CAMPBELL & COOMBS, P.C. 1811 S. Alma School Road, Suite 225 Mesa, AZ 85210 (480) 839-4828 Fax: (480) 897-1461 3 heciii@haroldcampbell.com john@haroldcampbell.com 4 5 Harold E. Campbell State Bar No. 005160 John D. Yohe 6 State Bar No. 021636 7 Attorneys for Debtors 8 IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT 9 IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA 10 Chapter 11 Proceeding In re: 11 DAVID JOHN VIDAD and Case No. 0:16-bk-08002-PS 12 ELIZABETH ANNE VIDAD, 13 **DISCLOSURE STATEMENT** Debtors. 14 15 The following Disclosure Statement of David John Vidad and Elizabeth Anne 16 Vidad ("Debtors") is submitted in Debtors' Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Reorganization case 17 filed July 13, 2016, under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code of 1978, as amended. 18 Debtors' proposed Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization ("Plan") is attached hereto as 19 **Exhibit "A"** for your careful review. The Plan is intended to resolve, compromise and 20 settle all claims, disputes and causes of action between and among all participants and as 21 to all matters relating to these proceedings, except as expressly provided in the Plan. 22 Therefore, approval of the Plan shall affect the discharge and release of the Debtors, settle 23 all claims of creditors, and resolve all claims, except as expressly provided for in the Plan. 24 You should not construe the contents of this Disclosure Statement as legal, 25 business, or tax advice. Each party in interest should consult his or her own attorney, 26 business advisor, and/or tax advisor concerning the legal, business, tax, and related 27 28 Page 1 of 30

aspects under Debtors' proposed Plan.

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INTRODUCTION

This Disclosure Statement is intended to summarize and analyze the proposed Plan of the Debtors. The Disclosure Statement attempts to make factual disclosures relevant to your decision to accept or reject the Plan. To the extent any statement made in this Disclosure Statement is inconsistent with any provision in the actual Plan, the terms and provisions of the Plan shall control. In particular, the definitions of the Plan are incorporated herein.

Any representations or inducements made to secure acceptance of the Plan other than those made or referred to in this Disclosure Statement should not be relied on by any party in interest. Although every effort has been made by the Debtors to be accurate in her statements included in this Disclosure Statement, the Debtors' records have not been audited, and are not warranted to be without inaccuracies.

NO REPRESENTATIONS CONCERNING THE BANKRUPTCY ESTATE, THE DEBTORS, OR THE PLAN ARE AUTHORIZED OTHER THAN AS SET FORTH IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. YOU SHOULD NOT RELY ON ANY REPRESENTATIONS OR INDUCEMENTS MADE TO SECURE YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF THE PLAN OTHER THAN THOSE CONTAINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT ONCE APPROVED BY THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

MOREOVER, THE COURT HAS NOT VERIFIED THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. THE COURT'S APPROVAL ONLY SIGNIFIES, IF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS ACCURATE, THEN IT IS SUFFICIENT TO PROVIDE CREDITORS AND INTERESTED PARTIES AN ADEQUATE BASIS TO

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DECIDE WHETHER TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE DEBTORS' PLAN. COURT APPROVAL IS NOT A JUDICIAL ENDORSEMENT OF THE PLAN. PLAN APPROVAL PROCESS

The Disclosure Statement and Plan classify all creditors' claims into separate classes and set forth the treatment of each class of claims. You should examine the treatment of the class under which your particular claim(s) may fall. The Debtors believe that treatment of each class of claims complies with the requirements under Bankruptcy Code § 1129. After the Bankruptcy Court approves the Disclosure Statement, the Debtors will send a ballot to each creditor holding an allowed claim so that each creditor may vote to accept or reject the Plan. After notice and hearing, the Bankruptcy Court may approve or confirm the Plan upon the affirmative vote of the necessary classes of claims and interests. Holders of allowed claims and interests may vote to accept or reject the accompanying Plan. A class of creditors will be deemed to have accepted the Plan if a majority of such creditors holding at least two-thirds in amount and more than one-half in number of allowed claims of that class voting accept the Plan. A class of interest holders will be deemed to have accepted the Plan if the holders of two-thirds of the amount of allowed interests voting accept the Plan. Thus, if you do not vote on the Plan, the wishes of other creditors or interested parties may govern the treatment of your Claims or interests. In other words, failing to participate in the confirmation process, including the timely casting of ballots, may result in having your particular claim treatment controlled by the votes and participation of others who may not share the same interests. Accordingly, the Debtors highly recommends that you participate in the voting process by timely providing the Debtors with your Ballot accepting or rejecting the Plan, at the appropriate time, as set forth herein.

<u>Confirmation Despite Rejection (Cramdown):</u> Pursuant to § 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code, the Court is hereby requested to confirm the Plan as to any class of claims or interests

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that does not vote to accept it. To do so, the Court must first find that the requirements contained in section 1129(a) have been met. If all requirements of section 1129(a) are met except 1129(a)(8) then the Court may still confirm the Plan as long as it is fair and equitable with respect to each class of claims or interests that is impaired and has not accepted the Plan, and that each holder of an allowed claim or interest shall receive property of a value, as of the Effective Date of the Plan, that is not less than the amount that would be received or retained if the Debtors' property were liquidated under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

PLEASE READ THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT CAREFULLY. It is designed to assist you in ultimately deciding how to vote on the Plan. Before you can vote on the Plan, however, this Court must first approve this Disclosure Statement as being in compliance with the mandates of the Bankruptcy Code. Once the Court approves this Disclosure Statement, the Debtors may commence solicitation of votes from creditors and interested parties holding allowed claims and/or interests. Accordingly, you should rely upon this Disclosure Statement for your decision to accept or reject the accompanying Plan only after it has been approved by the Court, unless the Court has ordered otherwise.

DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise defined herein, terms defined in the Plan shall have the same meaning when used in this Disclosure Statement. In addition, unless otherwise defined herein or in the Plan, terms used in this Disclosure Statement shall have the same meaning as in the Bankruptcy Code (the "Code") or the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the "Bankruptcy Rules"). In reviewing this Disclosure Statement the following definitions will be used:

1. "Claims Bar Date" shall mean, a date set by the Court by which any creditor wishing to participate in the bankruptcy reorganization had to file a proof of claim.

- 2. "Code" shall mean Title 11 of the United States Code as amended.
- 3. "*Court*" shall mean the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Arizona in which this case is pending.
- 4. "*Creditors*" shall mean all creditors of the Debtors holding claims for debts, liabilities, demands or claims of any character whatsoever.
- 5. "Confirmation of the Plan" shall mean the entry by the Court of an Order confirming the Plan in accordance with Chapter 11.
- 6. "Consummation of the Plan" shall mean the accomplishment of all things contained or provided for in the Plan, and the entry of an Order finally dismissing/closing this case.
- 7. "Debtors" or "Vidads" shall mean David John Vidad and
 Elizabeth Anne Vidad listed in the caption of the Disclosure Statement and
 Plan.
- 8. "Department of Revenue" or "ADOR" is the Arizona taxing authority empowered to assess and collect income taxes, employment, sales and other taxes imposed by law.
- 9. "Disbursing Agent" shall mean the person or entity that will be responsible for making the payments to creditors called for in the Plan.
- 10. "Effective Date" shall mean thirty (30) days after the date on which the Order confirming the Plan becomes final and non-appealable.
- 11. "General Unsecured Claims" shall mean all claims held by creditors of the Debtors, other than Secured Claims and shall include claims of secured creditors to the extent that the same are unsecured in part and claims arising out of the rejection of executory contracts and/or unexpired leases.
- 12. "Government Units" shall mean the Internal Revenue Service, Arizona

 Department of Revenue and various other municipal taxing authorities.

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- 13. "Insider" includes, but is not limited to, a relative or general partner of Debtors, a partnership in which the Debtors is a general partner or a corporation in which the Debtors is an officer, director or person in control, as defined by 11 U.S.C. 101(31).
- 14. "IRS" shall mean the Internal Revenue Service.
- 15. "Lien" shall mean a mortgage, pledge, judgment lien, security interest, charging order, or other charge or encumbrance on the Debtors's property effective under applicable law as of the date of the Debtors' petition for reorganization.
- 16. "Periodic Payment" shall mean the monthly or quarterly payments to be made by Debtors after the Effective Date to fund their Plan.
- 17. "Plan" shall mean the Debtors' Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization in its present form or as it may be subsequently amended or supplemented.
- 18. "Priority Claim" shall mean the claim of any creditor entitled to a certain priority status under Section 507 of the Code.
- 19. "Secured Claim" shall mean all claims secured by liens on the real and/or personal property of the Debtors, which liens are valid, perfected, and enforceable under applicable law, are not subject to avoidance under the Bankruptcy Code or other applicable non-bankruptcy law, and are duly established in this case.

PART I

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I. BACKGROUND OF THE DEBTORS AND EVENTS UNDERLYING THE FILING OF THE CASE

David and Elizabeth "Liz" Vidad have been married almost 26 years. David

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has lived in Lake Havasu City since 1989 and Liz, since 1975. Before they were married, on November 24, 1990, David started his accounting practice, Vidad & Associates, after leaving S&H Homes, where he was hired as the controller, in June 1989. Liz was the Public Education Specialist for the Lake Havasu City Fire Department. She was responsible for implementing a fire safety program, from kindergarten to high school, and teaching community businesses CPR, OSHA, first aid, etc. In Nov. 2006, Liz left her position with the FD, because of a hostile environment created by her senior staff at the FD. Her primary health care provider informed her, if she continued to work there, she would most likely die in 6 months due to the stress, which created Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). In 2007, Liz started her own business, A.I.M. High, where she taught CPR and first aid. She continued with her business until August 2014, when she was to be employed by the State of Arizona, as a Park Ranger, at Buckskin State Park, which did not work out. She was hired by Telesis Preparatory Academy, in January 2015, as the Disciplinarian/Mentor. She left in April 2015. She was hired by the State of Arizona, as a Park Ranger, at Buckskin State Park, in June 2015. She was let go in January 2016, due to State wide budget cuts. She became a volunteer teacher's assistant in February 2016 and eventually was hired as a teacher's assistant in April 2016, at Smoketree Elementary for the Lake Havasu Unified School District. She is now a full

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time Para-Pro/Title One Educational Assistant for Thunderbolt Middle School for the 2016-2017 school year.

David's accounting practice changed from a sole proprietor to an S-Corp, Vidad & Associates, Inc. (VAI) in May 1999. In September 2009, he started Aloha Acquisitions, LLC (AA), to flip homes in the Lake Havasu City area. That project didn't quite work out, so he purchased a commercial building on 3509 McCulloch Blvd N, on February 28, 2011. AA received rental income from VAI and J.W. Wallace Electric, Inc. AA had accumulated loans of \$500,000 at this point in time. In May 2013, David started a Farmers Insurance Agency, to increase revenue in order to help pay the monthly bills. VAI took a \$100,000 loan in August 2014. With VAI, AA, Farmers and the commercial rental, David was working 24/7, even in his sleep thinking of ways to make ends meet. He planned to work for another 10-15 years, or whatever it took to repay everyone back. On May 27, 2015, David suffered a Hemorrhagic stroke. He was flown, by helicopter, from LHC to Sunrise Hospital in Las Vegas. After going through a battery of tests, David's doctor said to he had to cut down on the hypertension, or stress in his life. At that point, David made a decision to sell the commercial building and the Farmers Insurance Agency. The building was sold back to J.R. Wallace in July 2015 and the Farmers Insurance Agency was sold to Cassie Sotelo on 1/1/2016.

David met with Harold Campbell in December 2015 to review his options.

After a couple of meetings, Chapter 11 seemed the best way to proceed in order to reorganize his debts and pay his creditors. Since tax season was physically demanding on David, he was unable to compile the information needed to file until finally on July 13, 2016, the Chapter 11 was filed.

II. ACTIONS AFTER FILING THE CHAPTER 11 CASE.

A. Actions in Bankruptcy Court

While more detailed information related to the events in this Bankruptcy Case can be obtained by accessing the Bankruptcy Court's CM/ECF filing system and reviewing the pleadings filed in Case No.: 0:16-bk-08002-PS, the following is a summary of certain key bankruptcy-related proceedings and events associated with this Bankruptcy Case.

The Debtors retained the law firm Campbell & Coombs, P.C. as their counsel at the outset of this bankruptcy proceeding and their employment has been approved by the Court. Campbell & Coombs, P.C. was paid an initial retainer of \$12,000.00 to assist the Debtors with their Chapter 11 reorganization. Since retaining Campbell & Coombs PC, the Debtors have continued to operate their affairs in the ordinary course. The Debtors have abided by the operating guidelines administered by the United

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States Trustee, including the filing of requested documents, monthly operating reports and payment of post petition quarterly fees as they become due. The most recent post petition operating report is attached to this Disclosure Statement as **Exhibit "D"**.

Debtors have filed all their Schedules and have complied with the operating guidelines of the United States Trustee. The Debtors' Section 341 hearing has been completed.

III. DEBTORS' ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Assets. The Debtors' assets are listed on Schedule A and Schedule B of their Schedules, which is attached hereto as **Exhibit "B"**.

Financial Obligations of Debtors. Debtors have various creditor claims against them, both secured and unsecured. Schedule D and Schedule F are attached hereto as Exhibit "C", shows the debt.

IV. CURRENT FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF DEBTORS AND FUTURE PLANS

Attached hereto as **Exhibit "D"** is the Debtors' most recently filed monthly operating statement. Attached hereto as **Exhibit "F"** are the Income Projections for the Debtors which shows that Debtors will continue to receive the income needed to fund the Plan. As can be seen, Debtors will have an anticipated future income of \$1,667.00 per month initially to fund the Plan.

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V. PREPARATION OF DISCLOSURE STATEMENT.

The information contained in this Disclosure Statement has been prepared by Campbell & Coombs, P.C., counsel to Debtors in this proceeding, based upon information provided primarily by the Debtors. No warranty is made as to the accuracy of such information.

VI. LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS.

Section 1129(a)(7) of the Bankruptcy Code requires that as to each impaired class of claims or interests each non-accepting holder or class must receive or retain under the Plan property of value not less than the amount that such holder would receive or retain if the Debtors' assets were liquidated under Chapter 7 on the effective date of their Plan. This is commonly known as the liquidation test. An alternative to confirmation of Debtors' Plan would be a distress liquidation. In a Chapter 7 liquidation, Debtors' assets would be sold for cash, most likely at an auction sale.

Based on the above, the Debtors anticipate a liquidation value of the estate of \$84,392.00. Attached hereto as **Exhibit "G"** is a Liquidation Analysis Spreadsheet listing all of the Debtors' assets along with each asset's fair market value and secured claims and/or exemptions, where applicable. The value of Debtors' business, Vidad & Associates, Inc. is based on an appraisal which is attached hereto as **Exhibit "E"**.

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The value of the unsecured Sotelo note for the purchase of the Farmer's Insurance business is based on the liquidation value. In an attempt to raise cash to pay creditors before the filing of this case, David tried to sell the Sotelo note to Nationwide Secured Capital and Note Buyers of America at a discount and was turned down. Because it was unsecured, no one would even make an offer. Therefore, Debtors have discounted this to 25% or \$25,000, a number that is probably much too high. If the Debtors were in a Chapter 7 liquidation bankruptcy instead of this Chapter 11 proceeding, the Chapter 7 Trustee would have a total of \$75,150.00 to distribute to all creditors (Liquidation value minus the Chapter 7 Trustee commission of \$9,242¹). This would also likely be reduced by Trustee attorney's fees. However, the Debtors' Plan proposes to pay out \$100,000.00, as discussed below, to their unsecured creditors including the guaranteed secured debts of Cindy Miller and Wayne Maxon. Thus, unsecured creditors of the Estate will receive a higher return under the Debtors' Chapter 11 Plan then they would if the bankruptcy was converted to a Chapter 7.

VII. DISPOSABLE INCOME ANALYSIS FOR THE DEBTORS

Pursuant to § 1129(a)(15) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Court shall confirm the Plan only if: in a case in which the Debtor is an individual and in which the holder of

¹A Chapter 7 trustee's commission rate is 25% of the first \$5000 collected, 10% for amounts collected between \$5001 and \$50,000, 5% for amounts collected between \$50,001 and \$1 Million, and 3% for all amounts collected in excess of \$1 Million.

an Allowed Unsecured Claim objects to the confirmation of the Plan, what the holder of such Allowed Unsecured Claim shall receive under the Plan is either: (A) the value, as of the Effective Date of the Plan, of the property to be distributed under the Plan on account of such Allowed Unsecured Claim is not less than the amount of such Allowed Unsecured Claim, or (B) the value of the property to be distributed under the Plan is not less than the projected disposable income of the Debtors (as defined in section 1325(b)(2)) to be received during the 5-year period beginning on the date that the first payment is due under the Plan, or during the period for which the Plan provides payments, whichever is longer.

Section 1325(b)(2) defines disposable income as current monthly income received by the Debtors (other than child support payments, foster care payments, or disability payments for a dependent child made in accordance with applicable non-bankruptcy law to the extent reasonably necessary to be expended for such child) less amounts reasonably necessary to be expended for the maintenance or support of the Debtors or a dependent of the Debtors, or for a domestic support obligation, that first becomes payable after the date the petition is filed; and (ii) for charitable contributions (that meet the definition of "charitable contribution" under section 548(d)(3) to a qualified religious or charitable entity or organization (as defined in section 548(d)(4)) in an amount not to exceed fifteen percent (15%) of gross income

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of the Debtors for the year in which the contributions are made; and (B) if the Debtors are engaged in business, for the payment of expenditures necessary for the continuation, preservation, and operation of such business. This definition is calculated by using the six (6) month period prior to the Debtors' bankruptcy filing.

As required by statute, Debtors provided a Chapter 11 Statement of Current Monthly Income when they filed their bankruptcy (Form 122B). Pursuant to this Statement, Debtors' current monthly income as shown on Form 122B was \$3,255.48. Form 122B does not deal with expenses. Therefore, a mock Section 1325(b)(2) Form 122C has been prepared showing what the expenses were under Section 1325(b)(2). This is attached hereto as **Exhibit "H"**. According to **Exhibit "H"** at line 42, Debtors had allowable deductions under Section 707(b)(2) of \$5,205.83. Thus Debtors have negative disposable income of <\$1,950.35> (Income of \$3,255.48 -Expenses of \$5,205.83). The amount to be disbursed to satisfy § 1129(a)(15) of the Bankruptcy Code would be \$0.00, (\$-1,950.83 X 60). However, Debtors are committing to fund a total of \$100,000.00 of Allowed Non Priority Unsecured Claims so that they may receive a distribution from the bankruptcy estate in excess of what is required by statute.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION AND FUNDING OF DEBTORS' PLAN

The Debtors' Plan will be funded by their post-petition salaries from Vidad &

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Associates, Thunderbolt Middle School and payments from the Sotelo Note. The Debtors shall act as the Disbursing Agent under the Plan. Payments will be made monthly under the Plan of not less than \$1,667.00 for the 60 months. Once the amount of \$100,000.00 is paid, Debtors' Plan will be complete and they will be eligible for their discharge at that time. Debtors may prepay this amount before month 60.

In the event any entity which possesses an Allowed Secured Claim, or any other lien in any of the Debtors' property for which the Plan requires the execution of any documents to incorporate the terms of the Plan, fails to provide a release of its lien or execute the necessary documents to satisfy the requirements of the Plan, the Debtors may record a copy of the Plan and the Confirmation Order with the appropriate governmental agency and such recordation shall constitute the lien release and creation of the necessary new liens to satisfy the terms of the Plan. If the Debtors deem advisable, they may obtain a further Order from the Court which may be recorded in order to implement the terms of the Plan. Debtors may pay greater amounts than the monthly payments referenced above if their income warrants it, in which case they may be eligible for their discharge earlier than 60 months.

IX. VALUATION ISSUES AND FEASIBILITY.

Correct valuation of Debtors' assets is crucial to the Plan confirmation process.

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Valuation is a flexible concept, which varies both as the market changes and as the purpose of the valuation changes, as provided in 11 U.S.C. Section 506(a). Different valuation methods may be appropriate depending upon the time and reason for valuing interests. Valuation in a complex case such as this is quite difficult and raises issues upon which reasonable minds can differ.

Valuation of assets is necessary to determine whether a cramdown plan meets the "fair and equitable" test and to determine whether the Plan meets the "best interests of creditors" test embodied in Section 1129(a)(7).

The precise valuation of Debtors' assets is a difficult and time-consuming endeavor. Valuation is a flexible concept which varies with market changes and the purposes for which the valuation is requested. Different valuation methods may be appropriate depending on the nature of the asset. Valuation of such complex and varied assets raises difficult issues upon which reasonable minds can differ.

The values described for Debtors' assets in this Disclosure Statement were derived from information prepared and/or compiled by the Debtors. To the extent that Debtors had in her possession current third party appraisals for the various assets, such valuations were utilized. To the extent third party appraisals were not available, Debtors utilized information gathered from market data, industry trends, management personnel, current financial information, real estate brokers and a variety of other

sources to arrive at figures which Debtors believes represent the closest approximation to current market values available. Equipment and furniture are valued at an estimation of bankruptcy liquidation (forced sale auction) value.

Debtors make no representations or assurances that the values described for assets within this Disclosure Statement are correct or can be achieved. Specifically, it is entirely possible that the values actually obtained from liquidation and sale of the assets may be higher or lower than the values described herein.

<u>PART II</u> DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN

I. GENERAL

Debtors are individuals filing for Chapter 11 relief. Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. 1123(a)(8), Debtors will be providing to their general non-priority unsecured creditors \$100,000.00 within sixty (60) months of the Plan's Effective Date regardless of the applicability of § 1129(a)(15). As indicated below, Debtors will continue their employment and will make an anticipated payment each month of not less than \$1,667.00 for the 60 months. At the end of the 60 month plan, or upon early payment of all amounts called for under Debtors' Plan of Reorganization, as confirmed, Debtors will return to this Court and receive a discharge of their debts.

II. CLASSIFICATION OF CLAIMS AND TREATMENT OF CLASSES:

Claims are classified as follows:

Class 1: Costs of Administration of this Case

a. Nature of Claim

These claims consist of attorney's fees owed to Campbell & Coombs, P.C. estimated at time of confirmation to be no more than \$25,000.00. All fees due to Campbell & Coombs, P.C. will be paid pursuant to an Application for Attorney's Fees and Costs that will be submitted to the Court. However, Campbell & Coombs, P.C. is working off of the \$6,724.50 retainer being held in its trust account. Any fees owed to the United States Trustee are also in this class as well as any other allowed administrative expenses as defined and described in 11 U.S.C. §503. These claims are priority claims under 11 U.S.C. 507 (a)(1). These claims are currently being calculated.

b. Treatment of Class 1 - Unimpaired:

All claims in this class will be paid in full on the effective date. If Debtors are unable to pay this class in full on the effective date, then Debtors will pay to this class all payments called for under the Plan until this class is paid in full unless the parties agree to an alternative treatment. The claims in this class are unimpaired.

Class 2: Bank of America

a. Nature of Claim:

This is a secured claim secured by a lien on Debtors' 2009 Fort F-150 truck in

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the amount of \$15,538.00 as of September 20, 2016.

b. Treatment of Claim - Unimpaired:

Debtors will continue to make payments direct to this creditor outside the Plan pursuant to the terms of the original contract between the parties. Bank of America will retain its lien on the 2009 Ford F-150 truck.

Class 3: Ditech Financial LLC

a. Nature of Claim:

This creditor has a secured claim in the approximate amount of \$125,794.00 secured by a first position lien on the house and land located at 3828 Northstar Drive in Lake Havasu City, Arizona 86406. There are pre-petition arrears in the amount of \$4,752.00. This is Debtors' homestead.

b. <u>Treatment of Claim - Impaired</u>:

The principal balance of this claim will continue to be paid pursuant to the terms and conditions contained in the parties' original loan agreement as it existed just prior to the filing of this case outside the Plan. The arrearages will be paid in full without interest to Ditech Financial LLC within 12 months of the effective date.

Class 4: Estate of Norma Jean Jozsa

a. Nature of Claim:

This creditor has a secured claim in the amount of \$71,552.38, which it claims is secured by a second position lien on the house and land located at 3828 Northstar Drive in Lake Havasu City, Arizona 86406. In research for

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preparation of their Disclosure Statement, Debtors have discovered that apparently only \$40,000.00 of this claim is secured, with the remaining \$31,552.38 being unsecured. Due this recent discovery, Debtors did not initially dispute this debt on their Schedule D. The Estate of Norma Jean Jozsa disputes this position and claims that the entire claim is secured.

b. Treatment of Class 4 - Impaired:

Debtors anticipate that they will refinance their residence at 3828 Northstar Drive in Lake Havasu City, Arizona 86406 within 15 months of the effective date. At that time, (or at any other time before the 15 months) this creditor will be paid the sum of \$50,000 in full and complete satisfaction of its claims. Until the residence is refinanced, Debtor will pay directly to this creditor the sum of \$200.00 per month as adequate protection, beginning on the effective date. If Debtors cannot refinance the house, they will make 4 equal annual payments beginning 15 months after the effective date. When the payment is made it will be made in the form of 4 equal payments to the following heirs of this estate:

DAWN WAYT 1550 Via Salerno Escondido, CA 92026

MARIA KOTOULAS 1550 Via Salerno Escondido, CA 92026

GEORGE KOTOULAS 1735 Ruby Lane Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403

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CYNTHIA SOUND 38858 Foxholm Drive Palmdale, CA 93551

Class 5: Farmers Insurance Group Federal Credit Union

a. Nature of Claim:

This is a secured claim secured by a lien on Debtors'2010 Skyline Layton trailer in the approximate amount of \$10,500.00.

b. Treatment of Class 5- Impaired:

Debtors will surrender this collateral to this creditor in full satisfaction of its claim.

Class 6: Anne Hamu

a. Nature of Claim:

This is a guaranty claim based on a guaranty of a \$100,000 secured note of Vidad and Associates Inc.

b. Treatment of Class 6 - Impaired:

This claim will receive nothing under the Plan and the guarantee claim will be discharged upon the receipt of Debtors' discharge. The debt of Vidad & Associates Inc. to this creditor will remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

Class 7: Cindy Miller

a. Nature of Claim:

This is a guaranty claim based on guaranties of three \$100,000 notes of Aloha Acquisitions LLC. The total of the 3 guaranties is \$300,000.00.

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b. Treatment of Class 7 - Impaired:

The debt of Aloha Acquisitions LLC to this creditor will remain unchanged and in full force and effect. Cindy Miller will receive the sum of \$52,640.00 in full satisfaction of the guarantee debt of Debtors. This will be paid by a payment each month of not less than \$877.34 for the 60 months. At the option of Debtors, these payments may be made quarterly, and will continue for 60 months or until earlier if the sum of the payments total \$52,640.00. Once this sum is paid, payments will cease and any remaining balance on these claims will be discharged.

Class 8: Wayne Maxon

a. Nature of Claim:

This is a guaranty claim based on guaranties of two \$100,000 notes of Aloha Acquisitions LLC. The total of the 2 guaranties is \$200,000.00

b. Treatment of Class 8- Impaired:

The debt of Aloha Acquisitions LLC to this creditor will remain unchanged and in full force and effect. Wayne Maxon will receive the sum of \$35,090.00 in full satisfaction of the guarantee debt of Debtors. This will be paid by a payment each month of not less than 584.83 the 60 months. At the option of Debtors, these payments may be made quarterly, and will continue for 60 months or until earlier if the sum of the payments total \$35,090.00. Once this sum is paid, payments will cease and any remaining balance on these claims will be discharged.

Class 9: Navient

a. Nature of Claim:

This claim is an unsecured education loan in the amount of \$7,362.57. This is a parent plus loan for their daughter. Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. 523(a)(8), this is a non-dischargeable debt.

b. Treatment of Class 9- Impaired:

This debt will be treated and paid as a Class 10 debt, except that it will not be discharged by Debtors' discharge. Payments are currently being made by Debtors' daughter who anticipates continuing making these payments until the note is satisfied. Payments made under the Plan will be supplemental to the payments being made by Debtors' daughter.

Class 10: General Non-Priority Unsecured Claims

a. Nature of Claim:

This Class consists of the unsecured debts of Debtors listed on Debtors' Schedule F. The amounts of their claims are the amounts in their proofs of claim filed in this case, or if they did not file a proof of claim, the amount Debtors listed on their Schedule F. The total debt in this class is \$69,847.93.

b. Treatment of Class 10- Impaired:

This class (along with the Class 9 unsecured educational debt) will be paid a pro-rata portion of their claims by monthly payments of Debtors' disposable income beginning 30 days after the effective date and continuing through month 60. The proration will be based on the total of all debts in Classes 7-10. This will be paid by a payment each month of not less than \$204.50 for the 60 months. At the option of Debtors, these payments may be made quarterly, and will continue for 60 months or until earlier if the sum of the payments total \$12,270.00. Once the sum of \$12,270.00 [an amount in excess of the value of

the Debtors' Liquidation Equity] is paid, payments will cease and any remaining balance on these claims will be discharged (except for the Class 9 debt). Attached as **Exhibit "I"** to the Disclosure Statement is a list of anticipated payments to Class 10 creditors.

EFFECT OF CONFIRMATION

Because the Debtors are individuals, pursuant to §1141(d)(5) of the Bankruptcy Code, Confirmation of the Plan does not provide the discharge for the Debtors. The Debtors will move for the entry of a final decree after they has provided for the implementation of the Plan, and the final decree will contain the language providing the Debtors their discharge and such final decree will discharge any and all debts of the Debtors, that arose any time before the entry of the Confirmation Order, including, but not limited to, all principal and all interest accrued thereon, pursuant to §1141(d) of the Bankruptcy Code. The discharge shall be effective as to each Claim (except Class 9), regardless of whether a proof of claim was filed, whether the Claim is an Allowed Claim, or whether the holder votes to accept or reject the Plan.

In addition, any pre-confirmation obligations of the Debtors dealt with in the Plan shall be considered New Obligations of the Debtors, and these New Obligations shall not be considered in default unless and until the Debtors default on the New Obligations pursuant to the terms of the Plan. The New Obligations provided for in the Plan shall be in the place of, and completely substitute for, any pre-Confirmation

obligations of the Debtors and, once the Plan is confirmed, the only obligations of the Debtors shall be such New Obligations as provided for under the Plan.

TAX CONSEQUENCES

Pursuant to § 1125(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Debtors are to provide a discussion of the potential material federal tax consequences of the Plan to the Debtors, any successor to the Debtors, and a hypothetical investor typical of the holders of claims or interests in the case, that would enable such a hypothetical investor of the relevant class to make an informed judgment about the Plan, but adequate information need not include such information about any other possible or proposed plan and in determining whether the Disclosure Statement provides adequate information, the Court shall consider the complexity of the case, the benefit of additional information to creditors and other parties in interest, and the cost of providing additional information.

Neither the Debtors nor their lawyers can make any statements with regard to the tax consequences of the Plan on any of the creditors. Although they would note that to the extent the creditor is not paid in full their Allowed Claim, they should consult with own their tax advisor concerning the possibility of writing off for tax purposes that portion of their Allowed Claim that is not paid. Each creditor in this case, when analyzing the Plan, should consult with its own professional

advisors to determine whether or not acceptance of the Plan by the creditor will result in any adverse tax consequences to the creditor.

The Bankruptcy Tax Act generally provides that the Debtors do not have to recognize income from the discharge of indebtedness. The Plan contemplates significant discharge of indebtedness; however, because the Debtors are in bankruptcy, they will not have to recognize the discharge of indebtedness as income for tax purposes. The Debtors do not believe the Plan will cause any adverse tax consequences.

NON-ALLOWANCE OF PENALTIES AND FINES

No distribution shall be made under this Plan on account of, and no allowed claim, whether secured, unsecured, priority, or administrative, shall include any fine, penalty, exemplary or punitive damages, late charges or other monetary charges relating to or arising from any default or breach by Debtors, and any claim on account thereof shall be deemed disallowed whether or not an objection to it is filed.

EXECUTORY CONTRACTS

The Debtors hereby assume all executory contracts and unexpired leases not otherwise rejected herein or by separate order of the Court. Claims for any executory contracts or unexpired leases rejected by the Debtors shall be filed no later than ten (10) days after the earlier of Confirmation or the date the executory

contract or unexpired lease is specifically_rejected. Any such Claims not timely filed and served shall be disallowed.

MODIFICATION OF PLAN

In addition to its modification rights under § 1127 of the Bankruptcy Code, the Debtors may amend or modify their Plan at any time prior to Confirmation without leave of the Court. The Debtors may propose amendments and/or modifications of his Plan at any time subsequent to Confirmation with leave of the Court and upon notice to all Creditors. After Confirmation of the Plan, the Debtors or the Reorganized Debtors may, with approval of the Court, as long as it does not materially or adversely affect the interests of Creditors, remedy any defect or omission or reconcile any inconsistences of the Plan, or in the Confirmation Order, if any may be necessary to carry out the purpose and intent of her Plan.

CLOSING OF THE CASE

If the Court does not close this case on its own motion, the Debtors will move the Court to administratively close this case once the Plan is deemed substantially consummated. Until substantial consummation, the Debtors will be responsible for filing pre- and post-confirmation reports required by the United States Trustee and paying the quarterly post-confirmation fees of the United States Trustee, by check, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1930, as amended. Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(12), all fees payable under section 1930 of title 28, as determined

by the Court at the hearing on confirmation of the Plan, will be paid, by cash or check, on the Effective Date.

DISCLAIMER

Court approval of this Disclosure Statement and the accompanying Plan of Reorganization, including exhibits, is not certification of the accuracy of the contents thereof. Furthermore, Court approval of these documents does not constitute the Court's opinion as to whether the Plan should be approved or disapproved nor rejected or accepted.

RISKS

The risk of the Plan lies essentially with Debtors' ability to maintain their salaries from their current employment and the continued timely payments on the Sotelo Note to make Plan payments. Debtors do not foresee any events which would negatively affect their ability to comply with all of the terms and conditions contained herein.

PROPONENTS RECOMMENDATION / ALTERNATIVES TO THE PLAN

The Debtors highly recommend that all creditors entitled to vote for the Plan do so. The alternatives to confirmation of the Plan would be either conversion of this case to a case under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code or its dismissal.

Conversion will result in the appointment of a Chapter 7 trustee and, most likely, the hiring of an attorney by the trustee. Expenses incurred in administering of the Chapter 7 case will take priority in the right to payment over allowed, administrative expenses incurred in the Chapter 11 case. Both Chapter 7 and Chapter 11 administrative expenses take priority over the payment of unsecured claims without priority. In other words, conversion would likely decrease the net amount available to pay currently existing creditors.

In addition, conversion could substantially delay any distribution to creditors beyond the time period for distribution defined in the Plan. A Chapter 7 trustee is not limited to specific deadlines for closing a case and distributing assets to creditors. It is not unusual for distribution in Chapter 7 cases to be delayed for years. Moreover, the return on the assets of the Estate a trustee is likely to obtain through a standard Chapter 7 liquidation could be less than the return the Plan will generate.

Dismissal of this case would leave all creditors holding unsecured claims in the position of having to institute legal proceedings to collect their debts.

Moreover, outside the context of a bankruptcy case, the first creditor to collect may collect all non-exempt property, leaving nothing to be paid to remaining creditors.

In addition, dismissal of this case would open the door for the Debtors to file a new bankruptcy case, which could further delay or reduce funds available to

1	pay creditors.
2	For all these reasons, the Debtors urge you to vote to accept the Plan and to
3	return your ballots in time to be counted.
4	return your banots in time to be counted.
5	DATED this 5 th day of October, 2016
7	
8	CAMPBELL & COOMBS, P.C.
9	By: <u>/s/ Harold E. Campbell</u> Harold E. Campbell Attorneys for Debtors
11	
	LIST OF EXHIBITS
12	EXHIBIT A PROPOSED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION
14 15	EXHIBIT B LIST OF ASSETS (SCHEDULES A AND B)
16 17	EXHIBIT C LIST OF LIABILITIES (SCHEDULES D and F)
18	EXHIBIT D RECENT MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT
19 20	EXHIBIT E APPRAISAL FOR VIDAD & ASSOCIATES, INC.
21 22	EXHIBIT F DEBTORS' INCOME PROJECTIONS
23	EXHIBIT G LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS SPREADSHEET
24	EXHIBIT H MOCK FORM 122C
25	EAHIDII II MOCK FORM 122C
26 27	EXHIBIT I ANTICIPATED PAYMENTS TO UNSECURED CREDITORS
28	