

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

In re:) **Chapter 11**
)
OPUS SOUTH CORPORATION, et al.,) **Case No. 09-11390 (MFW)**
)
Debtors.) **Jointly Administered**
)
)

**DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR LENDERS' PLAN OF LIQUIDATION FOR
WATERS EDGE ONE, L.L.C. PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 11 OF THE UNITED
STATES BANKRUPTCY CODE**

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THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT HAS NOT YET BEEN APPROVED BY THE BANKRUPTCY COURT. THE FILING AND DISSEMINATION OF THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS A SOLICITATION OF ACCEPTANCES OF THE PLAN. ACCEPTANCES OF THE PLAN MAY NOT BE SOLICITED UNTIL THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE BANKRUPTCY COURT PURSUANT TO SECTION 1125 OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE. THE LENDERS MAY SUPPLEMENT OR AMEND THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT OR ANY EXHIBITS ATTACHED HERETO AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO THE HEARING TO APPROVE THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT.

IMPORTANT DATES

- Date by which ballots must be received: [_____, 2010]
- Date by which objections to Confirmation of the Plan must be filed and served: [_____, 2010]
- Hearing on Confirmation of the Plan: February 17, 2010 at 11:30 a.m. (Prevailing Eastern Time)

SUMMARY OF THE PLAN

THIS IS ONLY A SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE PLAN AND THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. ALL CREDITORS AND OTHER PARTIES IN INTEREST ARE URGED TO REVIEW THOSE DOCUMENTS IN THEIR ENTIRETY BEFORE VOTING ON THE PLAN.

- Plan:** Lenders' Liquidating Plan of Reorganization Pursuant to Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, Dated November [30], 2009.
- Lenders:** Wachovia Bank, National Association, as agent and on its own behalf, and Regions Bank, PNC Bank, National Association,¹ and Bank of America,² and where the context so indicates, as the DIP Lenders.
- Debtor:** Waters Edge One, L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company.
- General Purpose:** The Debtor will liquidate its principal asset through the pursuit of litigation, defined herein as the RMSSR Claims. The Trustee, will distribute the assets of the Estate to creditors as described below.
- Unclassified Claims:** Unclassified Claims consist of all Administrative Claims (including the fees and reimbursable costs of the Debtor) and Tax Claims and the claims of the DIP Lenders under the DIP Facility. All Allowed Administrative Claims and Allowed Tax Claims will be paid in full generally (a) on the Effective Date, or (b) if such Claim is Allowed after the Effective Date, when such Claim is Allowed. United States Trustee and other bankruptcy fees will be paid in full on or before the Effective Date or as they come due. The DIP Facility has a first priority lien on the proceeds of the RMSSR Claims, and shall receive payment in full from the RMSSR Claims before any distribution to any other creditor from the RMSSR Claims. The DIP Facility may also be repaid from an Exit Facility to be negotiated hereafter with the Liquidation Trustee. The Debtors shall return to the DIP Lenders all undisbursed funds received under the DIP Facility on the Effective Date.
- Classes of Claims:**
- Class 1: Class 1 consists of Allowed Priority Claims. Allowed Priority Claims will be paid out of the net proceeds from the RMSSR Claims, after payment first to the DIP Lenders under the terms of the DIP Facility and the Pledge Agreement.
- Class 2: Class 2 consists of the Lenders' Allowed Unsecured Claim, which shall be paid pro rata with other general unsecured creditors from the net proceeds of the RMSSR Claims.
- Class 3: Class 3 consists of all other general, unsecured creditors. Each holder of an Allowed Class 3 Claim shall receive its pro rata share of the Estate assets, and any proceeds of the RMSSR Claims, after payment in full of all Allowed

¹ PNC Bank, National Association is the successor in interest of National City Bank.

² Bank of America is the successor in interest of LaSalle Bank, National Association.

Administrative Claims, the DIP Facility, any Exit Facility, Allowed Tax Claims and all amounts advanced by the Lenders. Payment shall be made thirty (30) days after the date the RMSSR Resolution Date. No holder of a Class 2 or 3 Claim shall be entitled to any prepetition or postpetition interest on account of their Claim.

Class 4: Holders of the Class 4 Interests shall not receive or retain any property under the Plan on account of such Interests. The Equity Interests will be cancelled and the Debtor may be dissolved pursuant to 11 Del. Code §303, provided however, that such dissolution is to be delayed until after the judgment or settlement of the RMSSR Claims litigation, unless sooner permitted by the Lenders. The Lenders may, at their option, be assigned the Equity Interests as set forth in the Global Settlement Agreement.

Funding:

The funding for the Plan and for the post-confirmation activities of the Trustee, will be either through the existing Debtor in Possession Financing provided by the Lenders, in the form of advances to be made prior to the effective date of the Plan of Reorganization to fund the future and estimated costs of the Trustee. Alternatively, funding may be in the form of an Exit Facility to be provided by the Lenders to the Trustee to fund the expenses of the Trust on terms substantially similar to the current DIP Facility, as described below. The Lenders may restate and amend the DIP Facility to reflect that the Borrower shall become the Liquidating Trust, and that all of the rights and remedies of the Lenders shall survive, including the lien of the Lenders under the Pledge Agreement.

“Waters Edge Lenders” or “Lenders” shall mean Wachovia Bank, National Association, Regions Bank, PNC Bank, National Association, and Bank of America.

Effective Date:

The Effective Date will be a date selected by the Trustee which is a business day after the Confirmation Date on which: (a) no stay of the Confirmation Order is in effect, and (b) all conditions specified in Section 11.1 of the Plan have been (i) satisfied, or (ii) waived pursuant to Section 11.2 of the Plan.

Classes:

Administrative Claims, Tax Claims and the Priority Claims are deemed to have accepted the Plan and are not entitled to vote. Classes 2, 3, and 4 are entitled to vote on the Plan.

Voting:

Those creditors or Interest holders entitled to vote on the Plan should complete the enclosed ballot and return it to Waters Edge One, L.L.C. Plan Voting; Attn: Ms. Pamela Groff, Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice, PLLC, 222 Delaware Avenue, Suite 1501, Wilmington, DE 19801. Ballots must be received on or before _____, __, 2010 at 4:00 p.m. prevailing Eastern time. Only those ballots returned in a timely manner and in accordance with the accompanying notice and instructions will be counted in determining whether a particular Class of creditors has accepted or rejected the Plan. Acceptance of the Plan by a Class of Claims requires accepting votes by (1) more than one-half of the

voting creditors of such class, and (2) holders of claims totaling at least two-thirds of the total amount of claims held by voting creditors of such class. Acceptance of the Plan by a class of Interests requires acceptance by at least two-thirds (2/3) in amount of the Allowed Interests of such class that have voted to accept or reject the Plan

Hearing:

The hearing on the adequacy of this Disclosure Statement will be held before Judge Walrath in Courtroom #4, 824 North Market Street, 5th Floor, Wilmington, Delaware 19801 **on January 4, 2010 at 2:00 p.m. prevailing Eastern time.** Objections to the adequacy of this Disclosure Statement are due on or before December 28, 2009 at 4:00 p.m. prevailing Eastern time. A hearing on the Confirmation of the Plan will be held before Judge Walrath in Courtroom #4, 824 North Market Street, 5th Floor, Wilmington, Delaware 19801 **on February 17, 2010 at 11:30 a.m. prevailing Eastern time.** Objections to the Confirmation of the Plan are due on or before _____, 2010 at 4:00 p.m. prevailing Eastern time.

Additional Information:

Requests for additional information regarding the Plan or this Disclosure Statement should be directed to Lenders' counsel:

David R. Kuney
1501 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
dkuney@sidley.com
202-736-8650

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**DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR LENDERS’
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PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 11 OF THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY CODE**

I.

INTRODUCTION

A. General.

On April 22, 2009 (the “Petition Date”), the Debtor filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. On November 30, 2009, the Lenders filed the Lenders’ Plan of Liquidation, (the “Plan”) and this disclosure statement (the “Disclosure Statement”). A copy of the Plan is attached to this Disclosure Statement as Exhibit A.

B. Purpose of Disclosure Statement.

The purpose of this Disclosure Statement is to provide holders of Claims and Interests with enough information to enable a hypothetical, reasonable creditor or Interest holder to make an informed judgment on voting on the Plan. This Disclosure Statement does not contain a complete description of the Plan, the financial status of the Debtor or the Bankruptcy Code.

THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT CONTAINS ONLY A SUMMARY OF THE PLAN, AND IS NOT INTENDED TO REPLACE A CAREFUL AND DETAILED REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF THE PLAN. IT IS INTENDED TO AID AND SUPPLEMENT SUCH

REVIEW. IN THE EVENT OF A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE PLAN AND THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT, THE PROVISIONS OF THE PLAN WILL GOVERN. ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AND INTERESTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO REVIEW THE FULL TEXT OF THE PLAN AND TO READ CAREFULLY THIS ENTIRE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BEFORE DECIDING WHETHER TO VOTE TO ACCEPT THE PLAN.

THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT ARE MADE AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 2009 AND ARE BASED ON THE FACTS KNOWN TO THE LENDERS AT THAT TIME. THE LENDERS BELIEVE THAT THE INFORMATION SET FORTH IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IS ACCURATE AS OF THAT DATE BUT NOTE THAT THEY HAVE RELIED PRIMARILY UPON THE INFORMATION FILED BY THE DEBTORS.

NO PERSON SHOULD CONSTRUE THE CONTENTS OF THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AS PROVIDING ANY LEGAL, BUSINESS, FINANCIAL OR TAX ADVICE. EACH PERSON SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN LEGAL, BUSINESS, FINANCIAL AND TAX ADVISORS AS TO ANY SUCH MATTERS CONCERNING THE SOLICITATION AND THE PLAN. THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT MAY NOT BE RELIED UPON FOR ANY PURPOSE OTHER THAN DETERMINING WHETHER TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PLAN.

C. Defined Terms.

Unless otherwise defined, all capitalized terms contained in this Disclosure Statement shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Plan or where appropriate, the Global Settlement Agreement, as defined herein. The rules of construction and definitions contained in the Bankruptcy Code and the Bankruptcy Rules are applicable to this Disclosure Statement.

II.

CONFIRMATION PROCEDURES

A. Classes Entitled to Vote.

There are four (4) Classes of Claims and Interests under the Plan. Class 1 is unimpaired and is presumed to have accepted the Plan. Impaired Classes 2 through 4 are entitled to vote on the Plan.

B. Voting on the Plan.

Any Claim or Interest holder whose legal, contractual or equitable rights are altered, modified or changed by the proposed treatment by the Plan is considered “impaired.” Allowed Claims in Class 1 (Priority Claims) are unimpaired and deemed to have accepted the Plan. Under the Plan, holders of Allowed Claims in Class 2 (Lenders’ Allowed Unsecured Claim), Class 3 (other Unsecured Claims), and Class 4 (Equity Interests) are impaired and entitled to vote on the Plan by submitting the ballot enclosed with this Disclosure Statement.

To vote to accept or reject the Plan, holders of Claims and Interests in Classes 2 through 4 must complete and sign the enclosed ballot and return it to the following address so that it is received by 4:00 p.m. Eastern time on or before _____, 2010 (the “Voting Deadline”):

Waters Edge One, L.L.C. Plan Voting
Attn: Ms. Pamela Groff
Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice, PLLC
222 Delaware Avenue, Suite 1501
Wilmington, Delaware 19801

Ballots that are validly executed, but do not clearly indicate rejection of the Plan shall be deemed to constitute a vote to accept the Plan.

ONLY PROPERLY COMPLETED BALLOTS RETURNED BEFORE THE VOTING DEADLINE WILL BE COUNTED IN DETERMINING WHETHER A PARTICULAR CLASS OF CREDITORS HAS ACCEPTED OR REJECTED THE PLAN.

C. Hearing to determine adequacy of the Disclosure Statement.

The Bankruptcy Court has scheduled a hearing on the adequacy of this Disclosure Statement for January 4, 2010 at 2:00 p.m. prevailing Eastern time. The hearing will be held before The Honorable Mary F. Walrath, United States Bankruptcy Judge, in Courtroom #4, 824 North Market Street, 5th Floor, Wilmington, Delaware 19801. The hearing may be adjourned from time to time by the Bankruptcy Court without further notice other than by announcement of the next adjourned date in open court.

Objections to the adequacy of this Disclosure Statement must be in writing and filed and served so that any objections are received on or before December 28, 2009 at 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time) by (a) counsel to the Lenders at Sidley Austin LLP, 1501 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, David R. Kuney, Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice, PLLC, 500 Delaware Avenue, Suite 1501, Wilmington, DE 19801, Steven K. Kortanek, (b) counsel to the Debtors, Greenberg Traurig, LLP, 1007 North Orange Street, Suite 1200, Wilmington, DE 19801, Victoria W. Counihan, and (c) the Office of the United States Trustee at 844 King Street, Room 2207, Lockbox #35, Wilmington, DE 19899-0035, Attn: Jane M. Leamy, Esq.

D. Hearing on Confirmation of the Plan.

The Bankruptcy Court has scheduled a hearing on Confirmation of the Plan for February 17, 2010 at 11:30 a.m. prevailing Eastern time. The hearing will be held before The Honorable Mary F. Walrath, Bankruptcy Judge, in Courtroom #4, 824 North Market Street, 5th Floor, Wilmington, Delaware 19801. The hearing may be adjourned from time to time by the Bankruptcy Court without further notice other than by announcement of the next adjourned date in open court.

Objections to the Confirmation of the Plan must be in writing and filed and served as required by the Bankruptcy Court pursuant to the scheduling order, entered by the Bankruptcy Court on _____, 2010, so that any objections are received on or before _____, 2010 at 4:00 p.m. (Eastern time) by (a) counsel to the Lenders at Sidley Austin LLP, 1501 K. Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, David R. Kuney, Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice, PLLC, 500 Delaware Avenue, Suite 1501, Wilmington, DE 19801, Steven K. Kortanek, (b) counsel to the Debtors, Greenberg Traurig, LLP, 1007 North Orange Street, Suite 1200, Wilmington, DE 19801, Victoria W. Counihan, and (c) the Office of the United States Trustee at 844 King Street, Room 2207, Lockbox #35, Wilmington, DE 19899-0035, Attn: Jane M. Leamy, Esq.

At the hearing on February 17, 2010, the Bankruptcy Court will (1) determine whether the requisite vote has been obtained for each Class; (2) hear and determine objections, if any, to the Plan and to Confirmation of the Plan that have not been previously disposed of; (3) determine whether the Plan meets the confirmation requirements of the Bankruptcy Code; and (4) determine whether to confirm the Plan.

E. Acceptances Necessary for Confirmation.

An impaired class of holders of Claims shall have accepted the Plan if the Plan is accepted by at least two-thirds (2/3) in dollar amount and more than one-half (1/2) in number of the Allowed Claims of such Class that have voted to accept or reject the Plan. A Class of holders of Claims shall be deemed to accept the Plan in the event that no holder of a Claim within that Class submits a ballot by the deadline for doing so. All Claims shall be allowed for voting purposes only unless objected to prior to the hearing on Confirmation of the Plan.

A Class of Interests shall have accepted the Plan if the Plan is accepted by at least two-thirds (2/3) in amount of the Allowed Interests that have voted to accept or reject the Plan.

Unless there is unanimous acceptance by an impaired Class of Claims, as an additional requirement for Confirmation, the Bankruptcy Court must determine that the members in each Class will receive property of a value, as of the Effective Date of the Plan, that is not less than the value that each such Class member would receive if the Debtor were liquidated under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

F. Confirmation Without Unanimous Acceptances.

The Bankruptcy Code does not require every Class of Claims and Interests to accept the Plan in order for the Plan to be confirmed. If the Plan is not accepted by every Class, the Bankruptcy Court may nonetheless confirm the Plan so long as (1) at least one impaired Class of Claims has voted to accept the Plan, and (2) the Bankruptcy Court holds that the Plan does not “discriminate unfairly” and is “fair and equitable” as to each impaired Class that has not voted to accept the Plan. This authority requires, among other things, that a secured creditor of a non-accepting impaired Class either (a) retain its lien on the property securing its claim and receive deferred cash payments totaling at least the allowed amount of such claim or (b) if the property securing such lien is sold, the lien must attach to the proceeds of the sale in the same

priority and effect as it had in the underlying collateral. Unsecured creditors of a non-accepting impaired Class must either receive property equal to the allowed amount of their claims, or, if they receive less than such value, no Class with a lower priority may receive or retain any property under the Plan, on account of such Claims or Interest, without the consent of such dissenting impaired Class. **IN THE EVENT AT LEAST ONE IMPAIRED CLASS OF CREDITORS VOTES TO ACCEPT THE PLAN, IT IS THE CREDITORS INTENTION TO INVOKE THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 1129(b) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE.**

G. Recommendations.

The Lenders recommend that all holders of Claims and Interests vote to accept the Plan.

III.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBTOR AND ITS BUSINESS

A. Organization and Ownership.

The Debtor was formed on August 23, 2005 and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Opus South Development, L.L.C., a non-bankruptcy entity (“OSD”). OSD currently owns all Equity Interests in the Debtor.

B. The Purpose of the Debtor.

The Debtor was formed for the purpose of acquiring land to develop and dispose of the real estate development project commonly known as Waters Edge located in Clearwater Florida (the “Waters Edge Project”). The Waters Edge Project, which is a condominium building with approximately 153 residential units and 10,000 square feet of retail space was developed by the Debtor. Opus South Contractors was the contractor. The Waters Edge Project was operated and managed by an independent manager, Opus South Corporation (“Opus South”), which provided the labor force for the day-to-day operation of the Waters Edge Project.

C. Property Financing.

On or about October 26, 2005, Wachovia Bank, Regions Bank, Bank of America, and PNC Bank, National Association (each, a “Prepetition Waters Edge Lender”, and collectively, the “Lenders”) made a syndicated construction loan to Waters Edge, in the principal amount of \$90,000,000 (which was subsequently reduced to \$82,000,000), with non-default interest at a variable rate. Wachovia is the Administrative Agent for the Lenders. The Prepetition Waters Edge Loan is evidenced by four promissory notes (one executed by Waters Edge in favor of each of the Lenders), each dated May 30, 2008, in the aggregate amount of \$82,000,000 (together with all amendments and modifications thereto entered into prior to the date hereof, the “Waters Edge Notes”).

Payment and performance of Waters Edge’s obligations under the Waters Edge Notes and the other loan documents executed in connection therewith (collectively, the “Prepetition Waters Edge Loan Documents”) were secured by, and the Administrative Agent is the holder of, among other things: (i) a first lien mortgage on certain real property of Waters Edge located in Pinellas County, Florida, commonly known as the Waters Edge Condominium Building (the “Waters Edge Property”), which mortgage was recorded with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pinellas County, Florida on October 27, 2005 as Instrument Number 2005430611; (ii) a first lien mortgage on certain real property of Clearwater, located in Pinellas County, Florida, commonly known as Clearwater Bluff (the “Clearwater Property”), which mortgage was recorded with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pinellas County, Florida on October 27, 2005 as Instrument Number 2005430613.

On or about October 26, 2005, in connection with the initial closing of the Prepetition Water Edge Loan, Opus South Corporation executed and delivered to the Lenders a written

guaranty of the full and punctual payment and performance of all of Waters Edge's obligations under the Prepetition Waters Edge Loan Documents.

Sometime in late 2007, Waters Edge discovered a material defect (the "Material Contract Defect") in all of its executed contracts for the purchase of individual condominium units in the Waters Edge Property. This Material Contract Defect is alleged to have entitled each of the purchasers under those contracts to cancel their contracts, and substantially all of the purchasers under those contracts did in fact cancel their contracts. This Material Contract Defect gave rise to the RMSSR Claims (as defined and explained below). As a result of the cancellations described above, Waters Edge was in violation of certain covenants in the Prepetition Waters Edge Loan Documents, including, without limitation, certain covenants relating to minimum condominium unit sales.

On April 30, 2008, in view of the loan defaults described above, Opus Corporation, a Minnesota corporation ("Opus Corporation") (which is the parent of Opus South but is not itself a Debtor), provided to the Lenders a letter (as amended by a subsequent letter dated May 29, 2008, the "Capital Funding Commitment Letter"), pursuant to which, among other things, Opus Corporation agreed to fund amounts sufficient to satisfy certain obligations of Waters Edge under the Prepetition Waters Edge Loan Documents.

On May 30, 2008, Waters Edge, the Administrative Agent and the Lenders entered into certain additional Prepetition Waters Edge Loan Documents and certain amendments to the existing Prepetition Waters Edge Loan Documents (collectively, the "Second Amendment Documents") which provided for certain accommodations to Waters Edge, including, without limitation (collectively, the "Waters Edge Accommodations"): (i) the extension of the Prepetition Waters Edge Loan maturity date by two years (to September 30, 2010); and (ii) concessions

related to Waters Edge's compliance with certain covenants in the original Prepetition Waters Edge Loan Documents, including, without limitation, certain covenants related to the sale of condominium units in the Waters Edge Property.

In exchange for the Waters Edge Accommodations, OSD executed that certain Collateral Assignment of Note and Mortgage (the "Collateral Assignment") dated May 30, 2008, which was recorded with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pinellas County, Florida on June 3, 2008 as Instrument Number 2008151039, pursuant to which, among other things, OSD collaterally assigned to the Administrative Agent its first-position mortgage (the "OSD Mortgage") on certain real property of 400 Beach Drive, located in Pinellas County, Florida, commonly known as the 400 Beach Drive Condominium Building (the "400 Beach Property," together with the Waters Edge Property and the Clearwater Property, the "Subject Properties") and a note (the "OSD Note") in the principal amount of \$32,000,000 secured thereby.

On December 18, 2008, Waters Edge and Guarantor caused 400 Beach to grant, as additional collateral, a second lien mortgage (behind the OSD Mortgage) on the 400 Beach Property to the Prepetition Waters Edge Lenders, which mortgage was recorded with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pinellas County, Florida on December 19, 2008 as Instrument Number 2008337586 (the "400 Beach Mortgage").

The outstanding balance of the Waters Edge loan as of April 1, 2009, was approximately \$69,856,024.31.

D. The RMSSR Claims

Prior to the commencement of the case, Waters Edge had been and is currently pursuing claims against Ruden, McClosely, Smith, Schuster & Russell, P.A. and Mark Grant (collectively, the "RMSSR Parties") pursuant to that certain case described as follows: Waters Edge One, L.L.C. v. Ruden, McClosely, Smith, Schuster & Russell, P.A and Mark Grant, (Case No.

08012052CI-020) in the Circuit Court of the Sixth Judicial District in and for Pinellas County Florida (together with any and all related cases, and appeals thereof, the “RMSSR Claims”). The subject matter of the RMSSR Claims relates to legal services provided in connection with the Waters Edge Property. Under the terms of the DIP Facility, described below, Waters Edge granted to the DIP Lenders, a first priority perfected security interest in and to certain collateral, including the RMSSR Claims, as defined in a certain Pledge Agreement, which Pledge Agreement is attached to the DIP Credit Agreement, to secure any and all obligations of Waters Edge arising under the DIP Loan Agreement. See Motion for DIP Financing, Dkt. No. 557, at ¶12.

E. Events Leading to the Chapter 11 Filing.

Prior to the Petition Date, the Opus Debtors have asserted that they contacted each of their lenders in an effort to restructure their underlying loans and/or to facilitate a turnover of the associated collateral through a deed-in-lieu process.³ These efforts, however, did not result in a resolution of all issues with regard to the Opus Debtors’ pre-petition secured loans. The Opus Debtors also attempted to raise capital or refinance and invoke cost-savings measures and internal controls and procedures, but were unable to avoid filing the chapter 11 cases.

F. Commencement of the Debtor’s Case.

On April 22, 2009 (the “Petition Date”), Opus South Corporation and various of direct and indirect subsidiaries filed for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtor entities were the following: Opus South Corporation; Opus South Contractors, L.L.C.; Altaire Village, L.L.C.; Clearwater Bluff, L.L.C. (“Clearwater”); Calm Waters, L.L.C.; Waters Edge; Laguna Riviera Ventures, L.L.C.; 400 Beach Drive, L.L.C. (“400 Beach”); Nature Coast

³ These factual assertions concerning the Debtor are based upon prior pleadings submitted by the Debtors, including but not limited to the Declaration of Ann Marie Soldberg, the Chief Restructuring Officer, dated April 22, 2009 and filed in these proceedings at Docket number 3.

Commons, L.L.C.; Shoppes of Four Corners, L.L.C.; and 8th & 14th, L.L.C. On April 28, 2009, the Court entered an order administratively consolidating each of the Debtors' affiliated cases. (Dkt. No. 38.) On May 14, 2009 the Court entered an Order authorizing the Debtor, Waters Edge to retain the law firm of Greenberg Traurig as counsel, *nunc pro tunc* to the Petition Date.

On or about April 22, 2009, the Debtors filed certain "first day" applications and motions (collectively, the "First-Day Motions"). In the First-Day Motions, the Debtors sought, among other things, to: (a) establish procedures for the efficient administration of these cases; (b) continue the Debtors' operations while in Chapter 11 with as little disruption as possible; (c) maintain the confidence and support of key constituencies and employees; (d) obtain the use of cash collateral; (e) dispose of substantially all of the assets of the Debtors' estates on an expedited basis; and (f) retain appropriate professionals.

G. Financial Information and the Debtor's Schedules of assets and liabilities.

At the commencement of the case the Debtors sought authority to defer the filing of the Debtors Schedules of Assets and Liabilities. (Dkt. No. 53.) On June 9, 2009 Waters Edge filed its schedules of liabilities and statements of financial affairs with the Bankruptcy Court, which described its assets and liabilities, stating that such information was to the best of the Debtor's knowledge. (Dkt. No. 248.) The Debtor's schedules of liabilities, statements of financial affairs and monthly operating reports are available for public inspection in the office of the Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court, 824 North Market Street, 3rd Floor, Wilmington, Delaware 19801 during regular business hours or by visiting the United States Bankruptcy Court's website at www.deb.uscourts.gov. The information contained in the Debtor's schedules of liabilities is summarized as follows.

Assets: As of the Petition Date, the Debtor states that its assets were comprised of the following:

Real Property:	\$93,978,000.00 ⁴
Personal Property:	<u>\$ 76,795.73</u>
Total:	\$94,054,795.73

Liabilities: As of the Petition Date, the Debtor's liabilities were stated by the Debtor to be comprised of the following:

Secured Claims	\$70,261,538.00
Priority Claims	\$800.00
Unsecured Non-priority Claims:	<u>\$501,763.92</u>
Total:	\$70,764,101.92

The Lenders believe that the Real Property value shown above is substantially overstated. As of the date of this Disclosure Statement, the Debtor no longer owns any real property assets. The Debtor continues to be the holder of the RMSSR Claims, the value of which is difficult to estimate given the exigencies of litigation, but which are not likely to have any value over \$30 million. It is believed that there is insurance for the claims, which insurance may have a limit of \$30 million, including defense costs. There may be other claims against the same insurance policy. The Lenders' allowed unsecured claim, by virtue of the Global Settlement Agreement and the Sale Order (below) was approved by the Bankruptcy Court in the approximate amount of \$39 million. (See discussion below.) Based on present information, the Lenders do not believe that the net distribution from the RMSSR Claims, after payment of the DIP Facility, will generate sufficient funds to pay all unsecured creditors in full. Accordingly, there is no economic value of the Interests of the Debtor.

H. Liquidation of the Debtors' Estates

In the affidavit supporting the First Day Motions, the Debtors informed the Court that they had been experiencing severe financial difficulties, that efforts to recapitalize or otherwise

⁴ These values did not reflect actual fair market value, as evidenced by the subsequent Auction Sale, below.

find financial solutions had not been successful, and that the Debtors, including Waters Edge were now forced to liquidate their real property holdings through a bankruptcy sales process.

The Declaration of the Chief Restructuring Officer, Ann Marie Solberg, stated as follows:

Over the past several years, the Debtors have realized a decline in financial performance. As a result, the Debtors have faced a series of challenges for their businesses, including defaults under certain of their credit facilities and constrained liquidity. The problems faced by the Debtors are detailed further in Part III of this Declaration.

In order to address the issues facing the Debtors' business, the Debtors undertook a series of activities designed to recapitalize the Debtors or provide another solution for their businesses. Initially, the Debtors focused on recapitalizing through financing and/or generating income through potential asset sales. However, due to the poor market conditions, such attempts to recapitalize have been unsuccessful.

Solberg Declaration, ¶¶10-11. (Dkt. No. 3.)

Due to its inability to sell its assets, or otherwise obtain financing, the Debtors announced their intention to liquidate their estates and to sell their real estate holdings: "A disposition of substantially all of the Debtors' assets is necessary at this time in order to maximize the Debtors' opportunities and realize any value for unsecured creditors. All other options would eclipse such value." *Id.* at ¶69¶. (Dkt. No. 3.)

In order to facilitate its anticipated liquidation of its real estate holdings, the Debtors retained Chatham Financial Corporation ("Chatham"). On May 8, 2009, the Debtors filed a motion entitled, Application of the Debtors for Order Authorizing Retention and Employment of Chatham Financial Corp. as Financial Advisors and Real Estate Brokers to the Debtors, *Nunc Pro Tunc*, as of the Petition Date. (Dkt. No. 114.) Among its other responsibilities, Chatham was engaged to actively market the Debtors' real estate holdings. *Id.* at ¶11. The Court entered

an Order approving the retention of Chatham, *nunc pro tunc*, to the Petition Date, on May 22, 2009. (Dkt. No. 191.)

In furtherance of its plan to liquidate its holdings, on April 22, 2009, the Petition Date, the Opus Debtors filed a Motion to (1) Approve Bidding Procedures In Advance of Auction, (2) Approve Form and Manner of Notice of Proposed Cure Amounts, Auction, And Final Hearing, and (3) Grant Related Relief (the “Bidding Procedures Motion”). (Dkt. No. 10.) In the Bidding Procedures Motion, the Debtors sought to establish procedures for liquidating their principal real estate holdings in each of the affiliated debtors, including Waters Edge.

On May 5, 2009, Wachovia timely objected to the Bidding Procedures Motion asserting, among other things, that the sale of the properties subject to the Lenders’ liens could not proceed under 11 U.S.C. § 363 without its consent and that the Bidding Procedures Motion did not protect their interests. (Dkt. No. 84.) On May 18, 2009, the Court conducted a hearing on the Bidding Procedures Motion which was limited to the approval of the bidding procedures portion of the motion and did not address the sale of the Subject Properties; this approval was subsequently granted, but only as part of a “Global Settlement” as more fully described below. Pursuant to an agreement, Chatham commenced its marketing activity of Waters Edge on or about this date, despite the absence of any agreed order permitting the sale. That marketing activity was reported by the Debtor as generally continuing until the Auction, described below.

I. The Protective Advances by the Lenders.

During the course of the case, the Debtors informed the Court that Waters Edge could not generate sufficient cash on a monthly basis to pay any expenses being incurred by Waters Edge or by the homeowners’ association at the Waters Edge; in part because it lacked any cash flow and because the Debtor was unwilling to sell the remaining units in the Waters Edge Project. Accordingly, on April 22, 2009 the Debtors filed a Motion seeking bankruptcy court approval for

the entry of interim and final orders authorizing the use of cash collateral. (Dkt. No. 9.)⁵ The Motion stated that the Debtors lacked sufficient funds to pay for electricity, water, sewer and other utilities, maintenance, facility management, security and other essential items at Waters Edge. *Id.* at ¶8. The Debtors informed the Court that absent immediate authority to use the Cash Collateral, the Debtors would not have sufficient funds to maintain the Properties. *Id.* at 19. The Debtors further informed the Court that certain vendors and service providers had notified Waters Edge that they did not intend to continue to provide services unless they were paid for their post petition services. *Id.* at 8.

In view of the Debtor's inability to fund the operations and maintenance of the Waters Edge Property, the Lenders entered into various agreements in which the Lenders undertook to provide the necessary funding for the Waters Edge Property during the course of this Case. On May 7, 2009, the Debtor and Wachovia, as agent, filed a joint motion seeking authority for Wachovia to make immediate protective advances to pay critical expenses. (Dkt. No. 103.) On May 12, 2009 the Court entered an Interim Order Authorizing Wachovia Bank to Make Immediate Protective Advances to Pay Critical Expense at the Waters Edge Project and to Pay Additional Critical Expenses at the 400 Beach Drive Project. (Dkt. No. 128.) The Court ruled that these advances were to be considered as protective advances and constituted additional mortgage debt under the mortgage held by the Lenders. *Id.* at ¶2. Accordingly, by virtue of this Interim Order, the Lenders had agreed to fund certain post-petition operations of Waters Edge in recognition of the Debtors' inability to do so. On June 12, 2009 the Court entered a Final Order approving the Protective Advances. (Dkt. No. 268.)

⁵ Debtors' Motion Pursuant to Sections 105(a), 361, 362, 363 and 552 of the Bankruptcy Code and Rule 4001(b) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure for Entry of Interim and Final Orders (1) Authorizing Use of Cash Collateral, (2) Granting Adequate Protection, and (3) Scheduling a Final Hearing.

On June 19, 2009 the Debtor and Wachovia filed another Emergency Motion to Pay Critical Expenses at the Waters Edge Project (Dkt. No. 103) seeking authority to permit Wachovia, as agent for the Lenders, to advance \$359,919 for the period between June 14 and August 2, 2009, again reflecting that the Debtor lacked sufficient resources to maintain and operate the Waters Edge Property. On June 25, 2009 the Court entered an Interim Order Authorizing Wachovia Bank to Make Immediate Protective Advances to Pay Critical Expenses at the Waters Edge Project and to Pay Additional Critical Expenses at the 400 Beach Drive Project. (Dkt. No. 335.)

Among other things, the Protective Advances Order provided that if DIP Financing was later approved the amounts previously advanced under the Protective Advance Orders would be deemed made under the DIP Loan, and entitled to the same protection as such DIP Loan.

J. The Global Settlement

On August 24, 2009 the Debtors filed their Motion of Certain Debtors for An Order Authorizing the Debtors to Enter Into a Settlement Agreement Pursuant to Rule 9019 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedures. (Dkt. No. 556.) This Motion sought Court approval of a “global settlement” between the Lenders, Waters Edge, and other Debtor parties and non-debtors.

The Settlement Agreement achieved a number of goals. First, the Settlement Agreement provided for a consensual agreement by and among Wachovia, the Prepetition Waters Edge Lenders, and the Debtors to sell the “Subject Properties” as defined in the Motion, under 11 U.S.C. § 363. Second, despite the possibility of a large deficiency claim following the sale of the Subject Properties, the Lenders agreed, upon satisfaction of the conditions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, to the release of Opus South’s guaranty and the Capital Funding Commitment Letter obligations, although the rights with respect to an affiliated Debtor, Calm

Waters, was preserved. Third, the Settlement Agreement provided for post-petition DIP financing by Wachovia, which would (i) incorporate the Protective Advances to pay the operating expenses of the Subject Properties, as set forth in agreed budgets, in order to preserve their values prior to a sale, (ii) provide additional funding to pursue the RMSSR Claims, and (iii) provide the funding necessary to permit Waters Edge to file and seek confirmation of a plan of reorganization. At the time of the filing of the Motion, it was anticipated that the RMSSR Claims may generate sufficient funds to make a substantial payment for the Wachovia deficiency claim (after a sale) and for the general unsecured claims of other Waters Edge creditors. Wachovia agreed not to seek or assert an administrative claim for this DIP Facility, but to look solely to the proceeds of the RMSSR Claims, thus assuring that the Estate would not suffer from an administrative insolvency. The Lenders also agreed that the DIP Facility would not be secured by any claims of Waters Edge or its estate under Section 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 550 and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code.

In exchange, Opus South agreed, among other things, to provide certain assurances to Wachovia with respect to certain historic financial information given to Wachovia by Opus South. The Debtors further agreed to the entitlement of the Lenders to credit bid at a sale under 11 U.S.C. § 363, and to stipulate to the amount, allowability, validity, non-avoidability and priority of the Lenders' claim and security interest in the Subject Properties.

As part of the Global Settlement, the Opus Debtors (including 400 Beach and Clearwater LLC) and OSD, agreed to stipulate to a binding determination of the amount, priority, and non-avoidability and allowability of the Lenders' allowed claim and its liens, and to release the Lenders from all defenses, counterclaims, third party claims, offsets, recoupment and avoidance actions.

The Global Settlement also provided for the creation of a Litigation Trust to pursue the RMSSR Claims on behalf of, and in the name of, the Debtor's Estate. The Debtor and the Lenders agreed to the terms governing the formation and duties of the Litigation Trust, which was previously submitted to the Court as a draft and which has subsequently been finalized (the "Litigation Trust Agreement"). The Parties contemplate that upon the Effective Date the Litigation Trust will be converted into the Liquidation Trust as provided for under the Plan, or that the Litigation Trust will become a sub-trust under the Liquidation Trust.

K. DIP Financing.

On August 24, 2009, in conjunction with the Global Settlement Motion, the Debtor filed its Motion of Waters Edge One, L.L.C. Requesting Entry of an Interim and Final Order Authorizing Borrowing with Priority Over Administrative Expenses and Secured by Liens on Property of the Estate Pursuant to Section 364(c) and (d) of the Bankruptcy Code and Scheduling of a Final Hearing On Requested Final Relief. (Dkt. No. 557.) The Motion stated that the DIP Lenders would make advances in an aggregate amount up to \$4,398,585, including an initial advance of \$1,500,000, subject to the terms of the "Waters Edge Loan Agreement," (the "DIP Facility") which was attached to and incorporated into the Motion. The DIP Facility is due and payable twelve months after the effective date of the DIP Facility, or, upon the Effective Date of a plan of reorganization confirmed in the Chapter 11 Case of Waters Edge.

The DIP Motion also provided that in order to secure the obligations of Waters Edge with the respect to all DIP Obligations, the DIP Lenders shall be granted liens and security interests on substantially all of the Water Edge's property, including the proceeds of the RMSSR (the "DIP Collateral").

L. Approval of the Global settlement and entry of Final DIP Financing Order

On September 9, 2009 the Global Settlement Agreement was approved by the Court (the “Global Settlement Order”). (Dkt. No. 611) The Global Settlement Order provided, among other things, that upon the entry of both a Sale Order (see below) and a Final DIP Financing Order, for which no stay has been obtained within ten (10) days of the entry of such order, the Administrative Agent, on behalf of the Waters Edge Lenders, “is hereby deemed to have an allowed claim, in connection with the Waters Edge Loan, in an amount not less than \$70,796,928.98, plus other amounts permitted by the Bankruptcy Code and other applicable law, costs and attorneys fees allowable under the Bankruptcy Code. . . which shall be allowed for all purposes in the Chapter 11 Case of Waters Edge without, and the Debtors shall waive, any offset, deduction, defense, counterclaim, subordination, avoidance action under Chapter 5 of the Code, recharacterization, or the like. . .”

The Global Settlement Order also approved the form of the Litigation Trust and authorized the parties to finalize and obtain execution of such Litigation Trust. On September 9, 2009, the Court also entered an Order approving the Bidding Procedure Motion with respect to the Subject Properties. (Dkt. No. 608.)

On September 9, 2009, the Court entered its Final Order (I) Authorizing Waters Edge One, L.L.C. to Obtain Postpetition Financing Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 105, 361, 362, 363(c), 363 (e), 364(c), 364(d)(1) and 364(e), and (II) Granting Related Relief (the “Final DIP Order”). (Dkt. No. 609.) Among other things the Final DIP Order granted to the Lenders to the extent of any advances received by the Debtor under the DIP Facility a first priority priming security interest in and liens upon the proceeds of the RMSSR Claims (as defined in the DIP Loan Agreement) and all other prepetition and post petition property of Waters Edge that was not already subject to a valid, perfected and non-avoidable lien.

M. Auction and Sale of the Property

On October 1, 2009, Chatham conducted an auction sale (the "Auction") of the Subject Property, along with the real estate projects owned by Clearwater and 400 Beach. Prior to the sale, Chatham had undertaken extensive marketing, including contacting thousands of potential buyers listed on its proprietary data-base and national advertising. At the Auction, numerous potential bidders appeared, and various competing bids were submitted. The Lenders submitted the highest bid, this being a credit bid of \$20 million. The second highest bid was \$19.5 million in cash from Perez Ross Holdings, LLC, which was then designated the back-up bidder.

On October 6, 2009 the Debtor filed its Notice of Auction Results. (Dkt. No. 698.) The Notice of Auction Results stated, among other things, that the Auction Sale had been conducted, per the prior Court order, that the Successful Bidder was Waters' Edge Clearwater, LLC (assignee of the Lenders) which submitted a credit bid in the amount of the \$20 million. Wachovia, as Agent and the Opus Debtors thereupon entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement for the Waters Edge Project. In addition, the Debtor filed its Notice of Auction (Dkt. No. 697) stating, among other things, that the Lenders' assignee, Redus 400 Beach, LLC was the successful bidder for 400 Beach, with a credit bid of \$9.0 million. Further, the Debtor filed its Notice of Auction (Dkt. No. 696) stating, among other things, that the Lenders' assignee, Redus Clearwater Bluff, LLC, was the successful bidder for Clearwater Bluff with a credit bid of \$1.6 million. All of the credit bids were later applied in reduction of the Lenders' allowed claim.

On October 7, 2009, the Court entered its Order (1) Approving Sale of Certain Assets of the Debtor Waters Edge One, L.L.C. Free and Clear of All Liens, Claims, Encumbrances, and Other Interests Pursuant to Bankruptcy Code Sections 105, 363(b), (f), and (m) and (2) Granting Related Relief (the "Sale Order.") (Dkt. No. 703.) The Sale Order approved the sale of the Waters Edge Property to the Lenders' assignee free and clear of all liens, claims, leases,

encumbrances, condominium contract claims, interests, contract rights and tort claims, and the like, including but not limited to, successor liability claims, successor developer claims, condominium warranty claims, all junior lien holders and mechanics lien claims, and any successor developer liability including without limitation, any express or implied warranties under Fla. Stat. Ann. § 718.203 or any similar or related statute, pursuant to section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Sale Order approved the Debtor entering into and consummating the Asset Purchase Agreement with the Lenders, or its Assignee. In addition, the Court entered orders approving the sale of the assets of the Debtor 400 Beach (Dkt. No. 704) and Clearwater (Dkt. No. 705).

On or about October 16, 2009, the closing on the Sale occurred, pursuant to the Sale Order, and title to the Waters Edge Property was conveyed to Waters Edge Clearwater, L.L.C., the assignee of the Lenders.

Following the Sale, and pursuant to the Global Settlement, the Lenders were deemed to have an allowed claim in an amount not less than \$70,796,928.98 plus other amounts permitted by the Bankruptcy Code and other applicable law, costs and attorneys fees allowable under the Bankruptcy Code (the “Lenders’ Allowed Secured Claim”). The Global Settlement Agreement further provided for the calculation of an Allowed Unsecured Claim following the sale of the Collateral, as set forth above. The Sale Order provided that such Unsecured Claim shall be, in an amount equal to the difference of (A) the sum of (1) \$70,796,928.98 plus (2) other amounts permitted by the Bankruptcy Code and other applicable law, plus (3) costs and attorneys fees allowable under the Bankruptcy Code; minus (b) the sum of (1) the deemed consideration for the assignment of the OSD Note of \$8.0 million, plus (2) any amount of the accepted cash or credit for the purchase of the Subject Property of 400 Beach Drive that is in excess of \$8 million, plus

(3) the accepted cash or credit bid for the purchase of the Subject Property of Waters Edge One, L.L.C., plus (4) the accepted cash or credit bid for the purchase of the Subject Property of Clearwater. Sale Order, at ¶7.

In addition certain adjustments have been made to the Lenders' allowed unsecured claim. Prior to closing the sale of the Waters Edge Property (the "Closing"), Lenders were made aware of two potential refunds (collectively, the "Refunds") owed to the owner of the Waters Edge Property resulting from the participation by Waters Edge in various government incentives programs. Waters Edge agreed to assign all of its rights to such Refunds to Lenders at Closing pursuant that certain Assignment of Licenses, Permits, Warranties and Intangibles dated October 16, 2009 (the "Assignment").

The first Refund is a refund of sales taxes on construction materials used in the construction of the Waters Edge Property by virtue of the Waters Edge Property being in a State of Florida "Enterprise Zone" (specifically, City of Clearwater Enterprise Zone #5202). The total amount of this Refund was \$807,076.22. This amount was paid to Waters Edge directly by the State of Florida and was subsequently transferred by Waters Edge to Agent for the benefit of the Lenders on November 3, 2009. Pursuant to the Assignment, Lenders agreed that their allowed unsecured claim would be reduced by one dollar (\$1) for every one dollar (\$1) actually received by Lenders from the State of Florida in connection with the Enterprise Zone Program for the Waters Edge Property. Accordingly, Lenders have reduced the amount of their allowed unsecured claim by \$807,076.22 as a result of the payments received from the State of Florida in connection with the Enterprise Zone Program.

The second Refund is a refund for certain impact fees and public infrastructure improvements that is owed by the City of Clearwater in connection with that certain

Development Agreement (Waters Edge Development) by and between the Community Redevelopment Agency of the City of Clearwater, Florida, a public body corporate and politic of the State of Florida created pursuant to Part III, Chapter 163, Florida Statutes (the “City”), and OSD, dated December 19, 2006 (the “Development Agreement”). Pursuant to the Assignment, Lenders agreed that their allowed unsecured claim would be reduced by \$300,000 in exchange for the assignment to Lenders of all of OSD’s rights under the Development Agreement at Closing. This was done instead of a \$1/\$1 reduction as funds are actually received by the Lenders (as was done with the Enterprise Zone Program payments described in the previous paragraph) because it may take some time for the City to make its reimbursement payments under the Development Agreement. No amounts have been received by Lenders from the City pursuant to the Development Agreement as of the date hereof.

N. Bar Date

On ____, 200__, the Bankruptcy Court entered the Order (A) Establishing Bar Date for Filing Proofs of Claim, and (B) Approving Form and Manner of Notice of Bar Date (the “Bar Date Order”). The Bar Date Order established 4:00 p.m. Eastern time on _____ 2010 as the last date and time by which anyone other than a governmental unit (as defined in Section 101(27) of the Bankruptcy Code) may file a Claim against the Debtor and 4:00 p.m. Eastern time on _____, 2010 as the last date and time any governmental unit may file a Claim against the Debtor. The Debtor’s liabilities, as set forth in its schedules of liabilities, may increase or decrease depending on the amount of Claims filed by the bar date.

O. Waiver of Debtor’s exclusive right to file a plan of reorganization

Under the Terms of the Global Settlement, the Debtor agreed that its exclusive period to file a plan would expire on October 31, 2009. The Debtor did not file a plan by such date. The Global Term Sheet provides that the Lenders may file a plan after such date. The Plan and

Disclosure Statement filed herein, and this Disclosure Statement are thus filed pursuant to the Court's approval of the Global Settlement Agreement.

The Global Settlement Agreement is hereby incorporated into the Plan of Reorganization and all of its terms and conditions shall survive the confirmation of the Plan; any inconsistency shall be resolved by reference to the Global Settlement Agreement.

IV.

SUMMARY OF THE PLAN

A. Overview of the Plan.

The Plan contemplates that, as of the Effective Date, a Liquidating Trust will be established that will assume all of the rights, obligations and assets of the Debtor. The purpose of the Liquidating Trust will be to, among other things, (i) enforce and prosecute the RMSSR Claims, (ii) satisfy its obligations under the Liquidating Trust Agreement, (iii) after the liquidation of the RMSSR Claims through settlement or prosecution, make distribution of any net proceeds of the RMSSR Claims and remaining Assets pursuant to the Plan, (iv) file appropriate tax returns, (v) investigate and, if appropriate, pursue the Claims, (vi) administer the Liquidating Trust Assets, (vii) pursue Avoidance Actions, or if appropriate, waive or abandon such Avoidance Actions; (viii) resolve all Disputed Unsecured Claims, including objecting, prosecuting, settling and compromising in any manner approved by the Bankruptcy Court such Disputed Unsecured Claims, except the Trustee may, in its discretion, settle or compromise any Disputed General Unsecured Claim without Bankruptcy Court approval so long as the amount in dispute is the lesser of \$50,000 or 50% of the disputed amount, (ix) resolve Disputed Secured, Disputed Other Secured, Disputed Administrative, Disputed Priority Tax and Disputed Other Priority Claims, including objecting, prosecuting, settling, and compromising in any manner approved by the Bankruptcy Court such Disputed Claims, and (x) make all Distributions to the

DIP Lenders, the Beneficiaries of the Liquidating Trust as provided for in the Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement. The Liquidating Trust is intended to qualify as a liquidating trust pursuant to United States Treasury Regulation Article 301.7701-4(d).

B. Designation and Treatment of Claims and Interests Under the Plan.

There are three (3) Classes of Claims and one (1) Class of Interests under the Plan. Allowed Administrative Claims and Tax Claims must be paid in full and are not subject to classification pursuant to Section 1123(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code and, therefore, are not entitled to vote. Class 1 is unimpaired and, accordingly, is presumed to have accepted the Plan pursuant to Section 1126(f) of the Bankruptcy Code. Impaired Classes 2, 3 and 4 are entitled to vote on the Plan. The Plan contemplates distribution of the available funds to the Allowed Claims in the following Classes of claimants in the order listed:

1. Unclassified Claims

Unclassified claims shall consist of all Administrative Claims, Tax Claims and the payment of the DIP Facility.

a. Allowed Administrative Claims. Ordinary course administrative fees have been paid during the course of the case from the DIP Facility. Any remaining unpaid fees shall be paid from the DIP Facility, in accordance with the DIP Budget, including fees and reimbursable costs of the Debtor's professionals, shall be paid in cash (i) on the Effective Date, or (ii) if such Claim is Allowed after the Effective Date, when such Claim is Allowed, or (iii) upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the claimant and the Debtor and/or Trustee. Professional fees and expenses shall be paid after allowance on notice and hearing after filing of such professional's application, in accordance with the DIP Budget and the DIP Facility. United States Trustee and other bankruptcy fees shall be paid in full on or before the Effective Date or

as they become due thereafter. The Lenders estimate that the amount of Administrative Claims will be relatively small because most operating expenses have been paid by the Debtors under the terms of the DIP Facility.

b. The DIP Facility. The DIP Lenders will receive, on the Effective Date, in full and final satisfaction of their Claims, either payment in full in cash from the proceeds of the RMSSR Claims, or, if no such funds are then available from the RMSSR Claims, then in such case, the DIP Loan will either be repaid in full from an Exit Facility and from any funds previously advanced to the Debtor under the DIP Loan Agreement, but which have not been expended and which are then being held by the Debtor. Alternatively, and at the option of the Lenders, the DIP Lenders will continue to hold a valid, perfected, first priority lien on the RMSSR Claims, pending resolution of the RMSSR Claims, which lien and loan must be paid in full before any disbursement is made to the other classes and claimants, as set forth below. All of the DIP Lenders' rights, remedies, liens and entitlements under the DIP Facility shall survive the confirmation of the Plan. In any event, any undisbursed funds held by the Debtor which were previously disbursed under the DIP Facility shall be returned to the DIP Lenders on the Effective Date, subject only to payment of expenses for which the Debtor has been invoiced and which relate to periods prior to the Effective Date.

c. Allowed Tax Claims. Allowed Tax Claims, if any, will be paid in cash (a) on the Effective Date, or (b) if such Claim is Allowed after the Effective Date, when such Claims are Allowed. The Lenders estimate that the Allowed Amount of Tax Claims is \$0.

Nothing in the Plan shall affect the Estate's rights in respect of any unimpaired Claim, including, but not limited to, all rights in respect of legal and equitable defenses to or setoff or recoupment against such unimpaired Claims.

2. Unimpaired Claims

a. Class 1.

Priority Claims (Class 1) are not impaired by the Plan. Under Section 1126(f) of the Bankruptcy Code, holders of such Claims are conclusively presumed to accept the Plan, and the votes of such holders will not be solicited. The Lenders estimate that the amount of Priority Claims is \$800.

3. Impaired Claims

a. Class 2.

Class 2 consists of the Lenders' allowed unsecured claim. The Lenders have agreed to seek payment for this claim only from the net proceeds of the RMSSR claim. This distribution, by way of example, will not include any recoveries from any avoidance actions.

b. Class 3.

Class 3 consists of the all other general unsecured creditors. Each holder of an Allowed Class 3 Claim shall receive its pro rata share of the Estate assets, and its pro rata share of any proceeds of the RMSSR Claims, after payment in full of all costs and expenses of the Liquidating Trust (including repayment of any Exit Facility), and after payment in full of the DIP Facility, all amounts advanced by the Lenders, and all Allowed Administrative Claims, Allowed Tax Claims and the Allowed Claims in Classes 1 and 2, until paid in full in cash upon the later of (a) the Effective Date, (b) when such Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, or (c) thirty (30) days after the date the RMSSR Resolution Date. No holder of a Class 3 Claim shall be entitled to any prepetition or postpetition interest on account of their Claim.

c. Class 4.

Holders of the Class 4 Interests shall not receive or retain any property under the Plan on account of such Interests. The Equity Interests will be cancelled and the Debtor may be

dissolved pursuant to 11 Del. Code § 303, provided however, that such dissolution is to be delayed until after the judgment or settlement of the RMSSR Claims litigation, unless the Lenders consent to an earlier dissolution. The Equity Interests may be assigned to the Lenders pursuant to the Global Settlement Agreement, if the Lenders so elect.

C. Implementation of the Plan.

1. Formation of the Liquidating Trust and Appointment of the Trustee.

Pursuant to the Global Settlement Agreement the Litigation Trust was established to pursue the Estate's claims against Ruden, McCloskey, Smith, Schuster & Russell, P.A., and Mark Grant, which are currently pending in the Circuit Court of the Six Judicial Circuit in and for Pinellas County, Florida, with the appointment of Executive Sounding Board Associates as Trustee.

On the Effective Date, or as soon thereafter as is reasonable practicable, the Litigation Trust will be converted into a liquidating trust that will operate under the Plan, continue to pursue the RMSSR Claims, and liquidate and distribute all of the Debtor's Assets pursuant to the terms of the Plan. The Trustee of the Litigation Trust may, if requested by the Lenders, serve as the Trustee for the Liquidating Trust. Following the transfer of the Assets to the Liquidating Trust pursuant to section 7.2 of the Plan, the Trustee shall succeed to all of the Debtor's right, title and interest in and to the Assets, and the Debtor, as grantor, shall have no interest in, or with respect to, the Assets.

The Trustee shall have and perform all of the duties, responsibilities, rights and obligations set forth in the Liquidating Trust Agreement and the Plan. The Lenders may remove the Trustee at any time in accordance with the provisions of the Liquidating Trust Agreement.

The Lenders shall be entitled to select the Trustee's counsel for all Avoidance Actions and Claims, including but not limited to, the RMSSR Claims.

2. Transfer of the Debtor's Assets to the Liquidating Trust.

On the Effective Date, the Debtor's Estate or the Litigation Trustee, as appropriate, shall transfer and shall be deemed to have irrevocably transferred to the Liquidating Trust, for and on behalf of the Beneficiaries, with no reversionary interest in the Debtor, the Debtor's Assets which shall become part of the Liquidating Trust's Assets. If the Liquidation Trust is not yet effective, then such transfer shall be deemed to be made upon its becoming effective. In addition, the Debtor shall transfer to the Trustee for the Liquidating Trust, the Debtor's evidentiary privileges, including the attorney/client privilege, solely as they relate to the Claims and other Avoidance Actions, and shall also transfer to the Trustee for the Liquidating Trust all of its books and records relating to the Claims, Avoidance Actions and Disputed Claims. The Plan shall be considered a motion pursuant to sections 105, 363 and 365 of the Bankruptcy Code for such relief. Upon such transfer, the Debtor, and the Debtor's Estate shall have no other further rights or obligations with respect thereto. The Liquidating Trustee may, at his option, abandon, waive or prosecute any Avoidance Action.

3. No Transfer Taxes.

Pursuant to Section 1146(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, any transfers of property pursuant to the Plan, including the Sale approved by the Bankruptcy Court on October 7, 2009 pursuant to the Sale Order, or the transfer of the Debtor's Assets to the Liquidating Trust as contemplated in the Plan, as well as any subsequent transfer or sale of the Property by the Lenders, or their assignee, following the Sale Order, to any third party within twenty-four (24) months of the Effective Date, shall not be subject to any document recording tax, stamp tax, conveyance fee,

intangibles or similar tax, mortgage tax, stamp act, real estate transfer tax, mortgage recordation tax or other similar tax or governmental assessment, and the Confirmation Order shall direct the appropriate state or local governmental officials or agents to forgo the collection of any such tax or governmental assessment and to accept for filing and recordation any of the foregoing instruments or other documents without the payment of any such tax or governmental assessment.

4. Purpose of the Liquidating Trust.

The Liquidating Trust shall be established for the purpose of, among other things, (i) to enforce and prosecute the RMSSR Claims, (ii) to satisfy its obligations under this Liquidating Trust Agreement, (iii) after the liquidation of the RMSSR Claims through settlement or prosecution, make distribution of any net proceeds of the RMSSR Claims and remaining Assets pursuant to the Plan, (iv) file appropriate tax returns in accordance, (v) investigate and, if appropriate, pursue the Claims, (vi) administer the Liquidating Trust Assets, (vii) pursue, waive or abandon any Avoidance Actions, (viii) resolve all Disputed Unsecured Claims, including objecting, prosecuting, settling and compromising in any manner approved by the Bankruptcy Court such Disputed Unsecured Claims, except the Trustee may, in its discretion, settle or compromise any Disputed General Unsecured Claim without Bankruptcy Court approval, (ix) upon dissolution of the Debtors, resolve Disputed Secured, Disputed Administrative, and Disputed Priority Tax Claims, including objecting, prosecuting, settling, and compromising in any manner approved by the Bankruptcy Court such Disputed Claims, and (x) make all Distributions to the Beneficiaries from the Liquidating Trust as provided for in the Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement. The Liquidating Trust is intended to qualify as a liquidating trust pursuant to United States Treasury Regulation Article 301.7701-4(d).

5. Interests in the Liquidating Trust and Dissolution of the Liquidating Trust.

Interests in the Liquidating Trust shall be uncertificated and shall be non-transferable except upon death of the interest holder or by operation of law. Holders of interests in the Liquidating Trust shall have no voting rights with respect to such interests. The Trustee shall seek authority from the Bankruptcy Court to dissolve the Liquidating Trust as soon as practicable after the earlier of the final distribution to the Beneficiaries is made (such date being referred to herein as the “Termination Date”), provided that, the Liquidating Trust shall have a term of not more than four (4) years from the Effective Date, unless such term is extended pursuant to section 8.2 of the Litigation Trust Agreement.

6. Funding of the Liquidating Trust.

The Liquidating Trust shall be funded in accordance with the Litigation Trust Agreement, the Final DIP Financing Order, the DIP Budget attached thereto, or alternatively, the Trustee may negotiate and obtain an Exit Facility to fund the costs of the Trust, with such Exit Facility to be on substantially similar terms to the DIP Facility. The Exit Financing may be used to pay in full the DIP Facility all amounts then due and owing.

7. Rights and Powers of the Liquidating Trust and the Trustee.

The Trustee shall be deemed the Estates’ representative in accordance with section 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code and shall have all the rights and powers set forth in the Liquidating Trust Agreement and the Plan, including, without limitation, the powers of a trustee under sections 704 and 1106 of the Bankruptcy Code and the right to seek testimony and the production of documents pursuant to Rule 2004 of the Bankruptcy Rules including without limitation, the right to (1) effect all actions and execute all agreements, instruments and other documents necessary to implement the provisions of the Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement; (2) investigate,

and if appropriate, commence, prosecute, appeal, settle, abandon or compromise any Trust Claims, including the RMSSR Claims, provided that, the Trustee will not consent to any settlement of the RMSSR Claims that would produce a net distribution to the Beneficiaries of the Trust of less than \$30 million without first consulting with the Agent and taking the Lenders' interests into account, (3) prosecute, settle, abandon or compromise Avoidance Actions; (4) make Distributions, if any, contemplated by the Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement, (5) establish and administer any necessary reserves for Disputed Claims that may be required; (6) object to Disputed Claims and prosecute, settle, compromise, withdraw or resolve in any manner approved by the Bankruptcy Court such objections; (7) assume any remaining responsibilities of the Debtor under the Plan upon the dissolution of the Debtor; (8) employ and compensate professionals and other agents; and (9) file all federal, state and local tax returns if necessary.

8. Distribution of Liquidating Trust Assets.

Distributions of the Liquidating Trust Assets to the Classes of Claims and Equity Interests as provided under the Plan shall be made by the Trustee when the aggregate proceeds and income available for distribution are sufficient, in the Trustee's discretion (after consultation with the Lenders) to economically distribute monies.

9. Semi-Annual Reports to Be Filed by the Liquidating Trust

The Liquidating Trust shall file semi-annual reports regarding the liquidation or other administration of property comprising the Liquidating Trust Assets, the Distributions made by it and other matters required to be included in such report in accordance with the Liquidating Trust Agreement. In addition, the Liquidating Trust will file tax returns as a grantor trust pursuant to United States Treasury Regulation Article 1.671-4(a).

10. Directors/Officers/Equity/Assets of the Debtors on the Effective Date.

On the Effective Date, the authority, power and incumbency of the persons then acting as directors and officers of the Debtor shall be terminated and such directors and officers shall be deemed to have resigned or to have been removed without cause.

11. Liquidation of the Debtors.

Subsequent to the Effective Date and after the Liquidating Trust has been established, the Debtor shall, at the request of the Lenders, (a) file its certificate of dissolution, together with all other necessary corporate documents, to effect its dissolution under the applicable laws of its state of incorporation; and (b) complete and file its final federal, state and local tax returns, and pursuant to section 505(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, request an expedited determination of any unpaid tax liability of the Debtor or its Estate for any tax incurred during the administration of the Debtor's Chapter 11 Case, as determined under applicable tax laws (the "Dissolution"), provided, however, that such Dissolution may be delayed until after the RMSSR Resolution Date if determined to be appropriate by counsel prosecuting the RMSSR Claims or by the Agent. The filing by the Debtor of its certificate of dissolution shall be authorized and approved in all respects without further action under applicable law, regulation, order or rule, including, without limitation, any action by the board of directors of the Debtor and expressly without the need to pay any franchise or similar taxes in order to effectuate such Dissolution. Upon the Dissolution of the Debtor, the Liquidating Trust shall continue to assume all outstanding responsibility of the Debtors under the Plan.

12. Operations of the Debtor Between the Confirmation Date and the Effective Date.

The Debtor shall continue to operate as Debtor in Possession during the period from the Confirmation Date through and until the Effective Date.

13. Term of Injunctions or Stays.

Unless otherwise provided, all injunctions or stays provided for in the Debtor's Chapter 11 Case pursuant to sections 105 or 362 of the Bankruptcy Code, or otherwise, and in existence on the Confirmation Date, shall remain in full force and effect until the Chapter 11 Case is closed.

14. Cancellation of Equity Interests.

On the Effective Date, all the then Equity Interests in the Debtor (including all instruments evidencing such Equity Interests) shall be cancelled, shall be of no further force, whether surrendered for cancellation or otherwise, (ii) any indenture relating to any of the foregoing shall be deemed to be cancelled, as permitted by section 1123(a)(5)(F) of the Bankruptcy Code, and (iii) the obligations of the Debtors thereunder or in any way related thereto shall be discharged, provided that such cancellation shall not occur until the final resolution of the RMSSR Claims, unless consented to earlier by the Lenders. The Equity Interests shall be assigned to the Lenders at any time if the Lenders so elect, as set forth in the Global Term Sheet.

D. Treatment of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases.

1. All Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases Are Rejected.

All executory contracts and unexpired leases that (a) the Debtor entered into prior to the commencement of this Chapter 11 Case, (b) are executory as of the Effective Date, and (c) have

not been assumed or rejected pursuant to the Sale Order or Section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code prior to the Effective Date, shall be deemed rejected by the Debtor as of the Effective Date.

2. Bar Date of Claims Resulting from the Rejection of Contracts Under the Plan.

All Claims arising from the rejection of executory contracts or unexpired leases under the Plan must be filed within twenty (20) days of the Effective Date.

E. Distributions.

1. Time and Method of Distributions.

All distributions under the Plan will be made by the Trustee. The record date for distributions shall be the Confirmation Date or any later date established by order of the Bankruptcy Court. Whenever any distribution to be made under the Plan is due on a day other than a business day, such distribution shall instead be made, without interest, on the immediately succeeding business day, but will be deemed to have been made on the date due.

2. Undeliverable and Unclaimed Distributions; Time Bar to Cash Payments.

If any distribution is returned to the Trustee as undeliverable, no further distributions shall be made to such holder unless and until the Debtor is notified in writing of such holder's then current address. Checks issued by the Debtor on account of allowed Claims that are not returned as undeliverable, but are not negotiated within sixty (60) days from and after the date of issuance thereof shall be null and void.

Any holder of an Allowed Claim that does not assert its rights pursuant to the Plan to receive a distribution within ninety (90) days from and after the date (a) such distribution is returned as undeliverable, or (b) of the issuance of a check that has not been returned as undeliverable, but is null and void because it was not timely negotiated, shall have such holder's

Claim for such distribution discharged and shall be forever barred from asserting any such Claim against the Estate, the Debtor, the Liquidating Trust or its assets. In the event that there is more than one distribution under the Plan, any creditor whose funds escheat shall be eliminated from future distributions.

Any claimants ultimately receiving undeliverable cash, voided checks or unclaimed distributions shall not be entitled to interest or other accruals. Nothing contained in the Plan shall require the Debtor or the Trustee to attempt to locate any holder of an Allowed Claim. Undeliverable and unclaimed distributions and distributions not made pursuant to Section 10.6 of the Plan shall be distributed to the holder of Class 2.

3. Set-Offs.

Pursuant to Section 553 of the Bankruptcy Code or applicable non-bankruptcy law, the Trustee may set-off the distributions to be made pursuant to the Plan against any Allowed Claim; provided however, that neither the failure to effect a set-off nor the allowance of any Claim shall constitute a waiver or release of such Claim, right or cause of action.

4. Distributions to Contested Claims.

No distribution shall be required to be made with respect to any portion of a Contested Claim pending the resolution of the entire Claim.

5. Distributions Under Twenty Dollars.

No distribution of less than \$20 shall be made to the holder of any Allowed Claim.

6. Interest on Claims.

Unless otherwise specifically provided by the Plan the Confirmation Order or by reason of applicable non-bankruptcy law, postpetition interest shall not accrue or be paid on any Claim.

F. Retention of Causes of Action.

1. Reservation.

The Debtor's bankruptcy Estate reserves all of its Claims and causes of action arising under the Bankruptcy Code (including, but not limited to, the RMSSR Claims, and all claims related to or arising out of the RMSSR Claims, all preferences and fraudulent conveyances) and under other applicable federal or state law, including, but not limited to, third-party claims, counterclaims, and cross-claims. As of the Confirmation Date, the Trustee shall have the sole and exclusive authority to prosecute, abandon, settle or adjust the Estate's Claims or causes of action. As of the Effective Date, the Liquidation Trustee (or the Litigation Trustee with respect to the RMSSR Claims, if no Liquidation Trustee is then in place), as the case may be, shall have the sole and exclusive authority to prosecute, abandon, settle or adjust the Estate's Claims or causes of action without the consent or approval of any third party and without further order of the Bankruptcy Court.

2. No Waiver.

Unless a Claim or cause of action against an entity is expressly waived, relinquished, released, compromised or settled by the Litigation Trust, the Debtor and/or the Trustee expressly reserves such Claim or cause of action for later adjudication by the Trustee, including, but not limited to, Claims and causes of action not specifically identified or which the Debtor and/or Trustee may be presently unaware or which may arise or exist by reason of additional facts or circumstances unknown to the Debtor and/or Trustee at this time or facts or circumstances that may change or be different from those which the Debtor and/or Trustee now believes to exist.

G. Release, Injunctive and Related Provisions.

1. Releases by Holders of Claims.

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan or Confirmation Order, the distributions to be received by creditors (if any), or contemplated, under the Plan are in full and final satisfaction and settlement of any and all Claims such creditors may have against the Releasees, the Debtor's Estate, the Trustee, the Litigation Trust, the Liquidation Trust, the Estate assets, the Lenders, the DIP Lenders, and the assets contemplated under the Plan to satisfy Claims, and all such Claims are released, other than the rights of the Debtor, the DIP Lenders or the Liquidation Trustee to enforce the Plan, the DIP Loan Agreement and Pledge Agreement, and the contracts, instruments, and other agreements or documents delivered thereunder, and provided however, that nothing contained in the Plan, nor the confirmation of the Plan, shall release or discharge any obligation under the Global Settlement, the Pledge Agreement, and the DIP Loan Agreement, and all liens granted to the DIP Lender, all of which shall survive the confirmation of the Plan. All claims by any Interest Holder are fully released and discharged. Provided further, nothing in this Plan shall release, alter or affect the rights of Wachovia, with respect to Calm Waters, LLC, or the assertion of any claim by Wachovia under the Capital Funding Commitment Letter, and that Opus South Corporation shall not be deemed to have released Opus Corporation of any obligations under the Funding Letter and that nothing herein shall limit or impair the rights of Calm Waters with respect to such Capital Funding Letter.

2. Injunction.

Except as otherwise provided herein and in the Plan, from and after the Effective Date, all holders of Claims shall be permanently enjoined from commencing or continuing in any

manner, any suit, action or other proceeding, on account of any Claim, Interest, obligation, debt, right, cause of action, remedy or liability released or to be released pursuant to the Plan or against any asset of the Debtor's Estate or the Litigation Trust that is subject to administration to pay Claims and Interests. Further, notwithstanding Confirmation of the Plan or the Confirmation Order, the automatic stay shall remain in place for the Debtor, its Estate, the Estate assets and the assets contemplated under the Plan to satisfy Claims. Additionally, no holder of a Claim against the Debtor may, on account of such Claim, seek or receive any payment or other distribution from, or seek recourse against, the Debtor, its successors, property of the Estate or its property, the Liquidation Trust, or the Trustee, except as expressly provided in the Plan, provided however, that such injunction shall not pertain in any way to enforcement of any rights under the Global Settlement Agreement, the Pledge Agreement or the DIP Facility.

3. Exculpation.

(a) Neither (1) the Debtor, its current owner and any officers, members and managers of its current owner, (2) the Trustee, (3) the Agent and Lenders, nor (4) any professional or advisor retained by the Debtor, the Trustee, the Agent or the Lenders, shall have or incur any liability to any holder of a Claim or an Interest, or any other party in interest, or any of their respective agents, employees, representatives, financial advisors, attorneys or affiliates, or any of their successors or assigns, for any act or omission in connection with, relating to or arising out of this Chapter 11 Case, formulating, negotiating or implementing the Plan, the solicitation of acceptances of the Plan, the pursuit of confirmation of the Plan, Confirmation of the Plan, the Consummation of the Plan or the administration of the Plan or the property to be distributed under the Plan (including the distributions), except for their gross negligence or willful misconduct, and in all respects shall be entitled to reasonably rely upon the advise of counsel

with respect to their duties and responsibilities under the Plan. Provided however, and for the avoidance of all doubt, the Plan does not exculpate Ruden, McCloskey, Smith, Schuster & Russell, P.A., Mark Grant or any other defendant party to the RMSSR Claims, whether presently named or joined at a future date.

(b) The foregoing exculpation and limitation on liability shall not, however, limit, abridge or otherwise affect the rights, if any, of the Debtor or the Trustee to enforce, sue on, settle or compromise the Claims retained pursuant to Article XII of the Plan.

V.

THE PLAN CONFIRMATION PROCESS

A. Acceptance and Confirmation.

At the hearing on Confirmation of the Plan, the Bankruptcy Court will confirm the Plan only if all the requirements of Section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code are met. Among the requirements for confirmation of the Plan are that the Plan is (1) accepted by an impaired Class of Claims or, if rejected by an impaired Class, that the Plan “does not discriminate unfairly” and is “fair and equitable” as to the Class, (2) feasible, and (3) in the best interests of creditors whose Claims are impaired under the Plan.

B. Acceptance of the Plan.

For the Plan to be accepted by any Class, it must be accepted by creditors who hold at least two-thirds in dollar amount of the Claims in such impaired Class as to which votes are cast, and who comprise more than one-half of the voting creditors holding Claims in such Class. A Class is impaired if the legal, equitable or contractual rights attaching to the Claims in that Class are modified, other than by curing defaults, reinstating maturity, and compensating the holder for certain kinds of reliance damages. Creditors whose Claims are not impaired by the Plan may not vote and are conclusively presumed, pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code, to have accepted the Plan.

If any impaired Class does not accept the Plan, the Debtor may nevertheless seek confirmation of the Plan. As set forth in section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, to obtain such confirmation and “cram-down” on the dissenting Class or Classes, the Debtor must demonstrate to the Bankruptcy Court that the Plan “does not discriminate unfairly” and is “fair and equitable” with respect to each dissenting Class. A plan does not discriminate unfairly, if among other things, the dissenting Class is treated substantially equally with respect to other Classes of equal rank. The Lenders will seek to satisfy the “fair and equitable” test if either (1) each holder of a Claim in the dissenting Classes receives or retains, under the Plan, property of a value equal to the allowed amount of its Claim; or (2) the holders of Claims that are junior to the Claims of the holders of such dissenting Class will not receive or retain any property under the Plan.

C. The RMSSR Claims.

The Lenders believe that the RMSSR Claims are valid claims against the defendants named therein, and that the Trustee, on behalf of the Estate, has reasonable prospects to prevail. The RMSSR defendants may have insurance that covers the RMSSR Claims, although it is believed that the maximum amount of coverage is \$30 million, including all defense costs. The Lenders are not aware of whether the applicable carrier has agreed to provide coverage or has reserved any of its rights. Before any distribution from the RMSSR Claims is made, all amounts advanced by the DIP Lenders, and by any Exit Facility must be first repaid. After payment of all liens, costs and expense, the Class 2 and Class 3 creditors will share pro rata. The Lenders’ allowed unsecured claim is approximately \$39 million, and other unsecured claims are estimated to be approximately \$500,000. Accordingly, the Lenders are entitled to receive approximately 99% of the net recovery on the RMSSR Claims. The Class 3 creditors, by way of example, could receive \$300,000 from a \$30 million recovery. Because the RMSSR Claims are potentially the only significant Estate asset, the potential proceeds from the RMSSR Claims are

the primary source of funding for the Plan. The Trustee is permitted to settle the RMSSR Claims provided that the Trustee will not consent to any settlement of the RMSSR Claims that would produce a net distribution to the Beneficiary of less than \$30 million without first consulting with the Agent and taking the Lenders' interests into account. The enforcement of the RMSSR Claims is being funded through the DIP Financing Budget and may be funded after the Effective Date by an Exit Facility.

D. Feasibility.

The Plan is feasible as defined in the Bankruptcy Code because it is a liquidating plan, and the Trustee will disburse only what is recovered in pursuit of the RMSSR Claims and any avoidance actions or other third party actions. The costs of the Liquidating Trust will be funded by the Lenders under the terms of the DIP Loan, or any similar exit financing.

E. Successor Liability.

The Lenders and Agent, the Liquidation Trustee and the Purchaser do not, pursuant to the Plan or otherwise, assume, agree to perform, pay, or indemnify or otherwise have any responsibilities for any liabilities or obligations of the Debtors or any other party relating to or arising out of the operations of or assets of the Debtors, whether arising prior to, on, or after the Effective Date. The Liquidating Trust, the Liquidation Trustee and the Lenders are not, and shall not be, successors to the Debtors by reasons of any theory of law or equity, and none shall have any successor or transferee liability of any kind or character, except that the Trustee and the Liquidation Trust shall assume the obligations specified in the Plan, the Liquidating Trust Agreement, the other Liquidating Trust Documents, and the Confirmation Order and the Purchaser shall assume the obligations specified in the Asset Purchase Agreement.

F. Risk Factors.

Certain risk factors are inherent in the Chapter 11 plan confirmation process. If a plan is accepted by creditors, it is usually because the proposal represents a greater return to creditors than would be available in liquidation. The Lenders believe that the Plan and this Disclosure Statement accurately reflect the values of the Debtor's assets and liabilities as stated by the Debtors and that the Lenders proposed treatment of Allowed Claims, based on such values, is fair and equitable with respect to each Class of creditors.

However, the Lenders cannot guarantee the Debtor's creditors that its assumptions will prove to be correct, that the Liquidation Trust will be able to make any distribution or if any issues with this Disclosure Statement or the Plan are raised and litigated, the Trustee will prevail on each issue. Therefore, there is some risk that even if the Debtor's creditors vote to accept the Plan, it may not be confirmed, and if it is, such creditors may not receive the projected recovery or any recovery at all. If the Plan is not confirmed, the Lenders would have the right under the Bankruptcy Code to make modifications to the Plan consistent with the Bankruptcy Court's rulings, and, if required, solicit acceptances to the Plan as modified.

Additionally, there is a risk that the pursuit of the RMSSR Claims will not succeed. If that occurs the Plan would fail and the Debtor's Chapter 11 Case would likely either be dismissed or converted to a case under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

VI.

BEST INTEREST TEST

Confirmation of the Plan also requires that each claimant or Interest holder either (a) accept the Plan, or (b) receive or retain under the Plan property of a value, as of the Effective Date of the Plan, that is not less than the value such claimant would receive or retain if the Debtor was liquidated under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. In order to make this

determination, the Bankruptcy Court must compare the treatment accorded creditors and equity security holders under the Plan with the treatment such creditors and equity security holders would be entitled to under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

The Plan provides for a recovery which should exceed what creditors would receive in a Chapter 7 proceeding. The Debtor no longer has any significant assets and therefore any potential proceeds from the RMSSR Claims litigation is the only chance that creditors have of any meaningful recovery on their Allowed Claims. The costs of the litigation are being funded by the DIP Budget and an Exit Facility for the Trustee, and legal counsel which is pursuing the RMSSR Claims is doing so on a normal hourly rate, as opposed to seeking a large contingency fee. Accordingly, the Plan should provide the greatest opportunity to maximize the value of the Estate.

To determine what Creditors and the Interest holder would receive if the Debtor was to be liquidated, the Bankruptcy Court must determine the proceeds that would be generated from the liquidation of the Debtor's assets in the context of a Chapter 7 case. Such amount would then be reduced by the cost and expenses of liquidation and by additional administrative claims that would be incurred in a Chapter 7 liquidation. Such liquidation costs include the fees payable to a Chapter 7 trustee, as well as those payable to attorneys and other professionals that a Chapter 7 trustee may engage, plus any unpaid expenses incurred by the Debtor during this bankruptcy case. It is likely that any attorney who sought recovery of the RMSSR Claims would ask that the Trustee award it a contingent fee; if such fee was approximately 25% to 33% of the recovery, the recovery to unsecured creditors would be significantly reduced. The fees of a Chapter 7 trustee on the recovery could also be 3% of the RMSSR settlement or judgment.

Based upon the foregoing analysis and given that the Debtor has other known valuable assets, the Lenders believe that all creditors will receive at least as much value under the Plan as they would receive in a Chapter 7 liquidation and, as a result, the Plan satisfies the best interests of the creditors test. Furthermore, because the operations of the Litigation Trust, including the Trustee fees and the expenses of the RMSSR Claims are being funded by the Lenders and given that the RMSSR Claims may result in a significant recovery for the Estate, the creditors are likely to receive substantially more under the Plan than they would receive in a Chapter 7 liquidation.

Therefore, the Lenders believe the Plan maximizes the potential for a return to all creditors and the Interest holder. In any event, the Plan does not provide for distributions less than the amount available to creditors in a Chapter 7 liquidation, which could be zero. Therefore, the best interest test is satisfied with respect to the Debtor's creditors and Interest holder, and, accordingly, the confirmation of the Plan is in the best interest of the Debtor's Estate.

VII.

GENERAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The confirmation and execution of the Plan may have tax consequences to holders of Claims and Interests. The Lenders do not offer any opinion as to any federal, state, local or other tax consequences to holders of Claims and Interests as a result of the Confirmation of the Plan. All holders of Claims and Interests are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of the Plan. **THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IS NOT INTENDED, AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED, AS LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE TO ANY CREDITOR.**

VIII.

ALTERNATIVES TO CONFIRMATION AND CONSUMMATION OF THE PLAN

If the Plan is not confirmed and consummated, the alternatives include (a) liquidation of the Debtor under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, or (b) dismissal of the bankruptcy case. Each of which would likely result in a lesser or no recovery for creditors.

A. Liquidation Under Chapter 7.

If no plan can be confirmed, the bankruptcy case may be converted to a case under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, in which a trustee would be elected or appointed to liquidate the assets of the Debtor for distribution to its creditors in accordance with the priorities established by the Bankruptcy Code. As described above, the Lenders believe that conversion of this case to a case under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code would result in zero distributions to all unsecured creditors.

B. Dismissal of the Bankruptcy Case.

If the Plan is not confirmed, the bankruptcy case could be dismissed and all unsecured creditors would likely receive nothing.

IX.

CONCLUSION

While the successful implementation of the Plan contemplates a settlement or successful litigation of the RMSSR Claims and a liquidation of the Debtor under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, the Lenders believe that the Plan provides for the maximum recovery for all of its creditors and the Interest holder. Accordingly, the Lenders believe that approval of the Plan is in the best interests of the Estate, creditors and Interest holder, and recommends that all of the impaired creditors and Interest holder vote to accept the Plan.

[signature page follows]

Respectfully submitted,

WACHOVIA BANK, NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION by and on behalf of the Lenders,

By: _____

/s/ Steven K. Kortanek

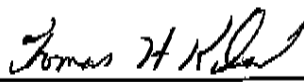
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Respectfully submitted,

WACHOVIA BANK, NATIONAL
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By: 

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