

CHURCHILL DOWNS INC  
Form 10-Q/A  
December 03, 2004

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

## FORM 10-Q/A

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

**For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2004**

**OR**

o **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 0-1469**



(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

**Kentucky**  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**61-0156015**  
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

**700 Central Avenue, Louisville, KY**  
(Address of principal executive offices)

**40208**  
(zip code)

**(502)-636-4400**  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

The number of shares outstanding of registrant's common stock at May 5, 2004 was 13,283,983 shares.

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**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

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Churchill Downs Incorporated (the Company) recently determined that purse overpayments were improperly recorded as assets. Purse overpayments are created when, at the end of a race meeting, the purses paid to horsemen exceed the purses payable as a result of pari-mutuel operations during the race meeting. Contractual arrangements between the Company and the horsemen's organizations at the Company's various racetracks, which generally expire at the end of a race meeting, provide that if a purse overpayment exists at the end of a race meeting, such overpayment may be recovered through reductions of purses otherwise paid in the subsequent race meeting(s) if a subsequent contract is entered into with the horsemen's organization. The Company has historically recorded these purse overpayments as receivables, subject to any necessary valuation allowances. The Company has now determined that these overpayments do not constitute receivables and do not meet the definition of an asset under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, thus any purse overpayment that exists at the end of a race meeting should be expensed. Accordingly, the Company is filing this Form 10-Q/A to restate its consolidated financial statements for the effect of this error. This restatement serves to delay the recognition of the recovery until the period in which it actually occurs. Also, immaterial amounts were corrected related to accrued expenses, accounts receivable and other assets.

The Items of the Company's Form 10-Q/A for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 which are amended and restated are as follows: Part I Financial Information, Item 1 Financial Statements; Part I Financial Information, Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations; and Part I Financial Information, Item 4 Controls and Procedures.

The remaining Items contained within this Form 10-Q/A consist of all other Items originally contained in our Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 in the form filed on May 10, 2004. This Form 10-Q/A does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the original Form 10-Q, nor modify or update those disclosures in any way other than as required to reflect the effects of the restatement.

**CHURCHILL DOWNS INCORPORATED**

**INDEX TO QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q/A**



## PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**CHURCHILL DOWNS INCORPORATED**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(in thousands)

	March 31, 2004 As Restated, Note 1 (unaudited)	December 31, 2003 As Restated, Note 1	March 31, 2003 As Restated, Note 1 (unaudited)
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,924	\$ 18,053	\$ 11,713
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,119 at March 31, 2004 and \$1,141 at December 31, 2003 and March 31, 2003	17,896	35,604	17,435
Deferred income taxes	4,252	3,767	2,513
Other current assets	15,016	1,613	16,155
Total current assets	52,088	59,037	47,816
Other assets	17,224	16,941	10,707
Plant and equipment, net	387,660	367,229	343,910
Goodwill, net	52,239	52,239	52,239
Other intangible assets, net	7,339	7,464	7,404
	\$ 516,550	\$ 502,910	\$ 462,076
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY</b>			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 39,196	\$ 35,149	\$ 28,149
Accrued expenses	37,080	38,491	27,609
Dividends payable		6,625	
Income taxes payable			
Deferred revenue	31,135	18,050	28,579
Long-term debt, current portion	5,295	5,740	513
Total current liabilities	112,706	104,055	84,850
Long-term debt, due after one year	136,864	121,096	127,646
Other liabilities	12,461	11,719	12,997
Deferred income taxes	13,323	13,327	14,822
Total liabilities	275,354	250,197	240,315
Commitments and contingencies			
Shareholders' equity:			
Preferred stock, no par value; 250 shares authorized; no shares issued			
Common stock, no par value; 50,000 shares authorized; issued: 13,284 shares March 31, 2004, 13,250 shares December 31, 2003, and 13,168 shares March 31, 2003			
	129,522	128,583	126,302
Retained earnings	112,745	124,491	96,213



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Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,071)	(361)	(754)
	241,196	252,713	221,761
	\$ 516,550	\$ 502,910	\$ 462,076

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

## CHURCHILL DOWNS INCORPORATED

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET EARNINGS (LOSS)

for the three months ended March 31,

(Unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share data)

	2004	2003 As Restated Note 1
Net revenues	\$ 37,729	\$ 35,719
Operating expenses	47,493	45,471
Gross loss	(9,764)	(9,752)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	9,078	8,178
Operating loss	(18,842)	(17,930)
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	116	62
Interest expense	(1,384)	(1,827)
Miscellaneous, net	336	424
	(932)	(1,341)
Loss before income tax benefit	(19,774)	(19,271)
Income tax benefit	8,028	7,747
Net loss	\$ (11,746)	\$ (11,524)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.89)	\$ (0.88)
Basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding	13,257	13,159

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

**CHURCHILL DOWNS INCORPORATED**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

for the three months ended March 31,

(Unaudited)

(in thousands)

	2004 As Restated, Note 1	2003 As Restated, Note1
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net loss	\$ (11,746)	\$ (11,524)
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,362	5,062
Increase (decrease) in cash resulting from changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	17,708	17,101
Other current assets	(13,403)	(11,591)
Accounts payable	812	(2,127)
Accrued expenses	(2,524)	(4,989)
Income taxes payable		
Deferred revenue	13,085	13,703
Other assets and liabilities	455	2,049
Net cash provided by operating activities	9,749	7,684
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Additions to plant and equipment, net	(20,311)	(8,657)
Net cash used in investing activities	(20,311)	(8,657)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Borrowings on bank line of credit	83,656	51,354
Repayments of bank line of credit	(66,792)	(46,423)
Decrease in long-term debt, net	(1,541)	(120)
Change in book overdraft	(2,204)	(3,780)
Proceeds from note receivable for common stock		65
Payment of dividends	(6,625)	(6,578)
Common stock issued	939	259
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	7,433	(5,223)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(3,129)	(6,196)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	18,053	17,909
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 14,924	\$ 11,713
<b>Supplemental cash flow disclosures:</b>		
Interest payments	\$ 1,305	\$ 1,699
Income tax payments	\$ 875	\$ 400
<b>Schedule of non-cash activities:</b>		
Plant and equipment additions included in accounts payable/accrued expenses	\$ 12,565	\$ 1,843

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements.



## CHURCHILL DOWNS INCORPORATED

## NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 (Unaudited)

(\$ in thousands, except per share data)

**1. Restatements of Previously Issued Consolidated Financial Statements**

(1) Churchill Downs Incorporated (the Company) recently determined that purse overpayments were improperly recorded as assets. Purse overpayments are created when, at the end of a race meeting, the purses paid to horsemen exceed the purses payable as a result of pari-mutuel operations during the race meeting. Contractual arrangements between the Company and the horsemen's organizations at the Company's various racetracks, which generally expire at the end of a race meeting, provide that if a purse overpayment exists at the end of a race meeting, such overpayment may be recovered through reductions of purses otherwise paid in the subsequent race meeting(s) if a subsequent contract is entered into with the horsemen's organization. The Company has historically recorded these purse overpayments as receivables, subject to any necessary valuation allowances. The Company has now determined that these overpayments do not constitute receivables and do not meet the definition of an asset under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, thus any purse overpayment that exists at the end of a race meeting should be expensed. Accordingly, the Company has restated its consolidated financial statements for the effect of this error. This restatement serves to delay the recognition of the recovery until the period in which it actually occurs. Also, immaterial amounts were corrected related to accrued expenses, accounts receivable and other assets.

(2) During 2004 the Company also determined that it was classifying simulcast host fees incurred inconsistently. The Company imports simulcast horse racing from other racetracks and pays a fee for the signal (simulcast host fees incurred). The Company's accounting policy is to record the simulcast host fees incurred as an expense. However, at certain of the Company's racetracks, simulcast host fees incurred were incorrectly netted against revenue. The 2003 condensed consolidated financial statements have been restated to reclassify simulcast host fees incurred that were netted against revenue to operating expense. There is no change in net earnings or earnings per share as a result of this restatement. Additionally, various immaterial amounts were reclassified, at certain of the Company's racetracks, to conform to the current period presentation.

The effect of the restatements are as follows:

	As Previously Reported	Adjustment (1)	Adjustment (2)	As Restated
<b>Three Months ended March 31, 2003</b>				
Net revenues	\$ 33,721	\$	\$ 1,998	\$ 35,719
Operating expenses	43,542	(69)	1,998	45,471

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Gross loss	(9,821)	(69)	(9,752)
Selling, general and administrative	8,108	70	8,178
Operating income (loss)	(17,929)	(1)	(17,930)
Other income (expense)	(1,295)	(46)	(1,341)
Loss before benefit for income taxes	(19,224)	(47)	(19,271)
(Provision) benefit for income taxes	7,728	19	7,747
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (11,496)	\$ (28)	\$ (11,524)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.87)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.88)

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The following tables represent the effect of the restatement on the condensed consolidated balance sheets:

	As Previously Reported	Adjustment (1)	As Restated
<b>March 31, 2004</b>			
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 18,985	\$ (1,089)	\$ 17,896
Other current assets	\$ 16,507	\$ (1,491)	\$ 15,016
Other assets	\$ 16,224	\$ 1,000	\$ 17,224
Accounts payable	\$ 38,513	\$ 653	\$ 39,196
Retained earnings	\$ 115,008	\$ (2,263)	\$ 112,745

	As Previously Reported	Adjustment (1)	As Restated
<b>March 31, 2003</b>			
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 17,435	\$	\$ 17,435
Other current assets	\$ 16,834	\$ (679)	\$ 16,155
Other assets	\$ 10,707	\$	\$ 10,707
Accounts payable	\$ 27,296	\$ 883	\$ 28,149
Retained earnings	\$ 97,745	\$ (1,532)	\$ 96,213

	As Previously Reported	Adjustment (1)	As Restated
<b>December 31, 2003</b>			
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 36,693	\$ (1,089)	\$ 35,604
Other current assets	\$ 4,120	\$ (2,507)	\$ 1,613
Other assets	\$ 15,941	\$ 1,000	\$ 16,941
Accounts payable	\$ 34,466	\$ 683	\$ 35,149
Income taxes payable	\$ 1,016	\$ (1,016)	\$
Retained earnings	\$ 126,754	\$ (2,263)	\$ 124,491

## 2. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with the requirements of Form 10-Q and consequently do not include all of the disclosures normally required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America or those normally made in Churchill Downs Incorporated's (the Company) annual report on Form 10-K. The year-end condensed consolidated balance sheet data was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, the reader of this Form 10-Q/A may wish to refer to the Company's Form 10-K, as amended by Form 10-K/A, for the period ended December 31, 2003 for further information. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the registrant's customary accounting practices and have not been audited.

Certain prior-period financial statement amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current-period presentation. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of this information have been made and all such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature.

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Our revenues and earnings are significantly influenced by our racing calendar. Therefore, revenues and operating results for any interim quarter are generally not indicative of the revenues and operating results for the year and may not be comparable with results for the corresponding period of the previous year. We historically have very few live racing days during the first quarter, with a majority of our live racing occurring in the second, third and fourth quarters, including the running of the Kentucky Derby and Kentucky Oaks in the second quarter.

### Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from commissions on pari-mutuel wagering at the Company's racetracks and OTBs (net of state pari-mutuel taxes), plus simulcast host fees and source market fees generated from contracts with in-home wagering providers in the period in which performance occurred. The Company also earns pari-mutuel related streams of revenues from sources that are not related to the handle wagered at the Company's facilities. These other revenues are primarily derived from statutory racing regulations in some of the states where the Company's facilities are located and are recognized when performance has occurred. Additional non-wagering revenues are primarily generated from Indiana riverboat admissions subsidy, admissions, concessions, sponsorship, licensing rights and broadcast fees, lease income and other sources. These non-wagering revenues are recognized in the period in which the performance has occurred.

### Purse Expense

The Company recognizes purse expense from the statutorily required percentage of revenue that is required to be paid out in the form of purse to the winning owners of races run at the Company's racetracks in the period in which performance occurs. The Company incurs a liability for all unpaid purse to be paid out. The Company may pay out purses in excess of statutorily required amounts resulting purse overpayments which are expensed as incurred. Recoveries of purse overpayments are recognized in the period they are realized.



### 3. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees . Had the compensation cost for our stock-based compensation plans been determined consistent with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ( SFAS ) No. 123 Accounting for Stock-based Compensation the Company 's net loss and net loss per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 would approximate the pro forma amounts presented below:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
		As Restated
Net loss	\$ (11,746)	\$ (11,524)
Pro forma stock-based compensation expense, net of tax benefit	(189)	(385)
Pro forma net loss	\$ (11,935)	\$ (11,909)
Pro forma basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.90)	\$ (0.91)

The effects of applying SFAS No. 123 in this pro forma disclosure are unlikely to be representative of the effects on pro forma net earnings for future years since variables such as option grants, exercises, and stock price volatility included in the disclosures may not be indicative of future activity. We anticipate making awards in the future under stock-based compensation plans.

### 4. Long-Term Debt

The following table presents our long-term debt, including current portion:

	As of March 31, 2004	As of December 31, 2003	As of March 31, 2003
Long-term debt, current portion:			
Other notes payable	\$ 5,295	\$ 5,740	\$ 513
Long-term debt, due after one year:			
\$100 million variable rate senior notes	100,000	100,000	
\$200 million revolving credit facility	36,864	20,000	
\$250 million revolving credit facility			120,929
Other notes payable		1,096	6,717
Total long-term debt	\$ 142,159	\$ 126,836	\$ 128,159

In April 2003, the Company refinanced its \$250 million revolving credit facility to meet funding needs for working capital, capital improvements and potential acquisitions. The refinancing included a new \$200.0 million revolving line of credit through a bank syndicate with a five-year term and \$100.0 million in variable rate senior notes with a seven-year term. Both debt facilities are collateralized by substantially all of the assets of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. The interest rate on the line of credit is based upon LIBOR plus a spread of 125 to 225 basis points, determined by certain Company financial ratios. The current interest rate on the senior notes is equal to three month LIBOR plus 155 basis points. The weighted average interest rate on outstanding borrowings at March 31, 2004 was 2.35% and 2.71% for the \$200.0 million revolving line of credit and senior notes, respectively. The weighted average interest rate on the \$250.0 million revolving credit facility was 2.27% at March 31, 2003. These interest rates are partially hedged by the interest rate swap contracts entered into by the Company

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as described in Note 5. The senior notes require interest only payments during their term with principal due at maturity. Both debt facilities contain financial and other covenant requirements, including specific fixed charge and leverage ratios, as well as minimum levels of net worth. The Company repaid its previously existing revolving line of credit during the second quarter of 2003 with

proceeds from the new facilities.

## 5. Financial Instruments

In order to mitigate a portion of the market risk on variable rate debt, the Company has entered into interest rate swap contracts with major financial institutions. Under terms of these contracts the Company receives a three-month LIBOR-based variable interest rate and pays a fixed interest rate on notional amounts totaling \$60.0 million. As a result of these contracts, the Company will pay a fixed interest rate of approximately 3.55% on \$60.0 million of the variable rate debt described in Note 4. The interest rate received on the contracts is determined based on LIBOR at the end of each March, June, September and December, which is consistent with the variable rate determination on the underlying debt. These contracts mature in March 2008.

The Company also had an interest rate swap, which matured in March 2003, on which the Company received a LIBOR-based variable rate and paid a fixed interest rate of 7.02% on a notional amount of \$35.0 million.

The Company has designated its interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges of anticipated interest payments under its variable rate agreements. Gains and losses on these swaps that are recorded in other comprehensive earnings (loss) will be reclassified into net earnings (loss) as interest expense in the periods in which the related variable interest is paid.

Comprehensive loss consist of the following:

	<b>Three months ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2004</b>	<b>2003</b>
		<b>As Restated</b>
Net loss	\$ (11,746)	\$ (11,524)
Cash flow hedging (net of related tax benefit of \$485 in 2004 and \$355 in 2003)	(710)	(532)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (12,456)	\$ (12,056)

## 6. Earnings Per Share

The following is a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the loss per common share computations:

	<b>Three months ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2004</b>	<b>2003</b>
		<b>As Restated</b>
Numerator for basic and diluted per share:	\$ (11,746)	\$ (11,524)
	13,257	13,159

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Denominator for weighted average shares of common stock  
outstanding per share:

Basic and diluted net loss per common share:	\$	(0.89)	\$	(0.88)
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Options to purchase 147 and 999 shares for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, are excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per common share since their effect is antidilutive because of net losses for the periods.

## 7. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Company performs testing of goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets in accordance with SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. The Company completed the required impairment tests of goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets during the three months ended March 31, 2004, and no adjustment to the carrying value of goodwill was required. There has been no change to the carrying value of the Company's net goodwill since January 1, 2002. Net goodwill at March 31, 2004 and 2003 for Kentucky Operations, Calder Race Course and CDSN was \$4.8 million, \$36.4 million and \$11.0 million, respectively.

The Company's other intangible assets are comprised of the following:

	As of March 31,	
	2004	2003
Illinois Horse Race Equity fund	\$ 3,307	\$ 3,307
Indiana racing license	2,085	2,085
Other various intangible assets	4,133	3,790
	9,525	9,182
Accumulated amortization	(2,186)	(1,778)
	\$ 7,339	\$ 7,404

Amortization expense for other intangibles of approximately \$125 for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and \$91 for the three months ended March 31, 2003 are classified in operating expenses. Other intangible assets, which are being amortized, are recorded at approximately \$4.0 million and \$4.1 million at March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, which are net of accumulated amortization of \$2.2 million and \$1.8 million at March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

The Illinois Horse Race Equity fund intangible represents a future right to participate in a state provided subsidy, and has not been amortized since the Arlington Park merger.

Future estimated aggregate amortization expense on other intangible assets for each of the five fiscal years are as follows:

	Estimated
	Amortization Expense
2004	\$ 472
2005	\$ 472
2006	\$ 472
2007	\$ 472
2008	\$ 437

## 8. Segment Information

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The Company has determined that it currently operates in the following seven segments: (1) Kentucky Operations, including Churchill Downs racetrack and its off-track betting facility ( OTB ) and Ellis Park racetrack and its on-site simulcast facility; (2) Hollywood Park racetrack and its on-site simulcast facility; (3) Calder Race Course; (4) Arlington Park and its eight OTBs; (5) Hoosier Park racetrack and its on-site simulcast facility and the other three Indiana simulcast facilities; (6) CDSN, the simulcast product provider of the Company; and (7) other investments, including Churchill Downs Television Services and the Company's various equity interests which are not material. Eliminations include the elimination of management fees and other intersegment transactions, primarily between CDSN and the racetracks.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the Company's Form 10-K, as amended by Form 10-K/A, for the year ended December 31, 2003. The Company uses revenues and EBITDA (defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation

and amortization) as key performance measures of results of operations for purposes of evaluating performance internally. Furthermore, management believes that the use of these measures enables management and investors to evaluate and compare from period to period, our operating performance in a meaningful and consistent manner. Because the Company uses EBITDA as a key performance measure of financial performance, the Company is required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America to provide the information in this footnote concerning EBITDA. However, these measures should not be considered as an alternative to, or more meaningful than, net income (as determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America) as a measure of our operating results or cash flows (as determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America) or as a measure of our liquidity.

The table below presents information about reported segments for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003:

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2004</b>	<b>2003</b>
		<b>As Restated (1)</b>
<b>Net revenues from external customers:</b>		
Kentucky Operations	\$ 4,733	\$ 4,898
Hollywood Park	5,099	4,969
Arlington Park	16,055	13,924
Calder Race Course	1,515	1,127
Hoosier Park	9,410	9,430
CDSN	879	843
Total racing operations	37,691	35,191
Other investments	38	528
	\$ 37,729	\$ 35,719
<b>Intercompany net revenues:</b>		
Hollywood Park	\$ 4	\$ 4
Calder Race Course	284	248
Hoosier Park	7	4
Total racing operations	295	256
Other investments	145	144
Corporate	278	283
Eliminations	(718)	(683)
	\$	\$
<b>Segment EBITDA &amp; net loss:</b>		
Kentucky Operations	\$ (6,176)	\$ (5,147)
Hollywood Park	(3,189)	(2,215)
Arlington Park	404	(1,539)
Calder Race Course	(2,652)	(2,740)
Hoosier Park	674	816
CDSN	(133)	219
Total racing operations	(11,072)	(10,606)
Other investments	15	35
Corporate	(2,087)	(1,873)
Depreciation and amortization	(5,362)	(5,062)
Interest income (expense), net	(1,268)	(1,765)
Income tax benefit	8,028	7,747
Net loss	\$ (11,746)	\$ (11,524)

The table below presents total asset information about reported segments:

	As of March 31, 2004 As Restated (1)	As of December 31, 2003 As Restated (1)	As of March 31, 2003 As Restated (1)
<b>Total assets:</b>			
Kentucky Operations	\$ 453,915	\$ 439,101	\$ 401,631
Hollywood Park	142,658	147,290	143,559
Arlington Park	86,923	81,725	75,516
Calder Race Course	80,493	88,675	80,413
Hoosier Park	38,746	34,940	35,780
CDSN	11,018	11,018	11,018
Other investments	92,782	90,735	80,927
	906,535	893,484	828,844
Eliminations	(389,985)	(390,574)	(366,768)
	\$ 516,550	\$ 502,910	\$ 462,076

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(1) The Company has restated its previously reported consolidated financial statements to reflect certain adjustments as discussed in Note 1 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-Q/A.



## ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Information set forth in this discussion and analysis contains various forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the Act) provides certain safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements made in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A are made pursuant to the Act. The reader is cautioned that such forward-looking statements are based on information available at the time and/or management's good faith belief with respect to future events, and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual performance or results to differ materially from those expressed in the statements. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date the statement was made. We assume no obligation to update forward-looking information to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting forward-looking information. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by the use of terms such as anticipate, believe, could, estimate, expect, intend, may, might, plan, predict, project, should, will, and similar words. Forward-looking statements are expressed differently. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include: the effect of global economic conditions; the effect (including possible increases in the cost of doing business) resulting from future war and terrorist activities or political uncertainties; the economic environment; the impact of increasing insurance costs; the impact of interest rate fluctuations; the effect of any change in the Company's accounting policies or practices; the financial performance of our racing operations; the impact of gaming competition (including lotteries and riverboat, cruise ship and land-based casinos) and other sports and entertainment options in those markets in which we operate; a substantial change in law or regulations affecting our pari-mutuel activities; a substantial change in allocation of live racing days; litigation surrounding the Rosemont, Illinois, riverboat casino; changes in Illinois law that impact revenues of racing operations in Illinois; a decrease in riverboat admissions subsidy revenue from our Indiana operations; the impact of an additional Indiana racetrack and its wagering facilities near our operations; our continued ability to effectively compete for the country's top horses and trainers necessary to field high-quality horse racing; our continued ability to grow our share of the interstate simulcast market; our ability to execute our acquisition strategy and to complete or successfully operate planned expansion projects; our ability to adequately integrate acquired businesses; market reaction to our expansion projects; any business disruption associated with our facility renovations; the loss of our totalisator companies or their inability to keep their technology current; our accountability for environmental contamination; the loss of key personnel and the volatility of our stock price.

*The Company restated its 2004 and 2003 condensed consolidated financial statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A to correct errors relating to the accounting for purse overpayments and simulcast host fees (at certain racetracks). See Note 1 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-Q/A for additional information. Corresponding amounts throughout this Item 2 have also been restated as appropriate.*

*You should read this discussion with the financial statements included in this report and the Company's Form 10-K, as amended by Form 10-K/A, for the year ended December 31, 2003, for further information. Additionally, the Company has amended the Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 to restate the financial statements contained therein to correct the accounting for purse overpayments. See Note 1 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-Q/A for additional information.*

**Overview**

We conduct pari-mutuel wagering on live Thoroughbred, Quarter Horse and Standardbred horse racing and simulcast signals of races. Additionally, we offer racing services through our other interests.

We operate the Churchill Downs racetrack in Louisville, Kentucky, which has conducted Thoroughbred racing since 1875 and is internationally known as the home of the Kentucky Derby, and Ellis Park Race Course, Inc., a Thoroughbred racing operation in Henderson, Kentucky (collectively referred to as Kentucky Operations ). We also own and operate Hollywood Park, a Thoroughbred racing operation in Inglewood, California;

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Arlington Park, a Thoroughbred racing operation in Arlington Heights, Illinois; and Calder Race Course, a Thoroughbred racing operation in Miami, Florida. Additionally, we are the majority owner and operator of Hoosier Park in Anderson, Indiana, which conducts Thoroughbred, Quarter Horse and Standardbred horse racing. We conduct simulcast wagering on horse racing at twelve simulcast wagering facilities in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, as well as at our six racetracks.

The Churchill Downs Simulcast Network ( CDSN ) provides the principal oversight of our interstate and international simulcast and wagering opportunities, as well as the marketing, sales, operations and data support efforts related to the Company-owned racing content.

*Our revenues and earnings are significantly influenced by our racing calendar. Therefore, revenues and operating results for any interim quarter are not generally indicative of the revenues and operating results for the year, and may not be comparable with results for the corresponding period of the previous year. We historically have very few live racing days during the first quarter of each year, with a majority of our live racing occurring in the second, third and fourth quarters, including the running of the Kentucky Derby and Kentucky Oaks in the second quarter.*

Our pari-mutuel revenues include commissions on pari-mutuel wagering at our racetracks and off-track betting facilities (net of state pari-mutuel taxes), plus simulcast host fees from other wagering sites and source market fees generated from contracts with our in-home wagering providers. In addition to the commissions earned on pari-mutuel wagering, we earn pari-mutuel related streams of revenues from sources that are not related to wagering. These other revenues are primarily derived from statutory racing regulations in some of the states where our facilities are located and can fluctuate materially year-to-year. Non-wagering revenues are primarily generated from admissions, sponsorships, licensing rights and broadcast fees, Indiana riverboat admissions subsidy, concessions, lease income and other sources.

Greater than 70% of our annual revenues are generated by pari-mutuel wagering on live and simulcast racing content and in-home wagering. Live racing handle includes patron wagers on live races at our live tracks and also wagers made on imported simulcast signals during live race meets. Import simulcasting handle includes wagers on imported signals at our racetracks when the respective tracks are not conducting live race meets and at our OTBs throughout the year. Export handle includes all patron wagers made on our live racing signals sent to other tracks or OTBs. In-home wagering, or account wagering, consists of patron wagers through an advance deposit account.

**Legislative and Regulatory Changes**

The Indiana Horse Racing Commission ( IHRC ) is considering whether to prevent any Indiana betting facility from accepting wagers on thoroughbred horse races run at Kentucky racetracks, including Churchill Downs racetrack and Ellis Park, unless all Indiana betting facilities are offered the opportunity to accept wagers on such races. Pursuant to its statutory right under the Federal Interstate Horseracing Act of 1978, the Kentucky Horsemen s Benevolent and Protective Association has withheld its consent and thereby blocked the Evansville OTB and Clarksville OTB, both owned by Indiana Downs, from accepting wagers on thoroughbred horse races run at Kentucky racetracks. To assist the IHRC in reaching a determination on the matter, the IHRC has asked the Indiana Department of Gaming Research to estimate the impact of simulcast wagering on live horse racing in Kentucky and Indiana. A report from the department is expected in the second quarter of 2004.

In Florida, The Floridians for a Level Playing Field, a coalition of harness and dog tracks, is seeking to place a question on the ballot for the November 2004 general election that would allow Dade and Broward counties to hold a referendum on the installation of slot machines at existing pari-mutuel sites in those respective counties. The Florida Supreme Court is expected to rule on the constitutionality of this initiative during the second quarter of 2004. If ruled constitutional, the coalition will proceed with the signature gathering effort required for the issue to be placed on the November 2004 ballot. Calder Race Course has been involved in this effort on a limited basis, and is awaiting the Supreme Court s decision before deciding on its future level of participation.

In California, Hollywood Park is part of a coalition of racetracks and card clubs seeking to put the Gaming Revenue Act of 2004 on the November 2004 ballot. If passed, this initiative would direct the governor to re-

negotiate all existing compacts with Indian tribes in California. If the tribes decline to renegotiate the existing compacts, then five racetracks, including Hollywood Park, and 11 card clubs would be allowed to operate electronic gaming devices. The coalition submitted voter signatures required to place the initiative on the ballot for the November 2004 general election. The California Secretary of State has until June 24, 2004 to validate the signatures to certify the initiative for the ballot. Two lawsuits have been filed, challenging the constitutionality of the initiative.

Also in California, the horse industry has proposed legislation that would generate approximately \$10 Million from a .5% increase in the commission or take out rate on exotic wagers. The revenue would be used to pay the cost of workers compensation insurance for backstretch workers and to provide a starter participation bonus. Governor Schwarzenegger vetoed a similar bill in January 2004 but a new bill, AB1835, has been introduced after working with the Governor's staff to include revisions necessary to make the bill consistent with the Governor's global solution to the workers' compensation crisis in California. AB1835 passed the California Senate and the California Assembly and is now being considered for signature by the Governor.

In 1999, the state of Illinois enacted legislation that provides for pari-mutuel tax relief and related tax credits for Illinois racetracks, as well as legislation providing for subsidies to Illinois horse racing tracks from revenues generated by the relocation of a license to operate a riverboat casino gaming facility. Arlington Park's share of subsidies from the relocation of the license under the 1999 legislation would range from \$4.6 million to \$8.0 million annually, based on publicly available sources. In the event Arlington Park receives such subsidies, additional shares of common stock would be issued to Duchossois Industries, Inc., to a maximum of 1.25 million shares, under our merger agreement with Arlington Park. In January 2001, the Illinois Gaming Board (IGB) denied a license application of Emerald Casino, Inc. to relocate the license to operate the Rosemont casino. During 2002, Emerald Casino, Inc. filed for bankruptcy and was attempting to sell its license rights subject to the approval of the IGB and the bankruptcy court. In April 2004, the IGB conducted an auction of the license and awarded that license to Isle Capri Casinos, Inc., which announced plans to locate the license to operate in Rosemont, Illinois. Both the Governor of Illinois and the Attorney General of Illinois have convened investigations of the award by the IGB. The date for final approval by the bankruptcy court and issuance of the license by the IGB is not known at this time.

It is anticipated that several bills will be filed in the 2004 session of the Illinois legislature, which would eliminate the statutory right of Arlington Park and the other Illinois racetracks to recapture amounts from their purse accounts. Since 2000, the Illinois General Assembly has appropriated money to reimburse each racetrack's purse account for the amounts not recaptured from horsemen through reductions in future purses. However, the appropriation was vetoed by Illinois's governor during 2002 and the General Assembly did not make the appropriations in 2003. Illinois horsemen unsuccessfully petitioned the Illinois Racing Board (IRB) to prevent the tracks from recapturing purse amounts in any year where Illinois does not appropriate funds for reimbursement. Illinois horsemen filed a lawsuit against the IRB and the Illinois racetracks, including Arlington Park, challenging the recapture of purse account amounts and seeking reimbursement for the amounts recaptured, and the lawsuit was dismissed in favor of the Illinois racetracks during April 2004. Illinois horsemen have asked for an extension to appeal and the court is considering granting an extension. We have elected to continue to recapture amounts from purses due to horsemen while the litigation is pending.

In Kentucky, an excise tax credit for racetracks passed as part of the 2002-2004 state budget. The measure resulted in a \$12,000 credit against our excise tax liability for each day of live racing starting July 1, 2003 and ending June 30, 2004. During 2004 this will result in a \$0.5 million credit against our excise tax liability and is earmarked for horsemen's incentives and necessary capital improvements. A similar credit of \$0.5 million was earned during the twelve months ended June 30, 2002. Due to shortfalls in the Kentucky state budget, it is not anticipated that the excise tax credit will be included in the 2004-2006 Kentucky state budget. However, the Kentucky General Assembly adjourned in April 2004 without passing a budget and the future status of the excise tax credit will not be determined until a final budget is approved.

#### **Critical Accounting Policies**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires

management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Our most significant estimates relate to the valuation of property and equipment, receivables, goodwill and other intangible assets, which may be significantly affected by changes in the regulatory environment in which the company operates, and to the aggregate costs for self-insured liability and worker's compensation claims. Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of the Company's Form 10-K, as amended by Form 10-K/A, for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Our business can be impacted positively and negatively by legislative and regulatory changes and from alternative gaming competition. A significant negative impact from these activities could result in a significant impairment of our property and equipment and/or our goodwill and intangible assets in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards.

For our business insurance renewals in 2003 and 2002, we assumed more risk than in the prior years, primarily through higher retentions and higher maximum losses for stop-loss insurance for certain coverages. Our March 1, 2004 business insurance renewals included substantially the same coverages and retentions as in previous years. Based on our historical loss experience, management does not anticipate that this increased risk assumption will materially impact our results of operations. Our ability to obtain insurance coverage at acceptable costs in future years under terms and conditions comparable to the current years is uncertain.



**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

Pari-mutuel wagering information, including intercompany transactions, for our CDSN segment and five live racing segments including on-site simulcast facilities and separate OTBs, which are included in their respective segments, during the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, is as follows (\$ in thousands):

	Kentucky Operations	Hollywood Park	Calder Race Course	Arlington Park (1)	Hoosier Park	CDSN
<b>Pari-mutuel wagering:</b>						
Ontrack Live						
2004 handle			\$ 1,353		\$ 337	
2004 no. of days			2		8	
2003 handle			\$ 1,176		\$ 267	
2003 no. of days			2		7	
Ontrack Import						
2004 handle			\$ 1,347	\$ 11,628	\$ 571	
2004 no. of days			2	680	8	
2003 handle			\$ 1,113	\$ 7,452	\$ 638	
2003 no. of days			2	540	7	
Import Simulcasting						
2004 handle	\$ 35,477	\$ 71,488		\$ 127,315	\$ 29,764	
2004 no. of days	145	65		680	325	
2003 handle	\$ 37,764	\$ 76,253		\$ 99,430	\$ 30,158	
2003 no. of days	165	65		540	325	
Number of OTBs	1			8	3	
Intrastate Export						
2004 handle			\$ 736		\$ 59	
2004 no. of days			2		8	
2003 handle			\$ 686		\$ 23	
2003 no. of days			2		7	
Interstate Export (2)						
2004 handle					\$ 3,388	\$ 12,262
2004 no. of days					8	2
2003 handle					\$ 1,963	\$ 10,579
2003 no. of days					7	2
Other Wagering						
2004 handle			\$ 1,080			
2003 handle			\$ 854			
<b>Totals</b>						
2004 handle	\$ 35,477	\$ 71,488	\$ 4,516	\$ 138,943	\$ 34,119	\$ 12,262
2003 handle	\$ 37,764	\$ 76,253	\$ 3,829	\$ 106,882	\$ 33,049	\$ 10,579

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	Kentucky Operations	Hollywood Park	Calder Race Course (4)	Arlington Park (4)	Hoosier Park	CDSN
<b>Pari-mutuel revenues: (3)</b>						
2004 Revenues						
Ontrack Live			\$ 270		\$ 61	
Ontrack Import			249	\$ 2,137	36	
Import Simulcasting	\$ 3,542	\$ 1,430		11,378	5,369	
Intrastate Export			75			
Interstate Export					109	\$ 357
Other Revenue	345	174	414	1,202	294	
Total 2004 Revenue	\$ 3,887	\$ 1,604	\$ 1,008	\$ 14,717	\$ 5,869	\$ 357
2003 Revenues						
Ontrack Live			\$ 235		\$ 48	
Ontrack Import			201	\$ 1,312	49	
Import Simulcasting	\$ 3,789	\$ 1,675		10,001	5,447	
Intrastate Export			72			
Interstate Export					56	\$ 314
Other Revenue	269		114	\$ 1,293	161	
Total 2003 Revenue	\$ 4,058	\$ 1,675	\$ 622	\$ 12,606	\$ 5,761	\$ 314

(1) Arlington Park's eighth OTB opened during February 2004 and the seventh OTB opened during June 2003.

- (2) CDSN export simulcasting includes all interstate handle activity at our live racing segments except Hoosier Park.
- (3) Pari-mutuel revenues for live racing, export simulcasting and import simulcasting include commissions from wagering (net of state pari-mutuel taxes) and simulcast host fees from other wagering sites. Other revenues include source market fees from in-home wagering and other statutory racing revenues.
- (4) The Company has restated its previously reported consolidated financial statements to reflect certain adjustments as discussed in Note 1 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of Item 1, Financial Statements, which is included in this Form 10-Q/A.

**Three Months Ended March 31, 2004 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2003**

Net Revenues

*Net revenues during the three months ended March 31, 2004 increased \$2.0 million from \$35.7 million in 2003 to \$37.7 million in 2004. During January and February when there is no live racing in Illinois, the Illinois Racing Commission ( IRC ) appoints a Thoroughbred racetrack as the host track in Illinois. The IRC appointed Arlington Park as the host track in Illinois for 52 days during portions of January and February 2004 compared to 30 days during January 2003. Additionally, Arlington Park pari-mutuel revenues improved over the first quarter of 2003 as a result of the 2003 Illinois horsemen s strike. The increase at Calder Race Course was primarily attributable to increased attendance and handle during January 2004 and increased source market fees.*

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses increased \$2.0 million from \$45.5 million in 2003 to \$47.5 million in 2004 primarily due to temporary facilities expense at our Kentucky Operations associated with our infield hospitality tent to accommodate patrons during the Kentucky Oaks and Derby days as a result of the Churchill Downs racetrack facility renovation project, referred to as the Master Plan. Arlington Park purse expense increased \$0.5 million consistent with increases in host track pari-mutuel revenues noted above.

Gross Loss

Gross losses were incurred in both periods as a result of limited live racing during the first quarter. During the first quarter of 2004 there were only two days of live racing at Calder Race Course and eight days of live racing at Hoosier Park. Live racing will be held at five of our six racetracks during the second quarter.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative ( SG&A ) expenses increased by \$1.1 million from \$8.2 million in 2003 to \$9.1 million in 2004 primarily as a result of costs related to the California slot initiative and other costs related to development activities.

Other Income and Expense

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Interest expense decreased \$0.4 million in 2004 primarily due to a first quarter 2003 expense of \$0.6 million for unamortized loan issuance cost written-off as a result of the refinancing of the credit facility in April 2003.

### Income Tax Provision

Our income tax benefit increased slightly for the three months ended March 31, 2004, as compared to March 31, 2003, as a result of an increase in pre-tax losses and an increase in our currently estimated effective income tax rate from 40.2% in 2003 to 40.6% in 2004.

### **Significant Changes in the Balance Sheet March 31, 2004 to December 31, 2003**

Accounts receivable balances decreased by \$17.7 million in 2004 primarily due to the collection of 2003 race meet receivables for Calder Race Course and Hollywood Park with decreases in accounts receivables of \$5.9 million and \$5.3 million, respectively. Our Kentucky Operations had a decrease of \$6.2 million primarily due to the collection of accounts receivables related to the 2004 Kentucky Derby and Kentucky Oaks.

*Other current assets increased \$13.4 million primarily as a result of the estimated income tax benefit associated with the first quarter net loss.*

*Net plant and equipment increased \$20.4 million primarily as a result of capital expenditures of \$19.9 million related to the Master Plan. Additional increases were due to capital spending at the other operating units offset by depreciation of \$5.2 million.*

*Dividends payable decreased \$6.6 million at March 31, 2004 due to the payment of dividends in the first quarter of 2004.*

Deferred revenue increased \$13.1 million at March 31, 2004, primarily due to the Jockey Club suite sales, corporate sponsor event tickets, season boxes, membership sales and future wagering related to the 2004 Kentucky Derby and Kentucky Oaks race days to be held in the second quarter of 2004.

Long-term debt increased \$15.8 million as the result of additional borrowings primarily used to meet the capital needs of our Master Plan project during the first quarter.

### **Significant Changes in the Balance Sheet March 31, 2004 to March 31, 2003**

*Other assets increased \$6.5 million primarily due to an increase in loan costs related to the refinancing of our revolving loan facility and the long-term portion of Arlington Park's real estate tax settlement.*

*Net plant and equipment increased \$43.8 million primarily as a result of capital expenditures of \$40.4 million related to the Master Plan project. Additional increases were due to routine capital spending at our operating units offset by depreciation expense.*

*Accounts payable increased \$11.0 million primarily due to costs related to the Master Plan project and timing of payments for purses payable related to Arlington Park being designated as the host track in Illinois.*

*Accrued expenses increased \$9.5 million primarily due to costs related to the Master Plan project.*

Our current portion of long-term debt increased due to the impending maturity of our Hoosier Park loan. During May 2004, the maturity on the Hoosier Park loan was extended to November 2014. The increase in total long-term debt is primarily a result of capital spending related to the Master Plan project offset by the use of current cash flows to reduce borrowings under our revolving line of credit.

### **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

*Cash flows provided by operations were \$9.7 million and \$7.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Cash provided by operations increased slightly as compared to 2003 consistent with results from operations.*

*Cash flows used in investing activities were \$20.3 million and \$8.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. During the three months ended March 31, 2004 we used \$14.5 million in cash for the Master Plan project. We are planning capital expenditures of approximately \$101.0 million in 2004 including \$82.0 million for the Master Plan project.*

*Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities were \$7.4 million and \$(5.2) million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, reflecting the additional spending requirements related to our Master Plan project which required us to borrow additional funds during 2004 compared to 2003.*

During April 2003, we refinanced our revolving loan facility to meet our needs for funding working capital, capital improvements and potential acquisitions. The refinancing included a new \$200.0 million revolving line of credit through a bank syndicate with a five-year term and \$100.0 million in variable rate senior notes issued by us with a seven-year term, of which \$136.9 million was outstanding in total at March 31, 2004. Both debt facilities are collateralized by substantially all of our assets. The interest rate on the line of credit borrowings is based upon LIBOR plus a spread of 125 to 225 additional basis points, which is determined by certain Company financial ratios. The interest rate on the senior notes is based upon LIBOR plus 155 basis points. These notes require interest only payments during their term with principal due at maturity. Both the bank facility and the senior notes contain financial covenant requirements, including specific fixed charge, leverage ratios and maximum levels of net worth. We repaid our previously existing revolving line of credit during the second quarter of 2003 with proceeds from the new facilities. Management believes cash flows from operations and borrowings under our current financing facility will be sufficient to fund our cash requirements for the year.



**ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

At March 31, 2004, we had \$136.9 million of total debt outstanding under our revolving credit facility and senior note facility, which bear interest at LIBOR based variable rates. We are exposed to market risk on variable rate debt due to potential adverse changes in the LIBOR rate. Assuming the outstanding balance on the debt facilities remains constant, a one-percentage point increase in the LIBOR rate would reduce annual pre-tax earnings, recorded fair value and cash flows by \$1.4 million.

In order to mitigate a portion of the market risk associated with our variable rate debt, we entered into interest rate swap contracts with major financial institutions during March 2003. Under terms of the contracts we received a LIBOR based variable interest rate and pay a fixed interest rate on notional amounts totaling \$60.0 million. Assuming the March 31, 2004, notional amounts under the interest rate swap contracts remain constant, a one percentage point increase in the LIBOR rate would increase annual pre-tax earnings and cash flows by \$0.6 million.

**ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our President and Chief Executive Officer ( CEO ) and Chief Financial Officer ( CFO ), we have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, and, based on their evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that these controls and procedures are effective.

(b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the first quarter of 2004, the Company instituted enhanced internal controls designed to ensure consistent classification of certain revenue and expense items for financial reporting. These changes were prompted by a recent discovery of an inconsistency among the Company's operating units that allowed inconsistent classification of these items in the Company's consolidated statements of net earnings. As a result of the discovery, the Company amended its Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 to restate such statements to reclassify certain expenses as operating expenses rather than an offset to reported net revenues. The Company's net earnings and net earnings per share are not affected by this reclassification.

During the preparation of the Form 10-Q of the Company for the period ended September 30, 2004, the Company, in consultation with the independent registered public accounting firm of the Company, determined that it had been incorrectly accounting for purse overpayments. The Company had previously recorded these purse overpayments as receivables, subject to any necessary valuation allowances. The Company has now determined that these overpayments do not constitute receivables and do not meet the definition of an asset under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, thus any purse overpayments that exist at the end of a race meeting should be expensed. The accounting for purse overpayments has been corrected in this Form 10-Q/A, and the Company has amended the Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 to restate the financial statements contained therein to correct the accounting for purse overpayments.

Except as set forth above, there have not been any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

**PART II. OTHER INFORMATION**ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

Not applicable

ITEM 2. Changes in Securities, Use of Proceeds and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table provides information with respect to shares of Common Stock repurchased by the Company during the quarter ended March 31, 2004:

Period	Total number of shares purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs
<b>Period 1</b>				
1/1/04 1/31/04				
<b>Period 2</b>				
2/1/04 2/29/04				
<b>Period 3</b>				
3/1/04 3/31/04	2,536(1)	\$ 39.42		
<b>Total</b>	2,536	\$ 39.42		

(1) Shares of common stock were acquired from a stock option plan participant in payment of the exercise price on exercised stock options.

ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

## ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

ITEM 5. Other Information

Not Applicable

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

A. Exhibits

See exhibit index

B. Reports on Form 8-K filed or furnished with the Securities and Exchange Commission

(1) Churchill Downs Incorporated furnished a Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 18, 2004, under Items 7 and 12, Financial Statements and Exhibits and Results of Operations and Financial Condition, respectively, furnishing our fourth quarter 2003 earnings press release conference call transcript.

(2) Churchill Downs Incorporated furnished a Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 11, 2004, under Item 12, Results of Operations and Financial Condition, furnishing our fourth quarter and fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 earnings release dated February 10, 2004.

**SIGNATURES**

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.

**CHURCHILL DOWNS INCORPORATED**

December 3, 2004

/s/ Thomas H. Meeker  
Thomas H. Meeker  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

December 3, 2004

/s/ Michael E. Miller  
Michael E. Miller  
Executive Vice President and  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

**EXHIBIT INDEX**

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<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>By Reference To</b>
3	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Churchill Downs Incorporated	Exhibit 3(b) to Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003
31(a)	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Report on Form 10-Q/A for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2004
31(b)	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Report on Form 10-Q/A for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2004
32	Certification of CEO and CFO Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b))	Report on Form 10-Q/A for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2004