

2016

ANNUAL REPORT

 **Dover[®]
Downs**
Gaming & Entertainment, Inc.





Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc.
The premier gaming operator in Delaware consists of:

Dover Downs Casino

A 165,000 square-foot casino complex featuring popular table games, the latest in slot machine offerings, multi-player electronic table games, a poker room and a sports book operation.

Dover Downs Raceway

A premier harness racing track with pari-mutuel wagering on live and simulcast horse races.

Dover Downs Hotel

AAA Four Diamond luxury accommodations with conference, banquet, fine dining, ballroom and concert hall facilities.

**United States
Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, D.C. 20549**

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016

Commission file number 1-16791

Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

51-0414140

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1131 North DuPont Highway, Dover, Delaware 19901

(Address of principal executive offices)

(302) 674-4600

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Name of Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Stock, \$.10 Par Value	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None.

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes [X] No []

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

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

Large accelerated filer [] Accelerated filer [] Non-accelerated filer [] Smaller reporting company [X]

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

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$18,209,081 as of June 30, 2016 (the last day of our most recently completed second quarter).

As of February 21, 2017, the number of shares of each class of the registrant's common stock outstanding is as follows:

Common Stock - 18,283,009 shares

Class A Common Stock - 14,869,623 shares

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement in connection with the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held April 26, 2017 are incorporated by reference into Part III, Items 10 through 14 of this report.

Part I

References in this document to “we,” “us” and “our” mean Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. and/or its wholly owned subsidiaries, as appropriate.

Item 1. Business

We are a premier gaming and entertainment resort destination whose operations consist of:

- Dover Downs Casino – a 165,000-square foot casino complex featuring popular table games, including craps, roulette and card games such as blackjack, Spanish 21, baccarat, 3-card and pai gow poker, the latest in slot machine offerings, multi-player electronic table games, a poker room, a Race & Sports Book operation, the Dover Downs’ Fire & Ice Lounge, the Festival Buffet, Doc Magrogan’s Oyster House, Frankie’s Italian restaurant, as well as several bars, restaurants and six retail outlets;
- Dover Downs Hotel and Conference Center – a 500 room AAA Four Diamond hotel with a fine dining restaurant, full-service spa/salon, conference, banquet, ballroom and concert hall facilities; and
- Dover Downs Raceway – a harness racing track with pari-mutuel wagering on live and simulcast horse races.

All of our gaming operations are located at our entertainment complex in Dover, the capital of the State of Delaware.

Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. is a public holding company that has two wholly owned subsidiaries: Dover Downs, Inc. and Dover Downs Gaming Management Corp. Dover Downs, Inc. was incorporated in 1967 and began motorsports and harness racing operations in 1969. In June of 1994, legislation authorizing video lottery operations in the State of Delaware (the “State”) was adopted. Our casino operations began on December 29, 1995. As a result of several restructurings, Dover Downs, Inc. became a wholly owned subsidiary of Dover Motorsports, Inc. (formerly known as Dover Downs Entertainment, Inc.) (“DVD”), and became the operating entity for all of DVD’s gaming operations.

Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. was incorporated in the State in December of 2001 as a wholly owned subsidiary of DVD. Effective March 31, 2002, DVD completed a tax-free spin-off of its gaming operations by contributing 100% of the issued and outstanding common stock of Dover Downs, Inc. to Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc., and subsequently distributing 100% of our issued and outstanding common stock to DVD stockholders. Immediately following the spin-off, Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. became an independent publicly traded company.

Dover Downs, Inc. is authorized to conduct video lottery, sports wagering, table game and internet gaming operations as one of three "Licensed Agents" under the Delaware State Lottery Code. Licensing, administration and control of gaming operations in Delaware is under the Delaware State Lottery Office and Delaware’s Department of Safety and Homeland Security, Division of Gaming Enforcement.

Our license from the Delaware Harness Racing Commission (the “Commission”) to hold harness race meetings on our premises and to offer pari-mutuel wagering on live and simulcast horse races must be renewed on an annual basis. In order to maintain our gaming license, we are required to maintain our harness horse racing license. We have received an annual license from the Commission for the past 48 consecutive years and management believes that our relationship with the Commission remains good.

Due to the nature of our business activities, we are subject to various federal, state and local regulations. As part of our license arrangements, we are subject to various taxes and fees which are subject to change by the Delaware legislature.

In recent years, the mid-Atlantic region has experienced an unprecedented expansion in gaming venues and gaming offerings. This has had a significant adverse effect on our visitation numbers, our revenues and our profitability. Management has estimated that approximately 29% of our gaming win comes from Maryland patrons and approximately 60% of our Capital Club® member gaming win comes from out of state patrons.

In June 2012, the State enacted the Delaware Gaming Competitiveness Act of 2012 (the “Act”), under which Delaware's video lottery agents are authorized to offer, through their websites, internet versions of their table games (including poker and bingo) and video lottery offerings. All games remain under the control and operation of the Delaware Lottery. Revenues from the internet versions of table games and video lottery games are distributed generally pursuant to the formula currently applicable to those games physically located within our casino, with the exception that internet service provider costs are deducted first, and the Delaware Lottery retains the first \$3.75 million of state-wide net proceeds. We began offering internet gaming in 2013; to date operating results from internet gaming have not been material. Internet lottery games are, at least initially, offered solely to persons located within the State of Delaware. This territorial limitation would not apply to gaming pursuant to an interstate compact, such as the one announced in February 2014 between Delaware and Nevada. Internet gaming participation is limited to persons who meet the age requirements for equivalent non-internet games. The Act also eliminated the gaming license fee and restructured the table game license fee paid by video lottery agents to incentivize agents to make capital expenditures, spend on marketing and promotions, and make debt service payments.

In July 2013, the State enacted a bond and capital improvements bill which appropriated \$8,000,000 to the Department of Finance to be used to offset increases in vendor costs that the three Delaware video lottery agents would otherwise pay for the period July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014. The State used \$875,000 of the amount appropriated to offset increases in our vendor costs. Additionally, the bill created a Lottery & Gaming Study Commission responsible for examining the competitive marketplace confronting the Delaware gaming industry, including the business performance and business plans of existing lottery agents, the marketing efforts and investments made by Delaware video lottery agents, and the division of revenue from the video lottery, sports lottery, table games and internet gaming. The Commission's findings and recommendations were released in March 2014 and included: the State sharing certain vendor costs that the three Delaware video lottery agents currently pay associated with slot machines; reducing the State's share of table game win; and eliminating the annual table game license fee. On July 1, 2014, the Delaware legislature approved the vendor cost sharing recommendation on a permanent basis which had the State provide for approximately \$3,910,000, \$3,909,000 and \$1,950,000 during 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, of our video lottery vendor costs. The recommendations to reduce the State's share of gross table game revenues and eliminate the table game license fee were not part of the legislation that was passed.

The Commission reconvened in September 2014 to consider previous and make further recommendations relative to the gaming industry. The Commission's findings and recommendations were released in January 2015 and included: increasing the State's share of vendor costs associated with slot machines; eliminating the annual table game license fee; reducing the State's share of table game win; and providing each video lottery agent a credit of up to 5% of video lottery proceeds to be used for marketing expenditures and a credit of up to 5% of video lottery proceeds to be used for capital expenditures. Delaware State Senate Bill 30 was introduced in January 2015 in order to implement the Commission's recommendations, but it was not released from the Senate Finance Committee for action. In January 2016, Senate Bill 183 was introduced to phase in some of the Commission's recommendations over the next four years and to authorize internet sports betting in Delaware, but it was not acted upon prior to the end of the 2016 legislative session.

Without legislative relief, we may be unable to refinance or extend the maturity of our credit facility on favorable terms or may default on our obligations, we may be unable to allocate sufficient resources to marketing and promotions in order to compete effectively in the regional marketplace, we may be unable to allocate sufficient resources to maintaining our facility, and we may be required to take other actions in order to manage expenses - especially with respect to operations that have operated at a loss, such as table games. Such actions could adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flow.

Dover Downs Casino

Our casino opened in December 1995 with approximately 500 slot machines. Due to its popularity, the casino has expanded six times since its opening. The casino complex features 165,000 square-feet of space and houses approximately 2,300 slot machines, 40 table games including blackjack, craps and roulette, and 12 poker tables at December 31, 2016. We are open for business 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Our facilities are open every day of the year, except Christmas and Easter, and we estimate that the facility was visited by approximately 1.9 million patrons in 2016.

Our slot machines range from our popular penny machines to \$100 machines in the Premium Slots area and include some of the most popular games found in the country's major gaming jurisdictions.

Our Race & Sports Book operation features parlay sports wagering on National Football League ("NFL") games, and pari-mutuel wagering on live and simulcast horse races.

Dover Downs, Inc. is authorized to conduct video lottery, sports wagering, table game and internet gaming operations as one of three "Licensed Agents" under the Delaware State Lottery Code. Licensing, administration and control of gaming operations in Delaware is under the Delaware State Lottery Office and Delaware's Department of Safety and Homeland Security, Division of Gaming Enforcement. We are required by law to set the payout on our slot machines to customers between 87% and 95%.

We use sophisticated database marketing to enable us to develop long-term relationships with our patrons and to target promotions to specific customer segments. Our Capital Club[®], a slots players club and tracking system, allows us to identify customers and to reward their level of play through various marketing programs. Membership in this club currently stands at approximately 141,000 active patrons in one of three tiers – Capital Gold[®], Capital Platinum[®] or Platinum Elite[®].

We have implemented extensive procedures for financial and accounting controls, safekeeping and accounting of monies, and security provisions. Security over the gaming operations involves the integration of surveillance cameras, observation and oversight by employees, security and gaming staff, and various security features built into our equipment. The above, when combined with proper internal control procedures and daily monitoring by the Delaware State Lottery Office and Delaware's Department of Safety and Homeland Security, Division of Gaming Enforcement, are intended to maintain the security, integrity and accountability of our gaming operations.

Dover Downs Hotel

Our luxury hotel facility, the Dover Downs Hotel and Conference Center, is the largest hotel in the State of Delaware and connects to our casino. The facility includes 500 rooms, including eleven luxury spa suites, a multi-purpose ballroom/concert hall, a fine dining restaurant, swimming pool and a luxurious 6,000 square-foot full-service spa. Our facility offers 41,500 square feet of multi-use event space, the most of any hotel in Delaware. By offering a wide range of entertainment options to our patrons, including concerts featuring prominent entertainers, live boxing, gourmet dining, spa facilities, trade shows and conferences, we believe we are able to attract new patrons and lengthen the stay of current patrons and encourage visits from patrons who may have a more convenient gaming option. In 2016, hotel occupancy averaged 84% and the hotel was awarded the AAA Four Diamond Award for the fourteenth consecutive year.

Dover Downs Raceway

Dover Downs Raceway has presented pari-mutuel harness racing events for 48 consecutive years. Live harness races are conducted at Dover Downs Raceway from November until April and are simulcast to more than 300 tracks and other off-track betting locations across North America on each of our 106 scheduled live race dates. During our harness racing season, we have historically used the 5/8-mile harness racing track that is located on DVD's property and is on the inside of its one-mile motorsports superspeedway. In order to continue this historic use, DVD granted a perpetual easement to the harness track to us at the time of the spin-off. This perpetual easement allows us to have exclusive use of the harness track during the period beginning November 1 of each year and ending April 30 of the following year, together with set up and tear down rights for the two weeks before and after such period. The

easement requires that we maintain the harness track but does not require the payment of any rent. Additional amenities include the Winners Circle[®] Restaurant overlooking the horse racing track.

Within our Race & Sports Book operation is the simulcast parlor where our patrons can wager on harness and thoroughbred races received by satellite into our facility year round from numerous tracks across North America. Large flat screen monitors throughout the area provide views of all races simultaneously and the betting windows are connected to a central computer allowing bets to be received on all races from all tracks.

Harness racing in the State of Delaware is governed by the Delaware Harness Racing Commission. We hold a license from the Harness Racing Commission authorizing us to hold harness race meetings on our premises and to offer pari-mutuel wagering on live and simulcast horse races.

In harness racing, competing horses are harnessed to a two-wheeled sulky, which carries the driver. Pari-mutuel wagering is pooled betting by which the wagering public, not the track, determines the odds and the payoff. The track retains a commission, which is a percentage of the total amount wagered, or the “handle.” Simulcasting is the transmission of live horse racing by television, cable or satellite signal from a race track to another facility with pari-mutuel wagering being conducted at the sending track and the receiving facility and a portion of the handle being shared by the sending track and receiving facility.

The legislation authorizing our gaming operations under the Delaware Lottery was initially adopted in June 1994, and is referred to as the “Horse Racing Redevelopment Act.” The Delaware General Assembly’s stated purpose in approving the legislation was to (i) provide non-state supported assistance in the form of increased economic activity and vitality for Delaware’s harness and thoroughbred horse racing industries, which activity and vitality will enable the industry to improve its facilities and breeding stock, and cause increased employment; and (ii) restrict the location of gaming operations to locations where wagering is already permitted and controls exist. A portion of the proceeds from our gaming operations is allocated to increase the purses for harness horse races held at Dover Downs Raceway and is intended to provide increased vitality for Delaware’s horse racing industry.

We have an agreement with the Delaware Standardbred Owner’s Association, Inc. (“DSOA”) effective August 1, 2016 and continuing through August 31, 2018. DSOA’s membership consists of owners, trainers and drivers of harness horses participating in harness race meetings at our facilities and elsewhere in the United States and Canada. The DSOA has been organized and exists for the purpose of promoting the sport of harness racing; improving the lot of owners, drivers and trainers of harness racing horses participating in race meetings; establishing health, welfare and insurance programs for owners, drivers and trainers of harness racing horses; negotiating with harness racing tracks on behalf of owners, trainers, drivers and grooms of harness racing horses; and generally rendering assistance to them whenever and wherever possible. Under the DSOA agreement, we are required to distribute as purses for races conducted at our facilities a percentage of our retained share of pari-mutuel revenues.

We enjoy a good relationship with representatives of DSOA and anticipate that this relationship will continue. We believe that the DSOA agreement is typical of similar agreements in the industry.

Licensing and Regulation by Gaming and Other Authorities

General

We are subject to extensive federal, state and local regulations related to our operations, particularly our video lottery, sports wagering, table game and internet gaming operations, live harness racing and pari-mutuel wagering. These operations are contingent upon continued government approval of such operations as forms of legalized gaming and could be subjected at any time to additional or more restrictive regulations. The following is a brief outline of some of the more significant regulations affecting our gaming operations and not intended as a recitation of all regulations applicable to our business.

Delaware law regulates the percentage of commission we are entitled to receive from our gaming activities, which comprises a significant portion of our overall revenues. Our licenses to conduct video lottery, sports wagering and table game operations, harness horse races and pari-mutuel wagering could be modified or repealed at any time and we could be required to terminate our gaming operations.

Video Lottery, Sports Wagering, Table Game and Internet Gaming Operations

General. Video lottery, sports wagering, table game and internet gaming operations are by statute operated and administered by the Director of the Delaware State Lottery Office (the “Lottery Director”) and Delaware’s Department of Safety and Homeland Security, Division of Gaming Enforcement. We are a Licensed Agent authorized to conduct these activities under the Delaware State Lottery Code.

The Lottery Director has discretion to adopt such rules and regulations as the Lottery Director deems necessary or desirable for the efficient and economical operation and administration of the lottery, including (i) type and number of games permitted, (ii) pricing of games, (iii) numbers and sizes of prizes, (iv) manner of payment, (v) value of bills, coins or tokens needed to play, (vi) requirements for licensing agents and service providers, (vii) standards for advertising, marketing and promotional materials used by Licensed Agents, (viii) procedures for accounting and reporting, (ix) registration, kind, type, number and location of machines or equipment on a Licensed Agent's premises, (x) security arrangements for the gaming systems, and (xi) reporting and auditing of financial information of Licensed Agents.

Licensing Requirements. We were granted a gaming license on December 13, 1995. Initially, the license was for video lottery operations but it now extends to our sports wagering, table game and internet gaming operations. Delaware gaming licenses do not have an expiration date.

There are continuing licensure requirements for all officers, directors, key employees and persons who own directly or indirectly 10% or more of a Licensed Agent, which licensure requirements shall include the satisfaction of such security, fitness and background standards as the Lottery Director may deem necessary relating to competence, honesty and integrity, such that a person's reputation, habits and associations do not pose a threat to the public interest of the State or to the reputation of or effective regulation and control of the lottery; it being specifically understood that any person convicted of any felony, a crime involving gambling, or a crime of moral turpitude within 10 years prior to applying for a license or at any time thereafter shall be deemed unfit.

There are similar licensure requirements for providers of equipment and certain companies that seek to provide services to a Licensed Agent.

Revocation, Suspension or Modification of License. The Lottery Director may revoke or suspend the license of a Licensed Agent, such as ours, for “cause.” “Cause” is broadly defined and could potentially include falsifying any application for license or report required by the rules and regulations, the failure to report any information required by the rules and regulations, the material violation of any rules and regulations promulgated by the Lottery Director or any conduct by the licensee which undermines the public confidence in the lottery or serves the interest of organized gambling or crime and criminals in any manner. A license may be revoked for an unintentional violation of any federal, state or local law, rule or regulation provided that the violation is not cured within a reasonable time as determined by the Lottery Director. A hearing officer's decision revoking or suspending the license shall be appealable to the Delaware Superior Court under the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act. All existing or new officers, directors, key employees and owners of a Licensed Agent are subject to background investigation. Failure to satisfy the background investigation may constitute cause for suspension or revocation of the License.

Ownership Changes. Under Delaware law, a change of ownership of a Licensed Agent will automatically terminate its license 90 days after the change of ownership occurs, unless the Lottery Director determines after application to issue a new license to the new owners. Change of ownership may occur if any new individual or entity acquires, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the Licensed Agent or if more than 20% of the legal or beneficial interest in the Licensed Agent is transferred, whether by direct or indirect means. The Lottery Director may require extensive background investigations of any new owner acquiring a 10% or greater interest in a Licensed Agent, including criminal background checks. Accordingly, we have a restrictive legend on our shares of common stock which require that (a) any holders of common stock found to be disqualified or unsuitable or not possessing the qualifications required by any appropriate gaming authority could be required to dispose of such stock and (b) any holder of common stock intending to acquire 10% or more of our outstanding common stock must first obtain prior written approval from the Delaware State Lottery Office.

Harness Racing Events. In order to maintain our gaming license with the Delaware Lottery, we are required to maintain our license for harness horse racing with the Harness Racing Commission and must conduct a minimum of 80 live race days each racing season, subject to the availability of racing stock.

Control Over Equipment and Technology. We do not own or lease the slot machines or computer systems used by the State in connection with our video lottery gaming operations. The Lottery Director enters into contracts directly with the providers of the slot machines and computer systems and we are not a party to those negotiations. The State purchases or leases all equipment and the Lottery Director licenses all technology providers and we share in the expense. Similarly, but at no expense to us, the Lottery Director enters into contracts directly with internet service providers. Our operations could be disrupted if a licensed technology provider violates its agreement with the State or ceases to be licensed for any reason. Such an event would be outside of our control and could adversely affect our gaming revenues.

Harness Racing and Pari-Mutuel Wagering

Licensing Requirements. Harness racing in the State of Delaware is governed by the Delaware Harness Racing Commission. We hold a license from the Commission by which we are authorized to hold harness race meetings on our premises and to make, conduct and sell pools by the use of pari-mutuel machines or totalizators. The license must be renewed on an annual basis. The Commission may reject an application for a license for any cause which it deems sufficient and the action of the Commission is final. The Commission may also suspend or revoke a license which it has issued and its action in that respect is final, subject to review, upon questions of law only, by the Superior Court of the County within which the license was granted. The action of the Commission stands unless and until reversed by the Court. We have received an annual license from the Commission for the past 48 consecutive years and management believes that our relationship with the Commission remains good. However, there can be no assurances that we will continue to be licensed by the Commission in the future.

Under the law, the Commission has broad powers of supervision and regulation. The Commission may prescribe rules, regulations and conditions under which all harness racing and betting pools shall be conducted; may regulate the performance of any service or the sale of any article on the premises of a licensee; may compel the production of books and documents of a licensee and require that books and records be kept in such manner as the Commission may prescribe; may visit, investigate and place accountants or other persons as it deems necessary, at the expense of a licensee, in the office, track or place of business of a licensee; may summon witnesses and administer oaths; and may require the removal of any employee or official employed by a licensee. All proposed extensions, additions or improvements to the property of a licensee are subject to the approval of the Commission.

The Commission is required to inspect a licensee's racing plant not less than five days prior to a race meeting and may withdraw the license for the meeting if the racing plant is found to be unsafe for animals or persons or is not rendered safe prior to the opening of the meeting. A licensee must deposit with the Commission, ten days before a race meeting, a policy of insurance against personal injury liability in an amount to be approved by the Commission.

USTA. Any license granted by the Commission may also be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by the United States Trotting Association ("USTA"). The USTA sets various rules relating to the conduct of harness racing. According to its Articles of Incorporation, the purposes of the USTA shall include the improvement of the breed of trotting and pacing horses, the establishment of rules regulating standards and the registration of such horses thereunder, the advancement and promotion of the interest of harness racing in the United States, the investigation, ascertainment and registration of the pedigrees of such horses, the regulation and government of the conduct of the sport of harness racing, the establishment of rules for the conduct thereof, not inconsistent with the laws of the various states, and the sanctioning of the holding of exhibitions of such horses and meetings for the racing thereof, the issuance of licenses to qualified persons to officiate at harness race meetings and exhibitions, the issuance of licenses to the owners of horses permitting the exhibition and racing of such horses and the qualification thereof, the issuance of licenses to drivers of horses participating in such races or exhibitions, and providing for the enforcement of the rules promulgated by the USTA, and providing for the fixing of penalties, fines, and the suspension or expulsion from membership, or privileges or for any other misconduct detrimental to the sport.

Gaming Taxes and Fees

We believe that the prospect of significant additional tax revenue is one of the primary reasons why jurisdictions have legalized gaming. As a result, gaming operators are typically subject to significant taxes and fees in addition to normal federal and state corporate income taxes. These taxes and fees are subject to increase at any time. We pay substantial taxes and fees with respect to our gaming operations and the State's share of our gaming win has been increased several times. In addition, any material increase in taxes or fees, or the adoption of additional taxes or fees, may have a material adverse effect on our future financial results.

Compliance with Other Laws

We are subject to various 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. Laws and regulations governing the use and development of real estate may delay or complicate any improvements we choose to make and/or increase the costs of any improvements or our costs of operating.

The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") requires operators of casinos located in the United States to file information returns for United States citizens, including names and addresses of winners, for all winnings in excess of stipulated amounts. The IRS also requires operators to withhold taxes on certain winnings.

Regulations adopted by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network of the Treasury Department ("FinCEN") require us to report currency transactions in excess of stipulated amounts occurring within a gaming day, including identification of the patron by name and social security number. FinCEN has also established regulations that require us to file suspicious activity reports on all transactions that we know, suspect, or have reason to suspect fall into specific categories that are deemed to be suspicious. We believe our programs meet the requirements of the applicable regulations.

Laws and regulations are always subject to change, can be interpreted differently in the future, and new laws and regulations may be enacted which could adversely affect the tax, regulatory, operational or other aspects of the gaming industry and our company. Furthermore, noncompliance with one or more of these laws and regulation could result in the imposition of substantial penalties against us.

Competition

The gaming industry in the United States is intensely competitive and features many participants, including riverboat casinos, dockside casinos, land-based casinos and racinos, slot and poker machines, whether or not located in casinos, native American gaming, pari-mutuel wagering on live and simulcast horse racing, off-track betting, state run lotteries, internet gambling and other forms of gambling. Gaming competition is particularly intense in each of these sectors.

We compete in local and regional markets with casinos, horse tracks and racinos, off-track betting parlors, state run lotteries, internet gambling and other forms of gaming. In a broader sense, our gaming operations face competition from all manner of leisure and entertainment activities, including shopping, collegiate and professional athletic events, television and movies, concerts and travel. Many of our gaming competitors are in jurisdictions with a closer proximity to large population bases and with a lower tax burden. As gambling opportunities in the region continue to proliferate, there can be no assurance that we will maintain our state or regional market share or be able to compete effectively with our competitors and this could adversely affect our business, financial condition and overall profitability.

The introduction or expansion of gaming in neighboring jurisdictions, particularly Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, D.C., Pennsylvania or New Jersey, the proliferation of internet gaming or the legalization of additional gaming venues in Delaware, could have a material adverse effect on our cash flows and results of operations. Delaware is surrounded by jurisdictions which permit slot machines and table games, such as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia.

In recent years, the mid-Atlantic region has experienced an unprecedented expansion in gaming venues and gaming offerings and many analysts believe that the market is showing signs of saturation, in part due to the fact that new gaming venues often result in a substantial loss of business to existing locations. This has had a significant adverse effect on our visitation numbers, our revenues and our profitability. Management has estimated that approximately 29% of our gaming win comes from Maryland patrons and approximately 60% of our Capital Club® member gaming win comes from out of state patrons.

All states in our geographic region have state-run lotteries. State run lotteries are no longer prohibited by federal law from offering lottery products or other gaming opportunities over the internet or through mobile applications if permitted by state law.

Several states have passed legislation authorizing internet gaming and other states are pursuing or exploring the legalization of internet gaming in various forms – from fantasy sports to state run lotteries to privately run casino games, including online poker. States are aggressively seeking new revenue streams through gaming.

Competition in horse racing is varied since racetracks in the surrounding area differ in many respects. Some tracks only offer thoroughbred or harness horse racing; others have both. Tracks have live racing seasons that may or may not overlap with neighboring tracks. Depending on the purse structure, tracks that are farther apart may compete with each other more for quality horses than for patrons.

Live harness racing also competes with simulcasts of thoroughbred and harness racing. All racetracks in the region are involved with simulcasting. In addition, a number of off-track betting parlors compete with track simulcasting activities. With respect to the simulcasting of our live harness races to tracks and other locations, our simulcast signals are in direct competition with live races at the receiving track and other races being simulcast to the receiving location.

Within the State of Delaware, we face little direct live competition from the State's other two tracks. Harrington Raceway, a south central Delaware fairgrounds track, conducts harness horse racing periodically between April and October. Delaware Park, a northern Delaware track, conducts thoroughbred horse racing from May through mid-October. There is no overlap presently with our live race season from Harrington or Delaware Park.

We compete with harness and thoroughbred racing and simulcasting facilities in the neighboring states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey. We also receive simulcast harness and thoroughbred races from approximately 80 race tracks.

Competition for our hotel varies and consists of local and regional competition. With respect to hotel accommodations only, we compete with a variety of nearby hotels in the Dover area; however, none of these offer the luxury accommodations and amenities that we offer. Our hotel is the only hotel in the Dover area, and one of only three hotels in the State, to receive the AAA Four Diamond Award. With respect to trade shows, conferences, concerts and hotel room packages tied to these events or tied to our casino and other gaming offerings, we compete at a regional level with the other gaming operations referred to above and with convention centers and larger hotels in major cities such as Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Baltimore and Wilmington.

In addition, our activities compete with other leisure, entertainment and recreational activities.

Mission and Strategy

We offer a unique gaming and entertainment experience and make available to our patrons a number of different options: slot machine gaming, table game wagering, sports wagering, live harness horse racing, luxury hotel accommodations, fine dining, full service spa, national recording and entertainment acts, night club, retail shopping, trade shows and conferences, and simulcasting of thoroughbred and harness horse races from across North America. Our mission is simple: to provide all of our customers a premier gaming and entertainment experience with a focus on unparalleled customer service. We foster customer loyalty by following this mission, focus on our most valuable customers, improve the quality of our gaming positions, enhance our gaming products with additional

entertainment offerings and create an exciting gaming environment while focusing on areas that we believe will increase our revenue and profitability.

We use a sophisticated database marketing program to enable us to develop long-term relationships with our patrons and to target promotions to specific customer segments. Our Capital Club, a players club and tracking system, allows us to identify customers and to reward their level of play through various marketing programs. Membership in this club currently stands at approximately 141,000 active patrons. We attempt to increase attendance at both our casino and hotel through effective promotional use of our database and by making improvements to our facilities and gaming offerings based on what we learn from our Capital Club members. For example, we continually add the most popular machines, have added live table games, as well as multi-player electronic table games and other amenities requested by our customers. We began offering internet gaming in 2013.

Our luxury hotel facility, the Dover Downs Hotel, connects to our casino. It is one of only three hotels in Delaware to receive the AAA Four Diamond Award and the only casino hotel in the State. By offering a wide range of entertainment options to our patrons, including concerts featuring prominent entertainers, live boxing, gourmet dining, spa amenities, trade shows and conferences, we believe we are able to attract new patrons and lengthen the stay of current patrons.

Seasonality

Our quarterly operating results are affected by weather and the general economic conditions in the United States. Additionally, given our high level of fixed operating costs, fluctuations in our business volume can lead to variations in quarterly operating results. The results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected in any future period.

Employees

As of December 31, 2016, we had 1,401 employees, of which 889 were full-time. We engage temporary personnel to assist during our live harness racing season. None of our employees are party to a collective bargaining agreement and we believe that our relationship with our employees is good.

Available Information

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, information statements and other information with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The public may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The address of that site is www.sec.gov.

Internet Address

We maintain a website where additional information concerning our business and various upcoming events can be found. The address of our Internet website is www.doverdowns.com. We provide a link on our website, under Investor Relations, to our filings with the SEC, including our annual report on Form 10-K, proxy statement, Section 16 reports, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to those reports.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to historical information, this report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, relating to our financial condition, profitability, liquidity, resources, business outlook, possible acquisitions, market forces, corporate strategies, consumer preferences, contractual commitments, legal matters, capital requirements and other matters. Documents incorporated by reference into this report may also contain forward-looking statements. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements. To comply with the terms of the safe harbor, we note that a variety of factors could cause our actual results and experience to differ substantially

from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in our forward-looking statements. When words and expressions such as: “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “plans,” “intends,” “objectives,” “goals,” “aims,” “projects,” “forecasts,” “possible,” “seeks,” “may,” “could,” “should,” “might,” “likely” or similar words or expressions are used, as well as phrases such as “in our view,” “there can be no assurance” or “there is no way to anticipate with certainty,” forward-looking statements may be involved.

In the section that follows below, in cautionary statements made elsewhere in this report, and in other filings we have made with the SEC, we list important factors that could cause our actual results to differ from our expectations. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors described below and other factors set forth in or incorporated by reference in this report.

These factors and cautionary statements apply to all future forward-looking statements we make. Many of these factors are beyond our ability to control or predict. Do not put undue reliance on forward-looking statements or project any future results based on such statements or on present or prior earnings levels.

Additional information concerning these, or other factors, which could cause the actual results to differ materially from those in our forward-looking statements is contained from time to time in our other SEC filings. Copies of those filings are available from us and/or the SEC.

We Have a Significant Amount of Indebtedness

As of December 31, 2016, we had total outstanding debt of \$25,250,000 under our credit facility. The facility is classified as a current liability as of December 31, 2016 in our consolidated balance sheets as the facility expires on September 30, 2017. We will seek to refinance or extend the maturity of this obligation prior to its expiration date; however, there is no assurance that we will be able to execute this refinancing or extension or, if we are able to refinance or extend this obligation, that the terms of such refinancing or extension would be as favorable as the terms of our existing credit facility. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. This indebtedness and any future increases in our outstanding borrowings or decreases in our results of operations could:

- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our debt obligations;
- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions or a downturn in our business;
- increase our costs or create difficulties in refinancing or replacing our outstanding obligations;
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, dividends and other general corporate purposes;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;
- subject us to the risks that interest rates and our interest expense will increase; and
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to competitors that have less relative debt.

In addition, our credit facility contains financial ratios that we are required to meet and other restrictive covenants that, among other things, limit or restrict our ability to borrow additional funds, make acquisitions, create liens on our properties and make investments. Our ability to meet these financial ratios and covenants can be affected by events beyond our control, and there can be no assurance that we will meet them. If there were an event of default under our credit facility, the lenders could elect to declare all amounts outstanding to be immediately due and payable.

In recent years, additional gaming venues have had a significant adverse effect on our visitation numbers, our revenues and our profitability.

Our Gaming Activities Compete Directly With Other Gaming Facilities And Other Entertainment Businesses

We compete in local and regional markets with casinos, horse tracks and racinos, off-track betting parlors, state run lotteries, internet gambling and other forms of gaming. In a broader sense, our gaming operations face competition from all manner of leisure and entertainment activities, including shopping, collegiate and professional athletic events, television and movies, concerts and travel. Many of our gaming competitors are in jurisdictions with a closer proximity to large population bases and with a lower tax burden. As gambling opportunities in the region continue to proliferate, there can be no assurance that we will maintain our state or regional market share or be able to compete effectively with our competitors and this could adversely affect our business, financial condition and overall profitability.

The introduction or expansion of gaming in neighboring jurisdictions, particularly Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, D.C., Pennsylvania or New Jersey, the proliferation of internet gaming or the legalization of additional gaming venues in Delaware, could have a material adverse effect on our cash flows and results of operations. Delaware is surrounded by jurisdictions which permit slot machines and table games, such as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia.

In recent years, the mid-Atlantic region has experienced an unprecedented expansion in gaming venues and gaming offerings and many analysts believe that the market is showing signs of saturation, in part due to the fact that new gaming venues often result in a substantial loss of business to existing locations. This has had a significant adverse effect on our visitation numbers, our revenues and our profitability. Management has estimated that approximately 29% of our gaming win comes from Maryland patrons and approximately 60% of our Capital Club® member gaming win comes from out of state patrons.

All states in our geographic region have state-run lotteries. State run lotteries are no longer prohibited by federal law from offering lottery products or other gaming opportunities over the internet or through mobile applications if permitted by state law.

Several states have passed legislation authorizing internet gaming and other states are pursuing or exploring the legalization of internet gaming in various forms – from fantasy sports to state run lotteries to privately run casino games, including online poker. States are aggressively seeking new revenue streams through gaming.

All Of Our Facilities Are In One Location

Our gaming facilities are located adjacent to one another at a single location in Dover, Delaware. Any prolonged disruption of operations at these facilities due to damage or destruction, inclement weather, natural disaster, work stoppages or other reasons could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. We maintain property and business interruption insurance to protect against certain types of disruption, but there can be no assurance that the proceeds of such insurance would be adequate to repair or rebuild our facilities or to otherwise compensate us for lost profits.

The Revocation, Suspension Or Modification Of Our Gaming Licenses Would Adversely Affect Our Gaming Business

Licensing, administration and control of gaming operations in Delaware is under the Delaware State Lottery Office and Delaware's Department of Safety and Homeland Security, Division of Gaming Enforcement. Our gaming license has no expiration date and does not need to be renewed annually. However, to maintain our gaming license, we must remain licensed for harness horse racing by the Delaware Harness Racing Commission and conduct at least 80 live race days each racing season, subject to the availability of harness race horses. Our license from the Racing Commission must be renewed on an annual basis. The Racing Commission has broad discretion to reject any application for a license or suspend or revoke a license once it is issued. The Director of the Delaware State Lottery Office has broad discretion to revoke, suspend or modify the terms of our gaming license. Any modification or termination of existing licensing regulations or any revocation, suspension or modification of our licenses could adversely affect our business, financial condition and overall profitability.

Our Gaming Activities Are Subject To Extensive Government Regulation And Any Additional Government Regulation Or Taxation Of Gaming Activities Could Substantially Reduce Our Revenue Or Profit

We believe that the prospect of significant additional tax revenue is one of the primary reasons why jurisdictions have legalized gaming. As a result, gaming operators are typically subject to significant taxes and fees in addition to normal federal and state corporate income taxes. These taxes and fees are subject to increase at any time. We pay substantial taxes and fees with respect to our operations and the State's share of our gaming win has been increased several times. In addition, any material increase in taxes or fees, or the adoption of additional taxes or fees, may have a material adverse effect on our future financial results.

Slot machine gaming, table games, sports betting, internet gaming, harness horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering are subject to extensive government regulation. Delaware law regulates the win we are entitled to retain and the percentage of commission we are entitled to receive from our gaming revenues, which comprises a significant portion of our overall revenues. The State granted us a license to conduct our gaming operations and a license to conduct harness horse races and pari-mutuel wagering. The laws under which these licenses are granted could be modified or repealed at any time and we could be required to terminate our gaming operations. If we are required to terminate our gaming operations or if the amount of the commission we receive from the State for conducting our gaming operations is decreased, our business operations and overall profitability would be significantly impaired.

The Delaware legislature has worked with the gaming industry in recent years to increase the State's gaming offerings, but it has done so while steadily increasing the State's share of the industry's gaming revenues and adding to various costs that the industry incurs to do business. In July 2008, the State's share of our gaming revenues was increased. In May 2009, an additional and significant increase in the State's share of our gaming revenues was legislated in connection with the reintroduction of limited sports betting in the State. This was the fifth increase in the State's share of gaming revenues. In January 2010, the State authorized table games, but imposed a license fee and a high tax rate on table game revenues. During this period, our revenues declined and our ability to compete with the growing number of competitors in the mid-Atlantic region was impeded. In recognition of the State's high gaming tax burden and its effect on the industry, legislators have attempted several times since 2011 to reduce this tax burden in an effort to stabilize the industry, preserve jobs and protect the State's revenue stream.

In June 2012, the State enacted the Delaware Gaming Competitiveness Act of 2012 (the "Act"), under which Delaware's video lottery agents are authorized to offer, through their websites, internet versions of their table games (including poker and bingo) and video lottery offerings. There have been discussions in Congress to regulate various forms of internet gaming and it is possible that new federal laws may preempt state laws relative to the regulation or taxation of internet gaming. Internet gaming may even be proscribed entirely by federal law much as sports betting is proscribed by federal law in all but four states.

In July 2013, the Delaware legislature created a Lottery & Gaming Study Commission responsible for examining the competitive marketplace confronting the Delaware gaming industry, including the business performance and business plans of existing lottery agents, the marketing efforts and investments made by Delaware video lottery agents, and the division of revenue from the video lottery, sports lottery, table games and internet gaming. The Commission's findings and recommendations were released in March 2014 and included: the State sharing certain vendor costs that the three Delaware video lottery agents currently pay associated with slot machines; reducing the State's share of table game win; and eliminating the annual table game license fee. On July 1, 2014, the legislature only enacted a vendor cost sharing recommendation and asked the Commission to reconvene to consider previous and make further recommendations relative to the gaming industry. The Commission's findings and recommendations were released in January 2015 and included: increasing the State's share of vendor costs associated with slot machines; eliminating the annual table game license fee; reducing the State's share of table game win; and providing each video lottery agent a credit of up to 5% of video lottery proceeds to be used for marketing expenditures and a credit of up to 5% of video lottery proceeds to be used for capital expenditures. Delaware State Senate Bill 30 was introduced in January 2015 in order to implement the Commission's recommendations, but it was not released from the Senate Finance Committee for action. In January 2016, Senate Bill 183 was introduced to phase in some of the Commission's recommendations over the next four years and to authorize internet sports betting in Delaware, but it was not acted upon prior to the end of the 2016 legislative session.

Without legislative relief, we may be unable to refinance or extend the maturity of our credit facility on favorable terms or may default on our obligations, we may be unable to allocate sufficient resources to marketing and promotions in order to compete effectively in the regional marketplace, we may be unable to allocate sufficient resources to maintaining our facility, and we may be required to take other actions in order to manage expenses - especially with respect to operations that have operated at a loss, such as table games. Such actions could adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flow.

We are subject to various 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. Laws and regulations governing the use and development of real estate may delay or complicate any improvements we choose to make and/or increase the costs of any improvements or our costs of operating.

If it is determined that damage to persons or property or contamination of the environment has been caused or exacerbated by the operation or conduct of our business or by pollutants, substances, contaminants or wastes used, generated or disposed of by us, or if pollutants, substances, contaminants or wastes are found on our property, we may be held liable for such damage and may be required to pay the cost of investigation and/or remediation of such contamination or any related damage.

Laws and regulations are always subject to change, can be interpreted differently in the future, and new laws and regulations may be enacted which could adversely affect the tax, regulatory, operational or other aspects of our gaming operations. Furthermore, noncompliance with one or more of these laws and regulations could result in the imposition of substantial penalties against us or adversely affect our gaming license.

We Do Not Own Or Lease Our Slot Machines And Related Technology

We do not own or lease the slot machines or computer systems used by the State in connection with our video lottery gaming operations. The Lottery Director enters into contracts directly with the providers of the slot machines and computer systems and we are not a party to those negotiations. The State purchases or leases all equipment and the Lottery Director licenses all technology providers and we share in the expense. Similarly, but at no expense to us, the Lottery Director contracts directly with service providers for internet gaming. Our operations could be disrupted if a licensed technology provider violates its agreement with the State or ceases to be licensed for any reason. Such an event would be outside of our control and could adversely affect our gaming revenues.

Due to Our Concentrated Stock Ownership, Stockholders May Have No Effective Voice In Our Management

We have elected to be treated as a “controlled corporation” as defined by New York Stock Exchange Rule 303A. We are a controlled corporation because a single person, Henry B. Tippie, the Chairman of our Board of Directors, controls in excess of fifty percent of our voting power. This means that he has the ability to determine the outcome of the election of directors at our annual meetings and to determine the outcome of many significant corporate transactions, many of which only require the approval of a majority of our voting power. Such a concentration of voting power could also have the effect of delaying or preventing a third party from acquiring us at a premium. In addition, as a controlled corporation, we are not required to comply with certain New York Stock Exchange rules.

Our Success Depends on the Availability and Performance of Key Personnel

Our continued success depends upon the availability and performance of our senior management team which possesses unique and extensive industry knowledge and experience. Our inability to retain and attract key employees in the future could have a negative effect on our operations and business plans.

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

any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, stockholders should not overly rely or attach undue weight to our forward-looking statements as an indication of our actual future results.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

We have not received any written comments that were issued within 180 days before December 31, 2016, the end of the fiscal year covered by this report, from the SEC staff regarding our periodic or current reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that remain unresolved.

Item 2. Properties

We own our principal executive office located in Dover, Delaware and the Dover Downs Hotel & Casino. The casino is a 165,000-square foot complex featuring popular table games, including craps, roulette and card games such as blackjack, Spanish 21, baccarat, 3-card and pai gow poker, the latest in slot machine offerings, multi-player electronic table games, a poker room, and our Race & Sports Book operation. The hotel is a 500 room AAA Four Diamond hotel with conference, banquet, ballroom and concert hall facilities. We have a perpetual easement to Dover Downs Raceway – our harness racing track. Our casino offers pari-mutuel wagering on live racing from this raceway and simulcast horse races. The casino facility includes the Dover Downs' Fire & Ice Lounge, the Festival Buffet, Doc Magrogan's Oyster House, Frankie's Italian restaurant, as well as several bars, restaurants and six retail outlets, all of which are located at our entertainment complex situated on approximately 69 acres of owned land.

Prior to our spin-off from DVD in 2002, both companies shared certain real property in Dover, Delaware. At the time of the spin-off, some of this real property was transferred to us to ensure that the real property holdings of each company was aligned with its past uses and future business needs. During our harness racing season, we have historically used the 5/8-mile harness racing track that is located on DVD's property and is on the inside of its one-mile motorsports superspeedway. In order to continue this historic use, DVD granted a perpetual easement to the harness track to us at the time of the spin-off. This perpetual easement allows us to have exclusive use of the harness track during the period beginning November 1 of each year and ending April 30 of the following year, together with set up and tear down rights for the two weeks before and after such period. The easement requires that we maintain the harness track but does not require the payment of any rent.

Various easements and agreements relative to access, utilities and parking have also been entered into between us and DVD relative to our respective Dover, Delaware facilities. DVD pays rent to us for the lease of its principal executive office space. We also allow DVD to use our indoor grandstands in connection with DVD's two annual motorsports weekends. We do not assess rent for this nominal use and may discontinue the use at our discretion.

Intellectual Property

We have various registered and common law trademark rights, including, but not limited to, "Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment," "Dover Downs," "Dover Downs Hotel & Casino," "Capital Club," "Capital Gold," "Capital Platinum," "Capital Elite," "Delaware Poker Championship," "Come Play!," "UnREEL," "Wonder Spin," "Sweet Perks," "Gazebo Bar," "Winners Circle," "Michele's" and "Rollins Center." We also have limited rights to use the names and logos of other businesses in connection with promoting our facilities and special events at those facilities. Due to the value of our intellectual property rights for promotional purposes, it is our intention to vigorously protect these rights, through litigation, if necessary.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are a party to ordinary routine litigation incidental to our business. Management does not believe that the resolution of any of these matters is likely to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Executive Officers Of The Registrant

See Part III, Item 10 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for information about our executive officers.

Part II

Item 5. Market For Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters And Issuer Purchases Of Equity Securities

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol “DDE.” Our Class A common stock is not publicly traded but is freely convertible on a one-for-one basis into common stock at any time at the option of the holder thereof. As of February 21, 2017, there were 18,283,009 shares of common stock and 14,869,623 shares of Class A common stock outstanding. There were 554 holders of record for common stock and 16 holders of record for Class A common stock.

The high and low sales prices for our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange and the dividends declared per share for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are detailed in the following table.

<u>Quarter Ended:</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Dividends Declared</u>
December 31, 2016	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.03	\$ —
September 30, 2016	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.92	\$ —
June 30, 2016	\$ 1.13	\$ 0.96	\$ —
March 31, 2016	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.82	\$ —
December 31, 2015	\$ 1.17	\$ 0.92	\$ —
September 30, 2015	\$ 1.08	\$ 0.88	\$ —
June 30, 2015	\$ 1.20	\$ 0.87	\$ —
March 31, 2015	\$ 1.24	\$ 0.80	\$ —

On January 23, 2013, our Board of Directors suspended the quarterly dividend. In addition, our credit facility prohibits the payment of dividends.

On October 23, 2002, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 3,000,000 shares of our outstanding common stock. The purchases may be made in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions as conditions warrant. The repurchase authorization has no expiration date, does not obligate us to acquire any specific number of shares and may be suspended at any time. No purchases of our equity securities were made pursuant to this authorization during 2016. At December 31, 2016, we had remaining repurchase authority of 1,653,333 shares. At present we are not permitted to make such purchases under our credit facility.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Not applicable.

Item 7. Management's Discussion And Analysis Of Financial Condition And Results Of Operations

The following discussion is based upon and should be read together with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this document.

Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. is a premier gaming and entertainment resort destination whose operations consist of:

- Dover Downs Casino – a 165,000-square foot casino complex featuring popular table games, including craps, roulette and card games such as blackjack, Spanish 21, baccarat, 3-card and pai gow poker, the latest in slot machine offerings, multi-player electronic table games, a poker room, a Race & Sports Book operation, the Dover Downs' Fire & Ice Lounge, the Festival Buffet, Doc Magrogan's Oyster House, Frankie's Italian restaurant, as well as several bars, restaurants and six retail outlets;
- Dover Downs Hotel and Conference Center – a 500 room AAA Four Diamond hotel with a fine dining restaurant, full-service spa/salon, conference, banquet, ballroom and concert hall facilities; and
- Dover Downs Raceway – a harness racing track with pari-mutuel wagering on live and simulcast horse races.

All of our gaming operations are located at our entertainment complex in Dover, the capital of the State of Delaware.

Approximately 86% of our revenue is gaming revenue. Several factors contribute to the win for any gaming company, including, but not limited to:

- Proximity to major population bases,
- Competition in the market,
- The quantity and types of slot machines and table games available,
- The quality of the physical property,
- Other amenities offered on site,
- Customer service levels,
- Marketing programs, and
- General economic conditions.

Our entertainment complex is located in Dover, the capital of the State of Delaware. We draw patrons from several major metropolitan areas. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, D.C. are all within a two hour drive. According to the 2010 United States Census, approximately 36.8 million people live within 150 miles of our complex. There are significant barriers to entry related to the gaming business in Delaware. By law, currently only the three existing horse racing facilities in the State are allowed to have a video lottery gaming license. In recent years, additional gaming venues have opened in Maryland and Pennsylvania and more are expected to open. These venues are having a significant adverse effect on our visitation numbers, our revenues and our profitability. Our property is similar to properties found in the country's largest gaming markets. Our luxury hotel is the only casino-hotel in Delaware, providing a strong marketing tool, especially to higher-end players. We also utilize our recently enhanced slot marketing system to allow for more efficient marketing programs and the highest levels of customer service. Our facility offers approximately 41,500 square feet of multi-use event space – the most space of any hotel in Delaware.

Because all of our gaming operations are located at one facility, we face the risk of increased competition from the legalization of new or additional gaming venues. We have therefore focused on creating a premier gaming and entertainment resort destination and building and rewarding customer loyalty through innovative marketing efforts, unparalleled customer service and a variety of amenities.

Results of Operations

Gaming revenues represent (i) the net win from slot machine, table games, internet gaming and sports wagering and (ii) commissions from pari-mutuel wagering. Other operating revenues consist of hotel rooms revenue, food and beverage sales and other miscellaneous income. Revenues do not include the retail amount of hotel rooms, food and beverage and other miscellaneous goods and services provided without charge to customers as promotional items. The estimated direct cost of providing these items has been charged to the casino through interdepartmental allocations and is included in gaming expenses in the consolidated statement of operations.

For the casino operations, the difference between the amount wagered by bettors and the amount paid out to bettors is referred to as the win. The win is included in the amount recorded in our consolidated financial statements as gaming revenue. The Delaware State Lottery Office sweeps the win from the casino operations, collects the State's share of the win and the amount due to the vendors under contract with the State who provide the slot machines and associated computer systems, collects the amount allocable to purses for harness horse racing and remits the remainder to us as our commission for acting as a Licensed Agent. Gaming expenses include the amounts collected by the State (i) for the State's share of the win, (ii) for remittance to the providers of the slot machines and associated computer systems, and (iii) for harness horse racing purses. We recognize revenues from sports wagering commissions when the event occurs. We recognize revenues from pari-mutuel commissions earned from live harness horse racing and importing of simulcast signals from other race tracks when the race occurs. Revenues from hotel rooms, food and beverage sales and other miscellaneous income are recognized at the time the service is provided.

Year Ended December 31, 2016 vs. Year Ended December 31, 2015

Gaming revenues decreased by \$696,000, or 0.4%, to \$157,226,000 in 2016 primarily as a result of lower slot machine play and a lower sports wagering hold percentage. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in internet gaming revenues and a higher table game hold percentage.

Other operating revenues were \$25,066,000 in 2016 as compared to \$25,024,000 in 2015. Food and beverage revenues increased \$271,000 to \$14,506,000 in 2016 from \$14,235,000 in 2015 due primarily to the opening of a new food and beverage outlet in the fourth quarter of 2015 and higher sales in our Festival Buffet and higher banquet sales. These increases were partially offset by lower revenues in other food and beverage outlets. Rooms revenue decreased \$437,000 to \$5,843,000 in 2016 from \$6,280,000 in 2015 due primarily to lower convention sales, partially offset by higher tour & travel and transient sales. During the second quarter of 2015, we recognized revenue of \$269,000 in connection with the termination and settlement of a lease related to retail space at our facility. As a result of terminating the lease, we subsequently began operating the five existing retail outlets. Revenues from these outlets increased \$251,000 in 2016 as compared to 2015. Other operating revenues do not include the retail amount of promotional allowances which are provided to customers on a complimentary basis of \$18,784,000 and \$18,003,000 in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Gaming expenses increased by \$982,000, or 0.7%, primarily as a result of increased marketing and promotional costs, the higher internet gaming revenues, and higher employee benefit costs. These increases were partially offset by a slight decrease in gaming expenses as a result of the lower slot machine and sports wagering revenues.

Other operating expenses increased to \$17,316,000 in 2016 from \$16,602,000 in 2015 due primarily to higher employee benefit costs in our food and beverage operations and expenses related to the retail operations we began to operate in the second quarter of 2015.

General and administrative expenses decreased to \$5,375,000 in 2016 from \$5,499,000 in 2015 due primarily to lower legal fees incurred in 2016, partially offset by higher employee wage and benefit costs.

Depreciation expense decreased to \$7,743,000 in 2016 from \$8,375,000 in 2015 as a result of certain assets becoming fully depreciated.

Interest expense decreased by \$297,000 primarily due to lower outstanding borrowings and a lower average interest rate in 2016.

Our effective income tax rate was 44.6% in 2016 as compared to 31.0% in 2015. The effective tax rate in 2015 was impacted by a discrete item relating to a federal income tax credit for payroll taxes incurred on customer tips paid to our employees. Additionally, the rates in both years were impacted by the non-deductible portion of the restricted stock awards that vested during 2016 and 2015.

Year Ended December 31, 2015 vs. Year Ended December 31, 2014

Gaming revenues decreased by \$2,469,000, or 1.5%, to \$157,922,000 in 2015 primarily as a result of lower win from slot machine play, a lower table game hold percentage and lower commissions from wagering on harness races. We believe that our revenues continue to be negatively impacted from the overall increased competition in regional gaming markets.

Other operating revenues were \$25,024,000 in 2015 as compared to \$24,991,000 in 2014. Rooms revenue increased \$136,000 to \$6,280,000 in 2015 as compared to \$6,144,000 in 2014. Food and beverage revenues decreased \$1,259,000 to \$14,235,000 in 2015 from \$15,494,000 in 2014 due primarily to the closing of an offsite food and beverage outlet in January 2015, lower banquet sales and lower revenues in other food and beverage outlets, partially offset by higher sales in our Festival Buffet. During 2015, we terminated and settled a lease related to retail space at our facility and subsequently began operating the five existing retail outlets. As a result, we recognized increased revenues of \$788,000 in 2015. Additionally, we held more live concerts and other events in 2015 as compared to 2014. Other operating revenues do not include the retail amount of promotional allowances which are provided to customers on a complimentary basis of \$18,003,000 and \$18,241,000 in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Gaming expenses decreased by \$2,839,000, or 1.9%, primarily from the reduction in our portion of video lottery vendor costs from legislation that became effective on July 1, 2014, lower gaming taxes as a result of the lower gaming revenues and decreases in other operating departments.

Other operating expenses decreased to \$16,602,000 in 2015 from \$17,808,000 in 2014 due primarily to the closing of an offsite food and beverage outlet in January 2015 and lower costs in our food and beverage operations. Partially offsetting these decreases were expenses related to the retail operations we began to operate in the second quarter of 2015.

General and administrative expenses decreased \$212,000 to \$5,499,000 in 2015 as compared to \$5,711,000 in 2014.

Depreciation expense decreased to \$8,375,000 in 2015 from \$9,128,000 in 2014 as a result of certain assets becoming fully depreciated.

Interest expense decreased by \$527,000 primarily due to lower outstanding borrowings and a lower average interest rate in 2015.

Our effective income tax rate in 2015 was impacted by a federal tax credit related to payroll taxes paid as a result of an IRS audit of employee tip income and by the non-deductible portion of the restricted stock awards that vested during 2015. Our effective income tax rate in 2014 was impacted by our net loss and by the non-deductible portion of the restricted stock awards that vested during 2014.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$10,355,000 in 2016 compared to \$9,719,000 in 2015. The increase in net cash from operating activities was primarily due to the timing of payments to the Delaware State Lottery Office for its portion of the slot win and lower income tax payments in 2016. These increases were partially offset by lower earnings before depreciation in 2016.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$2,818,000 in 2016 compared to \$1,634,000 in 2015 and was primarily related to capital improvements in both periods. Capital expenditures in 2016 and 2015 related primarily to information systems and facility and equipment upgrades.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$6,356,000 in 2016 compared to \$7,668,000 in 2015. During 2016, we had net repayments of \$6,250,000 on our credit facility compared to \$7,510,000 during 2015. We repurchased and retired \$66,000 and \$65,000 of our outstanding common stock during 2016 and 2015, respectively. These purchases were made from employees in connection with the vesting of restricted stock awards under our stock incentive plan. As a result of amending our credit agreement in 2016 and 2015, we paid \$40,000 and \$93,000 in bank fees, respectively.

On October 23, 2002, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 3,000,000 shares of our outstanding common stock. The purchases may be made in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions as conditions warrant. The repurchase authorization has no expiration date, does not obligate us to acquire any specific number of shares and may be suspended at any time. No purchases of our equity securities were made pursuant to this authorization during 2016 or 2015. At December 31, 2016, we had remaining repurchase authority of 1,653,333 shares. At present we are not permitted to make such purchases under our credit facility.

Based on current business conditions, we expect to make capital expenditures of approximately \$2,500,000 - \$2,750,000 during 2017. Additionally, we expect to contribute \$290,000 to our defined benefit pension plans in 2017.

On September 1, 2016, we modified our credit agreement with our bank group. The credit facility was modified to: extend the maturity date to September 30, 2017; adjust the maximum borrowing limit from \$40,000,000 to \$35,000,000 as of March 31, 2017 and through the date of maturity; modify the maximum ratio of funded debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (the "leverage ratio"); and delete the minimum consolidated tangible net worth requirement and the minimum consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization requirement. The credit facility also contains a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio. Material adverse changes in our results of operations could impact our ability to satisfy these requirements. Interest is based upon LIBOR plus a margin that varies between 150 and 350 basis points (200 basis points at December 31, 2016) depending on the leverage ratio. The credit facility is secured by a mortgage on and security interest in all real and personal property owned by Dover Downs, Inc. In addition, the credit agreement includes a material adverse change clause and prohibits the payment of dividends. The credit facility provides for seasonal funding needs, capital improvements and other general corporate purposes. At December 31, 2016, there was \$25,250,000 outstanding at an interest rate of 2.77% and \$14,750,000 was available pursuant to the facility. Additionally, we were in compliance with all terms of the facility at December 31, 2016 and we expect to be in compliance with the financial covenants, and all other covenants, for all measurement periods through September 30, 2017, the expiration date of the facility.

The credit facility is classified as a current liability as of December 31, 2016 in our consolidated balance sheets as the facility expires on September 30, 2017. We will seek to refinance or extend the maturity of this obligation prior to its expiration date; however, there is no assurance that we will be able to execute this refinancing or extension or, if we are able to refinance or extend this obligation, that the terms of such refinancing or extension would be as favorable as the terms of our existing credit facility. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements have been prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern and do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

While we believe that our net cash flows from operating activities and funds available from our credit facility will be sufficient to provide for our working capital needs and capital spending requirements for the foreseeable future, we will need to refinance or extend the maturity of our outstanding credit facility prior to its expiration on September 30, 2017.

In recent years, the mid-Atlantic region has experienced an unprecedented expansion in gaming venues and gaming offerings. These new venues – particularly a large casino at Arundel Mills Mall in Maryland which opened in June 2012 with slot machines and subsequently added table games in April 2013 – have had a significant adverse effect on our visitation numbers, our revenues and our profitability. Management has estimated that approximately 29% of our gaming win comes from Maryland patrons and approximately 60% of our Capital Club® member gaming win comes from out-of-state patrons.

The Delaware legislature has worked with the gaming industry in recent years to increase the State's gaming offerings, but it has done so while steadily increasing the State's share of the industry's gaming revenues and adding to various costs that the industry incurs to do business. In July 2008, the State's share of our gaming revenues was increased. In May 2009, an additional and significant increase in the State's share of our gaming revenues was legislated in connection with the reintroduction of limited sports betting in the State. This was the fifth increase in the State's share of gaming revenues. In January 2010, the State authorized table games, but imposed a license fee and a high tax rate on table game revenues. During this period, our revenues declined and our ability to compete with the growing number of competitors in the mid-Atlantic region was impeded. In recognition of the State's high gaming tax burden and its effect on the industry, legislators have attempted several times since 2011 to reduce this tax burden in an effort to stabilize the industry, preserve jobs and protect the State's revenue stream.

In June 2012, the State enacted the Delaware Gaming Competitiveness Act of 2012 (the "Act"), under which Delaware's video lottery agents are authorized to offer, through their websites, internet versions of their table games (including poker and bingo) and video lottery offerings. All games remain under the control and operation of the Delaware Lottery. Revenues from the internet versions of table games and video lottery games are distributed generally pursuant to the formula currently applicable to those games physically located within our casino, with the exception that internet service provider costs are deducted first, and the Delaware Lottery retains the first \$3.75 million of state-wide net proceeds. We began offering internet gaming in 2013; to date operating results from internet gaming have not been material. Internet lottery games are, at least initially, offered solely to persons located within the State of Delaware. This territorial limitation would not apply to gaming pursuant to an interstate compact, such as the one announced in February 2014 between Delaware and Nevada. Internet gaming participation is limited to persons who meet the age requirements for equivalent non-internet games. The Act also eliminated the gaming license fee and restructured the table game license fee currently paid by video lottery agents to incentivize agents to make capital expenditures, spend on marketing and promotions, and make debt service payments.

In 2013, the State enacted a bond and capital improvements bill which, among other things, created a Lottery & Gaming Study Commission responsible for examining the competitive marketplace confronting the Delaware gaming industry, including the business performance and business plans of existing lottery agents, the marketing efforts and investments made by Delaware video lottery agents, and the division of revenue from the video lottery, sports lottery, table games and internet gaming. In 2014, the Delaware legislature approved, on a permanent basis, the Commission's recommendation for the State to share certain vendor costs that the three Delaware video lottery agents pay associated with slot machines.

The Commission reconvened in September 2014 to consider previous and make further recommendations relative to the gaming industry. The Commission's findings and recommendations were released in January 2015 and included: increasing the State's share of vendor costs associated with slot machines; eliminating the annual table game license fee; reducing the State's share of table game win; and providing each video lottery agent a credit of up to 5% of video lottery proceeds to be used for marketing expenditures and a credit of up to 5% of video lottery proceeds to be used for capital expenditures. Delaware State Senate Bill 30 was introduced in January 2015 in order to implement the Commission's recommendations, but it was not released from the Senate Finance Committee for action. In January 2016, Senate Bill 183 was introduced to phase in some of the Commission's recommendations over the next four years and to authorize internet sports betting in Delaware, but it was not acted upon prior to the end of the 2016 legislative session.

Without legislative relief, we may be unable to refinance or extend the maturity of our credit facility on favorable terms or may default on our obligations, we may be unable to allocate sufficient resources to marketing and promotions in order to compete effectively in the regional marketplace, we may be unable to allocate sufficient resources to maintaining our facility, and we may be required to take other actions in order to manage expenses - especially with respect to operations that have operated at a loss, such as table games. Such actions could adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flow.

Contractual Obligations

At December 31, 2016, we had the following contractual obligations:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Payments Due by Period</u>			
		<u>2017</u>	<u>2018 – 2019</u>	<u>2020 – 2021</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>
Revolving line of credit ^(a)	\$25,250,000	\$25,250,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Estimated interest payments on revolving line of credit ^(b)	525,000	525,000	—	—	—
Defined benefit pension plan contributions	<u>290,000</u>	<u>290,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>\$26,065,000</u>	<u>\$26,065,000</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

^(a) Our current credit facility expires on September 30, 2017.

^(b) The future interest payments on our revolving credit agreement were estimated using the current outstanding principal as of December 31, 2016 and current interest rates through the expiration date.

Related Party Transactions

See NOTE 11 – Related Party Transactions to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this document for a full description of related party transactions.

Critical Accounting Policies

The accounting policies described below are those considered critical by us in preparing our consolidated financial statements and/or include significant estimates made by management using information available at the time the estimates are made. As described below, these estimates could change materially if different information or assumptions were used.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided for financial reporting purposes using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives ranging from 3 to 10 years for furniture, fixtures and equipment and up to 40 years for facilities. These estimates require assumptions that are believed to be reasonable. We perform reviews for impairment of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. An impairment loss would be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value. Generally, fair value will be determined using valuation techniques such as the present value of future cash flows.

Accrued Pension Cost

On June 15, 2011, we decided to freeze participation and benefit accruals under our defined benefit pension plans. The freeze was effective July 31, 2011. The benefits provided by our defined benefit pension plans are based on years of service and employee's remuneration through July 31, 2011. Accrued pension costs are developed using actuarial principles and assumptions which consider a number of factors, including estimates for the discount rate, expected long-term rate of return on assets and mortality. Changes in these estimates would impact the amounts that we record in our consolidated financial statements and our funding contributions to the plans.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See NOTE 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this document for a full description of recent accounting pronouncements that affect us.

Factors That May Affect Operating Results; Forward-Looking Statements

This report and the documents incorporated by reference may contain forward-looking statements. In Item 1A of this report, we disclose the important factors that could cause our actual results to differ from our expectations.

Item 7A. Quantitative And Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Statements And Supplementary Data

Our consolidated financial statements and the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm included in this report are shown on the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 30.

Item 9. Changes In And Disagreements With Accountants On Accounting And Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Our management is responsible for the preparation, integrity and objectivity of the consolidated financial statements and other financial information included in this Form 10-K. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and reflect the effects of certain estimates and judgments made by management.

Our management also is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and transactions are properly recorded and executed in accordance with management's authorization. The system is regularly monitored by direct management review and by internal auditors who conduct an extensive program of audits throughout our organization. The Director of Internal Audit reports directly to the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors. We have confidence in our financial reporting, the underlying system of internal controls, and our people, who are objective in their responsibilities and operate under our Code of Business Conduct and with the highest level of ethical standards. These standards are a key element of our control system.

The Audit Committee of our Board of Directors, which is comprised entirely of independent directors, has direct and private access to and meets regularly with management, our internal auditors and our independent registered public accounting firm to review accounting, reporting, auditing and internal control matters.

Management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our internal controls will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of internal controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. Also, any evaluation of the effectiveness of controls in future periods are subject to the risk that those internal controls may become inadequate because of changes in business conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedure may deteriorate.

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have established disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that relevant, material information is made known to the officers who certify our financial reports and to other members of senior management and the Board of Directors.

Based on their evaluation as of December 31, 2016, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) are effective to ensure that the information we are required to disclose in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms.

(b) Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. We conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2016.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to the rules of the SEC that permit us to provide only management's report in this annual report.

(c) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

Part III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers And Corporate Governance

Except as presented below, biographical information relating to our directors and executive officers, information regarding our audit committee financial experts and information on Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance called for by this Item 10 are incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on April 26, 2017.

We have a Code of Business Conduct applicable to all of our employees, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. We also have a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Directors and Executive Officers and Related Party Transactions Policy applicable to all directors and executive officers. Copies of these Codes and other corporate governance documents are available on our website at www.doverdowns.com under the heading Investor Relations. We will post on our website any amendments to, or waivers from, these Codes as required by law.

Executive Officers of the Registrant. As of December 31, 2016, our executive officers were:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
Denis McGlynn	President and Chief Executive Officer	70	11/79 to date
Edward J. Sutor	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	66	3/99 to date
Timothy R. Horne	Sr. Vice President-Finance, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer	50	11/96 to date
Klaus M. Belohoubek	Sr. Vice President-General Counsel and Secretary	57	7/99 to date

Our Chairman of the Board, Henry B. Tippie, is a non-employee director and, therefore, not an executive officer. Mr. Tippie has served as Chairman of the Board since our spin-off from DVD in 2002. Mr. Tippie also serves as Chairman of the Board to DVD as a non-employee director.

Denis McGlynn has served as our President and Chief Executive Officer for 37 years. Mr. McGlynn also serves as President and Chief Executive Officer to DVD.

Edward J. Sutor has been Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since 1999. Previously, Mr. Sutor served as Senior Vice President of Finance at Caesars Atlantic City from 1983 until 1999.

Timothy R. Horne has been Sr. Vice President-Finance, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer since November 1996. Mr. Horne also serves as Sr. Vice President-Finance and Chief Financial Officer to DVD.

Klaus M. Belohoubek has been Sr. Vice President-General Counsel and Secretary since 1999 and has provided us legal representation in various capacities since 1990. Mr. Belohoubek also serves as Sr. Vice President-General Counsel and Secretary to DVD.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information called for by this Item 11 is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on April 26, 2017.

Item 12. Security Ownership Of Certain Beneficial Owners And Management And Related Stockholder Matters

The information called for by this Item 12 is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on April 26, 2017.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

We have a stock incentive plan which provides for the grant of up to 2,000,000 shares of common stock to our officers and key employees through stock options and/or awards valued in whole or in part by reference to our common stock, such as nonvested restricted stock awards. Refer to NOTE 9 – Stockholders’ Equity to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this document for further discussion. Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans at December 31, 2016 are as follows:

<u>Plan Category</u>	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	—	\$ —	1,258,465
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>1,258,465</u>

Item 13. Certain Relationships And Related Transactions, And Director Independence

The information called for by this Item 13 is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on April 26, 2017.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees And Services

The information called for by this Item 14 is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on April 26, 2017.

Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

- (a)(1) Financial Statements – See accompanying Index to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 30.
- (2) Financial Statement Schedules – None.
- (3) Exhibits:
 - 2.1 Amended and Restated Agreement Regarding Distribution and Plan of Reorganization, dated as of February 15, 2002, by and between Dover Motorsports, Inc. (formerly known as Dover Downs Entertainment, Inc.) and Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Form 10 filed on February 26, 2002, which was declared effective on March 7, 2002).
 - 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation of Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Form 10 filed on November 21, 2001, which was declared effective on March 7, 2002).
 - 3.2 Amended and Restated By-laws of Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. dated March 1, 2017.

- 4.1 Form of Common Stock Certificate of Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Form 10 filed on November 21, 2001, which was declared effective on March 7, 2002).
- 4.2 Rights Agreement dated as of January 1, 2012 between Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. and Mellon Investor Services, as Rights Agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Form 8-A filed on December 30, 2011).
- 10.1 Transition Support Services Agreement, dated as of January 15, 2002, by and between Dover Motorsports, Inc. (formerly known as Dover Downs Entertainment, Inc.) and Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Form 10 filed on January 16, 2002, which was declared effective on March 7, 2002).
- 10.2 Real Property Agreement dated as of January 15, 2002, by and between Dover Motorsports, Inc. (formerly known as Dover Downs Entertainment, Inc.) and Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Form 10 filed on January 16, 2002, which was declared effective on March 7, 2002).
- 10.3 Agreement between Dover Downs, Inc. and Delaware Standardbred Owners Association, Inc. effective August 1, 2016.
- 10.4 Credit Agreement between Dover Downs Gaming and Entertainment, Inc. and RBS Citizens, N.A., as agent, dated as of June 17, 2011 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2011).
- 10.5 Amendment to Credit Agreement between Dover Downs Gaming and Entertainment, Inc. and RBS Citizens, N.A., as agent, dated as of March 12, 2013 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Form 10-K filed on March 15, 2013).
- 10.6 Modification and Reaffirmation Agreement between Dover Downs Gaming and Entertainment, Inc. and Citizens Bank, National Association, as agent, dated as of June 12, 2014 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on June 13, 2014).
- 10.7 Modification and Reaffirmation Agreement between Dover Downs Gaming and Entertainment, Inc., Dover Downs, Inc. and Dover Downs Gaming and Management Corp. and Citizens Bank, National Association, as agent, dated as of August 14, 2014 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on August 14, 2014).
- 10.8 Modification and Reaffirmation Agreement between Dover Downs Gaming and Entertainment, Inc., Dover Downs, Inc. and Dover Downs Gaming and Management Corp. and Citizens Bank, National Association, as agent, dated as of September 14, 2015 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on September 17, 2015).
- 10.9 Modification and Reaffirmation Agreement between Dover Downs Gaming and Entertainment, Inc., Dover Downs, Inc. and Dover Downs Gaming and Management Corp. and Citizens Bank, National Association, as agent, dated as of September 1, 2016 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on September 1, 2016).
- 10.10 Amended and Restated Employment and Non-Compete Agreement between Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. and Denis McGlynn dated February 13, 2006 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on February 17, 2006).
- 10.11 Amended and Restated Employment and Non-Compete Agreement between Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. and Edward J. Sutor dated February 13, 2006 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Form 8-K filed on February 17, 2006).

- 10.12 Amended and Restated Employment and Non-Compete Agreement between Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. and Timothy R. Horne dated February 13, 2006 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Form 8-K filed on February 17, 2006).
- 10.13 Amended and Restated Employment and Non-Compete Agreement between Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. and Klaus M. Belohoubek dated February 13, 2006 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Form 8-K filed on February 17, 2006).
- 10.14 Amendment to certain agreements between Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. and selected executives and directors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 10-Q filed on November 3, 2008).
- 10.15 Amendment to certain agreements between Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. and certain executives dated June 15, 2011 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Form 8-K dated June 15, 2011).
- 10.16 Non-Compete Agreement between Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. and Henry B. Tippie dated June 16, 2004 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Form 10-Q filed on August 6, 2004).
- 10.17 Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. 2012 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit A to our Proxy Statement filed on March 30, 2012).
- 10.18 Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Savings Plan Dated November 9, 2012 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2012).
- 21.1 List of Subsidiaries of Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc.
- 24.1 Powers of Attorney for Directors
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 99.1 Information Statement dated as of March 7, 2002 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Form 10 filed on March 7, 2002).
- 99.2 Audit Committee Charter of Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit B to our Proxy Statement filed on March 30, 2010).
- 101 The following materials from the Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language):
 - (i) Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014;
 - (ii) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015;
 - (iii) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014; and
 - (iv) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

DATED: March 1, 2017

Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc.
Registrant

BY: /s/ Denis McGlynn
Denis McGlynn
*President and Chief Executive Officer
and Director*

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

<u>/s/ Denis McGlynn</u> Denis McGlynn	<i>President and Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)</i>	March 1, 2017
<u>/s/ Timothy R. Horne</u> Timothy R. Horne	<i>Sr. Vice President – Finance, Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer and Director (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)</i>	March 1, 2017

The Directors of the registrant (listed below) executed a power of attorney appointing Denis McGlynn and Timothy R. Horne their attorneys-in-fact, empowering either of them to sign this report, or any amendments, on their behalf.

<u>/s/ Henry B. Tippie</u> Henry B. Tippie	<i>Chairman of the Board</i>	March 1, 2017
<u>/s/ Patrick J. Bagley</u> Patrick J. Bagley	<i>Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee</i>	March 1, 2017
<u>/s/ Jeffrey W. Rollins</u> Jeffrey W. Rollins	<i>Director</i>	March 1, 2017
<u>/s/ R. Randall Rollins</u> R. Randall Rollins	<i>Director</i>	March 1, 2017
<u>/s/ Richard K. Struthers</u> Richard K. Struthers	<i>Director</i>	March 1, 2017
<u>/s/ Denis McGlynn</u> Denis McGlynn	<i>As Attorney-in-Fact and Director</i>	March 1, 2017

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of earnings (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements 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, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's credit facility expires on September 30, 2017 and at present no agreement has been reached to refinance the debt, which raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plan in regard to this matter is also described in note 2. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
March 1, 2017

DOVER DOWNS GAMING & ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS (LOSS)
AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(in thousands, except per share data)**

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Revenues:			
Gaming.....	\$157,226	\$157,922	\$160,391
Other operating	<u>25,066</u>	<u>25,024</u>	<u>24,991</u>
	<u>182,292</u>	<u>182,946</u>	<u>185,382</u>
Expenses:			
Gaming.....	149,577	148,595	151,434
Other operating	17,316	16,602	17,808
Impairment charge	—	—	358
General and administrative	5,375	5,499	5,711
Depreciation	<u>7,743</u>	<u>8,375</u>	<u>9,128</u>
	<u>180,011</u>	<u>179,071</u>	<u>184,439</u>
Operating earnings	2,281	3,875	943
Interest expense.....	<u>(863)</u>	<u>(1,160)</u>	<u>(1,687)</u>
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	1,418	2,715	(744)
Income tax (expense) benefit.....	<u>(632)</u>	<u>(842)</u>	<u>38</u>
Net earnings (loss)	786	1,873	(706)
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities, net of income taxes.....	3	(6)	2
Change in pension net actuarial loss and prior service cost, net of income taxes	<u>(395)</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>(3,588)</u>
Comprehensive income (loss).....	<u>\$ 394</u>	<u>\$ 2,349</u>	<u>\$ (4,292)</u>
Net earnings (loss) per common share (Note 3):			
Basic.....	<u>\$ 0.02</u>	<u>\$ 0.06</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>
Diluted.....	<u>\$ 0.02</u>	<u>\$ 0.06</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>

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

DOVER DOWNS GAMING & ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash.....	\$ 11,677	\$ 10,496
Accounts receivable	3,507	2,926
Due from State of Delaware	7,285	7,952
Inventories.....	1,910	1,912
Prepaid expenses and other	2,365	2,530
Receivable from Dover Motorsports, Inc.	7	—
Income taxes receivable.....	221	254
Deferred income taxes	—	1,308
Total current assets	<u>26,972</u>	<u>27,378</u>
Property and equipment, net	140,714	145,425
Other assets	594	672
Deferred income taxes	2,020	482
Total assets	<u>\$170,300</u>	<u>\$173,957</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 3,749	\$ 3,380
Purses due horsemen.....	7,649	7,473
Accrued liabilities	9,732	8,538
Payable to Dover Motorsports, Inc.	—	44
Deferred revenue.....	361	408
Revolving line of credit	25,250	31,500
Total current liabilities	<u>46,741</u>	<u>51,343</u>
Liability for pension benefits	7,897	7,606
Total liabilities	<u>54,638</u>	<u>58,949</u>
Commitments and contingencies (see Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.10 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding: none	—	—
Common stock, \$.10 par value; 74,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding: 18,144,992 and 17,990,997, respectively.....	1,814	1,799
Class A common stock, \$.10 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding: 14,869,623 and 14,870,673, respectively.....	1,487	1,487
Additional paid-in capital	5,669	5,424
Retained earnings.....	111,288	110,502
Accumulated other comprehensive loss.....	(4,596)	(4,204)
Total stockholders' equity.....	<u>115,662</u>	<u>115,008</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity.....	<u>\$170,300</u>	<u>\$173,957</u>

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

DOVER DOWNS GAMING & ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Operating activities:			
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 786	\$ 1,873	\$ (706)
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	7,743	8,375	9,128
Amortization of credit facility origination fees	89	111	133
Stock-based compensation	326	375	580
Deferred income taxes	(36)	(508)	(723)
Impairment charge	—	—	358
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(581)	912	410
Due from State of Delaware	667	(694)	967
Inventories	2	(129)	174
Prepaid expenses and other	204	(146)	154
Receivable from/payable to Dover Motorsports, Inc.	(51)	66	(26)
Income taxes receivable	99	(197)	114
Accounts payable	149	(662)	(505)
Purses due horsemen	176	556	(1,061)
Accrued liabilities	1,149	211	(2,369)
Deferred revenue	(47)	19	(74)
Liability for pension benefits	(320)	(443)	(274)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>10,355</u>	<u>9,719</u>	<u>6,280</u>
Investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(2,812)	(1,651)	(900)
Purchase of available-for-sale securities	(55)	(16)	(35)
Proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities	49	8	26
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	—	25	—
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(2,818)</u>	<u>(1,634)</u>	<u>(909)</u>
Financing activities:			
Borrowings from revolving line of credit	46,850	52,060	94,530
Repayments of revolving line of credit	(53,100)	(59,570)	(102,560)
Repurchase of common stock	(66)	(65)	(104)
Credit facility fees	(40)	(93)	(108)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(6,356)</u>	<u>(7,668)</u>	<u>(8,242)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash	1,181	417	(2,871)
Cash, beginning of year	<u>10,496</u>	<u>10,079</u>	<u>12,950</u>
Cash, end of year	<u>\$ 11,677</u>	<u>\$ 10,496</u>	<u>\$ 10,079</u>
Supplemental information:			
Interest paid	<u>\$ 778</u>	<u>\$ 1,108</u>	<u>\$ 1,589</u>
Income tax payments, net of refunds received	<u>\$ 569</u>	<u>\$ 1,547</u>	<u>\$ 569</u>
Change in accounts payable for capital expenditures	<u>\$ 220</u>	<u>\$ 67</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

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

DOVER DOWNS GAMING & ENTERTAINMENT, INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1—Business Operations

References in this document to “we,” “us” and “our” mean Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. and/or its wholly owned subsidiaries, as appropriate.

We are a premier gaming and entertainment resort destination whose operations consist of:

- Dover Downs Casino – a 165,000-square foot casino complex featuring popular table games, including craps, roulette and card games such as blackjack, Spanish 21, baccarat, 3-card and pai gow poker, the latest in slot machine offerings, multi-player electronic table games, a poker room, a Race & Sports Book operation, the Dover Downs’ Fire & Ice Lounge, the Festival Buffet, Doc Magrogan’s Oyster House, Frankie’s Italian restaurant, as well as several bars, restaurants and six retail outlets;
- Dover Downs Hotel and Conference Center – a 500 room AAA Four Diamond hotel with a fine dining restaurant, full-service spa/salon, conference, banquet, ballroom and concert hall facilities; and
- Dover Downs Raceway – a harness racing track with pari-mutuel wagering on live and simulcast horse races.

All of our gaming operations are located at our entertainment complex in Dover, the capital of the State of Delaware.

Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. is a public holding company that has two wholly owned subsidiaries: Dover Downs, Inc. and Dover Downs Gaming Management Corp. Dover Downs, Inc. was incorporated in 1967 and began motorsports and harness racing operations in 1969. In June of 1994, legislation authorizing video lottery operations in the State of Delaware (the “State”) was adopted. Our casino operations began on December 29, 1995. As a result of several restructurings, Dover Downs, Inc. became a wholly owned subsidiary of Dover Motorsports, Inc. (formerly known as Dover Downs Entertainment, Inc.) (“DVD”), and became the operating entity for all of DVD’s gaming operations.

Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. was incorporated in the State in December of 2001 as a wholly owned subsidiary of DVD. Effective March 31, 2002, DVD completed a tax-free spin-off of its gaming operations by contributing 100% of the issued and outstanding common stock of Dover Downs, Inc. to Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc., and subsequently distributing 100% of our issued and outstanding common stock to DVD stockholders. Immediately following the spin-off, Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. became an independent publicly traded company.

Dover Downs, Inc. is authorized to conduct video lottery, sports wagering, table game and internet gaming operations as one of three "Licensed Agents" under the Delaware State Lottery Code. Licensing, administration and control of gaming operations in Delaware is under the Delaware State Lottery Office and Delaware’s Department of Safety and Homeland Security, Division of Gaming Enforcement.

Our license from the Delaware Harness Racing Commission (the “Commission”) to hold harness race meetings on our premises and to offer pari-mutuel wagering on live and simulcast horse races must be renewed on an annual basis. In order to maintain our gaming license, we are required to maintain our harness horse racing license. We have received an annual license from the Commission for the past 48 consecutive years and management believes that our relationship with the Commission remains good.

Due to the nature of our business activities, we are subject to various federal, state and local regulations. As part of our license arrangements, we are subject to various taxes and fees which are subject to change by the Delaware legislature.

In recent years, the mid-Atlantic region has experienced an unprecedented expansion in gaming venues and gaming offerings. This has had a significant adverse effect on our visitation numbers, our revenues and our profitability. Management has estimated that approximately 29% of our gaming win comes from Maryland patrons and approximately 60% of our Capital Club® member gaming win comes from out of state patrons.

For the past several years, we have been engaged with the Delaware legislature, seeking to change the cost sharing structure that exists between video lottery agents, video lottery vendors, horsemen and the State, all in an effort to make the Delaware gaming industry more competitive in the regional marketplace. Several bills have been introduced to implement one or more of the recommendations of the gaming industry and the legislatively created Lottery & Gaming Study Commission, but not enacted. Without legislative relief, we may be unable to refinance or extend the maturity of our credit facility on favorable terms or may default on our obligations, we may be unable to allocate sufficient resources to marketing and promotions in order to compete effectively in the regional marketplace, we may be unable to allocate sufficient resources to maintaining our facility, and we may be required to take other actions in order to manage expenses - especially with respect to operations that have operated at a loss, such as table games. Such actions could adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flow.

NOTE 2—Going Concern

At December 31, 2016, we had a credit agreement with a bank group (see NOTE 6 – Credit Facility). The maximum borrowing limit under the facility was \$40,000,000 as of December 31, 2016 and the facility expires September 30, 2017. At December 31, 2016, there was \$25,250,000 outstanding under the facility. The credit facility is classified as a current liability as of December 31, 2016 in our consolidated balance sheets as the facility expires on September 30, 2017. We will seek to refinance or extend the maturity of this obligation prior to its expiration date; however, there is no assurance that we will be able to execute this refinancing or extension or, if we are able to refinance or extend this obligation, that the terms of such refinancing or extension would be as favorable as the terms of our existing credit facility. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern and do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. The report from our independent registered public accountants, KPMG LLP, dated March 1, 2017, includes an explanatory paragraph related to our ability to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 3—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of consolidation and presentation—The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Accounts receivable—Accounts receivable are stated at their estimated collectible amount and primarily consist of casino, hotel and other receivables which arise in the normal course of business. We issue credit in the form of “markers” to approved casino customers who are investigated as to their credit worthiness.

Investments—Investments, which consist of mutual funds, are classified as available-for-sale and reported at fair-value in other assets in our consolidated balance sheets. Changes in fair value are reported in other comprehensive income (loss). See NOTE 9 – Stockholders’ Equity and NOTE 10 – Fair Value Measurements for further discussion.

Inventories—Inventories consisting primarily of food, beverage and operating supplies are stated at the lower of cost or market with cost being determined on the first-in, first-out basis.

Property and equipment—Property and equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Facilities	10-40 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3-10 years

We perform reviews for impairment of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. An impairment loss would be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value. Generally, fair value will be determined using valuation techniques such as the present value of future cash flows.

Income taxes—Deferred income taxes are provided on all differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements based upon enacted statutory tax rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Tax years after 2012 remain open to examination for federal and state income tax purposes.

We recognize interest expense and penalties on uncertain income tax positions as a component of interest expense. No interest expense or penalties were recorded for uncertain income tax matters in 2016, 2015 or 2014. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, we had no liabilities for uncertain income tax matters.

Point loyalty program—We currently have a point loyalty program for our customers which allows them to earn points based on the volume of their gaming activity. All reward points earned by customers are expensed in the period they are earned. The estimated amount of points redeemable for cash is recorded as a reduction of gaming revenue and the estimated amount of points redeemable for services and merchandise is recorded as gaming expense. In determining the amount of the liability, which was \$1,652,000 and \$1,660,000, respectively, at December 31, 2016 and 2015, we estimate a redemption rate, a cost of rewards to be offered and the mix of cash, goods and services for which reward points will be redeemed. We use historical data to estimate those amounts.

Revenue and expense recognition—Gaming revenues represent (i) the net win from slot machine, table games, internet gaming and sports wagering and (ii) commissions from pari-mutuel wagering. Other operating revenues consist of hotel rooms revenue, food and beverage sales and other miscellaneous income. Revenues do not include the retail amount of hotel rooms, food and beverage and other miscellaneous goods and services provided without charge to customers as promotional items of \$18,784,000, \$18,003,000 and \$18,241,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The estimated direct cost of providing these items has been charged to the casino through interdepartmental allocations and is included in gaming expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

For the casino operations, the difference between the amount wagered by bettors and the amount paid out to bettors is referred to as the win. The win is included in the amount recorded in our consolidated financial statements as gaming revenue. The Delaware State Lottery Office sweeps the win from the casino operations, collects the State's share of the win and the amount due to the vendors under contract with the State who provide the slot machines and associated computer systems, collects the amount allocable to purses for harness horse racing and remits the remainder to us as our commission for acting as a Licensed Agent. Gaming expenses include the amounts collected by the State (i) for the State's share of the win, (ii) for remittance to the providers of the slot machines and associated computer systems, and (iii) for harness horse racing purses. We recognize revenues from sports wagering commissions when the event occurs. We recognize revenues from pari-mutuel commissions earned from live harness horse racing and importing of simulcast signals from other race tracks when the race occurs. Revenues from hotel rooms, food and beverage sales and other miscellaneous income are recognized at the time the service is provided. Amounts received in advance for hotel rooms, convention bookings and advance ticket sales are recorded as deferred revenue until the services are provided to the customer, at which point revenue is recognized.

Advertising costs—Advertising costs are charged to operations as incurred. Advertising expenses were \$2,161,000, \$2,135,000 and \$2,171,000 in 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Net earnings (loss) per common share—Nonvested share-based payment awards that include rights to dividends or dividend equivalents, whether paid or unpaid, are considered participating securities, and the two-class method of computing basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per common share (“EPS”) is applied for all periods presented. The following table sets forth the computation of EPS (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Net earnings (loss) per common share – basic and diluted:			
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 786	\$ 1,873	\$ (706)
Allocation to nonvested restricted stock awards	<u>20</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>—</u>
Net earnings (loss) available to common stockholders	<u>\$ 766</u>	<u>\$ 1,829</u>	<u>\$ (706)</u>
Weighted-average shares outstanding	<u>32,201</u>	<u>32,085</u>	<u>31,961</u>
Net earnings (loss) per common share – basic and diluted	<u>\$ 0.02</u>	<u>\$ 0.06</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>

There were no options outstanding and we paid no dividends during 2016, 2015 or 2014.

Accounting for stock-based compensation—We recorded total stock-based compensation expense for our restricted stock awards of \$326,000, \$375,000 and \$580,000 as general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. We recorded income tax benefit (expense) of \$14,000, (\$20,000) and \$51,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, related to vesting of our restricted stock awards.

Use of estimates—The preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions about future events. These estimates and the underlying assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures about contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates and assumptions are based on our best estimates and judgment. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other factors, including the current economic environment, which we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. We adjust such estimates and assumptions when facts and circumstances dictate. Volatility in credit and equity markets and declines in consumer spending have combined to increase the uncertainty inherent in such estimates and assumptions. As future events and their effects cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ from these estimates. Changes in those estimates resulting from continuing changes in the economic environment will be reflected in the consolidated financial statements in future periods.

Segment information—We account for operating segments based on those used for internal reporting to management. We report information under a single gaming and entertainment segment.

Recent accounting pronouncements—In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) - *Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*, which provides guidance on how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. The update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this ASU is not expected to have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): *Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting*, which is intended to simplify various aspects of the accounting for share-based payments, including treatment of excess tax benefits, forfeitures, consideration of minimum statutory tax withholding requirements and classification on the statement of cash flows. The update is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those annual periods. The adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*, which requires that lessees recognize assets and liabilities for leases with lease terms greater than twelve months in the statement of financial position and also requires improved disclosures to help users of financial statements better understand the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim reporting periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently analyzing the impact of this ASU and, at this time, we are unable to determine the impact on the new standard, if any, on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-17, *Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes*, which requires companies to present deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities as noncurrent in a classified balance sheet instead of the current requirement to separate deferred income tax liabilities and assets into current and noncurrent amounts. The update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. We adopted this ASU in the second quarter of 2016 on a prospective basis.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, *Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory*, which requires companies to measure inventory at lower of cost and net realizable value, versus lower of cost or market. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. The update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this ASU is not expected to have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, *Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*, which requires an entity to present debt issuance costs as a direct reduction from the carrying amount of the related debt liability on the balance sheet. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-15, *Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements*, which clarifies the treatment of debt issuance costs from line-of-credit arrangements after adoption of ASU 2015-03. The SEC Staff announced they would not object to an entity deferring and presenting debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequently amortizing the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement, regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings on the line-of-credit arrangement. The update was effective January 1, 2016, required retrospective application and represented a change in accounting principle. The adoption of this ASU did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, *Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern*, which provides guidance on management’s responsibility in evaluating whether there is substantial doubt about a company’s ability to continue as a going concern and about related footnote disclosures. For each reporting period, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern within one year from the date the financial statements are issued. The update was effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which supersedes nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The new standard requires a company to recognize revenue when it transfers goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that the company expects to receive for those goods or services. Additionally, the guidance requires improved disclosures to help users of financial statements better understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. We are currently analyzing the impact of this ASU on our results of operations and, at this time, we are unable to determine the impact on the new standard, if any, on our consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 4—Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following as of December 31:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Land	\$ 785,000	\$ 785,000
Casino facility	77,032,000	77,032,000
Hotel facility	113,685,000	113,599,000
Harness racing facilities	10,982,000	10,982,000
General facilities	16,798,000	16,781,000
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	58,642,000	56,871,000
Construction in progress	<u>581,000</u>	<u>244,000</u>
	278,505,000	276,294,000
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(137,791,000)</u>	<u>(130,869,000)</u>
	<u>\$140,714,000</u>	<u>\$145,425,000</u>

NOTE 5—Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities consist of the following as of December 31:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Point loyalty program	\$1,652,000	\$1,660,000
Payroll and related items	2,351,000	2,179,000
Win due to Delaware State Lottery Office	3,583,000	2,564,000
Other	<u>2,146,000</u>	<u>2,135,000</u>
	<u>\$9,732,000</u>	<u>\$8,538,000</u>

NOTE 6—Credit Facility

On September 1, 2016, we modified our credit agreement with our bank group. The credit facility was modified to: extend the maturity date to September 30, 2017; adjust the maximum borrowing limit from \$40,000,000 to \$35,000,000 as of March 31, 2017 and through the date of maturity; modify the maximum ratio of funded debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (the “leverage ratio”); and delete the minimum consolidated tangible net worth requirement and the minimum consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization requirement. The credit facility also contains a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio. Material adverse changes in our results of operations could impact our ability to satisfy these requirements. Interest is based upon LIBOR plus a margin that varies between 150 and 350 basis points (200 basis points at December 31, 2016) depending on the leverage ratio. The credit facility is secured by a mortgage on and security interest in all real and personal property owned by Dover Downs, Inc. In addition, the credit agreement includes a material adverse change clause and prohibits the payment of dividends. The credit facility provides for seasonal funding needs, capital improvements and other general corporate purposes. At December 31, 2016, there was \$25,250,000 outstanding at an interest rate of 2.77% and \$14,750,000 was available pursuant to the facility. Additionally, we were in compliance with all terms of the facility at December 31, 2016 and we expect to be in compliance with the financial covenants, and all other covenants, for all measurement periods through September 30, 2017, the expiration date of the facility.

The credit facility is classified as a current liability as of December 31, 2016 in our consolidated balance sheets as the facility expires on September 30, 2017. We will seek to refinance or extend the maturity of this obligation prior to its expiration date; however, there is no assurance that we will be able to execute this refinancing or extension or, if we are able to refinance or extend this obligation, that the terms of such refinancing or extension would be as favorable as the terms of our existing credit facility. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern and do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

The report from our independent registered public accountants, KPMG LLP, dated March 1, 2017, includes an explanatory paragraph related to our ability to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 7—Income Taxes

The current and deferred income tax (expense) benefit is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Current:			
Federal	\$ (513,000)	\$ (972,000)	\$ (503,000)
State	<u>(155,000)</u>	<u>(378,000)</u>	<u>(182,000)</u>
	<u>(668,000)</u>	<u>(1,350,000)</u>	<u>(685,000)</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	34,000	423,000	623,000
State	<u>2,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
	<u>36,000</u>	<u>508,000</u>	<u>723,000</u>
Total income tax (expense) benefit	<u>\$ (632,000)</u>	<u>\$ (842,000)</u>	<u>\$ 38,000</u>

A reconciliation of the effective income tax rate with the applicable statutory federal income tax rate is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
Federal tax at statutory rate	34.0%	34.0%	(34.0%)
State taxes, net of federal benefit	6.0%	6.0%	3.7%
Non-deductible stock based compensation	8.4%	6.3%	24.8%
Federal tax credit for payroll tax on employee tips	(4.7%)	(14.6%)	—
Other	<u>0.9%</u>	<u>(0.7%)</u>	<u>0.4%</u>
Effective income tax rate	<u>44.6%</u>	<u>31.0%</u>	<u>(5.1%)</u>

The components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows as of December 31:

	2016	2015
Deferred income tax assets:		
Point loyalty program	\$ 656,000	\$ 660,000
Accrued expenses	4,077,000	3,901,000
Net operating loss carry-forwards	—	91,000
Federal tax credit for payroll tax on employee tips	96,000	132,000
Other	<u>236,000</u>	<u>297,000</u>
Total deferred income tax assets	5,065,000	5,081,000
Valuation allowance	<u>—</u>	<u>(91,000)</u>
Net deferred income tax assets	<u>5,065,000</u>	<u>4,990,000</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Depreciation – property and equipment	<u>(3,045,000)</u>	<u>(3,200,000)</u>
Total deferred income tax liabilities	<u>(3,045,000)</u>	<u>(3,200,000)</u>
Net deferred income tax assets	<u>\$ 2,020,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,790,000</u>
Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheet:		
Current deferred income tax assets	\$ —	\$ 1,308,000
Noncurrent deferred income tax assets	<u>2,020,000</u>	<u>482,000</u>
	<u>\$ 2,020,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,790,000</u>

NOTE 8—Pension Plans

We maintain a non-contributory, tax qualified defined benefit pension plan that has been frozen since July 2011. All of our full time employees were eligible to participate in this qualified pension plan. Benefits provided by our qualified pension plan were based on years of service and employees' remuneration over their term of employment. Compensation earned by employees up to July 31, 2011 is used for purposes of calculating benefits under our pension plan with no future benefit accruals after this date. We also maintain a non-qualified, non-

contributory defined benefit pension plan, the excess plan, for certain employees that has been frozen since July 2011. This excess plan provided benefits that would otherwise be provided under the qualified pension plan but for maximum benefit and compensation limits applicable under federal tax law. The cost associated with the excess plan is determined using the same actuarial methods and assumptions as those used for our qualified pension plan. The assets for the excess plan aggregate \$304,000 and \$287,000 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and are recorded in other assets in our consolidated balance sheets (see NOTE 10 – Fair Value Measurements).

The following table sets forth the plans' funded status and amounts recognized in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Change in benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$22,358,000	\$23,787,000
Interest cost	867,000	948,000
Actuarial loss (gain)	502,000	(1,870,000)
Benefits paid	<u>(540,000)</u>	<u>(507,000)</u>
Benefit obligation at end of year	<u>23,187,000</u>	<u>22,358,000</u>
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	14,442,000	14,655,000
Actual gain (loss) on plan assets	848,000	(59,000)
Employer contribution	210,000	353,000
Benefits paid	<u>(540,000)</u>	<u>(507,000)</u>
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>14,960,000</u>	<u>14,442,000</u>
Unfunded status	<u><u>\$(8,227,000)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(7,916,000)</u></u>

The following table presents the amounts recognized in our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Accrued liabilities	\$ (452,000)	\$ (407,000)
Liability for pension benefits	<u>(7,775,000)</u>	<u>(7,509,000)</u>
	<u><u>\$(8,227,000)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(7,916,000)</u></u>

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss that have not yet been recognized as components of net periodic pension benefit (expense) at December 31 are as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Net actuarial loss, pre-tax	\$7,704,000	\$7,048,000

The components of net periodic pension benefit for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Interest cost	\$ 867,000	\$ 948,000	\$ 915,000
Expected return on plan assets	(1,137,000)	(1,158,000)	(1,092,000)
Recognized net actuarial loss	<u>136,000</u>	<u>146,000</u>	<u>32,000</u>
	<u><u>\$ (134,000)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (64,000)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (145,000)</u></u>

For the year ending December 31, 2017, we expect to recognize the following amounts as components of net periodic benefit (expense) which are included in accumulated comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2016:

Actuarial loss	\$157,000
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The principal assumptions used to determine the net periodic pension benefit for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, and the actuarial value of the benefit obligation at December 31, 2016 and 2015 (the measurement dates) for our pension plans are as follows:

	<u>Net Periodic Pension Cost</u>			<u>Benefit Obligation</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Weighted-average discount rate	4.4%	4.1%	5.1%	4.3%	4.4%
Weighted-average rate of compensation increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	n/a	n/a

Historically, we used a single weighted-average discount rate approach to determine the pension benefit obligation and the subsequent years' interest cost component of the net periodic pension benefit. The weighted-average discount rate was determined by matching estimated benefit payment cash flows to a yield curve derived from long-term, high-quality corporate bond curves. This method represented the constant annual rate that would be required to discount all future benefit payments related to past service from the date of expected future payment to the measurement date. As of December 31, 2015, we elected to use a refined method, known as the spot rate approach, to determine the benefit obligation and the subsequent years' interest cost component of the net periodic pension benefit. This method uses individual spot rates along the yield curve that correspond with the timing of each benefit payment and will provide a more precise measurement of the interest cost by improving the correlation between projected benefit cash flows and the corresponding spot yield curve rates. The change in method did not impact the December 31, 2015 benefit obligation, but resulted in a slight decrease in the interest component of the net periodic pension benefit in 2016. We accounted for this as a change in estimate on a prospective basis.

For 2016, we assumed a long-term rate of return on plan assets of 8.0%. In developing the 8.0% expected long-term rate of return assumption, we reviewed asset class return expectations and long-term inflation assumptions and considered our historical compounded return, which was consistent with our long-term rate of return assumption.

In 2014, we adopted the Society of Actuaries' ("SOA") RP-2014 mortality tables and MP-2014 mortality improvement tables to determine our December 31, 2014 pension liability. These updated mortality tables, along with a lower discount rate, resulted in the increase in the unfunded status of our pension plans and the increase in accumulated other comprehensive loss at December 31, 2014. During 2015, we reviewed the SOA tables and adopted the MP-2015 mortality improvement tables which resulted in a decrease in our pension benefit obligation. In determining the 2016 pension liability, we adopted the new updated MP-2016 mortality improvement tables. These new mortality tables, along with the lower discount rate, resulted in an increase in our pension liability and accumulated other comprehensive loss at December 31, 2016.

Our investment goals are to achieve a combination of moderate growth of capital and income with moderate risk. Acceptable investment vehicles will include mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), limited partnerships, and individual securities. Our target allocations for plan assets are 60% equities and 40% fixed income. Of the equity portion, 50% will be invested in passively managed securities using ETFs and the other 50% will be invested in actively managed investment vehicles. We address diversification by investing in mutual funds and ETFs which hold large, mid and small capitalization U.S. stocks, international (non-U.S.) equity, REITS, and real assets (consisting of inflation-linked bonds, real estate and natural resources). A sufficient percentage of investments will be readily marketable in order to be sold to fund benefit payment obligations as they become payable.

The fair values of our pension assets as of December 31, 2016 by asset category are as follows (refer to NOTE 10 – Fair Value Measurements for a description of Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 categories):

<u>Asset Category</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Corporate common stock	\$ 1,210,000	\$ 1,210,000	\$ —	\$ —
Mutual funds/ETFs:				
Equity-large cap	3,521,000	3,521,000	—	—
Equity-mid cap	1,419,000	1,419,000	—	—
Equity-small cap	287,000	287,000	—	—
Equity-international	1,666,000	1,666,000	—	—
Fixed income	5,649,000	5,649,000	—	—
Real estate	822,000	822,000	—	—
Money market	386,000	386,000	—	—
Total mutual funds/ETFs	<u>13,750,000</u>	<u>13,750,000</u>	—	—
Grand total	<u>\$14,960,000</u>	<u>\$14,960,000</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The fair values of our pension assets as of December 31, 2015 by asset category are as follows (refer to NOTE 10 – Fair Value Measurements for a description of Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 categories):

<u>Asset Category</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Corporate common stock	\$ 1,548,000	\$ 1,548,000	\$ —	\$ —
Mutual funds/ETFs:				
Equity-large cap	2,962,000	2,962,000	—	—
Equity-mid cap	1,306,000	1,306,000	—	—
Equity-small cap	285,000	285,000	—	—
Equity-international	1,772,000	1,772,000	—	—
Fixed income	5,369,000	5,369,000	—	—
Real estate	799,000	799,000	—	—
Money market	401,000	401,000	—	—
Total mutual funds/ETFs	<u>12,894,000</u>	<u>12,894,000</u>	—	—
Grand total	<u>\$14,442,000</u>	<u>\$14,442,000</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

We expect to contribute \$290,000 to our defined benefit pension plans in 2017.

Estimated future benefit payments are as follows:

2017	\$ 1,168,000
2018	\$ 772,000
2019	\$ 795,000
2020	\$ 861,000
2021	\$ 886,000
2022-2026	\$ 5,328,000

We also maintain a non-elective, non-qualified supplemental executive retirement plan (“SERP”) which provides deferred compensation to certain highly compensated employees that approximates the value of benefits lost by the freezing of the pension plan which are not offset by our enhanced matching contribution in our 401(k) plan. The SERP is a discretionary defined contribution plan and contributions made to the SERP in any given year are not guaranteed and will be at the sole discretion of our Compensation and Stock Incentive Committee. During 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recorded expenses of \$124,000, \$99,000 and \$126,000, respectively, related to the SERP. During 2016, 2015 and 2014, we contributed \$99,000, \$126,000 and \$115,000 to the plan, respectively. The liability for SERP pension benefits was \$122,000 and \$97,000 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

We maintain a defined contribution 401(k) plan which permits participation by substantially all employees. Our matching contributions to the 401(k) plan were \$833,000, \$874,000 and \$829,000 for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

NOTE 9—Stockholders' Equity

Changes in the components of stockholders' equity are as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Class A Common Stock</u>	<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss</u>
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$1,774	\$1,487	\$4,663	\$109,335	\$(1,095)
Net loss	—	—	—	(706)	—
Issuance of nonvested stock awards, net of forfeitures	21	—	(21)	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	580	—	—
Change in net actuarial loss and prior service cost, net of income tax benefit of \$2,365	—	—	—	—	(3,588)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, net of income tax expense of \$2	—	—	—	—	3
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(7)	—	(97)	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2014	<u>1,788</u>	<u>1,487</u>	<u>5,125</u>	<u>108,629</u>	<u>(4,680)</u>
Net earnings	—	—	—	1,873	—
Issuance of nonvested stock awards, net of forfeitures	18	—	(18)	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	375	—	—
Change in net actuarial loss and prior service cost, net of income tax expense of \$318	—	—	—	—	482
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities, net of income tax benefit of \$4	—	—	—	—	(6)
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(7)	—	(58)	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>1,799</u>	<u>1,487</u>	<u>5,424</u>	<u>110,502</u>	<u>(4,204)</u>
Net earnings	—	—	—	786	—
Issuance of nonvested stock awards, net of forfeitures	22	—	(22)	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	—	326	—	—
Change in net actuarial loss and prior service cost, net of income tax benefit of \$261	—	—	—	—	(395)
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities, net of income tax expense of \$1	—	—	—	—	3
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(7)	—	(59)	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u>\$1,814</u>	<u>\$1,487</u>	<u>\$5,669</u>	<u>\$111,288</u>	<u>\$(4,596)</u>

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, accumulated other comprehensive loss consists of the following:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Net actuarial loss and prior service cost not yet recognized in net periodic benefit cost, net of income tax benefit of \$3,080,000 and \$2,819,000, respectively	\$ (4,624,000)	\$ (4,229,000)
Accumulated unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, net of income tax expense of \$19,000 and \$18,000, respectively	<u>28,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (4,596,000)</u>	<u>\$ (4,204,000)</u>

We have 125,000,000 shares of authorized capital stock which consists of 74,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.10 per share; 50,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, par value \$.10 per share; and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$.10 per share.

The holders of common stock are entitled to one vote per share and the holders of our Class A common stock are entitled to 10 votes per share. There is no cumulative voting. Shares of Class A common stock are convertible at any time into our shares of common stock on a one-for-one basis at the option of the stockholder. Subject to rights of any preferred stockholder, holders of our common stock and Class A common stock are entitled to receive on a pro rata basis such dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available for that purpose. At the discretion of our Board of Directors, we may pay to the holders of common stock a cash dividend greater than the dividend, if any, paid to the holders of Class A common stock.

Under Delaware law, a change of ownership of a Licensed Agent will automatically terminate its license 90 days after the change of ownership occurs, unless the Director of the Delaware State Lottery Office determines after application to issue a new license to the new owners. Change of ownership may occur if any new individual or entity acquires, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the Licensed Agent or if more than 20% of the legal or beneficial interest in the Licensed Agent is transferred, whether by direct or indirect means. The Commission may require extensive background investigations of any new owner acquiring a 10% or greater interest in a Licensed Agent, including criminal background checks. Accordingly, we have a restrictive legend on our shares of common stock which require that (a) any holders of common stock found to be disqualified or unsuitable or not possessing the qualifications required by any appropriate gaming authority could be required to dispose of such stock and (b) any holder of common stock intending to acquire 10% or more of our outstanding common stock must first obtain prior written approval from the Delaware State Lottery Office.

We adopted a stockholder rights plan in 2012. The rights are attached to and trade in tandem with our common stock and Class A common stock. Each right entitles the registered holder to purchase from us one share of common stock. The rights, unless earlier redeemed by our Board of Directors, will detach and trade separately from our common stock upon the occurrence of certain events such as the unsolicited acquisition by a third party of beneficial ownership of 10% or more of our outstanding combined common stock and Class A common stock or the announcement by a third party of the intent to commence a tender or exchange offer for 10% or more of our outstanding combined common stock and Class A common stock. After the rights have detached, the holders of such rights would generally have the ability to purchase such number of either shares of our common stock or stock of an acquirer of ours having a market value equal to twice the exercise price of the right being exercised, thereby causing substantial dilution to a person or group of persons attempting to acquire control of us. The rights may serve as a significant deterrent to unsolicited attempts to acquire control of us, including transactions involving a premium to the market price of our stock. This rights agreement expires on January 1, 2022, unless earlier redeemed.

On January 23, 2013, our Board of Directors suspended the quarterly dividend. In addition, our credit facility prohibits the payment of dividends. See NOTE 6 – Credit Facility.

On October 23, 2002, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 3,000,000 shares of our outstanding common stock. The purchases may be made in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions as conditions warrant. The repurchase authorization has no expiration date, does not obligate us to acquire any specific number of shares and may be suspended at any time. No purchases of our equity securities were made pursuant to this authorization during 2016 or 2015. At December 31, 2016, we had remaining repurchase authority of 1,653,333 shares. At present we are not permitted to make such purchases under our credit facility.

During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we purchased and retired 67,555, 73,453 and 66,829 shares of our outstanding common stock for \$66,000, \$65,000 and \$104,000, respectively. These purchases were made from employees in connection with the vesting of restricted stock awards under our stock incentive plan and were not pursuant to the aforementioned repurchase authorization. Since the vesting of a restricted stock award is a taxable event to our employees for which income tax withholding is required, the plan allows employees to surrender to us some of the shares that would otherwise have vested in satisfaction of their tax liability. The surrender of these shares is treated by us as a purchase of the shares.

We have a stock incentive plan which provides for the grant of up to 2,000,000 shares of common stock to our officers and key employees through stock options and/or awards valued in whole or in part by reference to our common stock, such as nonvested restricted stock awards. Under the plan, nonvested restricted stock vests an aggregate of twenty percent each year beginning on the second anniversary date of the grant. The aggregate market value of the

nonvested restricted stock at the date of issuance is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the six-year period. As of December 31, 2016, there were 1,258,465 shares available for granting options or stock awards.

Nonvested restricted stock activity for the year ended December 31, 2016 was as follows:

	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value</u>
Nonvested at December 31, 2015	775,900	\$ 1.86
Granted	220,500	\$ 0.97
Vested	<u>(183,400)</u>	\$ 2.60
Nonvested at December 31, 2016	<u>813,000</u>	\$ 1.45

The aggregate market value of the nonvested restricted stock at the date of issuance is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the six-year service period or the service period remaining until normal retirement age, if shorter. The total fair value of shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 based on the weighted average grant date fair value was \$477,000, \$608,000 and \$745,000, respectively. The grant-date fair value of restricted stock awards granted during the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$0.97, \$0.89 and \$1.52, respectively. We recorded, within general and administrative expenses, compensation expense of \$326,000, \$375,000 and \$580,000 related to restricted stock awards for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. As of December 31, 2016, there was \$565,000 of total deferred compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock awards granted to employees under our stock incentive plan. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.3 years.

NOTE 10—Fair Value Measurements

Our financial instruments are classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs which are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability;

Level 3: Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (i.e., supported by little or no market activity).

The following table summarizes the valuation of our financial instrument pricing levels as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
2016				
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 304,000	\$ 304,000	\$ —	\$ —
2015				
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 287,000	\$ 287,000	\$ —	\$ —

Our investments in available-for-sale securities consist of mutual funds. These investments are included in other assets on our consolidated balance sheets.

The carrying amounts of other financial instruments reported in our consolidated balance sheets for current assets and current liabilities approximates their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, there was \$25,250,000 and \$31,500,000, respectively, outstanding under our revolving credit agreement. The borrowings under our revolving credit agreement bear interest at the variable rate described in NOTE 6 – Credit Facility and therefore we believe approximate fair value.

NOTE 11—Related Party Transactions

During the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, we allocated costs of \$1,952,000, \$1,851,000 and \$1,910,000, respectively to DVD, a company related through common ownership, for certain administrative and operating services, including leased space. DVD allocated certain administrative and operating service costs of \$158,000, \$252,000 and \$240,000, respectively, to us for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. The allocations were based on an analysis of each company's share of the costs. In connection with DVD's 2016, 2015 and 2014 NASCAR event weekends at Dover International Speedway, we provided certain services, primarily catering, for which DVD was invoiced \$876,000, \$836,000 and \$689,000, respectively. Additionally, DVD invoiced us \$200,000, \$230,000 and \$184,000, respectively, for tickets, their commission for suite catering and other services at DVD's 2016, 2015 and 2014 NASCAR event weekends at Dover International Speedway. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, our consolidated balance sheet included a \$7,000 receivable from and a \$44,000 payable to DVD for the aforementioned items. We settled these items in January of 2017 and 2016. The net costs incurred by each company for these services are not necessarily indicative of the costs that would have been incurred if the companies had been unrelated entities and/or had otherwise independently managed these functions; however, management believes that these costs are reasonable.

Prior to our spin-off from DVD in 2002, both companies shared certain real property in Dover, Delaware. At the time of the spin-off, some of this real property was transferred to us to ensure that the real property holdings of each company was aligned with its past uses and future business needs. During our harness racing season, we have historically used the 5/8-mile harness racing track that is located on DVD's property and is on the inside of its one-mile motorsports superspeedway. In order to continue this historic use, DVD granted a perpetual easement to the harness track to us at the time of the spin-off. This perpetual easement allows us to have exclusive use of the harness track during the period beginning November 1 of each year and ending April 30 of the following year, together with set up and tear down rights for the two weeks before and after such period. The easement requires that we maintain the harness track but does not require the payment of any rent.

Various easements and agreements relative to access, utilities and parking have also been entered into between us and DVD relative to our respective Dover, Delaware facilities. DVD pays rent to us for the lease of its principal executive office space. We also allow DVD to use our indoor grandstands in connection with DVD's two annual motorsports weekends. We do not assess rent for this nominal use and may discontinue the use at our discretion.

In conjunction with the spin-off from DVD, we and DVD entered into various agreements that addressed the allocation of assets and liabilities between the two companies and that define the companies' relationship after the separation. Among these are the Real Property Agreement and the Transition Support Services Agreement.

The Real Property Agreement governs certain real property transfers, leases and easements affecting our Dover, Delaware facility.

The Transition Support Services Agreement provides for each of us and DVD to provide each other with certain administrative and operational services. The party receiving the services is required to pay for them within 30 business days after receipt of an invoice at rates agreed upon by us and DVD. The agreement may be terminated in whole or in part 90 days after the request of the party receiving the services or 180 days after the request of the party providing the services.

Henry B. Tippie, Chairman of our Board of Directors, controls in excess of fifty percent of our voting power. Mr. Tippie's voting control emanates from his direct and indirect holdings of common stock and Class A common stock, from his status as trustee of the RMT Trust, our largest stockholder, and from certain shares as to which he has voting rights pursuant to a voting agreement with R. Randall Rollins, one of our directors. This means that Mr. Tippie has the ability to determine the outcome of our election of directors and to determine the outcome of many significant corporate transactions, many of which only require the approval of a majority of our voting power.

Patrick J. Bagley, Timothy R. Horne, Denis McGlynn, Jeffrey W. Rollins, R. Randall Rollins, Richard K. Struthers and Henry B. Tippie are all Directors of ours and DVD. Denis McGlynn is the President and Chief Executive Officer of both companies, Klaus M. Belohoubek is the Senior Vice President – General Counsel and

Secretary of both companies and Timothy R. Horne is the Senior Vice President – Finance and Chief Financial Officer of both companies. Mr. Tippie controls in excess of fifty percent of the voting power of DVD.

NOTE 12—Commitments and Contingencies

We are a party to ordinary routine litigation incidental to our business. Management does not believe that the resolution of any of these matters is likely to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

We have employment, severance and noncompete agreements with certain of our officers and directors under which certain change of control, severance and noncompete payments and benefits might become payable in the event of a change in our control, defined to include a tender offer or the closing of a merger or similar corporate transactions. In the event of such a change in our control and the subsequent termination of employment of all employees covered under these agreements, we estimate that the maximum contingent liability would range from \$8,800,000 to \$10,800,000 depending on the tax treatment of the payments.

To the extent that any of the potential payments or benefits due under the agreements constitute an excess “parachute payment” under the Internal Revenue Code and result in the imposition of an excise tax, each agreement requires that we pay the amount of such excise tax plus any additional amounts necessary to place the officer or director in the same after-tax position as he would have been had no excise tax been imposed. We estimate that the tax gross ups that could be paid under the agreements in the event the agreements were triggered due to a change of control could be between \$1,300,000 and \$3,300,000 and these amounts have been included in the maximum contingent liability disclosed above. This maximum tax gross up assumes that none of the payments made after the hypothetical change in control would be characterized as reasonable compensation for services rendered. Each agreement with an executive officer provides that fifty percent of the monthly amount paid during the term is paid in consideration of the executive officer’s non-compete covenants. The exclusion of these amounts would reduce the calculated amount of excess parachute payments subject to tax. We are unable to conclude whether the Internal Revenue Service would characterize all or some of these non-compete payments as reasonable compensation for services rendered.

NOTE 13—Quarterly Results (unaudited)

	<u>March 31</u>	<u>June 30</u>	<u>September 30</u>	<u>December 31</u>
Year Ended December 31, 2016				
Revenues	\$ 44,717,000	\$ 46,224,000	\$ 47,110,000	\$ 44,241,000
Operating earnings (loss)	\$ 34,000	\$ 1,509,000	\$ 1,013,000	\$ (275,000)
Net (loss) earnings	\$ (239,000)	\$ 796,000	\$ 520,000	\$ (291,000)
Net (loss) earnings per share-basic and diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.01)
Year Ended December 31, 2015				
Revenues	\$ 44,338,000	\$ 45,301,000	\$ 47,196,000	\$ 46,111,000
Operating earnings	\$ 41,000	\$ 1,399,000	\$ 1,216,000	\$ 1,219,000
Net (loss) earnings	\$ (352,000)	\$ 631,000	\$ 826,000	\$ 768,000
Net (loss) earnings per share-basic and diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02

Our quarterly operating results are affected by weather and the general economic conditions in the United States. Additionally, given our high level of fixed operating costs, fluctuations in our business volume can lead to variations in quarterly operating results.

C O R P O R A T E D A T A

Directors

Henry B. Tippie*+†

*Chairman of the Board of Directors
Chairman of the Board of Directors of
Dover Motorsports, Inc.
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
of Tippie Services, Inc.*

Denis McGlynn*

*President and Chief Executive Officer
President and Chief Executive Officer of
Dover Motorsports, Inc.*

Timothy R. Horne

*Senior Vice President – Finance,
Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer
Senior Vice President – Finance and Chief Financial Officer
of Dover Motorsports, Inc.*

Patrick J. Bagley**

*Former Senior Vice President – Finance and
Chief Financial Officer of Dover Motorsports, Inc.*

Jeffrey W. Rollins**

*Managing Member of Osprey Investment Partners
Senior Investment Officer of Ashford Capital Management*

R. Randall Rollins**+†

*Chairman of the Board of Rollins, Inc.
Chairman of the Board of RPC, Inc
Chairman of the Board of Marine Products Corporation*

Richard K. Struthers

*President of Ashford Point Enterprises
Former President and Member of Executive
Management Team, Bank of America Global Card Services*

* member of the Executive Committee

** member of the Audit Committee

+ member of the Compensation and Stock Incentive Committee

† member of Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

Executive Officers

Denis McGlynn

President and Chief Executive Officer

Edward J. Sutor

Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

Timothy R. Horne

*Senior Vice President – Finance,
Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer*

Klaus M. Belohoubek

Senior Vice President – General Counsel and Secretary

Stock Listing: *New York Stock Exchange*

Ticker Symbol: *DDE*

Transfer Agent and Registrar:

*Computershare
PO Box 43006
Providence, RI 02940-3006
For overnight delivery, use
250 Royall Street
Canton, MA 02021
www.computershare.com/investor*

Annual Meeting of Stockholders:

*April 26, 2017
8:00 am
Dover Downs Hotel & Casino
1131 N. DuPont Highway
Dover, DE*

Corporate Office:

*1131 N. DuPont Highway
P.O. Box 1412
Dover, DE 19903*

Internet Address: www.doverdowns.com



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TIPS



NYSE: DDE

1131 N. DuPont Highway | P.O. Box 1412 | Dover, DE 19901

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