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RIVIERA HOLDINGS CORP
Form 10-Q
May 05, 2003

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Mark One

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2003

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-21430

Riviera Holdings Corporation
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

88-0296885
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

2901 Las Vegas Boulevard South, Las Vegas, Nevada
(Address of principal executive offices)

89109
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number,
including area code (702) 794-9527

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO REGISTRANTS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY
PROCEEDINGS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE REGISTRANTS

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

As of May 2, 2003, there were 3,606,155 shares of Common Stock, \$.001 par value
per share, outstanding.

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RIVIERA HOLDINGS CORPORATION

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements	

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Riviera Holdings Corporation

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of Riviera Holdings Corporation (the "Company") and subsidiaries as of March 31,

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2003, and the related condensed consolidated statements of operations and of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

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

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

We have previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the consolidated balance sheet of Riviera Holdings Corporation as of December 31, 2002, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated February 14, 2003, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2002, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

April 22, 2003
Las Vegas, Nevada

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RIVIERA HOLDINGS CORPORATION		
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (unaudited)		
(In Thousands, except share amounts)		
	March 31,	December 31,
	2003	2002
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$25,192	\$20,220
Accounts receivable, net	4,154	4,010
Inventories	1,640	1,824
Prepaid expenses and other assets	3,933	3,968
	-----	-----
Total current assets	34,919	30,022

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PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, Net	184,724	188,233
OTHER ASSETS, Net	14,533	14,677
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES, Net	2,964	2,964
TOTAL	\$237,140	\$235,896
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$3,485	\$3,430
Accounts payable	7,632	8,338
Accrued interest	6,963	1,065
Accrued expenses	14,370	15,576
Total current liabilities	32,450	28,409
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	6,571	6,465
LONG-TERM DEBT, Net of current portion	215,880	216,694
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY:		
Common stock (\$.001 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; 5,141,208 and 5,135,773 issued at March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively)	5	5
Additional paid-in capital	13,715	13,638
Treasury stock (1,687,947 shares and 1,686,244 shares at March 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively)	(11,320)	(11,313)
Accumulated Deficit	(20,161)	(18,002)
Total stockholders' deficiency	(17,761)	(15,672)
TOTAL	\$237,140	\$235,896

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

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RIVIERA HOLDINGS CORPORATION		
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (unaudited)		
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003 AND 2002	Three Months Ended	
(In thousands, except per share amounts)	March 31,	
	2003	2002
REVENUES:		
Casino	\$26,377	\$26,063
Rooms	11,225	10,719
Food and beverage	8,013	7,859
Entertainment	4,399	4,208
Other	1,951	2,051

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Total revenues	51,965	50,900
Less promotional allowances	4,474	4,402
Net revenues	47,491	46,498
COSTS AND EXPENSES:		
Direct costs and expenses of operating departments:		
Casino	14,070	14,372
Rooms	5,853	5,454
Food and beverage	5,304	5,090
Entertainment	2,956	2,787
Other	649	680
Other operating expenses:		
General and administrative	9,720	9,934
Depreciation and amortization	4,223	4,494
Total costs and expenses	42,775	42,811
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	4,716	3,687
OTHER (EXPENSE) INCOME:		
Interest expense	(6,881)	(6,688)
Interest income	13	179
Other, net	(7)	(12)
Total other expense	(6,875)	(6,521)
(LOSS) BEFORE PROVISION (BENEFIT) FOR INCOME TAXES	(2,159)	(2,834)
PROVISION (BENEFIT) FOR INCOME TAXES	0	0
NET (LOSS)	(\$2,159)	(\$2,834)
(LOSS) PER SHARE DATA:		
(Loss) per share:		
Basic	\$ (0.62)	\$ (0.82)
Diluted	\$ (0.62)	\$ (0.82)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	3,468	3,437
Weighted-average common and common equivalent shares	3,468	3,437

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

RIVIERA HOLDINGS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2002 AND 2003
(in thousands)

Three Months Ended
March 31,
2003 2002

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

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Net Income (loss)	(\$2,159)	(\$2,834)
Adjustments to reconcile net income(loss) to net cash (used in) and provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,223	4,494
Provision for bad debts	80	(367)
Interest expense	6,881	6,688
Interest paid	(311)	(9,038)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(225)	34
Decrease (increase) in inventories	184	456
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other assets	36	(206)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(705)	(145)
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities	(1,206)	(792)
Increase in deferred compensation plan obligation	8	
Increase in non-qualified pension plan obligation to CEO upon retirement	(125)	(125)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	6,681	(1,835)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Capital expenditures for property and equipment, Las Vegas, Nevada	(439)	(931)
Capital expenditures - Black Hawk, Colorado	(276)	(459)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	(203)	(1,115)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(918)	(2,505)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Payments on long-term borrowings	(861)	(797)
Purchase of treasury stock for the deferred compensation plan	(7)	0
Increase in paid-in capital	52	0
Issuance of restricted stock	25	75
	-----	-----
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(791)	(722)
	-----	-----
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4,972	(5,062)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	20,220	46,606
	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$25,192	\$41,544
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Property acquired with debt and accounts payable	\$13	\$299

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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Basis of Presentation

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

In August 1995, Riviera Gaming Management, Inc. ("RGM") incorporated in the State of Nevada and is a wholly owned subsidiary of RHC for the purpose of obtaining management contracts in Nevada and other jurisdictions. In March 1997, Riviera Gaming Management of Colorado was incorporated in the State of Colorado, and in August 1997, Riviera Black Hawk, Inc. ("RBH") was incorporated in the State of Colorado for the purpose of developing a casino in Black Hawk, Colorado which opened February 4, 2000.

On March 15, 2002, Riviera Gaming Management of New Mexico, Inc. ("RGM New Mexico") was incorporated in the State of New Mexico. On June 5, 2002, Riviera Gaming Management of Missouri, Inc. ("RGM Missouri") was incorporated in the State of Missouri.

Nature of Operations

The Company owns and operates the Riviera Hotel & Casino ("Riviera Las Vegas") on the Strip in Las Vegas, Nevada and its casino in Black Hawk, Colorado ("Riviera Black Hawk"). Riviera Black Hawk is owned by Riviera Black Hawk, Inc. ("RBH"), a wholly owned subsidiary of RHC. Riviera Gaming Management of Colorado, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of RGM, and manages the casino.

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

Principles of Consolidation

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

The financial information at March 31, 2003 and for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 is unaudited. However, such information reflects all adjustments (consisting solely of normal and recurring adjustments) that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the interim periods.

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The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 are not necessarily indicative of the results that will be achieved for the entire year.

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2002, included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Earnings Per Share

Basic per share amounts are computed by dividing net income by weighted average

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shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share amounts are computed by dividing net income by weighted average shares outstanding plus the dilutive effect of common share equivalents. The effect of options outstanding was not included in diluted calculations for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2002 since the Company incurred net losses in those periods. The number of potentially dilutive options was 6,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 117,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2002.

Income Taxes

The cash flow projections used by the Company in the application of SFAS 109 for the realization of deferred tax assets indicate that a valuation allowance should be recorded on the tax benefits earned by the Company in 2003 and 2002. The estimates used are based upon recent operating results and budgets for future operating results. These estimates are made using assumptions about the economic, social and regulatory environments in which we operate. These estimates could be impacted by numerous unforeseen events including changes to regulations affecting how the Company operates the business, changes in the labor market or economic downturns in the areas where the Company operates.

Estimates and Assumptions

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

Stock-Based Compensation

As of March 31, 2003, the Company has two stock-based employee compensation plans. The effect of stock options in the income statement is reported in accordance with Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations. The Company has adopted the disclosure-only provisions of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. Accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized for unissued stock options in the stock option plan, as all options granted had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

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No compensation cost has been recognized for unexercised options remaining in the stock option plans. Had compensation cost for the Company's stock option plans been determined based on the fair value at the date of grant for awards consistent with the provisions of SFAS No. 123 (using an intrinsic value method), the Company's net loss and pro forma net loss per common share and common share equivalent would have been increased to the pro forma amounts indicated below at March 31 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

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	2003	2002
Net loss as reported	\$ (2,159)	\$ (2,834)
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value-based methods for awards net of related tax effects	(60)	(74)
	-----	-----
Net loss pro forma	\$ (2,219)	\$ (2,908)
	=====	=====
Basic loss per common share as reported	\$ (0.62)	\$ (0.82)
Basic loss per common share pro forma	\$ (0.64)	\$ (0.85)
Diluted loss per common and common share equivalent as reported	\$ (0.62)	\$ (0.82)
Diluted loss per common and common share equivalent pro forma	\$ (0.64)	\$ (0.85)

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for grants in 2003 and 2002 respectively: dividend yield of 0% for both years; expected volatility for both years of 52%; risk-free interest rates for both years of 4.49%; and expected lives of 10 years for all years. The weighted fair value of options granted in 2003 and 2002 was \$0 and \$4.96, respectively.

Due to the fact that the Company's stock option programs vest over many years and additional awards are made each year, the above pro forma numbers are not indicative of the financial impact had the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123 been applicable to all years of previous option grants. The above numbers do not include the effect of options granted prior to 1995.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations. ("SFAS No. 143"). SFAS No. 143 addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. SFAS No. 143 applies to all entities. It applies to legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and (or) the normal operation of a long-lived asset, except for certain obligations of lessees. SFAS No. 143 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. The Company adopted SFAS No. 143 and it had no effect on its financial position or results of operations.

In June 2002, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities ("SFAS No. 146"). SFAS No. 146 addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 94-3, Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring). SFAS No. 146 requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. A fundamental conclusion reached by the FASB in this statement is that

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an entity's commitment to a plan, by itself, does not create a present obligation to others that meets the definition of a liability. SFAS No. 146 also establishes that fair value is the objective for initial measurement of the liability. The provisions of this statement are effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002, with early application encouraged. The Company adopted SFAS No. 146 and it had no effect on its financial position or results of operations.

2. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets at March 31, 2003 include deferred loan fees of approximately \$10.5 million associated with the refinancing of the Company's debt. Other assets also include capitalized site development, financing and licensing costs associated with the RGM Missouri proposed venture of approximately \$1.3 million and the RGM New Mexico proposed venture of approximately \$1.2 million.

3. LONG TERM DEBT AND COMMITMENTS

On June 26, 2002, the Company issued 11% Senior Secured Notes with a principal amount of \$215 million, substantially all of which were later exchanged for Securities Act of 1933-registered Notes of the Company with substantially the same terms (collectively, the "11% Notes"). The 11% Notes were issued at a discount in the amount of \$3.2 million. The discount is being amortized over the life of the 11% Notes. The Company incurred fees of approximately \$9.3 million with the issuance of the 11% Notes which are included in other assets at March 31, 2003 and are being amortized to interest expense over the life of the indebtedness.

Effective July 26, 2002 the Company entered into a \$30 million, five year revolving credit arrangement with a financial institution. Terms of the arrangement include interest at prime plus .75 percent or a LIBOR derived rate. There were no advances outstanding on this revolver at March 31, 2003. The Company incurred loan fees of approximately \$1.5 million which are being expensed over the life of the agreement.

4. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Brian Placzek, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated v. Riviera

Holdings Corporation, William L. Westerman, Robert R. Barengo, Jeffrey A. Silver

and Paul A. Harvey; filed in District Court, Clark County, Nevada No.A466204).

This is a class action complaint. The named Plaintiff in this action is a shareholder of the Company. The Defendants are the Company and four directors as individual Defendants. On April 15, 2003, the Plaintiff, commenced this action in Nevada state court which was served on the Company on April 28, 2003, where it seeks an order which would require the individual Defendants to, among other things, cooperate with any individual who makes a bona fide offer to acquire the Company, take steps that are calculated to result in a buy-out or takeover of the Company at the highest price, comply with their fiduciary duties, and reimburse the Plaintiff's class for damages, costs and disbursements related to the lawsuit.

The Plaintiff seeks to have all public shareholders of the Company's common stock, excluding Defendants, certified as a class for purposes of a class action suit and seeks to be the representative of the class.

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The Plaintiff asserts, among other things, that the Defendants violated their fiduciary duties because they did not take affirmative steps in furtherance of an offer by a third party to purchase all of the Company's outstanding common stock at a premium price which was contingent upon, among other things, a waiver of the call provisions by the holders of the Company's bond indebtedness. The Company believes the Plaintiff's claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend against them.

The Company is a party to several routine lawsuits, either as plaintiff or as defendant, arising from the normal operations of a hotel/casino. The Company does not believe that the outcome of such litigation, in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on its financial position or results of its operations.

5. STOCK REPURCHASES

There were 1,703 shares of treasury stock purchased by the Deferred Compensation Plan Trustee at \$4.27 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and no shares were purchased for the three months ended March 31, 2002.

6. ISSUANCE OF RESTRICTED STOCK

There were 5,435 shares of restricted stock issued at an average price of \$4.60 under the Restricted Stock Plan for executive compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2003.

7. GUARANTOR INFORMATION

The 11.0% Notes and the \$30 million line of credit are guaranteed by all of the Company's restricted subsidiaries. These guaranties are full, unconditional, and joint and several. RGM Missouri and RGM New Mexico are unrestricted subsidiaries of RHC and are not guarantors of the 11% notes. Each of these entities are in the development stage and have no operating results. Their assets totaled \$2.5 million dollars (RGM Missouri \$1.3 million and RGM New Mexico \$1.2), which assets were created through advances from RHC.

8. SEGMENT DISCLOSURES

The Company determines its segments based upon review process of the chief decision maker who reviews by geographic gaming market segments: Riviera Las Vegas and Riviera Black Hawk. The key indicator reviewed by the chief decision

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maker is EBITDA as defined below. All intersegment revenues have been eliminated.

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2003	Three Months Ended March 31, 2002
Net revenues:		
Riviera Las Vegas	\$35,735	\$34,709
Riviera Black Hawk	11,756	11,789
Total net revenues	\$47,491	\$46,498
Income (loss) from operations:		
Riviera Las Vegas	\$4,257	\$3,322
Riviera Black Hawk	1,570	1,428
Corporate Expenses	(1,111)	(1,063)
Total income from operations	\$4,716	\$3,687
EBITDA (1):		
Riviera Las Vegas	\$7,025	\$6,298
Riviera Black Hawk	3,025	2,946
Corporate Expenses	(1,111)	(1,063)
Total EBITDA	\$8,939	\$8,181
EBITDA margin (2):		
Riviera Las Vegas	19.7%	18.1%
Riviera Black Hawk	25.7%	25.0%
Total EBITDA	18.8%	17.6%

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

(2) EBITDA margin is EBITDA as a percent of net revenues.

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Riviera Holdings Corporation

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to EBITDA:

(\$ In 000's)

	Operating Income/(Loss)	Depreciation	Management Fee	EBITDA
First Quarter 2003:				
Riviera Las Vegas	\$ 4,257	\$ 3,114	\$ (346)	\$ 7,025
Riviera Black Hawk	1,570	1,109	346	3,025
Corporate	(1,111)	-	-	(1,111)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 4,716	\$ 4,223	-	\$ 8,939
	=====	=====		=====
First Quarter 2002:				
Riviera Las Vegas	\$ 3,322	\$ 3,335	\$ (359)	\$ 6,298
Riviera Black Hawk	1,428	1,159	359	2,946
Corporate	(1,063)	-	-	(1,063)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 3,687	\$ 4,494	\$ -	\$ 8,181
	=====	=====		=====

	March 31, 2003	December 31, 2002
(in thousands)		
Assets (3):		
Riviera Las Vegas	\$ 121,065	\$ 123,740
Riviera Black Hawk	63,659	64,493
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$ 184,724	\$ 188,233
	=====	=====

(3) Assets represent property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization.

RIVIERA LAS VEGAS REVENUES

The primary marketing effort of the Riviera Las Vegas is not aimed toward residents of Las Vegas, Nevada. Significantly all revenues derived from patrons visiting the Riviera Las Vegas are from other parts of the United States and other countries. Revenues for Riviera Las Vegas from a foreign country or region may exceed 10 percent of all reported segment revenues; however, the Riviera Las Vegas cannot identify such information, based upon the nature of gaming operations.

RIVIERA BLACK HAWK REVENUES

The casino in Black Hawk, Colorado, primarily serves the residents of metropolitan Denver, Colorado. As such, management believes that significantly all revenues are derived from within 250 miles of that Geographic area.

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

Three Months Ended March 31, 2003 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2002

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

(In Thousands)	First Quarter		Incr/ (Decr)	% Incr/ (Decr)
	2003	2002		
Net revenues:				
Riviera Las Vegas	\$35,735	\$34,709	\$1,026	3.0%
Riviera Black Hawk	11,756	11,789	(33)	-0.3%
	-----	-----	-----	
Total Net Revenues	\$47,491	\$46,498	\$993	2.1%
	=====	=====	=====	
Income (Loss) from Operations				
Riviera Las Vegas	\$4,257	\$3,322	\$935	28.2%
Riviera Black Hawk	1,570	1,428	142	9.9%
Property Income from Operations	5,827	4,750	1,077	22.7%
Corporate Expenses	(1,111)	(1,063)	(48)	-4.5%
	-----	-----	-----	
Total Income from Operations	\$4,716	\$3,687	\$1,029	27.9%
	=====	=====	=====	
Operating Margins				
Riviera Las Vegas	11.9%	9.6%	2.3%	
Riviera Black Hawk	13.4%	12.1%	1.3%	
Consolidated	9.9%	7.9%	2.0%	

Riviera Las Vegas

Revenues

Net revenues increased by approximately \$1.0 million, or 3.0%, from \$34.7 million in 2002 to \$35.7 million in 2003 due primarily to increased casino, hotel, food and beverage revenues.

Casino revenues increased by approximately \$403,000, or 2.7%, from \$14.8 million during 2002 to \$15.3 million during 2003 due to a 3.6% increase in slot machine revenue.

Room revenue increased \$506,000, or 4.7%, from \$10.7 million in 2002 to \$11.2 million in 2003 due to an increase in leisure room nights. Hotel occupancy increased to 92%, up from last year's 87.9% and average daily room rate decreased \$0.48 from \$62.32 in 2002 to \$61.84 in 2003. Rev Par (revenue per available room), however, increased 3.9% or \$2.16 to \$56.92. Leisure room nights were up 11.8%, while convention room nights were down 7.4% due primarily to slow room bookings from a January 2003 convention and from a large increase in Internet bookings. Convention attendees appear to be using the Internet to book rooms versus booking through the convention block. Short term incoming call volumes, slightly lower than prior year, were offset by a substantial increase in Internet room bookings which were up 73% or 28,000 room nights over 2002.

The market continues to see growth in small meetings and conventions. The new convention space at the Las Vegas and Mandalay Bay Convention Centers are attracting additional multi-property conventions. The Riviera's convention and flexible meeting space and our proximity to the Las Vegas Convention Center position us to capitalize on the recent growth in small meetings and conventions in the Las Vegas area. The change in our occupancy mix has stimulated increases in entertainment and food and beverage revenues.

Entertainment revenues increased by approximately \$219,000, or 5.3%, from \$4.2 million during 2002 to \$4.4 million during 2003 due primarily to an increase in our Le Bistro Theater revenues. Food and beverage revenues increased \$339,000, or 5.5%, from \$6.2 million in 2002 to \$6.5 in 2003 due primarily to our occupancy mix discussed above.

Other revenues decreased by approximately \$108,000, or 5.5%, from \$1.9 million during 2002 to \$1.8 million during 2003 due primarily to decreased gift shop and telephone revenues. Promotional allowances increased by approximately \$333,000, or 10.6%, from \$3.1 million during 2002 to \$3.5 million during 2003 primarily due to increases in comps related to higher casino activity.

Costs and Expenses

Rooms departmental costs and expenses increased by 7.3% in the quarter, as occupancy increased, requiring more variable labor costs, without significant change in room rate. In addition, wage scale increases under the new union contracts contributed to the increased costs.

Entertainment departmental costs and expenses increased 5.0% in the quarter and margins remained relatively constant at 33 %.

Income from Operations

Income from operations in Las Vegas increased \$935,000, or 28.2%, from \$3.3 million in 2002 to \$4.3 million in 2003 due to the 3.0% increase in net revenues as explained above.

Riviera Black Hawk

Revenues

Net revenues were approximately \$11.8 million in 2002 and 2003. Food and beverage revenues were approximately \$1.5 million in 2003, of which \$1.0 million was complimentary (promotional allowance). Our performance was accomplished in spite of disruptive winter weather in the Black Hawk area during February and March of 2003. One winter storm in March of 2003 forced the closure of our casino for three days. The Denver area economy also continued to show weakness during the quarter. These negative factors resulted in a \$9.0 million or 6.8% reduction in first quarter gaming revenues for the Black Hawk market from \$131.6 million in 2002 to \$122.6 in 2003. We continue to monitor market conditions and have made several adjustments to our marketing programs to insure that we stay competitive.

Income from Operations

Income from operations in Black Hawk, Colorado increased \$142,000, or 9.9%, from \$1.4 million in 2002 to \$1.6 million in 2003 due to decreased general

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and administrative costs.

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Consolidated Operations

Other Income (Expense)

Interest expense increased \$193,000 due to costs associated with the \$30 million credit facility and increased amortization of loan fees. Interest expense on the \$215 million 11% Senior Secured Notes issued by the Company (the "11% Notes") of \$5.9 million plus related amortization of loan fees and other financing costs totaled approximately \$6.3 million in 2003. Interest expense on equipment and other financing totaled approximately \$581,000 for the quarter.

Interest income decreased \$166,000 from \$179,000 in 2002 to \$13,000 in 2003 as a result of the lower cash balances available for investment and decreasing rates. Corporate expenses remained relatively unchanged between the first quarters of 2003 and 2002.

Net Income (Loss)

Net loss decreased \$675,000 or 23.8% from a net loss of \$2.8 million in 2002 to a net loss of \$2.1 million in 2003 due primarily to increased operating income which was partially offset by increased net interest costs.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2003, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$25.2 million. The cash and cash equivalents increased \$5.0 million during the first three months of 2003 compared to the first three months of 2002, as a result of \$6.7 million of cash provided by operations, \$920,000 of cash outflow for investing activities and \$790,000 outflow for financing activities. Cash balances include amounts that could be required to fund the Chief Executive Officer's pension obligation in a rabbi trust with 5 days notice. (See Note 7 to the 2002 annual financial statements, Other Long-Term Liabilities included in Form 10K as filed with the SEC.) Effective April 1, 2003, the Company will begin paying Mr. Westerman \$250,000 per quarter from his pension plan. In exchange for these payments, Mr. Westerman has agreed to continue his forbearance of his right to receive full transfer of his pension fund balance to the rabbi trust. This does not limit his ability to give the five-day notice at any time. Although there is no current intention to require this funding, under certain circumstances the Company might have to disburse approximately \$5.9 million for this purpose in a short period.

Management believes that cash flow from operations, combined with the \$25.2 million cash and cash equivalents and the \$30 million revolving credit facility, will be sufficient to cover the Company's debt service and enable investment in budgeted capital expenditures for 2003 for both the Las Vegas and Black Hawk properties and provide initial investments in the potential Missouri and New Mexico projects.

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

The 11% Notes provide that, in certain circumstances, the Company and its subsidiaries must offer to repurchase the 11% Notes upon the occurrence of a change of control or certain other events. In the event of such mandatory redemption or repurchase prior to maturity, the Company and its subsidiary would be unable to pay the principal amount of the 11% Notes without a refinancing.

At any time prior to June 15, 2005, the Company may on any one or more occasions redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of notes issued under the indenture at a redemption price of 111% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, to the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds of one or more public equity offerings; provided that:

(1) at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of notes issued under the indenture remains outstanding immediately after the occurrence of such redemption (excluding notes held by the Company and its subsidiaries); and

(2) the redemption occurs within 45 days of the date of the closing of such public equity offering.

Except pursuant to the preceding paragraph, the notes are not redeemable at the Companys option prior to June 15, 2006.

On or after June 15, 2006, the Company may redeem all or part of the notes upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days notice, at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) set forth below plus accrued and unpaid interest and liquidated damages, if any, on the notes redeemed, to the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on June 15 of the years indicated below:

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

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

At March 31, 2003, the Company believes that it is in compliance with the covenants of the 11% Notes and the \$30 million revolving credit facility.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations ("SFAS No. 143"). SFAS No. 143 addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. SFAS No. 143 applies to all entities. It applies to legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and (or) the normal operation of a long-lived asset, except for certain obligations of lessees. SFAS No. 143 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. The Company adopted SFAS No. 143 and it had no effect on its financial position or results of operations.

In June 2002, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities ("SFAS No. 146"). SFAS No. 146 addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 94-3, Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring). SFAS No. 146 requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. A fundamental conclusion reached by the FASB in this statement is that an entity's commitment to a plan, by itself, does not create a present obligation to others that meets the definition of a liability. SFAS No. 146 also establishes that fair value is the objective for initial measurement of the liability. The provisions of this statement are effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002, with early application encouraged. The Company adopted SFAS No. 146 and it had no effect on its financial position or results of operations.

Critical Accounting Policies

A description of our critical accounting policies and estimates can be found in Item 7 of our 2002 Form 10-K. For a more extensive discussion of our accounting policies, see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2002 Form 10-K filed on March 17, 2003.

Contractual Obligations

A description of our contractual obligations can be found in Item 7 of our 2002 Form 10-K. For a more extensive discussion of our accounting policies, see Notes 1, 8, 9, and 11 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2002 Form 10-K filed on March 17, 2003.

Forward Looking Statements

This report includes "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Statements in this report regarding future events or conditions, including statements regarding industry prospects and the Company's expected financial position, business and financing plans, are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company's expectations are disclosed in this report as well as the Company's most recent annual report on Form 10-K, and include the Company's substantial leverage, the risks associated with the expansion of the

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Company's business, as well as factors that affect the gaming industry generally. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their dates. The Company undertakes no obligations to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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Specific factors that might cause actual results to differ from our expectations or might cause us to modify our plans or objectives include, but are not limited to:

- o the availability and adequacy of our cash flow to meet our requirements, including payment of amounts due under our indebtedness;
- o economic, competitive, demographic, business and other conditions in our local and regional markets;
- o changes or developments in laws, regulations or taxes in the gaming industry;
- o actions taken or omitted to be taken by third parties, including our customers, suppliers, competitors and members as well as legislative, regulatory, judicial and other governmental authorities;
- o competition in the gaming industry, including the availability and success of alternative gaming venues and other entertainment attractions;
- o a decline in the public acceptance of gaming;
- o changes in personnel or compensation, including federal minimum wage requirements;
- o our failure to obtain, delays in obtaining, or the loss of any, licenses, permits or approvals, including gaming and liquor licenses, or the limitation, conditioning, suspension or revocation of any such licenses, permits or approvals, or our failure to obtain an unconditional renewal of any such licenses, permits or approvals on a timely basis;
- o the loss of any of our casino facilities due to terrorist acts, casualty, weather, mechanical failure or any extended or extraordinary maintenance or inspection that may be required;
- o other adverse conditions, such as adverse economic conditions, changes in general customer confidence or spending, increased transportation costs, travel concerns or weather-related factors, that may adversely affect the economy in general and/or the casino industry in particular;
- o our substantial indebtedness, debt service requirements and liquidity constraints;

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- o risks related to our 11% Notes and to high-yield securities and

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gaming securities generally;

- o changes in our business strategy, capital improvements or development plans;
- o the need for additional capital to support capital improvements and development; and
- o factors relating to the current state of world affairs and any further acts of terrorism or any other destabilizing events in the United States or elsewhere.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

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

As of March 31, 2003, we had \$219.4 million in borrowings. The borrowings include \$215 million in 11% Notes maturing in 2010, and capital leases maturing at various dates through 2005. Interest under the 11% Notes is based on a fixed rate of 11%. The equipment loans and capital leases have interest rates ranging from 5.2% to 13.5%. The borrowings also include \$863,000 in a special improvement district bond offering with the City of Black Hawk. The Company's share of the debt on the SID bonds of \$1.2 million when the project is complete, is payable over ten years beginning in 2000. The SID bonds bear interest at 5.5%.

Average Interest Rate

(Amounts in thousands)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value at 3/31/03
Long Term Debt Including Current Portion								
Equipment loans and capital leases Las Vegas								
	\$ 966	\$ 1,019	\$ 11				\$ 1,996	\$
Average interest rate	7.8%	7.8%	8.4%					
11% Senior Secured Notes						\$212,084	\$ 212,084	\$20
Average interest rate						11.6%		
Capital leases								
Black Hawk, Colorado	\$ 1,552	\$ 2,263	\$ 658				\$ 4,473	\$
Average interest rate	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%					
Special Improvement								

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District Bonds Black							
Hawk, Colorado	\$ 52	\$ 109	\$ 116	\$124	\$ 129	\$ 282	\$ 812
Average interest rate	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	
Total all long-term debt							\$ 219,365

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Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-14(c) and 15d-14(c) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"). Based on such evaluation, such officers have concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in alerting them on a timely basis to material information relating to the Company (including its consolidated subsidiaries) required to be included in the Company's periodic filings under the Exchange Act.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls. Since the Evaluation Date, there have not been any significant changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect such controls.

Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

4. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On April 15, 2003, a class action complaint was filed in the Clark County, Nevada District Court (Case No.A466204) which was served on the Company on April 28, 2003, by Brian Placzek, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, against the Company and Company directors William L. Westerman, Robert R. Barengo, Jeffrey A. Silver, and Paul A. Harvey. The named Plaintiff in this action is a shareholder of the Company. The Plaintiff, seeks an order which would require the individual Defendants to take the following actions, among others: cooperate with any individual who makes a bona fide offer to acquire the Company, take steps that are calculated to result in a buy-out or takeover of the Company at the highest price, comply with their fiduciary duties, and reimburse the Plaintiff's class for damages, costs and disbursements related to the lawsuit.

The named Plaintiff seeks to have all public shareholders of the Company's common stock, excluding Defendants, certified as a class for purposes of a class action suit and seeks to be the representative of the class.

The named Plaintiff asserts, among other things, that the Defendants violated their fiduciary duties because they did not take affirmative steps in furtherance of an offer by a third party to purchase all of the Company's outstanding common stock at a premium price, which was contingent upon a waiver of the call provisions by the holders of the Company's bond indebtedness.

We believe the Plaintiff's claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend against them.

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The Company is a party to several routine lawsuits, either as plaintiff or as defendant, arising from the normal operations of a hotel/casino. The Company does not believe that the outcome of such litigation, in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on its financial position or results of its operations.

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Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K.

(a) See list of exhibits on page 26.

(b) During the first quarter of 2003, the Company filed reports on Form 8-K on January 22, and February 12, 2003. Each Form 8-K reported Item Nos. 5 and 7 which, in the February 12, 2003 filing, included summary financial information for the Company's fourth quarter 2002.

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

RIVIERA HOLDINGS CORPORATION

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

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

Date: May 5, 2003

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CERTIFICATIONS

I, William L. Westerman, the Chief Executive Officer of Riviera Holdings Corporation, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Riviera Holdings Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in

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Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:

- a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
- b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
- c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;

5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

- a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
- b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and

6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: May 5, 2003

William L. Westerman

William L. Westerman

Chairman of the Board and

Chief Executive Officer

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I, Duane Krohn, the Chief Financial Officer of Riviera Holdings Corporation, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Riviera Holdings Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:

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- a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
- b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
- c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;

5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

- a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
- b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and

6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: May 5, 2003

Duane Krohn

Duane Krohn

Treasurer and

Chief Financial Officer

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Exhibits

Exhibits:

- 10.1 Third Amendment to Employment Agreement between the Company and Robert Vannucci effective March 3, 2003. (see Exhibit 10.45 to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 17, 2003, Commission File No. 000-21430)
- 99.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
- 99.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer

