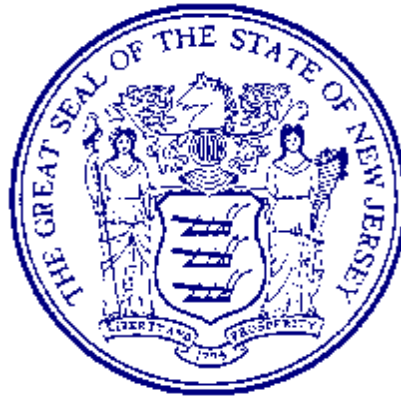


**TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC
QUARTERLY REPORT**

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

**SUBMITTED TO THE
DIVISION OF GAMING ENFORCEMENT
OF THE
STATE OF NEW JERSEY**



**OFFICE OF FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS
REPORTING MANUAL**

TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC

BALANCE SHEETS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

(UNAUDITED)
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

Line (a)	Description (b)	Notes	2014 (c)	2013 (d)
	<u>ASSETS:</u>			
	Current Assets:			
1	Cash and Cash Equivalents.....	2	\$12,993	\$19,100
2	Short-Term Investments.....		0	0
3	Receivables and Patrons' Checks (Net of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - 2014, \$6,977; 2013, \$5,776).....	2	4,333	7,997
4	Inventories	2	829	1,056
5	Other Current Assets.....		6,444	4,284
6	Total Current Assets.....		24,599	32,437
7	Investments, Advances, and Receivables.....	10 & 15	9,133	24,680
8	Property and Equipment - Gross.....	2 & 4	180,835	384,323
9	Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization.....	2 & 4	(30,798)	(66,212)
10	Property and Equipment - Net.....	2 & 4	150,037	318,111
11	Other Assets.....	5	10,369	11,357
12	Total Assets.....		\$194,138	\$386,585
	<u>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY:</u>			
	Current Liabilities:			
13	Accounts Payable.....		\$13,978	\$8,877
14	Notes Payable.....		0	0
	Current Portion of Long-Term Debt:			
15	Due to Affiliates.....	6 & 10	216,872	0
16	External.....	6	975	870
17	Income Taxes Payable and Accrued.....	7	0	0
18	Other Accrued Expenses.....	11	35,019	10,565
19	Other Current Liabilities.....	8 & 12	12,855	21,003
20	Total Current Liabilities.....		279,699	41,315
	Long-Term Debt:			
21	Due to Affiliates.....	6 & 10	0	220,271
22	External.....	6	5,206	5,851
23	Deferred Credits	7	0	0
24	Other Liabilities.....	8	0	2,017
25	Commitments and Contingencies.....	15	0	0
26	Total Liabilities.....		284,905	269,454
27	Stockholders', Partners', or Proprietor's Equity.....		(90,767)	117,131
28	Total Liabilities and Equity.....		\$194,138	\$386,585

* Amounts indicated with an asterisk have been restated to conform to the current presentation.

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

Valid comparisons cannot be made without using information contained in the notes.

TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

(UNAUDITED)
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

Line (a)	Description (b)	Notes	2014 (c)	2013 (d)
	Revenue:			
1	Casino.....		\$213,232	\$257,081
2	Rooms.....		46,264	48,780
3	Food and Beverage.....		27,649	34,799
4	Other.....		11,685	13,272
5	Total Revenue.....		298,830	353,932
6	Less: Promotional Allowances.....	2	86,678	96,049
7	Net Revenue.....		212,152	257,883
	Costs and Expenses:			
8	Casino.....		67,139	82,078 *
9	Rooms, Food and Beverage.....		52,586	61,898 *
10	General, Administrative and Other.....		93,550	93,785 *
11	Total Costs and Expenses.....		213,275	237,761
12	Gross Operating Profit.....		(1,123)	20,122
13	Depreciation and Amortization.....	4	15,741	17,581
	Charges from Affiliates Other than Interest:			
14	Management Fees.....		0	0
15	Other.....	13	7,422	6,055 *
16	Income (Loss) from Operations.....		(24,286)	(3,514)
	Other Income (Expenses):			
17	Interest Expense - Affiliates.....	6	(18,622)	(25,639)
18	Interest Expense - External.....	6	(760)	(869)
19	CRDA Related Income (Expense) - Net.....	15	(7,503)	(1,051)
20	Nonoperating Income (Expense) - Net.....	4,5&14	(156,727)	473
21	Total Other Income (Expenses).....		(183,612)	(27,086)
22	Income (Loss) Before Taxes and Extraordinary Items.....		(207,898)	(30,600)
23	Provision (Credit) for Income Taxes.....	7	0	0
24	Income (Loss) Before Extraordinary Items.....		(207,898)	(30,600)
	Extraordinary Items (Net of Income Taxes -			
25	2014, \$0; 2013, \$0).....		0	0
26	Net Income (Loss).....		(\$207,898)	(\$30,600)

* Amounts indicated with an asterisk have been restated to conform to the current presentation.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
Valid comparisons cannot be made without using information contained in the notes.

TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC

STATEMENTS OF INCOME

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

(UNAUDITED)
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

Line (a)	Description (b)	Notes	2014 (c)	2013 (d)
	Revenue:			
1	Casino.....		\$41,691	\$54,433
2	Rooms.....		9,214	11,175
3	Food and Beverage.....		5,296	7,358
4	Other.....		2,484	3,065
5	Total Revenue.....		58,685	76,031
6	Less: Promotional Allowances.....	2	19,184	22,022
7	Net Revenue.....		39,501	54,009
	Costs and Expenses:			
8	Casino.....		15,024	18,655 *
9	Rooms, Food and Beverage.....		9,003	14,147 *
10	General, Administrative and Other.....		20,960	23,154 *
11	Total Costs and Expenses.....		44,987	55,956
12	Gross Operating Profit.....		(5,486)	(1,947)
13	Depreciation and Amortization.....	4	2,600	4,420
	Charges from Affiliates Other than Interest:			
14	Management Fees.....			
15	Other.....	13	2,004	1,527 *
16	Income (Loss) from Operations.....		(10,090)	(7,894)
	Other Income (Expenses):			
17	Interest Expense - Affiliates.....	6	1,613	(6,417)
18	Interest Expense - External.....	6	(185)	(202)
19	CRDA Related Income (Expense) - Net.....	15	1,051	(214)
20	Nonoperating Income (Expense) - Net.....	4,5&14	(156,978)	87
21	Total Other Income (Expenses).....		(154,499)	(6,746)
22	Income (Loss) Before Taxes and Extraordinary Items.....		(164,589)	(14,640)
23	Provision (Credit) for Income Taxes.....	7	0	0
24	Income (Loss) Before Extraordinary Items.....		(164,589)	(14,640)
	Extraordinary Items (Net of Income Taxes -			
25	2014, \$0; 2013, \$0).....		0	0
26	Net Income (Loss).....		(\$164,589)	(\$14,640)

* Amounts indicated with an asterisk have been restated to conform to the current presentation.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
Valid comparisons cannot be made without using information contained in the notes.

TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PARTNERS', PROPRIETOR'S OR MEMBERS' EQUITY

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013
AND THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

(UNAUDITED)
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

Line (a)	Description (b)	Notes	Contributed Capital (c)	Accumulated Earnings (Deficit) (d)	(e)	Total Equity (Deficit) (f)
1	Balance, December 31, 2012.....		\$160,090	(\$12,359)		\$147,731
2	Net Income (Loss) - 2013.....			(30,600)		(30,600)
3	Capital Contributions.....					0
4	Capital Withdrawals.....					0
5	Partnership Distributions.....					0
6	Prior Period Adjustments.....					0
7	_____					0
8	_____					0
9	_____					0
10	Balance, December 31, 2013.....		160,090	(42,959)	0	117,131
11	Net Income (Loss) - 2014.....			(207,898)		(207,898)
12	Capital Contributions.....					0
13	Capital Withdrawals.....					0
14	Partnership Distributions.....					0
15	Prior Period Adjustments.....					0
16	_____					0
17	_____					0
18	_____					0
19	Balance, December 31, 2014.....		\$160,090	(\$250,857)	\$0	(\$90,767)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
Valid comparisons cannot be made without using information contained in the notes.

TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

(UNAUDITED)
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

Line (a)	Description (b)	Notes	2014 (c)	2013 (d)
1	CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES.....		(\$7,385)	\$525
	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
2	Purchase of Short-Term Investments		0	0
3	Proceeds from the Sale of Short-Term Investments		0	0
4	Cash Outflows for Property and Equipment.....		(1,537)	(3,935)
5	Proceeds from Disposition of Property and Equipment.....		0	0
6	CRDA Obligations		(3,011)	(3,239)
7	Other Investments, Loans and Advances made.....		0	0
8	Proceeds from Other Investments, Loans, and Advances		0	0
9	Cash Outflows to Acquire Business Entities.....		0	0
10	Proceeds from CRDA Investments	15	9,870	0
11				
12	Net Cash Provided (Used) By Investing Activities.....		5,322	(7,174)
	CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
13	Proceeds from Short-Term Debt		0	0
14	Payments to Settle Short-Term Debt.....		0	0
15	Proceeds from Long-Term Debt	6	0	1,760
16	Costs of Issuing Debt.....		0	0
17	Payments to Settle Long-Term Debt.....	6	(645)	(627)
18	Cash Proceeds from Issuing Stock or Capital Contributions....		0	0
19	Purchases of Treasury Stock.....		0	0
20	Payments of Dividends or Capital Withdrawals.....		0	0
21	Borrowings/(Repayments) of Grid Note Payable	6	(3,399)	4,684
22				
23	Net Cash Provided (Used) By Financing Activities.....		(4,044)	5,817
24	Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents.....		(6,107)	(832)
25	Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period.....		19,100	19,932
26	Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period.....		\$12,993	\$19,100
	CASH PAID DURING PERIOD FOR:			
27	Interest (Net of Amount Capitalized).....	6	\$19,360	\$26,423
28	Income Taxes.....		\$0	\$0

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
Valid comparisons cannot be made without using information contained in the notes.

TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

(UNAUDITED)

(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

Line (a)	Description (b)	Notes	2014 (c)	2013 (d)
	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
29	Net Income (Loss).....		(\$207,898)	(\$30,600)
30	Depreciation and Amortization of Property and Equipment...	2 & 4	15,741	17,581
31	Amortization of Other Assets.....		0	0
32	Amortization of Debt Discount or Premium.....		0	0
33	Deferred Income Taxes - Current		0	0
34	Deferred Income Taxes - Noncurrent		0	0
35	(Gain) Loss on Disposition of Property and Equipment.....		(9)	(43)
36	(Gain) Loss on CRDA-Related Obligations.....	15	7,503	1,051
37	(Gain) Loss from Other Investment Activities.....		0	0
38	(Increase) Decrease in Receivables and Patrons' Checks	9	3,664	17,502
39	(Increase) Decrease in Inventories		227	(27)
40	(Increase) Decrease in Other Current Assets.....		(2,160)	351
41	(Increase) Decrease in Other Assets.....		973	1,521
42	Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable.....		5,101	(921)
43	Increase (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	8 & 12	16,439	(3,824)
44	Increase (Decrease) in Other Liabilities	8	(2,017)	(1,437)
45	Income from Property Tax Settlement	9	0	(629)
46	Impairment Charges	4,5&14	155,051	0
47	Net Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities.....		(\$7,385)	\$525

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:			
48	Additions to Property and Equipment.....		(\$1,537)	(\$3,935)
49	Less: Capital Lease Obligations Incurred.....		0	0
50	Cash Outflows for Property and Equipment.....		(\$1,537)	(\$3,935)
	ACQUISITION OF BUSINESS ENTITIES:			
51	Property and Equipment Acquired.....		\$0	\$0
52	Goodwill Acquired.....		0	0
53	Other Assets Acquired - net		0	0
54	Long-Term Debt Assumed.....		0	0
55	Issuance of Stock or Capital Invested.....		0	0
56	Cash Outflows to Acquire Business Entities.....		\$0	\$0
	STOCK ISSUED OR CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS:			
57	Total Issuances of Stock or Capital Contributions.....		\$0	\$0
58	Less: Issuances to Settle Long-Term Debt.....		0	0
59	Consideration in Acquisition of Business Entities.....		0	0
60	Cash Proceeds from Issuing Stock or Capital Contributions.....		\$0	\$0

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

Valid comparisons cannot be made without using information contained in the notes.

TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC
SCHEDULE OF PROMOTIONAL
EXPENSES AND ALLOWANCES

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014
(UNAUDITED)
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

Line (a)	Description (b)	Promotional Allowances		Promotional Expenses	
		Number of Recipients (c)	Dollar Amount (d)	Number of Recipients (e)	Dollar Amount (f)
1	Rooms	377,590	\$27,800		
2	Food	313,114	8,928	61,767	2,813
3	Beverage	1,123,386	6,769		
4	Travel			4,968	1,719
5	Bus Program Cash				
6	Promotional Gaming Credits	1,965,792	35,233		
7	Complimentary Cash Gifts	56,550	5,365		
8	Entertainment	16,061	813	53	87
9	Retail & Non-Cash Gifts	41,620	1,209	71,134	3,599
10	Parking			242,445	727
11	Other	4,423	561	11,815	379
12	Total	3,898,536	\$86,678	392,182	\$9,324

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Line (a)	Description (b)	Promotional Allowances		Promotional Expenses	
		Number of Recipients (c)	Dollar Amount (d)	Number of Recipients (e)	Dollar Amount (f)
1	Rooms	79,093	\$5,976		
2	Food	66,420	1,702	17,159	761
3	Beverage	228,124	1,425		
4	Travel			674	209
5	Bus Program Cash				
6	Promotional Gaming Credits	574,126	8,685		
7	Complimentary Cash Gifts	15,205	612		
8	Entertainment	2,215	230	1	1
9	Retail & Non-Cash Gifts	11,439	328	13,382	833
10	Parking			83,372	250
11	Other	1,019	226	2,346	61
12	Total	977,641	\$19,184	116,934	\$2,115

*No item in this category (Other) exceeds 5%.

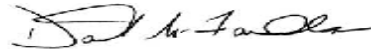
**TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC
STATEMENT OF CONFORMITY,
ACCURACY, AND COMPLIANCE**

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

1. I have examined this Quarterly Report.
2. All the information contained in this Quarterly Report has been prepared in conformity with the Division's Quarterly Report Instructions and Uniform Chart of Accounts.
3. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the information contained in this report is accurate.
4. To the best of my knowledge and belief, except for the deficiencies noted below, the licensee submitting this Quarterly Report has remained in compliance with the financial stability regulations contained in N.J.S.A. 5:12-84a(1)-(5) during the quarter.

3/31/2015

Date



Daniel McFadden

Chief Financial Officer

Title

7167-11

License Number

On Behalf of:

TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC
Casino Licensee

TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)
(in thousands)

NOTE 1 - GENERAL

Organization and Operations

Trump Taj Mahal Associates LLC (“Taj Associates” or the “Company”), a New Jersey Limited Liability Corporation, is 100% beneficially owned by Trump Entertainment Resorts Holdings, L.P. (“TER Holdings”), a Delaware limited partnership. TER Holdings is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Trump Entertainment Resorts, Inc. (“TER”), a Delaware corporation.

Taj Associates owns and operates the Trump Taj Mahal Casino Resort (“Trump Taj Mahal” or “Taj Mahal”), an Atlantic City, New Jersey hotel, casino and convention center complex. Taj Associates derives its revenue primarily from casino operations, room rental, food and beverage sales, and entertainment revenue. The casino industry in Atlantic City is seasonal in nature with the peak season being the spring and summer months.

Pending Chapter 11 Proceedings

The Company’s results of operations and cash flows during 2014 were adversely affected, and did not meet management’s projections, due to a variety of factors, including extremely cold winter weather and frequent snowstorms in the Mid-Atlantic United States during the first quarter, intense competition in our market and surrounding markets, prolonged economic downturn and the contraction of the Atlantic City market. The Company’s business is also highly dependent upon discretionary spending by visitors to its casino properties. These conditions, along with the steady decline in consumer spending and gaming revenues in Atlantic City and at the Taj Mahal over the last few years as well as uncertainty among our customer base with respect to Taj Mahal’s future, have adversely affected the Company’s financial condition and liquidity.

Those factors, coupled with the seasonal and capital-intensive nature of the Debtors’ businesses, high debt load, significant labor costs and double-digit real estate tax increases, hindered the Debtors’ ability to operate successfully and negatively impacted the Debtors’ liquidity position. As a result, on September 9, 2014 (the “Petition Date”), TER and its subsidiaries, including Taj Associates (collectively, the “Debtors”), filed voluntary petitions in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware in Wilmington, Delaware (the “Bankruptcy Court”), seeking relief under the provisions of chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code (the “Bankruptcy Code”). The Debtors’ chapter 11 cases are being jointly administered under the caption *In re: Trump Entertainment Resorts, Inc., et al., Debtors, Chapter 11 Case Nos. 14-12103 through 14-12110 (KG)* (the “Chapter 11 Case”).

On September 10, 2014, the Bankruptcy Court entered orders approving various first day motions which have allowed the Company to continue to operate in the normal course of business. As a result of the filing of the Chapter 11 Case, the Company is not permitted to make any payments on pre-petition liabilities without prior Bankruptcy Court approval. Under the priority schedule established by the Bankruptcy Code, certain post-petition and pre-petition liabilities need to be satisfied before general unsecured creditors and equity holders are entitled to receive any distribution. The Company continues to operate its business as a debtor-in-possession under the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and the orders of the Bankruptcy Court. The Company’s liquidity and capital resources have been significantly affected by the Chapter 11 Case and the bankruptcy proceedings have resulted in various restrictions on its activities, limitations on financing, and a need to obtain Bankruptcy Court approval for various matters.

On October 17, 2014, the Bankruptcy Court approved the Debtors’ motion to (i) reject the collective bargaining agreement with UNITE HERE Local 54 (“Local 54”) and (ii) implement modified terms of a new collective bargaining agreement. This order of the Bankruptcy Court (the “CBA Order”) allowed the Debtors to withdraw from the Local 54 Health and Welfare Fund and, instead, substitute with health care coverage under the 2010 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (the “Affordable Care Act”). Full time employees who are members of Local 54 will receive additional compensation of \$2,000 per year which will enable them to offset, and in some cases, completely defray the cost of obtaining health insurance now available to them and their families under the Affordable Care Act. In addition, in accordance with the CBA order, the Debtors have ceased making contributions to the Local 54 Pension Fund and will instead institute an employer sponsored 401(k) plan with the employer matching contributions up to 1% of each employee’s compensation per year. Other changes made by the Company

TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)
(in thousands)

in accordance with the CBA Order include job consolidation, elimination of paid meal time, reduction in holiday pay, reduction in guaranteed payment when sent home early, expansion of subcontractor utilization and increase in minimum number of rooms to be cleaned daily by housekeepers.

On October 23, 2014, Local 54 filed a notice of appeal regarding the CBA Order (the "CBA Appeal"). On November 3, 2014, the Debtors and Local 54 jointly sought to have the CBA Appeal determined by the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit (the "Court of Appeals"), and by order dated November 7, 2014, the Bankruptcy Court ordered the certification to the Court of Appeals. On January 21, 2015, the Court of Appeals granted the Debtors' request to expedite the CBA Appeal and, thereafter, the Court of Appeals held oral argument with respect to the CBA Appeal on March 4, 2015. We currently await a decision on the CBA Appeal. An adverse decision on the CBA Appeal could affect the ability of the Company to operate and implement the Plan as described below.

On January 30, 2015, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order (i) approving the Disclosure Statement for Debtors' Third Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization Under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code (the "Disclosure Statement"); (ii) establishing procedures for solicitation and tabulation of votes to accept or reject the Debtors' Third Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization Under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code (the "Proposed Plan"); (iii) establishing procedures with respect to, and the deadline for filing objections to (a) confirmation of the Proposed Plan, and (b) the Debtors' proposed cure amounts for unexpired leases and executory contracts to be assumed pursuant to the Proposed Plan; and (iv) granting related relief.

Also, on January 30, 2015, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order authorizing the Debtors' to obtain post-petition financing (the "DIP Facility") pursuant to that certain Superpriority Senior Secured Priming Debtor-in-Possession Credit Agreement (as amended, modified or supplemented from time to time, the "DIP Agreement") between the Debtors as borrowers, IEH Investments I LLC as initial lender, and Icahn Agency Services, LLC as collateral agent and administrative agent, dated as of February 5, 2015. On March 19, 2015, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order authorizing the Debtors to amend the DIP Agreement. The DIP Agreement, as amended, provides for the Debtors to draw term loans (the "DIP Term Loans") not to exceed \$26,500 in the aggregate. The Debtors shall pay interest on the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the DIP Term Loans at a rate equal to 10% per annum. Accrued and unpaid interest shall be paid-in-kind and automatically capitalized and added to the outstanding principal. The maturity date of the DIP Term Loans shall be the earliest of (a) December 31, 2015, (b) March 13, 2015, if a Confirmation Order (as defined in the DIP Agreement) has not been entered on or before said date, (c) the date on which the Plan (as defined below) shall become effective, and (d) the date of acceleration of the DIP Term Loans in accordance with Section 6.01 of the DIP Agreement. The Debtors received the initial DIP Term Loan draw in the amount of \$2,500 on February 6, 2015.

On March 12, 2015, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order (the "Confirmation Order") confirming the Debtors' Third Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization Under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code As Modified (as amended, modified or supplemented from time to time, the "Plan"). The overall purpose of the Plan is to provide for the restructuring of the Debtors' liabilities in a manner designed to maximize recovery to stakeholders, to enhance the financial viability of the Reorganized Debtors and, most importantly, to preserve the Debtors' businesses and operations on a go-forward basis. The effective date of the Plan (the "Effective Date") will be subject to certain conditions, including a favorable decision on the CBA Appeal, which may be waived by the Company with the consent of the First Lien Lenders (as defined below). The Plan, among other things, provides for the following to occur on the Effective Date:

- The existing pre-petition senior secured debt in the amount of \$285,590 held by Icahn Partners LP and related entities (the "First Lien Lenders"), will be extinguished and converted into 100% of TER's New Common Stock (as defined in the Plan). The First Lien Lenders will waive any deficiency claims on account of that debt, and further waive any administrative or priority claims they may have with respect to that debt;
- The commitment by the First Lien Lenders to provide up to \$82.5 million in exit financing, consisting of (a) a new senior secured revolving credit facility in the aggregate principal amount of \$40 million, and (b) a new term loan exit facility in the aggregate principal amount of \$16 million plus the aggregate amount of the DIP Facility outstanding on the Effective Date;

TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)
(in thousands)

- The creation of a fund for the benefit of unsecured creditors of the Company and other debtors in the amount of \$3.5 million, to be distributed pro rata to such creditors on or promptly following the Effective Date of the Plan.

Prior to confirmation of the Plan, the Debtors entered into settlement agreements with certain creditors which had initially objected to the Plan, including Trump AC Casino Marks LLC and a New Jersey law firm, as discussed in Note 15.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Casino Control Commission of the State of New Jersey (the “CCC”) and the New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement (the “DGE”). In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position, the results of operations, and cash flows for the periods presented, have been made.

In preparing the accompanying financial statements, the Company has reviewed, as determined necessary by the Company’s management, events that have occurred after December 31, 2014 through March 31, 2015, the date the financial statements were available for issuance.

Accounting Impact of Chapter 11 Case

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Topic 852 – “Reorganizations” of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) (“ASC 852”) and on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. As discussed in Note 1, the Company has experienced increased competition and has incurred significant recurring net losses. Further, the filing of the Chapter 11 Case constituted an event of default or otherwise triggered repayment obligations under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (as defined). As a result, all indebtedness outstanding became automatically due and payable. The ability of the Company, both during and after the Chapter 11 Case (See Note 1), to continue as a going concern is contingent upon, among other things, (i) a favorable decision on the CBA Appeal, (ii) the effectiveness of the Plan, (iii) the ability of the Company to generate cash from operations and to maintain adequate cash on hand, and (iv) the Company’s ability to regain lost business and to achieve profitability. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully achieve these objectives in order to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Liabilities subject to compromise in the Balance Sheets relate to certain of the liabilities of the Debtors incurred prior to the Petition Date. In accordance with ASC 852, liabilities subject to compromise are recorded at the estimated amount that is expected to be allowed as pre-petition claims in the Chapter 11 Case, even if they may be settled for lesser amounts in the future. Adjustments may result from negotiations, actions of the Bankruptcy Court, further developments with respect to disputed claims, rejection of executory contracts and unexpired leases, proofs of claim, implementation of a plan of reorganization or other events.

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Liabilities subject to compromise consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2014
Accounts payable	\$ 8,628
Other current liabilities	2,384
Other accrued expenses	11,050
Current portion LT debt external	176
Current portion LT debt affiliates	216,872
Long term debt external	5,046
Total	\$ 244,156

All post-petition liabilities are expected to be satisfied in the ordinary course of business.

The Company is required to accrue interest expense during the Chapter 11 Case only to the extent that it is probable that such interest will be paid pursuant to the proceedings. Given that the Plan does not provide for recovery of interest expense related to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (as defined), the Company ceased recording contractual interest expense on the 12% Revolving Grid Note on September 9, 2014, the Petition Date. The interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2014 would have been \$27,790 had the Company recorded interest expense under its contractual agreements. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company recognized interest expense in accordance with the terms of its debt and capitalized lease obligations.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers cash and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents include the following:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,179	\$ 18,770
Restricted cash - internet gaming patron accounts	-	330
Restricted cash - other	2,814	-
Total	\$ 12,993	\$ 19,100

Cash and cash equivalents include restricted cash related to patron deposits associated with the Company's internet gaming operations. Pursuant to N.J.A.C 13:690-1.3(j), the Company maintains a separate New Jersey bank account to ensure security of funds held in patrons' internet gaming accounts. The balance in such bank account was \$1,456 and \$1,079 on December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The patron deposits in internet gaming accounts were \$0 and \$330 on December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and are included in restricted cash. The Company ceased its internet gaming operations during the fourth quarter of 2014.

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2014 also included restricted cash of \$2,814 representing a portion of the unused net proceeds received in connection with the donation of certain of its Casino Reinvestment Development Authority ("CRDA") deposits as further disclosed in Note 15. TER Holdings' Amended and Restated

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Credit Agreement requires that net proceeds must be reinvested in TER Holdings' casino properties or used to repay borrowings outstanding under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement.

Revenue Recognition and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The majority of the Company's revenue is derived from gaming activities. As gaming revenues are primarily generated from cash transactions, the Company's revenues do not typically require the use of estimates. Land-based gaming revenues represent the difference between amounts of gaming wins and losses. Internet gaming revenues represent the difference between amounts of gaming wins and losses and are recorded within gaming revenues, net of amounts due to the Company's internet gaming provider. Revenues from hotel and other services are recognized at the time the related services are performed. The Company extends credit on a discretionary basis to certain qualified patrons. Credit limits are established for approved casino customers following investigations of creditworthiness. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts based on a specific review of customer accounts as well as a review of the history of write-offs of returned markers. Accounts are written off when it is determined that an account is uncollectible. Recoveries of accounts previously written off are recorded when received. Management believes that the reserve recorded is reasonable; however, these estimates could change based on the actual collection experience with each returned marker.

Inventories

Inventories of provisions and supplies are carried at the lower of cost (weighted average) or market value.

Property and Equipment

The carrying value of property and equipment is initially stated at cost. In accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 360 – "Property, Plant and Equipment" ("ASC 360"), we review our property and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the recorded carrying value cannot be recovered from the estimated undiscounted future cash flows. When the carrying value of an asset exceeds the associated undiscounted estimated future cash flows, the asset is considered to be impaired and is written down to fair value. See Note 4.

Property and equipment is depreciated on the straight-line method using rates based on the estimated annual useful lives as of December 31, 2014 as follows:

Buildings and building improvements	28 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 - 7 years

Depreciation expense includes amortization of assets under capital lease obligations.

Intangible Assets

In accordance with ASC Topic 350 – "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other" ("ASC 350"), intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives unless their lives are determined to be indefinite. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized but are subject to tests for impairment at least annually. ASC 350 requires that impairment tests be performed more frequently than annually if events or circumstances indicate that the value of intangible assets with indefinite lives might be impaired. See Note 5 regarding intangible asset impairment charges recorded during 2014 resulting from our impairment testing.

Self-Insurance Reserves

Self-insurance reserves represent the estimated amounts of uninsured claims related to employee medical costs, workers' compensation and personal injury claims that have occurred in the normal course of business. These reserves are established by management based upon specific review of open claims, with consideration of incurred but not reported claims as of the balance sheet date. The costs of the ultimate disposition of these claims may differ from these reserve amounts. See Accounting Impact for Chapter 11 Case section above.

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Promotional Allowances

The retail value of accommodations, food, beverage, and other services provided to patrons without charge is included in revenue and deducted as promotional allowances. The estimated costs of providing such promotional allowances are included in Rooms, Food & Beverage and General, Administrative & Other Expenses in the accompanying statements of income and consist of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Rooms	\$ 11,755	\$ 13,019
Food and beverage	17,395	19,861
Other	2,165	2,859
	\$ 31,315	\$ 35,739

Cash discounts based upon a negotiated amount with each affected patron are recognized as promotional allowances on the date the related revenue is recorded. Customer loyalty program cash awards earned by patrons are accrued as the patron earns the points and recorded as Promotional Allowances in the Statements of Income.

The Company offers other incentive programs. These programs include gift giveaways and other promotional programs. Management elects the type of gift and the person to whom it will be offered. Since these awards are not cash awards, Taj Associates records them as Casino Expense in the statements of income. Such amounts are expensed on the date the award is utilized by the patron.

Gaming Taxes

Atlantic City casinos are required to pay an annual tax of 8.0% on their gross land-based casino revenues (excluding simulcasting revenues) and 15% on their gross internet gaming revenues. The Company's gross revenue tax expense, net of promotional gaming credit deductions, was \$ 15,228 and \$18,482 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Such amounts are included in Casino Expense on the accompanying statements of income.

Advertising Expense

Taj Associates expenses advertising costs as they are incurred. Advertising expense was \$1,901 and \$2,725 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications and disclosures have been made to the prior year financial statements to conform to the current year presentation.

NOTE 3 - EVACUATIONS AND CLOSURES OF FACILITIES

Superstorm Sandy

During late October 2012, an unusual mix of a hurricane and winter storm ("Superstorm Sandy") caused widespread property damage and flooding to numerous regions along the Eastern United States. On October 27, 2012, in anticipation of Superstorm Sandy, the Governor of New Jersey ordered the closure of all businesses and the evacuation of Atlantic City, New Jersey. On October 28, 2012, the DGE ordered the temporary suspension of all twelve Atlantic City gaming licenses. The DGE vacated its order on November 2, 2012. Trump Taj Mahal closed to the public on October 28, 2012. Although Superstorm Sandy made landfall in close proximity to Atlantic City, Trump Taj Mahal sustained minor physical damage and was able to reopen on November 2, 2012. The Company's

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results of operations were, and we believe continue to be, negatively impacted due to the closure and the extensive damage sustained within its primary feeder markets in the Mid-Atlantic Region.

The Company filed a claim for approximately \$9,600 with its insurance carriers relating to losses incurred through March 31, 2013 in connection with Superstorm Sandy. The Company has calculated the adverse impact that it believes the storm had on its results of operations subsequent to March 31, 2013 for submission to the insurance carriers. While the Company has insurance that covers losses related to property damage and business interruptions, losses sustained may either be subject to significant deductibles or unfavorable coverage interpretation by the insurance carriers, or a combination of both. No payment has been received to date, nor have the carriers approved our claim. There can be no assurance that the carriers will agree with our claim and accordingly, may not pay any or part of the claim. The Company is currently evaluating its options related to the claim.

NOTE 4 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Land and land improvements	\$ 36,180	\$ 36,180
Buildings and building improvements	106,220	303,415
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	38,413	44,436
Construction-in-progress	22	292
	180,835	384,323
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(30,798)	(66,212)
Net property and equipment	\$ 150,037	\$ 318,111

In accordance with ASC 360-10-35-21, due to certain events and circumstances, we recorded a \$153,851 non-cash asset impairment charge related to Trump Taj Mahal's long-lived asset group as of September 30, 2014. The non-cash asset impairment charge recognized in connection with the Company's long-lived assets was allocated to the respective asset categories based upon the estimated fair value of the assets in accordance with ASC 360. The non-cash asset impairment charge is included within Non-Operating Income (Expense) in the 2014 Statements of Income. In addition, we reviewed the expected useful lives of the impaired assets and adjusted where appropriate.

NOTE 5 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In accordance with ASC 350, the Company reviews its indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment at least annually and more frequently than annually if events or circumstances indicate that indefinite-lived intangible assets might be impaired.

During 2014, due to certain circumstances, including the Chapter 11 proceedings, the Company performed interim impairment testing related to its intangible assets as of September 30, 2014. Based upon the results of the impairment testing, the Company determined that its trademarks, substantially all of which are licensed by the Company from a third party, Trump AC Casino Marks LLC, were impaired. As a result, the Company recorded an intangible asset impairment charge totaling \$1,200. The non-cash impairment charge is included within Non-Operating Income (Expense) in the 2014 Statements of Income.

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Intangible assets consist of the following:

	As of December 31, 2014			As of December 31, 2013		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets:						
Trademarks	\$ 7,500		\$ 7,500	\$ 8,700		\$ 8,700

NOTE 6 - DEBT

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
12% Revolving Grid Note - TER Holdings, subject to compromise, due December 31, 2015, interest due and payable monthly	\$ 216,872	\$ 220,271
Capitalized lease obligations, payments due at various dates through 2028, secured by equipment financed, interest rates at 8.5% to 12%	5,245	5,427
Other debt (financed slot machines)	936	1,294
Total debt	<u>\$ 223,053</u>	<u>\$ 226,992</u>

12% Revolving Grid Note

On July 16, 2010, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Revolving Grid Note (“12% Grid Note”) with TER Holdings. Pursuant to the 12% Grid Note, the Company agreed to repay up to \$250,000 of advances made by TER Holdings, including any accrued unpaid interest on outstanding advances thereon. As discussed in Note 2 (Accounting Impact of Chapter 11 Case), the Company ceased recording interest on the 12% Grid Note as of September 9, 2014, the Petition Date.

Event of Default

As discussed in Note 2, on September 9, 2014, the Debtors filed voluntary petitions in the Bankruptcy Court seeking relief under the provisions of chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The filing of the Chapter 11 Case constituted an event of default and therefore triggered repayment obligations under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (as defined). As a result, all indebtedness outstanding became automatically due and payable. Under the Bankruptcy Code, actions to collect pre-petition indebtedness, as well as most pending litigation, are stayed and other contractual obligations against the Debtors generally may not be enforced. Absent an order of the Bankruptcy Court, substantially all pre-petition liabilities are subject to settlement under the Plan. As described below, the Company guarantees the indebtedness under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, therefore, the Company has classified its intercompany indebtedness within current liabilities in its Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2014.

Guarantees

On July 16, 2010, upon emergence from a prior Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceeding, TER Holdings entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “Amended and Restated Credit Agreement”) with Beal Bank, SSB as original collateral agent and administrative agent, and Icahn Partners and certain related parties as initial lenders. In April 2012, Beal Bank, SSB was replaced as collateral agent and administrative agent by Icahn Agency Services, LLC (“IAS”). Taj Associates, along with Trump Plaza Associates, LLC (“Plaza Associates”) and Trump Marina Associates, LLC (“Marina Associates”), guarantees all amounts outstanding under TER Holdings’ Amended and Restated Credit Agreement on a joint and several basis. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement is secured by

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substantially all of the assets of TER Holdings and its subsidiaries, including Taj Associates, on a priority basis. At December 31, 2014, TER Holdings had outstanding borrowings of \$285,590 under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement.

As of December 31, 2014, long-term debt and capital lease obligations mature as follows:

	Long- Term Debt	Capitalized Lease Obligations	Total
2015	\$ 814	\$ 818	\$ 1,632
2016	163	793	956
2017	-	793	793
2018	-	793	793
2019	-	793	793
Thereafter	-	6,408	6,408
Total minimum payments	977	10,398	11,375
Less: amount representing interest	(41)	(5,153)	(5,194)
Total value of principal payments	<u>\$ 936</u>	<u>\$ 5,245</u>	<u>\$ 6,181</u>

NOTE 7 - INCOME TAXES

Federal Income Taxes

The accompanying financial statements do not include a provision for federal income taxes since the Company is a subsidiary of TER Holdings, which is taxed as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. Therefore, the Company's income and losses are allocated and reported for federal income tax purposes by TER Holdings' parent company.

State Income Taxes

Under the New Jersey Casino Control Act, the Company is required to file New Jersey corporation business tax returns. At December 31, 2014, the Company has state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$525,000 available to offset future taxable income. The New Jersey state net operating losses expire from 2015 through 2034.

There was no state income tax provision during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

At December 31, 2014, the Company had unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$509. The Company's unrecognized tax benefits would not affect its effective tax rate, if recognized.

The following table summarizes the activity related to the Company's unrecognized tax benefits:

Unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2013	\$ 851
Increases (decreases) related to current year tax positions	19
Increases (decreases) related to prior years tax positions	-
Decreases related to settlements with taxing authorities	-
Decreases resulting from the expiration of statutes of limitations	(47)
Keystone expiration	(314)
Unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2014	<u>\$ 509</u>

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The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and penalties as a component of income tax expense. The Company did not recognize any potential interest associated with uncertain tax positions during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences representing deferred tax assets and liabilities, subject to valuation allowances are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Deferred tax assets:		
Accruals and prepayments	\$ 2,658	\$ 2,715
Basis differences in property and equipment, net	42,532	34,479
Basis differences in intangible and other assets	6,288	8,094
Net operating loss carryforwards	30,733	25,520
	82,211	70,808
Less: Valuation allowance	(82,144)	(70,707)
	67	101
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Other	(67)	(101)
	(67)	(101)
Net deferred income tax liability	\$ -	\$ -

Federal and State Income Tax Audits

Tax years 2011 through 2014 remain subject to examination by federal and state tax authorities.

NOTE 8 - ONLINE GAMING OPERATIONS AGREEMENT

On June 24, 2013, (the “Effective Date”), Taj Associates entered into an Online Gaming Operations Agreement (the “Online Gaming Agreement”) with Fertitta Acquisitionsco LLC, doing business as Ultimate Gaming (“UG”). Pursuant to the Online Gaming Agreement, UG agreed to host, manage, operate and support internet gambling games in the State of New Jersey (the “Ultimate Gaming Service”) under Taj Associates’ internet gaming permit. Under the Online Agreement, in exchange for providing the Ultimate Gaming Service, UG received a percentage of the gross online gaming revenues after the deduction of certain player-related costs, gaming taxes and CRDA investment alternative obligations.

On October 16, 2013, the DGE issued an internet gaming permit to Taj Associates which authorized the Company to conduct internet gaming in the State of New Jersey.

Internet gaming in the State of New Jersey commenced on November 26, 2013 after a five-day test period which began on November 21, 2013. Taj Associates’ share of internet gaming revenues is recognized within Casino revenues (net of amounts due to UG). Expenses related to internet gaming are reflected in Casino Expenses, net of amounts reimbursed by UG to Taj Associates. Revenues and expenses associated with internet gaming during the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2014 were not material to the Company’s financial statements.

On the effective date of the Online Gaming Agreement, UG paid Taj Associates \$8,000 representing a revenue advancement fee under the Online Gaming Agreement. Such amount was initially recorded as deferred income and was recognized as gaming revenue when earned. Deferred income is included within Other Current Liabilities and Other Liabilities on the December 31, 2013 Balance Sheet.

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In September 2014, UG notified the Company that UG was terminating the Online Gaming Agreement because of the Company's failure to comply with certain terms of the Online Gaming Agreement and thereafter, UG ceased its internet gaming operations. On December 19, 2014, the Bankruptcy Court approved a settlement agreement by and among the Company and UG (the "UG Settlement Agreement"). The UG Settlement Agreement permitted the Company to apply any and all funds available in the online gaming bank accounts (the "Online Gaming Accounts") to pay, or reimburse the Company (if previously paid by the Company) for, fees, costs and expenses (including, without limitation, (i) gaming taxes, (ii) expenses of the Company required to be reimbursed in accordance with the Online Gaming Agreement (but without giving effect to any expense cap contained therein), (iii) player withdrawals funded by the Company with their cage cash and (iv) fees payable to the New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement or other fees relating to online gaming) incurred by the Company in connection with the Ultimate Gaming Service prior to the Settlement Effective Date (as defined in the UG Settlement Agreement) and not previously paid or reimbursed by UG. Following this application of funds, UG was entitled to receive \$500 of the total amount remaining in the Online Gaming Accounts (or the balance in the Online Gaming Accounts, if less) and the Company was entitled to any remaining balance in the Online Gaming Accounts. Upon the Settlement Effective Date, the Online Gaming Agreement was deemed terminated, effective as of September 3, 2014. By way of order dated September 19, 2014, UG was permitted to cease internet gaming and withdraw its Casino Service Industry Enterprise License Application and shortly thereafter, Taj Mahal surrendered its internet gaming permit.

The balance of the revenue advancement, which was previously included in deferred income on the accompanying Balance Sheet, was recognized at December 31, 2014 and is included in Non-Operating Income (Expense) on the Statements of Income (see Note 14). The \$500 payable to UG per the UG Settlement Agreement is included in Accounts Payable on the Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2014. The Company subsequently paid UG \$500 on January 5, 2015.

NOTE 9 - PROPERTY TAXES

2013 and 2014 Property Tax Increases

Property taxes of \$27,637 and \$25,406 recorded within General, Administrative and Other expenses for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, include the effect of property tax rate increases of 31.7% and 17.5%, respectively, as compared to prior years.

2014 and 2015 Property Tax Assessment Settlement

As previously disclosed, during early 2014, Taj Associates and Plaza Associates had agreed in principle with the City of Atlantic City (the "City") with respect to reductions to the real estate tax assessments related to Trump Taj Mahal and Trump Plaza for 2014 and 2015. Under the terms of a draft settlement agreement, the City reduced the aggregate real estate tax assessments for the 2014 and 2015 tax years to \$825.0 million for Trump Taj Mahal and \$210.0 million for Trump Plaza. Taj Associates and Plaza Associates would have been precluded by the terms of the draft settlement agreement, from appealing or otherwise contesting such assessments for 2014 and 2015, provided that the City did not complete a city-wide real property revaluation for the 2015 tax year and/or the assessments for Trump Taj Mahal and Trump Plaza were consistent with the amounts the City assessed. The reduced assessments were to become effective as of the beginning of the 2014 tax year. The Company paid its second quarter property taxes based upon the reduced assessments.

The Company did not and will not enter into the settlement agreement with the City, due in part to the aforementioned significant, and unanticipated, increase in the 2014 property tax rate and other material provisions of the proposed agreement.

Unpaid Property Taxes

The Company determined that rather than paying its third and fourth quarter 2014 property taxes when due, it would be beneficial to utilize such funds for other business purposes. Accordingly, the Company did not pay these taxes when due. As a result, the City of Atlantic City requested and received approval from the Bankruptcy Court to offer

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for sale to third parties the tax lien certificates secured by the Taj Mahal. The Company understands that the tax lien certificates were sold by the City of Atlantic City in the fourth quarter 2014.

NOTE 10 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

ASC Topic 820 – “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures” (“ASC 820”) establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes fair value measurements based on the types of inputs used for the various valuation techniques (market approach, income approach and cost approach). The levels of the hierarchy are described below:

- Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; these include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs that reflect the reporting entity’s own assumptions.

The fair value measurements relating to the Company’s long-lived assets were determined using inputs within Level 2 of ASC 820’s hierarchy. The fair value measurements relating to the Company’s trademarks were determined using inputs within Level 3 of ASC 820’s hierarchy. For Level 3 fair value measurements, the Company used a relief from royalty method to estimate the fair value of the assets. The Company’s assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment, and may affect the valuation of assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy. The amounts recorded related to the long-lived assets and trademarks are classified within net property and equipment and other assets on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2014.

Balances Measured at Fair Value

	December 31, 2014				December 31, 2013			
	Balance	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Balance	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
CRDA bonds and deposits	\$ 9,133	—	\$ 9,133	—	\$ 24,680	—	\$ 24,680	—

The amounts recorded related to CRDA bonds and deposits are classified within Investments, Advances and Receivables, net, on the Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. CRDA investments are discussed further in Note 15.

Balances Disclosed at Fair Value

The carrying amounts of financial instruments included in current assets and current liabilities approximate their fair values because of their short-term nature. The carrying amounts of CRDA bonds and deposits approximate their fair values as a result of allowances established to give effect to below-market interest rates.

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The carrying amount and estimated fair value of our remaining financial instruments at December 31, are as follows:

	December 31, 2014			
	Amount	Carrying	Estimated	Fair Value
	Outstanding	Value	Fair Value	Hierarchy
12% Grid Note	\$ 216,872	\$ 216,872	\$ 216,872	Level 2

	December 31, 2013			
	Amount	Carrying	Estimated	Fair Value
	Outstanding	Value	Fair Value	Hierarchy
12% Grid Note	\$ 220,271	\$ 220,271	\$ 220,271	Level 2

* Due to the intercompany nature of the Grid Note, the fair value cannot be calculated. The Company's other long-term debt was not significant at December 31, 2014 and 2013.

NOTE 11 - OTHER ACCRUED EXPENSES

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Accrued payroll and related taxes	\$ 4,021	\$ 6,351
Accrued CRDA obligation	528	712
Accrued AC Alliance fees	1,244	577
Accrued IRS penalty	10,000	-
Accrued real estate taxes	17,107	-
Other *	2,119	2,925
Total	\$ 35,019	\$ 10,565

* None of the individual components of Other exceed 5% of the total.

NOTE 12 - OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Self insurance reserves	\$ 8,714	\$ 7,904
Deferred income (Note 8)	235	6,276
Unredeemed chips and tokens	1,169	1,780
Trump One Card liability	596	1,827
Professional fees related to Property Tax Settlement	1,250	1,364
Other *	891	1,852
Total	\$ 12,855	\$ 21,003

* None of the individual components of Other exceed 5% of the total.

NOTE 13 - TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATES

The Company engages in certain transactions with TER Holdings, Plaza Associates and Marina Associates, all of which are affiliates.

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Amounts due (from) to affiliates are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Plaza Associates	\$ (3,570)	\$ (1,236)
Marina Associates	(1,345)	(1,243)
TER	431	384
Total	\$ (4,484)	\$ (2,095)

Taj Associates engages in various transactions with related casino entities that are affiliates of TER. These transactions are charged at cost or normal selling price in the case of retail items and include, but are not limited to, certain shared professional fees, insurance, advertising and payroll costs.

Trump Taj Mahal Associates Administration, a separate division of Taj Associates (“Trump Administration”) provides certain shared services to Taj Associates, Plaza Associates and Marina Associates. Trump Administration allocated expenses associated with such services to Marina Associates and Plaza Associates totaling \$1,720 and \$2,308 during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

On May 24, 2011, TER and Marina Associates completed the sale of the Trump Marina Hotel Casino (“Trump Marina”) to Golden Nugget Atlantic City, LLC (“Golden Nugget”), an affiliate of Landry’s Restaurants, Inc., pursuant to the Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of February 11, 2011, as amended.

NOTE 14 - NON-OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSE)

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
Interest income	\$ 316	\$ 473
Asset impairment charge	(153,851)	-
Trademark impairment charge	(1,200)	-
Recognition of online gaming deferred revenue	7,454	-
IRS penalty	(10,000)	-
Restructuring fees	(43)	-
Other	597	-
Total	\$ (156,727)	\$ 473

NOTE 15 - COMMITMENTS & CONTINGENCIES

Leases

The Company has entered into leases for certain property and various equipment under operating leases. Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$1,646 and \$2,053, respectively.

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Future minimum lease payments under noncancellable operating leases as of December 31, 2014 are as follows:

2015		\$	745
2016			-
2017			-
2018			-
2019			-
Thereafter			-
Total minimum payments			\$ 745

Certain of these leases contain options to purchase the leased properties at various prices throughout the lease terms. Certain of these leases may be rejected in connection with the Chapter 11 Case, and the amounts set forth herein do not take into account any such rejection.

Casino License Resubmission

The Company is subject to regulation and licensing by the CCC and the DGE. The Company’s casino license must be renewed periodically, is not transferable, is dependent upon the financial stability of the Company and can be revoked at any time. Due to the uncertainty of any license renewal application, there can be no assurance that the license will be renewed.

In June 2007, the CCC renewed the Company’s license to operate the Taj Mahal for the following five-year period through June 2012. During 2012, the Company and certain individuals resubmitted the required documentation supporting a renewal of their qualification and licensure and were authorized to continue to operate while the DGE performed its investigations. The DGE completed its resubmission investigation of the Company and certain individuals and determined that no information was revealed that would affect the Company’s casino license. Upon revocation, suspension for more than 120 days, or failure to renew the casino license, the Casino Control Act provides for the mandatory appointment of a conservator to take possession of the hotel and casino’s business and property, subject to all valid liens, claims and encumbrances.

Trump AC Casino Marks, LLC Lawsuit

On August 7, 2014, TER was served with a Complaint and an Order to show Cause filed on behalf of Trump AC against TER, TER Holdings, Taj Associates, Plaza Associates, Marina Associates (collectively, the “Licensee Entities”) and IAS, the administrative agent under TER Holdings’ Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Chancery Division, Atlantic County. Trump AC (as successor-in-interest to Donald J. Trump and Ivanka Trump) alleges various breaches (primarily relating to the condition of Trump Plaza) under the Second Amended and Restated Trademark License Agreement entered into between the Licensee Entities and Donald J. Trump and Ivanka Trump on July 16, 2010 (the “Trademark License Agreement”), pursuant to which certain trademarks and other intellectual property associated with the name “Trump” is licensed to the Licensee Entities for use in their businesses.

The Complaint and Order to show Cause, among other things, sought a mandatory injunction to compel the Licensee Entities to cure the alleged breaches under the Trademark License Agreement or, in the alternative, a declaratory judgment that the Trademark License Agreement has already terminated by reason of the alleged breaches. Among other relief demanded, the complaint and order to show cause seek (i) the termination of the Trademark License Agreement; (ii) the prohibition of the Licensee Entities from further use of the “Trump” name and trademark; (iii) the removal of the “Trump” name and brand from the Trump Plaza and Trump Taj Mahal and (iv) the payment of Trump AC’s legal costs and expenses associated with enforcing its rights under the Trademark License Agreement.

In the event that the Trademark License Agreement terminates or expires for any reason, or an injunction or similar order is granted against any of the Licensee Entities, such event would constitute an event of default under TER Holdings’ Amended and Restated Credit Agreement.

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(in thousands)

Prior to the deadline for the Licensee Entities to respond to the Complaint, the Company and the other Licensee Entities commenced the Bankruptcy Case, which had the effect of staying any further proceedings in the New Jersey Superior Court with respect to the action by Trump AC. Trump AC filed a motion in the Bankruptcy Court seeking permission to continue to pursue the legal proceedings in New Jersey Superior Court. The Licensee Entities then filed an objection to this motion. The motion was granted by the Bankruptcy Court on February 20, 2015.

On March 12, 2015, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order approving a settlement agreement by and among the Debtors, Trump AC and the First Lien Lenders pursuant to which, among other things: (a) Trump AC consented to the Debtors' assumption of the Trademark License Agreement (subject to the right of Trump AC to terminate the agreement if Trump Taj Mahal ceases operations for a prescribed period of time or if the Effective Date of the Plan does not occur prior to March 31, 2017), and agreed to support the Plan; (b) the Trademark License Agreement would be amended as of the Plan Effective Date to provide for, among other things, revised benchmarks for the Trump Taj Mahal; (c) the parties agreed to exchange certain releases; and (d) any remaining vestiges of the "Trump" name for Trump Plaza will be removed from the exterior of the property within the period prescribed in, and subject to the terms of, the settlement agreement.

Attorney's Charging Lien

In connection with legal proceedings brought by the Company to challenge the City of Atlantic City's real property tax assessments for the Company's casino property for the periods 2008 through 2012, which (as previously disclosed) were settled during 2012, the Company became obligated to make payments with respect to legal fees owed to the New Jersey law firm (the "Law Firm") that served as counsel to the Company in such proceedings and the related settlement negotiations. At the time of the settlement, the Law Firm filed documents with the Tax Court by which they asserted an attorney's charging lien with respect to the settlement proceeds. On August 5, 2014, the Law Firm filed a motion with the tax court to enforce its alleged attorney's charging lien and issue judgment and a writ of execution in its favor, and the tax court granted this motion. Pursuant to this judgment, the Law Firm began efforts to attach the Company's bank accounts but these efforts were stayed by the commencement of the Bankruptcy Case.

On March 12, 2015, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order approving a settlement agreement between the Debtors and the Law Firm. Pursuant to the settlement agreement, the Law Firm agreed that it would support the Plan, and in exchange, (a) would be entitled to receive a \$200,000 "Other Secured Claim" pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of the Plan, and (b) the Debtors would seek to retain the Law Firm as tax counsel to prosecute the Debtors' 2014 appeal of their real property taxes.

FinCEN Settlement

The Internal Revenue Service, Small Business/Self-Employed Division (the "IRS SB/SE") examines casinos for compliance with applicable provisions of the Bank Secrecy Act (the "BSA") and regulations issued pursuant to the BSA under delegated authority from the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCEN"). On December 23, 2014, the Debtors received correspondence from FinCEN, along with a draft of a proposed consent order prepared by representatives of FinCEN, setting forth FinCEN's determination, based on the two most recent examinations of Taj Associates – one for a period of three months in the first quarter of 2010 (prior to the appointment of the Debtors' current Board of Directors), and one for a period of three months in the Spring/Summer of 2012 – that during those periods (and in some cases from 2003), Taj Associates violated the BSA's program, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements by failing to (a) implement and maintain an effective anti-money laundering program; (b) report suspicious activity related to several financial transactions at the casino; (c) properly file currency transaction reports; and (d) keep appropriate records as required by the BSA and its implementing regulations. FinCEN requested that Taj Associates, among other things, enter into the proposed consent order and consent to the payment of a civil money penalty in the amount of \$10,000 upon execution thereof. The proposed consent order called for Taj Associates (as distinct from any individuals) to admit to "willful" violations of the BSA only as that term is used in civil enforcement of the BSA under 31 § 5321(a)(1). Under that regulation, "willfulness" can be established by noncompliance with certain requirements that leads to reporting or recordkeeping violations, but does not require that Taj Associates (or any individual) had knowledge that the

TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC
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conduct violated the BSA or that Taj Associates (or any individual) acted with an improper motive or bad purpose or engaged in any intentional misconduct. FinCEN's findings were based on examinations of Taj Associates going back to 2003 and on a previous penalty assessed against Taj Associates in 1998.

Following extensive negotiations with FinCEN representatives, FinCEN agreed to certain modifications to the proposed consent order pursuant to which, among other things, Taj Associates would consent to a \$10,000 civil money penalty that would be treated as a pre-petition general unsecured claim in Taj Associates' chapter 11 bankruptcy case, Taj Associates would agree to retain a third party consultant to conduct an examination of its BSA programs and policies within six months of the bankruptcy court's approval of the consent order, and again in 2017 and in 2019 to evaluate whether Taj Associates' programs are reasonably designed to ensure and monitor BSA compliance. The consent order would recognize that the findings from the 2010 audit related to transactions that occurred before the current Board of Directors was appointed.

The Debtors' Board of Directors approved the final consent order, concluding that the execution of the consent order is in the best interest of Taj Associates and the Debtors, their creditors and their estates because such execution, among other things, would facilitate the Debtors' entry into and consummation of debtor-in-possession financing arrangements that are necessary for the Taj Mahal to remain open and preserve the jobs of Taj Mahal employees and for the Debtors to be able to successfully reorganize under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code and would resolve potentially costly and time-consuming litigation with FinCEN with regards to the allegations made in the consent order. On January 27, 2015, FinCEN executed the consent order as well. On March 4, 2015, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order (the "FinCen Settlement Order") approving the final consent order between the Company and FinCEN.

As noted above, the violations of BSA recordkeeping and other requirements described in the consent order were alleged violations by Taj Associates, and no current or former officer, director or employee of the Debtors was named in the consent order nor has FinCEN asserted any claim with respect to such violations against any current or former officer, director or employee of the Debtors. When the 2009 Debtors emerged from bankruptcy in 2010, a new board of directors for the Debtors' parent company was appointed and a new corporate management team was installed shortly thereafter, in each case, following the 2010 IRS SB/SE audit and the transactions that were the subject of that audit. Moreover, compliance audits conducted by the Debtors' internal audit department and delivered to the new board of directors and management team all concluded that "overall accounting and internal controls were adequate during the period" and "the degree of compliance with those controls appears generally effective." The Board of Directors balanced entry into the FinCEN consent order against the backdrop of the probability of a chapter 7 liquidation (and the consequential loss of 3,000 jobs) were the Debtors to be unable to obtain post-petition financing due to the prospect of an enforcement action from FinCEN. Despite its continued belief that the current Board of Directors and management acted appropriately, the Board of Directors concluded it was in the Debtors' best interests to enter into the consent order.

Unfair Labor Practice Charges

In addition to appealing the Bankruptcy Court's October 17, 2014 CBA Order, which (as discussed above in Note 1) authorized the Company and the other Debtors to reject the collective bargaining agreement with Local 54 and implement modified terms of employment for Local 54 members, Local 54 also filed an unfair labor practice charge ("ULP") with the National Labor Relations Board ("NLRB") on December 23, 2014, challenging the Company's actions taken in accordance with the CBA Order. This ULP named both Trump Taj Mahal and Carl Icahn as employers, alleging the existence of a joint employer relationship. Local 54 asserted that the employers unilaterally, and without bargaining to impasse, changed the terms and conditions of employment for Local 54's members in violation of the National Labor Relations Act (the "NLRA"). The Company responded to these allegations by calling the NLRB's attention to the Bankruptcy Court's CBA Order, which expressly authorized Trump Taj Mahal to take the actions it did. On February 18, 2015, notwithstanding the CBA Order, the NLRB issued a determination that Trump Taj Mahal violated Section 8(a)(5) of the NLRA by unilaterally implementing changes to the terms and conditions of employment for members of Local 54. However, the Regional Director of the NLRB submitted the case to the NLRB's Division of Advice in Washington for a determination as to when to issue a complaint against the Company in light of Local 54's pending appeal of the CBA Order before the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. The NLRB staff also sought advice from Washington with respect to the issue of whether Carl Icahn and Trump Taj Mahal are joint employers.

TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC
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Prior to the NLRB's determination with respect to the above-referenced ULP, the Union amended its charge to also allege that Trump Taj Mahal and Carl Icahn engaged in surface bargaining, in violation of the NLRA. Further, since January 2015, the Union has filed approximately thirty (30) additional ULPs against Trump Taj Mahal and Carl Icahn alleging various violations of the collective bargaining agreement, some of which relate to the implementation of the CBA Order but most of which involve questions of contract interpretation. The NLRB is currently investigating the surface bargaining issue as well as the subsequent ULPs filed by Local 54.

To the extent necessary, the Company intends to vigorously defend the ULP charges filed by Local 54. The Company cannot predict what action the NLRB may take with regard to these matters or the impact on the Company of any such action.

Other Legal Proceedings

Taj Associates and certain of its employees are involved from time to time in various legal proceedings incidental to the Company's business. While any proceeding or litigation contains an element of uncertainty, management believes that the final outcomes of these matters are not likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition. In general, the Company has agreed to indemnify such persons, and its directors, against any and all losses, claims, damages, expenses (including reasonable costs, disbursements and counsel fees) and liabilities (including amounts paid or incurred in satisfaction of settlements, judgments, fines and penalties) incurred by them in said legal proceedings absent a showing of such persons' gross negligence or malfeasance.

Casino Reinvestment Development Authority Obligations

As required by the provisions of the Casino Control Act, a casino licensee must pay an investment alternative tax of 2.5% of its gross land-based casino revenues as defined in the New Jersey Casino Control Act. However, pursuant to a contract with the CRDA, the Company pays 1.25% of its gross land-based casino revenues to the CRDA (the "CRDA Payment") to fund qualified investments as defined in the Casino Control Act and such CRDA Payment entitles the Company to an investment tax credit in an amount equal to twice the amount of the CRDA Payment against the 2.5% investment alternative tax. Qualified investments may include the purchase of bonds issued by the CRDA at a below market rate of interest, direct investment in projects or donation of funds to projects as determined by the CRDA. In addition, the Company must pay an investment alternative tax of 2.5% of the gross casino revenues related to its internet gaming operations.

According to the Act, funds on deposit with the CRDA are invested by the CRDA and the resulting interest income is shared two-thirds to the casino and one-third to the CRDA. Further, the Act requires that CRDA bonds be issued at statutory rates established at two-thirds of the average rate of the Bond Buyer Weekly 25 Revenue Bond Index for bonds available for purchase during the last 26 weeks preceding the date the CRDA issues its bond. The Company records charges to expense equal to one-third of its obligation to reflect the lower return on investment at the date the obligation arises. Pursuant to the contract with the CRDA, the Company is required to make quarterly deposits with the CRDA to satisfy its investment obligations.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company charged to operations \$7,503 and \$1,051, respectively, to reflect reductions in the estimated net realizable value of certain CRDA deposits and to give effect to the below market interest rates associated with CRDA deposits and bonds.

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(in thousands)

CRDA investments reflected on the accompanying balance sheets are comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
CRDA deposits, net of allowances of \$1,412 and \$4,568, respectively	\$ 2,831	\$ 18,003
CRDA bonds, net of allowances of \$2,392 and \$2,338, respectively	6,302	6,677
	\$ 9,133	\$ 24,680

In 1995, the CRDA passed a resolution establishing a Donation Credit Policy to serve as a guide regarding donations made by casino licensees from their available CRDA Payments. During March 2014, subsequent to December 31, 2013, and in conformance with that policy, the Company requested that the CRDA approve a cash-back credit in the amount of \$9,870 in exchange for a donation of \$29,563 of gross deposits previously made by Trump Taj Mahal to the CRDA Atlantic City Housing and Community Development Fund and the Atlantic City Tourism District and Community Development Fund (the “CRDA Transaction”). By resolution dated March 18, 2014, the CRDA approved the CRDA Transaction.

On April 23, 2014, the Company received \$9,870 from the CRDA representing the cash-back donation credit. The Company recognized \$7,800 of expense during 2014 to record the deposits donated at their net realizable value.

Atlantic City Tourism District

In February 2011, as part of the State of New Jersey’s plan to revitalize Atlantic City’s casino and tourism industries, a law was enacted requiring the creation of a tourism district (the “Tourism District”) to be administered and managed by the CRDA. The Tourism District includes each of the Atlantic City casino properties, along with certain other tourism related areas of Atlantic City. The law requires, among other things, the creation of a public-private partnership between the CRDA and a private entity that represents existing and future casino licensees. The private entity, known as The Atlantic City Alliance (the “ACA”), was established in the form of a not-for-profit corporation, of which the Company is a member. The public-private partnership established between the ACA and the CRDA is for an initial term of five years. Its general purpose is to revitalize and market the Tourism District. The law requires the casinos to make an annual contribution of \$30,000 commencing January 1, 2012 for a term of five years. Each casino’s portion of the annual contributions will equate to the percentage representing its gross gaming revenue for the prior calendar year compared to the aggregate gross gaming revenues for that period for all casinos. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company recognized \$2,448 related to its portion of the \$30,000 contribution made during 2014, net of a true up of expense for the prior year. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company recognized \$2,583 related to its portion of the \$30,000 contribution made during 2013. The Company has made payments for all periods billed through June 30, 2014.

NOTE 16 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

401(k) Plan

The Company participates in a retirement savings plan for its nonunion employees under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (“401(k) Plan”). The 401(k) Plan is sponsored by TER Holdings. The Company may elect to match a portion of participants’ contributions on an annual basis as determined by management. There were no matching contributions made under the 401(k) Plan during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

As discussed in Note 1, in connection with the CBA Order of the Bankruptcy Court, which allowed the Debtors to cease making contributions to the pension fund for Local 54 members, the Company plans to institute during 2015 an employer-sponsored 401(k) plan for the benefit of Local 54 members, with the Company matching contributions up to 1% of each participating employee’s compensation per year.

TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(in thousands)

Multi-Employer Pension Plans

The Company has historically participated in several multi-employer pension plans. Under applicable federal law, when an employer contributing to a multi-employer pension plan completely ceases participating in the plan at a time while the plan is underfunded, the employer becomes subject to payment of such employer's assessed share of the aggregate unfunded vested benefits of the plan, referred to as "withdrawal liability". In certain circumstances, an employer can also be assessed a withdrawal liability for a partial withdrawal from a multi-employer pension plan. The amount of such withdrawal liability depends, among other things, on the nature and timing of any triggering events and the funded status of the applicable multi-employer pension plan at the time.

Approximately 1,100 of the Company's hotel and restaurant employees are subject to a collective bargaining agreement with Local 54. Pursuant to the Company's former collective bargaining agreement with Local 54, until the CBA Order was issued in October 2014, the Company participated in the National Retirement Fund (the "Fund"), a multiemployer pension plan, for the benefit of employees who are members of Local 54. On March 31, 2010, the Fund was certified in critical status by the Fund's actuary under the federal multi-employer plan funding laws pursuant to the Pension Protection Act of 2006. In connection with this certification, the Fund's board of trustees adopted a rehabilitation plan effective on April 1, 2010 (the "Rehabilitation Plan"), which provided for certain increases in employer contributions and, in some cases, a reduction in participant benefits. As discussed in Note 1, in accordance with the CBA Order, the Bankruptcy Court granted the Debtors relief from certain terms of the collective bargaining agreement with Local 54, including the obligation to make pension contributions to the Fund, and accordingly the Debtors ceased making contributions to the Fund, thereby withdrawing from the Fund. On account of the withdrawal from the Fund, the Fund has made a claim for withdrawal liability in the amount of \$196,740. The Company and the Fund have agreed that this claim will be treated as a general unsecured claim in the Company's Chapter 11 Case. As further discussed in Note 1, if the CBA Order is reversed on appeal, the Company will not be treated as having withdrawn from the Fund and, rather than owe withdrawal liability, the Company will be required to resume making contributions to the Fund, including retroactive contributions for the period from the date of the CBA Order to the date the appeal is decided.

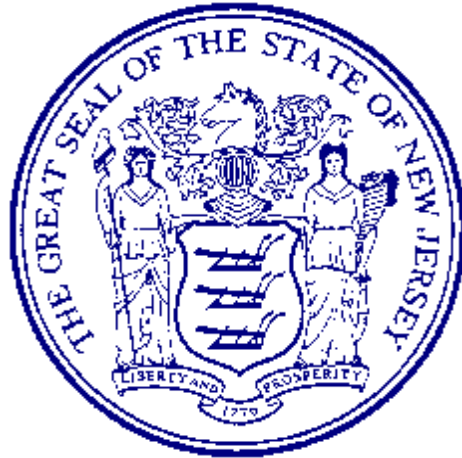
The Company's pension contributions to the Fund during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were \$2,833 and \$3,694, respectively. The Company's pension contributions to the Fund did not exceed 5% of the Fund's total contributions during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Contributions to other multi-employer pension plans during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were \$463 and \$482, respectively.

**TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC
ANNUAL FILINGS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

**SUBMITTED TO THE
DIVISION OF GAMING ENFORCEMENT
OF THE
STATE OF NEW JERSEY**



**OFFICE OF FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS
REPORTING MANUAL**

TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC
ANNUAL SCHEDULE OF RECEIVABLES AND PATRONS' CHECKS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

(UNAUDITED)
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE BALANCES				
Line (a)	Description (b)	Account Balance (c)	Allowance (d)	Accounts Receivable (Net of Allowance) (e)
	Patrons' Checks:			
1	Undeposited Patrons' Checks.....	\$1,369		
2	Returned Patrons' Checks.....	7,822		
3	Total Patrons' Checks.....	9,191	\$6,822	\$2,369
4	Hotel Receivables.....	1,176	155	\$1,021
	Other Receivables:			
5	Receivables Due from Officers and Employees.....			
6	Receivables Due from Affiliates.....			
7	Other Accounts and Notes Receivables.....	943		
8	Total Other Receivables.....	943		\$943
9	Totals (Form DGE-205).....	\$11,310	\$6,977	\$4,333

UNDEPOSITED PATRONS' CHECKS ACTIVITY		
Line (f)	Description (g)	Amount (h)
10	Beginning Balance (January 1).....	\$4,031
11	Counter Checks Issued.....	86,958
12	Checks Redeemed Prior to Deposit.....	(69,477)
13	Checks Collected Through Deposits.....	(16,799)
14	Checks Transferred to Returned Checks.....	(3,344)
15	Other Adjustments.....	
16	Ending Balance.....	\$1,369
17	"Hold" Checks Included in Balance on Line 16.....	0
18	Provision for Uncollectible Patrons' Checks.....	\$385
19	Provision as a Percent of Counter Checks Issued.....	0.4%

TRUMP TAJ MAHAL ASSOCIATES, LLC

ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL REPORT

AT DECEMBER 31, 2014

(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

Line (a)	Department (b)	Number of Employees (c)	Salaries and Wages		
			Other Employees (d)	Officers & Owners (e)	Totals (f)
	CASINO:				
1	Table and Other Games	634			
2	Slot Machines	62			
3	Administration	4			
4	Casino Accounting	114			
5	Simulcasting	1			
6	Other	6			
7	Total - Casino	821	\$17,947	\$108	\$18,055
8	ROOMS	353	7,982	305	8,287
9	FOOD AND BEVERAGE	654	13,964		13,964
10	GUEST ENTERTAINMENT	20	1,654		1,654
11	MARKETING	69	3,358	296	3,654
12	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	183	6,477		6,477
	ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL:				
13	Executive Office	0			0
14	Accounting and Auditing	56	1,701	196	1,898
15	Security	159	5,348		5,348
16	Other Administrative and General	57	2,450	158	2,608
	OTHER OPERATED DEPARTMENTS:				
17	Transportation	82	1,312		1,312
18	Health Spa	7	221		221
19	Retail Operations	11	247		247
20					0
21					0
22					0
23	TOTALS - ALL DEPARTMENTS	2,472	\$62,663	\$1,063	\$63,726