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9 Counsel for Debtor and Debtor-in-Possession

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11  
12 **IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT**  
13 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

14 In re:  
15  
16 **RCS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT, L.L.C.,**  
17 **et al.,**  
18  
19 Debtors.

Chapter 11 Proceedings  
Case No. 2:11-bk-28746-RJH  
**Jointly Administered With:**  
**2:11-bk-29741**  
**2:11-bk-29742**

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This filing applies to:

- All Debtors  
 Specified Debtors

**DISCLOSURE STATEMENT  
CONCERNING DEBTORS' PLAN OF  
REORGANIZATION**

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2  
3 RCS Capital Development, LLC, (“Debtor”) filed a petition for relief under  
4 Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code (“Bankruptcy Code”) on October 12,  
5 2011 (“Petition Date”) with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of  
6 Arizona (“Bankruptcy Court”). American Child Care Properties, LLC and ACCP I,  
7 LLC each filed a Petition pursuant to Chapter 11 on October 24, 2011. Collectively, the  
8 parties will hereinafter be referred to as the “Debtor”. The Debtor remains in possession  
9 of its property and continues to operate its business as debtor-in-possession in accordance  
10 with Bankruptcy Code Sections 1107 and 1108.

11 The Debtor has prepared this Disclosure Statement (“Disclosure Statement”) in  
12 connection with the solicitation of acceptances for the Plan of Reorganization Proposed by  
13 Debtor dated December 6, 2011 (“Plan”). A copy of the Plan is attached as “Exhibit 1”  
14 to this Disclosure Statement and is incorporated herein by this reference. The Debtor is  
15 the Proponent of the Plan.

16 Capitalized terms used in this Disclosure Statement have the same meanings  
17 ascribed to those terms in the Plan and the Bankruptcy Code. Terms defined in this  
18 Disclosure Statement that are also defined in the Plan are defined herein solely for  
19 convenience, and there is no intent to change the definitions of those terms from the Plan.

### 20 Information Regarding the Plan and Disclosure Statement

21 The object of a Chapter 11 case is the confirmation (i.e., approval by the  
22 Bankruptcy Court) of a plan of reorganization. A plan describes in detail (and in language  
23 appropriate for a legal contract) the means for satisfying the claims against and interests in  
24 a debtor. After a plan has been filed, the holders of such claims and interests are  
25 permitted to vote to accept or reject the plan. Before a proponent can solicit acceptances  
26 of its plan, however, Section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code requires the proponent to  
27 prepare a disclosure statement containing adequate information of a kind, and in sufficient  
28 detail, to enable those parties entitled to vote on the plan to make an informed judgment  
about the plan and about whether they should accept or reject the plan.

The purpose of this Disclosure Statement is to provide the Debtor’s Creditors with  
adequate information to make an informed judgment about the Plan. This information  
includes, among other matters, a brief history of the Debtor, a summary of its Chapter 11  
Case, a description of the Debtor’s assets and liabilities, a description of the terms under  
which the Debtor’s assets will be administered in accordance with the Plan, and an  
explanation of how the Plan will function.

It is important that Creditors read and carefully consider this Disclosure Statement  
and the Plan, and that such Creditors vote promptly on the acceptance of the Plan.

**YOU SHOULD READ THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IN ITS  
ENTIRETY BEFORE VOTING ON THE PLAN. THIS DISCLOSURE  
STATEMENT SUMMARIZES CERTAIN TERMS OF THE PLAN, BUT THE  
PLAN ITSELF IS THE GOVERNING DOCUMENT. IF ANY INCONSISTENCY  
EXISTS BETWEEN THE PLAN AND THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT, THE  
TERMS OF THE PLAN CONTROL.**

**IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS CONCERNING YOUR TREATMENT  
UNDER THE PLAN, PLEASE CONTACT COUNSEL TO THE DEBTOR,**

1 MICHAEL W. CARMEL, MICHAEL W. CARMEL, LTD., 80 EAST COLUMBUS  
2 AVENUE, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85012, TELEPHONE NUMBER (602) 264-4965,  
3 FAX NUMBER (602) 277-0144, E-MAIL: MICHAEL@MCARPELLAW.COM.

4 A SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE  
5 CLAIMS AND THE TREATMENT PROPOSED UNDER THE PLAN ARE  
6 CONTAINED UNDER CLASSIFICATION AND TREATMENT UNDER THE  
7 PLAN BEGINNING ON PAGE 11.

8 THE PROPONENTS RESERVE THE RIGHT TO AMEND, MODIFY, OR  
9 SUPPLEMENT THE PLAN AT ANY TIME BEFORE THE CONFIRMATION OF  
10 THE PLAN, PROVIDED THAT SUCH AMENDMENTS OR MODIFICATIONS  
11 DO NOT MATERIALLY ALTER THE TREATMENT OF, OR DISTRIBUTIONS  
12 TO, CREDITORS UNDER THE PLAN.

13 THE FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS CONTAINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE  
14 STATEMENT REPRESENT THE DEBTOR'S ESTIMATES OF FUTURE  
15 EVENTS BASED ON CERTAIN ASSUMPTIONS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED  
16 BELOW, SOME OR ALL OF WHICH MAY NOT BE REALIZED. NONE OF  
17 THE FINANCIAL ANALYSES CONTAINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE  
18 STATEMENT ARE CONSIDERED TO BE A FORECAST OR PROJECTION AS  
19 TECHNICALLY DEFINED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED  
20 PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS. THE USE OF THE WORDS, "FORECAST",  
21 "PROJECT", OR "PROJECTION" WITHIN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT  
22 RELATE TO THE BROAD EXPECTATIONS OF FUTURE EVENTS OR  
23 MARKET CONDITIONS AND QUANTIFICATIONS OF THE POTENTIAL  
24 RESULTS OF OPERATIONS UNDER THOSE CONDITIONS.

25 ALL FINANCIAL INFORMATION PRESENTED IN THIS DISCLOSURE  
26 STATEMENT WAS PREPARED BY THE DEBTOR AND REVIEWED BY THE  
27 COMMITTEE. EACH CREDITOR IS URGED TO REVIEW THE PLAN IN  
28 FULL BEFORE VOTING ON THE PLAN TO ENSURE A COMPLETE  
UNDERSTANDING OF THE PLAN AND THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT.

THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IS INTENDED FOR THE SOLE USE  
OF CREDITORS, SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER PARTIES-IN-INTEREST,  
AND FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING THEM IN MAKING AN  
INFORMED DECISION ABOUT THE PLAN. NO PERSON HAS BEEN  
AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR MAKE ANY  
REPRESENTATIONS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SOLICITATION OF  
VOTES TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PLAN OTHER THAN THE  
INFORMATION AND REPRESENTATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS  
DISCLOSURE STATEMENT OR IN THE BALLOTS. IF GIVEN OR MADE,  
ANY SUCH INFORMATION OR REPRESENTATIONS MUST NOT BE RELIED  
UPON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE DEBTOR OR THE  
COMMITTEE.

THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT HAS NOT YET BEEN APPROVED BY  
THE BANKRUPTCY COURT. THE BANKRUPTCY COURT WILL CONSIDER  
ANY OBJECTIONS TO AND DETERMINE THE LEGAL ADEQUACY OF THIS  
DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IN CONJUNCTION WITH CONFIRMATION OF  
THE PLAN. APPROVAL OF THE LEGAL ADEQUACY OF THIS DISCLOSURE  
STATEMENT BY THE BANKRUPTCY COURT IS NOT A CERTIFICATION BY  
THE BANKRUPTCY COURT AS TO THE TRUTH OR ACCURACY OF THE

1 **FACTUAL MATTERS THAT ARE CONTAINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE**  
2 **STATEMENT.**

3 **THE DEBTOR STRONGLY URGES YOU TO VOTE FOR THE PLAN AS**  
4 **IT BELIEVES THAT THE PLAN WILL PROVIDE FOR A SIGNIFICANTLY**  
5 **LARGER DISTRIBUTION TO HOLDERS OF CLAIMS THAN WOULD**  
6 **OTHERWISE RESULT IF AN ALTERNATIVE RESTRUCTURING PLAN**  
7 **WERE PROPOSED OR THE DEBTOR'S ASSETS WERE LIQUIDATED UNDER**  
8 **CHAPTER 7 OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE.**

9 This Disclosure Statement has not been subject to a certified audit but has been  
10 prepared in part from the information compiled by the Debtor from records maintained by  
11 it in the ordinary course of business or from information received by the Debtor from third  
12 parties. Every effort has been made to be as accurate as possible in the preparation of this  
13 Disclosure Statement.

14 Other than as stated in this Disclosure Statement, the Debtor has not authorized any  
15 representations or assurances concerning the Debtor, its operations, or the value of its  
16 assets. Therefore, in deciding whether to accept or reject the Plan, you should not rely on  
17 any information relating to the Debtor or the Plan other than that contained in this  
18 Disclosure statement or in the Plan itself. You should report any unauthorized  
19 representations or inducements to counsel for the Debtor, who may present such  
20 information to the Bankruptcy Court for action as may be appropriate.

21 This is a solicitation by the Debtor only and is not a solicitation by any affiliates,  
22 attorneys, agents, financial advisors, accountants, or any other professionals employed by  
23 the Debtor.

24 Rick Sodja, the Debtor's Manager, is the individual who has provided the primary  
25 information contained in this Disclosure Statement.

### 26 **SUMMARY OF CLASSIFICATION AND TREATMENT UNDER THE PLAN**

27 Set forth in the following section is a summary of the classification and treatment  
28 of Claims under the Plan.

The Classes of Claims against and Equity Interests in the Debtor shall be treated under the  
Plan as follows:

#### 29 **CLASS 1 – CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS SECURED CLAIM.**

30 (a) Impairment and Voting. Class 1 is impaired by the Plan. The holder of the Class  
31 1 Claim is therefore entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

32 (b) Nature of Interest. The holder of the Class 1 Claim has a first position lien on the  
33 property located at, and commonly described as, 3470 West Ann Road, North Las  
34 Vegas, Nevada (the "Ann Road Property"), which resulted from Debtor's unpaid  
35 development fees and property taxes. The Debtor estimates this Class has a claim  
36 totaling approximately \$293,000.00. Interest will accrue at the rate of 5.25% *per*  
37 *annum*. The Debtor believes the Ann Road Property is worth no less than  
38 \$500,000.00. Accordingly, this Class is fully secured by the Ann Road Property.

1 (c) 11 U.S.C. § 363(c) Sale. Under, the Plan, the Debtor will sell the Ann Road  
2 Property free and clear of the City of North Las Vegas's lien pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §  
3 363(c). The proceeds from the sale will be used to pay the Class 1 Claim in full. The  
4 remaining proceeds will be used to pay the allowed claims of other Classes.

4 **CLASS 2 – HILL CREST BANK SECURED CLAIM.**

5 (a) Impairment and Voting. Class 2 is impaired by the Plan. The holder of the Class  
6 2 Claim is therefore entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

7 (b) Nature of Interest. The holder of the Class 2 Claim has first position liens on the  
8 properties located at, and commonly described as, 10560 South Valley View, Las  
9 Vegas, Nevada (the "Valley View Property"), and 32555 Simmons Street, Las Vegas,  
10 Nevada (the "Simmons Property"). Although these liens are under-secured, the Class  
11 2 Claimant has no recourse against Debtor, other than by executing on its liens in the  
12 Valley View and Simmons Properties. The debtor will convey the Valley View and  
13 Simmons Properties to Hill Crest Bank. Hill Crest Bank will have no further claims  
14 against the Debtor.

12 (c) Retention of Lien. The holder of the Allowed Class 2 Claim shall retain its lien  
13 interests in the Valley View and Simmons Property.

14 **CLASS 3(A) – GENERAL UNSECURED CLAIMS OTHER THAN ABC LEARNING  
15 CENTRES.**

15 (a) Impairment and Voting. Class 3A is impaired by the Plan. Each holder of a  
16 Class 3A Claim is entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

17 (b) Distributions. Each holder of a Class 3A Claim shall receive one hundred  
18 percent (100%) of its Allowed General Unsecured Claim. Any net proceeds of  
19 sale from the Ann Road property after payment to the Class 1 creditor shall be  
20 paid on a pro-rata basis to holders of Class 3A claims. In addition, the Debtor  
21 has a profit participation right in property located at, and commonly described  
22 as 2488 East Russell Road, Las Vegas, Nevada (the "Russell Road Property").  
23 The Russell Road Property is not part of the estate, but Debtor's profit  
24 participation right is part of the estate. The Building has an estimated value of  
25 \$2,800,000.00. There are liens in the approximate amount of \$1,200,000.00,  
26 which leaves net equity in the approximate amount of \$1,600,000.00. The  
27 debtor's Profit Participation is fifty percent (50%), or \$800,000.00. Debtor  
28 shall use the proceeds it receives from the sale of the Russell Road Property, in  
addition to any monies from the Ann Road sale after payment of all secured  
claims, to pay each Allowed Class 3A Claim. The holders of each Class 3A  
Claim shall be paid no later than thirty (30) days after Debtor receives the  
proceeds from the sales of the Ann Road Property and the Russell Road  
Property or (30) days after the Effective Date of the Plan, whichever is later.  
Interest shall accrue on these claims at the Federal Judgment Rate, until paid.

1 The total amount of claims I this Class as of the November 30, 2011 Claims  
2 Bar Date is \$ .

3 **CLASS 3 (B)-ABC LEARNING CENTRES CLAIM**

- 4 (a) ABC Learning Centres Claim. The Class 3B claim is impaired, and therefore  
5 entitled to vote on the Plan.
- 6 (b) ABC Learning Centres (“ABC”) has filed suit in Nevada against Debtor,  
7 claiming monetary damages in excess of U.S. \$40,000,000.00. Debtor has a  
8 right to pay ABC with its setoff claim against ABC, which is in the form of a  
9 final judgment in the amount of approximately \$57,000,000.00, plus accruing  
10 interest from the date of judgment, December 8, 2010. Debtor disputes it owes  
11 ABC any monies. Nevertheless, Debtor will pay ABC the full amount of its  
12 claim with its setoff, which allows for 100% payment. The Debtor believes the  
13 amount of setoff should be US\$27,300,000.00, with accrued interest from  
14 March, 2009 at the Nevada legal rate of interest. This will leave a remaining  
15 claim held by the debtor against ABC in the approximate amount of  
16 US\$29,000,000.00.
- 17 (c) Following the Effective Date, any and all of ABC’s claims between ABC and  
18 Debtor shall be subject to the ABC Mutual Release, as defined in subsection 1.1  
19 of the Plan. ABC shall have no further claims against the Debtor, and the ABC  
20 Release shall be triggered and in full force and effect as of the Effective Date.
- 21 (d) ABC filed a claim on November 29, 2011 in the amount of  
22 US\$41,000,000.00. The Debtor will be filing an Objection to this claim  
23 and the Bankruptcy Court will retain jurisdiction to determine the allowed  
24 amount of the ABC Claim.
- 25 (e)

26 **CLASS 4 – ADMINISTRATIVE CLAIMS**

27 *Claims for Professional Fees.* Each Person seeking an award  
28 by the Bankruptcy Court of Professional Fees: (a) must file its final  
application for allowance of compensation for services rendered and  
reimbursement of expenses incurred through the Confirmation Date within  
thirty days after the Confirmation Date; and (b) if the Bankruptcy Court  
grants such an award, each such Person must be paid in full in Cash in such  
amounts as are allowed by the Bankruptcy Court as soon thereafter as  
practicable. It is estimated the Administrative Claims will be less than  
\$100,000.00.

*Post-Confirmation Professional Fees.* All Professional Fees  
for services rendered in connection with the Chapter 11 Case and the Plan  
after the Confirmation Date, including those relating to the prosecution of  
Litigation Claims preserved under the Plan and the resolution of Disputed  
Claims, are to be paid by the Debtor upon receipt of an invoice for such  
services, or on such other terms to which Debtor may agree, without the

1 need for further Bankruptcy Court authorization or entry of a Final Order.  
2 The Debtor shall have ten days after the receipt of any such invoice to object  
3 to any item contained in such invoice. If the Debtor and any Professional  
4 cannot agree on the amount of post-Confirmation Date fees and expenses to  
5 be paid to such Professional, such amount is to be determined by the  
6 Bankruptcy Court.

6 **CLASS 5 – INTERESTS OF MEMBERS**

7 (a) Impairment and Voting. Class 5 is impaired by the Plan. Each holder of a  
8 Membership Interest is conclusively presumed to have accepted the Plan.

9 (b) Nature of Interest and Distributions. The holders of Membership Interests shall  
10 retain their interests in the debtor, provided all payments under the Plan are made.  
11 The members shall receive their pro-rata distribution of any monies available  
12 for distribution after payment(s) to all other creditors.

11 **DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION**

12 As noted, a copy of the Plan accompanies this Disclosure Statement as Exhibit 1.

13 The following summary of the material provisions of the Plan is qualified in its  
14 entirety by the specific provisions of the Plan, including the Plan's definitions of certain  
15 terms used below. The following is intended to provide a general description of the Plan.  
16 For more specific information, please refer to the Plan itself. The Debtor has attempted to  
17 minimize the use of defined terms in describing the Plan. However, any capitalized terms  
18 that are not defined in this section of the Disclosure Statement are defined in the Plan. It  
19 is recommended that one refer to those definitions when reading this document.

20 Debtor will sell the Ann Road Property pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 363(c) and pay off  
21 the lien held by the City of North Las Vegas for unpaid property taxes and development  
22 fees. To the extent any proceeds remain after paying the City of North Las Vegas Secured  
23 Claim, the proceeds will be used to pay Allowed non-priority unsecured claims.

24 Hill Crest Bank owns liens on two properties owned by Debtor, the Valley View  
25 and Simmons Properties. The liens are worth more than the properties, but Hill Crest has  
26 no recourse against Debtor other than through the properties. Under the Plan, the Hill  
27 Crest liens will remain in place.

28 Debtor will use the equity it owns in the Ann Road Property and its profit  
participation interest in the Russell Road Property to pay 100% of all Allowed general  
unsecured claims, except any claim made by ABC. All Allowed non-ABC unsecured  
claims will receive a payment on the Allowed claim, plus accruing interest, either thirty  
(30) days after the sale of the Ann Road Property, and a separate payment after the  
Russell Road Property is sold or thirty (30) days after the Effective Date of the Plan,  
whichever is later.

1 ABC claims to be owed approximately AUD\$42,000,000 as of March 2009, when  
2 the Australian Dollar was worth 65 cents US, which means ABC is owed approximately  
3 USD\$27,300,000, plus interest. Debtor will offset ABC's claim with its judgment against  
4 ABC, which is worth approximately USD\$55,000,000.

#### 4 **Voting and Confirmation Procedures**

5 This Disclosure Statement is accompanied by copies of the following: (a) the Plan,  
6 attached as Exhibit 1 to this Disclosure Statement; (b) the Bankruptcy Court's Order: (1)  
7 Setting Hearing on Approval of Adequacy of Disclosure Statement and Plan  
8 Confirmation; (2) Setting Objection Deadlines thereon; (3) Setting Record Date; (4)  
9 Approving Ballots and Solicitation Protocol; (5) Setting Ballot Deadlines; and (6) Related  
10 Matters (the "Solicitation Order"); and (c) a Ballot to accept or reject the Plan.

11 Appropriate forms of Ballots must be used.

#### 12 **Who May Vote**

13 Under the Bankruptcy Code, impaired Classes of Claims are entitled to vote to  
14 accept or reject a plan of reorganization. A Class that is not impaired under a plan is  
15 deemed to have accepted a plan and does not vote. A Class is impaired under the  
16 Bankruptcy Code when the legal, equitable, and contractual rights of the holders of  
17 Claims or Equity Interests in that Class are modified or altered. For purposes of this Plan,  
18 holders of Claims of all Classes are entitled to vote on the Plan.

19 If, however, the Debtor files an objection to your claim, you are responsible to  
20 request that the Bankruptcy Court temporarily allow your claim for voting purposes. Rule  
21 3018 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure provides that the Bankruptcy Court  
22 after notice and hearing may temporarily allow the Claim in an amount which the  
23 Bankruptcy Court deems proper for the purpose of voting. If the Debtor files an objection  
24 to your claim, you should seek an attorney's assistance with respect to this matter.

#### 25 **Voting Instructions**

26 All votes to accept or reject the Plan must be cast by using the appropriate form of  
27 Ballot enclosed with this Disclosure Statement. Only votes using such Ballots will be  
28 counted, except to the extent the Bankruptcy Court orders otherwise.

29 **For your vote to count, your Ballot must be properly completed according to  
30 the voting instructions on the Ballot and received no later than the Voting Deadline  
31 by the Debtor's counsel. Any Ballot not indicating an acceptance or rejection will be  
32 deemed an acceptance of the Plan.**

33 **If you have any questions concerning the Plan, please contact:**

34 Michael W. Carmel, Esq.  
35 Michael W. Carmel, Ltd.  
36 80 East Columbus Avenue  
37 Phoenix, Arizona 85012  
38 Telephone: (602) 264-4965  
39 Facsimile: (602) 277-0144  
40 E-Mail: michael@mcarmellaw.com

#### 41 **Acceptance or Rejection of the Plan**



1 Under the Bankruptcy Code, a Class of Claims entitled to vote is deemed to have  
2 accepted the Plan if it is accepted by creditors in such Class who, of those actually voting  
3 on the Plan, hold at least two-thirds in amount and more than one-half in number of the  
4 Allowed Claims of such Class.

### **Confirmation Hearing; Objections**

5 Section 1128(a) of the Bankruptcy Code requires the Bankruptcy Court, after  
6 notice, to hold a Confirmation Hearing. Section 1128(b) of the Bankruptcy Code provides  
7 that any party-in-interest may object to Confirmation of the Plan. Under Section 1128 of  
8 the Bankruptcy Code and Rule 3017(c) of the Bankruptcy Rules, the Bankruptcy Court  
9 has scheduled the Confirmation Hearing before the Honorable Randolph J. Haines, United  
10 States Bankruptcy Judge, at the United States Bankruptcy Court, District of Arizona, 230  
11 North First Avenue, 6th Floor, Phoenix, Arizona 85004 for **[to be inserted after  
approval of the Disclosure Statement]** The Solicitation Order setting forth the time and  
12 date of the Confirmation Hearing has been included along with this Disclosure Statement.  
13 Pursuant to the Solicitation Order, the Confirmation Hearing has been set to consider the  
14 adequacy of this Disclosure Statement, as well as to consider Confirmation of the Plan.  
15 The Confirmation Hearing may be adjourned from time to time by the Bankruptcy Court  
16 without further notice, except for an announcement of such adjourned hearing date by the  
17 Bankruptcy Court in open court at such hearing.

18 Any objection to the adequacy of this Disclosure Statement or to Confirmation of  
19 the Plan must be in writing, must comply with the Bankruptcy Rules and the Local Rules  
20 of the Bankruptcy Court, and must be filed and served by **5:00 p.m. (Mountain Standard  
21 Time)** on the date as required in the Solicitation Order.

## **GENERAL BACKGROUND OF THE DEBTOR AND EVENTS LEADING TO BANKRUPTCY FILING**

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

22 ABC Learning Centres, Ltd., an Australian corporation, ("ABC") used to be the  
23 world's largest childcare operator, but that changed on November 6, 2008, when ABC  
24 declared itself insolvent. ABC's insolvency involved billions and billions of dollars. ABC  
25 was Australia's equivalent of Enron.

26 ABC's insolvency and resulting defaults impacted many companies in the United  
27 States, several of which are involved directly or indirectly in this bankruptcy. The main  
28 victim of ABC's insolvency is RCS Capital Development, the debtor in this case. RCS  
had various contractual relationships with ABC that resulted in litigation in Maricopa  
County, Arizona. That litigation ultimately resulted in a verdict against ABC and

1 judgment worth USD\$56,456,732.63 as of November 15, 2011. Interest accrues in this  
2 judgment at a rate of \$13,469.76 a day or about \$404,000.00 per month.

3  
4 Another victim of ABC's insolvency was a company called American Child Care  
5 Properties, a limited liability company organized in Nevada. It had borrowed about \$US27  
6 million from ABC. The sole member of American Child Care was a man named Ken  
7 Krynski. Mr. Krynski was a close friend of the CEO of ABC Learning Centres, and it was  
8 this friendship that led to Krynski's company borrowing from ABC before ABC went  
9 insolvent.  
10

11 ABC's insolvency left American Child Care Properties' Mr. Krynski in an  
12 intractable situation because American Child Care was dependent upon ABC for  
13 operating and development funds. American Child Care properties lost the ability to  
14 operate when those funds dried up, and Krynski, who had personally guaranteed loans  
15 from lenders within the United States, was headed toward bankruptcy.  
16

17 Mr. Krynski did not end up in bankruptcy, however, because RCS Capital  
18 Development purchased Mr. Krynski's membership interests in American Child Care.  
19 American Child Care Properties and its related entities were immediately liquidated into  
20 RCS Capital, and RCS expressly assumed all of the liabilities of American Child Care  
21 and, of course, got the assets as well.  
22

23  
24 The receivers in ABC's insolvency proceedings undertook the collection and  
25 liquidation of ABC's assets on the same day ABC declared itself insolvent, November 6,  
26 2008. The receivers for ABC sued both RCS Capital and the American Child Care entities  
27 as part of their collection efforts in early 2009. The receivers actually work for a syndicate  
28

1 of banks that had loaned money to ABC before its insolvency. The receivers' goal has  
2 always been to get money for these banks.

3  
4 Understanding the business of ABC Learning Centers, American Child Care  
5 Properties, and RCS Capital, is important so that this reorganization plan may be viewed  
6 from a proper perspective. There are, likewise, important legal issues to be considered,  
7 including (1) the effects of the international insolvency of ABC's Australian proceedings;  
8 ABC filed a Chapter 15 bankruptcy in the Delaware bankruptcy court soon after RCS  
9 obtained its \$50 million verdict; and (2) the legal effect of Nevada's laws on ABC's  
10 litigation against RCS Capital in Nevada; RCS Capital has a USD\$56 million judgment it  
11 wishes to use as a set off against ABC's unliquidated USD\$27 million claim against RCS  
12 and the entities RCS acquired when it bought American Child Care Properties.

13  
14  
15 This case is really about (A) ABC Learning Centres' history, (B) its expansion of  
16 its child care business into the United States, (C) financial problems that began for ABC  
17 in February 2008, (D) its defaults as it spiraled down into insolvency, and, ultimately, (E)  
18 the resulting litigation between ABC and RCS Capital in the United States. The following  
19 background, therefore, will be divided into these five sections.

## 20 21 II. ABC LEARNING CENTRES

### 22 A. ABC's Beginnings

23  
24 Edmund (Eddy) Groves is the important player so far as ABC Learning Centres is  
25 concerned. Mr. Groves purchased his first child care facility on the Gold Coast in  
26 Australia in 1987. He was fabulously successful in the development of child care  
27 facilities, so he had about thirty locations in 2000 when he took ABC public. ABC had  
28

1 over 300 locations in Southeast Asia, the south Pacific, and other commonwealth  
2 countries by 2004. Indeed, ABC was the company in which to invest because it was  
3 everywhere, supported by the Australian government, which had substantial funds  
4 invested in the company, and everyone's kids were pretty much taken care of at an ABC  
5 Learning Centre facility. ABC Learning Centres had thirty-eight direct or indirect  
6 subsidiaries when ABC Learning Centres placed itself into "voluntary administration" on  
7 November 6, 2008.  
8

9  
10 A "voluntary administration" and a receivership is roughly equivalent to a  
11 bankruptcy in the United States, but the equivalency is only in the most general terms.  
12 This rough equivalency will be discussed *infra* in conjunction with the discussion about  
13 ABC's Chapter 15 filings in Delaware.  
14

15 B. ABC's Expansion into the United States

16 *1. Ken Krynski/American Child Care Properties.* Ken Krynski is an  
17 important player so far as ABC's expansion into the United States is concerned. He  
18 became Eddy Groves' friend in October 1997 when Mr. Groves bought a custom  
19 residential lot in Las Vegas. Krynski and Groves became "mates," an Australian idiom for  
20 a close friend, as a result of Groves' acquisition of property in Las Vegas. Indeed, Mr.  
21 Groves and Mr. Krynski formed a construction company called Castle Development  
22 Group as a result of their close friendship. As will be discussed *infra*, Castle Development  
23 Group later is the recipient of funds that ABC loaned to Krynski's company, American  
24 Child Care Properties.  
25  
26  
27  
28

1 Groves and Krynski got along so well that Groves asked Krynski to move to  
2 Australia in 2004 to help with finding and developing child care locations in Australia.  
3  
4 Krynski lived in Australia and worked for one of the ABC entities doing site and  
5 development work until March 2006, when Krynski moved back to the United States.

6 Krynski moved back to the United States because ABC Learning Centres had  
7 acquired all of the stock of a publicly traded company called Learning Care Group out of  
8 Novi, Michigan. ABC de-listed Learning Care Group after it was acquired. The idea was  
9 that Krynski, Groves' mate, would run Learning Care Group. But that did not sit  
10 particularly well with the officers and directors of Learning Care Group, which had been  
11 in the child care business for years in the United States, who were not interested in Mr.  
12 Krynski's intervention.  
13  
14

15 As a result, Krynski moved from Novi, Michigan to Las Vegas, Nevada, where he  
16 formed American Child Care Properties. The relationship between Mr. Krynski and his  
17 mate, Eddy Groves, continued to be both fast and informal. Groves and Krynski had the  
18 general notion that Krynski would find child care sites and build child care facilities that  
19 ABC would then have its wholly-owned American subsidiary, Learning Care Group, buy.  
20 Neither Krynski nor his company, of course, had any money, so the arrangement was that  
21 ABC would either capitalize American Child Care Properties or loan it money so that it  
22 could operate, purchase real estate, and build these child care facilities that would then be  
23 purchased by Learning Care Group at substantial profits for Krynski. The profits would be  
24 more than enough, of course, to enable Krynski to pay the loans American Child Care  
25 Properties received from ABC, and leave him well off.  
26  
27  
28

1 Groves was true to his mate. American Child Care Properties received money from  
2 ABC on an almost monthly basis. The money was received in U.S. dollars via wire  
3 transfers. An example of the frequency and the amount of these transfers is as follows:  
4

|    |                   |                   |
|----|-------------------|-------------------|
| 5  | March 15, 2006    | USD\$331,580.00   |
| 6  |                   |                   |
| 7  | April 10, 2006    | USD\$1,300,000.00 |
| 8  |                   |                   |
| 9  | May 6, 2006       | USD\$200,000.00   |
| 10 |                   |                   |
| 11 | June 23, 2006     | USD\$355,000.00   |
| 12 |                   |                   |
| 13 | August 4, 2006    | USD\$235,000.00   |
| 14 |                   |                   |
| 15 | November 1, 2006  | USD\$1,950,000.00 |
| 16 |                   |                   |
| 17 | December 31, 2006 | USD\$267,000.00   |
| 18 |                   |                   |
| 19 | December 31, 2006 | USD\$1,270,000.00 |
| 20 |                   |                   |
| 21 | January 5, 2007   | USD\$1,257,494.70 |
| 22 |                   |                   |
| 23 | February 4, 2007  | USD\$5,248,315.00 |
| 24 |                   |                   |
| 25 | April 26, 2007    | USD\$435,000.00   |
| 26 |                   |                   |
| 27 | May 20, 2007      | USD\$843,844.00   |
| 28 |                   |                   |
|    | June 3, 2007      | USD\$1,044,000.00 |
|    |                   |                   |
|    | June 19, 2007     | USD\$588,392.00   |

1           There was no paperwork for any of these capital contributions or loans. These were  
2 handshake deals between Ken Krynski and Eddy Groves. The only documentation that  
3 exists for any of these loans are letters that were sent by ABC, audit acknowledgments  
4 that Ken Krynski signed as part of the annual and semi-annual audits of ABC Learning  
5 Centres. One of these acknowledgments is attached as **Exhibit 2**.

7           The acknowledgments made it clear that these were unsecured loans payable on  
8 demand. The understanding between Mr. Krynski and Mr. Groves, of course, was that  
9 ABC would not demand payment of these loans until American Child Properties had  
10 acquired the real estate, built a child care facility on it, and ABC's other U.S. entity,  
11 Learning Care Group had purchased the site at a substantial profit for Krynski. The actual  
12 obligation for Learning Care Group to acquire the properties Krynski was developing was  
13 never formalized. It remained amorphous and undocumented.

16           There were no restrictions, apparently, on Krynski's use of the unsecured,  
17 undocumented loans he received from ABC. Indeed, one of the schedules kept by Mr.  
18 Krynski, a schedule that was disclosed as part of the discovery in the Nevada litigation  
19 instituted by ABC, is attached as **Exhibit 3**. This document shows that Krynski treated  
20 these unsecured loan funds as unrestricted money he could use any way he wanted. He  
21 used some of it for his house. He gave some of it to Eddy Groves for gambling when Mr.  
22 Groves was in Las Vegas, and over a million dollars was funneled into the company Eddy  
23 Groves and Ken Krynski owned together, Castle Development Group, or "CDG" on the  
24 attached ledger. The ledger even shows that some of this money was deposited into Castle  
25 Development Group without running that money through American Child Care Properties  
26  
27  
28

1 “without routing through PMA.” “PMA” is a registered trademark of Wells Fargo Bank; a  
2 Wells Fargo PMA® account is a special type of account for large depositors that allows  
3 them flexibility not accorded ordinary depositors.  
4

5 There is documentation that was produced in the Las Vegas litigation from which  
6 one might conclude that millions of dollars of the loan proceeds from ABC never went  
7 into either site acquisition or construction costs for properties owned by American Child  
8 Care when it was acquired by RCS Capital.  
9

10 *2. Learning Care Group/Tutor Time.* Reference has been made in the  
11 foregoing section to Learning Care Group and its acquisition by ABC Learning Centres in  
12 early 2006. Learning Care Group had about 400 locations in the United States when ABC  
13 acquired it, so it was a good sized acquisition for ABC Learning Centres’ movement into  
14 the child care industry in America. The company was de-listed and became a wholly-  
15 owned subsidiary of ABC, and, as already mentioned, Ken Krynski moved to Novi,  
16 Michigan, the headquarters of Learning Care Group and its various subsidiaries to run the  
17 company. It was when that failed that Krynski moved to Las Vegas and started American  
18 Child Care Properties.  
19  
20

21 Learning Care Group was the owner of perhaps, the largest, child care franchise  
22 operation in the United States, Tutor Time. Tutor Times have become virtually ubiquitous  
23 in the United States, so ABC’s acquisition of Learning Care Group was a big deal, 400  
24 locations across the United States.  
25

26 *3. Rick and Cheryl Sodja/Tutor Time/RCS Capital Development.* Rick and  
27 Cheryl Sodja are siblings. They were the principals of various entities that, taken together,  
28



1 were the largest Tutor Time franchise operation under the umbrella of Learning Care  
2 Group. They were also the most financially successful and were busy developing  
3 additional sites to strengthen their presence in the child care industry. Eddy Groves took  
4 note of the Sodjas when he acquired Learning Care Group because he wanted to acquire  
5 the Sodjas' operation and make them developers for ABC.  
6

7 Eddy Groves and Bill Davis, the president of Learning Care Group, began to court  
8 the Sodjas in 2006, telling the Sodjas that they wanted to control the child care market in  
9 the United States. The Sodjas, however, were not interested in selling because their  
10 operation was both lucrative and had potential to become even more so as they continued  
11 to develop child care locations within Arizona and other states.  
12

13  
14 Ultimately, however, the economic incentives offered by Mr. Groves induced the  
15 Sodjas to sell their business to an ABC entity, but the deal was not signed until there had  
16 been extensive negotiation over many months. The essential terms of the November 2007  
17 asset purchase agreement provided that ABC would pay the Sodjas \$66,950,000.00 in  
18 cash for their twenty-six operating Tutor Time locations, and the Sodjas were given the  
19 exclusive right to develop more Tutor Time locations across the United States with certain  
20 limited exceptions, including, essentially, the areas where Ken Krynski was developing  
21 sites in Nevada and Virginia. The Sodjas had additional sites in their development  
22 pipeline and Groves agreed to purchase these pipeline sites based upon a formula; it was  
23 understood that additional sites would be developed, but the prices for these additional  
24 sites were to be the subject of further negotiations. The contract with ABC gave the  
25 Sodjas, essentially, \$70 million for the operating sites, another \$50–100 million for the  
26  
27  
28

1 pipeline sites, and an additional \$100 million or so for sites to be developed around the  
2 United States.

3  
4 The money to buy out the Sodjas came from ABC in Australia, but the money was  
5 funneled through ABC's American subsidiaries, including Learning Care Group. It was  
6 anticipated that Learning Care Group would be the operator of the Sodjas' operating  
7 locations and would be the entity acquiring the pipeline and other sites. In essence, the  
8 Sodjas were becoming development partners with ABC in the United States through  
9 ABC's wholly-owned subsidiary, Learning Care Group.  
10

11 C. ABC's Financial Problems, February 2008

12 February 2008 was a watershed month for ABC Learning Centres. ABC was in the  
13 process of finalizing the development agreements it had promised to both Ken Krynski's  
14 American Child Care Properties, and Rick and Cheryl Sodjas' RCS Capital Development.  
15 Those deals did not come together as contemplated, however, because of a very black  
16 Tuesday for ABC, February 26, 2008. February 26, 2008, was the day the semi-annual  
17 report was issued by ABC Learning Centres. The shocking result was that ABC missed its  
18 revenue projections by over 43%, and that left ABC in a precarious financial situation.  
19 Cash reserves were inadequate to cover debt service, and CitiBank, one of ABC's lenders,  
20 shorted the stock: ABC's stock fell from AUD\$7.20 to AUD\$1.34 in a single  
21 afternoon.  
22  
23  
24

25 Eddy Groves and ABC Learning Centres had to scramble to find cash, but neither  
26 the Sodjas nor Krynski knew about ABC's financial problems, so they kept going forward  
27 with their development plans and operations, even though ABC began to slow down on its  
28

1 funding of Krynski's American Child Care Properties. Indeed, Ken Krynski was  
2 encouraged by his mate, Eddy Groves, to sell the centers he was developing to any buyer  
3 he could find. Groves even put Krynski in touch with Rick Sodja to see if Sodja's  
4 operation would be interested in buying these locations.  
5

6 Krynski knew something was up because cash was tight, and he was being urged to  
7 reduce expenses. Krynski left for Australia on April 12, 2008, for a meeting with Eddy  
8 Groves to determine the fate of American Child Care Properties. Krynski met with his  
9 mate, Groves, and financial officers of ABC Learning Centres. Groves told Krynski that  
10 ABC is only going to provide funding for the sites Krynski had in his pipeline at the time,  
11 and only just enough funding to keep contractors from walking off the job. This meeting  
12 took place on April 19, 2008, in Australia.  
13  
14

15 Krynski, of course, was not happy with this shift in the tectonic plates, and he was  
16 even less pleased when Eddy Groves sent one of his financial gurus from Australia to Las  
17 Vegas to help Groves arrange for financing from lenders in the United States to complete  
18 funding of Krynski's pipeline sites. Ultimately, Krynski obtained a letter of credit from a  
19 company in Denver, Colorado, CapTerra, for USD\$3.912 million, but Krynski had to  
20 personally guaranty this line of credit, a guaranty that threatened to bankrupt him when  
21 ABC declared itself insolvent in November 2008.  
22  
23

24 At the same time Krynski was arranging financing that obligated him personally,  
25 he was giving tours of his sites to Rick Sodja, who traveled to Las Vegas to look at them  
26 because Groves had told Krynski to find someone to buy the sites so that cash advanced to  
27  
28

1 American Child Care Properties could be repaid. For a variety of reasons, Sodja was not  
2 interested in Krynski's sites.

3 Eddy Groves' world would have probably collapsed in April or May 2008 but for  
4 an agreement he was able to finagle with Morgan Stanley Private Equity. Morgan Stanley  
5 was interested in buying 60% of ABC's interest in Learning Care Group for USD\$420  
6 million, cash. ABC and Groves, of course, were desperately in need of cash, so they  
7 worked to put this deal together.  
8

9  
10 There were two roadblocks that prevented Morgan Stanley from closing the deal  
11 with ABC Learning Centres. Morgan Stanley was only interested in paying the USD\$420  
12 million if Learning Care Group had no executory obligations for further development.  
13 That meant Groves had to negotiate his way out of the development obligations Learning  
14 Care Group had with both American Child Care Properties and RCS Capital  
15 Development. Neither Krynski nor the Sodjas, however, were willing to let Learning Care  
16 Group off the hook for nothing because they both had huge exposure. Krynski had taken a  
17 lot of money from ABC and would have no way of repaying it if Learning Care Group  
18 was not obligated to buy the sites he had under development. The Sodjas had sold their  
19 operating Tutor Times with the understanding that they would continue to develop  
20 pipeline and other sites that Learning Care Group would be obligated to purchase, so the  
21 prospect of releasing Learning Care Group was not something that the Sodjas were  
22 interested in doing either. But Eddy Groves, ever the businessman, negotiated deals with  
23 Ken Krynski's American Child Care Properties and the Sodjas' RCS Capital  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

1 Development that enabled ABC to sell 60% of its interests in Learning Care Group and  
2 get Morgan Stanley's USD\$420 million.

3  
4 The deal with RCS Capital was very straightforward. Rather than having RCS  
5 Capital Development enter into a development agreement with Learning Care Group, it  
6 was agreed that RCS Capital would enter into development agreement with two ABC  
7 entities: (1) A.B.C. Developmental Learning Centers (U.S.A.), Inc., a Delaware  
8 corporation, and (2) ABC Learning Centres, Ltd., the Australian corporation that was  
9 getting the USD\$420 million from Morgan Stanley. The Sodjas thought that this was a  
10 great deal because they would then have a development agreement with the multi-billion  
11 dollar international company headquartered in Australia rather than the much smaller U.S.  
12 entity, Learning Care Group, headquartered in Novi, Michigan. That satisfied the Sodjas  
13 and they executed a complete release of Learning Care Group. This release took the form  
14 of a third amendment to the original asset purchase agreement and is attached as **Exhibit**  
15  
16  
17 **4.**

18  
19 Krynski was likewise induced to enter into a release of Learning Care Group's  
20 obligation to buy his sites by way of the termination and release agreement, attached as  
21 **Exhibit 5.** This termination and release agreement released both Ken Krynski, personally,  
22 and American Child Care Properties from any obligation to pay any of the money that had  
23 been loaned by ABC Learning Centres to American Child Care Properties and Ken  
24 Krynski over the years: this release forgave all of the debt in the following language:

25  
26 From and after the date hereof [ABC Learning Centres, Ltd.,  
27 an Australian corporation, *inter alia*] . . . hereby remises,  
28 releases, and forever discharges, and by these presents does  
release and forever discharge [American Child Care  
Properties] and its subsidiaries, affiliates, successors and

1 assigns, and their respective officers, directors, employees,  
2 shareholders, members, agents, executives, consultants,  
3 independent contractors, attorneys, and advisors, jointly and  
4 severally, of and **from any and all actions, causes of action,**  
5 **suits, debts,** accounts, bonds, bills, covenants, contracts,  
6 controversies, agreements, liabilities, damages, costs,  
7 expenses, demands, judgments, executions, variances, claims  
8 and other obligations of **whatever kind and nature,** in law or  
9 in equity, known or unknown, arising from, connected or  
10 related to, or caused by any event, occurrence, cause or thing,  
11 of any type, whatsoever, arising or existing or occurring, in  
12 whole or in part, at any time **from the beginning of the world**  
13 **through the date hereof. . . .**

14 *Id.* (emphasis added).

15 The releases by both American Child Care Properties and Ken Krynski in Nevada,  
16 and RCS Capital Development and the Sodjas in Arizona, enabled ABC Learning  
17 Centres' sale of a controlling interest in Learning Care Group so that ABC Learning  
18 Centres got the USD\$420 million it so desperately needed for liquidity.

19 There was more to each of the release agreements involving American Child Care  
20 Properties and RCS Capital Development. American Child Care Properties entered into a  
21 "deed of acknowledgment" with ABC Learning Centres. This deed of acknowledgment is  
22 problematic. It is, as a legal matter, nothing more than an agreement to agree that is  
23 unenforceable under both Australian law and U.S. law. It also references the forgiven  
24 loans to American Child Care Properties as being in an amount that has no correlation to  
25 the funds that were actually given as the unsecured loans to American Child Care  
26 Properties. The biggest problem to this document, attached as **Exhibit 6**, is the very clear  
27 agreement-to-agree language. The document contains the following language:

28 In consideration of the payment of the [loans which have been  
forgiven] (receipt of which is hereby acknowledged by ACCP  
[American Child Care Properties] pursuant to clause 2.2 [there  
is no clause 2.2]), ACCP agrees to enter into the Contracts  
with ABC US for the sale and purchase of the Properties  
[meaning the properties in American Child Care's pipeline].

1  
2 *Id.* at § 1.2.

3 It is nice to have a “contract” that says one will enter into a contract, but § 7  
4 exacerbated the problem:  
5

6 7. Purchase Price

7 During the due diligence period under the Contracts [that are  
8 to be negotiated in the future] the parties will negotiate in  
9 good faith to determine the Purchase Price for each of the  
Properties. The total of the Purchase Prices may be re-  
allocated between each of the Properties in the manner agreed  
between the parties from time to time (acting reasonably).

10 *Id.* at § 7.  
11

12 The document says, in other words, that American Child Care Properties will enter  
13 into contracts with an ABC entity in the United States, the terms of which are not set  
14 forth, including the fact that the purchase price that U.S. subsidiary of the Australian  
15 company will pay is left to future negotiation.  
16

17 It is this agreement-to-agree that was attached to all of the complaints filed by ABC  
18 in its Nevada litigation against RCS Capital. The most recent of those complaints is the  
19 second amended complaint, attached as **Exhibit 7**. This latest complaint was filed in June  
20 2011, and is the operative complaint for the action stayed in Nevada when RCS Capital’s  
21 bankruptcy was filed.  
22

23 The agreement attending RCS’s release of Learning Care Gropu from obligation  
24 was the exclusive development agreement attached as **Exhibit 8**. This exclusive  
25 development agreement formed the basis of the jury verdict and resulting judgment  
26 entered against ABC filed in Arizona.  
27

28 D. ABC Defaults, Declares Insolvency

1                    *1. RCS Capital Development.* The exclusive Development with RCS Capital  
2 and ABC Learning Centres was signed on June 19, 2008. Neither the Sodjas nor RCS  
3 Capital had any idea that ABC was in financial difficulties until ABC failed to make a \$7  
4 million payment on September 3, 2008. ABC only paid \$2 million, and attempted to work  
5 out an arrangement with RCS Capital to pay the balance over a period of time. These  
6 workout attempts, however, came to a screeching halt when Eddy Groves was removed as  
7 CEO of ABC Learning Centres on September 30, 2008.  
8

9  
10                  Eddy Groves' dismissal as CEO was more than ominous to RCS Capital, so notices  
11 of default, as required under the development agreement, were sent out for a variety of  
12 defaults, some monetary and some non-monetary. RCS Capital then filed suit against  
13 ABC Learning Centres on October 20, 2008. The defendants in that law suit were ABC's  
14 Delaware corporation, A.B.C. Developmental Learning Centers, (U.S.A.) Inc., and the  
15 Australian corporation itself, ABC Learning Centres, Ltd. It is this law suit that resulted in  
16 a verdict in favor of RCS Capital and against both of these ABC entities in May 2010.  
17  
18

19                    *2. American Child Care Properties and Krynski.* The termination of Eddy  
20 Groves at the end of September 2008 had a devastating effect on Ken Krynski and his  
21 company, American Child Care Properties. Krynski had no idea where he stood with ABC  
22 Learning Centres after his mate was fired, so he went to Australia and held a meeting with  
23 those left standing. Krynski hoped he could still sell his locations to any ABC entities  
24 because that was his escape from personal liability on loans he had taken out to assist in  
25 finishing these projects. This October 15, 2008, meeting, however, was a disaster. He was  
26  
27  
28



1 told in no uncertain terms that no ABC entity was going to purchase any of the properties  
2 he was then developing. No contracts would be made for the purchase of these properties.

3  
4 Krynski returned to the United States with no real hope to resolve the intractable  
5 situation in which he found himself. His situation became even bleaker when Learning  
6 Care Group, now controlled by Morgan Stanley, sent notices of default with regard to  
7 properties it was occupying as a tenant that were part of the development deal Krynski  
8 thought he had with ABC in Australia. Indeed, ABC Learning Centres and “thirty-eight of  
9 its direct and indirect subsidiaries” went insolvent on the very day, November 6, 2008,  
10 that Ken Krynski was begging ABC to fulfill its obligations with respect to the properties  
11 that Learning Care Group had declared in default.  
12

13  
14 It was Krynski’s disastrous situation that led him to his agreement to sell all of his  
15 interests in American Child Care Properties and related entities to RCS Capital  
16 Development on November 11, 2008. The agreement to purchase his interests is attached  
17 as **Exhibit 9**. Under this agreement, RCS Capital took all of Krynski’s and American  
18 Child Care Properties’ assets and liabilities in exchange for paying Krynski \$4.7 million.  
19 The purchase price was paid with a cash payment of USD\$1.2 million and a carry-back  
20 promissory note of USD\$3,500,000.00 secured by a deed of trust on a shopping center  
21 property that RCS Capital owned free and clear in Maricopa County.  
22

23  
24 *3. ABC’s insolvency.* Insolvency in Australia is not like a bankruptcy in the  
25 United States. In fact, Australia has no bankruptcy law. Insolvencies are governed by  
26 Australia’s *Corporations Act of 2001*.  
27  
28

1 ABC's insolvency was initiated when ABC's board of directors voted to place  
2 ABC into what is known in Australia as a "voluntary administration". A voluntary  
3 administration places a corporation under the control of external administrators who try to  
4 preserve the business or wind it up. The administrative proceedings initiated by ABC on  
5 November 6, 2008, resulted in an administrative proceeding that is similar to a bankruptcy  
6 in that it is a collective, court-supervised, and qualifies the administrators or  
7 administrators-turned-liquidators as debtors under Chapter 15 of the United States  
8 bankruptcy code.  
9

10  
11 ABC's voluntary administration, however, triggered a second proceeding, a  
12 receivership for the benefit of lenders who are in a position similar to secured creditors in  
13 the United States. However, the lenders are not secured lenders in the sense that that term  
14 is understood in America. Rather, lenders give money in exchange for debentures and  
15 charges against the borrowers' property. The receivership, which is not a collective  
16 proceeding and does not qualify for recognition under Chapter 15 of the Bankruptcy  
17 Code, permits receivers to take possession of assets for the benefit of the debenture  
18 holders. The initiation of a voluntary administration "crystallizes" the charges held by the  
19 owners of the debentures. This crystallization gives the holders of the charge title to the  
20 property, so they can do with it what they want, including liquidating it and paying the  
21 holders of the debentures, without having to account for any of their actions to anyone  
22 other than the owners of the charge.  
23  
24  
25

26 In my judgment, when the defendants appointed a receiver,  
27 they did not thereby acquire rights, but exercised a power  
28 which had been acquired when the debenture was executed.  
The exercise of this power did not alter any rights. It is true  
that the floating charge was crystallized by the appointment,

1 but no new rights were acquired. The debenture itself created  
2 an equitable charge on the assets of the company in the favor  
3 of the defendants and a license to a company to deal with  
4 those assets in the ordinary course of business. **The**  
5 **appointment of the receiver revoked the license to the**  
6 **company to deal with its assets in the ordinary course of**  
7 **business and placed the receiver in a position to exercise**  
8 **powers which had been created by the debenture under**  
9 **which he was appointed.**

10 *Watson v. Duff Morgan & Vermont (Holdings) Ltd.*, [1974] 1 WLR 450, 456 (emphasis  
11 added).

12 An Australian insolvency results in the formation of two separate entities. First,  
13 there is the judicially-supervised, collective administration proceeding, which is at least  
14 analogous to a bankruptcy in the United States, and, second, there is the receivership  
15 proceeding which is neither collective nor judicially-supervised, and for which there is no  
16 analogue in the United States.

17 All of ABC's assets were subject to the charges held by the various banks that had  
18 loaned ABC money. Therefore, ABC's insolvency crystallized ownership of all of these  
19 assets in the banks that held ABC's debentures, debentures that were supported by charges  
20 against all of ABC's property. ABC's receivers therefore, took control and management  
21 of the litigation filed by RCS Capital in Arizona, and ultimately, it was the receivers who  
22 filed suit against RCS Capital in Nevada.

23 The receivers also made decisions about American Child Care Properties and Ken  
24 Krynski. It is not clear whether the receivers were immediately aware of the forgiveness-  
25 of-debt transaction between American Child Care Properties and ABC before Eddy  
26 Groves was terminated, but it is clear that ABC's receivers were aware of the deed of  
27 acknowledgment, the agreement-to-agree that contemplated contracts being made for  
28

1 purchase of properties by an ABC entity. On December 11, 2008, ABC's receivers sent  
2 Ken Krynski a letter that discussed the deed of acknowledgment's contemplation of  
3 agreements being negotiated for the purchase of properties, but the receivers said:  
4

5 As contracts for the remaining Properties have not been, and  
6 will not be, entered into, the Deposits [how the forgiven loan  
7 funds are described in the deed of acknowledgment] are now  
8 immediately due and payable to ABC Learning . . . .

9 . . .

10 We therefore hereby demand that the sum of  
11 AUD\$39,064,074.39 to be paid to ABC Learning within 7  
12 days from the date of this letter. Should you not pay within 7  
13 days, we will take steps to instruct our lawyers to commence  
14 proceedings against ACCP.

15 **Exhibit 10.**

16 The receivers repeated this declamation on December 19, 2008, and December 26,  
17 2008. The only thing the receiver wanted was money.

18 ABC was similarly abrupt with RCS Capital. ABC stopped paying rent on four  
19 properties where Learning Care Group had been operating centers. Notices were sent to  
20 ABC declaring it in default of leases ABC had on these four properties, but ABC  
21 disregarded those notices.

22 **E. Resulting Litigation**

23 There are three different pieces of litigation that have resulted as a result of ABC's  
24 insolvency. These include (1) RCS Capital's law suit against ABC in Arizona; (2) ABC's  
25 litigation against RCS Capital in Nevada; and (3) the Chapter 15 proceedings pending  
26 before Judge Gross in the District of Delaware. Each of these cases will be considered in  
27 turn.  
28

1                   1. *The Arizona action.* The Arizona action was filed in October 2008 after  
2 ABC Learning Centres failed to cure its defaults. The trial started on May 3, 2010, and the  
3 jury returned a verdict in favor of RCS Capital on May 14, 2010. Judgment was entered  
4 on December 22, 2010, **Exhibit 11**, and the calculation of the total amount owing on that  
5 judgment as of December 1, 2011, is attached as **Exhibit 12**, USD\$56,658,779.03.  
6 Interest accrues at the daily rate of \$13,469.76.  
7

8                   2. *The Nevada action.* The receivers for ABC filed their action against RCS  
9 Capital on March 10, 2009. RCS Capital Development, the judgment creditor against  
10 ABC Learning Centres, is a defendant, and the plaintiffs are the very judgment debtors in  
11 the Arizona action, ABC Learning Centres Ltd., and A.B.C. Developmental Learning  
12 Centers (U.S.A.), Inc. There is a perfect identity of parties between the two law suits so  
13 far as RCS Capital's judgment against the plaintiffs in the Nevada action are concerned. A  
14 copy of the latest complaint and the one effective in Nevada at the time of RCS Capital's  
15 bankruptcy has already been identified as **Exhibit 7**.  
16  
17

18                   ABC's claims in the Nevada litigation are based on the agreement-to-agree that  
19 was made with American Child Care Properties after ABC forgave the debt American  
20 Child Care Properties owed to ABC Learning Centres. The prayer for relief is very clear.  
21 ABC only wants money.  
22

23                   There is a claim for a constructive trust in ABC's Nevada complaint, and there is a  
24 request for:  
25

26                   The imposition of a constructive and/or resulting trust and a  
27 judicial declaration the Defendants hold title to the Properties,  
28 whether directly or indirectly, for the sole benefit of Plaintiffs.

1 *Id.* at p. 33, ¶ 7(A) of the prayer.

2       There are some fundamental problems with ABC’s constructive trust claim, which  
3 is really just a remedy that must be based on its claim for money damages. “[A]  
4 constructive trust is a remedial device. *Locken v. Locken*, 650 P.2d 803, 804 (Nev. 1982).  
5 A remedy is “relief . . . given to a plaintiff once that plaintiff has established a substantive  
6 right by appropriate in-court procedures.” Dan B. Dobbs, *Law of Remedies*, § 1.1, 1 (2d  
7 ed. 1993). As the Ninth Circuit Bankruptcy Appellate Panel has noted, “in Nevada, a  
8 constructive trust arises when the holder of the property is *determined* to be the trustee of  
9 that property . . . .” *In re Commercial Money Ctr.*, 392 B.R. 814, 831 (9th Cir. BAP 2008)  
10 (*emphasis added*). The court “imposes” a constructive trust. *Id.* The bankruptcy court for  
11 the district of Nevada is even more explicit: “Since it is a remedy rather than a substantive  
12 right, a constructive trust arises only when imposed by a court.” *In re Western World*  
13 *Funding, Inc.*, 54 B.R. 470, 475 (Bankr. D. Nev. 1985).

14       The question of the constructive trust distills to a simple issue: does justice (equity)  
15 require that ABC get a remedy for recovery of an unsecured loan that was forgiven so that  
16 ABC Learning Centres could get USD\$420 million from Morgan Stanley? ABC’s claims,  
17 it says, are based upon an agreement-to-agree that was signed a couple of days after ABC  
18 had forgiven the debt, but that does not help ABC. Another vexing problem for ABC’s  
19 receivers is that all of this money really did not go into these properties because Eddy  
20 Groves and Ken Krynski diverted a lot of it to their own personal uses. But the real *coup*  
21 *de gras* to the receivers’ law suit is that ABC Learning Centres and ABC’s US subsidiary,  
22 the two plaintiffs in the Nevada action, are judgment debtors who owe RCS Capital more  
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1 than \$56 million. Judge Gross has already ruled that RCS can use this judgment as an  
2 offset against ABC's claims in the Nevada litigation, so there really is nothing to litigate  
3 in Nevada. RCS is willing to avoid the fight by offsetting its liquidated judgment amount  
4 against ABC's improbable and unliquidated claim.  
5

6 *3. ABC's Chapter 15 proceeding.* ABC filed for recognition under Chapter  
7 15 of the Bankruptcy Code on May 26, 2010, about two weeks after RCS obtained its  
8 verdict. Hearings were held before Judge Gross in June and August, and he entered an  
9 order on November 16, 2010, that recognized the Chapter 15 proceeding, but allowed  
10 RCS to convert its judgment to a verdict and set off its judgment amount against ABC's  
11 claims. Judge Gross's November 16, 2010, order is attached as **Exhibit 13**. Judge Gross's  
12 opinion supporting his order is attached as **Exhibit 14**. The portion of Judge Gross's  
13 opinion allowing RCS to convert its verdict to a judgment and set off against ABC's claim  
14 begin at page 31.  
15  
16

17 Following entry of Judge Gross's order and opinion, RCS filed a motion to amend  
18 because of what RCS respectfully urged were inconsistencies in Judge Gross's opinion.  
19 Judge Gross, on January 21, 2011, granted RCS's motion in part. That order is attached as  
20 **Exhibit 15**. Judge Gross specifically held that Chapter 15 recognition was not granted to  
21 the receivership proceedings, but he also ruled that the debtor for Chapter 15 purposes  
22 included both the receivership proceedings and the liquidation proceedings in Australia.  
23 RCS Capital disagrees with the decision by Judge Gross and has appealed it to the United  
24 States District court in Delaware. The appeal is fully briefed and awaiting decision. It is  
25 anticipated that there will be an appeal to the Third Circuit irrespective of the decision by  
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1 the District Court, as this case presents a matter of first impression in the United States  
2 under Chapter 15.

3  
4 Judge Gross has entered an order holding RCS in contempt for violation of the  
5 automatic stay. That order is attached as **Exhibit 16**. The essence of this order is that  
6 RCS Capital violated the automatic stay by selling property against which ABC claims a  
7 constructive trust and had therefore filed *lis pendens*. RCS took the position, and still  
8 maintains that property subject to a *lis pendens* can be sold without violation of the  
9 automatic stay because the buyer takes subject to the outcome of pending litigation. No  
10 decisions in the United States have been found that deal with the property interests a  
11 debtor has because a debtor has filed a *lis pendens* based on a remedy defendant upon  
12 unadjudicated claims for money. Moreover, Nevada law is clear that a claim of a  
13 constructive trust does not result in a property interest or support a *lis pendens* even  
14 though the trial judge in the Nevada case held that a constructive trust did support a *lis*  
15 *pendens*. In an action seeking money damages, the Nevada Supreme Court held:

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19 *Lis pendens* is one of the few remaining provisional remedies  
20 available at its inception without prior notice to the adversary.  
21 Due process is said to be provided for by subsequent notice  
22 and an expungement procedure which casts the burden upon  
23 the proponent of the *lis pendens*, but a *lis pendens* may cause  
24 substantial hardship to the property owner before relief can be  
25 obtained. A commentator has expressed reservations as to . . .  
26 [a] broad endorsement of *lis pendens* in claimed constructive  
27 trust actions on the ground that it tends "to create a right  
28 substantially similar to an *ex parte* prejudgment attachment of  
the defendant's assets, a remedy disfavored in California and  
severely limited because of its due process problems" (*Cal.*  
*Lis Pendens Practice*, § 2.7, p. 32 (citations omitted)).  
Overbroad definition of "an action . . . affecting the title or the  
right of possession of real property" would invite abuse of *lis*  
*pendens*.

*Id.* at 320.

NRS 14.010 (1) indicates that it is applicable "in an action for  
the foreclosure of a mortgage upon real property, or affecting  
the title or possession of real property . . . ." The instant action



1 is not of the type envisioned under this statute. The Stable  
2 never had title to property which is now being “corralled to  
satisfy a money judgment.

3 *Levinson v. Eight Judicial District*, 109 Nev. 747, 751–52, 857 P.2d 18, 20–21 (1993).

4 Judge Gross is reserving judgment with regard to any damages until there is a  
5 resolution of whether or not the receivers for ABC actually have a constructive trust on  
6 property. The Debtor believes the offset and accompanying ABC Release as defined in  
7 the Plan moots any issue of damages.  
8

9 In March, 2009, while the Arizona Litigation was ongoing, ABC sued  
10 American Child Care Properties and ACCP I in Nevada (“the Nevada Litigation”).  
11 As part of the same case, ABC also sued RCS, which had purchased the two LLCs  
12 in November 2008. ABC alleged that it paid approximately \$42,000,000 Australian  
13 dollars to American Child Care Properties and/or ACCP I to purchase land to  
14 develop into child care centers. ABC further alleged that the purchased land was  
15 not transferred to ABC as purportedly agreed but, rather, sold to third parties and to  
16 RCS. Trial was set to begin on November 1, 2011, but was stayed by RCS’s  
17 bankruptcy, as well as the bankruptcy of American Child Care Properties and  
18 ACCP I. Importantly, from the time American Child Care Properties/ACCP I  
19 transferred the properties to third parties through the time ABC filed its complaint  
20 in the Nevada Litigation, the Australian dollar was worth approximately 65 cents  
21 American. Thus, ABC’s claim for AUD\$42,000,000 is worth approximately  
22 US\$27,300,000.  
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1 **Post-Petition Operations**

2 Since the Petition Date, the Debtor has continued to operate the business as a  
3 "debtor-in-possession" under Sections 1107(a) and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code. The  
4 Debtor has not required any Post-Petition Debtor-in-Possession financing. The Debtor  
will file monthly operating reports that detail its financial condition, as required by the  
Bankruptcy Code.

5 The U.S. Trustee appointed an Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors on  
6 December 1, 2011 at DE #35.

7 **Retention of Professionals**

8 On October 17, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order authorizing the  
9 Debtor to retain Michael W. Carmel, Ltd. as bankruptcy and reorganization counsel. No  
10 other professionals have been retained, although it is anticipated special counsel will be  
retained to represent the Debtor in the Delaware proceedings and any appellate  
proceedings in Arizona.

11  
12 **Bar Date for Filing Proofs of Claims**

13 On October 18, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order setting the bar date  
14 for filing proofs of claims as **November 30, 2011**. Regardless of whether your claim is  
15 listed on the Debtor's Bankruptcy Schedules or whether your claim is listed as disputed,  
contingent, unliquidated, or unknown, or you disagree with the amount of the listed claim,  
16 or whether you are asserting a claim against any alleged assets of the Estate in any  
adversary proceeding, **YOU MUST HAVE FILED A PROOF OF CLAIM IN THIS  
CASE OR BE FOREVER BARRED FROM RECEIVING A DIVIDEND FROM  
THE ESTATE.**

17 A copy of the Claims Register for each of the three (3) cases is attached as  
18 Exhibit 17. The Debtor believes Jinbo, LLC (Claim #4) will have no claim if the Plan  
is confirmed. Additionally, the Krynski Claim (Claim #2) is overstated by at least  
19 \$1,250,000.00. Accordingly, the anticipated timely filed Allowed Claims in Class 3 A  
should not be greater than \$925,000.00.

20 **Debtor's Assets**

21 The Debtor's Bankruptcy Schedules reflect assets of \$57,038,210.04. The Debtor  
22 owns three parcels of property in Nevada, one on North Las Vegas (the "Ann Road  
Property") and two in Las Vegas (the "Valley View" and "Simmons Properties"). The  
23 City of North Las Vegas has a lien for unpaid property taxes and development fees.  
Under the plan, the Ann Road Property will be sold pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 363 and the  
24 proceeds will be used to pay the City of North Las Vegas. The remainder will be used to  
pay other Allowed Claims under the Plan. The Valley View and Simmons Properties  
25 have liens on them in favor of Hill Crest Bank, which will retain its lien interests in those  
Properties. Debtor also owns a profit interest in a property located at 2488 East Russell  
26 Road (the "Russell Road Property") once the Russell Road Property is sold, Debtor with  
use its proceeds of approximately \$800,000.00 - \$1,000,000.00 to pay off its general  
27 unsecured claims, except the debt owed to ABC Learning Center Limited ("ABC").  
Debtor's largest asset is a judgment in the approximate amount of \$57,000,000.00 against  
28

1 ABC. Debtor will offset any allowed claim made by ABC with its judgment against  
2 ABC.

3 The Debtor's Bankruptcy Schedules reflect liabilities of approximately  
4 \$47,169,203.60, the most significant of which is the disputed US\$41,000,000.00 claim of  
5 ABC.

### 6 **Brief Explanation of Chapter 11 Reorganization**

7 The Debtor is being reorganized pursuant to the Plan that is proposed under  
8 Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code ("Chapter 11"). Under Chapter 11, a debtor is  
9 authorized to reorganize its business for the benefit of itself, its creditors and equity  
10 holders. Confirmation of a Plan of Reorganization is the principal objective of a  
11 Chapter 11 case.

12 In general, a Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization (a) divides Claims into  
13 separate Classes; (b) specifies the property that each Class is to receive under the Plan;  
14 and c) contains other provisions necessary to the reorganization of the Debtor. A  
15 Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization may provide that certain Classes of Claims are either:  
16 (i) to be paid in full upon the effective date of the plan; (ii) reinstated; or (iii) their legal,  
17 equitable and contractual rights are to remain unchanged by the reorganization or  
18 liquidation effectuated by the plan. These Classes are referred to under the Bankruptcy  
19 Code as unimpaired and, because of such favorable treatment, are deemed to accept the  
20 plan. Accordingly, it is not necessary to solicit votes from the holders of Claims in such  
21 unimpaired Classes. A Chapter 11 plan may also provide that certain Classes will not  
22 receive any distributions of property. Such Classes are deemed to reject the plan.

23 **All other Classes of Claims contain impaired Claims. An impaired**  
24 **Class is generally a Class which will receive something less than their Claim under**  
25 **the plan of reorganization. Before a plan can be confirmed by the Bankruptcy**  
26 **Court, Chapter 11 generally requires that each impaired Class of Claims votes to**  
27 **accept a plan. Acceptances must be received from the holders of Claims constituting**  
28 **at least two-thirds in dollar amount and more than one-half in number of the**  
29 **allowed Claims in each impaired Class of Claims that have voted on the plan.**  
30 **However, even if an impaired Class rejects the plan, the Bankruptcy Court may**  
31 **confirm the plan if certain minimum treatment standards are met with respect to**  
32 **such Class or Classes. This is discussed in this Disclosure Statement under the**  
33 **Section heading "Confirmation Without Acceptance by All Impaired Classes".**  
34 **Classes that receive nothing are deemed to reject the Plan.**

35 Chapter 11 does not require each holder of a Claim to vote in favor of a plan  
36 of reorganization in order for the Bankruptcy Court to confirm the Plan. However, the  
37 Bankruptcy Court must find that the Plan meets a number of tests (other than the voting  
38 requirements described in this section) before it may confirm, or approve, the Plan. Many  
39 of these tests are designed to protect the interests of holders of Claims who do not vote to  
40 accept the Plan but who will nonetheless be bound by the Plan's provisions if it is  
41 confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court.

### 42 **Preserved Claims**

43 The Parties are referred to §8.7 of the Plan for a description of the claims which are  
44 being preserved for future prosecution/collection.

### 45 **Solicitation of Acceptance of the Plan**

1 The Debtor is seeking acceptances of the Plan from holders of Allowed Claims  
2 classified in Classes 3 and 4 which are the only Classes entitled to vote under the Plan.  
3 Class 1 is deemed to accept the Plan. If the requisite acceptances are received, the Debtor  
4 will use the acceptances as evidenced by the Ballots solicited in connection with this  
5 Disclosure Statement and the Solicitation Order to seek confirmation of the Plan under  
6 Chapter 11.

7 If any impaired Class is determined to have rejected the Plan in accordance with  
8 Section 1126 of the Bankruptcy Code, the Debtor may use the provisions of Section  
9 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code to satisfy the requirements for confirmation of the Plan.

10 The Debtor believes that its Plan complies with applicable bankruptcy and non-  
11 bankruptcy law. The Debtor believes this Disclosure Statement contains adequate  
12 information for all holders of Impaired Claims to cast an informed vote to accept or reject  
13 the Plan. Furthermore, the Debtor believes the holders of Impaired Claims will obtain a  
14 greater recovery under the Plan than they would otherwise obtain if the Debtor's assets  
15 were immediately liquidated under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

16 If the Plan is confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court, each holder of an Impaired  
17 Allowed Claim will receive the same pro-rata consideration as other holders of Claims in  
18 the same Class, whether or not such holder voted to accept the Plan. Moreover, upon  
19 Confirmation, the Plan will bind all Creditors regardless of whether or not such Creditors  
20 voted to accept the Plan.

### 21 Classification of Claims and Equity Interests

22 Section 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code provides that a plan of reorganization must  
23 classify Claims against a debtor. Under Section 1122 of the Bankruptcy Code, a plan  
24 must classify Claims into Classes that contain substantially similar Claims. The Plan  
25 divides the Claims of known Creditors into Classes and sets forth the treatment offered  
26 each Class. The Debtor believes it has classified all Claims in compliance with the  
27 provision of Section 1122 of the Bankruptcy Code, but it is possible that a Creditor may  
28 challenge such classification of Claims and that the Bankruptcy Court may find that a  
different classification is required for the Plan to be confirmed. If so, the Debtor intends,  
to the extent permitted by Bankruptcy Code and the provisions of the Plan, to amend or  
revoke the Plan and file an amended or different Plan that would make modifications to  
the classification of Claims required by the Bankruptcy Court for confirmation.

The Classes under the Plan take into account the differing nature and priority of  
Claims against the Debtor. Section 101(5) of the Bankruptcy Code defines Claim as a  
right to payment, whether or not such right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, fixed,  
contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured or  
unsecured; or a right to an equitable remedy for breach of performance if such breach  
gives rise to a right to payment whether or not such right to an equitable remedy is  
reduced to judgment, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed,  
secured or unsecured. A Claim against the Debtor also includes a Claim against the  
Debtor's property as provided in Section 102(2) of the Bankruptcy Code.

For the holder of a Claim to participate in a reorganization plan and receive the  
treatment offered to the Class in which it is classified, its Claim must be Allowed. Under  
the Plan, an Allowed Claim is defined as a Claim: (a) proof of which, requests for  
payment of which, or application for allowance of which, was filed or deemed filed on or  
before the Bar Date, Administrative Claim Bar Date, or the Professional Fee Bar Date, as  
applicable, for filing proofs of claim or requests for payment of claims of such type  
against the Debtor; (b) if no proof of claim is filed, which has been or is ever listed by the

1 Debtor in the Schedules as liquidated in amount and not disputed or contingent; or c) a  
2 Claim that is allowed in any contract, instrument, indenture, or other agreement entered  
3 into in connection with the Plan and, in any case, a Claim as to which no objection to its  
4 allowance has been interposed within the applicable period of limitation fixed by the Plan,  
the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Rules, or the Bankruptcy Court. Any Claim to  
which an Objection is filed is not an allowed claim until a court of competent jurisdiction  
has entered a final, no-appealable order.

### 5 **Implementation of the Plan**

6 The Debtor shall be responsible for administering and implementing the Plan,  
7 including, but not limited to making Distributions pursuant to the Plan.

### 8 **Management of the Reorganized Debtor**

9 Subject to the provisions of the Plan, and in accordance with Section 1123(b)(3)(B)  
10 of the Bankruptcy Code, Rick Sodja is the designated representative of the Reorganized  
11 Debtor. Subject to the provisions of the Plan, Mr. Sodja will have the power to take any  
12 and all such actions as are, in his judgment, necessary to fulfill its obligations under the  
13 Plan.

### 14 **Distributions**

15 On the Distribution Date, or as soon thereafter as practical, the Debtor shall effect a  
16 Distribution to holders of Allowed Claims that, as of the date of the Distribution, have not  
17 otherwise been paid or satisfied in accordance with the Plan.

### 18 **Limitations on Members' Liability**

19 Subject to applicable law, no Member shall be liable for any act or omission in  
20 carrying out the Plan except for such act or omission arising from such Person's gross  
21 negligence, willful fraud or other willful misconduct.

### 22 **Description of Other Provisions of the Plan**

#### 23 **Executory Contracts**

24 Debtor is not a party to any executory contracts.

#### 25 **Post-Effective Date Distributions**

26 Distributions made after the Effective Date to holders of Claims that are not  
27 Allowed Claims as of the Effective Date, but which later become Allowed Claims, shall  
28 be deemed to have been made on the Effective Date. Notwithstanding any provision in  
any contract or other document that may relate to a Claim, all Distributions made pursuant  
to the Plan shall be made as if paid on the Initial Distribution Date, without the additional  
accrual of interest, fees or penalties.

#### 29 **Discharge**

30 Except as provided in the Plan or the Confirmation Order, the rights afforded under  
31 the Plan and the treatment of Claims under the Plan are in exchange for and in complete  
32 satisfaction, discharge, and release of, all Claims including any interest accrued on  
33 Administrative Expense Priority Claims and General Unsecured Claims from the Petition  
34 Date. Except as provided in the Plan or the Confirmation Order, confirmation of the Plan:

1 (a) discharges the Debtor from all Claims or other debts that arose before the  
2 Confirmation Date, and all debts of the kind specified in Sections 502(g), 502(h) or 502(I)  
3 of the Bankruptcy Code, whether or not: (i) a proof of claim based on such debt is filed or  
4 deemed filed under Section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code; (ii) a Claim based on such debt  
5 is Allowed under Section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code; or (iii) the holder of a Claim based  
6 on such debt has accepted the Plan.

### **Injunction**

7 Except as provided in the Plan or the Confirmation Order, as of the Confirmation  
8 Date, all entities that have held, currently hold or may hold a Claim or Interest or other  
9 debt or liability that is discharged are permanently enjoined from taking any of the  
10 following actions on account of any such discharged Claims, debts or liabilities:  
11 (a) commencing or continuing in any manner any action or other proceeding against the  
12 Debtor (including any officer or director acting as a representative of the debtor) or  
13 property of the Debtor; (b) enforcing, attaching, collecting or recovering in any manner  
14 any judgment, award, decree or order against the Debtor or property of the Debtor;  
15 (c) creating, perfecting, or enforcing any lien or encumbrance against the Debtor or  
16 property of the Debtor, including; (d) asserting a setoff, right of subrogation or  
17 recoupment of any kind against any debt, liability, or obligation due to the Debtor; and  
18 (e) commencing or continuing any action, in any manner, in any place, that does not  
19 comply with or is inconsistent with the provisions of the Plan or the Bankruptcy Code.

### **Preservation of Insurance**

20 The Debtor's discharge and release from Claims as provided in the Plan, except as  
21 necessary to be consistent with the Plan, do not diminish or impair the enforceability of  
22 any insurance policy that may cover Claims against the Debtor or any other Person.

### **Section 1146 Exemption**

23 In accordance with Section 1146(c) of the Bankruptcy Code: (a) the distribution,  
24 transfer, or exchange of Estate property; (b) the creation, modification, consolidation, or  
25 recording of any deed of trust or other security interest, the securing of additional  
26 indebtedness by such means or by other means in furtherance of, or connection with, the  
27 Plan or the Confirmation Order; (c) the making, assignment, modification, or recording of  
28 any lease or sublease; or (d) the making, delivery, or recording of a deed or Order, or any  
transaction contemplated above, or any transactions arising out of, contemplated by, or in  
any way related to, the foregoing shall not be subject to any document recording tax,  
stamp tax, conveyance fee, intangibles or similar tax, mortgage tax, stamp act or real  
estate transfer act, mortgage recording tax or other similar tax or governmental assessment  
and the appropriate state or local government officials or agents shall be directed to forego  
the collection of any such tax or assessment and to accept for filing or recordation any of  
the foregoing instruments or other documents without payment of any such tax or  
assessment.

### **Withholding and Reporting Requirements**

29 In connection with the Plan and all instruments issued in connection with the Plan,  
30 the Debtor shall comply with all withholding and reporting requirements imposed by any  
31 federal, state, local or foreign taxing authority, and all Distributions under the Plan remain  
32 subject to any such withholding and reporting requirements. The Debtor shall be  
33 authorized to take all actions necessary to comply with such withholding and recording  
34 requirements. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Plan, each holder of an  
35 Allowed Claim that has received a Distribution of Cash, shall have sole and exclusive

1 responsibility for the satisfaction or payment of any tax obligation imposed by any  
2 governmental unit, including income, and other tax obligation on account of such  
3 Distribution. For tax purposes, Distributions received in respect of Allowed Claims will  
4 be allocated first to the principal amount of such Claims, with any excess allocated to  
5 unpaid accrued interest.

#### 4 **Full and Final Satisfaction and Penalties and Fines**

5 In accordance with the Plan, all payments and all distributions are in full and final  
6 satisfaction, settlement, release, and discharge of all Claims and Equity Interests, except  
7 as otherwise provided in the Plan.

8 Except as expressly provided for in the Plan, no distribution shall be made under  
9 the Plan on account of, and no Allowed Claim (whether Secured, Unsecured, Priority or  
10 Administrative) shall include any fine, penalty, or exemplary or punitive damages relating  
11 to or arising from any default or breach by the debtor, and any claim on account of such  
12 fine, penalty, or exemplary or punitive damages shall be deemed to be disallowed,  
13 whether or not an objection is filed to such Claim.

#### 11 **Impaired Classes to Vote**

12 Each holder of a Claim in an impaired Class shall be entitled to vote separately to  
13 accept or reject the Plan unless such holder is deemed to reject the Plan.

#### 13 **Acceptance by Class of Creditors and Holders of Interest**

14 An impaired Class of holders of Claims shall have accepted the Plan if the Plan is  
15 accepted by at least two-thirds in dollar amount and more than one-half in number of the  
16 Allowed Claims of such Class that have voted to accept or reject the Plan. A class of  
17 holders of Claims shall be deemed to accept the Plan in the event that no holder of a  
18 Claim within that Class submits a Ballot by the Voting Deadline.

#### 17 **Cramdown**

18 If any impaired Class of Claims entitled to vote does not accept the Plan by the  
19 requisite statutory majorities provided in Section 1126(c) or 1126(d) of the Bankruptcy  
20 Code as applicable, or if any impaired Class is deemed to have rejected the Plan, the  
21 Debtor reserves the right to request that the Bankruptcy Court confirm the Plan under  
22 Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and to amend the Plan, in accordance with the  
23 applicable provisions of the Plan governing amendments or modifications, to the extent  
24 necessary to obtain entry of the Confirmation Order.

#### 22 **Disbursement of Funds**

23 Any payment of Cash required to be made under the Plan will be made by check  
24 drawn on a domestic bank or by wire transfer from a domestic bank at the election of the  
25 Person making such payment. Any payment or distribution required to be made under the  
26 Plan on a day other than a Business Day will be made on the next succeeding Business  
27 Day, without interest.

28 From and after the Effective Date, the Debtor may litigate to Final Order, propose  
settlements of, or withdraw objections to, all pending or filed Disputed Claims or  
Litigation Claims and may settle or compromise any Disputed Claim or Litigation Claim  
without notice and a hearing and without approval of the Bankruptcy Court.

1 **Retention of Jurisdiction**

2 Notwithstanding the entry of the Confirmation Order and the occurrence of the  
3 Effective Date, the Bankruptcy Court retains broad jurisdiction over the Chapter 11 case  
4 after the Effective Date, to the extent legally permissible.

4 **Amendment of the Plan**

5 At any time before the Confirmation Date, the Debtor may alter, amend, or modify  
6 the Plan under Section 1127(a) of the Bankruptcy Code provided that such alteration,  
7 amendment, or modification does not materially or adversely affect the treatment and  
8 rights of holders of Claims or Interests under the Plan. After the Confirmation Date and  
9 before substantial consummation of the Plan as defined in Section 1101(2) of the  
10 Bankruptcy Code, the Debtor may, under Section 1127(b) of the Bankruptcy Code,  
11 institute proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court to remedy any defect or omission or  
12 reconcile any inconsistencies in the Plan, the Disclosure Statement, or the Confirmation  
13 Order, and such matters as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and effects of the  
14 Plan so long as such proceedings do not materially and adversely affect the treatment of  
15 holders of Allowed Claims under the Plan; provided, however, that prior notice of such  
16 proceedings shall be served in accordance with the Bankruptcy Rules or applicable order  
17 of the Bankruptcy Court.

12 **Revocation or Withdrawal of the Plan**

13 The Debtor reserves the right to revoke or withdraw the Plan at any time before the  
14 Confirmation Date. If the Plan is withdrawn or revoked, then the Plan shall be deemed  
15 null and void and nothing contained in the Plan shall be deemed a waiver of any Claims  
16 by or against the Debtor or any other person in any further proceedings involving the  
17 Debtor or an admission of any sort, and the Plan and any transaction contemplated by the  
18 Plan shall not be admitted into evidence in any proceeding.

17 **Post-Confirmation Fees**

18 The Debtor will be responsible for the payment of any fees payable to the Office of  
19 the United States Trustee for the Debtor after Confirmation, consistent with applicable  
20 provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, Bankruptcy Rules, and 28 U.S.C. Section 1930(a)(6).  
21 The Debtor plans to seek an order closing the case as soon as it is substantially  
22 consummated, without the burden of ongoing fees assessed against all the Reorganized  
23 Debtor's expenditures.

21 The Debtor estimates that it will incur no more than \$100,000 in attorneys' fees to  
22 implement the Plan, once it is confirmed. These fees would be incurred primarily to  
23 represent the debtor on any appeals as well as claims objections.

23 **Conditions to Confirmation and Effective Date**

24 **Conditions to Confirmation.** The following are conditions precedent to  
25 confirmation of the Plan:

- 26 • The Bankruptcy Court shall have entered a Final Order approving the  
27 Disclosure Statement with respect to the Plan;  
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- The Confirmation Order has been entered in form and substance reasonably acceptable to the Debtor and the Creditors' Committee, and contains specific provisions as set forth in the Plan.
  - Conditions to Effectiveness: The following are conditions precedent to the occurrence of the Effective Date:
    - The Confirmation Date has occurred;
    - The Confirmation Order is a Final Order, except that the Debtor reserves the right to cause the Effective Date to occur notwithstanding the pendency of an appeal of the Confirmation Order, under circumstances that would render moot such an appeal;
    - No request for revocation of the Confirmation Order under Section 1144 of the Bankruptcy Code has been made, or, if made, remains pending;
    - The Bankruptcy Court, in the Confirmation Order, has approved the retention of jurisdiction provisions of the Plan; and
    - All documents necessary to implement the transactions contemplated by the Plan are made in form and substance reasonably acceptable to the Debtor and the Creditors' Committee.
    - *Waiver of Conditions.* The conditions to confirmation and the Effective Date may be waived in whole or in part by the Debtor at any time without notice, an order of the Bankruptcy Court, or any further action other than proceeding to confirmation and consummation of the Plan.

## 22 ACCEPTANCE AND CONFIRMATION OF THE PLAN

23 The following is a brief summary of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code  
24 relevant to acceptance and confirmation of a plan of reorganization. Holders of Claims  
25 are encouraged to review the relevant provisions of the Bankruptcy Code with their own  
26 attorneys.

### 25 Acceptance of the Plan

26 This Disclosure Statement is provided in connection with the solicitation of  
27 acceptances of the Plan. The Bankruptcy Code defines acceptance of a plan of  
28 reorganization by a Class of Claims as acceptance by holders of at least two-thirds (2/3) in  
dollar amount, and more than one-half (1/2) in number, of the Allowed Claims of that

1 Class that have actually voted or are deemed to have voted to accept or reject a plan. The  
2 Bankruptcy Code defines acceptance of a plan of reorganization by a Class of interests as  
3 accepted by at least two-thirds in amount of the allowed interests of that Class that have  
4 actually voted or are deemed to have voted to accept or reject a plan.

5 If one or more impaired Classes reject the Plan, the Debtor may, in its discretion,  
6 nevertheless seek confirmation of the Plan if the Debtor believes that the requirements of  
7 Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code for Confirmation of the Plan (which are  
8 summarized below) will be met, despite the lack of acceptance by all Impaired Classes.

## 9 Confirmation

### 10 **Confirmation Hearing**

11 Section 1128(a) of the Bankruptcy Code requires the Bankruptcy Court, after  
12 notice, to hold a hearing on confirmation of a plan. Notice of such hearing is being  
13 provided to all known holders of Claims or Interests or their respective representatives  
14 along with this Disclosure Statement. The hearing may be adjourned from time to time by  
15 the Bankruptcy Court without further notice except for an announcement of the adjourned  
16 date made at such hearing or any subsequent adjournment thereof.

17 Section 1128(b) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that any party-in-interest may  
18 object to confirmation of a plan. Any objection to confirmation of the Plan must be in  
19 writing, must conform with the Bankruptcy Rules and the Local Rules of the Bankruptcy  
20 Court, must set forth the name of the objecting party, the nature and amount of Claims or  
21 Equity Interests held or asserted by that party against the Debtor's Estate or property, and  
22 the specific basis for the objection. Such objection must be filed with the Bankruptcy  
23 Court, with a copy forwarded directly to the chambers of the Honorable Randolph J.  
24 Haines, together with a proof of service, and served on all parties and by the date set forth  
25 on the notice of the confirmation hearing in accordance with the Local Rules of the  
26 Bankruptcy Court.

### 27 **Statutory Requirements for Confirmation of the Plan**

28 At the confirmation hearing, the Debtor will request the Bankruptcy Court  
determine that the Plan satisfies the requirements of Section 1129 of the Bankruptcy  
Code. If the Bankruptcy Court so determines, the Bankruptcy Court will enter an order  
confirming the Plan. The applicable requirements of Section 1129 of the Bankruptcy  
Code are as follows:

- The Plan must comply with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code;
- The Debtor must have complied with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code;
- The Plan must have been proposed in good faith and not by any means forbidden by law;
- Any payment made or promised to be made by the Debtor under the Plan for services or for costs and expenses in, or in connection with, the Chapter 11 Case, or in connection with the Plan, must have been disclosed to the

1 Bankruptcy Court, and any such payment made before Confirmation of the  
2 Plan must be reasonable, or if such payment is to be fixed after  
3 Confirmation of the Plan, such payment must be subject to the approval of  
4 the Bankruptcy as reasonable;

- 5 • The Debtor must have disclosed the identity and affiliates of any individual  
6 proposed to serve, after Confirmation of the Plan, as a director, officer, or  
7 voting trustee of the Debtors under the Plan. Moreover, the appointment to,  
8 or continuance in, such office of such individual, must be consistent with the  
9 interests of holders of Claims and with public policy, and the Debtor must  
10 have disclosed the identity of any insider that the Debtor will employ or  
11 retain, and the nature of any compensation for such insider;
  
- 12 • Best Interests of Creditors Test: With respect to each Class of Impaired  
13 Claims, either each holder of a Claim of such Class must have accepted the  
14 Plan, or must receive or retain under the Plan on account of such Claim,  
15 property of a value, as of the Effective Date of the Plan, that is not less than  
16 the amount such holder would receive or retain if the Debtor was liquidated  
17 on such date under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. In a Chapter 7  
18 liquidation, creditors and interest holders of a debtor are paid from available  
19 assets generally in the following order, with no lower Class receiving any  
20 payments until all amounts due to senior Classes have either been paid in  
21 full or payment in full is provided for: (i) first to secured creditors (to the  
22 extent of the value of their collateral); (ii) next the Chapter 7 trustee's and  
23 his attorney's fees and expenses, and other liquidation costs; (iii) next to  
24 priority creditors; (iv) next to unsecured creditors; (v) next to debt expressly  
25 subordinated by its terms or by order of the Bankruptcy Court; and (vi) last  
26 to holders of equity interests. The Debtor's best estimates of values of  
27 assets and liabilities are set forth herein. The Debtor has attached a  
28 Liquidation Analysis which it believes satisfies the best Interests of  
Creditors test.

- 1 • Each Class of Claims must have either accepted the Plan or not be Impaired  
2 under the Plan;
- 3 • Except to the extent that the holder of a particular Claim has  
4 agreed to a different treatment of such Claim, the Plan provides  
5 that Allowed Administrative and Priority Claims (other than  
6 Allowed Priority Tax Claims) will be paid in full on the Effective  
7 Date and that Allowed Priority Tax Claims will receive on  
8 account of such Claim's deferred Cash payment, over a period not  
9 exceeding six years after the date of assessment of such Claim, of  
10 a value, as of the Effective Date, equal to the Allowed amount of  
11 such Claim; and
- 12 • At least one Impaired Class of Claim must have accepted  
13 the Plan, determined without including any acceptance of  
14 the Plan by any insider holding a Claim of such Class.

### 11 **Confirmation Without Acceptance by All Impaired Claims**

12 Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code allows a Bankruptcy Court to confirm a  
13 plan, even if such plan has not been accepted by all impaired Classes entitled to vote on  
14 such plan, provided that such plan has been accepted by at least one Impaired Class. If  
15 any Impaired Classes reject or are deemed to have rejected the Plan, the Debtor reserves  
16 its right to seek the application of the requirements set forth in Section 1129(b) of the  
17 Bankruptcy Code for Confirmation of the Plan despite the lack of acceptance by all  
18 Impaired Classes.

19 Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that notwithstanding the failure  
20 of an Impaired Class to accept a plan of reorganization, the plan must be confirmed, on  
21 request of the plan proponent (in a procedure commonly known as **Cramdown**), so long  
22 as the plan does not discriminate unfairly and is fair and equitable with respect to each  
23 Class of Impaired Claims or Interests that has not accepted the plan.

24 The condition that a plan be fair and equitable with respect to a rejecting Class of  
25 Secured Claims includes the requirements that (a) the holders of such Secured Claims  
26 retain the liens securing such Claims to the extent of the allowed amount of the Claims,  
27 whether the property subject to the liens is retained by the debtor or transferred to another  
28 entity under the plan, and (b) each holder of a Secured Claim in the Class receives  
deferred cash payments totaling at least the allowed amount of such Claim with a present  
value, as of the effective date of the plan, at least equivalent to the value of the secured  
claimant's interest in the debtor's property subject to the liens.

The condition that a plan be fair and equitable with respect to a rejecting Class of  
Unsecured Claims or a rejecting Class of Interests includes the requirement that either  
(a) such Class receive or retain under the plan property of a value as of the effective date  
of the plan equal to the allowed amount of such Claim or Interest, as the case may be, or  
(b) if the Class does not receive such amount, no Class junior to the non-accepting Class  
will receive a payment distribution under the plan.

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**CERTAIN INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES**

**SUBSTANTIAL UNCERTAINTY EXISTS WITH RESPECT TO THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE PLAN. NO RULINGS HAVE BEEN REQUESTED FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE WITH RESPECT TO ANY OF THE TAX ASPECTS OF THE PLAN. THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE PLAN ARE COMPLEX AND, IN MANY AREAS, UNCERTAIN. THEREFORE, EACH HOLDER OF A CLAIM IS STRONGLY URGED TO CONSULT HIS OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING SUCH FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES.**

**RISK FACTORS**

In this section, the Debtor has attempted to identify the potential material risks of the Plan. **CREDITORS SHOULD CONSIDER CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING FACTORS, IN ADDITION TO THE OTHER INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT, BEFORE SUBMITTING A VOTE TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PLAN.**

**Fluctuations in the Value of Debtor’s Business**

The current value assigned to the Debtor’s assets is uncertain, may not remain constant, and may decline over time due to a variety of factors including a downturn in the general economy of the United States or the economics of the potential customers of the Debtor. A disruption or continued downturn in the economy could make it more difficult, or impossible, for the Debtor’s product to be sold at a favorable price. In addition, the projections on which these valuations are based could also prove to be incorrect. It is important to remember that the value assigned to a business is in many cases difficult to predict and involve uncertainty.

**Risk of Non-Confirmation of the Plan**

Although the Debtor believes the Plan will satisfy all requirements necessary for confirmation by the Court, there can be no assurance that the Court will reach the same conclusion. Amendments to the Plan may also be required by the Court for confirmation, and these amendments could adversely affect the Creditors’ rights to receive distributions under the Plan. Any amendment may also necessitate the re-solicitation of votes. If the Plan is not confirmed, a fire sale (i.e., immediate liquidation) of the Debtor’s assets may occur. While a fire sale of the Debtor’s assets would likely yield less than the value of the business as a going concern in accordance with the Plan, the range of estimated recoveries in either case is subject to variation based upon market conditions and other factors that are beyond the Debtor’s control.

**ALTERNATIVES TO THE PLAN**

If the Plan is not timely confirmed, the most likely alternative is either (1) a sale of the debtor’s assets, or (2) a Chapter 7 liquidation proceeding. A sale is fraught with a multitude of issues, such as the lease of where the debtor currently conducts its operations, and the lease of a substantial amount of the debtor’s equipment. In a Chapter 7 liquidation proceeding, a Chapter 7 trustee would be appointed by the Bankruptcy Court to oversee the liquidation of the Debtor’s assets. Such trustee would be entitled to retain a new set of professionals, including lawyers and accountants, to review and analyze all of the Claims and the Debtor’s assets. In addition, the Chapter 7 trustee would be entitled to request a fee equal to 3% of all distributions made to the Creditors. The Debtor believes that the conversion to a Chapter 7 liquidation proceeding and the appointment of a new

1 trustee and new estate professionals would substantially increase professional fees and  
2 result in further delays and a reduction in distributions. A copy of the Liquidation  
Analysis is attached as **Exhibit 18**.

3 The Debtor has explored various alternative scenarios, including the scenarios  
4 described above, and believes the Plan enables the holders of Claims to realize the  
5 maximum recovery under the circumstances. The Debtor believes the Plan is the best  
plan that can be proposed and serve the best interests of the Debtor and other parties-in-  
interest.

6 **RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION**

7 The Debtor has analyzed different scenarios and believes the Plan will provide the  
8 opportunity for the Debtor. In this manner the business will move forward and create  
9 value. Any alternative other than confirmation of the Plan could result in extensive delays  
10 and increased administrative expenses resulting in potentially less successful emergence  
from bankruptcy and ultimately liquidation. Accordingly, the Debtor recommends  
confirmation of the Plan and urges all holders of Impaired Claims to vote to accept the  
Plan and to indicate acceptance by returning their Ballots so as to be received by no later  
than the Voting Deadline.

11 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 7<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2011.

12  
13 **RCS Capital, LLC, Managing Member of  
RCS Capital Development LLC**

14  
15 By:    
16 Managing Member

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18  
19  
20  
21 COPY of the foregoing served by electronic  
22 mail this 7<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2011, to:

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