to calculate basic earnings per share	(831.1)	472.8	(5,394.1)	(100.9)
Effect of dilutive securities on (loss)/income available to common stockholders		354.8		
Net (loss)/income available to common stockholders used to calculate diluted earnings per share	\$ (831.1)	\$ 827.6	\$ (5,394.1)	\$ (100.9)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	57,016,007	40,684,515	40,749,898	188,122,643
Potential dilution from stock options and warrants		33,063		
Potential dilution from convertible preferred shares		79,507,717		
Weighted-average common and common equivalent shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	57,016,007	120,225,295	40,749,898	188,122,643
Antidilutive stock options, warrants, restricted stock, SARs, convertible debt and convertible preferred shares excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share	18,184,555	3,008,504	33,605,549	4,469,335
Earnings per share on net (loss)/income basic	\$ (14.58)	\$ 11.62	\$ (132.37)	\$ (0.54)
Earnings per share on net (loss)/income diluted	\$ (14.58)	\$ 6.88	\$ (132.37)	\$ (0.54)

Table of Contents**CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION****CONSOLIDATED VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS**

(In millions)

Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions		Deductions from Reserves	Balance at End of Period
		Charged to Costs and Expenses	Charged to Other Accounts		
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010					
Allowance for doubtful accounts					
Current	\$ 207.1	\$ 66.1	\$	\$ (56.9) ^(a)	\$ 216.3
Long-term	\$ 0.3	\$	\$	\$	\$ 0.3
Liability to sellers under acquisition agreement ^(b)	\$ 1.4	\$	\$	\$ (0.2)	\$ 1.2
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009					
Allowance for doubtful accounts					
Current	\$ 201.4	\$ 72.1	\$ 13.1	\$ (79.5) ^(a)	\$ 207.1
Long-term	\$ 0.3	\$	\$	\$	\$ 0.3
Liability to sellers under acquisition agreement ^(b)	\$ 1.6	\$	\$	\$ (0.2)	\$ 1.4
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008					
Allowance for doubtful accounts					
Current	\$ 126.2	\$ 85.9	\$ 45.3	\$ (56.0) ^(a)	\$ 201.4
Long-term	\$ 0.3	\$	\$	\$	\$ 0.3
Liability to sellers under acquisition agreement ^(b)	\$ 1.8	\$	\$	\$ (0.2)	\$ 1.6

(a) Uncollectible accounts written off, net of amounts recovered.

(b) We acquired Players International, Inc., (Players) in March 2000. In 1995, Players acquired a hotel and land adjacent to its riverboat gaming facility in Lake Charles, Louisiana, for cash plus future payments to the seller based on the number of passengers boarding the riverboat casinos during a defined term. In accordance with the guidance provided by ASC 805 regarding the recognition of liabilities assumed in a business combination accounted for as a purchase, Players estimated the net present value of the future payments to be made to the sellers and recorded that amount as a component of the total consideration paid to acquire these assets. Our recording of this liability in connection with the purchase price allocation process following the Players acquisition was originally reported in 2000. Our casino operations in Lake Charles sustained significant damage in late third quarter 2005 as a result of Hurricane Rita. As a result of hurricane damage, and upon the Company's subsequent decision to scale back operations in Lake Charles and ultimately sell the property, the current and long-term portions of this obligation were written down in fourth quarter 2005; the credit was included in Discontinued operations on our Consolidated Statements of Operations. We sold Harrah's Lake Charles in fourth quarter 2006. Prior to the sale, the current and long-term portions of this obligation were included in Liabilities held for sale on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The remaining

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long-term portion of this liability is included in Deferred credits and other on our Consolidated Balance Sheets; the current portion of this obligation is included in Accrued expenses on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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