

Dover Downs Gaming & Entertainment, Inc. Board of Directors Independence Guidelines

It is the expectation and practice of the Board that, in their roles as members of the Board, all directors will exercise their independent judgment diligently and in good faith, and in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders as a whole, notwithstanding any director's other activities or affiliations.

A director will be "independent" if that director is free of any material relationship with the Company or Company management, whether directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a material relationship with the Company. The Board has adopted the following guidelines for determining whether a director is considered "independent." In addition, special independence requirements apply to members of the Company's Audit Committee. These requirements are set forth in the Company's Audit Committee Charter.

For purposes of these guidelines, "immediate family" will mean a person's spouse, parents, children, siblings, mothers and fathers-in-law, sons and daughters-in-law, brothers and sisters-in-law, and anyone (other than an employee) who shares the person's home. The "Company" means the Company and all of its subsidiaries.

1. Regardless of other circumstances, a director will not be deemed independent if the director does not meet the independence standards adopted by the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") or any applicable legal requirement. Current NYSE rules provide as follows:
 - (i) A director who is an employee, or whose immediate family member is an executive officer, of the Company is not independent until three years after the end of such employment relationship.
 - (ii) A director who receives, or whose immediate family member receives, more than \$100,000 per year in direct compensation from the Company, other than director and committee fees and pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service), is not independent until three years after he or she ceases to receive more than \$100,000 per year in such compensation.
 - (iii) A director who is affiliated with or employed by, or whose immediate family member is affiliated with or employed in a professional capacity by, a present or former internal or external auditor of the Company is not "independent" until three years after the end of the affiliation or the employment or auditing relationship.
 - (iv) A director who is employed, or whose immediate family member is employed, as an executive officer of another company where any of the Company's present executives serve on that company's compensation committee is not "independent" until three years after the end of such service or the employment relationship.
 - (v) A director who is an executive officer or an employee, or whose immediate family member is an executive officer, of a company that makes payments to, or receives

payments from, the Company for property or services in an amount which, in any single fiscal year, exceeds the greater of \$1 million, or 2% of such other company's consolidated gross revenues, is not "independent" until three years after falling below such threshold.

2. Except in special circumstances, as determined by a majority of the independent members of the Board, the following relationships will be considered not to be material relationships that would affect a Board member's independence:
 - (i) If the director, or a member of the director's immediate family, has received less than one hundred thousand dollars (US \$100,000) per year in direct compensation from the Company (other than director and committee fees and pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service which are not contingent in anyway on continued services) within the past three (3) years.
 - (ii) If the director is a director or officer, or any member of the director's immediate family is a director or officer of a bank to which the Company is indebted, and the total amount of the indebtedness does not exceed one percent (1%) of the total assets of the bank for any of the past three (3) years.
 - (iii) If the director or any member of the director's immediate family serves as an officer, director, trustee or primary spokesperson of a charitable or educational organization, and donations by the Company do not exceed the greater of two percent (2%) or one million dollars (US \$1,000,000) of the organization's total annual charitable receipts for any of the past three (3) years.
 - (iv) If the director has a relationship with the Company of a type covered by item 404(a) and/or item 404(b) of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Regulation S-K (or any successor regulation), and that relationship need not, according to the terms of those items and any then-current proxy regulations, be disclosed in the Company's annual proxy statement (except for relationships described elsewhere in these guidelines in which case the other guideline will govern).
 - (v) If the director, or a member of the director's immediate family, has direct or beneficial ownership (as defined by Rule 13d to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) of any amount of any class of common stock of the Company.
3. If a director has a relationship that exceeds the thresholds described in Section 2 above, or another significant relationship with the Company or its management that is not described in Section 2 above, then the independent members of the Board will determine whether that member's relationship would affect the Board member's independence. A determination by the independent Board members that the involved Board member is independent despite the relationship must be unanimous. Any determinations of independence made pursuant to this Section will be disclosed in the Company's proxy statement.
4. The Board must weigh all relevant facts and circumstances in determining independence.

Last reaffirmed by the Board of Directors January 23, 2008