

United States Bankruptcy Court
Western District of Louisiana

In re	<u>A Helping Hand Too, LLC</u>	Case No.	<u>17-31512</u>
		Debtor(s)	<u>11</u>

Small Business Case under Chapter 11

A HELPING HAND TOO, LLC'S DISCLOSURE STATEMENT, DATED MARCH 11, 2018

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I. INTRODUCTION

This is the Disclosure Statement in the small business chapter 11 case of A Helping Hand Too, LLC (the "Debtor"). This Disclosure Statement contains information about the Debtor and describes the 1st Chapter 11 Plan (the "Plan") filed by A Helping Hand Too, LLC on March 11, 2018. A full copy of the Plan is attached to this Disclosure Statement as Exhibit A. ***Your rights may be affected. You should read the Plan and this Disclosure Statement carefully and discuss them with your attorney. If you do not have an attorney, you may wish to consult one.***

The proposed distributions under the Plan are discussed at pages 9 - 11 of this Disclosure Statement. General unsecured creditors are classified in Class 4, and will receive a distribution of 25% of their allowed claims, to be distributed on page 11 of the Disclosure Statement.

A. Purpose of This Document

This Disclosure Statement describes:

The Debtor and significant events during the bankruptcy case,
How the Plan proposes to treat claims or equity interests of the type you hold (i.e., what you will receive on your claim or equity interest if the plan is confirmed),
Who can vote on or object to the Plan,
What factors the Bankruptcy Court (the "Court") will consider when deciding whether to confirm the Plan,
Why the Proponent believes the Plan is feasible, and how the treatment of your claim or equity interest under the Plan compares to what you would receive on your claim or equity interest in liquidation, and
The effect of confirmation of the Plan.

Be sure to read the Plan as well as the Disclosure Statement. This Disclosure Statement describes the Plan, but it is the Plan itself that will, if confirmed, establish your rights.

B. Deadlines for Voting and Objecting; Date of Plan Confirmation Hearing

The Court has not yet confirmed the Plan described in this Disclosure Statement. This section describes the procedures pursuant to which the Plan will or will not be confirmed.

1. *Time and Place of the Hearing to Conditionally Approve This Disclosure Statement.*

The hearing at which the Court will determine whether to conditionally approve this Disclosure Statement will take place on April 26, 2018 at 9:30 a.m., in Courtroom 310, at the Monroe Federal Courthouse, 201 Jackson Street, Monroe, LA 71201. A hearing to Confirm the Plan will happen at a later date.

2. *Deadline For Voting to Accept or Reject the Plan*

Votes should to accept or reject the plan must be filed with the Court and served upon the Plan Proponent, James Spivey II, PLC by April 19, 2018.

3. *Deadline For Objecting to the Adequacy of Disclosure Statement*

Objections to this Disclosure Statement or to the confirmation of the Plan must be filed with the Court and served upon the Plan Proponent, James W. Spivey II, PLC, by April 19, 2018.

4. *Identity of Person to Contact for More Information*

If you want additional information about the Plan, you should contact James W. Spivey II, 1515 North 7th Street, West Monroe, LA 71291, phone (318) 387-3666 and fax (318) 387-3630. He is the plan proponent.

C. Disclaimer

The Court has conditionally approved this Disclosure Statement as containing adequate information to enable parties affected by the Plan to make an informed judgment about its terms. The Court's conditional approval of this Disclosure Statement is subject to final approval at the hearing on confirmation of the Plan. Objections to the adequacy of this Disclosure Statement may be filed until April 19, 2018.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Description and History of the Debtor's Business

The Debtor is a Limited Liability Company. Since April of 2010, the Debtor has been in the business of providing Personal Care Attendants. All of the clients of the debtor are mentally or physically handicapped. In some way they need help or assistance with coping with the requirements of daily life. This can vary considerably from client to client. The debtor provides personal care attendants, also known as direct care service workers, to help with cleaning, shopping, grooming, assistance going to and from the bed, assistance to and from the bathroom and other such services. In all ways the presence of the direct care service worker is to enable the client to stay at home and remain active in the community. The alternative would often mean a transfer of the client to a nursing home or an assisted living center. Both of these two options would be more expensive than the payment to a single personal care attendant to help in the client's home.

This is the debtor's second Chapter 11 petition to filed. The debtor filed a Chapter 11 petition (Case Number 16-31376) in the Western District of Louisiana on September 10, 2016 to cure the same problem in this case, to correct its payroll tax deficit. In both cases the debtors initial attorney was deemed unfit by the bankruptcy court and the initial attorney application was denied. However, in this case the debtor was given time to find new counsel.

Lastly all readers of this Disclosure Statement should know that the debtor has to renew its license as a Personal Care Attendant every year with the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals. This is normally done in February of each year. The debtor's license was renewed in February of 2018. In addition to having usual requirements to operate a business in public, such as the office rented by the debtor pass a fire marshall inspection, the debtor must have access to a Line of Credit. Currently the debtor has one with Origin Bank. Failure to maintain the Line of Credit can lead to a loss of renewal of the Personal Care Attendant License.

B. Insiders of the Debtor

There are four people who qualify as Insiders pursuant to Section 101(31) of the bankruptcy code. These people are LaYonda Foster, Cynthia Welch, Sheila Powell, and Brittney Welch.

LaYonda Foster is a Member of A Helping Hand Too, LLC and controls 50% of the company. She provides orientation for new workers, co-ordinates the registered nurse who is on call, and oversees the North Delta Rural Development program. Prior to the filing of the bankruptcy petition she was paid \$1500 per week and entitled to compensation for milage and expenses when trying to enroll new clients. Now she is paid \$1,000 per week.

Cynthia Welch is a Member of A Helping Hand Too, LLC and controls 50% of the company. Ms. Welch is the chief administrator. Ms. Welch monitors the service logs of clients, time sheets for the workers and supervises billing and payroll. She also conducts client meetings with case managers and fires direct care service worker if necessary. Prior to the filing of the bankruptcy she was paid \$800 per week and since the filing of the bankruptcy she is being paid \$1,000 per week.

Sheila Powell is the sister of Cynthia Welch. She works as a direct care service worker and paid \$7.25 per hour at approximately 30 hours a week. Her pay has not changed since the filing of the case.

Brittney Welch is the daughter of Cynthia Welch. She is a supervisor of the direct care service workers. She writes the plan for individual clients, conducts all client intakes in the client's home and enrolls new clients. She is also a backup administrator if Cynthia Welch is unable to attend a client's quarterly meeting. Brittney Welch's salary is \$636.00 bi-weekly. Her salary has not changed since the filing of the petition.

C. Management of the Debtor Before and During the Bankruptcy

During the two years prior to the date on which the bankruptcy petition was filed, the officers, directors, managers or other persons in control of the Debtor (collectively the "Managers") were LaYonda Foster and Cynthia Welch.

The Managers of the Debtor during the Debtor's chapter 11 case have been LaYonda Foster and Cynthia Welch.

After the effective date of the order confirming the Plan, the Managers will be LaYonda Foster and Cynthia Welch. The responsibilities and compensation of these Post Confirmation Managers are described in section ___ of this Disclosure Statement.

D. Events Leading to Chapter 11 Filing

As described above, the business of the debtor is providing direct care service workers to care for the mentally or physically handicapped in their home. Almost all of the receipts of the debtor is paid by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals. (Hereinafter referred to as DHH). An employee, the direct care service worker, goes into the home of the client and provides help in basic living needs for about a week. A few days later the worker turns in the time sheet of period worked to A Helping Hand Too, LLC. This time sheet of work provided is combined with about 50 other direct service workers and transferred to the DHH. After a careful review of the time sheets the DHH will pay the receipts about two weeks later. Sometimes there is a delay and the debtor is paid about three weeks after turning in the time sheets. On some occasions there is a dispute between the debtor and DHH about some of the work provided and there is an investigation before any work is paid for by the DHH.

Before filing the bankruptcy the debtor often did not have funds on hand to pay the workers the day they turned in their time sheets. Often to satisfy the demands of the employees to be paid the debtor would borrow the funds to cover the costs of payroll pending reimbursement from the DHH. This led to the debtor's undoing. Over time the costs of borrowing the money led to a loss of profit and a lowered credit rating. Eventually the debtor's payroll checks were being returned by the bank due to Not Sufficient Funds. In time, the debtor was reduced to reimbursing financial institutions that cashed the payroll checks in cash or certified funds. All of these steps were thought to be necessary to keep the business alive. It may have been necessary as an emergency measure to borrow funds, sometimes from a bank's overdraft account or a finance company, but it nevertheless incurred great costs on the debtor.

Over time this covering the costs of borrowing funds to cover payroll led to unpaid payroll taxes. In the fall of 2017, the IRS levied the debtor's bank account. With the funds from DHH withheld due to the IRS levy, the debtor simply could not operate. Thus debtor filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy relief on September 12, 2017.

E. Significant Events During the Bankruptcy Case

The Plan Proponent was not the original counsel for the debtor in filing the bankruptcy petition. The original attorney filed the petition and assisted in stopping the IRS levy upon the debtor. For that the debtor is grateful. But the original attorney was inexperienced with the details of bankruptcy practice and his request to be approved as counsel of record for the debtor was denied by the Court on November 13, 2017.

This led to a few mistakes by the debtor.

First of all, one of the basics of bankruptcy practices is to close down the pre-petition business checking accounts and set up a new one in financial institution approved by the US Trustee's Office. The US Trustee has a list of approved banks to handle the Debtor-in-Possession (hereinafter called the DIP account) checking account. In the alternative, the bank can apply for approval to handle the Debtor-in-Possession account. Either way, the debtor was given poor advice from the initial counsel. The debtor was advised to set up a DIP checking account but was not told to set it up in an

approved bank. This led to needless delay in getting the case started. Eventually, the debtor set up a new DIP account with new business checks. Debtor requested and got approval from DHH to conduct all payments from DHH by Electronic Funds Transfer in January of 2018.

Second of all, the practice of borrowing money to cover payroll continued after the case was filed. This was done to ignorance of the debtor. Though this is the debtor's second Chapter 11 case, no one had ever counseled the managers of the debtor on the importance not borrowing money from both a practical standpoint (the debtor cannot afford to finance payroll, the debtor's profit margin is too small) or from a legal standpoint (the debtor does not have authority to borrow money absent specific permission from the bankruptcy court).

With the application of the initial debtor's counsel assigned to the case denied, the debtor were given time to retain new counsel. The plan proponent, James Spivey II, was retained as counsel and his application was approved by the court on January 17, 2018.

An application to employ a CPA to file the monthly operating reports has been filed and noticed for a hearing before the court.

No assets have been sold since the case was filed.

The debtor has not been a party to a lawsuit outside of the bankruptcy court.

The debtor has not been a party to an adversary proceeding in the bankruptcy court and none are expected.

The debtor has made one major change in its business practice since filing the case. The debtor simply does not pay any employee till funds have been received from DHH to fund the payroll. As mentioned earlier borrowing funds to cover payroll has led to expensive charges from the bank for Not Sufficient Funds. In addition, any loans made by the debtor incurred high fees and interest rates. While this is one change is simple, it took a quite a change in the business culture of the debtor to implement it. The debtor believes that this one change, more than any other, will lead to a confirmed Chapter 11 Plan and eventually a discharge.

F. Projected Recovery of Avoidable Transfers

The Debtor will not pursue preference, fraudulent conveyance, or other avoidance actions because it has none.

G. Claims Objections

Except to the extent that a claim is already allowed pursuant to a final non-appealable order, the Debtor reserves the right to object to claims. Therefore, even if your claim is allowed for voting purposes, you may not be entitled to a distribution if an objection to your claim is later upheld. The procedures for resolving disputed claims are set forth in Article V of the Plan.

H. Current and Historical Financial Conditions

The identity and fair market value of the estate's List of Assets is attached as Exhibit B.

A Financial Analysis showing the debtor's ability to fund the plan is also attached as Exhibit C.

A Liquidation Analysis comparing the debtor's plan with a hypothetical Chapter 7 liquidation is attached as Exhibit D.

The most recent post-petition operating report filed since the commencement of the Debtor's bankruptcy case are set forth in Exhibit E.

III. SUMMARY OF THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION AND TREATMENT OF CLAIMS AND EQUITY INTERESTS

A. What is the Purpose of the Plan of Reorganization?

As required by the Code, the Plan places claims and equity interests in various classes and describes the treatment each class will receive. The Plan also states whether each class of claims or equity interests is impaired or unimpaired. If the Plan is confirmed, your recovery will be limited to the amount provided by the Plan.

B. Unclassified Claims

Certain types of claims are automatically entitled to specific treatment under the Code. They are not considered impaired, and holders of such claims do not vote on the Plan. They may, however, object if, in their view, their treatment under the Plan does not comply with that required by the Code. As such, the Plan Proponent has not placed the following claims in any class:

1. *Administrative Expenses*

Administrative expenses are costs or expenses of administering the Debtor's chapter 11 case which are allowed under § 507(a)(2) of the Code. Administrative expenses also include the value of any goods sold to the Debtor in the ordinary course of business and received within 20 days before the date of the bankruptcy petition. The Code requires that all administrative expenses be paid on the effective date of the Plan, unless a particular claimant agrees to a different treatment.

The following chart lists the Debtor's estimated administrative expenses, and their proposed treatment under the Plan:

Type	Estimated Amount Owed	Proposed Treatment
Expenses Arising in the Ordinary Course of Business After the Petition Date	Business expenses will vary by the month, but they should be paid in that month.	Paid in full on the effective date of the Plan, or according to terms of obligation if later
The Value of Goods Received in the Ordinary Course of Business Within 20 Days Before the Petition Date	None anticipated.	Paid in full on the effective date of the Plan, or according to terms of obligation if later
Attorney Fees. A Retainer of \$15,000 was advanced by the debtor.	\$15,000	The attorney representing the debtor took a retainer after the case was filed. All attorney fees are subject to approval of the Bankruptcy Court. Attorney fees are charged against the retainer at \$250 per hour again subject to court approval. Fees in excess of the retainer shall be paid by the debtor from the general operating funds of the debtor subject to court approval.
Clerk's Office Fees	Already paid.	Paid in full on the effective date of the Plan
Accounting Fees	Estimated Monthly Operating Report preparation will be \$350 per month. An additional estimate of \$350 per month for accounting reports.	Any CPA will be paid from the general operating fund of the debtor subject to court approval.
Office of the U.S. Trustee Fees	Estimated amount is \$1,950 per quarter or \$650 per month.	Paid in full on the effective date of the Plan

TOTAL		
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2. Priority Tax Claims

Priority tax claims are unsecured income, employment, and other taxes described by § 507(a)(8) of the Code. Unless the holder of such a § 507(a)(8) priority tax claim agrees otherwise, it must receive the present value of such claim, in regular installments paid over a period not exceeding 5 years from the order of relief.

The following chart lists the Debtor's estimated § 507(a)(8) priority tax claims of Class 1 and their proposed treatment under the Plan:

Description (name and type of tax)	Estimated Amount Owed	Date of Assessment	Treatment
Internal Revenue Service	\$189,176.53		Pmt interval = 48 months Monthly payment = \$4,271.53 Begin date = May 12, 2018 End Date = April 12, 2022 Interest Rate % = 4.0% Total Payout Amount = \$205,028.51
LA Workforce Commission Unemployment Taxes	\$67,412.80		Pmt interval = 48 months Monthly payment = \$1,522.12 Begin date = May 12, 2018 End Date = April 12, 2022 Interest Rate % = 4.0% Total Payout Amount = \$73,061.63
LA Dept. of Revenue Withholding Taxes	\$7,106.40		Pmt interval = 48 months Monthly payment = \$160.46 Begin date = May 12, 2018 End date = April 12, 2022 Interest Rate % = 4.0% Total Payout Amount = \$7,701.88

C. Classes of Claims and Equity Interests

The following are the classes set forth in the Plan, and the proposed treatment that they will receive under the Plan:

1. Classes of Secured Claims

Allowed Secured Claims are claims secured by property of the Debtor's bankruptcy estate (or that are subject to setoff) to the extent allowed as secured claims under § 506 of the Code. If the value of the collateral or setoffs securing the creditor's claim is less than the amount of the creditor's allowed claim, the deficiency will be classified as a general unsecured claim.

The following chart lists all classes containing Debtor's secured prepetition claims and their proposed treatment under the Plan:

Class #	Description	Insider ? (Yes or No)	Impairment	Treatment

Class #	Description	Insider ? (Yes or No)	Impairment	Treatment	
Class 2	<p><i>Secured claim of:</i> Name = Internal Revenue Service Collateral Description = All Business Assets Allowed Secured Amount = <u>\$25,200.00</u> Priority of lien = 1st Security claim to be paid = <u>\$25,200.00</u></p>	No	Impaired	<p>Monthly payment = 48 months Pmts Begin = May 12, 2018 Pmts End = April 12, 2022 Monthly payment = \$586.99 Interest rate % = 4.0% Treatment of Lien = Lien remains in effect pending payment of the claim.</p>	
Class 3	<p>Secured Claim of Origin Bank Collateral - The Certificate of Deposit currently worth \$50,490.79. Claim amount is \$48,089.15 on the Origin Bank Line of Credit.</p>	No	Not Impaired	<p>Monthly Payment Average monthly payment is \$450 per month. The payment can vary based upon the amount owed by debtor.</p>	Payments to be made pursuant to original contract terms.

2. Classes of Priority Unsecured Claims

Certain priority claims that are referred to in §§ 507(a)(1), (4), (5), (6), and (7) of the Code are required to be placed in classes. The Code requires that each holder of such a claim receive cash on the effective date of the Plan equal to the allowed amount of such claim. However, a class of holders of such claims may vote to accept different treatment.

The following chart lists all classes containing claims under §§ 507(a)(1), (4), (5), (6), and (a)(7) of the Code and their proposed treatment under the Plan:

Class #	Description	Impairment	Treatment
	No claims in this class.	N/A	

3. Class of General Unsecured Claims

General unsecured claims are not secured by property of the estate and are not entitled to priority under § 507(a) of the Code.

The following chart identifies the Plan's proposed treatment of Class 4, which contain general unsecured claims against the Debtor:

Class #	Description	Impairment	Treatment
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Class #	Description	Impairment	Treatment
Class 4	Ace Cash Express - Claim amount of \$15,000.00 Knight Capital Funding II - Claim amount of \$10,454.16 Internal Revenue Service - Claim amount of \$81,313.00 LA Dept. of Revenue - Claim amount of \$2,400.50	Impaired	Each member of this class shall receive a 25% dividend on their claim amount. Total dividend to general unsecured creditors = \$27,291.91 Each claim is to receive a pro-rata share of the \$27,291.91 paid over 48 months. Total of payments each month = \$568.58. Payments to begin on May 12, 2018 and end on April 12, 2022.

4. *Class of Equity Interest Holders*

Equity interest holders are parties who hold an ownership interest (i.e., equity interest) in the Debtor. In a limited liability company ("LLC"), the equity interest holders are the members.

The following chart sets forth the Plan's proposed treatment of the class of equity interest holders:

Class #	Description	Impairment	Treatment
Class 5	Equity interest holders	Unimpaired	The two members, Cynthia Welch and Layonda Foster, shall remain members of the Debtor and shall retain all rights and privileges as members.

D. Means of Implementing the Plan

1. *Source of Payments*

Payments and distributions under the Plan will be funded by the following:

Payments shall funded from the general operating account of the debtor.

2. *Post-confirmation Management*

The Post-Confirmation Managers of the Debtor, and their compensation, shall be as follows:

Name	Affiliations	Insider (yes or no)?	Position	Compensation
LaYonda Foster	Yes, member of the debtor	Yes	new worker co-ordinator/nurse liaison	\$1,000 per week
Cynthia Welch	yes, member of the debtor	yes	general administrator	\$1,000 per week

E. Risk Factors

The proposed Plan has the following risks:

There are several factors that are beyond control of the debtor that could lead this plan to fail.

- 1) DHH could simply change or lower their reimbursement for direct care service workers. This has happened in the past. It would be likely that some employees would quit thus leading again to a loss of revenue.

2) The clients are physically and mentally handicapped. Nevertheless, they can be some demanding people. There is always a danger that a portion of the clients leave the debtor and monthly revenue declines.

3) Lastly the good health of the members and the office staff is assumed. But if illness or other misfortune strike the debtor's staff or managers it may be difficult to obtain replacement staff or someone to mange the debtor in a reasonable period of time.

F. Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases

The Plan, in Exhibit 5.1, lists all executory contracts and unexpired leases that the Debtor will assume under the Plan. Assumption means that the Debtor has elected to continue to perform the obligations under such contracts and unexpired leases, and to cure defaults of the type that must be cured under the Code, if any. Exhibit 5.1 also lists how the Debtor will cure and compensate the other party to such contract or lease for any such defaults.

If you object to the assumption of your unexpired lease or executory contract, the proposed cure of any defaults, or the adequacy of assurance of performance, you must file and serve your objection to the Plan within the deadline for objecting to the confirmation of the Plan, unless the Court has set an earlier time.

All executory contracts and unexpired leases that are not listed in Exhibit 5.1 will be rejected under the Plan. Consult your adviser or attorney for more specific information about particular contracts or leases.

If you object to the rejection of your contract or lease, you must file and serve your objection to the Plan within the deadline for objecting to the confirmation of the Plan.

The Deadline for Filing a Proof of Claim Based on a Claim Arising from the Rejection of a Lease or Contract Is has not yet been set. Any claim based on the rejection of a contract or lease will be barred if the proof of claim is not timely filed, unless the Court orders otherwise.

G. Tax Consequences of Plan

Creditors and Equity Interest Holders Concerned with How the Plan May Affect Their Tax Liability Should Consult with Their Own Accountants, Attorneys, And/Or Advisors.

The following are the anticipated tax consequences of the Plan: The debtor anticipates no tax consequence from the plan. General unsecured non-governmental creditors may be able to claim the unpaid portion of their claim as a loss for future tax reporting.

IV. CONFIRMATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES

To be confirmable, the Plan must meet the requirements listed in §§ 1129(a) or (b) of the Code. These include the requirements that: the Plan must be proposed in good faith; at least one impaired class of claims must accept the plan, without counting votes of insiders; the Plan must distribute to each creditor and equity interest holder at least as much as the creditor or equity interest holder would receive in a chapter 7 liquidation case, unless the creditor or equity interest holder votes to accept the Plan; and the Plan must be feasible. These requirements are not the only requirements listed in § 1129, and they are not the only requirements for confirmation.

A. Who May Vote or Object

Any party in interest may object to the confirmation of the Plan if the party believes that the requirements for confirmation are not met.

Many parties in interest, however, are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. A creditor or equity interest holder has a right to vote for or against the Plan only if that creditor or equity interest holder has a claim or equity interest that is both (1) allowed or allowed for voting purposes and (2) impaired.

In this case, the Plan Proponent believes that classes 2, and 4 are impaired and that holders of claims in each of these classes are therefore entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. The Plan Proponent believes that the **Priority Tax Claims of the IRS, LDR and the Louisiana Workforce Commission of Class 1** and the **secured claim of Origin Bank in Class 3** are unimpaired and that holders of claims in each of these classes, therefore, do not have the right to vote to accept or reject the Plan. The members of the debtor in Class 5 also do not vote.

1. What Is an Allowed Claim or an Allowed Equity Interest?

Only a creditor or equity interest holder with an allowed claim or an allowed equity interest has the right to vote on the Plan. Generally, a claim or equity interest is allowed if either (1) the Debtor has scheduled the claim on the Debtor's schedules, unless the claim has been scheduled as disputed, contingent, or unliquidated, or (2) the creditor has filed a proof of claim or equity interest, unless an objection has been filed to such proof of claim or equity interest. When a claim or equity interest is not allowed, the creditor or equity interest holder holding the claim or equity interest cannot vote unless the Court, after notice and hearing, either overrules the objection or allows the claim or equity interest for voting purposes pursuant to Rule 3018(a) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

The deadline for filing a proof of claim in this case has not been set.

2. What Is an Impaired Claim or Impaired Equity Interest?

As noted above, the holder of an allowed claim or equity interest has the right to vote only if it is in a class that is *impaired* under the Plan. As provided in § 1124 of the Code, a class is considered impaired if the Plan alters the legal, equitable, or contractual rights of the members of that class.

3. Who is Not Entitled to Vote

The holders of the following five types of claims and equity interests are *not* entitled to vote:

holders of claims and equity interests that have been disallowed by an order of the Court;

holders of other claims or equity interests that are not "allowed claims" or "allowed equity interests" (as discussed above), unless they have been "allowed" for voting purposes.

holders of claims or equity interests in unimpaired classes;

holders of claims entitled to priority pursuant to §§ 507(a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(8) of the Code; and

holders of claims or equity interests in classes that do not receive or retain any value under the Plan;

administrative expenses.

Even If You Are Not Entitled to Vote on the Plan, You Have a Right to Object to the Confirmation of the Plan [and to the Adequacy of the Disclosure Statement].

4. Who Can Vote in More Than One Class

A creditor whose claim has been allowed in part as a secured claim and in part as an unsecured claim, or who otherwise hold claims in multiple classes, is entitled to accept or reject a Plan in each capacity, and should cast one ballot for each claim.

B. Votes Necessary to Confirm the Plan

If impaired classes exist, the Court cannot confirm the Plan unless (1) at least one impaired class of creditors has accepted the Plan without counting the votes of any insiders within that class, and (2) all impaired classes have voted to accept the Plan, unless the Plan is eligible to be confirmed by "cram down" on non-accepting classes, as discussed later in Section B.2.

1. *Votes Necessary for a Class to Accept the Plan*

A class of claims accepts the Plan if both of the following occur: (1) the holders of more than one-half (1/2) of the allowed claims in the class, who vote, cast their votes to accept the Plan, and (2) the holders of at least two-thirds (2/3) in dollar amount of the allowed claims in the class, who vote, cast their votes to accept the Plan.

A class of equity interests accepts the Plan if the holders of at least two-thirds (2/3) in amount of the allowed equity interests in the class, who vote, cast their votes to accept the Plan.

2. *Treatment of Nonaccepting Classes*

Even if one or more impaired classes reject the Plan, the Court may nonetheless confirm the Plan if the nonaccepting classes are treated in the manner prescribed by § 1129(b) of the Code. A plan that binds nonaccepting classes is commonly referred to as a "cram down" plan. The Code allows the Plan to bind nonaccepting classes of claims or equity interests if it meets all the requirements for consensual confirmation except the voting requirements of § 1129(a)(8) of the Code, does not "discriminate unfairly," and is "fair and equitable" toward each impaired class that has not voted to accept the Plan.

You should consult your own attorney if a "cramdown" confirmation will affect your claim or equity interest, as the variations on this general rule are numerous and complex.

C. Liquidation Analysis

To confirm the Plan, the Court must find that all creditors and equity interest holders who do not accept the Plan will receive at least as much under the Plan as such claim and equity interest holders would receive in a chapter 7 liquidation. A liquidation analysis is attached to this Disclosure Statement as Exhibit D.

D. Feasibility

The Court must find that confirmation of the Plan is not likely to be followed by the liquidation, or the need for further financial reorganization, of the Debtor or any successor to the Debtor, unless such liquidation or reorganization is proposed in the Plan.

1. *Ability to Initially Fund Plan*

The Plan Proponent believes that the Debtor will have enough cash on hand on the effective date of the Plan to pay all the claims and expenses that are entitled to be paid on that date. Tables showing the amount of cash on hand on the effective date of the Plan, and the sources of that cash are attached to this disclosure statement as Exhibit F.

2. *Ability to Make Future Plan Payments And Operate Without Further Reorganization*

The Plan Proponent must also show that it will have enough cash over the life of the Plan to make the required Plan payments.

The Plan Proponent has provided projected financial information. Those projections are listed in Exhibit G.

The Plan Proponent's financial projections show that the Debtor will have an aggregate annual average cash flow, after paying operating expenses and post-confirmation taxes, of \$7,200.00. The final Plan payment is expected to be paid on April 12, 2022.

You Should Consult with Your Accountant or other Financial Advisor If You Have Any Questions Pertaining to These Projections.

V. EFFECT OF CONFIRMATION OF PLAN

A. DISCHARGE OF DEBTOR

Discharge. On the effective date of the Plan, the Debtor shall be discharged from any debt that arose before confirmation of the Plan, subject to the occurrence of the effective date, to the extent specified in § 1141(d)(1)(A) of the Code, except that the Debtor shall not be discharged of any debt (i) imposed by the Plan, (ii) of a kind specified in § 1141(d)(6)(A) if a timely complaint was filed in accordance with Rule 4007(c) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, or (iii) of a kind specified in § 1141(d)(6)(B). After the effective date of the Plan your claims against the Debtor will be limited to the debts described in clauses (i) through (iii) of the preceding sentence.

B. Modification of Plan

The Plan Proponent may modify the Plan at any time before confirmation of the Plan. However, the Court may require a new disclosure statement and/or revoting on the Plan.

Upon request of the Debtor, the United States trustee, or the holder of an allowed unsecured claim, the Plan may be modified at any time after confirmation of the Plan but before the completion of payments under the Plan, to (1) increase or reduce the amount of payments under the Plan on claims of a particular class, (2) extend or reduce the time period for such payments, or (3) alter the amount of distribution to a creditor whose claim is provided for by the Plan to the extent necessary to take account of any payment of the claim made other than under the Plan.

C. Final Decree

Once the estate has been fully administered, as provided in Rule 3022 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, the Plan Proponent, or such other party as the Court shall designate in the Plan Confirmation Order, shall file a motion with the Court to obtain a final decree to close the case. Alternatively, the Court may enter such a final decree on its own motion.

VI. OTHER PLAN PROVISIONS

A. The IRS shall retain its tax lien until the secured claim is paid in full.

B. Adequate Protection - If the reorganized debtor should substantially default on the payments of a tax due to the IRS under the plan, the entire tax debt still owed to the IRS shall become due and payable immediately and the IRS may collect these unpaid tax liabilities through the administrative collection provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

/s/ Cynthia Welch

A Helping Hand Too, LLC

[Signature of the Plan Proponent]

/s/ James W Spivey II

James W Spivey II 22160

[Signature of the Attorney for the Plan Proponent]

Fill in this information to identify the case:

Debtor name A Helping Hand Too, LLC

United States Bankruptcy Court for the: WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

Case number (if known) 17-31512

Check if this is an amended filing

Official Form 425A

Plan of Reorganization for Small Business Under Chapter 11

12/17

A Helping Hand Too, LLC 's Plan of Reorganization, Dated March 11, 2018

Article 1: Summary

This Plan of Reorganization (the *Plan*) under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code (the *Code*) proposes to pay creditors of **A Helping Hand Too, LLC** (the *Debtor*) from future income.

This Plan provides for: classes of priority claims;
 classes of secured claims;
 classes of non-priority unsecured claims; and
 classes of equity security holders.

Non-priority unsecured creditors holding allowed claims will receive distributions, which the proponent of this Plan has valued at approximately 25 cents on the dollar. This Plan also provides for the payment of administrative and priority claims.

All creditors and equity security holders should refer to Articles 3 through 6 of this Plan for information regarding the precise treatment of their claim. A disclosure statement that provides more detailed information regarding this Plan and the rights of creditors and equity security holders has been circulated with this Plan.

Your rights may be affected. you should read these papers carefully and discuss them with your attorney, if you have one. (If you do not have an attorney, you may wish to consult one.

Article 2: Classification of Claims and Interests

2.01 **Class 1** All allowed claims entitled to priority under § 507(a) of the Code (except administrative expense claims under § 507(a)(2), [*"gap"* period claims in an involuntary case under § 507(a)(3),] and priority tax claims under § 507(a)(8)).

The IRS has priority tax claim of \$189,176.53.

The Louisiana Workforce Commission has a priority tax claim of \$67,412.80.

The Louisiana Department of Revenue has a priority tax claim of \$7,106.40.

2.02 **Class 2** The claim of the IRS which has priority tax claim which is also a secured claim of \$25,200.00.

[Add other classes of secured creditor, if any. *Note:* Section 1129(a)(9)(D) of the Code provides that a secured tax claim which would otherwise meet the description of a priority tax claim under § 507(a)(8) if the Code is to be paid in the same manner and over the same period as prescribed in § 507(a)(8).]

2.03 **Class 3**..... The claim of Origin Bank with secured claim of \$49,089.79

2.04 **Class 4** The general unsecured claim of Ace Cash Express of \$15,000.

The general unsecured claim of Knight Capital Funding of \$10,454.16

The general unsecured claim of the Internal Revenue Service of \$81,313.00

The general unsecured claim of the Louisiana Department of Revenue of \$2,400.50

2.05 **Class 5** Equity interests of the Debtor.**Article 3: Treatment of Administrative Expense Claims, Priority Tax Claims, and Quarterly and Court Fees**

3.01	Unclassified claims	Under section § 1123(a)(1), administrative expense claims, and priority tax claims are not in classes.
3.02	Administrative expense claims	Each holder of an administrative expense claim allowed under § 503 of the Code, will be paid in full on the effective date of this Plan, in cash, or upon such other terms as may be agreed upon by the holder of the claim and the Debtor.
3.03	Priority tax claims	<p>Each holder of a priority tax claim will be paid in full at 4% interest over 48 monthly installments beginning with May 12, 2018 and ending on April 12, 2022.</p> <p>The IRS shall be paid \$4,271.53 monthly.</p> <p>The Louisiana Workforce Commission shall be paid \$1,522.12 monthly.</p> <p>The Louisiana Department of Revenue shall be paid \$160.46 monthly.</p>
3.04	Statutory fees	All fees required to be paid under 28 U.S.C. § 1930 that are owed on or before the effective date of this Plan have been paid or will be paid on the effective date.
3.05	Prospective quarterly fees	All quarterly fees required to be paid under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) or (a)(7) will accrue and be timely paid until the case is closed, dismissed, or converted to another chapter of the Code

Article 4: Treatment of Claims and Interests Under the Plan4.01 **Claims and interests shall be treated as follows under this Plan:**

Class	Impairment	Treatment
Class 1 - Priority claims excluding those in Article 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Impaired <input type="checkbox"/> Unimpaired	There are no priority claims in the plan other than those treated in 3.03 and the IRS claim treated in Class 2 below.
Class 2 - Secured claim of the IRS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impaired <input type="checkbox"/> Unimpaired	The IRS shall be paid at 4% interest over 48 monthly installments. The monthly installments shall be \$586.99 and shall begin on May 12, 2018 and shall continue until April 12, 2022.
Class 3 - Secured claim of Origin Bank	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unimpaired	The claim of Origin Bank shall be paid pursuant to original contract terms. Due to the fact that interest is due on the amount owed as it is a Line of Credit. The debtor shall pay such sums deemed to satisfy the minimum payment of the Line of Credit.
Class 4 - Non-priority unsecured creditors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impaired <input type="checkbox"/> Unimpaired	All general unsecured claims shall receive 25% of their claims paid in monthly installments over a 48 monthly period. The first payment shall be on May 12, 2018 and shall continue until April 12, 2022.. Each claim shall paid a pro-rata share of their claim. Total distributions to this class shall be \$27,291.91.
Class 5 - Equity security holders of the Debtor	<input type="checkbox"/> Impaired <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unimpaired	The holders of the equity security, that is the members of the debtor shall all their rights and privileges as members.

Article 5: Allowance and Disallowance of Claims

5.01 **Disputed Claim:** A disputed claim is a claim that has not been allowed or disallowed, and as to which either:

- (i) a proof of claim has been filed or deemed filed, and the Debtor or another party in interest has filed an objection; or
- (ii) no proof of claim has been filed, and the Debtor has scheduled such claim as disputed, contingent, or unliquidated.

Currently, there are no disputed claims.

5.02 **Delay of distribution on a disputed claim:** Likewise as above, there are no delays for a disputed claim.

5.03 **Settlement of disputed claims:** If the occasion does arise, the Debtor will have the power and authority to settle and compromise a disputed claim with court approval and compliance with Rule 9019 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

Article 6: Provisions for Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases

6.01 **Assumed executory contracts and unexpired leases**

- (a) The Debtor assumes, and if applicable assigns, the following executory contracts and unexpired leases as of the effective date:
 - 1) Cartridge on Wheels - service and maintain the debtor's copier. Average monthly cost is \$300.00.
 - 2) Twin City Answering Service - provide an answering service after hours and on weekends for the debtor. Average monthly cost is \$115.00.
 - 3) Martha Powell - provides the office for the debtor via a yearly lease with monthly payments. Cost is \$700 per month plus utilities. Average monthly cost with utilities included is \$950.00.
- (b) Except for executory contracts and unexpired leases that have been assumed, and if applicable assigned, before the effective date or under section 6.01(a) of this Plan, or that are the subject of a pending motion to assume, and if applicable assign, the Debtor will be conclusively deemed to have rejected all executory contracts and unexpired leases as of the effective date.

A proof of a claim arising from the rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease under this section must be filed no later than 7 days after the date of the order confirming this Plan.

Article 7: Means for Implementation of the Plan

The debtor shall fund the plan from future profits of the debtor. Payments shall be made from the general operating account.

Article 8: General Provision

8.01 **Definitions and rules of construction** The definitions and rules of construction set forth in §§ 101 and 102 of the Code shall apply when terms defined or construed in the Code are used in this Plan, and they are supplemented by the following definitions:

8.02 **Effective Date** The effective date of this Plan is the first business day following the date that is 14 days after the entry of the confirmation order. If, however, a stay of the confirmation order is in effect on that date, the effective date will be the first business day after the date on which the stay expires or is otherwise terminated.

8.03 **Severability** If any provision in this Plan is determined to be unenforceable, the determination will in no way limit or affect the enforceability and operative effect of any other provision of this Plan.

8.04 **Binding Effect:** The rights and obligations of any entity named or referred to in this Plan will be binding upon, and will inure to the benefit of the successors or assigns of such entity.

8.05 **Captions** The headings contained in this Plan are for convenience of reference only and do not affect the meaning or interpretation of this Plan.

8.06 **Controlling Effect** Unless a rule of law or procedure is supplied by federal law (including the Code or the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure), the laws of the State of Louisiana govern this Plan and any agreements, documents, and instruments executed in connection with this Plan, except as otherwise provided in this Plan.

[8.07 Corporate Governance] Pursuant to Section 1123 (a)(6) of the bankruptcy code, the debtor shall not issue nonvoting equity securities, and providing, as to the provision prohibiting as to the several classes of securities possessing voting power, an appropriate distribution of such power among such classes, including, in the case of any class of equity securities having a preference over another class of equity securities with respect to dividends, adequate provisions for the election of directors representing such preferred class in the event of default in the payment of such dividends.

[8.08 Retention of Jurisdiction] Language addressing the extent and the scope of the bankruptcy court's jurisdiction after the effective date of the plan.]

Article 9: Discharge

9.01 **Discharge if the Debtor is an individual and § 1141(d)(3) is not applicable.**

Confirmation of this Plan does not discharge any debt provided for in this Plan until the court grants a discharge on completion of all payments under this Plan, or as otherwise provided in § 1141(d)(5) of the Code. The Debtor will not be discharged from any debt excepted from discharge under § 523 of the Code, except as provided in Rule 4007(c) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

Discharge if the Debtor is a partnership and § 1141(d)(3) is not applicable. On the effective date of this Plan, the Debtor will be discharged from any debt that arose before confirmation of this Plan, to the extent specified in § 1141(d)(1)(A) of the Code. The Debtor will not be discharged from any debt imposed by this Plan.

Discharge if the Debtor is a corporation and § 1141(d)(3) is not applicable. On the effective date of this Plan, the Debtor will be discharged from any debt that arose before confirmation of this Plan, to the extent specified in § 1141(d)(1)(A) of the Code, except that the Debtor will not be discharged of any debt:

- (i) imposed by this Plan; or
- (ii) to the extent provided in § 1141(d)(6).

No discharge if § 1141(d)(3) is applicable. In accordance with § 1141(d)(3) of the Code, the Debtor will not receive any discharge of debt in this bankruptcy case.

Article 10: Other Provisions

[Insert other provisions, as applicable.]

A. The IRS shall retain its tax lien until the secured claim is paid in full.

B. Adequate Protection - If the reorganized debtor should substantially default on the payments of a tax due to the IRS under the plan, the entire tax debt still owed to the IRS shall become due and payable immediately and the IRS may collect these unpaid tax liabilities through the administrative collection provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

Respectfully submitted,

X /s/ Cynthia Welch

[Signature of the Plan Proponent]

Cynthia Welch

[Printed name]

X /s/ James W Spivey II

[Signature of the Attorney for the Plan Proponent]

James W Spivey II 22160

[Printed name]

United States Bankruptcy Court

Western District of Louisiana, Monroe Division

A Helping Hand Too, LLC

Case # 17-31512

Exhibit B

A List of Assets

Accounts receivable due on petition date - \$20,500.00

Furniture – desks, chairs and filing cabinets - \$3,000.00

Equipment – 3 computers, copy machine and office phones - \$1,700.00

Certificate of Deposit with Origin Bank - \$50,490.79

The Certificate of Deposit (CD) is used as collateral with a Line of Credit with Origin Bank. The Line of Credit is owed \$48,089.15. So, the net value of the CD is \$2,401.64

The CD and the Accounts Receivable are cash. The remaining items are valued using the cost if the debtor were required to replace them.

James Spivey II

Plan Proponent/Debtors' Attorney

United States Bankruptcy Court

Western District of Louisiana, Monroe Division

A Helping Hand Too, LLC

Case # 17-31512

Exhibit C

Financial Analysis

Ability to Fund the Plan

The debtor has filed a Chapter 11 Small Business Plan. The Plan relies on the debtor to consistently earn enough money to fund the plan on a monthly basis.

A review of the September, October, November, December and January Operating Reports show the following:

	Income	Expenses	Profit
September	\$91,596.23	\$68,553.57	\$23,042.66
October	\$62,363.10	\$93,132.04	\$-30,768.94
November	\$125,215.89	\$91,802.18	\$33,413.71
December	\$72,235.37	\$109,183.01	\$-36,947.64
January	\$93,957.33	\$75,811.67	\$18,145.66

A few thoughts on the above income/expense numbers for the debtor.

First, the debtor's income can vary from month to month. Even when billing clients on a consistent basis for work performed, the third-party government payor, the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals sometimes withholds income due to defects in the billing statements.

The debtor's expenses will not be this high in the future. The debtor started the case under different legal counsel. The counsel failed to advise them that funds could not be borrowed without court authority. So, due to ignorance, the debtor kept financing payroll through Not Sufficient Funds checks. In essence, the debtor used the bank overdraft system to borrow money with very high fees to fund payroll. This has ceased. Not only that, the lack of fees will show up in the reports as lower expenses. Notice that January's expenses were lower than the previous months. It should stay that way.

Second, the debtor had a one-time legal expense in November of 2017. The debtor advanced funds to retain the plan proponent. This legal expense was \$15,000.

Third, though the debtor has not shown a consistent disposable income of \$7,200.00 per month required by the plan, the debtor is within reach. Even with the one-time legal expense, the operating reports show disposable income of approximately \$1,377.09 per month. Omitting the

legal expense shows an average monthly profit if \$4,377.09. With lowered expenses and a steady income, the plan is feasible.

James Spivey II

Plan Proponent/Debtors' Attorney

United States Bankruptcy Court

Western District of Louisiana, Monroe Division

A Helping Hand Too, LLC

Case # 17-31512

Exhibit D

Liquidation Analysis

A comparison with a hypothetical Chapter 7 liquidation

The debtor had assets that equal \$75,690.79 at the time of filing. This includes the accounts receivables on the petition date of \$20,500.00, furniture of \$3,000.00, office equipment of \$1,700.00, and the value of a Certificate of Deposit of \$50,490.79.

The IRS has a tax lien that attached to all assets of the debtors. It was filed in Ouachita Parish Clerk of Court in the amount of \$27,621.40 on July 21, 2014.

The Certificate of Deposit is collateral for a Line of Credit held by Origin Bank. The Line of Credit is owed \$48,089.15. The net cash value of the Certificate of Deposit is \$2,401.64.

A hypothetical Chapter 7 liquidation sale would generate approximately 50% of the retail price of the debtor's assets that are not cash. Thus, the furniture and the office equipment would sell for \$2,350.00. Assuming the positive scenario that the debtor is in business to the conversion of the case from Chapter 11 to one under Chapter 7, the debtor will have accounts receivables of about two weeks of payroll. This should be about \$20,000.00 per week. This would total about \$40,000.00 in accounts receivables, \$2,350.00 in movable property and \$2,401.64 in the Certificate of Deposit with Origin Bank. The accounts receivable should be easy to collect. Just wait two weeks and the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals will transfer the funds direct to the debtor's Debtor-in-Possession operating account. All of these funds would then be turned over to the Internal Revenue Service, the Louisiana Department of Revenue and Louisiana Workforce Commission due to their priority status under the bankruptcy code. The debtor owes a secured claim of \$25,200.00 to the IRS (due to the tax lien) and three priority claims (for the unpaid payroll taxes) to the Internal Revenue Service, Louisiana Department of Revenue and Louisiana Workforce Commission that total \$263,695.73. Therefore, all of the assets recovered by a Chapter 7 Trustee would turned over to these three governmental creditors. No scenario can be conceived that generates any funds for distribution to the general unsecured creditors.

Comparison the Debtors' Plan

The debtors' plan is providing a more funds to the creditors than a liquidation of the estate.

The plan proposes to pay the priority claims in full with 4% interest. It proposes to pay the secured claim in full with 4% interest. Both are to be over 48 months in equal monthly installments.

The plan proposes to pay the general unsecured creditors approximately 25% of their claims. That amounts to \$27,291.91 to be paid to the general unsecured creditors in class 3 of the plan. This sum is larger than \$0 which is the value to general unsecured creditors in a Chapter 7 liquidation.

James Spivey II

Plan Proponent/Debtors' Attorney

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

Western District of Louisiana

In re A Helping Hand Too, LLC
Debtor

Case No. 17-31512

Small Business Case under Chapter 11

SMALL BUSINESS MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT

Month: January

Date filed: 03/07/2018

Line of Business: Personal Care Services

NAISC Code: 621610

IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 28, SECTION 1746, OF THE UNITED STATES CODE, I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THE FOLLOWING SMALL BUSINESS MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT AND THE ACCOMPANYING ATTACHMENTS AND, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, THESE DOCUMENTS ARE TRUE, CORRECT AND COMPLETE.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY:

Cynthia K Welch

Original Signature of Responsible Party

Cynthia K Welch

Printed Name of Responsible Party

Questionnaire: (All questions to be answered on behalf of the debtor.)

	Yes	No
1. IS THE BUSINESS STILL OPERATING?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. HAVE YOU PAID ALL YOUR BILLS ON TIME THIS MONTH?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. DID YOU PAY YOUR EMPLOYEES ON TIME?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. HAVE YOU DEPOSITED ALL THE RECEIPTS FOR YOUR BUSINESS INTO THE DIP ACCOUNT THIS MONTH?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. HAVE YOU FILED ALL OF YOUR TAX RETURNS AND PAID ALL OF YOUR TAXES THIS MONTH?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. HAVE YOU TIMELY FILED ALL OTHER REQUIRED GOVERNMENT FILINGS?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. HAVE YOU PAID ALL OF YOUR INSURANCE PREMIUMS THIS MONTH?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. DO YOU PLAN TO CONTINUE TO OPERATE THE BUSINESS NEXT MONTH?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. ARE YOU CURRENT ON YOUR QUARTERLY FEE PAYMENT TO THE U.S. TRUSTEE?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. HAVE YOU PAID ANYTHING TO YOUR ATTORNEY OR OTHER PROFESSIONALS THIS MONTH?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. DID YOU HAVE ANY UNUSUAL OR SIGNIFICANT UNANTICIPATED EXPENSES THIS MONTH?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12. HAS THE BUSINESS SOLD ANY GOODS OR PROVIDED SERVICES OR TRANSFERRED ANY ASSETS TO ANY BUSINESS RELATED TO THE DIP IN ANY WAY?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13. DO YOU HAVE ANY BANK ACCOUNTS OPEN OTHER THAN THE DIP ACCOUNT?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B 25C (Official Form 25C) (12/08)

14. HAVE YOU SOLD ANY ASSETS OTHER THAN INVENTORY THIS MONTH?

15. DID ANY INSURANCE COMPANY CANCEL YOUR POLICY THIS MONTH?

16. HAVE YOU BORROWED MONEY FROM ANYONE THIS MONTH?

17. HAS ANYONE MADE AN INVESTMENT IN YOUR BUSINESS THIS MONTH?

18. HAVE YOU PAID ANY BILLS YOU OWED BEFORE YOU FILED BANKRUPTCY?

TAXES

DO YOU HAVE ANY PAST DUE TAX RETURNS OR PAST DUE POST-PETITION TAX OBLIGATIONS?

IF YES, PLEASE PROVIDE A WRITTEN EXPLANATION INCLUDING WHEN SUCH RETURNS WILL BE FILED, OR WHEN SUCH PAYMENTS WILL BE MADE AND THE SOURCE OF THE FUNDS FOR THE PAYMENT.

(Exhibit A)

INCOME

PLEASE SEPARATELY LIST ALL OF THE INCOME YOU RECEIVED FOR THE MONTH. THE LIST SHOULD INCLUDE ALL INCOME FROM CASH AND CREDIT TRANSACTIONS. (THE U.S. TRUSTEE MAY WAIVE THIS REQUIREMENT.)

TOTAL INCOME \$ 93,957.33

SUMMARY OF CASH ON HAND

Cash on Hand at Start of Month	\$ <u>-4,655.69</u>
Cash on Hand at End of Month	\$ <u>13,489.97</u>

PLEASE PROVIDE THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF CASH CURRENTLY AVAILABLE TO YOU **TOTAL** \$ 0.00

(Exhibit B)

EXPENSES

PLEASE SEPARATELY LIST ALL EXPENSES PAID BY CASH OR BY CHECK FROM YOUR BANK ACCOUNTS THIS MONTH. INCLUDE THE DATE PAID, WHO WAS PAID THE MONEY, THE PURPOSE AND THE AMOUNT. (THE U.S. TRUSTEE MAY WAIVE THIS REQUIREMENT.)

TOTAL EXPENSES \$ 75,811.67

(Exhibit C)

CASH PROFIT

INCOME FOR THE MONTH (TOTAL FROM EXHIBIT B) \$ 93,957.33

EXPENSES FOR THE MONTH (TOTAL FROM EXHIBIT C) \$ 75,811.67

(Subtract Line C from Line B) **CASH PROFIT FOR THE MONTH** \$ 18,145.66

B 25C (Official Form 25C) (12/08)

UNPAID BILLS

PLEASE ATTACH A LIST OF ALL DEBTS (INCLUDING TAXES) WHICH YOU HAVE INCURRED SINCE THE DATE YOU FILED BANKRUPTCY BUT HAVE NOT PAID. THE LIST MUST INCLUDE THE DATE THE DEBT WAS INCURRED, WHO IS OWED THE MONEY, THE PURPOSE OF THE DEBT AND WHEN THE DEBT IS DUE. (THE U.S. TRUSTEE MAY WAIVE THIS REQUIREMENT.)

TOTAL PAYABLES \$ 0.00

(Exhibit D)

MONEY OWED TO YOU

PLEASE ATTACH A LIST OF ALL AMOUNTS OWED TO YOU BY YOUR CUSTOMERS FOR WORK YOU HAVE DONE OR THE MERCHANDISE YOU HAVE SOLD. YOU SHOULD INCLUDE WHO OWES YOU MONEY, HOW MUCH IS OWED AND WHEN IS PAYMENT DUE. (THE U.S. TRUSTEE MAY WAIVE THIS REQUIREMENT.)

TOTAL RECEIVABLES \$ 0.00

(Exhibit E)

BANKING INFORMATION

PLEASE ATTACH A COPY OF YOUR LATEST BANK STATEMENT FOR EVERY ACCOUNT YOU HAVE AS OF THE DATE OF THIS FINANCIAL REPORT OR HAD DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT.

(Exhibit F)

EMPLOYEES

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHEN THE CASE WAS FILED?	<u>57</u>
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AS OF THE DATE OF THIS MONTHLY REPORT?	<u>57</u>

PROFESSIONAL FEES

BANKRUPTCY RELATED:

PROFESSIONAL FEES RELATING TO THE BANKRUPTCY CASE PAID DURING THIS REPORTING PERIOD?

\$ 0.00

TOTAL PROFESSIONAL FEES RELATING TO THE BANKRUPTCY CASE PAID SINCE THE FILING OF THE CASE?

\$ 16,809.00

NON-BANKRUPTCY RELATED:

PROFESSIONAL FEES NOT RELATING TO THE BANKRUPTCY CASE PAID DURING THIS REPORTING PERIOD?

\$ 0.00

TOTAL PROFESSIONAL FEES NOT RELATING TO THE BANKRUPTCY CASE PAID SINCE THE FILING OF THE CASE?

\$ 1,800.00

B 25C (Official Form 25C) (12/08)

PROJECTIONS

COMPARE YOUR ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENSES TO THE PROJECTIONS FOR THE FIRST 180 DAYS OF YOUR CASE PROVIDED AT THE INITIAL DEBTOR INTERVIEW.

	Projected	Actual	Difference
INCOME	\$ _____	\$ 93,957.33	\$ _____
EXPENSES	\$ _____	\$ 75,811.67	\$ _____
CASH PROFIT	\$ _____	\$ 18,145.66	\$ _____

TOTAL PROJECTED INCOME FOR THE NEXT MONTH: \$ _____

TOTAL PROJECTED EXPENSES FOR THE NEXT MONTH: \$ _____

TOTAL PROJECTED CASH PROFIT FOR THE NEXT MONTH: \$ _____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PLEASE ATTACH ALL FINANCIAL REPORTS INCLUDING AN INCOME STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET WHICH YOU PREPARE INTERNALLY.

1:12 PM
03/07/18
Cash Basis

A Helping Hand Too LLC
Statement of Assets, Liabilities, & Member's Capital -
Income Tax Basis

	Jan 31, 18
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Checking/Savings	
IberiaBank	728.95
Origin Bank	12,761.15
Origin Bank (In Possession)	-0.13
Total Checking/Savings	13,489.97
Total Current Assets	13,489.97
Fixed Assets	
Furniture and Equipment	9,400.00
Total Fixed Assets	9,400.00
TOTAL ASSETS	22,889.97
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Other Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	14,070.00
Line of Credit	39,726.48
Payroll Liabilities	265,155.38
Total Other Current Liabilities	318,951.86
Total Current Liabilities	318,951.86
Total Liabilities	318,951.86
Equity	
Members Capital	-314,207.56
Net Income	18,145.66
Total Equity	-296,061.89
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	22,889.97

1:12 PM
03/07/18
Cash Basis

A Helping Hand Too LLC
Statement of Revenue & Expenses - Income Tax Basis
January 2018

	Jan 18
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
Fee for Service Income	<u>93,957.33</u>
Total Income	<u>93,957.33</u>
Expense	
Automobile Expense	40.00
Bank Service Charges	972.36
Bankruptcy Payments	175.00
Interest Expense	103.23
Office Expense	
Billing Software	920.58
Office Expense - Other	<u>275.21</u>
Total Office Expense	<u>1,195.79</u>
Payroll Expenses	
Payroll Taxes	6,031.54
Wages and Salary	<u>56,954.97</u>
Total Payroll Expenses	<u>62,986.51</u>
Rent	953.15
Storage Fees	60.00
Telephone Expense	373.55
Non Tax Deductable Expenses	
Loan Payments	632.30
Owner's Withdrawal	10,200.00
Payroll Liability Payments	<u>-1,880.22</u>
Total Non Tax Deductable Expenses	<u>8,952.08</u>
Total Expense	<u>75,811.67</u>
Net Ordinary Income	<u>18,145.66</u>
Net Income	<u>18,145.66</u>