

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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<u>In re:</u>	:
	:
RELiance FINANCIAL SERVICES CORPORATION,	:
	:
Debtor.	:
	:
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DISCLOSURE STATEMENT UNDER 11 U.S.C. § 1125 WITH  
RESPECT TO THE FIRST AMENDED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION  
OF RELiance FINANCIAL SERVICES CORPORATION  
PROPOSED BY THE OFFICIAL UNSECURED BANK COMMITTEE

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Dated: New York, New York  
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## INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

*The following summary is intended only to highlight certain information contained elsewhere in this Disclosure Statement. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information, the financial statements, including the notes thereto, appearing elsewhere in this Disclosure Statement, the Appendices hereto and the other documents referenced herein. You should carefully read the entire Disclosure Statement (including, in particular, the sections of this Disclosure Statement entitled “Risk Factors” and “Liquidation Analysis”) and the other documents to which it refers before deciding whether to vote in favor of the Plan. The date of this Disclosure Statement is set forth on the cover page of this document. Unless otherwise defined herein, all capitalized terms used in this Disclosure Statement shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Plan.*

### ***Background***

On June 12, 2001 (the “*Petition Date*”), Reliance Group Holdings, Inc. (together with its successor, designee and/or any liquidating trustee appointed under the RGH Plan, “*RGH*”) and Reliance Financial Services Corporation, its wholly-owned subsidiary (“*RFSC*” or the “*Debtor*”), and together with RGH and their subsidiaries, the “*Company*”), each filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code, as amended (the “*Bankruptcy Code*”), with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the “*Bankruptcy Court*”). On that same date, the bankruptcy case of RFSC (the “*Chapter 11 Case*”) and the bankruptcy case of RGH (the “*RGH Chapter 11 Case*” and, together with the Chapter 11 Case, the “*Cases*”) were consolidated for administrative and procedural purposes.

On June 22, 2001, the United States Trustee appointed the Official Unsecured Bank Committee (the “*Bank Committee*”) and the Official Unsecured Creditors’ Committee (the “*Unsecured Creditors’ Committee*” and together with the Bank Committee, the “*Committees*”) in the Cases. The Bank Committee is comprised of holders of debt constituting a majority of the aggregate principal amount outstanding under the revolving credit facility and term loan agreement, dated as of November 1, 1993, amended and restated as of April 25, 1995 and as amended and/or modified through the Petition Date, among, *inter alia*, RFSC and certain financial institutions (as amended, the “*Bank Credit Agreement*”). See “Restructuring – The Chapter 11 Case.”

This Disclosure Statement, the appendices hereto and the accompanying forms of ballots are submitted pursuant to Section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code by the Bank Committee.

This Disclosure Statement describes the terms of the restructuring of RFSC (the “*Restructuring*”) to be accomplished through the proposed first amended plan of reorganization described herein (the “*Plan*”). A prior plan was filed by the Bank Committee with the Bankruptcy Court on April 27, 2004, but was not solicited for confirmation. A copy of the Plan is attached hereto as Appendix A.

Prior to proposing the Plan, on April 1, 2003, the Committees and M. Diane Koken, the Pennsylvania Commissioner of Insurance (the “*PA Insurance Commissioner*”), as the statutory Liquidator (in such capacity, the “*Liquidator*”) of Reliance Insurance Company (“*RIC*”), a

wholly-owned subsidiary of RFSC, entered into a global settlement agreement resolving various pending lawsuits and claims involving the Liquidator and RGH and RFSC and providing for the allocation of assets between the estates of RGH and RFSC on the one hand and RIC on the other (together with the related side letter, dated April 4, 2003, the “*PA Settlement Agreement*”).

The PA Settlement Agreement was approved by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the “*Bankruptcy Court*”) by an order dated May 28, 2003, and by the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania (the “*Commonwealth Court*”) by an order dated June 19, 2003. See “Restructuring – PA Settlement Agreement.”

On January 29, 2004, the Bank Committee and the Unsecured Creditors Committee, on behalf of the estates of RFSC and RGH, respectively, reached an agreement resolving various disputes between them as to the division of assets between RFSC and RGH (the “*RGH/RFSC Settlement*”). In addition to allocating the assets remaining after deducting the Liquidator’s portion pursuant to the PA Settlement Agreement, the RGH/RFSC Settlement provides for the funding of the Plan and of Reorganized RFSC (as hereinafter defined). The RGH/RFSC Term Sheet was approved by the Bankruptcy Court by an order dated February 27, 2004.<sup>1</sup> See “Restructuring – RGH/RFSC Settlement.” The terms of the PA Settlement Agreement and the RGH/RFSC Settlement will be implemented through the Plan and through a plan of reorganization to be proposed by RGH (the “*RGH Plan*”) and filed with the Bankruptcy Court on a later date.

## ***Chapter 11 Case and the Plan of Reorganization***

### **Chapter 11 Case**

Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code is the principal business reorganization chapter of the Bankruptcy Code. Under Chapter 11, a debtor is authorized to reorganize its business. In addition to permitting rehabilitation of the debtor, another goal of Chapter 11 is to promote equality of treatment of holders of claims and equity interests of equal rank with respect to the distribution of a debtor’s assets. Formulation, and confirmation by a bankruptcy court, of a plan of reorganization is the principal objective of a Chapter 11 case.

On the Petition Date, RFSC filed its voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code with the Bankruptcy Court, thereby commencing the Chapter 11 Case. Simultaneously therewith, RFSC also filed several motions seeking authorization to continue to conduct its business in the ordinary course, as well as to undertake certain activities which require approval of the Bankruptcy Court. These motions included, among others, motions seeking authorization for RFSC to (a) continue to utilize pre-petition bank accounts, business forms and investment practices, (b) pay pre-petition employee obligations and (c) retain various

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<sup>1</sup> Such order was subsequently appealed on March 5, 2004 by High River Limited Partnership, a creditor in both Cases. The appeal is currently pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Case No. 1:04-cv-02815-SAS).



professionals. See “Restructuring – The Chapter 11 Case—First Day Motions”, below, for a more detailed description of these motions.

Since the Petition Date, RFSC has continued to operate its business and manage its properties as a debtor-in-possession pursuant to Sections 1107 and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code and subject to the supervision of the Bankruptcy Court.

## **The Plan**

The Plan divides Holders of known Claims against, and known Equity Interests in, RFSC into seven (7) Classes, as follows:

Class 1	Classified Priority Claims
Class 2	Bank Claims
Class 3	Other Secured Claims
Class 4a	General Unsecured Claims
Class 4b	Liquidator Claims
Class 4c	D&O Unsecured Claims
Class 5	Equity Interests

In accordance with the Bankruptcy Code, Administrative Claims and Priority Tax Claims are not classified into Classes.

The following chart sets forth, in general, the treatment that Holders of Allowed Claims and Allowed Equity Interests will receive under the Plan, unless they agree to accept less favorable treatment by settlement or otherwise. With respect to the General Unsecured Claims (Class 4a), the “Estimated Amount of Claims” set forth below is based upon the Bank Committee’s best estimate of RFSC’s maximum potential aggregate liability for such Claims. Although the Bank Committee has used its best estimate of RFSC’s maximum potential liability in connection with these General Unsecured Claims for the preparation of the following chart, there is a possibility that the Allowed amount of these General Unsecured Claims will be substantially different than the Bank Committee’s estimate of such Claims.

With respect to Claims in Classes 2 and 4a, on the Effective Date, Holders of Allowed Claims in such Classes shall be deemed to assign any Litigation Claims they may have to RGH if such Holders do not elect to “opt-out” of such assignment on their Ballots. To the extent such Holders “opt-out” of assigning their Litigation Claims to RGH, such Holders shall not receive any rights to their *pro rata* share of the RFSC Litigation Proceeds pursuant to the Plan.

Although the Bank Committee believes that the proposed Restructuring is reasonable and presents Holders of Claims against RFSC with the best opportunity for recovering any amounts from Reorganized RFSC, the estimated recoveries for each Class of Claims are uncertain. Holders of Allowed Claims in Classes 2 and 4a will receive RFSC Litigation Proceeds, and the Holder of the Allowed Claim in Class 4b will receive Liquidator D&O Litigation Proceeds, solely to the extent such proceeds are recovered. In addition, Holders of Claims in Class 2 will not receive any payment of Litigation Proceeds until Reorganized RFSC satisfies all of its required obligations under the RGH/RFSC Settlement and the Senior Secured Credit Agreement.

Furthermore, although Holders of Allowed Claims in Class 2 shall receive a *pro rata* share of the New RFSC Common Stock on the Effective Date, such Holders may not receive any dividends with respect to such shares. Finally, even if all or some of the estimated amounts are recovered by Reorganized RFSC, Holders of Claims in Class 2 will not receive such amounts as dividends until after Reorganized RFSC satisfies all of its required obligations under the RGH/RFSC Settlement and the Senior Secured Credit Agreement. For further information regarding the uncertain nature of RFSC's potential assets, see "Risk Factors".

It should be noted that recoveries pursuant to the Plan are uncertain and, to the extent recovered, will be received over an extended period of time. Recoveries with respect to the Section 847 Refunds and other tax assets generally will not be available to Reorganized RFSC if Reorganized RFSC liquidates. Thus, if the Chapter 11 Case is converted to a case under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, there generally would be no recovery by Reorganized RFSC with respect to the Section 847 Refunds and other tax assets. With respect to the D&O Litigation Proceeds, recoveries related thereto should be at least as great under the proposed Plan as they would be if the Chapter 11 Case were converted to a case under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code and should certainly not be less under the proposed Plan.

### ***Summary of Plan Treatment***

<b>Class and Type of Claim or Interest</b>	<b>Estimated Amount of Claims</b>	<b>Treatment</b>
Class 1 Classified Priority Claims	Approximately \$_____	Under the Plan, except to the extent that a Holder of an Allowed Classified Priority Claim has been paid by the Debtor prior to the Effective Date or such Holder agrees to a different treatment, each Holder of a Classified Priority Claim shall receive, in full and complete settlement, satisfaction, release and discharge of its Allowed Classified Priority Claim, Cash in an amount equal to the unpaid portion of such Allowed Classified Priority Claim on the Effective Date or as soon thereafter as is practicable.  Estimated Recovery: 100%
Class 2 Bank Claims	Approximately \$252,944,097.27	Unless otherwise provided in the Plan, and except to the extent that a Holder of an Allowed Bank Claim has been paid by the Debtor prior to the Effective Date or such Holder agrees to a different treatment, on the Effective Date, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, each Holder of an Allowed Bank Claim (i) shall receive, in full and complete settlement, satisfaction, release and discharge of and in exchange for its Allowed Bank Claim, (A) its Pro Rata share of New RFSC Common Stock and (B) the right to a Pro Rata share (provided the Holder of such Claim(s) is not an Opt-Out Creditor) of the RFSC

Class and Type of Claim or Interest	Estimated Amount of Claims	Treatment
		<p>Litigation Proceeds and (ii) shall be deemed to have assigned its Litigation Claim(s) to RGH pursuant to the Plan; <u>provided, however</u>, that any Holder of a Bank Claim who is an Opt-Out Creditor (A) shall not be deemed to have assigned its Litigation Claim(s) to RGH and (B) shall not receive any rights to a Pro Rata share of the RFSC Litigation Proceeds.</p> <p>Estimated Recovery: Uncertain</p>
Class 3 Other Secured Claims	Approximately \$0	<p>Unless otherwise provided in the Plan, and except to the extent that a Holder of an Allowed Other Secured Claim has been paid by the Debtor prior to the Effective Date or such Holder agrees to a different treatment, on the Effective Date, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, each Holder of an Allowed Other Secured Claim shall, in full and complete settlement, satisfaction, release and discharge of and in exchange for its Allowed Other Secured Claim, at the sole option of the Reorganized Debtor, (i) be reinstated and rendered Unimpaired, (ii) receive Cash in an amount equal to such Allowed Other Secured Claim, including any interest on such Allowed Other Secured Claim required to be paid pursuant to Section 506(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, on the Effective Date or as soon thereafter as is practicable or (iii) receive the Collateral securing its Allowed Other Secured Claim and any interest on such Allowed Other Secured Claim required to be paid pursuant to Section 506(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, on the Effective Date or as soon thereafter as is practicable.</p> <p>Estimated Recovery: 100%</p>
Class 4a General Unsecured Claims	Approximately \$ _____	<p>Unless otherwise provided in the Plan, and except to the extent that a Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim has been paid by the Debtor prior to the Effective Date or such Holder agrees to a different treatment, on the Effective Date, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, each Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim (i) shall receive, in full and complete settlement, satisfaction, release and discharge of and in exchange for its Allowed General Unsecured Claim, the right to a Pro Rata share (provided the Holder of such Claim(s) is not an Opt-Out Creditor) of the RFSC Litigation Proceeds and (ii) shall be deemed to have assigned its Litigation Claim(s) to RGH pursuant to the Plan;</p>

<b>Class and Type of Claim or Interest</b>	<b>Estimated Amount of Claims</b>	<b>Treatment</b>
		<p><u>provided, however</u>, that any Holder of a General Unsecured Claim who is an Opt-Out Creditor (A) shall not be deemed to have assigned its Litigation Claim(s) to RGH and (B) shall not receive any rights to a Pro Rata share of the RFSC Litigation Proceeds.</p> <p>Estimated Recovery: Uncertain</p>
Class 4b Liquidator Claim	Approximately \$288 million	<p>Unless otherwise provided in the Plan, and except to the extent that the Holder of the Allowed Liquidator Claim has been paid by the Debtor prior to the Effective Date or agrees to a different treatment, on the Effective Date, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, the Holder of the Allowed Liquidator Claim shall be entitled to receive, in full and complete settlement, satisfaction, release and discharge of and in exchange for its Allowed Liquidator Claim, the payments provided under the Tax Sharing Agreement and the PA Settlement Agreement, without duplication (which include, without limitation, fifty percent (50%) of the Section 847 Refunds and the Liquidator D&amp;O Litigation Proceeds pursuant to Section 4 of the PA Settlement Agreement).</p> <p>Estimated Recovery: Uncertain</p>
Class 4c D&O Unsecured Claims	Approximately \$_____	<p>No Holder of a D&amp;O Unsecured Claim shall assign, or shall be deemed to have assigned, its Litigation Claims to RGH or shall receive or retain any property on account of its D&amp;O Unsecured Claim.</p> <p>Estimated Recovery: 0%</p>
Class 5 Equity Interests	1,000 shares	<p>On the Effective Date, the Equity Interests shall be canceled and extinguished and no Holder thereof shall be entitled to, or shall receive or retain any property on account of, its Equity Interests.</p> <p>Estimated Recovery: 0%</p>

To the extent that the terms of this Disclosure Statement may vary from the terms of the Plan, the terms of the Plan will control. See “Plan—Summary of Distributions Under the Plan,” below, for more detailed descriptions of the classification and treatment of Claims or Equity Interests under the Plan as well as for a description of the other terms of the Plan.

## *Voting on, and Confirmation of, the Plan*

### **Voting on the Plan**

This Disclosure Statement is being transmitted to Holders of Claims against, and Equity Interests in, RFSC for the purpose of providing adequate information to enable such Holders who are entitled to vote on the Plan to make a reasonably informed decision with respect to their vote on the Plan.

In order for the Plan to be confirmed (approved) by the Bankruptcy Court, other than through the “cramdown” provisions of Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Debtor must, among other things, receive approval of the Plan from:

- (i) Holders of at least two-thirds ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) in amount, and more than one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) in number, of the Bank Claims actually voted on the Plan;
- (ii) Holders of at least two-thirds ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) in amount, and more than one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) in number, of the General Unsecured Claims actually voted on the Plan; and
- (iii) Holders of at least two-thirds ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) in amount, and more than one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) in number, of the Liquidator Claims actually voted on the Plan (collectively, the “*Requisite Acceptances*”).

In addition, at least one of these Classes of Claims must vote to approve the Plan without including any acceptances of the Plan by any “insiders” (as defined in Section 101(31) of the Bankruptcy Code) contained in such Class.

As indicated above, however, the Plan can be confirmed, notwithstanding the failure to receive the Requisite Acceptances pursuant to the “cramdown” provisions of Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, as described in “Plan—Voting on, and Confirmation of, the Plan—Non-Acceptance and Cramdown.”

Only those Holders as of \_\_\_\_\_, 2004 (the “*Voting Record Date*”) of the Claims set forth above are being solicited hereby (each, a “*Voting Party*”).

See “Plan—Voting on, and Confirmation of, the Plan” below for a complete description of the requirements for acceptance of the Plan.

By order dated \_\_\_\_\_, 2004, the Bankruptcy Court approved this Disclosure Statement in connection with the Bank Committee’s solicitation of acceptances of the Plan (the “*Solicitation*”). **This approval does not, however, constitute either a guaranty of the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein or an opinion by the Bankruptcy Court regarding the fairness or merits of the Plan.**

**THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IS THE ONLY DOCUMENT AUTHORIZED BY THE BANKRUPTCY COURT TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOLICITATION OF VOTES ON THE PLAN.**

Prior to voting, each Holder of an Allowed Claim that is entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan is encouraged to read and consider carefully this Disclosure Statement (including the matters described under “Risk Factors”) and the Plan in their entirety.

## **Voting Procedures**

After carefully reviewing this Disclosure Statement, including the Appendices hereto, each Voting Party should vote using the enclosed form of ballot (the “*Ballot*”), check the box indicating whether it accepts or rejects the Plan, check the box indicating whether it wishes to elect to opt out of assigning its Litigation Claim(s) to RGH (if the Holder holds Claims in Classes 2 and/or 4a), and return the duly completed and executed Ballot in the pre-addressed envelope. Ballots must be submitted so that they are *actually received* by counsel to the Bank Committee, White & Case LLP, on or before 5:00 p.m. (Prevailing Eastern time) on \_\_\_\_\_, 2004, unless extended by the Bank Committee in its sole discretion (subject to court approval, as necessary) (such time and date, as the same may be extended from time to time, the “*Voting Deadline*”), at the following address:

White & Case LLP  
1155 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, NY 10036  
Attention: Andrew DeNatale, Esq.

The Bank Committee will notify Bankruptcy Services LLC (the “*Voting Agent*”) of any extension of the Voting Deadline by oral or written notice. The Voting Agent shall notify each Holder of a Claim who received a Ballot of any such extension. Any Voting Party may change its vote on the Plan at any time prior to the Voting Deadline. Thereafter, votes on the Plan may not be changed except to the extent authorized by the Bankruptcy Court.

To the extent that any Holder holds Claims in more than one Class, such Holder will receive a separate Ballot for each such Claim.

The Bank Committee does not intend to solicit votes on the Plan from Holders of Classified Priority Claims, Other Secured Claims, D&O Unsecured Claims and Equity Interests, because such Holders are either Unimpaired or deemed to reject the Plan. Therefore, Ballots are not being transmitted to such Holders.

Subject to any applicable order of the Bankruptcy Court, the Bank Committee will decide any and all questions affecting the validity of any Ballot submitted, which decision will be final and binding. To that end, the Bank Committee may reject any Ballots that are not in proper form or that the Bank Committee’s counsel believes would be unlawful or were submitted in bad faith. Any Ballot that is executed by a Holder of Claims, but does not indicate an acceptance or rejection of the Plan or indicates both an acceptance and rejection of the Plan shall not be counted as a vote on the Plan. Any Holder of a Claim or Claims in Class 2 and/or Class 4a that executes a Ballot, but does not indicate on the Ballot that such Holder elects to opt out of assigning its Litigation Claims to RGH shall be deemed to have consented to the assignment of its Litigation Claims to RGH as of the Effective Date.

In addition, all Holders of Claims (including any Holders in Classes 2 and 4a, whether or not such Holders elect to opt out of assigning their Litigation Claims to RGH) shall be deemed to consent to the release provisions in Section 14.4 of the Plan, unless such Holders expressly vote to reject the Plan or are deemed to reject the Plan.

**ONLY ORIGINALLY SIGNED BALLOTS WILL BE COUNTED. NEITHER COPIES OF, NOR FACSIMILE, BALLOTS WILL BE ACCEPTED. IF A BALLOT IS NOT ACTUALLY RECEIVED BY COUNSEL TO THE BANK COMMITTEE ON OR BEFORE THE VOTING DEADLINE, SUCH BALLOT WILL NOT BE COUNTED. IN NO CASE SHOULD A BALLOT BE DELIVERED TO THE DEBTOR. PLEASE FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS CONTAINED ON THE ENCLOSED BALLOT CAREFULLY.**

If a Holder has any questions about the Disclosure Statement, the Plan or the procedures for voting, did not receive a Ballot, received a damaged Ballot, or lost his or her Ballot, he or she should call, or contact by regular mail, messenger or overnight courier the Voting Agent – Bankruptcy Services LLC, at Reliance Financial Services Corporation Balloting Center, c/o Bankruptcy Services LLC, 757 Third Avenue, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, New York, NY 10017-2072, or tel. 1-888-498-7765, or, from outside the United States, tel. +1-212-376-8998.

**For further information on procedures for voting on the Plan, see “Voting Procedures”.**

### **Confirmation of the Plan**

In addition to the voting requirements set forth above, in order for a Chapter 11 plan of reorganization to be confirmed, the plan must meet certain statutory requirements set forth in the Bankruptcy Code, including, without limitation, that:

- the plan has classified claims and equity interests in a permissible manner;
- the contents of the plan comply with the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code;
- the proponent of the Plan has proposed the plan in good faith;
- the proponent of the Plan has made disclosures concerning the plan which are adequate and include information concerning all payments made or promised in connection with the plan and the Chapter 11 case;
- the plan is feasible; and
- the plan is in the “best interests” of all dissenting holders of claims and equity interests in impaired classes.

For a more detailed description of the requirements for the confirmation of the Plan, see “Plan—Confirmation and Consummation of the Plan – Confirmation Requirements” and “Plan—Voting on, and Confirmation of, the Plan—Confirmation of the Plan”.

Thus, even if the Plan is approved by the Requisite Acceptances, the Bankruptcy Court is still required to make the findings set forth above before it can confirm the Plan. The Bank Committee believes that all of these conditions have been or shall be met with respect to the Plan.

However, as indicated above, if the Plan is not approved by the Requisite Acceptances, then the Plan can still be confirmed pursuant to the “cramdown” provisions of Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, if the Bankruptcy Court finds that

- the Plan does not discriminate unfairly with respect to each non-accepting Impaired Class,
- the Plan is “fair and equitable” with respect to each non-accepting Impaired Class,
- at least one Impaired Class has accepted the Plan (without counting acceptances by insiders), and
- the Plan satisfies the requirements set forth in Section 1129(a) of the Bankruptcy Code other than Section 1129(a)(8).

The Bank Committee intends, if necessary, to request confirmation of the Plan pursuant to Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. See “Plan—Voting on, and Confirmation of, the Plan—Non-Acceptance and Cramdown”, below, for a more detailed description of the requirements for cramdown.

### **Confirmation Hearing**

The Bankruptcy Court has scheduled the hearing to consider the confirmation of the Plan (the “*Confirmation Hearing*”) for \_\_\_\_\_, 2004, at \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_m., Prevailing Eastern time, before the Honorable Arthur J. Gonzalez, United States Bankruptcy Judge, Courtroom 523, United States Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of New York, One Bowling Green, New York, NY 10004. The Confirmation Hearing may be adjourned from time to time by the Bankruptcy Court without notice other than an announcement of an adjournment date made at the Confirmation Hearing or at any subsequently adjourned Confirmation Hearing. See “Plan—Voting on, and Confirmation of, the Plan—Confirmation Hearing”.

Any objections to confirmation of the Plan must be made in writing, specifying in detail the name and address of the person or entity objecting, the grounds for the objection and the nature and amount of the Claim or Equity Interest held by the objector, and must be served and filed as ordered by the Bankruptcy Court on or before 5:00 p.m. (Prevailing Eastern time) on \_\_\_\_\_, 2004. **If an objection to confirmation is not timely served and filed, it may not be considered by the Bankruptcy Court.**

**If the Plan is confirmed, even if a Holder of a Claim did not vote, or voted against the Plan, the terms of the Plan, including, without limitation, the transfers set forth therein, will be binding on such Holder as if such Holder had voted in favor of the Plan. Accordingly, all Holders of Claims against RFSC who are entitled to vote on the Plan are**



**encouraged to read this Disclosure Statement and its Appendices carefully and in their entirety before deciding to vote to accept or to reject the Plan.**

Pursuant to the Plan, the documents to be executed in connection with consummation of the Plan, including, but not limited to, the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, the Amended and Restated By-Laws, the Tax Sharing Agreement and the Employment Agreement, as well as a specimen of the New RFSC Common Stock, the name(s) of the member(s) of the Board, the names of the members of the RFSC Advisory Committee, and the Schedule of contracts that are not rejected under Section 8.1 of the Plan, shall be filed on or before \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>, 2004 as part of the Plan Supplement. A copy of the Senior Secured Credit Agreement, as well as the PA Settlement Agreement, the RGH/RFSC Settlement, and the Schedule of Tax Determinations, were filed as part of the Plan Appendix on [\_\_\_\_\_] <sup>3</sup>, 2004.

Copies of all such documents will be made available to all Holders of Claims entitled to vote on the Plan. Upon the filing of the Plan Supplement and the Plan Appendix with the Bankruptcy Court, copies of each may be inspected in the Office of the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court during normal Court hours. The Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court's address is: Alexander Hamilton Custom House, One Bowling Green, New York, NY 10004-1408. Copies of the Plan Supplement and the Plan Appendix may also be obtained by accessing the Bankruptcy Court's website at <http://www.nysb.uscourts.gov> (registration and a password are required). In addition, Holders of Claims against, or Equity Interests in, RFSC may obtain copies of the Plan Supplement and the Plan Appendix upon written request to counsel for the Bank Committee in accordance with Section 14.15 of the Plan.

### ***Recommendation***

The Bank Committee supports the Plan and the transactions contemplated thereby and, accordingly, urges all Holders of Allowed Claims that are entitled to vote to submit Ballots indicating their acceptance of the Plan. However, each Holder of a Claim against RFSC must make its own decision as to whether to vote in favor of the Plan.

Since RFSC is not the proponent of the Plan, the Board of Directors of RFSC has not approved the Plan or the transactions contemplated thereby, and accordingly does not make any recommendation as to whether Holders of Allowed Claims that are entitled to vote should accept or reject the Plan.

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<sup>2</sup> [Insert date that is fourteen (14) days prior to date first scheduled for the confirmation hearing.]

<sup>3</sup> [Insert date that is ten (10) days prior to date first scheduled for hearing to approve the Disclosure Statement.]

### ***New RFSC Common Stock***

On the Effective Date, all existing equity in RFSC will be deemed cancelled. Also on the Effective Date, 100,000 shares of common stock of Reorganized RFSC (the “*New RFSC Common Stock*”), at no par value per share, shall be issued and authorized pursuant to the Plan. All such shares of New RFSC Common Stock shall be distributed to Holders of Allowed Class 2 Claims pursuant to the Plan. All New RFSC Common Stock shall be subject to certain transfer restrictions. For further information regarding such restrictions, see “Reorganized RFSC – Description of New RFSC Common Stock – Restrictions on Transfer”.

### ***Tax Consequences***

For a discussion of the tax considerations of the Restructuring, see “Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Plan.”

## DISCLAIMERS

This Disclosure Statement has been prepared pursuant to, and in accordance with, Section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code and Rule 3016(b) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure in order to provide adequate information to enable Holders of Claims against RFSC who are entitled to vote on the Plan to make a reasonably informed decision with respect to their vote on the Plan. To that end, this Disclosure Statement describes the terms and provisions of the Plan, as well as the methods by which RFSC will implement the Plan. Persons or entities holding or trading in, or otherwise purchasing, selling or transferring, Claims against RFSC should evaluate this Disclosure Statement in light of the purpose for which it was prepared.

[This Disclosure Statement has been approved by order of the Bankruptcy Court as containing adequate information of a kind and in sufficient detail to enable Holders of Claims to make an informed judgment with respect to voting to accept or reject the Plan. However, the Bankruptcy Court's approval of this Disclosure Statement does not constitute a recommendation or determination by the Bankruptcy Court with respect to the merits of the Plan.]

**THE BANK COMMITTEE IS RELYING ON SECTION 1145(a) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE TO EXEMPT FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT AND ANY APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAW THE ISSUANCE OF THE NEW SECURITIES TO BE ISSUED UNDER THE PLAN. SEE "REORGANIZED RFSC – ISSUANCE AND RESALE OF NEW RFSC COMMON STOCK".**

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**The financial information provided about RFSC in this Disclosure Statement, as well as certain of the information contained under "The Company and Its Business," "Existing Management," "Corporate and Capital Structure" and "Restructuring," was obtained from documents filed with the Bankruptcy Court by the Company and other public filings prepared by the Company prior to and following the commencement of the Chapter 11 Case. That information was not prepared by the Bank Committee, which has no independent knowledge of, and makes no representations or warranties with respect to, its accuracy. The Bank Committee is relying on the disclosures made by the Company in such public filings. For further qualifications as to this information, see "Financial Information."**

This Disclosure Statement will be made available in print to Holders of Claims.

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**This Disclosure Statement was prepared by, and under the direction of, the Bank Committee in good faith, based upon information available to it, including publicly available information, and is designed to provide adequate information to enable Holders of Claims against RFSC who are entitled to vote to make an informed judgment on whether to accept or reject the Plan. All Holders of Claims against RFSC who are entitled to vote are hereby advised and encouraged to read and carefully consider this Disclosure Statement and the Plan in their entirety before voting to accept or reject the Plan.**

**This Disclosure Statement may not be relied on for any purpose other than to determine how to vote on the Plan. Nothing contained herein shall constitute an admission of any fact or liability by any party, or be admissible in any proceeding involving RFSC or any other party.**

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**In making a decision to accept or reject the Plan, each Holder of a Claim against RFSC who is entitled to vote must rely on its own examination of the Plan as described in this Disclosure Statement and the terms of the Plan, including the merits and risks involved. As such, all Holders of Claims against RFSC who are entitled to vote should read and consider carefully the matters described in this Disclosure Statement as a whole, including the section entitled “Risk Factors,” prior to voting on the Plan.**

**The Bank Committee and RFSC are not (and shall not be construed to be) offering legal, business, financial or tax advice to any Holder of a Claim, and this Disclosure Statement should not be considered to contain any specific advice or instruction considering such matters with respect to any Claim. You should consult with your legal, business, financial and tax advisors as to any matters concerning this Disclosure Statement and the Plan, and the transactions contemplated hereby or thereby.**

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**The descriptions contained herein of the Plan, as well as of the exhibits and schedules to the Plan, the Plan Appendix, the Plan Supplement and the Appendices to this Disclosure Statement (collectively, the “*Plan Documents*”) are intended as summaries only and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the Plan and Plan Documents themselves. A copy of the Plan is attached to this Disclosure Statement as Appendix A. If any inconsistency exists between the Plan and the Plan Documents, on the one hand, and this Disclosure Statement, on the other hand, the terms of the Plan and the Plan Documents shall govern. This Disclosure Statement contains information supplementary to the Plan and the Plan Documents and is not intended to supplant or substitute for the Plan or the Plan Documents themselves.**

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**No party is authorized by RFSC or the Bank Committee to give any information or make any representations with respect to RFSC, RFSC’s assets, the Plan, or the shares of New RFSC Common Stock to be issued under the Plan other than that which is contained in this Disclosure Statement and no representations or information concerning RFSC, RFSC’s future business operations, the nature of RFSC’s liabilities, RFSC’s creditors’ Claims or the value of its properties have been authorized by RFSC or the Bank Committee other than as set forth herein. As such, you should not rely upon any such representations or information other than as explicitly set forth in this Disclosure Statement (including the annexes and exhibits attached hereto and information incorporated herein by reference).**

Unless another time is expressly specified herein, the statements contained in this Disclosure Statement are made as of the date hereof and neither the delivery of this Disclosure Statement nor any exchange, redemption, restructuring, modification, or cancellation of any of the Bank Claims, Other Secured Claims, General Unsecured Claims, D&O Unsecured Claims, Liquidator Claim or Equity Interests made pursuant to the Plan will, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the information contained herein at any time subsequent to the date hereof or that the information contained herein is correct at any time subsequent to the date hereof. There can be no assurance that the information and representations contained herein will continue to be accurate subsequent to the date hereof. Except as stated herein, all financial statements contained, or incorporated by reference, in this Disclosure Statement have been obtained from public documents prepared by the Company and other documents filed with the Bankruptcy Court by the Company. All of the financial statements contained herein are unaudited.

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This Disclosure Statement and certain of the Appendices hereto may contain projections of, among other things, future results of operations. RFSC does not as a matter of course publicly disclose projections. However, it is anticipated that, starting in 2005, and most years thereafter for the next seven to ten years, RFSC will apply for an aggregate of at least \$145 million of Section 847 Refunds. There can be no assurance, however, that any or all of the Section 847 Refunds will be available. See “Financial Information – Section 847 Refunds”. In addition, the Bank Committee is providing a proposed operating budget for Reorganized RFSC (the “*Proposed Budget*”), a copy of which is annexed to the Disclosure Statement as Appendix E, among other things, for purposes of demonstrating that, as required by Section 1129(a)(11) of the Bankruptcy Code, confirmation of the Plan is not likely to be followed by the liquidation, or the need for further financial reorganization, of RFSC. This information was prepared by, or for, the Bank Committee and was not prepared with a view toward compliance with published guidelines of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants or any other regulatory or professional agency or body, generally accepted accounting principles or consistency with audited financial statements. The Proposed Budget for funding Reorganized RFSC’s post-Effective Date operating expenses (including any indemnification obligations) reflects extensive negotiations between the Bank Committee and the Unsecured Creditors’ Committee on behalf of the Debtor and RGH, respectively, and discussions with the Hon. James A. Goodman, the contemplated Chief Executive Officer of Reorganized RFSC. Although the Bank Committee believes the Proposed Budget is reasonable and should be adequate, there can be no assurance that Reorganized RFSC will have sufficient funds to cover all operating expenses and, therefore, will be able to continue operating until any or all of the potential assets of the Debtor’s estate can be recovered. See “Financial Information – Proposed Budget of Reorganized RFSC” and “Risk Factors”.

Furthermore, the Proposed Budget and the anticipated recovery with respect to the Section 847 Refunds are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates presented with numerical specificity and considered reasonable by the Bank Committee when taken

as a whole. These assumptions and estimates, however, are subject to inherent uncertainties and to a wide variety of significant known and unknown business, economic and competitive risks that may cause RFSC's actual expenses and actual recovery with respect to the potential assets of its estate to be materially different from those projected. Such risks include, among others, the following:

- The Bankruptcy Court may sustain an objection to the classification of the Claims and Equity Interests.
- The Plan may not be accepted by the Requisite Acceptances.
- The Bankruptcy Court may not confirm the Plan.
- The Plan may not be consummated or there may be a delay in the consummation of the Plan.
- A competing plan may be proposed.
- An investment in New RFSC Common Stock involves significantly different risks from the holding of a Claim.
- Any trading market in the New RFSC Common Stock will be severely limited by restrictions on transfer contained in the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation and, to the extent permitted, will likely be unstable and illiquid and may have an adverse effect on market prices for the New RFSC Common Stock.
- Holders' ability to sell New RFSC Common Stock may be limited if they are deemed to be underwriters.
- The issuance and distribution of New RFSC Common Stock under the Plan may not comply with the insurance holding company provisions of the PA Code (as defined below).
- The Bank Committee cannot predict the timing of any payments by RFSC of any dividend on the New RFSC Common Stock.
- The Liquidator, RFSC and/or RGH or any other party may not be able to recover some or all of the D&O Litigation Proceeds and/or Other Litigation Proceeds.
- Reorganized RFSC's budgeted funds may be depleted prior to recovering any or all of the potential assets.
- The Settlements may be breached and/or the order approving the RGH/RFSC Settlement may be overturned on appeal.

- The Tax Sharing Agreement may not be approved by the Bankruptcy Court and/or the Commonwealth Court.
- The Section 847 Refunds may not be available.
- Reorganized RFSC and its consolidated subsidiaries may owe significant amounts of Federal income tax.

See “Risk Factors.” Consequently, this Disclosure Statement should not be regarded as a representation by RFSC or any other person of results that will actually be achieved. These estimates and projections should be read together with the information contained under the heading “Risk Factors” of this Disclosure Statement. When used in this Disclosure Statement, the words “believe,” “anticipate,” “should,” “intend,” “plan,” “will,” “expects,” “estimates,” “projects” and similar expressions identify such forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements attributable to the Bank Committee or persons acting on their behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained herein. Except as required by applicable law, neither RFSC nor the Bank Committee undertakes any obligation to update any such statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Forward-looking statements are provided in this Disclosure Statement pursuant to the safe harbor established under Section 1125(e) of the Bankruptcy Code and should be evaluated in the context of the estimates, assumptions, uncertainties and risks described in this Disclosure Statement.

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Consummation of the Plan is subject to conditions precedent that could lead to delays in consummation of the Plan. There can be no assurance that each of these conditions will be satisfied or waived, or that the Plan will be consummated. Even after the Effective Date, distributions under the Plan may be subject to substantial delays. See “Risk Factors”.

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This Disclosure Statement has not been filed with, or reviewed by, the SEC or by any state securities commission or similar public, governmental or regulatory authority and no such entity has passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of the statements contained herein. The shares of New RFSC Common Stock to be issued pursuant to the Plan will not have been the subject of a registration statement filed with the SEC or any state securities commission. This Disclosure Statement is not an offer to sell shares of New RFSC Common Stock or an offer to buy Bank Claims in any jurisdiction where such offer or sale is not permitted. This Disclosure Statement seeks only your consent to the Plan. The exchange of the Bank Claims for shares of New RFSC Common Stock pursuant to the Plan will occur only upon consummation of the Plan.

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## THE COMPANY AND ITS BUSINESS

### *General*

RFSC, a holding company whose principal assets are its ownership interests in RIC, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of RGH. RFSC was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on July 27, 1970.

RIC is one of the oldest property and casualty insurance companies in the United States. As a result of the rehabilitation and liquidation of RIC, RIC is being operated by the Liquidator. See “Restructuring – Events Leading to Bankruptcy.”

### *Regulation*

#### **Regulation of Insurance Business**

The insurance business of RIC is subject to regulation and supervision in the jurisdictions in which RIC and its subsidiaries do business. This regulation is primarily for the protection of policyholders rather than for the benefit of investors. Insurance laws grant broad powers to supervisory agencies or officials to examine companies and to enforce rules or exercise discretion touching almost every significant aspect of the conduct of the insurance business. These include the licensing of companies and agents to transact business, the imposition of monetary penalties for rule violations, varying degrees of control over premium rates, the forms of policies offered to customers, financial statements, periodic reporting, permissible investments and adherence to financial standards relating to surplus, dividends and other criteria of solvency intended to assure the satisfaction of obligations to policyholders. However, due to the liquidation of RIC and the assumption of control of RIC by an independent third-party (*i.e.*, the PA Insurance Commissioner) acting as Liquidator, the Liquidator, rather than the Debtor, has control over RIC’s compliance with these regulations. See “Restructuring—Events Leading to Bankruptcy.”

State insurance laws also grant broad powers to supervisory agencies or officials to take control and possession of the properties and business of insurers and to seek the rehabilitation or liquidation of insurers under defined circumstances. The supervisory agencies can choose to limit, or require prior approval for, the distribution of dividends from a regulated insurer to an affiliated company. Due to the liquidation of RIC, there is no current ability for RIC to make any distribution of dividends to RFSC, nor is there any expectation that at the conclusion of such liquidation, there will be any residual value for RFSC. See “Restructuring – Events Leading to Bankruptcy.”

#### **Regulation of Insurance Holding Companies**

Section 9.1 of the Plan provides that all of the corporate governance provisions contained in the Plan are subject to all applicable regulatory requirements and approvals and to applicable state law, including provisions of the Pennsylvania Insurance Code (the “*PA Code*”) in respect of insurance holding companies. The PA Code includes, among other things, a requirement that any person attempting to gain “control” of a domestic insurer such as RIC receive the prior approval of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department (the “*PA Insurance Department*”).



Inasmuch as "domestic insurer" is defined to include any person directly or indirectly controlling such insurer, and "control" of one entity by a second entity is presumed to exist if the second entity holds 10% or more of the voting securities of the first, it is possible that any change of control of RFSC, including that contemplated in the Plan, would be subject to the prior approval of the PA Insurance Department. The Bank Committee has requested that the PA Insurance Commissioner waive the initial change of control of RFSC resulting from the issuance and distribution of New RFSC Common Stock to the Holders of Bank Claims. If such request is granted, approval for this transaction may not be needed. Prior approval of the PA Insurance Department may still need to be obtained, however, for any subsequent changes of control of Reorganized RFSC.

The insurance holding company provisions of the PA Code also impose significant reporting requirements on insurers which are members of insurance holding company systems (defined as two or more affiliated persons, one of more of which is an insurer domiciled in Pennsylvania) and provide that all transactions between a domestic insurer and another member of its holding company system be "fair and reasonable." Certain specified transactions between or among members of a holding company system require the actual or constructive approval of the PA Insurance Department.

Due to the assumption of effective control over RIC exercised by the PA Insurance Commissioner acting as Liquidator, subject to the oversight of the Commonwealth Court insofar as required by the PA Code, some or all of the foregoing requirements may be deemed inapplicable by the PA Insurance Department. Nevertheless, the continued applicability of the insurance holding company provisions of the PA Code to the Plan allows the PA Insurance Department to significantly influence, and if it deems appropriate, to disapprove any sale or other disposition of RFSC, notwithstanding that such sale or other disposition may be acceptable to the creditors of RFSC and otherwise acceptable to the Bankruptcy Court. No assurance can be given that the PA Insurance Department will approve a sale or other disposition of RIC and/or RFSC under terms acceptable to the creditors of such entities.

### ***Employees***

RFSC currently has no employees. Paul W. Zeller, President and Chief Executive Officer of RGH, serves without additional compensation as President and Chief Executive Officer of RFSC. It is contemplated that, at the Effective Date, the Hon. James A. Goodman will become the President and Chief Executive Officer of Reorganized RFSC. See "Reorganized RFSC – Management of Reorganized RFSC".

### ***Pension Plans***

RFSC does not sponsor a pension plan. RGH and RIC each sponsor a defined benefit pension plan. The bankruptcy of RGH and the liquidation of RIC have resulted in potential liabilities of RFSC for pension obligations of RGH and RIC. The following is a description of these potential pension liabilities.

RGH maintains the Reliance Group Holdings, Inc. Pension Plan (the "*RGH Pension Plan*") for the benefit of its employees and the employees of participating affiliates. There are

approximately 750 participants in the RGH Pension Plan. The RGH Pension Plan was frozen on July 31, 2001, which means that benefits stopped accruing on that date and no new participants could be admitted to the plan. Upon information and belief of the Bank Committee, the current total fair value of RGH Pension Plan assets is less than the present value of all accrued benefits under the RGH Pension Plan.

The Reliance Insurance Company Employee Retirement Plan (the “*RIC Retirement Plan*”) was terminated by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (the “*PBGC*”) effective February 28, 2002.

The PBGC, a government organization, insures pension plans, including the RGH Pension Plan and the RIC Retirement Plan. RFSC and other members of RGH’s and RIC’s “controlled groups”, as that term is used in applicable statutes, may be jointly and severally liable for certain liabilities with respect to the RGH Pension Plan and the RIC Retirement Plan under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“*ERISA*”), including claims for (i) unfunded benefit liabilities when the plan is terminated, (ii) unpaid minimum funding contributions under Section 412 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended (the “*Code*”), and Section 302 of ERISA, and (iii) unpaid PBGC insurance premiums. Certain of these categories may overlap. Upon termination of an underfunded pension plan, all of the members of the ERISA controlled group of the plan sponsor become jointly and severally liable for the plan’s underfunding. The PBGC can demand payment from one or more of the members of the controlled group. Absent bankruptcy, if payment is not made, a lien in favor of the PBGC automatically arises against all of the assets of that member of the controlled group, which lien is perfected if certain conditions are met. The amount of the lien is equal to the lesser of the underfunding or 30% of the aggregate net worth of all of the controlled group members. In addition, if the sponsor of a pension plan does not timely satisfy its minimum funding obligation to the pension plan, once the aggregate missed funding amounts exceed \$1 million, a lien in favor of the plan in the amount of the missed funding automatically arises against the assets of every member of the controlled group, which lien can be perfected if certain conditions are met. In either case, the PBGC may file to perfect the lien and attempt to enforce it against the assets of members of the controlled group, but this may not be possible with respect to a company in bankruptcy. Due to its status as a debtor in a Chapter 11 case, these liens do not attach to the assets of RFSC.

In December 2001, the PBGC filed the following claims against RFSC in respect of the RGH Pension Plan: (i) \$10.1 million for unfunded benefit liabilities, (ii) an unspecified amount for minimum funding contributions, and (iii) \$48,258 for PBGC premiums. The PBGC has asserted that certain portions of these claims are entitled to administrative priority. The PBGC’s claim for unfunded benefit liabilities under the RGH Pension Plan is contingent on termination of the RGH Pension Plan. As of the Petition Date, there were no unsatisfied minimum funding contributions or PBGC premiums due with respect to the RGH Pension Plan. However, subsequent to the Petition Date, RGH failed to pay required minimum funding contributions and PBGC premiums with respect to the RGH Pension Plan, although these are primarily attributable to prepetition services and thus would constitute general unsecured claims, if anything. As of December 31, 2003, it appears that the RGH Pension Plan had an accumulated funding

deficiency for unpaid 2002 plan year contributions of approximately \$794,000.<sup>4</sup> This accumulated funding deficiency is subject to an excise tax (initially 10%), with the tax amount increasing to 100% if not timely corrected. In addition, RGH has not deposited quarterly contributions for the 2003 plan year of approximately \$208,000 per quarter; these late contributions are subject to interest that accrues at a statutorily determined rate (at least 175% of the Federal mid-term rate) until paid. These quarterly contributions, if not deposited by September 15, 2004, will continue to accrue interest and be added to the accumulated funding deficiency and be further subjected to the excise tax.

Because the RGH Pension Plan is underfunded and required minimum funding contributions have not been made to the RGH Pension Plan, the PBGC may terminate and take control of the RGH Pension Plan upon approval of a federal district court. Alternatively, with the consent of the PBGC, RGH could seek to terminate the RGH Pension Plan while it is underfunded. Moreover, if it satisfies certain statutory requirements, RGH could commence a standard termination of the RGH Pension Plan under ERISA by fully funding the RGH Pension Plan, in accordance with the terms of the RGH Pension Plan and ERISA.

RGH has received a Notice of Determination from the PBGC, dated February 25, 2004, informing RGH of the PBGC's decision to take over and involuntarily terminate the RGH Pension Plan as of January 31, 2004. However, instead of instituting a court proceeding to take over the RGH Pension Plan, the PBGC has requested that RGH enter into a trusteeship agreement whereby the PBGC will take over the RGH Pension Plan. RGH recently filed a motion seeking Bankruptcy Court permission to enter into this trusteeship agreement.

The PBGC has filed the following claims against RFSC and RGH in respect of the RIC Retirement Plan: (i) \$124.2 million for unfunded benefit liabilities, (ii) \$27.6 million for minimum funding contributions and (iii) \$292,126.98 for PBGC premiums. The PBGC has also asserted that certain portions of these claims are entitled to administrative priority.

The Debtor, in conjunction with RGH, is in the process of reviewing the validity and amounts of the PBGC's claims in respect of the RGH Pension Plan and the RIC Retirement Plan and expects that either RFSC or RGH will dispute both the amount and alleged priority of these claims.

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<sup>4</sup> In addition to the approximately \$794,000 of unpaid 2002 plan year contributions, RGH will need to contribute approximately \$1.506 million to the RGH Pension Plan for the 2003 plan year to avoid a funding deficiency for that plan year. This contribution is required to be made by September 15, 2004.

## EXISTING MANAGEMENT

### *Existing Directors and Executive Officers of the Company*

Set forth below are the names and positions of the directors and executive officers of RGH and RFSC as of the date of this Disclosure Statement, all of whom will cease to serve in such capacity as of the Effective Date. For a discussion of the management of Reorganized RFSC as of the Effective Date, see “Reorganized RFSC – Management of Reorganized RFSC”.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Saul P. Steinberg	Chairman of the Board
George R. Baker	Director
George E. Bello	Director and Corporate Secretary
Jewell Jackson McCabe	Director
Irving Schneider	Director
Bernard L. Schwartz	Director
Richard E. Snyder	Director
Dr. Bruce E. Spivey	Director
Paul W. Zeller	President and Chief Executive Officer

### *Compensation*

Paul W. Zeller receives no compensation from RFSC for his services as President and Chief Executive Officer of RFSC. Under the terms of Mr. Zeller’s employment agreement with RGH, his current salary is \$24,000 per month. RGH may terminate Mr. Zeller’s employment with or without cause upon three business days’ written notice and Mr. Zeller may terminate his employment at any time upon 30 days’ written notice.

### *D&O Litigation*

On June 24, 2002, the Liquidator commenced an action (the “*RIC D&O Action*”) in the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania, captioned Koken v. Steinberg, et al., Case No. 421 M.D. 2002 (June 24, 2002), seeking damages against eighteen former directors and officers (the “*D&O Defendants*”) of RIC. The Liquidator asserted several claims including, among others, claims of breach of fiduciary duty, professional negligence, aiding and abetting, voidable preferences, and violations of the Pennsylvania Insurance Holding Company Act. The Liquidator alleged that the wrongdoing of the D&O Defendants led to the collapse of RIC and otherwise caused it harm. Under the terms of the PA Settlement Agreement, the Committees, RGH, RFSC, and their

respective successors, including a liquidating trustee to be appointed under the RGH Plan (the “*Liquidating Trustee*”), or any other estate representative (collectively, the “*Estate Representative*”) have agreed that so long as the PA Settlement Agreement is in full force and effect, they will not commence any action against the D&O Defendants (except for claims of receipt of preferential payments, fraudulent transfers, or similar causes of action (“*preference actions*”)) without the prior consent of the Liquidator, which shall include the Liquidator’s consent as to the venue of such action. For a description of the agreement governing the allocation of proceeds from the RIC D&O Action, see “Restructuring—PA Settlement Agreement—Litigation Proceeds”.

The former directors and officers of RFSC, including the D&O Defendants, are covered by certain insurance policies, including, but not limited to, those policies issued by (i) Syndicate 1212 at Lloyds London, No. 823/FD9701593, and several related excess policies, Nos. 832/f01201D96, 823/F01307D97, 823/FD9798178 and 823/FD9900896, (ii) Greenwich Insurance Company, No. ELU 82236-01 and ELU 82237-01, and (iii) Clarendon National Insurance Company, No. MAG 14 400579 40000 (collectively, the “*Insurance Policies*”). There is no named insured under the Insurance Policies; rather, the insured is the “Company” which is defined as RGH and its subsidiaries and includes RIC. The Insurance Policies provide the following coverage: Director and Officer and Company Liability, Fiduciary Liability, and Employment Practices Liability. Such policies provide aggregate coverage for these risks which may be in excess of \$150 million.

## **CORPORATE AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE**

### ***Pre-Petition Equity***

As of June 1, 2004, 1,000 shares of common stock of RFSC, par value \$.10 per share (“*RFSC Common Stock*”), were outstanding. All of the RFSC Common Stock is owned by RGH. As of June 1, 2004, all of the shares of common stock of RIC (the “*RIC Common Stock*”) were outstanding. All of the RIC Common Stock is owned by RFSC.

On the Effective Date, all of the issued and outstanding RFSC Common Stock will be deemed cancelled pursuant to the Plan, without further act or action by any Person.

### ***Existing Credit Agreement***

On November 1, 1993, RFSC entered into the Bank Credit Agreement with certain financial institutions (the “*Banks*”). As of the commencement of the Chapter 11 Case, RFSC had borrowed \$237,500,000 under the Bank Credit Agreement – \$100,000,000 in revolving loans and \$137,500,000 in term loans.

The principal amount of the loans under the Loan Agreement and all accrued but unpaid interest matured on November 10, 2000 but was not paid by RFSC. See “Restructuring – Events Leading to Bankruptcy.”

RFSC’s obligations under the Bank Credit Agreement are secured by a pledge of all of the RIC Common Stock. Simultaneously with the execution of the Bank Credit Agreement, RFSC and the Banks also executed a Pledge Agreement, dated as of November 1, 1993, made by RFSC in favor of United States Trust Company of New York (the “*Pledge Agreement*”), pursuant to which the Banks were granted a pledge of the stock of RIC (the “*RIC Stock*”) as security for the loans made by the Banks to RFSC. Subsequently, the Banks obtained control of the RIC Stock by the delivery of a stock certificate and related stock transfer powers to JPMorgan Chase Bank (f/k/a The Chase Manhattan Bank), as successor stock collateral agent under the Pledge Agreement. As a result, the Banks have a properly perfected security interest in the RIC Stock.

Furthermore, under Section 2.1(e) of the Pledge Agreement, RFSC granted the Banks a security interest in “all Proceeds of any of the foregoing [collateral].” “Proceeds,” which is defined in accordance with Section 9-102(64) of the UCC, includes “whatever is collected on, or distributed on account of, collateral”. See UCC § 9-102(64)(B). Such payments or distributions include any dividends of cash or other property made on account of such investment property. Accordingly, any distributions made by RIC to RFSC, the sole parent of RIC, on account of the RIC Stock, including any dividend or proceeds of the NOLs, likely constitutes “Proceeds” and is likely part of the Banks’ collateral package. Moreover, the Banks’ security interest in such proceeds would be properly perfected pursuant to Section 9-315 of the UCC.

### ***RFSC Intercompany Obligation to RGH***

On the Petition Date, RFSC had an intercompany obligation to RGH in the aggregate amount of \$52.4 million. No payments have been made during the Chapter 11 Case.

### *Cash*

On the Petition Date, RFSC had no Cash and, throughout the Chapter 11 Case, has been dependent upon RGH to fund the administrative expenses thereof. After the Effective Date, pursuant to the RGH/RFSC Settlement, RGH will be funding a portion of RFSC's operating expenses and the rest will come from loans made by RGH to Reorganized RFSC, pursuant to the Senior Secured Credit Agreement, and from recovered assets of RFSC's estate. See "Plan—Summary of Other Provisions of the Plan—Post-Confirmation Funding".

## RESTRUCTURING

### *Events Leading to Bankruptcy*

The property and casualty insurance operations of the Company incurred a substantial operating loss in 1999, which reflected a substantial increase of net loss reserves for policies issued in prior years. This increase resulted from updated information and subsequent developments, and a substantial charge representing the cost of ceding to reinsurers losses under various stop loss treaties, all following review by an independent actuarial firm of the loss reserves. The 1999 operating loss also reflected substantial charges relating to the settlement of issues involving the Unicover Managers, Inc. workers' compensation reinsurance facility and to the consolidation of the automobile insurance operations of the Company.

On February 29, 2000, the Company announced a series of strategic and financial actions designed to strengthen the capital and credit ratings of the Company. These actions included an agreement to sell the operations of Reliance Surety (an operating division of RIC), an extension of the maturity of the Company's debt to August 31, 2000, a suspension of the Company's quarterly cash dividends, a consolidation of business units and changes in the Company's senior management team.

In addition, the Company explored various strategic alternatives, including raising capital to refinance its bank and public debt due in 2000 and the possible sale of the Company. On May 25, 2000, RGH and Leucadia National Corporation entered into an agreement for the possible acquisition of the Company, subject to certain conditions. The agreement expired by its terms on July 21, 2000.

During the second quarter of 2000, an additional substantial increase was made to net loss reserves related to policies issued in prior periods and substantial expenses were incurred representing the cost of ceding to reinsurers losses under various stop loss treaties. In addition, in the first half of 2000, in connection with its strategic and financial actions and other initiatives, the Company incurred a substantial restructuring charge for employee separations, a write off of previously capitalized systems that were in progress but would not be completed, and costs of exiting certain businesses.

On June 8, 2000, A.M. Best & Company ("Best") downgraded the claims paying rating of RIC from "A-" (Excellent) to "B++" (Very Good). Best further downgraded RIC's claims paying rating to "B" (Fair) on July 14, 2000 and to "C" (Weak) on August 16, 2000. Among the factors Best cited for its downgrades were high operating leverage, reduced liquidity, unfavorable underwriting results, uncertainty related to loss reserve adequacy and Best's belief that the Company would not be able to refinance its indebtedness.

Following the downgrades of RIC's claims paying rating in the summer of 2000, insurance regulators in various states in which RIC and certain of its then subsidiaries were domiciled expressed concern about the potential impact of the downgrades on RIC's operating performance and the ability of the Debtor and RGH to meet their debt obligations. In response to the PA Insurance Department's desire to receive information and to review and approve certain transactions, RIC (which is domiciled in Pennsylvania) and the PA Insurance Department



entered into an agreement on August 17, 2000 pursuant to which RIC could not pay dividends or other distributions without the PA Insurance Department's approval. Certain subsidiaries of RIC entered into similar agreements with insurance regulators in the states in which such subsidiaries are domiciled. As a result of the absence of dividend payments from the insurance subsidiaries, the Debtor and RGH experienced liquidity problems and were unable to meet their debt obligations. The original maturity date for \$237.5 million of RFSC's debt obligations outstanding under the Bank Credit Agreement was extended until August 31, 2000 and was further extended to November 10, 2000, but RFSC was not able to repay the outstanding amount under the Bank Credit Agreement.

On December 1, 2000, Best further downgraded the claims paying rating of RIC to "D" (Poor). On January 29, 2001, the PA Insurance Department, with RIC's consent, entered a formal order of supervision with respect to RIC, and a new agreement, replacing the August 17, 2000 agreement, became effective.

The January 29, 2001 order of supervision and the new agreement expanded the information flow to, and required approvals of RIC's actions by, the PA Insurance Department. On May 29, 2001, the Commonwealth Court entered an order granting a petition of the PA Insurance Department for the rehabilitation of RIC (the "*Rehabilitation Order*"). Under the Rehabilitation Order, RIC was placed in rehabilitation pursuant to the Insurance Department Act and the PA Insurance Commissioner was directed to take possession of RIC's assets and business and to take such actions as the nature of the case and the interests of the policyholders, creditors or the public may require. All persons and entities in possession of assets of RIC were obligated to account for such assets and were enjoined from disposing of, encumbering or alienating them. The Rehabilitation Order granted the PA Insurance Commissioner, as rehabilitator of RIC (the "*Rehabilitator*") discretion to pay expenses in the ordinary course of RIC's business in rehabilitation, the costs of preserving or recovering the assets of RIC and claims for losses under policies and contracts of insurance and loss adjustment expenses. In addition, by virtue of the order, all further actions against RIC were enjoined and all actions then pending against RIC were stayed.

On October 3, 2001, the Commonwealth Court entered an order (i) granting the petition by the PA Insurance Commissioner for the liquidation of RIC, (ii) finding and declaring RIC insolvent and (iii) terminating the rehabilitation of RIC (the "*Liquidation Order*"). The Liquidation Order superceded the Rehabilitation Order and provided in relevant part as follows:

- The PA Insurance Commissioner as Liquidator of RIC was vested with title to all property, assets, contracts and rights of action of RIC, whether held directly or indirectly, as of the date on which the Liquidator's petition was filed;
- The Commonwealth Court asserted that it had *in rem* jurisdiction over all of RIC's assets and exclusive jurisdiction over all determinations of the validity and claims against RIC, and exclusive jurisdiction over the determination of the distribution priority of all claims against RIC;
- All entities or persons having in their possession assets which were, or may be, the property of RIC, were required to deliver such assets to the Liquidator;

- All agents, brokers and other persons that have sold RIC insurance policies were required to account for and pay all unearned commissions and all premiums, collected and uncollected, to the Liquidator;
- RIC and its affiliates were required to surrender to the Liquidator the premises occupied by RIC and the assets and other property of RIC in their possession or control;
- All insurance policies in effect were to continue in force only with respect to risks in effect on October 3, 2001 until the first to occur of (a) 30 days from the date of the Liquidation Order, (b) the date on which the policy expired, (c) the date on which the insured replaces the insurance coverage with equivalent insurance with another insurer or otherwise terminated the policy, or (d) the date on which the Liquidator had effected a transfer of the policy obligation;
- The Liquidator was authorized to make arrangements for the continued payment of claims under workers' compensation policies and to personal injury protection claimants;
- The Liquidator had the discretion to pay the actual, reasonable and necessary costs of preserving or recovering the assets of RIC and the costs incurred during the period of rehabilitation that remain unpaid;
- RIC and its affiliates were enjoined from transacting business, transferring, selling, terminating, disbursing or disposing of any assets or property, interfering in any way with the liquidation of RIC, instituting or prosecuting any actions on behalf of or against RIC, negotiating any agreements that convey RIC's property, or otherwise taking any action that might lessen the value of RIC's assets or property or prejudice the rights and interests of policyholders and creditors;
- All actions pending against RIC were stayed and all actions against RIC or the Liquidator were to be submitted to the Commonwealth Court and considered as claims in the liquidation proceeding;
- All proceedings in which RIC was obligated to defend a party in any Pennsylvania court were stayed for 90 days from the date of the Liquidation Order; and
- All secured creditors or parties claiming interests in any property or assets of RIC were enjoined from taking any steps to transfer, sell, assign, encumber or exercise purported rights in or against any property or assets of RIC.

## ***Pre-Petition Litigation with the Rehabilitator***

### **Insurance Policy Action**

On June 4, 2001, the Rehabilitator filed an "emergency petition" in the Commonwealth Court, seeking to enjoin RGH and others from consummating a settlement of a pending action or otherwise drawing upon the Insurance Policies (the "*Insurance Policy Action*"). Specifically, the Rehabilitator claimed that the Insurance Policies with limits of liability in excess of \$125 million issued by certain Lloyd's underwriters and various insurance companies, granting insurance coverage to the Company's officers and directors, were assets of RIC's estate and thus subject to the Rehabilitation Order. These policies provide comprehensive coverage for many types of claims, including claims for errors or omissions of any person or entity for whom the Debtor, RGH or RIC are legally liable. The Insurance Policies also provide coverage for claims brought by or on behalf of policyholders, regulatory agencies, creditors and employees. RGH opposed the action, including the Liquidator's claim to the policy proceeds, and removed the action from the Commonwealth Court to the Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (the "*PA Bankruptcy Court*") and then sought to have the action transferred to the Bankruptcy Court.

In the Rehabilitator's petition in the Insurance Policy Action, the Rehabilitator alleged that, without the Rehabilitator's knowledge, RGH's Board of Directors had agreed to settle a class action lawsuit, captioned In re Reliance Group Holdings, Inc. Securities Litigation, Case No. 00-CV-4652 (TPG) (the "*Securities Class Action*"), filed in 2000 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the "*SDNY Court*") against RGH and certain of its directors by creditors and shareholders of RGH. Under the terms of the MOU (as hereinafter defined), \$17.4 million of the proceeds of the Insurance Policies would be paid to plaintiffs in return for releases of liability from the plaintiffs in the Securities Class Action and for the dismissal of a derivative action captioned Glen Leibowitz and Harvey Greenfield v. Saul Steinberg, et al., pending in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Westchester County (Case No. 9869/00) (the "*Leibowitz Action*").<sup>5</sup>

On June 29, 2001, RGH removed the Insurance Policy Action to the PA Bankruptcy Court. Thereafter, on July 2, 2001, RGH moved to transfer the Insurance Policy Action to the Bankruptcy Court. On July 12, 2001, the PA Insurance Commissioner filed a motion asking the PA Bankruptcy Court to abstain from exercising jurisdiction and to remand the Insurance Policy Action to the Commonwealth Court. On February 22, 2002, the PA Bankruptcy Court transferred the Insurance Policy Action to the Bankruptcy Court. The Liquidator then filed an appeal with the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (the "*EDPA Court*") with respect to such transfer. Pending settlement discussions, the appeal was held in abeyance by the EDPA Court.

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<sup>5</sup> The proposed settlement was outlined in a memorandum of understanding (the "*MOU*"), as well as a funding agreement (the "*Funding Agreement*") pursuant to which the underwriters of the Insurance Policies agreed to fund the contemplated settlement from the proceeds of the Insurance Policies.

As a result of the PA Settlement, disputes as to the proceeds of the Insurance Policies in connection with any litigation, claims or causes of action against any director or officer of the Debtor, RGH or RIC, including the D&O Litigation, have been resolved as between the Committees, RGH and the Debtor on the one hand, and the Liquidator on the other. However, the disputes regarding ownership of the proceeds of the Insurance Policies have not been settled with respect to other parties. In particular, the plaintiffs in the Securities Class Action recently moved before the SDNY Court to enforce the MOU and the Funding Agreement (and thereby the proposed settlement of the Securities Class Action). Syndicate 1212 at Lloyd's, London and the other underwriters of the Insurance Policies were joined as defendants to the Securities Class Action, and the plaintiffs' motion was opposed by the Insurance Policy underwriters and by the Liquidator, who was permitted to intervene in the action and who filed a motion to dismiss or stay the plaintiffs' actions. On April 30, 2004, the SDNY Court issued an order granting the Securities Class Action plaintiffs' motion and denying the Liquidator's motion for dismissal or a stay. However, despite the SDNY Court's order, it is uncertain whether the MOU and the Funding Agreement will become effective, since, prior to becoming so, among other things, the MOU must still be approved by the Bankruptcy Court and the Leibowitz Action must be dismissed or settled by final order. Prior to the SDNY Court's decision, the Liquidator filed a motion in the EDPA Court, claiming, among other things, that the EDPA Court has exclusive jurisdiction over the proceeds of the Insurance Policies and requesting that the EDPA Court reinstate the appeal and remand the Insurance Policy Action to the Commonwealth Court for determination. The Committees have consented to the proposed remand of the Insurance Policy Action and some of the parties to the Securities Class Action have opposed the motion. Such motion has been fully briefed by the parties and is awaiting decision.

### **Constructive Trust Litigation**

In a letter dated June 7, 2001, the Rehabilitator took the position that the cash held by RGH belonged to RIC and that any disbursement of such cash constituted a violation of the Rehabilitation Order. In addition, the Department filed a complaint, dated June 11, 2001, seeking to impose a constructive or resulting trust on cash held by RGH and to enjoin any disbursements of such cash (the "*Constructive Trust Action*"). RFSC and RGH disputed the Rehabilitator's assertions in the Constructive Trust Action, arguing that RIC only had an unsecured claim against RGH's estate.

The Constructive Trust Action has been settled pursuant to the PA Settlement Agreement.

For a further discussion of the Debtor's and RGH's post-petition litigation with the Rehabilitator, see "—Further Litigation with the Rehabilitator/Liquidator".

## ***The Chapter 11 Case***

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

Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code is the principal business reorganization chapter of the Bankruptcy Code. Under Chapter 11, a debtor is authorized to reorganize its business. In addition to permitting rehabilitation of the debtor, another goal of Chapter 11 is to promote

equality of treatment of holders of claims and equity interests of equal rank with respect to the distribution of a debtor's assets. Formulation, and confirmation by a bankruptcy court, of a plan of reorganization is the principal objective of a Chapter 11 Case. In general, a Chapter 11 plan of reorganization

- (i) divides claims and equity interests into separate classes,
- (ii) specifies the property that each class is to receive under the plan, and
- (iii) contains other provisions necessary or desirable for the reorganization of the debtor.

In general, there are two forms of treatment that may be provided to a holder of a claim or equity interest under a Chapter 11 plan of reorganization—"unimpaired" treatment and "impaired" treatment. Unimpaired treatment means that the legal, equitable and contractual rights of a holder of a claim or equity interest are unchanged under the plan. Impaired treatment means that the legal, equitable or contractual rights of a holder of a claim or equity interest are somehow changed under the plan and can include situations where a holder of a claim or equity interest does not receive or retain any property under a plan. Among other things, a plan of reorganization must be accepted by voters of at least one class of claims that is impaired without considering the votes of "insiders" within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Code. See "Plan" for a more detailed description of the treatment of Claims and voting procedures.

### **Commencement of the Case**

On the Petition Date, the Debtor and RGH each filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code with the Bankruptcy Court. Simultaneously therewith, RFSC, jointly with RGH, also filed several motions, including those described below, seeking authorization to continue to conduct its business in the ordinary course as well as to undertake certain activities which require approval of the Bankruptcy Court. Since the Petition Date, RFSC has continued to operate its business and manage its properties as a debtor-in-possession pursuant to Sections 1107 and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code and subject to the supervision of the Bankruptcy Court.

An immediate effect of the filing of the bankruptcy petition was the imposition of the automatic stay under the Bankruptcy Code, which, with limited exceptions, enjoins the commencement or continuation of all (i) collection efforts by holders of claims, (ii) enforcement of liens and (iii) litigation against RFSC. This injunction remains in effect, unless modified or lifted by order of the Bankruptcy Court, until consummation of a plan of reorganization.

### **First Day Motions**

As mentioned above, on the Petition Date, RFSC, together with RGH, submitted numerous so-called "first day motions," along with corresponding orders, to the Bankruptcy Court. These motions include, among others: (i) a motion to jointly administer the Cases, (ii) a motion seeking authorization for the Debtor and RGH to continue to use their pre-petition bank accounts, business forms and books and records, and approving their investment practices, (iii) a motion requesting additional time for each of the Debtor and RGH to file their bankruptcy

schedules and statements of financial affairs, (iv) a motion requesting authorization to pay, among other things, accrued pre-petition salaries, wages, commissions and employee benefits, and (v) a motion to employ certain professionals utilized in the ordinary course of business.

Other than the order authorizing the Debtor and RGH to continue to use their pre-petition bank accounts, business forms and books and records, and approving their investment practices, which was granted by the Bankruptcy Court on June 13, 2001, all of the “first day motions” filed by the Debtor and RGH were granted by the Bankruptcy Court on June 12, 2001.

### **Retention of Professionals**

On the Petition Date, RFSC, jointly with RGH, also requested that the Bankruptcy Court approve the retention of, among others, the following professionals:

- Debevoise & Plimpton LLP, as general insolvency counsel for RFSC, as well as RGH;
- Deloitte & Touche LLP, as accountants and auditor for RFSC, as well as RGH; and
- Bankruptcy Services LLC, as official notice, claims and solicitation agent for RFSC, as well as RGH.

On June 12, 2001, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order authorizing the retention of Bankruptcy Services LLC. On June 13, 2001, the Bankruptcy Court entered interim orders authorizing the retention of Debevoise & Plimpton LLP and Deloitte & Touche LLP. Final orders authorizing their retention were entered on August 1, 2001.

On October 12, 2001, the Debtor and RGH requested that the Bankruptcy Court approve the retention of Hanglely Aronchick Segal and Pudlin P.C., as special Pennsylvania counsel to the Debtor and RGH. On October 24, 2001, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order authorizing such retention, *nunc pro tunc* to June 15, 2001.

Copies of these and any other motions filed in the Chapter 11 Case on or after the Petition Date may (a) be obtained over the internet at the Bankruptcy Court’s website at <http://www.nysb.uscourts.gov> (registration and a password are required) or (b) reviewed at the office of the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court, Alexander Hamilton Custom House, One Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004-1408.

### **Appointment of Committees**

On June 22, 2001, the United States Trustee, pursuant to Section 1102 of the Bankruptcy Code, appointed the Bank Committee and the Unsecured Creditors’ Committee in the Cases. The members of the Bank Committee are: (a) ABN AMRO Bank N.V., (b) Bank of Montreal, (c) Credit Lyonnais, New York Branch, (d) Sanwa Bank California (n/k/a Bank of the West), (e) First Union National Bank (n/k/a Wachovia Bank), (f) Firsttrust Bank, (g) The Chase Manhattan Bank (n/k/a JPMorgan Chase Bank) and (h) Deutsche Banc Alex Brown, as an ex-officio member. The composition of the Bank Committee was substantially similar to that of the pre-

petition ad hoc bank committee that had been negotiating with the Debtor and RGH. On July 10, 2001, the Bank Committee filed an application to the Bankruptcy Court for an order authorizing the employment of White & Case LLP as counsel to the Bank Committee. This application was granted by the Bankruptcy Court on July 24, 2001.

The members of the Unsecured Creditors' Committee are: (a) Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Indenture Trustee, (b) HSBC Bank USA, as Trustee, (c) Pacific Investment Management Company LLC, (d) 40/86 Advisors, Inc. (f/k/a Conseco Capital Management), (e) Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, (f) Mr. David C. Woodward and (g) Ms. Christine Howard. On July 17, 2001, the Unsecured Creditors' Committee filed an application to the Bankruptcy Court for an order authorizing the employment of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe, LLP as counsel to the Unsecured Creditors' Committee. This application was granted by the Bankruptcy Court on July 25, 2001.

On August 27, 2001, the Committees filed an application to the Bankruptcy Court for an order authorizing the employment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, as financial advisors for the Committees. Such application was granted by the Bankruptcy Court on October 2, 2001. In addition, on May 19, 2003, the Unsecured Creditors' Committee filed an application to the Bankruptcy Court for an order approving the retention of Crossroads, LLC, as financial advisors to the Unsecured Creditors' Committee and on October 15, 2003, the Unsecured Creditors' Committee filed an application for an order approving the retention of Altman and Cronin Benefit Consultants, LLC, as actuarial consultants. The application for retention of Crossroads, LLC was granted by the Bankruptcy Court on May 29, 2003 and the application for retention of Altman and Cronin Benefit Consultants, LLC was granted on October 29, 2003.

## **Bar Date**

On November 16, 2001, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order establishing December 21, 2001 as the bar date for filing proofs of claim in the Cases (the "*Bar Date*"). Any person or entity required by the order to file a proof of claim before the Bar Date who failed to do so is forever barred from participating in the Debtor's and RGH's estates, voting on the Plan or any other plan of reorganization or liquidation, or receiving any distribution under the Plan or any other plan.

The Bar Date applies to all Claims against the Debtor's and RGH's estates that arose prior to the Petition Date, other than (i) Claims for which proofs of claim were already filed, (ii) Claims listed on the Debtor's schedules as neither "disputed," "contingent" or "unliquidated" if the creditor agrees with the amount and classification set forth therein, (iii) administrative expense Claims, (iv) Claims between the Debtor and RGH and (v) Claims already allowed by the Bankruptcy Court. By stipulation and order approved by the Bankruptcy Court on December 21, 2001, the Debtor, RGH and the Bank Committee agreed upon an aggregate Claim of \$252,944,097.27 for the Banks, representing the total principal and interest outstanding under the Bank Credit Agreement. Holders of Equity Interests in the Debtor were not required to file proofs of claim with respect to their Equity Interests, and the indenture trustee for the Senior Notes and the Senior Subordinated Debentures was allowed to file a proof of claim in the RGH Chapter 11 Case on behalf of all owners of those securities. Any person or entity whose claim arose from, or as a consequence of, the rejection of executory contracts or unexpired leases or the

incurrence of certain taxes, pursuant to Sections 502(g) and 502(i) of the Bankruptcy Code, respectively, was required to file a proof of claim within forty (40) days after the particular claim arose. Thus, each proof of claim would need to be filed within forty (40) days after entry of an order approving the rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease or within forty (40) days after a tax claim arose under Section 502(i) of the Bankruptcy Code or by the Bar Date, whichever was later.

The order excepted the Liquidator from the Bar Date with respect to Claims of RIC, pending a ruling on the Liquidator's objection to the application of the Bar Date to such Claims. A hearing on the Liquidator's objection was held on November 27, 2001. The global settlement among the Committees and the Liquidator provides that the Liquidator does not need to file a proof of claim, rendering this issue moot.

### **Exclusive Periods**

The Bankruptcy Code establishes an initial period of one hundred and twenty (120) days after the Petition Date during which only a debtor may file a plan of reorganization. The Bankruptcy Court extended this period for RFSC and RGH to March 30, 2004.<sup>6</sup> No further extensions were requested for RFSC.

### ***Further Litigation with the Rehabilitator/Liquidator***

The Debtor and RGH removed the Insurance Policy Action and the Constructive Trust Action to the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (the "*Pennsylvania Bankruptcy Court*") and moved to transfer both actions to the Bankruptcy Court. The Rehabilitator opposed the transfer motions and requested that the Pennsylvania Bankruptcy Court either remand the Insurance Policy Action and the Constructive Trust Action to the Commonwealth Court or abstain from hearing such actions in favor of the Commonwealth Court.

By motion dated July 11, 2001, the Rehabilitator asked the Bankruptcy Court to abstain from entertaining the Cases or to dismiss them on the ground that all of the Debtor's and RGH's Cash is subject to a resulting or constructive trust in favor of RIC (the "*Dismissal Motion*") and objected to the Debtor's and RGH's joint motion for the establishment of procedures for the monthly compensation and expense reimbursement of their professionals and RGH's request for authorization to pay workers' compensation premiums that would, among other things, prevent a lapse of the workers' compensation coverage of RIC's employees. The Rehabilitator also sought to vacate the Bankruptcy Court's first-day order of June 12, 2001 authorizing the Debtor and RGH to employ professionals in the ordinary course of business and opposed the Committees' application for an order authorizing the retention of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as joint financial advisor to the Committees. The Rehabilitator withdrew these objections but reserved

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<sup>6</sup> Such period was subsequently extended solely for RGH by order of the Bankruptcy Court, dated March 29, 2004, to and including July 28, 2004.



its right to renew them should RGH transfer, assign, encumber, distribute, dispose of or exercise rights in the funds with respect to which the Rehabilitator filed the Constructive Trust Action.

On February 22, 2002, the Pennsylvania Bankruptcy Court denied the Liquidator's motion to abstain and remand the Insurance Policy Action, and granted RGH's motion to transfer the action to the Bankruptcy Court. The Liquidator then moved the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (the "*Pennsylvania District Court*") for leave to appeal the Pennsylvania Bankruptcy Court's order with respect to the transfer of the Insurance Policy Action.

Also on February 22, 2002, the Pennsylvania Bankruptcy Court granted in part the Liquidator's motion to abstain and remand in the Constructive Trust Action, remanded certain issues to the Commonwealth Court, and purported to lift the automatic stay as to those issues. The Pennsylvania Bankruptcy Court transferred certain remaining issues to the Bankruptcy Court. RGH and the Committees appealed the Pennsylvania Bankruptcy Court's decision with respect to the Constructive Trust Action to the Pennsylvania District Court. On February 28, 2002, RGH moved before the Pennsylvania Bankruptcy Court for a stay of the decision pending appeal. The Pennsylvania Bankruptcy Court denied the stay at a hearing on March 1, 2002, and RGH then sought the same relief from the Pennsylvania District Court. By consent of the parties, the Pennsylvania Bankruptcy Court's decision was temporarily stayed to allow the Pennsylvania District Court to consider RGH's motion for stay pending appeal.

On March 13, 2002, the Liquidator, RGH and the Committees agreed to a temporary standstill of litigation on the issues raised by the Constructive Trust Action and the Bar Date objection in order to attempt to reach a consensual resolution of the disputes among the parties. By subsequent agreements, the standstill period was extended, and the standstill was expanded to include the issues raised by the Insurance Policy Action.

As a result of the PA Settlement, the Constructive Trust Action has been settled, and disputes as to the proceeds of the Insurance Policies in connection with any litigation, claims or causes of action against any director or officer of the Debtor, RGH or RIC, including the D&O Litigation, have been resolved as between the Committees, RGH and the Debtor on the one hand, and the Liquidator on the other. See "—Pre-Petition Litigation with the Rehabilitator".

### ***Negotiations Among the Liquidator and the Committees***

Beginning in March 2002, the Liquidator and the Committees, on behalf of the RGH and RFSC estates, began discussions regarding the terms of a consensual resolution of the disputes among them. These complex discussions lasted approximately a year and they culminated in the negotiation of a global settlement among the Liquidator and the Committees, which settlement is set forth in the PA Settlement Agreement. The PA Settlement, which sets forth the division of assets between RIC, on the one hand, and the Debtor and RGH, on the other hand, was entered into on or about April 1, 2003 and was approved by order of the Bankruptcy Court on May 28, 2003, and by order of the Commonwealth Court on June 19, 2003. A copy of the PA Settlement Agreement is annexed hereto as Appendix B. See "PA Settlement Agreement" for a more detailed description of the terms of the PA Settlement Agreement.

Shortly thereafter, the Committees resumed earlier discussions regarding the terms of a consensual resolution of certain disputes between the Debtor and RGH. These discussions culminated in the negotiation of a settlement between the Committees with respect to the assets of the Debtor's and RGH's estates and the funding of Reorganized RFSC, which settlement is set forth in the RGH/RFSC Settlement. The RGH/RFSC Settlement, which (a) settles certain claims of RFSC and RGH with respect to the division of assets between them and (b) provides for post-confirmation funding of RFSC was entered into by the Committees on or about January 29, 2004 and was approved by order of the Bankruptcy Court dated February 27, 2004.<sup>7</sup> A copy of the RGH/RFSC Settlement is annexed hereto as Appendix C. See "—RGH/RFSC Settlement" for a more detailed description of the terms of the RGH/RFSC Settlement.

### ***PA Settlement Agreement***

Among other things, the PA Settlement Agreement addresses the following issues:

#### **Section 847 Refunds**

The RGH Tax Group has designated or will designate certain tax payments as "special estimated tax payments" under Section 847 of the IRC. Such payments may become available for refund pursuant to Section 847 of the IRC (the "*Section 847 Refunds*"). Each of the RGH Tax Group (until its termination), the RFSC Tax Group (upon its formation) and the Committees have agreed to take all steps necessary to maximize the receipt of Section 847 Refunds. See "Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Plan – Description of Tax Sharing Agreement".

It is anticipated that, starting in 2005, and most years thereafter for the next seven to ten years, RFSC will apply for an aggregate of at least \$145 million of Section 847 Refunds. However, there can be no assurance that any or all of the Section 847 Refunds will be available. See "Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Plan – Consequences to Debtor – Section 847 Refunds".

Any Section 847 Refunds recovered will be paid fifty percent (50%) to the Liquidator and twenty-five percent (25%) to each of RGH and RFSC. (Under the terms of the Tax Sharing Agreement, any contest expenses incurred by RFSC to obtain the Section 847 Refunds will be charged exclusively against RGH's and RFSC's share of the Section 847 Refunds.)

#### **Net Operating Losses**

The RGH Tax Group has substantial net operating losses for federal income tax purposes and may generate additional such losses prior to its termination. The RFSC Tax Group will inherit substantial portions of such losses from the RGH Tax Group and may generate additional net operating losses in the future (together, all such RGH Tax Group losses inherited by the

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<sup>7</sup> The Bankruptcy Court order approving the RGH/RFSC Settlement was subsequently appealed by High River Limited Partnership on March 5, 2004. Such appeal is currently pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Case No. 1:04-cv02815-SAS).

RFSC Tax Group and all subsequent losses generated by the RFSC Tax Group, the “*RFSC Group NOLs*”).

On or prior to the Effective Date, RGH, RFSC and RIC will enter into a Tax Sharing Agreement to govern the sharing of the group’s consolidated tax liability and various other tax matters. For a full description of the Tax Sharing Agreement, see “Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Plan – Description of Tax Sharing Agreement”.

The parties to the PA Settlement Agreement have agreed that:

- RFSC Group NOLs attributable to the operations of RIC of not less than \$1.25 billion will be made available for RFSC (the “*Base NOLs*”);
- RFSC Group NOLs attributable to the operations of RIC, whether then existing or thereafter created, in excess of the Base NOLs, will remain available to be used by RIC to offset income generated in connection with the liquidation of RIC, including its ongoing insurance operations (the “*RIC NOLs*”)
- in the event that RIC, in its reasonable sole discretion, determines that it no longer requires all or a portion of the RIC NOLs, RIC will make such excess NOLs (the “*Excess NOLs*”) available to RFSC;

The actual use of the Base NOLs and Excess NOLs will be determined by RGH and RFSC in consultation with RIC.

For additional information regarding the RFSC Group NOLs, see the PA Settlement Agreement, annexed hereto as Appendix B and the Tax Sharing Agreement, a copy of which will be filed no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the date first scheduled for the Confirmation Hearing. The Bankruptcy Court and Commonwealth Court will be asked to approve the terms of the Tax Sharing Agreement and, assuming such approval is granted, the Tax Sharing Agreement will control in the case of a conflict between the terms of the Tax Sharing Agreement and those of the PA Settlement Agreement. Pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement, amounts realized (other than the Section 847 Refunds) from utilization of the Base NOLs and Excess NOLs, if any, generally will be shared equally between RIC and Reorganized RFSC.

## **Litigation Proceeds**

On June 24, 2002, the Liquidator commenced the RIC D&O Action against the D&O Defendants. For a discussion of the RIC D&O Action, see “Existing Management – D&O Litigation”. While the PA Settlement Agreement remains in full force and effect, the parties thereto have agreed that neither the Committees nor any other Estate Representative shall be able to commence any action against the D&O Defendants (except for a preference action) without the prior written consent of the Liquidator, including consent regarding the venue of such action.

In addition, pursuant to the PA Settlement Agreement, any proceeds realized by the Liquidator or any Estate Representative arising out of any litigation, including the RIC D&O Action, against any director or officer of RFSC, RGH or RIC that is covered by the Insurance Policies, or received from such directors and officers, including any D&O Defendant, will be

divided (i) sixty percent (60%) to the Liquidator and (ii) forty percent (40%) to the Estate Representative, with all expenses, legal or otherwise, allocated completely to the Liquidator's share. In the event an Estate Representative initiates an action consistent with the PA Settlement Agreement, all proceeds will be split sixty percent (60%) to the Liquidator and forty percent (40%) to the Estate Representative, as set forth above, if the Liquidator exercises its option to pay for any fees and expenses in connection therewith. If she does not exercise such option, however, the net proceeds (after deduction of litigation fees and expenses) shall instead be split fifty percent (50%) to the Liquidator and fifty percent (50%) to the Estate Representative. However, any proceeds derived from preference actions (so long as they are not derived from or received through any of the Insurance Policies) brought in any forum against any D&O Defendant, either in their capacity as officers and directors of RGH, RFSC, or RIC, or as individuals or otherwise, are specifically excluded from division or allocation and will be retained by the party who brings the action.

In the event the Liquidator wishes to settle the RIC D&O Action, the PA Settlement Agreement requires that the Liquidator first seek the consent to any such settlement of the RIC D&O Action of the Committees, or, upon confirmation of the RGH Plan, the Liquidating Trustee. Individual members of the Committees shall have no right to consent or withhold consent. The Liquidator must also provide to the Committees or Liquidating Trustee notice in writing setting forth the material terms of the proposed settlement. In that event, the Committees or Liquidating Trustee must provide consent or refusal to consent to any such settlement within 48 hours of receipt of the notice. A refusal to consent must set forth (i) each reason for the refusal to consent; and (ii) alternative terms to which consent would be given. The Liquidator may then either abandon such settlement or submit the reasonableness of the settlement to a dispute resolution proceeding that shall be commenced and concluded in no more than 48 hours. In any such proceeding, the Committees or Liquidating Trustee shall bear the burden of proving, by clear and convincing evidence, that the proposed settlement is, when taken as a whole, unreasonable and inadequate. If that burden is met, and the refusal to consent is sustained by the arbitrator, the arbitrator shall determine what monetary or other terms would be reasonable and adequate. Such determination will be binding on the Liquidator, the Committees, and the Liquidating Trustee, and all parties will be bound to take all actions necessary to effectuate the settlement.

For a further discussion of the litigation proceeds, see "Existing Management – D&O Litigation".

## **RGH Cash**

As of March 1, 2004, RGH held \$105,844,000 in Cash. Pursuant to the PA Settlement Agreement, on or about March 31, 2004 and April 1, 2004, \$45 million plus interest, totaling \$45,347,000, was distributed to the Liquidator, leaving RGH with total Cash of approximately \$59,620,000 as of April 30, 2004.

## **New Cash**

Pursuant to the PA Settlement Agreement, RFSC and its creditors will not receive any portion of the New Cash (as defined in the PA Settlement Agreement) that may be received

(which, with respect to assets in a form other than Cash, means the receipt of the cash proceeds upon conversion of such assets to Cash).

### ***Claims of the Liquidator***

Pursuant to the PA Settlement Agreement, the Liquidator shall have (i) a \$288 million Allowed Claim in the Cases, which Claim is settled in full against the Debtor and RGH by the terms of the PA Settlement Agreement and (ii) a priority claim of \$45 million in Cash held by RGH, which was paid on or about March 31, 2004. The parties to the PA Settlement Agreement acknowledged that the Liquidator contends that her Claims are or may be far in excess of \$288 million, but that the Liquidator has agreed not to further assert other Claims against the Debtor or RGH or their respective subsidiaries, the Committees or the Committees' representatives and the Committees' counsel; it being agreed, however, that such Claims would nevertheless survive and could be asserted by the Liquidator against any other parties who may be liable with respect thereto.

### ***Implementation of the PA Settlement Agreement***

The Liquidator and the Committees have agreed to do everything reasonably necessary to implement the terms of the PA Settlement Agreement. The terms of the PA Settlement Agreement have been implemented on the part of the Committees and the Liquidator through motions filed with the Bankruptcy Court and the Commonwealth Court, respectively, to approve the PA Settlement Agreement. It is anticipated that such terms will also be implemented, by the Committees, through the Plan and the RGH Plan, and, by the Liquidator, through a plan of rehabilitation or liquidation for RIC. For additional information regarding the orders approving the PA Settlement Agreement, see "Introduction and Summary – Background".

For more information on the terms of the PA Settlement Agreement, see the PA Settlement Agreement attached to this Disclosure Statement as Appendix B.

### ***RGH/RFSC Settlement***

As indicated above, in addition to the PA Settlement Agreement, a global agreement was also reached by the Committees, which agreement is set forth in the RGH/RFSC Settlement, (a) settling certain claims of RFSC and RGH with respect to the division of assets between them and (b) providing for the post-confirmation funding of RFSC.

Notwithstanding the settlement of all outstanding disputes between RIC, on the one hand, and the Debtor and RGH, on the other, pursuant to the PA Settlement Agreement, a number of inter-debtor disputes between the RGH and RFSC estates remained outstanding since each of the Debtor and RGH had a claim, at least in part, to the portion of each of the assets remaining after allocating to the Liquidator her portion of such assets pursuant to the PA Settlement Agreement. Accordingly, shortly after entering into the PA Settlement Agreement, the Committees commenced discussions in an attempt to resolve the issues created by the Debtor's and RGH's intertwined corporate structures. After many months of complex negotiations, the Committees agreed to resolve the disputes between the Debtor and RGH on the terms set forth in the RGH/RFSC Settlement. As was the case when the Committees sought approval of the PA Settlement Agreement, and in light of the inherent conflict faced by the common management of

the Debtor and RGH in resolving inter-debtor issues, the Committees assumed the roles of representing each of their discrete groups of constituents. In such capacity, they negotiated the RGH/RFSC Settlement, which defined the rights of the estates of each of RGH and RFSC to their assets and provided for the funding of Reorganized RFSC.

The principal terms of the RGH/RFSC Settlement are the following:

- On the Effective Date, each of RGH and RFSC will fund Reorganized RFSC in the amount of \$2,537,000, for a total initial funding of \$5,074,000. RFSC's portion of the initial funding, as well as certain additional amounts, will be obtained by RFSC pursuant to a secured credit facility provided by RGH. For a discussion of RGH's funding obligations, see "Plan – Summary of Other Provisions of the Plan – Post-Confirmation Funding".
- Each of Reorganized RFSC and RGH will have a fifty percent (50%) undivided interest in the Section 847 Refunds (net of (i) first, any payment to the Liquidator pursuant to the PA Settlement Agreement and (ii) then, any other expenses). In addition, Reorganized RFSC will have a 27.5%, and RGH will have a 72.5%, undivided interest in any Non-Liquidator D&O Litigation Proceeds plus any Other Litigation Proceeds. RGH will retain all cash remaining after (i) any distributions to RIC pursuant to the PA Settlement Agreement, (ii) funding of the RFSC expenses in confirming the Plan and (iii) providing for RFSC's initial funding of \$5,074,000. All of the equity interests in Reorganized RFSC will be owned by Holders of the Bank Claims.
- Reorganized RFSC may, from time to time, adjust its budgets and the amount in its reserves to satisfy any ongoing operational requirements and any indemnification obligations. However, in the event of a Change of Control, substantially all of Reorganized RFSC's liquid assets will be distributed pursuant to the distribution priorities set forth in the RGH/RFSC Settlement.
- Reorganized RFSC will be required to provide periodic financial statements to, among others, RGH, the members of the RFSC Advisory Committee, counsel to the Unsecured Creditors' Committee and the co-chairs of the Unsecured Creditors' Committee.
- Reorganized RFSC shall indemnify its Chief Executive Officer to the maximum extent permitted by Delaware law. In addition, Reorganized RFSC shall indemnify each member of the RFSC Advisory Committee, subject to certain limitations set forth in the RGH/RFSC Settlement.

An order approving the RGH/RFSC Settlement was entered by the Bankruptcy Court on February 27, 2004. Such order was subsequently appealed on March 5, 2004 by High River Limited Partnership. The appeal is currently pending in the District Court for the Southern District of New York (Case No. 1:04-cv-02815-SAS).

For more information on the terms of the RGH/RFSC Settlement, see the RGH/RFSC Settlement attached to this Disclosure Statement as Appendix C.

## PLAN

The Plan is a plan of reorganization of RFSC. The Plan, together with the RGH Plan to be filed with the Bankruptcy Court on a later date, implements the terms of the PA Settlement Agreement and the RGH/RFSC Settlement (together, the “*Settlements*”). The Plan sets forth in detail the terms of the Restructuring and provides for its implementation.

**The following discussion of the Plan is qualified in its entirety by reference to the provisions of the Plan, a copy of which is attached to this Disclosure Statement as Appendix A. In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of the Plan and this Disclosure Statement, the provisions of the Plan are controlling. Holders of Claims and Equity Interests should carefully read the Plan in its entirety for a full understanding of its terms.**

### *Classification of Claims and Equity Interests Under the Plan*

Section 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code provides that a plan of reorganization must classify claims against and equity interests in a debtor. Under Section 1122 of the Bankruptcy Code, a plan must classify each right to payment against the debtor and each right to an equitable remedy for breach of performance which gives rise to a right to payment, as well as any interest in the debtor represented by an equity security, into a category or class that contains substantially similar claims or equity interests. The Bankruptcy Code also requires that a plan of reorganization provide the same treatment for each claim or equity interest of a particular class, unless the holder of a particular claim or equity interest agrees to a less favorable treatment of its claim or equity interest.

The Plan divides Holders of known Claims against, and known Equity Interests in, RFSC into Classes and sets forth the treatment offered each Class. See “—Summary of Distributions Under the Plan” below. The Bank Committee believes it has classified all Claims and Equity Interests in compliance with the provisions of Section 1122 of the Bankruptcy Code, but it is possible that a Holder of a Claim or Equity Interest may challenge the classification of Claims and Equity Interests and that the Bankruptcy Court may find that a different classification is required for the Plan to be confirmed. In such event, it is the Bank Committee’s present intention, to the extent permitted by the Bankruptcy Code and the provisions of the Plan, to make modifications to the classification scheme set forth in the Plan as required by the Bankruptcy Court for confirmation.

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, a Claim or an Equity Interest will be deemed classified in a particular Class only to the extent that such Claim or Equity Interest qualifies within the description of that Class and will be deemed classified in a different Class to the extent that any remainder of such Claim or Equity Interest qualifies within the description of such different Class. Further, a Claim or Equity Interest will not be classified in any Class for distribution purposes until such Claim or Equity Interest becomes an Allowed Claim or Allowed Equity Interest and then only to the extent that such Claim or Equity Interest has not been paid, released or otherwise satisfied prior to the Effective Date.



**Except to the extent that a modification of classification adversely affects the treatment of a Holder of a Claim and requires resolicitation, acceptance of the Plan by any Holder of a Claim pursuant to this solicitation will be deemed to be a consent to the Plan's treatment of such Holder of a Claim regardless of the Class as to which such Holder of a Claim is ultimately deemed to be a member.**

The Plan divides Holders of known Claims against, and known Equity Interests in, RFSC into seven (7) Classes, as follows:

Class 1	Classified Priority Claims
Class 2	Bank Claims
Class 3	Other Secured Claims
Class 4a	General Unsecured Claims
Class 4b	Liquidator Claims
Class 4c	D&O Unsecured Claims
Class 5	Equity Interests

Pursuant to the Plan, any Class that does not contain, as of the date of the commencement of the Confirmation Hearing, any Allowed Claims or Allowed Equity Interests or any Claims or Equity Interests temporarily allowed for voting purposes under Bankruptcy Rule 3018 shall be deemed to have been deleted from the Plan for purposes of (i) voting to accept or reject the Plan and (ii) determining whether it has accepted or rejected the Plan under Section 1129(a)(8) of the Bankruptcy Code.

In accordance with the Bankruptcy Code, Administrative Claims and Priority Tax Claims are not classified into Classes.

### ***Summary of Distributions Under the Plan***

Only Claims (or portions thereof) against the Debtor

- (a) for which a Proof of Claim in a liquidated amount has been timely filed with the Bankruptcy Court, pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code, Final Order of the Bankruptcy Court or other applicable law, or which has been or hereafter is Scheduled by RFSC in a liquidated amount and neither disputed nor contingent and which, in either case, is a Claim as to which (i) no objection to the allowance thereof has been filed within the applicable period of limitations (if any) fixed by the Plan, the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Rules or the Bankruptcy Court or (ii) any objection to the allowance has been settled, withdrawn or denied by a Final Order; or
- (b) that are expressly allowed (i) in a liquidated amount in the Plan or (ii) by a Final Order

("Allowed Claims") are entitled to receive distributions under the Plan. Unless otherwise specified in the Plan or in the final order allowing such claim, "Allowed Claim" does not include interest on the amount of such Claim maturing or accruing from and after the Petition Date, or any punitive or exemplary damages, or any fine, penalty or forfeiture.

If the Plan is confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court, each Holder of an Allowed Claim in a particular Class will receive the same treatment as the other Holders of Allowed Claims in such Class, whether or not such Holder voted to accept the Plan. Such treatment will be in full satisfaction, settlement, release, extinguishment and discharge of such Holder's Claim, except as otherwise provided in the Plan or the order confirming the Plan. Upon confirmation, the Plan will be binding on all Holders of RFSC's Claims and Equity Interests regardless of whether such Holders voted to accept the Plan.

If an objection to a Claim is made, the validity and amount of such Claim will be resolved as described under "Plan – Summary of Other Provisions of the Plan – Distributions to Holders of Disputed Claims".

The following describes the Plan's classification of Claims against and Equity Interests in RFSC, and the treatment that Holders of Allowed Claims will receive under the Plan, unless they were to agree to accept less favorable treatment by settlement or otherwise. The following summary of the proposed distributions under the Plan does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by, the Plan.

### ***Administrative Expense Claims***

Administrative Expense Claims are Claims constituting a cost or expense of administration of the Chapter 11 Case under Sections 503, 507(a)(1), 507(b) or 1114(e)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code. Administrative Expense Claims include, without limitation, (i) any actual and necessary post-petition cost or expense of preserving the Estate or operating the businesses of RFSC, (ii) any payment to be made under the Plan to cure a default on an assumed executory contract or unexpired lease, (iii) any post-petition cost, indebtedness or contractual obligation duly and validly incurred or assumed by RFSC in the ordinary course of its businesses, (iv) compensation or reimbursement of expenses of Professionals to the extent Allowed by the Bankruptcy Court under Section 330(a) or Section 331 of the Bankruptcy Code, and (v) all Allowed Claims that are entitled to be treated as Administrative Claims pursuant to a Final Order of the Bankruptcy Court under Section 546(c)(2)(A) of the Bankruptcy Code; and (b) any fees or charges assessed against the Estate under Section 1930 of title 28 of the United States Code. In accordance with Section 1123(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, Administrative Claims are not classified and are excluded from the Classes designated in the Plan.

Pursuant to the Plan, except to the extent that any Holder of an Allowed Administrative Expense Claim (other than a Professional Compensation and Reimbursement Claim) agrees to a less favorable treatment, such Holder shall receive, in full and complete settlement, satisfaction, release and discharge of such Allowed Administrative Expense Claim, Cash in an amount equal to such Allowed Administrative Expense Claim on the Effective Date or as soon thereafter as is practicable; provided, however, that Allowed Administrative Expense Claims (other than Professional Compensation and Reimbursement Claims) representing liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business by RFSC or liabilities arising under loans or advances to or other obligations incurred by the RFSC shall be paid in full and performed by Reorganized RFSC in the ordinary course of business in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions of any agreements governing, instruments evidencing or other documents relating to such transactions. Distributions on account of Allowed Administrative Expense Claims (other than Professional

Compensation and Reimbursement Claims), if any, will be made from Available Cash (*i.e.*, Cash held by RGH on the Effective Date, excluding any proceeds from RGH's fifty percent (50%) undivided interest in the Net 847 Refunds).

Assuming that neither significant litigation nor objections are filed with respect to the Plan and assuming the Plan is confirmed by \_\_\_\_\_, 2004, the Bank Committee estimates that unpaid Administrative Expense Claims as of the Effective Date will not exceed \$\_\_\_\_\_.

### ***Professional Compensation and Reimbursement Claims***

Each Entity seeking an award by the Bankruptcy Court of compensation for services rendered or reimbursement of expenses incurred through and including the Effective Date under Sections 330(a), 503(b)(2), 503(b)(3), 503(b)(4) or 503(b)(5) of the Bankruptcy Code ("*Professional Compensation and Reimbursement Claims*") shall file its respective final application for allowance of compensation for services rendered and reimbursement of expenses incurred through the Effective Date by no later than the date that is [seventy-five (75)] days after the Effective Date, or such other date as may be fixed by the Bankruptcy Court. Each Holder of an Allowed Professional Compensation and Reimbursement Claim shall receive, in full and complete settlement, satisfaction, release and discharge of such Allowed Professional Compensation and Reimbursement Claim, Cash in an amount equal to such Allowed Professional Compensation and Reimbursement Claim (i) on the date of such allowance, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, or (ii) upon such other terms as may be mutually agreed upon between such Holder of an Allowed Professional Compensation and Reimbursement Claim and the Reorganized Debtor. Distributions on account of Allowed Professional Compensation and Reimbursement Claims, if any, will be made from Available Cash.

Assuming that neither significant litigation nor objections are filed with respect to the Plan and assuming the Plan is confirmed by \_\_\_\_\_, 2004, the Bank Committee estimates that unpaid Professional Compensation and Reimbursement Claims as of the Effective Date will not exceed \$\_\_\_\_\_.

### ***Priority Tax Claims***

Certain Claims for unpaid taxes are entitled to priority in right of payment under Section 507(a)(8) of the Bankruptcy Code. In accordance with Section 1123(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, Priority Tax Claims are not classified and are excluded from the Classes designated in the Plan.

Under the Plan, except to the extent that any Holder of an Allowed Priority Tax Claim has been paid by RFSC prior to the Effective Date or agrees to a less favorable treatment, such Holder shall receive, in full and complete settlement, satisfaction and discharge of such Allowed Priority Tax Claim, Cash in an amount equal to such Allowed Priority Tax Claim on the Effective Date or as soon thereafter as is practicable, provided, however, that any Priority Tax Claim that is not an Allowed Claim, including any Priority Tax Claim that is not due and owing on the Effective Date, will be paid when such Claim becomes an Allowed Claim. Distributions on account of Allowed Priority Tax Claims, if any, will be made from Available Cash.

Currently, the Bank Committee believes that there are no Priority Tax Claims.

### ***Classified Priority Claims – Class 1***

Class 1 consists of all Claims against RFSC entitled to priority under Section 507(a) or (b) of the Bankruptcy Code, other than Administrative Claims and Priority Tax Claims. Under the Plan, except to the extent that a Holder of an Allowed Classified Priority Claim has been paid by RFSC prior to the Effective Date or such Holder agrees to a different treatment, each Holder of an Allowed Classified Priority Claim shall receive, in full and complete settlement, satisfaction, release and discharge of its Allowed Classified Priority Claim, Cash in an amount equal to the unpaid portion of such Allowed Classified Priority Claim on the Effective Date or as soon thereafter as is practicable. Distributions on account of Classified Priority Claims, if any, will be from Available Cash.

Class 1 is Unimpaired and the Holders of Classified Priority Claims are conclusively presumed to have accepted the Plan pursuant to Section 1126(f) of the Bankruptcy Code and are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

Currently, the Bank Committee believes that there are Priority Claims in the approximate amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_.

### ***Bank Claims – Class 2***

Class 2 Consists of the Allowed Claims of the Banks arising from the Bank Credit Agreement. Under the Plan, unless otherwise provided therein, and except to the extent that a Holder of an Allowed Bank Claim has been paid by RFSC prior to the Effective Date or such Holder agrees to a different treatment, on the Effective Date, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, each Holder of an Allowed Bank Claim (i) shall receive, in full and complete settlement, satisfaction, release and discharge of and in exchange for its Allowed Bank Claim, (A) its Pro Rata share of New RFSC Common Stock and (B) its Pro Rata share (provided the Holder of such Claim(s) is not an Opt-Out Creditor) of the RFSC Litigation Proceeds and (ii) shall be deemed to have assigned its Litigation Claim(s) to RGH pursuant to the Plan; provided, however, that any Holder of a Bank Claim who is an Opt-Out Creditor (A) shall not be deemed to have assigned its Litigation Claim(s) to RGH and (B) shall not receive a Pro Rata share of the RFSC Litigation Proceeds. If the Holders of Allowed Bank Claims vote to reject the Plan as a Class, the Bank Committee shall seek to confirm the Plan pursuant to Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code.

Class 2 is Impaired and the Holders of the Allowed Bank Claims are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan and to make the Opt-Out Election on the Ballot.

The Bank Claims shall be deemed Allowed in the aggregate amount of \$252,944,097.27 and shall not be subject to defense, setoff or counterclaim.

### ***Other Secured Claims – Class 3***

Class 3 consists of all secured Claims against RFSC (other than the Bank Claims) or Claims against RFSC that are subject to set-off under Section 553 of the Bankruptcy Code, to the

extent of such set-off. Under the Plan, unless otherwise provided therein, and except to the extent that a Holder of an Allowed Other Secured Claim has been paid by RFSC prior to the Effective Date or such Holder agrees to a different treatment, on the Effective Date, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, each Holder of an Allowed Other Secured Claim shall, in full and complete settlement, satisfaction, release and discharge of and in exchange for its Allowed Other Secured Claim, at the sole option of Reorganized RFSC, (i) be reinstated and rendered Unimpaired, (ii) receive Cash in an amount equal to such Allowed Other Secured Claim, including any interest on such Allowed Other Secured Claim required to be paid pursuant to Section 506(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, on the Effective Date or as soon thereafter as is practicable or (iii) receive the Collateral securing its Allowed Other Secured Claim and any interest on such Allowed Other Secured Claim required to be paid pursuant to Section 506(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, on the Effective Date or as soon thereafter as is practicable. Distributions on account of Other Secured Claims, if any, will be from Available Cash.

Class 3 is Unimpaired and the Holders of Other Secured Claims are conclusively presumed to have accepted the Plan pursuant to Section 1126(f) of the Bankruptcy Code and are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

Currently, the Bank Committee believes that there are Other Secured Claims in the approximate amount of \$0.

#### ***General Unsecured Claims – Class 4a***

Class 4a consists of all pre-petition Allowed Claims against RFSC other than Administrative Expense Claims (including a Professional Compensation and Reimbursement Claims), Priority Tax Claims, Classified Priority Claims, Bank Claims, Other Secured Claims, the Liquidator Claim or D&O Unsecured Claims. Under the Plan, unless otherwise provided herein, and except to the extent that a Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim has been paid by RFSC prior to the Effective Date or such Holder agrees to a different treatment, on the Effective Date, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, each Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim (i) shall receive, in full and complete settlement, satisfaction, release and discharge of and in exchange for its Allowed General Unsecured Claim, its Pro Rata share (provided the Holder of such Claim(s) is not an Opt-Out Creditor) of the RFSC Litigation Proceeds and (ii) shall be deemed to have assigned its Litigation Claim(s) to RGH pursuant to the Plan; provided, however, that any Holder of a General Unsecured Claim who is an Opt-Out Creditor (A) shall not be deemed to have assigned its Litigation Claim(s) to RGH and (B) shall not receive a Pro Rata share of the RFSC Litigation Proceeds. If the Holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims vote to reject the Plan as a Class, the Bank Committee shall seek to confirm the Plan pursuant to Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code.

Class 4a is Impaired and the Holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan and to make the Opt-Out Election on the Ballot.

Currently, the Bank Committee believes that there are General Unsecured Claims in the approximate amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_.

### ***Liquidator Claim – Class 4b***

Class 4b consists of the Claim of the Liquidator against RFSC. Under the Plan, unless otherwise provided therein, and except to the extent that the Holder of the Allowed Liquidator Claim has been paid by RFSC prior to the Effective Date or agrees to a different treatment, on the Effective Date, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, the Holder of the Allowed Liquidator Claim shall be entitled to receive, in full and complete settlement, satisfaction, release and discharge of and in exchange for its Allowed Liquidator Claim, the payments provided under the Tax Sharing Agreement and the PA Settlement Agreement, without duplication (which include, without limitation, fifty percent (50%) of the Section 847 Refunds and the Liquidator D&O Litigation Proceeds pursuant to Section 4 of the PA Settlement Agreement).

Class 4b is Impaired and the Holder of the Allowed Liquidator Claim is entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

The Liquidator Claim shall be deemed Allowed in the aggregate amount of \$288 million and shall not be subject to defense, setoff or counterclaim.

### ***D&O Unsecured Claims – Class 4c***

Class 4c consists of all unsecured Claims against RFSC held at any time by a Former Officer or Former Director. Under the Plan, no Holder of a D&O Unsecured Claim shall assign, or shall be deemed to have assigned, its Litigation Claim to RGH or shall receive or retain any property on account of its D&O Unsecured Claim.

Class 4c is Impaired, and the Holders of D&O Unsecured Claims are deemed to have rejected the Plan pursuant to Section 1126(g) of the Bankruptcy Code and are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

Currently, the Bank Committee believes that there are D&O Unsecured Claims in the approximate amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_.

### ***Equity Interests – Class 5***

Class 5 consists of all shares of common stock or other instruments evidencing an ownership interest in RFSC, whether or not transferable, and any option, warrant or right, contractual or otherwise, to acquire any such interest. Under the Plan, on the Effective Date, the Equity Interests shall be canceled and extinguished and no Holder thereof shall be entitled to, or shall receive or retain any property on account of, its Equity Interests.

Class 5 is Impaired, and the Holders of Equity Interests are deemed to have rejected the Plan pursuant to Section 1126(g) of the Bankruptcy Code and are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

## ***Summary of Other Provisions of the Plan***

### **Means for Implementation of the Plan**

*Issuance of New RFSC Common Stock.* The Plan authorizes the issuance of the New RFSC Common Stock under Section 1145 of the Bankruptcy Code as of the Effective Date. Pursuant to the Plan, such issuance shall be exempt from registration requirements under the Securities Act and applicable state and local laws. In addition, the New RFSC Common Stock will not be listed on any securities exchange or quotation system.

*Charter Amendments.* The charter of RFSC will be amended and restated substantially in the form contained in the Plan Supplement, for the purpose of, among other things, authorizing the issuance of the New RFSC Common Stock, including a provision that prohibits the issuance of nonvoting equity securities as required by Section 1123(a)(6) of the Bankruptcy Code and provisions imposing restrictions on the transfer of shares of New RFSC Common Stock.

*Litigation Claims.* On the Effective Date, Litigation Claims held by Holders of Claims in Classes 2 and 4a who are not Opt-Out Creditors, will be deemed assigned to RGH, without further action by any Person to be managed by the Unsecured Creditors' Committee or the Liquidating Trustee, as applicable. Upon such assignment, RGH will obtain all rights previously held by such Holders to litigate their Litigation Claims. Litigation Claims held by Opt-Out Creditors shall not be deemed assigned and Holders of Claims in Classes 2 and 4a who are Opt-Out Creditors shall not receive Litigation Proceeds Cash and their Claims shall not be counted for purposes of determining the amounts of the Litigation Distributions to Holders of Claims in such Classes. In the event RGH recovers any Litigation Proceeds on account of such Litigation Claims or receives any Litigation Proceeds on account of the D&O Litigation, RGH will pay the RFSC Litigation Proceeds to Reorganized RFSC, to be held in trust for the benefit of the Litigation Proceeds Claimants entitled to Litigation Distributions. After the Effective Date, any Holder of Claims in Class 2 and/or 4a who is entitled to receive Litigation Proceeds pursuant to the Plan may transfer its right to receive Litigation Proceeds by providing written notice of such transfer to Reorganized RFSC. The right of any Litigation Proceeds Claimant to receive Litigation Proceeds may be transferred solely in its entirety, as a single right, and may not be divided or partitioned in any way.

*Joint Venture.* On or after the Effective Date, Reorganized RFSC may enter into a joint venture with a third party for the purpose of utilizing certain tax assets of the Debtor.

### **Management of RFSC On and After the Effective Date**

*Board of Directors of Reorganized RFSC.* On and after the Effective Date, the Board of the Reorganized Debtor shall be composed of one director (the "*Board Member*"). The initial member of the Board will be the Hon. James A. Goodman, who will also serve as the sole officer of Reorganized RFSC. Prior to the Confirmation Date, in accordance with Section 1129(a)(5) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Bank Committee will disclose (a) the background and affiliations of Judge Goodman, and (b) the identity of any "insider" (as defined in Section 101(31) of the Bankruptcy Code) who will be employed and retained by Reorganized RFSC and the nature of any compensation for such insider. On the Effective Date, the management, control and

operation of the Reorganized Debtor shall become the general responsibility of the Board Member. The Board Member shall serve in accordance with the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation and the Amended and Restated By-laws, as the same may be amended from time to time.

*Chief Executive Officer of Reorganized Debtor.* The Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) of Reorganized RFSC may also be the Board Member. The Bank Committee has selected the [Hon. James A. Goodman] to serve as the Chief Executive Officer of the Reorganized Debtor on and after the Effective Date in accordance with the Employment Agreement, the RGH/RFSC Settlement and applicable nonbankruptcy law.

*Waiver of Conflicts.* Pursuant to the RGH/RFSC Settlement, the Debtor and the Reorganized Debtor will have waived, and will be deemed to have waived, any conflict of interest of any counsel, director or officer of Reorganized RFSC or RGH arising from (i) the employment of an Indemnified CEO as a director of Reorganized RFSC, (ii) the employment of an Indemnified CEO as a director or officer of RGH and the participation of such Indemnified CEO in negotiations leading to employment; and (iii) the participation of counsel to RGH as co-counsel or lead counsel in the pursuit or defense of Section 847 Refunds.

*Reorganized RFSC Advisory Committee.* On and after the Effective Date, the RFSC Advisory Committee will be composed of representatives of one or more shareholders, with the initial members thereof appointed by the Bank Committee. The Board will consult with the RFSC Advisory Committee in the exercise of the authority granted to the Board under the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, the Amended and Restated By-laws and the Plan, provided, however, that ultimate decision-making authority shall reside in the Board.

Directors and officers of Reorganized RFSC and members of the RFSC Advisory Committee will be indemnified to the extent set forth, and as provided, in the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, the Amended and Restated By-laws and the RGH/RFSC Settlement.

### **Post-Confirmation Funding**

On the Effective Date, (i) RGH will contribute funds in the amount of \$2,537,000 to the Primary Reserve and (ii) Reorganized RFSC shall borrow funds from RGH in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,537,000, pursuant to the Senior Secured Credit Agreement, to deposit into the Primary Reserve, in each case in satisfaction of RGH’s and Reorganized RFSC’s respective obligations with respect to the initial Primary Reserve Requirement.

Thereafter, if, on any Distribution Date, the reported Primary Reserve Requirement exceeds the reported Primary Reserve balance, each of RGH and Reorganized RFSC will make additional deposits into the Primary Reserve in the amounts necessary to satisfy their obligations with respect to the Primary Reserve Requirement. If, on any such Distribution Date, the RFSC Available Funds are insufficient for Reorganized RFSC to satisfy all or part of its obligations with respect to the Primary Reserve Requirement, Reorganized RFSC shall borrow funds from RGH, pursuant to the Senior Secured Credit Agreement, in the amount of any shortfall, to be



deposited into the Primary Reserve in satisfaction of Reorganized RFSCs obligations with respect to the Primary Reserve Requirement.

Expenses (including any postpetition indemnification expenses) incurred by Reorganized RFSC in respect of the operation of its business after the Effective Date and implementation of the Plan, except for Reimbursable Expenses, obligations under the Senior Secured Credit Agreement, and funding obligations relating to the Primary Reserve, the Development Reserve and the Discretionary Reserve, will be paid from Reorganized RFSC's Operating Funds (i.e., RGH Contributions, RGH Loans and RFSC Available Funds in the Primary Reserve).

Nothing contained in the Plan, the RGH/RFSC Settlement, the Amended and Restated By-laws or the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation is intended, or shall be interpreted to, in any way bind, require or otherwise create any obligation requiring any shareholder of Reorganized RFSC to provide any funds or other property to or on behalf of, or otherwise invest in, Reorganized RFSC or RGH.

### **Payment Priorities**

Pursuant to the terms of the RGH/RFSC Settlement, any RFSC Available Funds received will be applied by Reorganized RFSC in the following order: (i) first, to satisfy all of Reorganized RFSC's obligations to RGH pursuant to the Senior Secured Credit Agreement and in connection with the Reimbursable Expenses, (ii) second, to satisfy its obligation to fund fifty percent (50%) of the Primary Reserve Requirement; (iii) third, to satisfy its obligation to fund the Development Reserve; (iv) fourth, to reimburse any members of the RFSC Advisory Committee for indemnification obligations, if any, pursuant to the Plan; (v) fifth, to fund the Discretionary Reserve and (vi) sixth, to pay dividends to holders of New RFSC Common Stock. It should be noted, however, that Reorganized RFSC might be obligated to make payments pursuant to the Tax Sharing Agreement prior to paying dividends to holders of New RFSC Common Stock.

Reorganized RFSC will be required to satisfy all required obligations under the RGH/RFSC Settlement prior to making any Cash Distributions to Holders of Claims treated under Section 5.2 of the Plan, or any assignees thereof.

### **Security Interest**

Pursuant to the RGH/RFSC Settlement, all amounts owing under the Senior Secured Credit Agreement and the RGH/RFSC Settlement will be secured by a first priority perfected security interest in all assets of RFSC and/or Reorganized RFSC, other than (i) any interests (excluding proceeds thereof paid to RFSC) in any joint venture of Reorganized RFSC with a third party for the purpose of utilizing certain tax attributes and (ii) all funds invested by, or contributions of, a third party (x) to any such joint venture or (y) to Reorganized RFSC in connection with such joint venture.

### **Reserves**

Pursuant to the RGH/RFSC Settlement and the Plan, Reorganized RFSC shall establish the following reserve accounts for the purposes set forth below:

*Primary Reserve.* The Primary Reserve shall contain the Operating Funds. On the Effective Date, such funds shall consist of the \$5,074,000 contributed by each of RGH and Reorganized RFSC on the Effective Date. Thereafter, on each Distribution Date, (i) if the reported Primary Reserve balance exceeds the reported Primary Reserve Requirement, then funds from the Primary Reserve will be distributed as if such funds were (x) RFSC Available Funds distributable pursuant to Section 2(b) of the RGH/RFSC Settlement and (y) RGH Available Funds distributable pursuant to Section 2(c) of the RGH/RFSC Settlement, in each case in an amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of such excess; and (ii) if the reported Primary Reserve Requirement exceeds the reported Primary Reserve balance, then, the Primary Reserve balance will be funded by RGH Contributions, proceeds from the RGH Revolving Loans and RFSC Available Funds.

*Development Reserve.* Reorganized RFSC will fund the Development Reserve with RFSC Available Funds, provided that it may only do so in compliance with the required distribution priorities set forth in the Plan. See “—Payment Priorities” above. Funds in the Development Reserve will be used (i) prior to any Change of Control or dissolution of Reorganized RFSC, to pay (or establish an escrow to pay) all Development Expenses coming due (or reasonably expected to come due) during a Development Period to (and including) the date of any Change of Control or dissolution of Reorganized RFSC; and (ii) upon any Change of Control or dissolution of Reorganized RFSC, to pay (or reserve against) all Development Expenses due and payable (or actually incurred) through the date of such Change of Control or dissolution of Reorganized RFSC, if same occurs during a Development Period, with any remaining funds to be distributed pursuant to Section 9.22 of the Plan, governing the liquidation of the reserves.

*Discretionary Reserve.* Reorganized RFSC may fund the Discretionary Reserve with RFSC Available Funds to pay future expenses, provided, that it may only do so in compliance with the required distribution priorities set forth in the Plan. See “—Payment Priorities” above. Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, 847 Termination Date or the dissolution of the Reorganized Debtor, all funds in the Discretionary Reserve shall be distributed pursuant to Section 9.22 of the Plan, governing the liquidation of the reserves.

*Liquidation of Reserves.* At the times and to the extent provided in Section 9.21(a), (b) and (c) of the Plan, governing the establishment and requirements of the reserves, all funds remaining in the Primary Reserve, Development Reserve and Discretionary Reserve, respectively, will be distributed: (i) first, if any indemnification obligations to the CEO, pursuant to the Plan, could reasonably be expected to become payable, to a trust or trusts established to maintain such funds for the benefit of the respective indemnified CEOs in an aggregate amount not exceeding the Indemnification Requirement. Notwithstanding any other provision of the RGH/RFSC Settlement, neither Reorganized RFSC nor such trusts will be obligated to distribute such funds to RGH, or to Holders of Equity Interests in Reorganized RFSC pursuant to the Plan, until all litigation and claims giving rise to such indemnification obligations have been settled, paid or otherwise finally resolved, at which time any remaining trust funds will be distributed as set forth in (ii); and (ii) second, (A) in the case of funds from the Primary Reserve, fifty percent (50%) to RGH or its successors and fifty percent (50%) to (I) satisfy any Reimbursement Obligations, (II) reimburse the members of the RFSC Advisory Committee for indemnified expenses, if any, incurred in their capacity as such and (III) pay dividends to Holders of New

RFSC Common Stock, and (B) in the case of funds from the Development Reserve or the Discretionary Reserve, one hundred percent (100%) to (I) satisfy any Reimbursement Obligations, (II) reimburse the members of the RFSC Advisory Committee for indemnified expenses, if any, incurred in their capacity as such and (III) pay dividends to Holders of New RFSC Common Stock.

### **Intercompany Obligations**

Except as otherwise provided in the PA Settlement Agreement, the RGH/RFSC Settlement, the Senior Secured Credit Agreement, the Tax Sharing Agreement or the Plan, on and after the Effective Date, the Reorganized Debtor and its subsidiaries and RGH and its subsidiaries will be permanently enjoined from taking any action on account of any and all obligations or claims between and among the Debtor or its subsidiaries and RGH or its subsidiaries, other than such obligations or claims arising under or explicitly provided for under the PA Settlement Agreement, the RGH/RFSC Settlement, the Tax Sharing Agreement or the Plan.

### **Treatment of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases**

The Bankruptcy Code gives a debtor the power, after the commencement of a Chapter 11 case, subject to the approval of the bankruptcy court, to assume or reject executory contracts and unexpired leases. Generally, an executory contract is a contract under which material performance (other than the payment of money) is still due by each party. The Plan provides for the rejection by RFSC of all executory contracts and unexpired leases as of the Effective Date, except for any executory contract or unexpired lease (i) that has been assumed pursuant to an order of the Bankruptcy Court entered prior to the Confirmation Date, (ii) as to which a motion for approval of the assumption of such executory contract or unexpired lease has been filed and served prior to the Confirmation Date, or (iii) that is set forth in Schedule 8.1 in the Plan Supplement; provided, however, that the Bank Committee reserves the right, on or prior to the Confirmation Date, to amend Schedule 8.1 to delete any executory contract or unexpired lease therefrom or add any executory contract or unexpired lease thereto, in which event such executory contract(s) or unexpired lease(s) shall be deemed to be, respectively, assumed or rejected by RFSC. The Bank Committee shall provide notice of any amendment to Schedule 8.1 to the parties to the executory contracts and unexpired leases affected thereby. The listing of a document on Schedule 8.1 shall not constitute an admission by the Bank Committee or RFSC that such document is an executory contract or an unexpired lease or that RFSC has any liability thereunder.

Claims arising from the rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease pursuant to Section 8.1(a) of the Plan must be asserted by a Proof of Claim filed with the Bankruptcy Court and served upon the Debtor or Reorganized Debtor no later than thirty (30) days after the Effective Date. In the absence of a timely filed Proof of Claim, any such Claims shall be forever barred and shall not be enforceable against the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor, the Debtor's Estate or its property and the Holder thereof shall not receive any Distributions under the Plan on account of such rejection damages Claims. Unless otherwise ordered by the Bankruptcy Court, Claims arising from the rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease will be treated, to the extent they are Allowed Claims, as Allowed General Unsecured Claims.

Entry of the Confirmation Order will, subject to and upon the occurrence of the Effective Date, constitute approval (i) pursuant to Sections 365(a) and 1123(b)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code, of the assumption of the executory contracts and unexpired leases assumed pursuant to Section 8.1(a) of the Plan, (ii) of the extension of time, pursuant to Section 365(d)(4) of the Bankruptcy Code, within which the Debtor may assume, assume and assign or reject the unexpired leases specified in Section 8.1(a), if any, through the date of entry of an order approving the assumption or assumption and assignment of such unexpired leases and (iii) pursuant to Sections 365(a) and 1123(b)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code, of the rejection of the executory contracts and unexpired leases rejected pursuant to Section 8.1(a). Except as otherwise agreed to by the parties, within thirty (30) days after the Effective Date, the Reorganized Debtor will cure any and all undisputed defaults under any executory contract or unexpired lease assumed by the Debtor pursuant to Section 8.1(a), in accordance with Section 365(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code. Any cure payments required to be made by the Debtor in connection therewith will be made from Available Cash.

### ***Provisions Governing Distributions Under the Plan***

*Distributions Under the Plan.* The Debtor, through the Disbursing Agent<sup>8</sup>, will make all Distributions required by the Plan and will be authorized to make Distributions required in connection with consummation of the Plan. On the Effective Date, the Disbursing Agent will distribute New RFSC Common Stock and Litigation Proceeds Cash, if any, as applicable, to the Holders of Allowed Claims in accordance with Article V of the Plan governing the treatment of Claims and Equity Interests, subject to Section 9.9 of the Plan requiring Reorganized RFSC to satisfy all required obligations under the RGH/RFSC Settlement prior to making any Cash Distributions to Holders of Class 2 Claims, or any assignees thereof. After the Effective Date, Distributions may be made from time to time, pursuant to the terms of the Plan, provided, however, that notwithstanding any other provision of the Plan, no Distributions shall be made to any Holder of a Claim unless and until such Claim is an Allowed Claim.

The Disbursing Agent will have no obligation to recognize the transfer of, or the sale of any participation in, any Allowed Claim that occurs after the close of business on the Confirmation Date, and will be entitled to recognize, and make Distributions to, only those Holders of Allowed Claims who are Holders of such Claims, or participants therein, as of the close of business on the Confirmation Date. In addition, except as otherwise expressly provided in the Plan, any Claim which is not deemed filed pursuant to Section 1111(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, or for which a Proof of Claim is not timely filed pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code, Bankruptcy Rules or any order of the Bankruptcy Court setting a Bar Date, will not be treated as an Allowed Claim and shall be expunged from the Claims register in the Chapter 11 Case without need for any further notice, motion, objection or order.

Any Cash payments to be made pursuant to the Plan may be made by Cash, draft, check, wire transfer, or as otherwise required or provided in any relevant agreements or applicable law at the option of the Reorganized Debtor. However, Reorganized RFSC will not be required to

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<sup>8</sup> Reorganized RFSC will be the Disbursing Agent under the Plan.

distribute Cash to any entity, if the amount of such distribution is less than \$25.00. Additionally, the Disbursing Agent will not be required to make distributions of fractions of dollars. Whenever any payment or distribution of a fraction of a dollar under the Plan would otherwise be called for, the actual payment or distributions shall reflect a rounding of such fraction to the nearest whole dollar (up or down) with half dollars or less being rounded down.

All Distributions in respect of Claims will be allocated first to the original principal amount of such Claims (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes), with any excess allocated to any remaining amounts due with respect to such Claims. Subject to Sections 9.9 of the Plan and except as otherwise provided therein or ordered by the Bankruptcy Court, Distributions under the Plan on account of Allowed Claims shall be made on the later to occur of (a) the Effective Date (or as soon thereafter as practicable) or (b) when such Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, or as otherwise provided by this Plan. Any payments due on a day other than a Business Day will be made, without interest, on the next Business Day.

*Delivery of Distributions.* Subject to Bankruptcy Rule 9010, Distributions to Holders of Allowed Claims shall be made by the Disbursing Agent (a) at the last known address of such Holders or (b) at the address set forth in any written notices of address changes delivered to the Disbursing Agent. If any Holder's Distribution is returned as undeliverable, no further Distribution to such Holder shall be made unless and until the Disbursing Agent is notified of such Holder's then current address, at which time all missed Distributions shall be made to such Holder without interest and without any dividends that would have been payable on any equity securities to be distributed. The Reorganized Debtor or the Disbursing Agent shall not be required to attempt to locate any Holder of an Allowed Claim other than by reviewing the records of the Reorganized Debtor.

*Failure to Negotiate Checks.* Checks issued in respect of Distributions under the Plan shall be null and void if not negotiated within ninety (90) days after the date of issuance. Any amounts returned to the Reorganized Debtor in respect of such non-negotiated checks will be held by the Reorganized Debtor and any requests for the reissuance of any such checks must be made directly to the Reorganized Debtor by the Holders of the Allowed Claims with respect to which such checks were originally issued. All amounts represented by any voided check will be held until the later to occur of (i) nine (9) months after the Effective Date and (ii) nine (9) months after such voided check was issued, and all requests for reissuance by the Holder of the Allowed Claim in respect of a voided check must be made prior to such date. Thereafter, all such amounts will be deemed to be Unclaimed Distributions and all Claims in respect of void checks and the underlying Distributions will be forever barred, estopped and enjoined from being asserted in any manner against the Debtor, the Debtor's estate or the Reorganized Debtor.

*Unclaimed Distributions.* Any Unclaimed Distributions, and all interest, dividends, and other earnings thereon, will be held and segregated in an account or accounts by the Disbursing Agent for the benefit of the Holders of Allowed Claims entitled to such Distributions under the terms of the Plan. All such Unclaimed Distributions will be held for a period of one (1) year following the applicable Distribution Date and during such period will be released and delivered to the Holders of Allowed Claims entitled to such Unclaimed Distributions only upon presentation of proper proof by such Holders of such entitlement. At the end of one (1) year following the relevant Distribution Date of any Unclaimed Distributions, the Holders of Allowed Claims

previously entitled to such Unclaimed Distributions will cease to be entitled thereto and the Unclaimed Distributions for each such Holder of an Allowed Claim will then be distributed on a Pro Rata basis to the Holders of Allowed Claims in the applicable Class(es) who previously received and claimed Distributions and who are otherwise entitled to further Distributions pursuant to the Plan. If no such Holders of Allowed Claims in the applicable Class(es) exist at such time, such Unclaimed Distributions will vest in Reorganized RFSC and will no longer be subject to distribution to any Holders of Allowed Claims.

### **Distributions to Holders of Disputed Claims**

*Resolution of Disputed Claims.* Unless otherwise ordered by the Bankruptcy Court, each of the Bank Committee, the Creditors' Committee, the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor and RGH shall have the right to make and file objections to Claims and to settle, compromise or otherwise resolve, subject to notice and a hearing, all such objections previously made or filed. Any objections to Claims will be filed as soon as practicable, but in no event later than (i) ninety (90) days after the later to occur of the Effective Date or the applicable Bar Date, or (ii) such other time as may be fixed or extended by order of the Bankruptcy Court. All such objections to Claims will be filed and resolved in accordance with all applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rules and, after the Effective Date, the Bankruptcy Court will retain jurisdiction to resolve such objections pursuant to Section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code.

*Reserves for Disputed Claims.* On each applicable Distribution Date, the Debtor or the Reorganized Debtor, as applicable, will reserve in an account or account(s), for the benefit of Holders of Disputed Claims, the Distributions to which the Holders of such Disputed Claims would be entitled under the Plan if such Disputed Claims were Allowed Claims. Such amounts will be determined by reference to the full stated amount claimed by the Holder of such Disputed Claim in any Proof(s) of Claim filed with the Bankruptcy Court as of such date or such lesser amount determined by (i) agreement between the Debtor, the Bank Committee, and such Holder or (ii) Final Order of the Bankruptcy Court. Reorganized RFSC will maintain a register of all Disputed Claims and the amounts of such Claims, upon which to base the Distribution reserves for such Disputed Claims.

Reorganized RFSC will pay, or will cause to be paid, out of the funds held in any such Distribution reserve account(s), all taxes imposed by any federal, state and local taxing authorities, and any foreign taxing authorities, on the income generated by the funds held in such account(s). Reorganized RFSC will also file, or cause to be filed, any tax or information return related to any such account. All property held in such account(s) will be invested in accordance with Section 345 of the Bankruptcy Code, as modified by the relevant orders of the Bankruptcy Court for investments made by the Debtor during the Chapter 11 Case. The earnings on such investments will be held in trust as an addition to the balance of the accounts for the benefit of the Holders of Allowed Claims entitled to such Distributions, and will not constitute property of Reorganized RFSC.

*Distributions Upon Allowance of Disputed Claims.* The Holder of a Disputed Claim that becomes an Allowed Claim subsequent to the Distribution Date will receive Distributions previously reserved on account of such Claim, as soon as reasonably practicable following the allowance of any such Claim. Such Distributions will be made in accordance with the Plan

based upon the Distributions that would have been made to such Holder under the Plan if the Disputed Claim had been an Allowed Claim on or prior to the Effective Date; provided, however, that if an insufficient amount was reserved for such Disputed Claim, the Distribution may be limited to the amount reserved, if the additional amount is unavailable and was distributed to Holders of Allowed Claims.

*Excess Reserves.* Upon any Disputed Claim becoming a Disallowed Claim, in whole or in part, the property, if any, previously reserved for the payment of, or Distribution on, the Disallowed portion of such Disputed Claim will be distributed on a Pro Rata basis to the Holders of Allowed Claims in the applicable Class(es) who have received and have claimed Distributions and who are otherwise entitled to further Distributions pursuant to the Plan. If no such Holders of Allowed Claims then exist, such property previously reserved for the payment of or Distribution on the Disallowed portion of such Disputed Claim shall vest in the Reorganized Debtor and will no longer be subject to distribution to any Holders of Allowed Claims.

### **Estimation of Claims**

The Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor, the Bank Committee or the Creditors' Committee, as the case may be, may request that the Bankruptcy Court estimate any Claim subject to estimation under Section 502(c) of the Bankruptcy Code and for which the Debtor may be liable under the Plan, including any Claim for taxes, to the extent permitted by Section 502(c) of the Bankruptcy Code, regardless of whether any party in interest previously objected to such Claim. The Bankruptcy Court will retain jurisdiction to estimate any Claim pursuant to Section 502(c) of the Bankruptcy Code at any time during litigation concerning any objection to any Claim.

All of the Claims objection, estimation and resolution procedures described in the Plan are cumulative and not necessarily exclusive of one another. Claims may be estimated and subsequently objected to, compromised, settled, withdrawn or resolved by any mechanism set forth in this Plan, the Bankruptcy Code, or otherwise approved by the Bankruptcy Court.

### **Setoffs**

The Debtor or the Reorganized Debtor, as applicable, may, but will not be required to, set off against any Claims and the payments or Distributions to be made pursuant to the Plan in respect of such Claims, any and all debts, liabilities and claims of every type and nature whatsoever which the Debtor's estate, the Debtor or the Reorganized Debtor may have against the Holders of such Claims; provided, however, that neither the failure to do so nor the allowance of any such Claims, whether pursuant to the Plan or otherwise, will constitute a waiver or release by the Debtor or the Reorganized Debtor of any such claims the Debtor or the Reorganized Debtor may have against such creditors, and all such claims will be reserved to and retained by the Reorganized Debtor.

### ***Legal Effect of Confirmation of the Plan***

### **Vesting of Assets**

Except as provided in the Plan and the Plan Documents, on the Effective Date, all assets of the bankruptcy estate of RFSC will vest in Reorganized RFSC, free and clear of all liens,

claims and interests of Holders of Claims and Equity Interests and free of any restrictions imposed under the Bankruptcy Code.

## **Discharge**

The Plan provides that the rights afforded under the Plan, the PA Settlement Agreement, the RGH/RFSC Settlement Term Sheet, the Tax Sharing Agreement, the Confirmation Order or a separate order of the Bankruptcy Court and the treatment of all Claims and Equity Interests therein will be in exchange for, and in complete satisfaction, discharge and release of, Claims and Equity Interests of any nature whatsoever, including any interest accrued on such Claims from and after the Petition Date, against the Debtor or any of its assets or properties. The Plan also provides that, except as otherwise provided therein (including, without limitation, Section 9.24 of the Plan) and in the PA Settlement Agreement, the RGH/RFSC Settlement Term Sheet, the Tax Sharing Agreement, the Confirmation Order or a separate order of the Bankruptcy Court, as of the Effective Date (a) all such Claims against and Equity Interests in the Debtor shall be satisfied, discharged and released in full and (b) all Persons and governmental entities shall be precluded from asserting against the Debtor, its successors, or its assets or properties any other or further Claims or Equity Interests based upon any act or omission, transaction or other activity of any kind or nature that occurred prior to the Confirmation Date.

## **Injunction**

The Plan provides that, except as otherwise expressly provided therein (including, without limitation, Section 9.24 of the Plan) and in the PA Settlement Agreement, the RGH/RFSC Settlement, the Confirmation Order or a separate order of the Bankruptcy Court, all Persons who have held, hold or may hold Claims against or Equity Interests in the Debtor, are permanently enjoined, on and after the Effective Date, from directly or indirectly (a) commencing or continuing in any manner any action or other proceeding of any kind with respect to any such Claim or Equity Interest, (b) enforcing, attaching, collecting or recovering by any manner or means any judgment, award, decree or order against the Debtor on account of any such Claim or Equity Interest, (c) creating, perfecting or enforcing any encumbrance of any kind against the Debtor or against the property or interests in property of the Debtor on account of any such Claim or Equity Interest, (d) asserting any right of setoff, subrogation or recoupment of any kind against any obligation due from the Debtor or against the property or interests in property of the Debtor on account of any such Claim or Equity Interest and (e) commencing or continuing in any manner any action or other proceeding of any kind with respect to any claims and Causes of Action which are extinguished, dismissed or released pursuant to the Plan, including the Causes of Action released pursuant to Sections 14.4 and 14.5 of the Plan. The Plan further provides that such injunction shall extend to successors of the Debtor, including the Reorganized Debtor and its properties and interests in property.

## **Corporate Action**

On the Effective Date, all matters provided for under the Plan that would otherwise require approval of the stockholders or directors of the Debtor or Reorganized Debtor, will be deemed to have been approved by the necessary entities and to be in effect from and after the Effective Date pursuant to the applicable general corporation law of the State of Delaware,



without any requirement of further action by the stockholders or directors of the Debtor or Reorganized Debtor. It should be noted, however, that this does not affect any existing obligations of RFSC to comply with the PA Code.

### **Exemption from Transfer Taxes**

Pursuant to the Plan, the issuance, transfer or exchange of notes or issuance of debt or equity securities under the Plan, the creation of any mortgage, deed of trust or other security interest, the making or assignment of any lease or sublease, or the making or delivery of any deed or other instrument of transfer under, in furtherance of, or in connection with the Plan, including any merger agreements or agreements of consolidation, deeds, bills of sale or assignments executed in connection with any of the transactions contemplated under the Plan, will not be subject to any stamp, real estate transfer, mortgage recording or other similar tax, or to any fees for filing documents to perfect a security interest. All sale transactions consummated by the Debtor and approved by the Bankruptcy Court on and after the Petition Date through and including the Effective Date, including the sale, if any, by the Debtor of owned property or assets pursuant to Section 363(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, the assumptions, assignments and sales, if any, by the Debtor of unexpired leases of non-residential real property pursuant to Section 365(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and the transactions effected pursuant to the RGH/RFSC Settlement and the PA Settlement Agreement, will be deemed to have been made under, in furtherance of, or in connection with the Plan and, therefore, shall not be subject to any stamp, real estate transfer, mortgage recording or other similar tax.

### **Payment of Statutory Fees**

All fees payable pursuant to Section 1930 of Title 28 of the United States Code, as determined by the Bankruptcy Court at the Confirmation Hearing, will be paid on the Effective Date, or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter.

### **Continuation of Bank Committee**

The Bank Committee will not be dissolved until the later of (i) the Effective Date or (ii) the RGH Effective Date or, in the event the RGH Chapter 11 Case is converted to a case under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, until the closing of such Chapter 7 case, provided, however, that, if the Effective Date occurs prior to the RGH Effective Date, after the Effective Date, with respect to the RGH Chapter 11 Case, the Bank Committee will continue in existence solely in a limited capacity, and its duties will be limited to (i) reviewing and commenting on documents prepared and/or filed in connection with the RGH Chapter 11 Case, (ii) participating in the plan confirmation process in the RGH Chapter 11 Case, (iii) participating in the Claims objection process and (iv) otherwise being involved with respect to any motion to appoint an examiner in the RGH Chapter 11 Case or conversion of the RGH Chapter 11 Case to a case under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

### **Releases**

*Releases by Debtor.* The Plan provides that, effective as of the Confirmation Date, but subject to the occurrence of the Effective Date, and except as otherwise provided in the Plan or the Confirmation Order, for good and valuable consideration, the adequacy of which is thereby

confirmed, each of the Debtor and the Reorganized Debtor, in its individual capacity and as a debtor in possession, will be deemed to have forever released, waived and discharged (i) the Bank Committee, the Unsecured Creditors' Committee and each of the Banks, and, solely in their capacity as such, any of their current or former officers, directors, subsidiaries, affiliates, members, shareholders, partners, representatives, employees, attorneys, financial advisors, accountants, consultants and agents, (ii) the directors, officers and employees of the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor and RGH who continue in such positions subsequent to the Effective Date, (iii) the former directors, officers and employees of the Debtor and RGH, and (iv) the current and former representatives, attorneys, financial advisors, accountants, consultants and agents of the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor and RGH from any and all claims (including Avoidance Claims), obligations, suits, judgments, damages, demands, debts, rights, Causes of Action and liabilities (other than the rights of the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor and the Bank Committee to enforce the Plan and the contracts, instruments, releases, indentures and other agreements or documents delivered thereunder), whether for tort, fraud, contract, violations of federal or state securities laws, or otherwise, whether liquidated or unliquidated, fixed or contingent, matured or unmatured, known or unknown, foreseen or unforeseen, then existing or thereafter arising, in law, equity or otherwise that are based in whole or part on any act, omission, transaction, event or other occurrence taking place on or prior to the Effective Date in any way relating to the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor, RGH, the Debtor's restructuring, RGH's restructuring, the Chapter 11 Case, the RGH Chapter 11 Case, the PA Settlement Agreement, the RGH/RFSC Settlement Term Sheet, the Senior Secured Credit Agreement or the Plan.

*Releases by Holders of Claims.* The Plan provides that, effective as of the Confirmation Date, but subject to the occurrence of the Effective Date, and except as otherwise provided in the Plan or the Confirmation Order, to the fullest extent permitted under applicable law, in consideration for the obligations of the Persons set forth below under the Plan and, as applicable, the PA Settlement Agreement, the RGH/RFSC Settlement Term Sheet, and the Senior Secured Credit Agreement and the Cash, securities, contracts, releases and other agreements or documents to be delivered in connection with the Plan, each Holder (as well as any trustee or agent on behalf of such Holder) of a Claim and any affiliate of such Holder shall be deemed to have forever waived, released and discharged (i) the Debtor, (ii) RGH, (iii) the Reorganized Debtor, (iv) the Bank Committee, the Unsecured Creditors' Committee and each of the Banks, and, solely in their capacity as such, any of their current or former officers, directors, subsidiaries, affiliates, members, shareholders, partners, representatives, employees, attorneys, financial advisors, accountants, consultants and agents, (v) the directors, officers and employees of the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor and RGH who continue in such positions subsequent to the Effective Date, (vi) the former directors, officers and employees of the Debtor and RGH, and (vii) the current and former representatives, attorneys, financial advisors, accountants, consultants and agents of the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor and RGH from any and all claims (including Avoidance Claims), obligations, suits, judgments, damages, demands, debts, rights, Causes of Action and liabilities, whether for tort, fraud, contract, violations of federal or state securities laws, or otherwise, whether liquidated or unliquidated, fixed or contingent, matured or unmatured, known or unknown, foreseen or unforeseen, then existing or thereafter arising, in law, equity or otherwise that are based in whole or part on any act, omission, transaction, event or other occurrence taking place on or prior to the Effective Date in any way relating to the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor, RGH, the Debtor's restructuring, RGH's restructuring, the Chapter 11 Case, the RGH Chapter 11 Case, the PA Settlement Agreement, the RGH/RFSC

Settlement Term Sheet, the Senior Secured Credit Agreement or the Plan; provided, however, that those Holders of Class 2, 4a, 4b and 4c Claims who timely vote to reject the Plan on their Ballots, or are deemed to reject the Plan, shall not be deemed to have granted a release to any person identified in subclauses (iv)-(vii) above pursuant to Section 14.4(b) of the Plan.

*Limitations.* Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 14.4(a) and (b) of the Plan, set forth above, or any other provisions in the Plan regarding releases:

(i) nothing in the Plan shall release (A) the directors, officers and employees of the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor and RGH who continue in such positions subsequent to the Effective Date, (B) the current and former directors, officers and employees of the Debtor and RGH, or (C) the current and former representatives, attorneys, financial advisors, accountants, consultants and agents of the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor and RGH, in each case with respect to any act, omission, transaction, event or other occurrence taking place prior to the Petition Date, including, without limitation, with respect to any claims in connection with, or referred to in, the Reliance D&O Action or any other actions pending as of May 26, 2004 by the Liquidator against the foregoing persons; and

(ii) nothing in the Plan shall effect a release in favor of any released party from any liability arising under (i) the IRC, or any state, city or municipal tax code, (ii) the environmental laws of the United States, any state, city or municipality, or (iii) any criminal laws of the United States, any state, city or municipality; nor shall anything in the Plan enjoin the United States government or any state, city or municipality, as applicable, from bringing any claim, suit, action or other proceeding against any released party for any liability arising under (i) the IRC, or any state, city or municipal tax code, (ii) the environmental laws of the United States, any state, city or municipality, or (iii) any criminal laws of the United States, any state, city or municipality;

provided, however, that Section 14.4(c) of the Plan, set forth above, shall in no way affect or limit the discharge granted to the Debtor under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code and pursuant to Section 11.4 of the Plan.

## **Exculpation**

The Plan provides that none of the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor, RGH, the Bank Committee, the Creditors' Committee or the Banks, or any of their current or former officers, directors, subsidiaries, affiliates, members, shareholders, partners, representatives, employees, attorneys, financial advisors, accountants, consultants and agents, shall have or incur any liability to any Person, including, without limitation, any Holder of a Claim or Equity Interest or any other party in interest, or any of their respective agents, employees, members, representatives, financial advisors, attorneys or affiliates or any of their successors or assigns, for any act taken or omission made in good faith in connection with, relating to or arising out of the Debtor's restructuring, RGH's restructuring, the Chapter 11 Case, the RGH Chapter 11 Case, the solicitation of acceptances of the Plan, filing, negotiating, prosecuting, administering, formulating, implementing, confirming or consummating the Plan, the PA Settlement Agreement, the RGH/RFSC Settlement Agreement, the Senior Secured Credit Agreement or the

property to be distributed under the Plan, including all prepetition activities leading to the promulgation and confirmation of the Plan, the Disclosure Statement (including any information provided or statement made in the Disclosure Statement or omitted therefrom), or any contract, instrument, release or other agreement or document created in connection with or related to the Plan or the administration of the Debtor, RGH, the Chapter 11 Case or the RGH Chapter 11 Case; provided, however, that consistent with Section 14.4(c) of the Plan, the foregoing shall not apply to any prepetition activities, prepetition acts or prepetition omissions of the Debtor or RGH, or any of their current or former officers, directors, subsidiaries, affiliates, members, shareholders, partners, representatives, employees, attorneys, financial advisors, accountants, consultants and agents.

### ***Conditions to Confirmation and Consummation of the Plan***

#### **Conditions Precedent to Confirmation**

The Plan shall not be confirmed unless and until the following conditions shall have been satisfied or waived pursuant to Section 12.4 of the Plan:

- (a) The Disclosure Statement, in form and substance reasonably acceptable to the Bank Committee, shall have been approved by the Bankruptcy Court;
- (b) The Holders of at least a majority in dollar amount of the Allowed Bank Claims (Class 2) shall have voted to accept the Plan;
- (c) One Impaired Class shall have voted to accept the Plan by the requisite statutory majorities provided in Section 1126(c) of the Bankruptcy Code; and
- (d) The Bankruptcy Court shall have entered one or more orders that shall be in full force and effect and not stayed and which shall:
  - (i) provide that pursuant to Section 1146(c) of the Bankruptcy Code, the issuance, transfer or exchange of any security under the Plan or the making or delivery of any instrument of transfer or sale of any real or personal property of the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor or the Estate pursuant to, in implementation of, or as contemplated by the Plan, shall not be taxed under any state or local law imposing a stamp tax, a transfer tax or similar tax or fee;
  - (ii) provide that, pursuant to Section 1145(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and any State and local law or local law requiring registration for offer or sale of a security or registration or licensing of an issuer of, underwriter or, or broker or dealer in, a security do not apply to the issuance and distribution of the New RFSC Common Stock on the Effective Date;
  - (iii) authorize the implementation of the Plan in accordance with its terms, including the execution and delivery of the agreements and instruments

entered into pursuant to the Plan (including each of the documents in the Plan Appendix and the Plan Supplement);

- (iv) issue the injunction and authorize the issuance of the releases and exculpations as set forth in the Plan, effective on the Effective Date;
- (v) decree that, on the Effective Date, the transfers of assets by the Debtor contemplated by the Plan (a) are or will be legal, valid and effective transfers of property, (b) vest or will vest in the transferee good title to such property free and clear of all claims, interests and Liens, except those provided for in the Plan or the Confirmation Order, (c) do not or will not constitute fraudulent transfers or conveyances under any applicable law and (d) do not and will not subject the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor or property so transferred to any liability by reason of such transfer under applicable law or any theory of law, including any theory of successor or transferee liability; and
- (vi) confirm the Plan and authorize its implementation in accordance with its terms.

### **Conditions Precedent to Effectiveness**

The Plan shall not become effective unless and until the following conditions shall have been satisfied or waived pursuant to Section 12.4 of the Plan:

- a) the Confirmation Order, in form and substance reasonably acceptable to the Bank Committee, shall have been approved and entered and not stayed or overturned by a court of competent jurisdiction;
- b) there shall not be in force any order, decree or ruling of any court or governmental body having jurisdiction, restraining, enjoining or staying the consummation of, or rendering illegal the transactions contemplated by, the Plan;
- c) the Effective Date shall have occurred on or before December 31, 2004;
- d) the Tax Sharing Agreement shall have been executed and delivered by all parties thereto and an order approving the Tax Sharing Agreement shall have been entered by each of the Bankruptcy Court and the Commonwealth Court;
- e) the RGH/RFSC Settlement Order shall have been approved and entered and not stayed or overturned by a court of competent jurisdiction;
- f) the Senior Secured Credit Agreement shall have been entered into and executed by RGH and the Debtor;
- g) all other funding arrangements and mechanisms required to implement the RGH/RFSC Settlement shall be fully established and implemented;

h) an order approving the distribution or use of any property of RGH under the Plan, including with respect to any funding obligations of RGH under the Plan and all mechanisms required to satisfy such funding obligations (other than any funding obligations or mechanisms previously approved pursuant to the RGH/RFSC Settlement Order), shall have been approved and entered and not stayed or overturned by a court of competent jurisdiction;

i) the Debtor shall have received all authorizations, consents, regulatory approvals, rulings, letters, no-action letters, opinions or documents necessary to implement the Plan;

j) the Tax Determinations shall be sought from, and final, non-appealable rulings substantially to the same effect shall be granted by, the Bankruptcy Court; and

k) each Exhibit and Schedule, as well as the Plan Appendix and Plan Supplement shall be in form and substance reasonably acceptable to the Bank Committee.

### **Effect of Failure of Conditions to Effectiveness**

In the event that any condition to effectiveness set forth above does not occur or is not waived pursuant to Section 12.4 of the Plan (as set forth in “Waiver of Conditions to Confirmation” below), on or before December 31, 2004, (a) the Confirmation Order will be vacated, (b) no Distributions under the Plan will be made, (c) the Debtor and all Holders of Claims and Equity Interests will be restored to the status quo as of the day immediately preceding the Confirmation Date as though the Confirmation Date had never occurred and (d) the Debtor’s obligations with respect to Claims and Equity Interests will remain unchanged and nothing contained in the Plan will constitute or be deemed a waiver or release of any Claims or Equity Interests by or against the Debtor or any other Person or Entity or to prejudice in any manner the rights of the Debtor or any Person or Entity in any further proceedings involving the Debtor.

### **Waiver of Conditions to Confirmation**

The Bank Committee may in its sole discretion waive, in whole or in part, any condition precedent to the Effective Date set forth above (other than (1) conditions (a), (b) and (e) and (2) condition (j), which may be waived by either the Bank Committee or the Creditors’ Committee), by a writing signed by an authorized representative of the Bank Committee and subsequently filed with the Bankruptcy Court, without notice to other parties in interest and without a hearing. The failure to satisfy or waive any condition to the Confirmation Date or the Effective Date may be asserted by the Bank Committee (or by the Creditors’ Committee regarding condition (j)) in its sole discretion regardless of the circumstances giving rise to such failure of such condition to be satisfied (including any action or inaction by the Bank Committee in its sole discretion). The failure of the Bank Committee in its sole discretion to exercise any of the foregoing rights will not be deemed a waiver of any rights, and each right shall be deemed an ongoing right, which may be asserted at any time.

### ***Retention of Jurisdiction***

Notwithstanding the Confirmation Order being entered or the Effective Date having occurred, the Plan provides for the retention of jurisdiction by the Bankruptcy Court over the Chapter 11 Case for the purposes of:

(a) hearing and determining pending motions, if any, for the assumption or rejection of executory contracts or unexpired leases, if any are pending, and the allowance of cure amounts and Claims resulting therefrom;

(b) hearing and adjudicating any and all adversary proceedings, applications and contested matters;

(c) hearing and determining any applications for and/or objections to payment of Claims entitled to priority under Section 507(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, including Administrative Expense Claims, Professional Compensation and Reimbursement Claims, Priority Tax Claims or other Claims;

(d) hearing and determining any and all objections to the allowance or estimation of Claims filed, before and after the Confirmation Date, including any objections to the classification of any Claim, and to allow or disallow any Claim, in whole or in part;

(e) entering and implementing such orders as may be appropriate in the event the Confirmation Order is for any reason stayed, revoked, modified and/or vacated;

(f) issuing orders in aid of execution and consummation of the Plan, to the extent authorized by Section 1142 of the Bankruptcy Code;

(g) considering any amendments to or modifications of the Plan and to cure any defect or omission, or to reconcile any inconsistency, in any order of the Bankruptcy Court, including the Confirmation Order;

(h) hearing and determining disputes arising in connection with the interpretation, implementation or enforcement of the Plan, including disputes arising under agreements, documents or instruments executed in connection with this Plan, and to issue such order in aid of execution, implementation or consummation of the Plan, to the extent authorized by Section 1142 of the Bankruptcy Code;

(i) recovering all assets of the Debtor and property of the Estate, wherever located;

(j) hearing and determining matters concerning state, local and federal taxes in accordance with Sections 346, 505 and 1146 of the Bankruptcy Code;

(k) adjudicating any dispute in respect of the implementation or enforcement of any provision of the Plan;

(l) hearing and determining any issues or disputes regarding the Bello Litigation;

(m) adjudicating any dispute in respect of the implementation of or arising out of the PA Settlement Agreement, subject to any arbitration provisions set forth therein; provided, however, that with respect to any such disputes, the Bankruptcy Court shall not have exclusive jurisdiction, but shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Commonwealth Court;

(n) adjudicating any dispute in respect of the implementation of or arising out of the RGH/RFSC Settlement;

(o) adjudicating any dispute in respect of the implementation of or arising out of the Tax Sharing Agreement, subject to any arbitration provision set forth therein and, provided, that with respect to any such disputes, the Bankruptcy Court shall not have exclusive jurisdiction, but shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Commonwealth Court;

(p) entering a final decree closing the Chapter 11 Case;

(q) hearing all matters arising out of, and related to, the Chapter 11 Case and the Plan, pursuant to, and for the purposes of, Sections 105(a) and 1142 of the Bankruptcy Code, and for the purposes set forth in Section 13.1 of the Plan; and

(r) hearing any other matter not inconsistent with the Bankruptcy Code.

#### ***Amendments to or Modifications of the Plan***

Section 1127 of the Bankruptcy Code allows the Bank Committee to amend the Plan at any time prior to the Confirmation Date. The Plan provides that alterations, amendments or modifications of or to the Plan may be proposed in writing by the Bank Committee at any time prior to the Confirmation Date, provided that the Plan, as altered, amended or modified, is consistent with the terms of the RGH/RFSC Settlement and satisfies the conditions of Sections 1122 and 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code, and that the Bank Committee shall have complied with Section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Plan may be altered, amended or modified by the Bank Committee at any time after the Confirmation Date and before substantial consummation, provided that the Plan, as altered, amended or modified, is consistent with the terms of the RGH/RFSC Settlement and satisfies the requirements of Sections 1122 and 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code, and that the Bankruptcy Court, after notice and a hearing, confirms the Plan, as altered, amended or modified, under Section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code and the circumstances warrant such alterations, amendments or modifications to remedy any defect or omission or reconcile any inconsistencies in the Plan with respect to the Disclosure Statement or the Confirmation Order, or such matters as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and effects of the Plan. A determination by the Bankruptcy Court that the Plan is not confirmable pursuant to Section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code shall not limit or affect the Bank Committee's ability to modify the Plan to satisfy the confirmation requirements of Section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code. A Holder of a Claim that has accepted the Plan shall be deemed to have accepted the Plan, as altered, amended or modified, if the proposed alteration, amendment or modification does not materially and adversely change the treatment of the Claim of such Holder.

After the Confirmation Date, the Bank Committee or any other party in interest may institute proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court to remedy any defect or omission or reconcile any inconsistency in the Plan or the Confirmation Order in such manner as may be necessary to carry



out the purposes and intent of the Plan so long as the Holders of Claims and Equity Interests are not adversely affected and prior notice of such proceeding is served in accordance with Bankruptcy Rules 2002 and 9014.

### ***Revocation or Withdrawal of the Plan***

The Bank Committee has reserved the right to revoke or withdraw the Plan at any time prior to the Effective Date. If the Bank Committee revokes or withdraws the Plan prior to the Effective Date or if the Confirmation Date or the Effective Date do not occur, then the Plan, any settlement or compromise embodied in the Plan, the assumption or rejection of executory contracts or leases effected by the Plan or any document or agreement executed pursuant to the Plan, will be deemed null and void. In such event, nothing contained in the Plan and no acts taken in preparation for consummation of the Plan will constitute or be deemed a waiver or release of any claims by or against the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor, or any other Person or Entity or to prejudice in any manner the rights of Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor, the Bank Committee or any Person or Entity in any further proceedings involving the Debtor or the Reorganized Debtor, or to constitute an admission of any sort by the Bank Committee, the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor, or any other Person.

### ***Miscellaneous Provisions***

#### **Reorganized RFSC Retention of Professionals**

Reorganized RFSC will be able to retain counsel and other professionals solely pursuant to the provisions of Section 9 of Appendix A of the RGH/RFSC Settlement.

#### **Post-Effective Date Fees and Expenses**

From and after the Effective Date, the Reorganized Debtor will, in the ordinary course of business and without the necessity for any approval by the Bankruptcy Court, pay the reasonable fees and expenses of professional persons thereafter retained by the Reorganized Debtor, including those fees and expenses incurred in connection with the implementation and consummation of the Plan, provided, however, that to the extent that the Bank Committee renders certain limited services in connection with the RGH Plan, as set forth in Section 14.14 of the Plan, such fees and expenses incurred in connection therewith, will be paid out of Available Funds by RGH, subject to the Professional Compensation Procedures Order and any other order of the Bankruptcy Court.

#### **Further Funding of Reorganized RFSC**

Nothing contained in the Plan, the RGH/RFSC Settlement, the Amended and Restated By-laws or the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation shall, or shall be interpreted to, in any way bind, require or otherwise create any obligation requiring any shareholder of Reorganized RFSC to provide any funds or other property to or on behalf of, or otherwise invest in, Reorganized RFSC or RGH.

## **Binding Effect of PA Settlement Agreement and RGH/RFSC Settlement**

All parties identified under, and bound by, the RGH/RFSC Settlement and the PA Settlement Agreement shall, subject to the Tax Sharing Agreement, now and forever be bound to abide by the terms and provisions therein and nothing in the Plan will in any way act as a release, waiver or discharge of any obligation under the PA Settlement Agreement, the RGH/RFSC Settlement or the orders approving the PA Settlement Agreement, the RGH/RFSC Settlement or the Tax Sharing Agreement, all of which shall survive confirmation of the Plan and shall not be affected by Section 11.4 or 11.5 of the Plan.

## **Withholding and Reporting Requirements**

In connection with the consummation of the Plan, the Debtor or Reorganized Debtor, as the case may be, will comply with all withholding and reporting requirements imposed by any federal, state, local or foreign taxing authority, including filing any required information returns with the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) and providing any required statements in connection therewith to the recipients of any distribution or effecting any withholding and depositing all moneys so withheld as required by law. All distributions will be subject to such withholding and reporting requirements and, with respect to any Holder of an Allowed Claim from whom a tax identification number, certified tax identification number or other tax information required by law to avoid withholding has not been received by the Reorganized Debtor within thirty (30) days from the date a request for such information is made, the Reorganized Debtor may, at its option, withhold the amount required from the property to be distributed and distribute the balance to such Holder of an Allowed Claim or decline to make such distribution until the information is received.

## **Bello Litigation**

The Bankruptcy Court will continue to retain jurisdiction over the action captioned George E. Bello, et al. v. Syndicate 1212 at Lloyd’s London, et al., pending in the Bankruptcy Court (Case No. 01-03572).

## **Distributions from RIC**

As of the Effective Date, RGH will have a twenty percent (20%) undivided interest in all distributions of Cash made from RIC to Reorganized RFSC, other than any distributions, whether in the form of dividends or otherwise, which are directly attributable to Reorganized RFSC’s share of the Section 847 Refunds or Development, pursuant to the RGH/RFSC Settlement.

## **Books and Records**

RGH will be permitted, so long as it retains an undivided interest in the Net 847 Refunds, to examine and make copies of all books, records and documents, including computer tapes and disks, in the possession or under the control of Reorganized RFSC, at reasonable intervals, upon reasonable notice and during regular business hours, at the sole expense of RGH.

## *Voting on, and Confirmation of, the Plan*

### **Overview of Voting in Chapter 11**

In Chapter 11, the right to vote on a plan of reorganization is determined by the treatment that a particular holder of a claim or equity interest receives under the plan. If the holder of a claim or equity interest is unimpaired under a plan, the holder is deemed to accept the plan and it is therefore unnecessary to solicit such holder's vote on the plan. Similarly, it is not necessary to solicit a vote from a holder of a claim or equity interest who is not entitled to receive or retain any property under a plan and such holder is deemed to reject the plan under the Bankruptcy Code. However, if an impaired holder of a claim or equity interest is entitled to receive property under the plan, then such holder is not deemed to automatically accept or reject the plan and is entitled to vote thereon.

Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, however, does not require each holder of a claim or equity interest in a voting class to vote in favor of a plan of reorganization in order for a bankruptcy court to confirm the plan. Instead, acceptance or rejection of a plan is determined based on whether classes of claims or equity interests vote to accept or reject the plan. In order for a plan to be confirmed (a) absent a "cramdown" (as discussed below), each class of claims or interests must either (i) be unimpaired under the plan or (ii) vote to accept the plan and (b) at least one class of claims that is impaired must vote to accept the plan, determined without including any acceptance of the plan by any insider in such class of impaired claims. In turn, in order for a particular class to accept a plan, acceptances must be received:

- if such class is a class of claims against a debtor, from the holders of claims constituting at least two-thirds ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) in dollar amount of the allowed claims actually voted in such class and more than one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) in number of the allowed claims actually voted in such class, or
- if such class is a class of equity interests in a debtor, from the holders of at least two-thirds ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) in amount of the allowed equity interests actually voted in such class.

Under the Bankruptcy Code, only the votes actually cast to accept or reject the plan will be counted for purposes of determining the acceptance or rejection of the plan by an impaired class of claims or equity interests. Accordingly, a plan could be approved by an impaired class of claims with the affirmative vote of significantly less than two-thirds in dollar amount and one-half in number of the allowed claims in that class, or by an impaired class of equity interests with the affirmative vote of significantly less than two-thirds in amount of the allowed equity interests in that class.

### **Parties Entitled to Vote on the Plan**

*Unimpaired Classes.* Class 1 (Classified Priority Claims) and Class 3 (Other Secured Claims) are not impaired under the Plan and, pursuant to Section 1126(f) of the Bankruptcy Code, are conclusively deemed to have accepted the Plan without the necessity of a solicitation of the members of such Classes.

*Non-Voting Impaired Classes.* Class 4b (D&O Unsecured Claims) and Class 5 (Equity Interests) are deemed to reject the Plan without the necessity of a solicitation of the members of such Classes pursuant to Section 1126(g) of the Bankruptcy Code because the Holders in such Classes will not receive or retain any property under the Plan on account of their Claims and/or Equity Interests in such Classes.

*Voting Impaired Classes.* Class 2 (Bank Claims), Class 4a (General Unsecured Claims) and Class 4c (Liquidator Claims) are the only Impaired Classes under the Plan from whom the Bank Committee believes the solicitation of votes on the Plan is required. As discussed above, Section 1129(a)(10) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that if any classes of claims are impaired under a plan, the plan cannot be confirmed unless at least one such impaired class of claims has voted to accept the plan (without counting any acceptances of the plan by any insiders in such class). Because Class 2 (Bank Claims), Class 4a (General Unsecured Claims) and Class 4c (Liquidator Claims) are the only Impaired Classes of Claims under the Plan, the affirmative vote of the Holders of at least one such Class of Claims (without counting any acceptances of the Plan by any insiders in such Class) is necessary for confirmation of the Plan.

### **Voting Procedures**

Each Voting Party received with this Disclosure Statement a Ballot for the purpose of voting to accept or reject the Plan. After carefully reviewing this Disclosure Statement, including the Appendices hereto, each such Voting Party that wishes to vote on the Plan should complete and execute its Ballot, check the box indicating whether it accepts or rejects the Plan, check the box indicating whether it wishes to elect to opt out of assigning its Litigation Claim(s) to RGH (if the Holder holds Claims in Classes 2 and 4a) and, except as set forth below, return such Ballot in the pre-addressed envelope. Ballots must be submitted so that they are *actually received* by counsel to the Bank Committee, White & Case LLP, on or before the Voting Deadline (\_\_\_\_\_, 2004 at 5:00 p.m. (Prevailing Eastern time) (unless extended by Bank Committee, subject to court approval as necessary)) at the following addresses:

White & Case LLP  
1155 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, NY 10036  
Attention: Andrew DeNatale, Esq.

The Bank Committee will notify the Voting Agent of any extension of the Voting Deadline by oral or written notice. The Voting Agent shall notify each Holder of a Claim who received a Ballot of any such extension. Any Voting Party may change its vote on the Plan at any time prior to the Voting Deadline. Thereafter, votes on the Plan may not be changed except to the extent authorized by the Bankruptcy Court.

On the Effective Date, each Holder of a Class 2 and/or a Class 4a Claim shall be deemed have assigned its Litigation Claim(s) to RGH, unless such Holder elects on its Ballot to be an Opt-Out Creditor. See “Summary of Other Provisions of the Plan – Litigation Claims”.

To the extent that any Holder of Claims holds Claims in two or more Classes entitled to vote on the Plan, such Holder will receive a separate Ballot for each voting Class in which it holds Claims.

The Bank Committee does not intend to solicit votes on the Plan from Holders of Classified Priority Claims, Other Secured Claims, D&O Unsecured Claims and Equity Interests because such Holders are either unimpaired or deemed to reject the Plan. Therefore, Ballots are not being transmitted to such Holders.

Subject to any applicable order of the Bankruptcy Court, the Bank Committee will decide any and all questions affecting the validity of any Ballot submitted, which decision will be final and binding. To that end, the Bank Committee may reject any Ballots that are not in proper form or that the Bank Committee's counsel believes would be unlawful or were submitted in bad faith. Any Ballot which is executed by a Holder of Claims but does not indicate an acceptance or rejection of the Plan or indicates both an acceptance and rejection of the Plan shall not be counted as a vote on the Plan.

**ONLY ORIGINALLY SIGNED BALLOTS WILL BE COUNTED. NEITHER COPIES OF, NOR FACSIMILE, BALLOTS WILL BE ACCEPTED. IF A BALLOT IS NOT ACTUALLY RECEIVED BY COUNSEL TO THE BANK COMMITTEE ON OR BEFORE THE VOTING DEADLINE, SUCH BALLOT WILL NOT BE COUNTED. IN NO CASE SHOULD A BALLOT BE DELIVERED TO THE DEBTOR. PLEASE FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS CONTAINED ON THE ENCLOSED BALLOT CAREFULLY.**

If a Holder has any questions about the Disclosure Statement, the Plan or the procedure for voting, did not receive a Ballot, received a damaged Ballot, or lost his or her Ballot, he or she should call or contact, by regular mail, messenger or overnight courier, the Voting Agent – Bankruptcy Services LLC, Reliance Financial Services Corporation Balloting Center, c/o Bankruptcy Services LLC, 757 Third Avenue, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10017-2072, or tel. 1-888-498-7765, or, from outside the United States, tel. +1-212-376-8998.

It is important that all Voting Parties vote because, under the Bankruptcy Code, for purposes of determining whether the requisite acceptances of a particular class have been received, only Holders in such class who actually vote will be counted. Accordingly, failure by a Voting Party to submit a duly completed and signed Ballot will be deemed to constitute an abstention by such Voting Party with respect to the vote on the Plan. Abstentions, either as a result of submitting a Ballot that has not been fully completed or signed or by not submitting a Ballot on a timely basis, shall not be counted as a vote on the Plan.

### **Confirmation of the Plan**

To confirm the Plan, the Bankruptcy Court is required to hold, after notice, a confirmation hearing. At such hearing, for the Plan to be confirmed, in addition to receipt of the necessary acceptances of the Plan, the Bankruptcy Court must find that all of the requirements for confirmation set forth in Section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code have been met. These requirements include, among others, that:

- (i) the Plan has classified Claims and Equity Interests in a permissible manner;
- (ii) the contents of the Plan comply with the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code;
- (iii) the Bank Committee has proposed the Plan in good faith; and
- (iv) the Bank Committee has made disclosures concerning the Plan which are adequate and include information concerning all payments made or promised in connection with the Plan and the Chapter 11 Case.

The Bank Committee believes that all of these conditions have been or shall be met.

In addition, the Bankruptcy Court must find, among other things, that the Plan is feasible and is in the “best interest” of all dissenting Holders of Claims and Equity Interests in Impaired Classes. Thus, even if the Plan is duly accepted by the Voting Parties, the Bankruptcy Court will be required to make an independent finding respecting, among other things, the Plan’s feasibility and whether the Plan is in the best interests of certain Holders of Claims and Equity Interests before it can confirm the Plan.

*Feasibility.* The Bankruptcy Code requires that the confirmation of a plan not be likely to be followed by liquidation or the need for further financial reorganization of the debtor. For purposes of determining whether the Plan meets this requirement, the Bank Committee has analyzed the ability of RFSC to meet its obligations under the Plan. Reorganized RFSC will continue to be a holding company whose subsidiary is being managed and funded by the Liquidator. As such, Reorganized RFSC will have limited operations and limited operating expenses. All expenses of Reorganized RFSC will be funded initially from contributions and loans from RGH, pursuant to the RGH/RFSC Settlement and the Senior Secured Credit Agreement, and thereafter from recoveries from assets of the Debtor’s estate and RGH. The Bank Committee has prepared the Proposed Budget in connection with the Plan, for purposes of, among other things, demonstrating that, as required by Section 1129(a)(11) of the Bankruptcy Code, confirmation of the Plan is not likely to be followed by the liquidation, or the need for further financial reorganization, of RFSC. The Proposed Budget for Reorganized RFSC is the product of extensive, good-faith negotiations between the Committees to determine the amount of funding necessary to continue the operations of Reorganized RFSC and, after reviewing the Proposed Budget with the proposed Chief Executive Officer/President of Reorganized RFSC, the Bank Committee believes that, subject to the risks disclosed in this Disclosure Statement, the Plan satisfies the feasibility requirements of the Bankruptcy Code.

For a description of the Proposed Budget, see “Financial Information – Proposed Budget”. A copy of the Proposed Budget is attached hereto as Appendix E. For a description of the potential recoveries under the Plan, see “Financial Information – Assets of RFSC”.

*Best Interests Test.* Under the Bankruptcy Code, confirmation of a plan requires that each creditor or equity holder in an impaired class either (a) accept the plan or (b) receive or retain under the plan property of a value, as of the effective date of the plan, that is not less than the value that such creditor or equity holder would receive or retain if the Debtor were liquidated under Chapter 7 – the so-called “best interests” test. To determine what the Holders of Claims and Equity Interests in each Impaired Class would receive if RFSC were liquidated, the

Bankruptcy Court must determine the dollar amount that would be generated from a liquidation of the assets and properties of RFSC in the context of a hypothetical liquidation case under Chapter 7. Such determination must take into account the fact that secured claims, the costs and expenses of the liquidation case, and any cost and expense resulting from the original reorganization case would have to be paid in full from the liquidation proceeds before the balance of those proceeds were made available to pay the pre-petition unsecured claims and equity interests.

To determine if the Plan is in the best interests of each impaired class, the present value of the distributions from the proceeds of the hypothetical liquidation of the assets and properties of RFSC (after subtracting the amounts attributable to secured claims and costs and expenses of the Chapter 11 Case) must be compared with the present value of the consideration offered to such classes under the Plan.

After consideration of the effects that a Chapter 7 liquidation would have on the ultimate proceeds available for distribution to creditors and equity holders of RFSC, including (a) increased costs and expenses of liquidation under Chapter 7 arising from fees payable to a bankruptcy trustee and attorneys and other professional advisors to such trustee, (b) additional expenses and claims (some of which would be entitled to priority) which would be generated during the liquidation, (c) the destruction of the tax-related assets potentially available through the Chapter 11 process, (d) the cost attributable to the time value of money resulting from what is likely to be a more protracted proceeding and (e) the application of the rule of absolute priority to distributions in a Chapter 7 liquidation, the Bank Committee believes that the Plan satisfies the best interests test since, among other things, (i) if the Chapter 11 Case were converted to a case under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, there generally would be no recovery by the Debtor or Reorganized RFSC with respect to the Section 847 Refunds and other tax attributes because the Section 847 Refunds and other tax assets generally would not be available to the Debtor or Reorganized RFSC; (ii) with respect to the D&O Litigation Proceeds, recoveries related thereto should be at least as great under the proposed Plan as they would be if the Chapter 11 Case were converted to a case under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code and should certainly not be less under the proposed Plan; and (iii) the administrative costs of a Chapter 7 liquidation would likely be higher since a Chapter 7 trustee would be required.

### **Non-Acceptance and Cramdown**

Pursuant to Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, a bankruptcy court may confirm a plan, at the request of the proponent of the plan, notwithstanding the lack of acceptance of the plan by one or more impaired classes if the bankruptcy court finds that:

- (i) at least one class of impaired claims or equity interests has accepted the plan (with such acceptance determined without including the acceptance of any “insider” in that class),
- (ii) the plan does not “discriminate unfairly” with respect to each class of claims or equity interests that is impaired under, and has not accepted, the plan (the so-called “unfair discrimination” test”),

- (iii) the plan is “fair and equitable” with respect to each class of claims or equity interests that is impaired under, and has not accepted, the plan, and
- (iv) the plan satisfies the requirements set forth in Section 1129(a) of the Bankruptcy Code other than Section 1129(a)(8).

This procedure is commonly referred to as “cramdown.” The Bank Committee intends to seek confirmation of the Plan under Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code with respect to Classes 4b and 5. Holders of Claims and Equity Interests in those Classes are deemed to reject the Plan because they will not receive any distribution nor retain any property under the Plan on account of such Claims and Equity Interests. In addition, if any of Classes 2, 4a or 4c votes to reject the Plan, the Bank Committee intends to seek confirmation of the Plan under Section 1129(b) with respect to such Class.

*“Unfair Discrimination” Test.* The “unfair discrimination” test requires, among other things, that a plan recognize the relative priorities among unsecured creditors and equity holders. A plan does not discriminate unfairly within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Code if a rejecting impaired class is treated equally with respect to other classes of equal rank, or if no class receives more than it is legally entitled to receive for its claims or equity interests. The Bank Committee believes that the Plan does not unfairly discriminate against any Class.

*“Fair and Equitable” Standard.* The Bankruptcy Code establishes a different “fair and equitable” test for secured creditors, unsecured creditors and equity interests. The respective tests, in relevant part, are as follows:

- (i) Secured Creditors. With respect to a class of secured claims that does not accept a plan of reorganization, the debtor must demonstrate to the bankruptcy court that either (i) the holders of such claims are retaining the liens securing such claims and that each holder of a claim in such class will receive on account of such claim deferred cash payments totaling at least the allowed amount of such claim, of a value, as of the effective date, of at least the value of such holder’s interest in its collateral, or (ii) the holders of such claims will realize the indubitable equivalent of such claims under the plan.
- (ii) Unsecured Creditors. With respect to a class of unsecured claims that does not accept a plan of reorganization, the debtor must demonstrate to the bankruptcy court that either (i) each holder of an unsecured claim in the dissenting class will receive or retain under the plan property of a value, as of the effective date, equal to the allowed amount of its unsecured claim or (ii) no holder of a claim or equity interest that is junior to the claims of the holders of the dissenting class will receive or retain any property under the plan on account of such junior claim or equity interest.
- (iii) Equity Interests. With respect to a class of equity interests that does not accept a plan of reorganization, the debtor must demonstrate to the bankruptcy court that either (i) each holder of an equity interest in the dissenting class will receive or retain on account of such equity interest property of a value equal to the greatest



of the allowed amount of any fixed liquidation preference to which such holder is entitled, any fixed redemption price to which such holder is entitled or the value of such interest or (ii) no holder of any equity interest that is junior to the equity interests of the holders of the dissenting class of equity interests will receive or retain any property under the plan on account of such junior equity interest.

The Bank Committee believes that the Plan is fair and equitable with respect to each Class.

### **Confirmation Hearing**

Section 1128(a) of the Bankruptcy Code requires that the bankruptcy court, after notice, hold a hearing to confirm the Chapter 11 plan (the “*Confirmation Hearing*”). Section 1128(b) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that any party in interest may object to confirmation of a Chapter 11 plan.

The Bankruptcy Court has scheduled the Confirmation Hearing for \_\_\_\_\_, 2004, at \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_m. (Prevailing Eastern time), before the Honorable Arthur J. Gonzalez, United States Bankruptcy Judge, United States Bankruptcy Court, Alexander Hamilton Custom House, One Bowling Green, Courtroom 523, New York, New York, 10004. The Confirmation Hearing may be adjourned from time to time by the Bankruptcy Court without notice other than an announcement of an adjournment date made at such Confirmation Hearing or at any subsequently adjourned Confirmation Hearing. The “Confirmation Date” means the date on which the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court enters the Confirmation Order on the docket.

The Bankruptcy Court has directed that any objections to confirmation of the Plan be filed with the Bankruptcy Court on or before \_\_\_\_\_, 2004, at 4:00 p.m. (Prevailing Eastern time), and served upon: (a) counsel to the Bank Committee, White & Case LLP, 1155 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036, Attention: Andrew DeNatale, Esq.; (b) the Debtor’s bankruptcy counsel, Debevoise & Plimpton LLP, 919 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022, Attention: Steven R. Gross, Esq.; (c) counsel to the Unsecured Creditors’ Committee, Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10103, Attention: Arnold Gulkowitz, Esq.; (d) counsel to the Liquidator, Blank Rome LLP, One Logan Square, Philadelphia, PA 19103-6998, Attention: Raymond L. Shapiro, Esq., and (e) the Office of the United States Trustee, 33 Whitehall Street, Suite 2100, New York, New York 10004, Attention: Mary Tom, Esq., so as to be received by \_\_\_\_\_, 2004 at 4:00 p.m. (Prevailing Eastern time). **If an objection to confirmation is not timely served and filed, it may not be considered by the Bankruptcy Court.**

If the Plan is confirmed, even if a Holder of a Claim or Equity Interest did not vote, or voted against the Plan, the terms of the Plan, including, without limitation, the transfers set forth therein, will be binding on such Holder as if such Holder had voted in favor of the Plan.

Pursuant to the Plan, the documents to be executed in connection with consummation of the Plan, including, but not limited to, the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, the

Amended and Restated By-Laws, the Tax Sharing Agreement and the Employment Agreement shall be filed on or before [\_\_\_\_\_] <sup>9</sup>, 2004 as part of the Plan Supplement. The Senior Secured Credit Agreement was filed with the Bankruptcy Court on [\_\_\_\_\_] <sup>10</sup>, 2004, as part of the Plan Appendix.

Copies of all such documents will be made available to all Holders of Claims or Equity Interests entitled to vote on the Plan. For further information regarding the availability of such documents, see “Chapter 11 Case and the Plan of Reorganization—Confirmation Hearing”.

Notice of the date and time of the Confirmation Hearing, as well as the procedures for filing objections thereto, is included with this Disclosure Statement.

### **Consequences of Failure to Confirm the Plan**

Although the Bank Committee believes that the Plan meets all of the statutory requirements for confirmation thereof, there is no guarantee that the Bankruptcy Court will agree. Failure of the Bankruptcy Court to confirm the Plan would likely result in creditors of RFSC receiving significantly reduced or no recoveries, since any recoveries potentially received from the Debtor’s tax attributes, would no longer be available.<sup>11</sup> At best, the failure of the Bankruptcy Court to confirm the Plan would likely result in a more protracted bankruptcy proceeding, which could have adverse consequences on RFSC. Thus, if the Plan is not confirmed, there is a significant likelihood that Holders of Claims and Equity Interests would ultimately receive far less than what they would receive under the terms of the Restructuring. See “Risk Factors”.

### ***Alternatives to Confirmation and Consummation of the Plan***

If the Plan is not confirmed and consummated, the alternatives to the Plan include (i) the proposal of an alternative plan under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code or (ii) the liquidation of RFSC under the Bankruptcy Code.

### **Alternative Plan of Reorganization**

If the Plan is not confirmed, RFSC, the Bank Committee, or any other party in interest, could attempt to formulate a different plan under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. With respect to an alternative plan, the Bank Committee has explored various other alternatives in connection with the extensive process involved in the formulation and development of the Plan. The Bank Committee believes that the Plan, as described herein, enables Holders of Claims to

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<sup>9</sup> [Insert date that is fourteen (14) days prior to date first scheduled for the confirmation hearing.]

<sup>10</sup> [Insert date that is ten (10) days prior to the date first scheduled for the hearing to approve the Disclosure Statement.]

<sup>11</sup> Recoveries related to the D&O Litigation Proceeds should not necessarily be affected if the Plan is not confirmed, however, they should certainly not be any greater than they would be if the Plan were confirmed.

realize the most value under the circumstances and, as compared to any alternative plan of reorganization, the Plan has the greatest chance to be confirmed and consummated. In addition, prior to the Petition Date, RGH explored opportunities to sell the Company's business but was not successful in finding a willing buyer. Given the liquidation of RIC, such a sale is no longer an alternative. Given the fact that (i) the assets of RFSC have been determined and quantified pursuant to the PA Settlement Agreement and the RGH/RFSC Settlement and (ii) there are certain restrictions inherent in effectively utilizing the assets of RFSC, the plan options are extremely limited. See "Restructuring — Events Leading to Bankruptcy."

## **Liquidation**

The Bank Committee believes that in the event of a liquidation under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, the full value of RFSC's assets would not be realized. This is particularly the case because of the need for RFSC to continue operations in order to realize the value of its tax-related assets. The resulting loss of these assets in a liquidation under Chapter 7 would mean a smaller, or potentially no, return for RFSC's creditors. Furthermore, with respect to the remaining potential assets, the D&O Litigation Proceeds, the recoveries should be at least as great under the proposed Plan as they would be if the Chapter 11 Case were converted to a case under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code and should certainly not be less under the proposed Plan. Finally, a liquidation under Chapter 7 would likely involve greater administrative expenses than the Chapter 11 Case. Consequently, the Bank Committee believes that liquidation under Chapter 7 is a less attractive alternative to RFSC's creditors than the Plan because the Plan should provide a greater return to RFSC's creditors than what would likely be realized in a liquidation.

## ***Recommendation***

The Bank Committee supports the Plan and the transactions contemplated thereby and, accordingly, urges all Holders of Allowed Claims that are entitled to vote to submit Ballots indicating their acceptance of the Plan. However, each Holder of a Claim against RFSC must make its own decision as to whether to vote in favor of the Plan.

Since RFSC is not the proponent of the Plan, the Board of Directors of RFSC has not approved the Plan or the transactions contemplated thereby, and accordingly does not make any recommendation as to whether Holders of Allowed Claims that are entitled to vote should accept or reject the Plan.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

RFSC has not filed its own reports with the SEC, nor have financial statements been prepared with respect to RFSC alone, since 1997. The latest Annual Report of RGH on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999 was filed on March 30, 2000 (with amendments thereto filed on May 1, 2000 and June 23, 2000). The latest Quarterly Report of RGH on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2000 was filed on November 14, 2000, and the latest Definitive Proxy Statement of the Company on Form DEF 14A was filed on June 5, 2000. The Bank Committee believes that these public reports are therefore of limited value, however, copies of such reports may be accessed on the SEC website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

The Bank Committee offers the following information concerning the Proposed Budget of Reorganized RFSC and the assets of RFSC, as qualified herein. Additionally, the Bank Committee notes that claimholders voting on the Plan are sophisticated entities capable of their own analysis of RFSC's financial condition and of the value of its assets.

### ***Proposed Budget of Reorganized RFSC***

A budget in the amount of approximately \$5,074,000 was developed by the Committees with respect to the funding of Reorganized RFSC's operating expenses (including any indemnification obligations). For a list of the expenditures that the funds are allocated to, see the "Proposed Budget" annexed to the Disclosure Statement as Appendix E.

The Proposed Budget reflects extensive negotiations between the Bank Committee and the Unsecured Creditors' Committee on behalf of the Debtor and RGH, respectively, discussions with the Hon. James A. Goodman, the contemplated Chief Executive Officer of Reorganized RFSC, and the Committees' good faith determinations regarding the amount of funding that will be required by Reorganized RFSC to continue operating. However, although the Bank Committee believes the Proposed Budget is reasonable and should be adequate, there is no guarantee that Reorganized RFSC will have sufficient funds to cover all operating expenses and, as such, will be able to continue operating until such time as any or all of the following assets of the Debtor's estate can be recovered.

See, "Proposed Budget" annexed to the Disclosure Statement as Appendix E.

### ***Assets of RFSC***

As explained more fully below, on the Effective Date, the only assets of RFSC will consist of (i) the RFSC Litigation Proceeds, (ii) a portion of the Section 847 Refunds, (iii) a portion of any benefit derived from certain NOLs, and (iv) all of the RIC Common Stock. On the Effective Date, RFSC will not hold any Cash (disregarding any Cash that Reorganized RFSC receives from RGH pursuant to the Plan).

### **Section 847 Refunds**

Beginning in the 1988 tax year, RGH, as parent of a consolidated group of companies for federal income tax purposes that includes RFSC and RIC (the "*RGH Tax Group*"), became entitled to designate tax payments made in that year and in subsequent tax years as special

estimated tax payments pursuant to Section 847 of the IRC, a provision of the IRC governing tax returns of insurance companies. The RGH Tax Group proceeded to make such designations. In the case of the RGH Tax Group or any new consolidated group that includes RIC, including the RFSC Tax Group, it is expected that these special estimated tax payments will begin generating Section 847 Refunds after the sixteenth (16th) year following the year for which the special estimated tax payments were made, provided that RIC is still in the insurance business. It is anticipated that starting in 2005, and most years thereafter for the next seven to ten years, RFSC will apply for an aggregate of at least \$145 million of Section 847 Refunds. RFSC will receive fifty percent (50%) of any Section 847 Refunds actually received after deducting any distributions required to be made to RIC under the Tax Sharing Agreement, and such fifty percent (50%) of the Section 847 Refunds (net of certain expenses) will be split evenly between RFSC and RGH, subject to the RGH/RFSC Settlement.

See, “Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Plan – Consequences to Debtor – Section 847 Refunds” for a further description of the Section 847 Refunds.

## **NOLs**

Due to losses incurred in the operation of the Debtor, RGH and RIC, the RGH Tax Group has substantial NOLs for federal income tax purposes. It is estimated that the RGH Tax Group will have total NOLs of approximately \$2.9 billion through the end of 2002. Pursuant to the PA Settlement Agreement and the Tax Sharing Agreement, RIC has agreed or will agree that the Debtor will have the right to utilize no less than \$1.25 billion in NOLs, subject to certain restrictions and limitations resulting in at least approximately \$500 million of NOLs for RFSC, after deducting from such \$1.25 billion the amounts that will be lost as a result of “cancellation of indebtedness” income and the amount that will be needed in order to obtain the Section 847 Refunds. RFSC is generally entitled to retain fifty percent (50%) of any amounts received relating to the utilization of these NOLs (other than Section 847 Refunds), with the other fifty percent (50%) belonging to RIC.

## **Possible Proceeds from Litigation**

The Insurance Policies and their proceeds, represent another asset of the Debtor’s and RGH’s estates (individually the “*D&O Proceeds*”). There is no named insured under the Insurance Policies; rather, the insured is the “Company” which is defined as RGH and its subsidiaries, and includes RFSC and RIC. The Insurance Policies provide the following coverage: Directors and Officers and Company Liability, Fiduciary Liability, and Employment Practices Liability. The Insurance Policies provide in the aggregate coverage for these risks which may be considerably in excess of \$150 million. Pursuant to the PA Settlement Agreement, the Liquidator will, with limited exceptions, be responsible for all expenses associated with obtaining the D&O Proceeds and shall be entitled to receive sixty percent (60%) of the D&O Proceeds, leaving forty percent (40%) of the D&O Proceeds to be divided between the estates of RGH and RFSC. Pursuant to the RGH/RFSC Settlement, this forty percent (40%) shall be split 27.5% to RFSC and 72.5% to RGH. In addition, RFSC shall receive 27.5% of any proceeds derived from any litigation relating to causes of action, direct or derivative, against third parties for any wrongful or illegal actions or for damages suffered by the Debtor and/or RGH or their creditors, other than any D&O Litigation, net of legal fees and expenses (the “*Other Litigation Proceeds*”).

For a further discussion of the D&O Proceeds and the Other Litigation Proceeds, see “Existing Management – D&O Litigation” and “PA Settlement – Restructuring – Litigation Proceeds”.

### **Common Stock of RIC**

Although RFSC owns all of the RIC Common Stock, the RIC Common Stock is of uncertain value given the insolvency of RIC. On the Effective Date, Reorganized RFSC will own all of the RIC Common Stock. Pursuant to the Plan, RGH will have a 20% undivided interest in any equity distributions in cash made from RIC to Reorganized RFSC on account of Reorganized RFSC’s ownership of such stock (other than distributions, whether in the form of equity or otherwise, which are directly attributable to Reorganized RFSC’s share of the Section 847 Refunds or the RFSC Group NOLs, pursuant to the RGH/RFSC Settlement). For additional information regarding the RIC Common Stock, see “Corporate and Capital Structure – Pre-Petition Equity”.

## **REORGANIZED RFSC**

RFSC was incorporated in the State of Delaware on July 27, 1970 (originally under the name Leaseco Financial Services Corporation). On the Effective Date, RFSC will file with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, an Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation changing the name of the corporation to RFS Corporation (“*Reorganized RFSC*”). Upon consummation, Reorganized RFSC shall own 100% of the outstanding RIC Common Stock and act as the holding company for RIC and its subsidiaries. For a description of the share capital of Reorganized RFSC, see “—Description of New RFSC Common Stock” below.

The statutory purpose of Reorganized RFSC is to engage, directly or indirectly, in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, as set out in the third section of its Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation. The registered office of Reorganized RFSC is located at Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, DE 19801, County of New Castle. The name of its registered agent in the State of Delaware at such address is The Corporation Trust Company.

### ***Description of New RFSC Common Stock***

On the Effective Date, Reorganized RFSC’s authorized capital stock shall consist of 100,000 shares of New RFSC Common Stock.

Each holder of New RFSC Common Stock will be entitled to one vote (in person or by proxy) for each share owned of record on all matters submitted to a vote of the shareholders, including the election of directors. There are no cumulative voting rights. Holders of New RFSC Common Stock will be entitled to receive any dividends ratably, whether payable in Cash or otherwise, only when permitted pursuant to the RGH/RFSC Settlement. Upon a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Reorganized RFSC, and after payment of all prior claims and obligations of Reorganized RFSC pursuant to the terms provided in the RGH/RFSC Settlement, the holders of New RFSC Common Stock will be entitled to share ratably in the net assets legally available for distribution to shareholders after the payment of all of the debts and other liabilities of Reorganized RFSC.

Shares of New RFSC Common Stock will not be freely transferable and may only be transferred in accordance with the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation. Such transfer(s) may take place only with the prior written consent of the board of directors of Reorganized RFSC (the “*Board*”). For further information regarding the Board, see “Summary of Other Provisions of the Plan – Management of RFSC On and After the Effective Date”. The Board, however, shall be without authority to consent to a transfer in violation of the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation and any such transfer in contravention of the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation shall be deemed null and void. For further information regarding such restrictions, see “—Restrictions on Transfer” below.

### **Restrictions on Transfer**

The transfer of shares of New RFSC Common Stock will be restricted by the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to protect the potential tax attributes of Reorganized

RFSC. The Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation will contain the following restrictions<sup>12</sup>:

- Transfers of New RFSC Common Stock will be absolutely prohibited for one (1) year following the Effective Date.
- Any transfer of New RFSC Common Stock that would cause an “ownership change” for tax purposes (i.e., a maximum of fifty percent (50%) in the aggregate, of the New RFSC Common Stock can be transferred in a rolling three (3) year period) will be prohibited (including any transfer pursuant to the mandatory offer provisions described below). Any stockholder of Reorganized RFSC proposing to transfer shares of New RFSC Common Stock will be required to obtain, at its own expense, a legal opinion to be issued to, and from counsel satisfactory to, the Board, stating that the proposed transfer would not result in such “ownership change”.
- All redemptions or cancellations of New RFSC Common Stock (other than in connection with the replacement of damaged certificates and similar contingencies) will be subject to the prior written approval of the Board, and the Board will not be permitted to authorize a redemption or cancellation that could reasonably be expected to result in an “ownership change” for tax purposes.
- If any proposed buyer of shares of New RFSC Common Stock would end up with less than fifty percent (50%) of the total issued and outstanding shares of New RFSC Common Stock upon the completion of its purchase of such shares, each existing holder of New RFSC Common Stock will be able to “get out” pro rata (i.e., each existing holder will be able to sell its shares to the purchaser on the same terms as the proposed seller, up to such holder’s pro rata portion of the transferred shares).
- If a proposed buyer of shares of New RFSC Common Stock would end up with fifty percent (50%) or more of the total issued and outstanding shares of New RFSC Common Stock upon the completion of its purchase of such shares, each existing holder of New RFSC Common Stock will be able to “get out” entirely (i.e., the proposed buyer shall be required to purchase up to one-hundred percent (100%) of the issued and outstanding shares of New RFSC Common Stock).

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<sup>12</sup> Transfers of shares of New RFSC Common Stock may also be subject to the insurance holding company provisions of the PA Code. The Bank Committee has requested that the PA Insurance Commissioner waive the initial change of control of RFSC resulting from the issuance and distribution of New RFSC Common Stock to the Holders of Bank Claims. If such request is granted, approval for this transaction may not be needed. Prior approval of the PA Insurance Department may still need to be obtained, however, for any subsequent changes of control of Reorganized RFSC. For a further discussion of such provisions, see “The Company and its Business – Regulation of Insurance Holding Companies”.



- The “mandatory offer” provisions discussed immediately above will also apply to purchases and holdings by any affiliates of a stockholder.
- There shall be no transfers of New RFSC Common Stock without prior written approval of the Board.
- The Board shall not be permitted to approve a transfer of shares of New RFSC Common Stock that would violate any of the restrictions. Any purported transfer in contravention of the restrictions shall be deemed void ab initio.

Pursuant to the Amended and Restated By-Laws, a conspicuous reference to such transfer restrictions shall appear on any certificates evidencing shares of New RFSC Common Stock.

### ***Issuance and Resale of New RFSC Common Stock***

The Bank Committee is relying on Section 1145 of the Bankruptcy Code to exempt the issuance of the New RFSC Common Stock from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 (the “*Securities Act*”) and any state securities or “blue sky” laws. Section 1145 exempts from registration the sale of the securities of a debtor, a successor to a debtor or an affiliate of a debtor under a Chapter 11 plan if such securities are offered or sold in exchange for a claim against, an equity interest in, or a claim for an administrative expense in a case concerning, such debtor. The Bank Committee believes that the issuance to the Holders of Claims in Class 2 of the New RFSC Common Stock will satisfy Section 1145 of the Bankruptcy Code because (a) the issuance of the New RFSC Common Stock is expressly contemplated under the Plan, (b) the recipients are Holders of “claims” against RFSC, (c) the recipients will obtain the New RFSC Common Stock in exchange for their pre-petition claims or interests, and (d) Reorganized RFSC is a “successor” to RFSC within the meaning of Bankruptcy Code Section 1145.

In reliance upon this exemption, the shares of New RFSC Common Stock issued in exchange for certain Allowed Claims against RFSC generally should be exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Accordingly, recipients should be able to resell the shares of New RFSC Common Stock without registration under the Securities Act or other federal securities laws, unless the recipient is an “underwriter” with respect to such securities, within the meaning of Section 1145(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. Section 1145(b) of the Bankruptcy Code defines four types of “underwriters”:

- (i) an entity that purchases a claim, equity interest or administrative expense claim with a view to distribution of any security to be received in exchange for the claim or equity interest,
- (ii) an entity that offers to sell securities issued under a plan for the holders of such securities,
- (iii) an entity that offers to buy securities issued under a plan from persons receiving such securities, if the offer to buy is made with a view to distribution, or
- (iv) an entity that is a control person of the issuer of the securities.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, statutory underwriters may be able to sell securities without registration pursuant to the resale limitations of Rule 144 under the Securities Act, which, in effect, permits the resale of securities received by statutory underwriters pursuant to a Chapter 11 plan, subject to applicable volume limitations, notice and manner of sale requirements, and certain other conditions. Parties who believe they may be statutory underwriters as defined in Section 1145 of the Bankruptcy Code are advised to consult with their own counsel as to the availability of the exemption provided by Rule 144 under the Securities Act.

**Because of the complex, subjective nature of the question of whether a particular holder may be an underwriter, the Bank Committee does not make any representation concerning the ability of any person to dispose of the shares of New RFSC Common Stock to be distributed under the Plan. The Bank Committee cannot assure holders of shares of New RFSC Common Stock that they will not be deemed to be a statutory underwriter and they are advised to consult with their own counsel as to the availability of exemptions under the Securities Act.** Furthermore, the ability of a recipient to resell its shares of New RFSC Common Stock is restricted by the stock transfer restrictions set forth above. See “Reorganized RFSC – Description of New RFSC Common Stock – Restrictions on Transfer”.

***Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation  
and Amended and Restated By-Laws of Reorganized RFSC***

On the Effective Date, Reorganized RFSC’s Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation or Amended and Restated By-Laws will provide, among other things, that:

- the business of Reorganized RFSC will be managed under the direction of the Board in consultation with the RFSC Advisory Committee;
- the Board of Reorganized RFSC will consist of one member and such director will hold office until his or her successor has been elected and has qualified, unless sooner displaced;
- the director may be removed with or without cause by the vote of at least a majority of the shares of New RFSC Common Stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote, and the director shall be deemed removed by the stockholders if the director ceases to be employed as the President/Chief Executive Officer of Reorganized RFSC;
- the director may resign upon written notice to the stockholders and to Reorganized RFSC’s counsel, which resignation shall be effective at the time specified therein, or immediately if no time is specified therein;
- any vacancy on the Board will be filled by stockholder vote, by written ballot;
- one director will constitute a quorum for the transaction of business;

- the Board shall have the maximum rights and powers permitted under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, provided, however, that neither the Board, nor any officer of Reorganized RFSC, will have authority (i) without prior approval of the stockholders, to agree to a settlement of litigation naming as a defendant any person who is a director or officer of Reorganized RFSC at the time of such settlement or (ii) without the prior approval of stockholders holding a majority of the shares represented at the meeting of stockholders at which a quorum was present, to participate in or approve any transaction, settlement or agreement in which the director or any officer of Reorganized RFSC has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest (other than indirectly through Reorganized RFSC), and any purported approval, agreement or transaction in violation of the foregoing will be deemed null and void;
- the affirmative vote of the holders of record of at least a majority of the shares of New RFSC Common Stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote will be required for any action requiring the consent or approval of Reorganized RFSC's stockholders pursuant to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation or the Amended and Restated By-Laws;
- the affirmative vote of holders of record of at least 66<sup>2/3</sup>% of the shares of New RFSC Common Stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote will be required for any amendment of the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, however, no amendment to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation may retroactively eliminate or limit any right to indemnification under the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation or the Amended and Restated By-Laws;
- special meetings of stock holders may be called by the Board or the President/Chief Executive Officer and must be called by President/Chief Executive Officer or the Secretary/Treasurer upon the written request of holders of five percent (5%) or more of the shares of New RFSC Common Stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote;
- a quorum of stockholders shall be constituted when the holders of record of a majority of shares of the New RFSC Common Stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote, are present in person or by proxy;
- no person or entity will have any obligation to provide funds or other property to Reorganized RFSC, or to otherwise invest in or make contributions to Reorganized RFSC, solely by virtue of such person's or entity's status as a stockholder of Reorganized RFSC;
- pursuant to the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation and the Amended and Restated By-Laws, to the extent any provisions of the Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation or the By-Laws conflict with any provisions of the RGH/RFSC Settlement, the provisions of the RGH/RFSC Settlement will govern; and

- the Board will not be permitted to make, alter or repeal the Amended and Restated By-Laws.

### ***Management of Reorganized RFSC***

#### **The Board**

On and after the Effective Date, Reorganized RFSC's Board will consist of the Hon. James A. Goodman, who will be the sole director and officer of Reorganized RFSC. In such capacity, he will serve as a director of the Board, as well as the President/Chief Executive Officer and Secretary/Treasurer of Reorganized RFSC.

The Hon. James A. Goodman was appointed, and served as, a U.S. Bankruptcy Judge for the District of Maine from 1981 until 2001. He served as the Chief Judge of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Maine from 1990 until 1997. Judge Goodman has also served, and continues to serve, as a member of the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel for the First Circuit since 1996.

Judge Goodman shall receive no compensation for his role as a director of the Board. Pursuant to that certain employment agreement between Judge Goodman and Reorganized RFSC, a copy of which shall be included in the Plan Supplement (the "*Employment Agreement*"), Judge Goodman shall receive the following compensation for his services as President/Chief Executive Officer and Secretary/Treasurer of Reorganized RFSC: (i) a one-time starting bonus, payable upon commencement of employment, in the amount of \$40,000; (ii) a base salary, payable in equal bi-weekly installments, in an annual amount of \$100,000 (the "*Base Salary*") and hourly compensation in the amount of \$600 per hour worked in excess of 230 hours of service per calendar year, payable monthly commencing with the month in which Judge Goodman first exceeds 230 hours of service for such calendar year (the "*Hourly Compensation*"), provided, however, that the total compensation he shall be paid in any calendar year with respect to his Base Salary and Hourly Compensation shall not exceed \$250,000, before deductions for withholding and other applicable taxes; and (iii) certain incentive compensation, as set forth in the Employment Agreement.

Judge Goodman, in his capacity as a director and as President/Chief Executive Officer and Secretary/Treasurer of Reorganized RFSC shall have the following business address: RFS Corporation, c/o Hon. James A. Goodman, 7776 Lakeside Blvd., Unit G504, Boca Raton, FL 33434.

#### **Indemnification of the Board**

Pursuant to the Amended and Restated By-Laws, Reorganized RFSC may, under certain circumstances, indemnify any director, officer, employee or agent of Reorganized RFSC or any person that is or was serving at the request of Reorganized RFSC as a director, officer, employee, agent of or participant in another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise. Reorganized RFSC shall indemnify each of its present and former directors and each President/Chief Executive Officer of Reorganized RFSC to the full extent permitted under the Amended and Restated By-Laws, provided, however, that Reorganized RFSC shall not

indemnify any director or President/Chief Executive Officer (a) for any action determined by a final order of a court of competent jurisdiction to have been grossly negligent or taken in bad faith (unless greater indemnification is available under Delaware law) or (b) for any action or incident occurring at a time such person was not serving as the director or President/Chief Executive Officer of Reorganized RFSC. Reorganized RFSC will be able to reserve funds in the Primary Reserve to satisfy any indemnification requirements with respect to the President/Chief Executive Officer.

### **RFSC Advisory Committee**

Beginning on the Effective Date, Reorganized RFSC's Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation will establish an advisory committee (the "*RFSC Advisory Committee*") consisting of up to three (3) members, who shall consult with the Board in the exercise of its authority and who shall be permitted to attend all Board and stockholder meetings. The RFSC Advisory Committee members, however, will not be members of the Board or the management of Reorganized RFSC and will not owe any fiduciary duty to Reorganized RFSC or its stockholders. The RFSC Advisory Committee members shall receive no compensation for their roles as members of the RFSC Advisory Committee.

Reorganized RFSC will be required to provide each member of the RFSC Advisory Committee with all notices, reports and other information distributed by the Reorganized RFSC to the director or the stockholders and the members of the RFSC Advisory Committee will have access to all stock records and all other books, records and papers of Reorganized RFSC upon request. The Board will also be required to confer with the RFSC Advisory Committee on all matters affecting policy of Reorganized RFSC, however, failure by the RFSC Advisory Committee or any of its members to consult with the Board or attend a Board or stockholder meeting will not affect the legitimacy of any actions taken by the Board, unless the Board fails to notify the RFSC Advisory Committee or any member thereof of any such meeting or refuses to consult with the RFSC Advisory Committee or any member thereof at such meeting.

The members of the RFSC Advisory Committee will be selected by the stockholders of Reorganized RFSC, although the initial members of the RFSC Advisory Committee will have been selected by the Bank Committee or pursuant to the RGH/RFSC Settlement. The initial members of the RFSC Advisory Committee will be: \_\_\_\_\_. Candidates for RFSC Advisory Committee membership must be nominated by a written notice to the Secretary/Treasurer of Reorganized RFSC, delivered in advance of the selection of new members and signed by a stockholder or stockholders then holding five percent (5%) or more of the shares of New RFSC Common Stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote.

Members of the RFSC Advisory Committee will be able to resign without penalty upon written notice to the Board and the stockholders of Reorganized RFSC. A member of the RFSC Advisory Committee may also be removed, with or without cause, by the stockholders of Reorganized RFSC, at which time the term of such member will terminate. Reorganized RFSC shall be able to satisfy any indemnification requirements with respect to members of the RFSC Advisory Committee only after satisfying (i) its Reimbursement Obligations; (ii) its obligation to fund fifty percent (50%) of the Primary Reserve Requirement; and (iii) its obligation to fund the Development Reserve.

## **RISK FACTORS**

*Holders of Claims should carefully consider the factors set forth below, as well as the other information set forth in this Disclosure Statement or incorporated herein by reference, prior to determining whether to vote to accept the Plan. The risks and uncertainties described below include all of the risks and uncertainties which the Bank Committee believes to be material at this time but are not the only ones facing RFSC. Additional risks and uncertainties that the Bank Committee does not currently know or that the Bank Committee currently deems immaterial may also impair RFSC's or the Company's business, operations, financial condition, operating results or ability to successfully consummate the Restructuring. If any of the following risks actually occur, they could materially adversely affect RFSC's or the Company's business, operations, financial condition, operating results or ability to successfully consummate the Restructuring.*

### ***Bankruptcy-Related Factors***

#### **The Bankruptcy Court may sustain an objection to the classification of the Claims and Equity Interests.**

Section 1122 of the Bankruptcy Code provides that a plan may place a claim or an interest in a particular class only if such claim or interest is substantially similar to the other claims or equity interests of such class. The Bank Committee believes that the classification of the Claims and Equity Interests under the Plan complies with the requirements set forth in the Bankruptcy Code. However, there can be no assurance that the Bankruptcy Court will reach the same conclusion. To the extent that the Bankruptcy Court disagrees with the classification scheme in the Plan, the Bank Committee intends to modify the Plan to reclassify the Claims and Equity Interests as necessary for confirmation. However, there can be no assurance that any such reclassification would not adversely affect one or more classes under the Plan. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Bankruptcy Court would confirm the Plan, as modified, without a resolicitation of votes of any such adversely affected Holders of Claims. If the Bankruptcy Court were to require such a resolicitation, this would delay consummation of the Restructuring. See “Plan—Classification of Claims and Equity Interests Under the Plan.”

#### **Confirmation without acceptance by all Impaired Classes.**

In order for the Plan to be confirmed, under Section 1129(a)(8) of the Bankruptcy Code, each Impaired Class of Claims and Equity Interests must approve the Plan by the applicable Requisite Acceptances, absent a “cramdown” pursuant to Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. In addition, under Section 1129(a)(10) of the Bankruptcy Code, since the Plan contains an Impaired Class of Claims, the Plan cannot be confirmed unless at least one such Impaired Class of Claims has voted to accept the Plan (without counting any acceptance of the Plan by any insiders in such Class). The Bank Committee intends to seek confirmation of the Plan despite the fact that the Equity Interests and certain Impaired Classes will not be entitled to vote and will be deemed to reject the Plan. Because Class 2 (Bank Claims), 4a (General Unsecured Claims) and 4c (Liquidator Claim) are the only Impaired Classes of Claims under the Plan, the affirmative vote of the Holders of at least one such Class of Claims (without counting any acceptances of the Plan by any insiders in such Class) is necessary for confirmation of the Plan,

however, there can be no assurance that sufficient Holders of Claims in such Classes will vote to accept the Plan.

The Bank Committee believes that the Plan complies with the conditions for confirmation without the acceptance of all Impaired Classes set forth in Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. If the Bankruptcy Court determines that the Plan does not comply with such requirements, the Bank Committee has reserved the right to modify the terms of the Plan as reasonably required by the Bankruptcy Court for the confirmation of the Plan without acceptance by all Impaired Classes. See “Plan—Amendments to or Modifications of the Plan”. Such modifications could result in a less favorable treatment of any nonaccepting Class or Classes of Claims, as well as any classes junior to such nonaccepting classes, than the treatment currently provided in the Plan. Such less favorable treatment could include receiving property of a lesser value than that currently provided in the Plan or receiving or retaining no property whatsoever under the Plan.

**The Bankruptcy Court may not confirm the Plan.**

The Bank Committee believes that the Plan meets all of the requirements for confirmation under the Bankruptcy Code, including, in particular, that if the Plan is confirmed it will not be followed by the need for further financial reorganization of RFSC and that the Holders of Claims and Equity Interests will receive value under the Plan that is equal to or greater than the value they would receive if RFSC were liquidated under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. However, there can be no assurance that the Bankruptcy Court will conclude that these tests and the other requirements of Section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code have been met with respect to the Plan, that modifications of the Plan would not be required for confirmation, or that such modifications would not require a resolicitation of the Plan. Failure of the Bankruptcy Court to confirm the Plan would likely result in all Holders of Claims ultimately receiving less than what they would receive under the terms of the Restructuring.

**The Plan may not be consummated or there may be a delay in the consummation of the Plan.**

The Plan sets forth numerous conditions to consummation of the Plan. See “Plan—Conditions to Confirmation and Consummation of the Plan”. There can be no assurance that the conditions will be satisfied or waived or that all necessary consents will be obtained. Thus, even if the Plan is confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court, the Plan may not be consummated. Similarly, there can be no guarantee as to when such conditions will be satisfied or waived.

In addition, a competing plan or plans may be proposed. As such, this Plan may not be confirmed or, if confirmed, consummation of the Plan may be delayed due to the insertion of an additional, potentially disruptive, plan into the process.

***Additional Factors***

**The Liquidator and/or RGH or any other party may not be able to recover some or all of the D&O Litigation Proceeds and/or Other Litigation Proceeds.**

Although the Liquidator has already commenced the RIC D&O Action against certain former officers and directors of RIC in the Commonwealth Court, the Liquidator may not be successful in prosecuting the RIC D&O Action and, even if successful, the Liquidator may not be able to recover any or all potential proceeds from such litigation (payable under the Insurance Policies) if any other party is able to recover any or all of the amounts potentially payable under Insurance Policies first. The same risks apply with respect to the potential proceeds of any other D&O Litigation or any other litigation relating to causes of action, direct or derivative, against third parties for any wrongful or illegal actions or for damages suffered by RFSC and/or RGH or their creditors, none of which have yet been commenced.

In addition, in the event the RGH Plan is not confirmed and consummated, the ability of RGH or the Liquidating Trustee to effectively pursue the Litigation Claims and recover D&O Litigation Proceeds may be impaired and Holders of Claims in Classes 2 and 4a who are not Opt-Out Creditors may lose the ability to have their Litigation Claims pursued.

**Reorganized RFSC's budgeted funds may be depleted prior to recovering any or all of the potential assets.**

Although the Bank Committee believes that the Proposed Budget for Reorganized RFSC is reasonable, such Proposed Budget may be insufficient due to certain unforeseen events and may result in Reorganized RFSC running out of funding prior to recovering any or all of the potential assets of the estate. In such event, Holders of Allowed Claims may receive only some, or perhaps even none, of the proposed distributions contemplated under the Plan.

**The Settlements may be breached and/or the order approving the RGH/RFSC Settlement may be overturned on appeal.**

Although the Bankruptcy Court approved the RGH/RFSC Settlement on February 27, 2004, on March 5, 2004, the order approving the RGH/RFSC Settlement was appealed. The appeal is currently pending in the District Court for the Southern District of New York. As such, there is a possibility that the order approving the RGH/RFSC Settlement may be overturned.

***Risks Related to Ownership of New RFSC Common Stock***

**An investment in New RFSC Common Stock involves significantly different risks from the holding of a Claim.**

If the Plan is confirmed, Holders of Bank Claims will receive shares of New RFSC Common Stock. An investment in New RFSC Common Stock involves significantly different risks than creditors' Claims against RFSC. If RFSC's operating subsidiaries are unable to successfully pursue their business objectives following completion of the Restructuring, the value of the New RFSC Common Stock could decline significantly. Moreover, if in the future RFSC's operating subsidiaries are unable to finance their business operations or refinance their debt as it becomes due, the rights of holders of New RFSC Common Stock would be impaired.

**Potential Liquidity of New RFSC Common Stock.**

The New RFSC Common Stock will not be listed on any exchange or system.



There can be no assurance that an active trading market for the New RFSC Common Stock will develop. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that any holder of shares of the New RFSC Common Stock will be able to sell such shares in the future nor any assurance as to the price at which shares of the New RFSC Common Stock might trade. The liquidity of the market for the New RFSC Common Stock and the prices at which they will trade will depend upon the number of holders of New RFSC Common Stock, the interest of securities dealers in maintaining a market in the New RFSC Common Stock and other factors beyond the Bank Committee's control.

If a trading market were to be established with respect to the New RFSC Common Stock, any such trading market would most likely be unstable and illiquid for an indeterminate period of time following the Effective Date. This instability and illiquidity may, in turn, have an adverse effect on market prices for the New RFSC Common Stock.

In addition, all New RFSC Common Stock shall be subject to certain transfer restrictions. Among other things, transfers of New RFSC Common Stock will be absolutely prohibited for one (1) year following the Effective Date, as will any transfers that would cause an "ownership change" for tax purposes (*i.e.*, would result in more than fifty percent (50%) in the aggregate, of the New RFSC Common Stock to be transferred in a rolling three (3) year period). As such, even if an active trading market for the New RFSC Common Stock were to develop, such transfer restrictions could impede the ability of holders of shares of New RFSC Common Stock to sell such shares. For a further discussion of the restrictions on the transfer of shares of New RFSC Common Stock, see "Reorganized RFSC – Description of New RFSC Common Stock – Restrictions on Transfer".

#### **Holders' ability to sell New RFSC Common Stock may be limited if they are deemed to be underwriters.**

Without registration under the Securities Act or other applicable federal, state or local securities laws requiring registration of securities, the ability of a holder of shares of New RFSC Common Stock to sell such shares may be diminished if such holder is deemed to be an "underwriter" with respect to such securities within the meaning of Section 1145(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. Section 1145(b) of the Bankruptcy Code defines an "underwriter" for purposes of the Securities Act as including a person who is a control person of the issuer of the securities. **Because of the complex, subjective nature of the question of whether a particular holder may be an underwriter, the Bank Committee does not make any representation concerning the ability of any person to dispose of the shares of New RFSC Common Stock to be distributed under the Plan. The Bank Committee cannot assure holders of shares of New RFSC Common Stock that they will not be deemed to be a statutory underwriter and they are advised to consult with their own counsel as to the availability of exemptions under the Securities Act.**

#### **Dividends**

The Bank Committee cannot predict the timing of any payments by Reorganized RFSC of any dividend on the New RFSC Common Stock. In any event, the payment of dividends on the New RFSC Stock is also subject to applicable legal restrictions. Therefore, certain

institutional investors who are only permitted to invest in dividend-paying equity securities or operate under other restrictions prohibiting or limiting their ability to invest in securities similar to the New RFSC Common Stock may not be permitted to invest in the New RFSC Common Stock.

As a holding company, Reorganized RFSC will depend on the receipt of proceeds from the potential assets of the estate, to meet its payment obligations and to pay dividends on the New RFSC Common Stock. If Reorganized RFSC does not realize any proceeds with respect such assets or receive any dividends from RIC, Reorganized RFSC will be unable to pay any dividends on the New RFSC Common Stock. In addition, if Reorganized RFSC receives proceeds sufficient only to pay some or all of its operating expenses and reimbursement obligations (under the RGH/RFSC Settlement and Senior Secured Credit Agreement), Reorganized RFSC will be unable to pay any dividends on the New RFSC Common Stock. The ability of RIC to pay dividends to RFSC is subject to applicable law and to restrictions contained in the Settlements and in the Senior Secured Credit Agreement.

**The issuance and distribution of New RFSC Common Stock under the Plan may not comply with the insurance holding company provisions of PA Code.**

Pursuant to the insurance holding company provisions of the PA Code, any person attempting to gain "control" of a domestic insurer such as RIC must receive the prior approval of the PA Insurance Department. Inasmuch as "domestic insurer" is defined to include any person directly or indirectly controlling such insurer, and "control" of one entity by a second entity is presumed to exist if the second entity holds 10% or more of the voting securities of the first, it is possible that any change of control of RFSC, including the issuance and distribution of the New RFSC Common Stock to the Holders of the Bank Claims, would be subject to the prior approval of the PA Insurance Department. The Bank Committee has requested that the PA Insurance Commissioner waive the initial change of control of RFSC resulting from the issuance and distribution of New RFSC Common Stock to the Holders of Bank Claims. If such request is granted, approval for this transaction may not be needed. Prior approval of the PA Insurance Department may still need to be obtained, however, for any subsequent changes of control of Reorganized RFSC.

In addition, the insurance holding company provisions of the PA Code also impose significant reporting requirements on insurers which are members of insurance holding company systems (defined as two or more affiliated persons, one of more of which is an insurer domiciled in Pennsylvania) and provide that all transactions between a domestic insurer and another member of its holding company system be "fair and reasonable." Certain specified transactions between or among members of a holding company system require the actual or constructive approval of the PA Insurance Department.

Due to the liquidation of RIC and the assumption of effective control in certain respects over RIC exercised by the PA Insurance Commissioner acting as Liquidator, subject to the oversight of the Commonwealth Court insofar as required by the PA Code, some or all of the foregoing requirements may be deemed inapplicable by the PA Insurance Department. However, the continued applicability of the insurance holding company provisions of the PA Code to the Plan allows the PA Insurance Department to significantly influence, and if it deems

appropriate, to disapprove any sale or other disposition of RFSC (including the distribution, pursuant to the Plan, of shares of New RFSC Common Stock to the Holders of Bank Claims), notwithstanding that such sale or other disposition may be acceptable to the creditors of RFSC and otherwise acceptable to the Bankruptcy Court. No assurance can be given that the PA Insurance Department will approve a sale or other disposition of RIC and/or RFSC under terms acceptable to the creditors of such entities.

### ***Risks Related to Federal Income Tax Considerations***

#### **The Tax Sharing Agreement May Not Be Approved By the Bankruptcy Court and/or the Commonwealth Court.**

The Tax Sharing Agreement will require the approval of the Bankruptcy Court and the Commonwealth Court to become effective. There can be no assurance, however, that either or both courts will approve the Tax Sharing Agreement. In the event the Tax Sharing Agreement is not approved by the Bankruptcy Court and/or the Commonwealth Court, the Tax Sharing Agreement may need to be modified.

#### **Section 847 Refunds May Not Be Available.**

As discussed under “Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Plan – Consequences to Debtor”, the IRS could assert several legal and factual arguments to deny the Section 847 Refunds to Reorganized RFSC. If any of these arguments were to prove successful, the amount of Section 847 Refunds payable to Reorganized RFSC could be substantially reduced or entirely eliminated. In order to reduce the likelihood of this risk, Reorganized RFSC is seeking Tax Determinations from the Bankruptcy Court addressing certain of these possible arguments. However, there can be no assurance that these Tax Determinations will be obtained and it is possible that the Effective Date could occur without any Tax Determinations ever having been received. Moreover, even if all of the Tax Determinations are obtained, they may not be binding on the IRS (especially if these Tax Determinations rely on facts that change subsequent to the date the Tax Determinations are issued by the Bankruptcy Court). Additionally, the IRS may raise issues on audit that were not addressed by the Tax Determinations. See “Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Plan – Consequences to Debtor – Section 847 Refunds”; “Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Plan – Tax Determinations”.

#### **Reorganized RFSC and its Consolidated Subsidiaries May Owe Significant Amounts of Federal Income Tax.**

If it were determined that Section 269 of the IRC applies to the Plan or that the Plan fails to qualify under Section 382(l)(5) of the IRC, not only would the amount of Section 847 Refunds payable to Reorganized RFSC be substantially (if not totally) eliminated but, additionally, Reorganized RFSC and its consolidated subsidiaries (which include RIC) might owe substantial Federal income taxes in future taxable years – since the amount of NOLs available to offset future income would be severely restricted. In order to reduce this risk, Reorganized RFSC is seeking Tax Determinations from the Bankruptcy Court regarding the applicability of Section 269 and 382(l)(5) of the IRC to the Plan. However, there can be no assurance that these Tax Determinations will be obtained and it is possible that the Effective Date could occur without

any Tax Determinations ever having been received. Moreover, even if all of the Tax Determinations are obtained, they may not be binding on the IRS (especially if these Tax Determinations rely on facts that change subsequent to the date the Tax Determinations are issued by the Bankruptcy Court). See “Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Plan – Consequences to Debtor – Section 382 and 269 Limitations on Utilization of NOLs”; “Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Plan – Tax Determinations”.

## **FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE PLAN**

### ***Introduction***

The following discussion is a summary of the significant Federal income tax consequences of the Plan to the Debtor and to Holders of Claims and is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended to the date hereof (the “IRC”), Treasury Regulations promulgated and proposed thereunder, judicial decisions and published administrative rules and pronouncements of the IRS as in effect and available on the date hereof. Changes in such rules or new interpretations thereof could significantly affect the tax consequences described below. Many of the tax issues raised by the Plan involve unsettled and complex legal issues, and also involve various factual determinations, such as valuations, that raise additional uncertainties. No rulings have been requested from the IRS and no legal opinions have been rendered by any counsel with respect to any of the tax aspects of the Plan. There can be no assurance that the IRS will not challenge the positions expressed herein or that a court would not sustain such a challenge.

The Federal, state, local and other tax consequences of the Plan to the Holders of Claims may vary based upon the individual circumstances of each Holder. In addition, this discussion does not cover all aspects of Federal income taxation that may be relevant to the Debtor or the Holders of Allowed Claims, nor does the discussion deal with tax issues peculiar to certain types of Holders (such as broker-dealers, banks, regulated investment companies, tax-exempt organizations, insurance companies, traders that elect to mark to market, foreign taxpayers, persons whose functional currency is not the US dollar, partnerships and other pass-through entities, U.S. expatriates and persons who hold their Claims as part of a hedging, straddle, integrated or conversion transaction). No aspect of foreign, state, local or estate and gift taxation is addressed. Additionally, this disclosure does not address the tax consequences applicable to RIC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Debtor, or the PBGC.

The Federal income tax consequences of the Plan are complex and the following summary is not a substitute for careful tax planning. Holders of Claims are urged to consult their own tax advisors as to the Federal, state, local and other tax consequences applicable to them under the Plan.

### ***Consequences To Holders of Claims***

#### **Realization and Recognition of Gain or Loss in General**

Under the Plan, a Holder of an Allowed Claim generally will realize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between: (i) the sum of the amount of any cash and the fair market value on the Effective Date of any other property received by the Holder in exchange for such Claim (other than any consideration paid to the Holder which is treated as allocable to accrued but unpaid interest, as discussed below in “—Allocation of Consideration to Interest”); and (ii) the adjusted basis of the Allowed Claim exchanged therefor (other than any such basis which is attributable to accrued but unpaid interest previously included in the Holder’s taxable income). Except as otherwise provided by the installment sale rules (as discussed below in “—Installment Sale Rules”), generally each Holder (with the possible exception of the Holders of

Bank Claims, as discussed below) will be required to recognize (that is, to take into account for Federal income tax purposes) any gain or loss realized by it and will have a basis in any property (other than cash) received in the Plan equal to the fair market value of such property on the Effective Date. Each Holder should consult its own tax advisor to determine whether any such recognized gain or loss constitutes ordinary income or loss or capital gain or loss in the hands of such Holder, which may depend, in part, on whether the Holder is subject to the market discount rules of Section 1276 of the IRC. (The market discount rules characterize any gain realized on the disposition of a bond that was initially acquired for less than the bond's stated redemption price (or the bond's revised issue price, in the case of a bond issued with original issue discount) as ordinary income to the extent of the accrued market discount at the time of disposition (determined on a straight line basis or, if elected by the taxpayer pursuant to a generally irrevocable election, on a constant yield basis) unless the Holder of the bond previously elected to accrue such discount into income on a current basis.)

### **Holders of Allowed Bank Claims**

Whether or not gain or loss that is realized by the Holders of Allowed Bank Claims will be recognized for Federal income tax purposes will depend, in part, upon whether some or all of the Allowed Bank Claims are properly classified as "securities" for Federal income tax purposes. The term "security" is not defined in the IRC nor in the Treasury Regulations. One of the most significant factors considered in determining whether a particular debt instrument is a security is the original term thereof. In general, the longer the term of an instrument, the greater the likelihood that it will be considered a security. As a general rule, a debt instrument having an original term of ten (10) years or more will be classified as a security, and a debt instrument having an original term of fewer than five (5) years will not. The treatment of debt instruments having a term of at least five (5) years but less than ten (10) years is uncertain under current law. In this regard, the loan(s) giving rise to the Bank Claims had original term(s) of 7 years. Accordingly, it is unclear whether the Allowed Bank Claims constitute "securities" for Federal income tax purposes. Each Holder of an Allowed Bank Claim is urged to consult with its own tax advisor to determine whether or not its Claim constitutes a security for Federal income tax purposes.

*Allowed Bank Claim Constituting "Securities".* If an Allowed Bank Claim is considered a security for Federal income tax purposes, the receipt of New RFSC Common Stock in partial satisfaction of the Claim should constitute a recapitalization for Federal income tax purposes. Therefore, (i) any gain or loss realized by the Holder of such a Claim generally will not be recognized except, in the case of a gain, to the extent of the lesser of the gain realized by the Holder in the exchange and the fair market value of any "boot" received by such Holder (that is, the interest in the RFSC Litigation Proceeds being distributed to Holders of Allowed Bank Claims (other than Opt-Out Creditors)); (ii) a Holder's tax basis in the New RFSC Common Stock will generally equal the Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Allowed Bank Claim at the time of the exchange (other than any such basis which is attributable to accrued but unpaid interest previously included in the Holder's taxable income), increased by any gain recognized by the Holder on the exchange and decreased by the fair market value of any boot issued to the Holder; and (iii) a Holder's tax basis in the boot will equal the fair market value of the boot on the Effective Date. With respect to the treatment of accrued but unpaid interest

(if any) and amounts allocable thereto, see “—Allocation of Consideration to Interest”. If any Holder of an Allowed Bank Claim acquired its Bank Claim at a market discount (that is, for an amount less than the Bank Claim’s stated redemption price or, in the case of a Bank Claim with original issue discount, the Bank Claim’s revised issue price), such Holder will be required (if such Holder did not otherwise elect to include such market discount in income on a current basis) to recognize ordinary income on any subsequent disposition of the New RFSC Common Stock to the extent of the accrued market discount on the Effective Date allocable to the New RFSC Common Stock (determined on a straight line basis or, if elected by the taxpayer pursuant to a generally irrevocable election, on a constant yield basis).

*Allowed Bank Claims That Do Not Constitute “Securities”.* Except to the extent that the installment sale rules apply to a Holder (as discussed below in “—Installment Sale Rules”), if an Allowed Bank Claim is not considered a security for Federal income tax purposes, a Holder of such a Claim generally will realize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the Holder’s basis in its Claim at the time of the exchange (other than any such basis which is attributable to accrued but unpaid interest previously included in the Holder’s taxable income) and the fair market value of the New RFSC Common Stock and the boot (the interest in the RFSC Litigation Proceeds) received by the Holder on the Effective Date (other than such portion as is attributable to accrued but unpaid interest). A Holder’s tax basis in the New RFSC Common Stock and the boot will equal their respective fair market values on the Effective Date. With respect to the treatment of accrued but unpaid interest (if any) and amounts allocable thereto, see Section “—Allocation of Consideration to Interest”.

Regardless of whether or not an Allowed Bank Claim constitutes a security for Federal income tax purposes, any dividends paid by Reorganized RFSC on the New RFSC Common Stock will constitute a dividend to the extent of Reorganized RFSC’s current or accumulated earnings and profits and, to the extent in excess of such earnings and profits, will reduce the shareholder’s basis in the New RFSC Common Stock (but not below zero) and, to the extent in excess of such basis, will be taxable as capital gain. Provided that various holding period requirements have been satisfied, corporate owners of the New RFSC Common Stock will generally be entitled to a 70% dividends-received deduction with respect to any distributions paid on the New RFSC Common Stock that qualify as dividends, and individual owners of the New RFSC Common Stock generally will be entitled (for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2009) to a preferential tax rate (equal to or less than 15%) with respect to such dividends. Any gain or loss recognized by a Holder on a subsequent disposition of the New RFSC Common Stock will be taxable as capital gain or loss if the New RFSC Common Stock constitutes a capital asset in the hands of such Holder (subject to the market discount rules discussed above in “—Realization and Recognition of Gain or Loss in General”).

Except to the extent that the installment sale rules apply to a Holder (as discussed below in “—Installment Sale Rules”), each Holder of an Allowed Bank Claim will have an initial basis in its share of the RFSC Litigation Proceeds equal to the fair market value of such share of the RFSC Litigation Proceeds on the Effective Date. Since the RFSC Litigation Proceeds will have no reasonably ascertainable useful life, it is not expected that Holders will be permitted to amortize their basis in the RFSC Litigation Proceeds for Federal income tax purposes. Instead, it

is anticipated that Holders will recognize gain or loss at such time as proceeds are received or accrued with respect to the RFSC Litigation Proceeds, depending on the Holder's method of accounting, in an amount equal to difference between such proceeds and the Holder's basis in its share of the RFSC Litigation Proceeds properly allocable to such proceeds. Each Holder should consult its own tax advisor to determine whether any such recognized gain or loss constitutes ordinary income or loss or capital gain or loss in the hands of such Holder.

### **General Unsecured Creditors**

Holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims (other than Opt-Out Creditors) will be deemed to have assigned their Litigation Claims to RGH (for an interest in the RFSC Litigation Proceeds) as part of the Plan. Each such Holder will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between: (i) the fair market value of its interest in the RFSC Litigation Proceeds on the Effective Date and (ii) the adjusted basis of the Holder in its Claims. Except to the extent that the installment sale rules apply to a Holder (as discussed below in "—Installment Sale Rules"), each Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim will have an initial basis in its share of the RFSC Litigation Proceeds equal to the fair market value of such share of the RFSC Litigation Proceeds on the Effective Date. Since the RFSC Litigation Proceeds will have no reasonably ascertainable usable life, it is not expected that Holders will be permitted to amortize their basis in the RFSC Litigation Proceeds for Federal income tax purposes. Instead, it is anticipated that Holders will recognize gain or loss at such time as proceeds are received or accrued with respect to the RFSC Litigation Proceeds, depending on the Holder's method of accounting, in an amount equal to the difference between such proceeds and the Holder's basis in its share of the RFSC Litigation Proceeds properly allocable to such proceeds. Each Holder should consult its own tax advisor to determine whether any such recognized gain or loss constitutes ordinary income or loss or capital gain or loss in the hands of such Holder.

### **Installment Sale Rules**

The installment sale rules generally govern the timing of the recognition of, and in certain cases the amount of, the gain when at least one payment is to be received after the close of the taxable year in which a disposition occurs. Due to the contingent nature of the timing and the amount of consideration payable to certain Holders of Allowed Claims (and, in particular, Holders of Allowed Bank Claims and Allowed General Unsecured Claims), the installment sale rules might apply to such Holders if they recognize gain on the exchange of their Allowed Claims pursuant to the Plan. Under the installment sale rules, a portion of the total "gross profit" (that is, the total amount realized by a Holder less a Holder's adjusted basis) is included in income each year in which a Holder receives a payment. Each payment is broken down into three parts: (1) recovery of basis, (2) interest and (3) gain. If the installment sale rules apply to a Holder's exchange of Allowed Claims pursuant to the Plan, the Holder may elect to be excluded from these rules by filing an election with the IRS on or before the due date for filing an income tax return for the year that includes the Closing Date. It is not clear whether the installment sale rules would apply to any Holder (and, if so, how). As a result, each Holder should consult with its own tax advisors to determine whether and to what extent the installment sale rules apply to the Holder and whether an election should be made to be excluded from these rules.



## **Allocation of Consideration to Interest**

In general, to the extent that any amount received by a Holder of a Claim is treated as having been received in satisfaction of interest that accrued during the period that the Holder held its Claim, the Holder will be required to recognize this amount as ordinary interest income if the accrued interest had not previously been included in the Holder's gross income or, if the interest had previously been included in the Holder's gross income, will be entitled to claim an ordinary loss to the extent that the amount received is less than the amount previously included in income by the Holder.

The law is unclear as to the methodology that should be used, when a creditor receives consideration with respect to a Claim that is less than the amount of the Claim, to allocate the consideration between principal and interest. The House Report issued in connection with the Bankruptcy Tax Act of 1980 indicates that if an allocation is reflected in the Plan, both the debtor and creditor must utilize the allocation. Under the Plan, all distributions in respect of Allowed Claims are allocated first to the principal amount of the Allowed Claim, with any excess allocated to unpaid accrued interest. However, there is no assurance that this allocation will be respected for Federal income tax purposes. In this regard, Treasury regulations published subsequent to 1980 provide that payments on a debt instrument must generally be allocated first to unpaid accrued interest (with only the remainder of the payment being allocable to principal). Each Holder of an Allowed Claim is urged to consult its own tax advisor regarding the allocation of consideration and the deductibility of unpaid interest that has previously been accrued.

## **Withholding**

All distributions under the Plan are subject to any applicable withholding requirements. Under Federal income tax law, interest, dividends and other reportable payments may, under certain circumstances, be subject to "backup withholding" (currently imposed at a 28% rate). Backup withholding generally applies if the Holder (i) fails to furnish its social security number or other taxpayer identification number ("*TIN*"), (ii) furnishes an incorrect TIN, (iii) fails properly to report interest or dividends, or (iv) under certain circumstances, fails to provide a certified statement, signed under penalties of perjury, that the TIN provided is its correct number and that it is not subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax but merely an advance payment, which may be refunded to the extent it results in an overpayment of tax. Certain persons are exempt from backup withholding, including most corporations and financial institutions.

## ***Consequences To Debtor***

### **Cancellation-of-Indebtedness Income and Net Operating Losses**

In general, the discharge of a debt obligation by a debtor for an amount less than its adjusted issue price gives rise to cancellation-of-indebtedness ("*COI*") income which generally must be included in the debtor's income for Federal income tax purposes. A debtor that transfers property other than cash to a creditor in satisfaction of a creditor's claim (including stock of the debtor) is generally treated as having retired the debt for an amount equal to the fair market of the property at the time it is transferred to the creditor. The quantification of the amount of COI

income that will be realized by RFSC in connection with the implementation of the Plan will turn in large part on the valuation of the non-cash consideration received by the Holders of Allowed Claims in satisfaction of their Claims. Subject to these valuation uncertainties, it is estimated that RFSC will realize between \$200 million to \$300 million of COI income in connection with the implementation of the Plan.

Realized COI income need not be included in income by a debtor if the income arises in connection with a plan that is approved by a bankruptcy court (the “*Bankruptcy Exception*”). The relief accorded by the Bankruptcy Exception is not without cost, however. Thus, if a debtor excludes COI income because of the Bankruptcy Exception, it is required (or members of its consolidated tax group are required) to reduce, at the end of the year in which the debt discharge occurs, certain of its (or their) tax attributes including, but not limited to, net operating loss carryovers (“*NOLs*”). To the extent the amount of excluded COI income exceeds the tax attributes available for reduction, the remaining COI income is without further tax cost to the debtor. If advantageous, a taxpayer relying on the Bankruptcy Exception may elect to reduce the basis of its depreciable property prior to any reduction in its NOLs or other tax attributes; however, it is expected that RFSC will not make this election.

As a result of the cancellation of the Equity Interests and the issuance of the New RFSC Common Stock to the Holders of Allowed Bank Claims, RFSC will cease to be a member of the RGH Tax Group as of the Effective Date; instead, Reorganized RFSC will be the parent corporation of a new group of corporations each of which has agreed to join in the filing of a consolidated Federal income tax return having Reorganized RFSC as its common parent (the “*RFSC Tax Group*”). Notwithstanding that the members of the RFSC Tax Group will cease to be includible in the RGH Tax Group as of the Effective Date, the NOLs of the RFSC Tax Group will remain available for absorption by the taxable income of the RGH Tax Group until the end of the taxable year of the RGH Tax Group. Accordingly, the amount of NOLs of the RGH Tax Group that will be apportioned to the RFSC Tax Group will depend in part on the taxable income of the RGH Group until the end of its taxable year. In order to reduce this uncertainty, it is expected that the RGH Tax Group will file an election, subsequent to the Effective Date, to change its taxable year to end with the last day of the month that includes the Effective Date. Assuming that this election is made and is effective, and taking into account the attribute reduction required under the Bankruptcy Exception (and under the interest haircut rule, discussed below under “Section 382 and 269 Limitations on Utilization of NOLs”), it is anticipated that, just prior to the close of the taxable year in which the Plan is implemented (and not taking into consideration any income or loss realized by the RFSC Tax Group or the RGH Tax Group subsequent to the Effective Date), the RFSC Tax Group will have approximately \$2.5 billion of remaining NOLs. There can be no assurance, however, that an audit of the past or future tax returns of the RFSC Tax Group or the RGH Tax Group would not result in a substantial reduction of the RFSC Tax Group’s NOLs.

The parent corporation of RFSC – RGH – is also currently in bankruptcy and it is expected that RGH will recognize an amount of COI income (when it emerges from bankruptcy) that is substantially in excess of the amount of the NOLs that will be available to RGH at the time it so emerges. The IRS might seek to reduce the NOLs of the RFSC Tax Group by the amount of this excess, in which case the NOLs available to the RFSC Tax Group at the close of the taxable year in which the Plan is implemented (again, not taking into consideration any

income or loss realized by the RFSC Tax Group subsequent to the Effective Date) would be only \$2 billion (approximately). This reduction is not anticipated to have a material adverse affect on Reorganized RFSC's ability to offset any taxable income generated by the RFSC Tax Group or on RFSC's ability to obtain the full amount of the anticipated Section 847 Refunds (as discussed below in "—Section 847 Refunds"). The allocation of the NOLs among the members of the RFSC Tax Group is described further below. See "—Description of Tax Sharing Agreement".

Holders should note that the IRS recently released regulations dealing with the realization of COI income in the context of consolidated tax groups, and indicated that it might subsequently propose additional regulations on this subject (with any such regulations being retroactive to COI income realized after September 4, 2003). The consequences described above might well be altered if the IRS were to propose additional regulations on the realization of COI income in the context of a consolidated tax group, especially if the regulations were to have a retroactive effective date.

### **Sections 382 and 269 Limitations on Utilization of NOLs**

Section 382 of the IRC severely limits the rate at which a corporation can utilize its NOLs (and, in certain cases, its net unrealized built-in losses) if it undergoes an "ownership change." Under this provision, a corporation generally cannot utilize its NOLs (including certain net unrealized built-in losses) in any year subsequent to an ownership change in an amount in excess of the "Section 382 limitation", that is, the product of the value of its stock immediately before the ownership change and the long-term tax-exempt rate in effect at the time of the ownership change (which was 4.62% as of June, 2004). To the extent that a corporation's Section 382 limitation in a given year exceeds its taxable income for that year, the excess may be carried over to the succeeding taxable year and included in the Section 382 limitation for that subsequent year. Additionally, if an ownership change occurs and the corporation undergoing the change does not continue its historic business at all times during the two year period following the date of the ownership change, the NOLs are eliminated in their entirety. In this regard, an ownership change occurs for purposes of Section 382 of the IRC, very generally, when the percentage of stock (determined on the basis of value) owned by one or more holders of at least 5% of such stock increases by more than 50 percentage points (in relationship to the corporation's total stock considered to be outstanding for this purpose) from the lowest percentage of stock that was owned by such 5% shareholders at any time during the shorter of (i) the three year period preceding the date of testing or (ii) the period of time since the most recent ownership change of the corporation. Complicated attribution and aggregation rules apply for purposes of determining which persons are considered 5% shareholders. Thus, a debtor's ability to utilize its NOLs to shelter taxable income can be severely limited (if not completely eliminated) if the debtor undergoes an ownership change.

It is expected that RFSC will undergo an ownership change upon implementation of the Plan. If the Section 382 limitations were to apply to the ownership change that RFSC is expected to undergo on the Effective Date, virtually all of the NOLs of the RFSC Tax Group would expire before they could be utilized (with the further result that the RFSC Tax Group might owe significant amounts of Federal income taxes in years subsequent to the implementation of the Plan and would almost certainly not be entitled to any significant amount of Section 847 Refunds).

Section 382(l)(5) of the IRC contains a special rule applicable to ownership changes that occur while a corporation is under the jurisdiction of a bankruptcy court (as in the present case). Under this rule, the limitations of Section 382 do not apply provided that, after the ownership change, the shareholders and certain qualifying creditors of the debtor corporation (as determined immediately prior to the ownership change) own stock of the debtor (as a result of being shareholders or creditors of the debtor immediately prior to the ownership change) possessing at least 50% of the total voting power of the stock of the debtor and having a value equal to at least 50% of the total value of the stock of the debtor (the "*50% Test*"). For purpose of the 50% Test, stock transferred to a creditor is only taken into account to the extent that such stock is transferred in satisfaction of indebtedness, and only if the indebtedness (1) was held by the creditor for at least 18 months before the date of the filing of the bankruptcy case or (2) arose in the ordinary course of trade or business of the loss corporation and is held, at the time of the ownership change, by the person who at all times held the beneficial interest in such debt.

If, pursuant to Section 382(l)(5) of the IRC, the rules of Section 382 do not apply to an ownership change, the following two rules apply: (1) with respect to indebtedness which is converted into stock in the bankruptcy case, the debtor must reduce the amount of its NOLs by the amount of any interest paid or accrued on such debt during (a) that portion of the taxable year in which the ownership change occurs which ends on the date of the ownership change and (b) each of the three preceding taxable years (the "*interest haircut rule*"), estimated to be approximately \$11 million in the instant case, and (2) if the debtor undergoes another ownership change within two years following the bankruptcy ownership change, the debtor's Section 382 limitation will be zero. If the 50% Test is not satisfied with respect to an ownership change occurring while the debtor corporation is under the jurisdiction of a bankruptcy court (or if the debtor corporation elects out of the special rules described above), the normal Section 382 limitations apply to the ownership change (with one exception) and the two special rules discussed in the preceding sentence do not. The one exception relates to the valuation of the stock of the loss corporation; under this exception, the value of the stock is determined after taking into account any surrender or cancellation of creditors' claims occurring in connection with the ownership change (thereby increasing the amount of NOLs which may be utilized by the debtor corporation in the years following the ownership change).

Based on information provided to RFSC by the Holders of Allowed Bank Claims, it is expected that Holders of "old and cold" Bank Claims (that is, Holders who held their Claims for at least 18 months before the date of the filing of RFSC's bankruptcy petition) will own in excess of 50% of the New RFSC Common Stock after the ownership change and, accordingly, the RFSC Tax Group will be able to qualify for the benefits of Section 382(l)(5). (It should be noted, however, that no regulations have been issued addressing the application of Section 382(l)(5) in the context of a consolidated tax return, and significant uncertainties exist as to that application. Thus, neither the Code nor the Treasury regulations address whether the Bankruptcy Exception can be applied on a consolidated basis or only on a separate company basis. It is anticipated that Reorganized RFSC will take the position that the entire RFSC Tax Group qualifies for the Bankruptcy Exception.) If the entire RFSC Tax Group qualifies for the Bankruptcy Exception, the RFSC Tax Group's NOLs will not be subject to limitation under Section 382 of the IRC (although the RFSC Tax Group will be required to reduce its NOLs by the interest haircut amount, as described in the preceding paragraph). In order to reduce the likelihood that a second ownership change might occur with respect to Reorganized RFSC

(which, as indicated above, would have the effect of eliminating the RFSC Tax Group's NOLs in their entirety if the ownership change occurred within two years of the Effective Date (since the Section 382 limitation would be reduced to zero in such case), and of substantially restricting the RFSC Tax Group's ability to utilize its NOLs if the ownership change were to occur after the second anniversary of the Effective Date), the Certificate of Incorporation of Reorganized RFSC has been amended to significantly restrict issuances, redemptions, cancellations and transfers of New RFSC Common Stock. Notwithstanding these restrictions, however, there can be no assurance that Reorganized RFSC will not undergo another ownership change subsequent to the Effective Date (since, *inter alia*, an ownership change can be triggered by indirect transfers of stock – which are not restricted under Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation).

Generally, the IRS is given wide latitude to classify stock as non-stock and to classify non-stock as stock. As a result, the IRS might seek to recharacterize certain interests in or obligations of Reorganized RFSC (including those issued in connection with the implementation of the Plan) as stock. If the IRS were successfully to assert any such argument, it is unlikely the restructuring effected by the Plan would qualify under Section 382(l)(5) of the IRC (and thus the Section 382 limitations would apply) unless the recharacterized equity were properly characterized as “plain vanilla” preferred stock under Section 1504(a) of the Code. Alternatively, it is also possible that the IRS could argue that, as a result of the control being exercised over RIC by the Liquidator, the stock held by Reorganized RFSC in RIC should be classified as other than stock (with the result that Reorganized RFSC and RIC would not be includable in a common consolidated Federal income tax return and the restructuring effected by the Plan might well not qualify under 382(l)(5) of the IRC). As indicated previously, if the restructuring effected by the Plan does not qualify under 382(l)(5) of the IRC, virtually all of the NOLs would expire before they could be utilized (and the RFSC Tax Group and/or its members might owe significant amounts of income taxes during the period subsequent to the implementation of the Plan and would not be entitled to a substantial portion (or perhaps any) of the 847 Refunds, as discussed below in “—Section 847 Refunds”). Each holder is urged to consult its own tax advisors as to whether any interests in, or obligations of, Reorganized RFSC are properly characterized as stock for Federal income tax purposes or whether any of the outstanding stock of Reorganized RFSC or RIC should be characterized as non-stock for Federal income tax purposes.

Section 269 of the IRC could also apply to eliminate or reduce the NOLs available to the RFSC Tax Group after the Effective Date. Section 269 permits the IRS to disallow the use of losses (including NOLs) if a person acquires at least 50 percent of the total combined stock (by vote or value) of a corporation and the principal purpose of such acquisition was the evasion or avoidance of Federal income tax by securing the benefit of a deduction, credit or other similar allowance (including NOLs). Treasury Regulations issued pursuant to Section 269 provide that unless the acquired corporation carries on more than an insignificant amount of an active trade or business during and subsequent to the title 11 or similar case, an acquisition of control of a corporation to which Section 382(l)(5) applies will be considered to be made for the principal purpose of the avoidance or evasion of Federal income tax absent strong evidence to the contrary. As discussed above, the RFSC Tax Group will be relying on Section 382(l)(5) to prevent the limitations of Section 382 from applying. Thus, unless RFSC carries on more than an insignificant amount of an active trade or business during and subsequent to the title 11 case, absent strong evidence to the contrary, the acquisition of the stock of RFSC by the Holders of the

Allowed Bank Claims will be considered to be made for the principal purpose of the avoidance or evasion of Federal income tax and the IRS could prevent the RFSC Tax Group from utilizing the NOLs. As discussed above, if the RFSC Tax Group were prevented from utilizing the NOLs, the RFSC Tax Group might owe significant amounts of income taxes during the period subsequent to the implementation of the Plan and almost certainly would not be entitled to a substantial portion (or perhaps any) of the Section 847 Refunds, as discussed below in “–Section 847 Refunds”).

It is anticipated, although there can be no assurance, that Reorganized RFSC’s activities (indirectly conducted through RIC) currently constitute, and will continue to constitute for many years, more than an insignificant amount of an active trade or business such that Reorganized RFSC will not need to present strong evidence that the acquisition of the stock of RFSC by the Holders of the Allowed Bank Claims was not made for the principal purpose of the avoidance or evasion of Federal income tax. There can be no assurance, however, that the IRS will not take a contrary position or that the IRS will not assert that the principal purpose of the acquisition of Reorganized RFSC was the evasion or avoidance of Federal income tax by securing the benefit or a deduction, credit or other similar allowance (including NOLs). If the IRS were to prevail with respect to either such assertion, this would have the effect of substantially limiting (or perhaps eliminating) the use of the NOLs and substantially reducing (or perhaps eliminating) the receipt of the Section 847 Refunds.

## Section 847 Refunds

Section 847 allows a special deduction to an insurance company in an amount equal to the excess of its undiscounted, unpaid losses over its discounted, unpaid losses (which amount is credited to a "special loss discount account"), but requires the company to make a "special" estimated tax payment each year that the deduction is claimed equal to the tax benefit generated by the deduction – such that no actual tax benefit is realized by the deduction (at least initially). With the passage of time (and the payment of losses), the spread between the insurance company's undiscounted, unpaid losses and the discounted, paid losses with respect to any taxable year will generally decrease. These decreases are debited each year from the special loss discount account and included in gross income, with the corporation applying the special estimated tax payments it made in the prior taxable year to offset any taxes owed as a result of these income inclusions. If the amount of a special loss discount account established with respect to any year has not been reduced to zero before the 15th year after the year for which the account was established, the remaining balance of the account must be included in income in that 15th year. In the following year, any remaining special estimated tax payments made with respect to that year are treated as an actual estimated tax payment, such that the taxpayer can obtain a refund of the remaining special estimated tax payments (the "*Section 847 Refunds*") to the extent such special estimated tax payments exceed any tax owed for such year. Generally, there will be remaining special estimated tax payments (and thus there will be Section 847 Refunds) only to the extent that the company has been able to offset some of the income inclusion resulting from the reversal of the special loss discount account over the prior fifteen years with current year losses or NOLs. Moreover, the refund will not be available if the company has liquidated or otherwise terminated its insurance business.

It is anticipated that, starting in 2005, and most years thereafter for the next seven to ten years, Reorganized RFSC will apply for an aggregate of at least \$145 million of Section 847 Refunds during the years 2005 through 2015 inclusive. Reorganized RFSC has obligated itself (under the Tax Sharing Agreement) to remit fifty percent of the amount of any Section 847 Refunds to RIC and has transferred to RGH a fifty percent undivided interest in the remaining fifty percent (that is, twenty-five percent) of the Section 847 Refunds (net of certain expenses).

The IRS may assert that the RFSC Tax Group has an insufficient amount of unrestricted NOLs to offset the income inclusion resulting from the reversal of the special loss discount account (thereby reducing or eliminating the Section 847 Refunds otherwise available to the RFSC Tax Group) – either as a result of the failure of the restructuring effected by the Plan to qualify under Section 382(l)(5) of the Code or otherwise. See “—Section 382 and 269 Limitations on Utilization of NOLs”. Alternatively, the IRS could assert that RIC has liquidated or otherwise terminated its insurance business such that the RFSC Tax Group is not entitled to the Section 847 Refunds. Current law is unclear as to what constitutes an insurance business for purposes of Section 847 and, in any event, the determination of whether RIC has terminated its insurance business will probably depend heavily on RIC’s future activities. Thus, while RIC is no longer writing any new insurance policies and is in the process of liquidating, it is anticipated that RIC will continue to employ a substantial number of employees and continue to utilize outside service providers for the relevant years who will be actively engaged in reviewing, settling, paying and/or contesting insurance claims, collecting premiums, as well as investing RIC’s insurance reserves. There can be no assurance, however, that these activities are sufficient

to constitute an insurance business for purposes of Section 847 or that the insurance-related activities of RIC will not be substantially reduced in the future (although RGH, Reorganized RFSC and RIC each have agreed that they will take all steps necessary to maximize the receipt of Section 847 Refunds). In addition, the IRS could argue that RGH, the parent of the RGH Tax Group at the time the special estimated tax payments were made, inherits the special estimated tax payments when Reorganized RFSC and its subsidiaries (including RIC) are disaffiliated from the RGH Tax Group as a result of the Plan. Since RIC, the entity that conducts the insurance business, will otherwise no longer be a member of the RGH Tax Group at the time the Section 847 Refunds would become due, RGH would not be entitled to the Section 847 Refunds because it would not be engaged in the insurance business and neither Reorganized RFSC nor RIC would be entitled to the Section 847 Refunds because they would not be considered to have made any special estimated tax payments. If the IRS were to prevail on any of these (or other) arguments, the amount of the RFSC Tax Group's Section 847 Refunds could be substantially reduced if not totally eliminated.

### **Alternative Minimum Tax**

An alternative minimum tax (computed at the rate of 20%) is imposed on corporations if this tax exceeds the corporation's regular Federal income tax liability for the year. For purposes of computing alternative minimum taxable income, certain tax deductions and other beneficial allowances are modified or eliminated (such that a corporation's alternative minimum taxable income is often in excess of its regular taxable income). In particular, even though a corporation might otherwise be able to offset all of its taxable income for regular tax purposes by available NOLs, only 90% of a corporation's alternative minimum taxable income generally may be offset by NOLs. As a result, if the RFSC Tax Group generates alternative minimum taxable income subsequent to the Effective Date, it generally will be required to pay Federal income tax equal to 2% of the amount of this income – even assuming that the RFSC Tax Group has unrestricted NOLs in excess of its alternative minimum taxable income.

Additionally, if a corporation undergoes an “ownership change” within the meaning of section 382 of the IRC and has a net unrealized built-in loss at the time of the ownership change, the corporation must reduce the basis of its assets, for certain AMT purposes, to reflect the fair market value of the corporation's assets immediately prior to the ownership change. It is likely that this provision will apply to the RFSC Tax Group if a net unrealized built-in loss exists on Effective Date, even if the reorganization effected by the Plan qualifies under the Bankruptcy Exception. Due to legal and factual uncertainties, it is uncertain as to whether or not a net unrealized built-in loss will exist on the Effective Date. See “—Cancellation-of-Indebtedness Income and Net Operating Losses” above.

### ***Description of Tax Sharing Agreement***

RFSC, RGH, RIC and the Liquidator have entered into a Tax Sharing Agreement (the “*Tax Sharing Agreement*”) that will become effective on the Effective Date (and which is expected to be approved by both the Bankruptcy Court and the Commonwealth Court). To the extent that the provisions of the Tax Sharing Agreement are inconsistent with the provisions of the PA Settlement Agreement, the provisions of the Tax Sharing Agreement are to control. Among the provisions contained in the Tax Sharing Agreement are the following:



1. Commencing on the Effective Date, RIC and each of its consolidated subsidiaries have agreed to join in the filing of a consolidated Federal income tax return with RFSC as the common parent, with each member of the RFSC Tax Group agreeing to cooperate with and provide assistance to any other member of the RFSC Tax Group relating to taxes as may reasonably be requested by such member.
2. Except to the extent that RIC has not fulfilled its monetary obligations under the Tax Sharing Agreement, RFSC is responsible for paying any taxes owed by the RFSC Tax Group. Additionally, RFSC has agreed to indemnify RIC and its consolidated subsidiaries (the “*RIC Group*”) against any taxes owed by the RFSC Tax Group and for which any member of the RIC Group is determined to be liable (so long as such taxes are not attributable to the RIC Group), and has granted RIC a junior subordinate lien on RFSC’s share of the Section 847 Refunds in support of this indemnity obligation.
3. The Tax Sharing Agreement generally bifurcates the NOLs of the RFSC Tax Group between those that are available for the RIC Group (the “*RIC NOLs*”), subject to certain limitations, and those that are available to those members of the RFSC Tax Group that are not also included in the RIC Group (the “*Base NOLs*”). The amount of the Base NOLs has been established at \$1.25 billion, although RIC is permitted, in effect, to designate some or all of the RIC NOLs as additional Base NOLs if RIC determines that it no longer requires all of the RIC NOLs. It is anticipated that up to approximately \$750 million of the Base NOLs will either be eliminated as a result of the rules applicable to COI (as discussed above under “—Cancellation of Indebtedness Income and Net Operating Losses”) or used to offset income inclusions arising under Section 847 of the IRC (as discussed above under “—Section 847 Refunds”).
4. RIC generally has agreed to make periodic payments to RFSC (or to the IRS) in an amount equal to the taxes payable by the RIC Group for the relevant taxable period (determined on a stand-alone basis, but with certain modifications). If the amount of taxes that would have been owed by the RIC Group (again, determined on a stand-alone basis with modifications) had RIC not utilized Base NOLs (or RIC NOLs in excess of the amount that RIC is entitled to use under the Tax Sharing Agreement) to offset the taxable income of the RIC Group is in excess of the amount of taxes that is actually owed (again, on a stand-alone basis with modifications), RIC is generally required to pay this excess (the “*NOL Overuse Amount*”) to RFSC although under certain circumstances, RIC is required to pay only fifty percent (50%) of the NOL Overuse Amount to RFSC. Upon receipt of any NOL Overuse Amount from RIC, RFSC is required to pay fifty percent (50%) of the amount so received to RGH if RIC’s utilization of Base NOLs has reduced or is likely to reduce the amount of Section 847 Refunds otherwise available.
5. If RFSC receives a refund attributable to the RIC Group (or would have received such a refund but for the happening of certain events), RFSC is obligated to remit the refund to RIC.
6. RIC and RGH are entitled to fifty percent (50%) and twenty-five percent (25%), respectively, of any Section 847 Refunds received by the RFSC Tax Group, with the remainder belonging to RFSC. Under certain circumstances, RIC has agreed to

indemnify RFSC and RGH, and RFSC has agreed to indemnify RIC and RGH, for lost Section 847 Refunds. RGH, RFSC, RIC and the Liquidator have each agreed that they will cooperate in good faith to take all steps necessary and appropriate to maximize the amount and receipt of Section 847 Refunds.

7. If and to the extent that Holders of Allowed Claims, other than RIC, receive any distribution of property relating to the utilization of Base NOLs, whether in their capacity as creditors of RFSC or as successor shareholders of RFSC (other than the Section 847 Refunds), RFSC is required to pay RIC an amount equal to such distribution (without regard to expenses incurred by any of the parties to the Tax Sharing Agreement, the estates of RGH or RFSC, and any liquidating trust established by RGH or RFSC. Thus, to the extent the amount of such distribution has been reduced by reason of an administrative expense of RGH, RFSC or any such liquidating trust, the amount payable to RIC is to be increased to eliminate the effect of such administrative expense).
8. Each party is liable for its own tax preparation expenses. In connection with any dispute with the IRS relating to items attributable to the RIC Group (other than most matters relating to Section 847 Refunds), (i) RIC is entitled to choose whether or not it wishes to be the controlling party with respect to such dispute and (ii) RIC is responsible for the payment of all costs of the contest (other than any costs incurred by RFSC if RFSC is not the controlling party with respect to such contest). In connection with any dispute with the IRS relating to most matters relating to Section 847 Refunds or to items not attributable to the RIC Group (other than most matters relating to Section 847 Refunds), (i) RFSC is the controlling party with respect to such dispute and (ii) RFSC is responsible for the payment of all contest costs (other than any costs incurred by the RIC Group).
9. Binding arbitration provisions are provided for the resolution of any disputes that arise in connection with the Tax Sharing Agreement.

### ***Tax Determinations***

It is anticipated that a motion will be made pursuant to Section 505 of the Bankruptcy Code requesting the Court to issue the following rulings with respect to Federal income tax matters:

1. The principal purposes of the Plan, as proposed and confirmed, is not the avoidance or evasion of federal income tax within the meaning of Section 269 of the IRC and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder.
2. Throughout the Chapter 11 Case, RFSC has carried on more than an insignificant amount of an active trade or business within the meaning of Treasury Regulations Section 1.269-3(d).
3. As of the Confirmation Date, RIC has not liquidated or otherwise terminated its insurance business within the meaning of Section 847(6)(A) of the IRC.
4. Throughout the Chapter 11 Case RIC has been, and as of the Confirmation Date, RIC is, subject to the tax imposed by Section 831 of the IRC.

5. On the date following the Effective Date, Reorganized RFSC (as the result of the inclusion of RIC in the affiliated group of corporations filing a consolidated Federal income tax return having Reorganized RFSC as the common parent) will succeed to all special estimated tax payments (within the meaning of Section 847 of the Code) made by RGH.

6. As a result of the application of Section 382(l)(5) of the IRC, the limitations of Section 382(a) shall not apply to any ownership changes resulting from the Plan (as confirmed).

There can be no assurance that these rulings will be issued by the Bankruptcy Court and it is possible that the Effective Date could occur without any of the rulings having been received. Moreover, even if all of the rulings are obtained, they may not be binding on the IRS (especially if the rulings are based on facts that change subsequent to the date that the rulings are issued).

## **RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION**

This Disclosure Statement has been prepared and presented for the purpose of permitting creditors to make an informed judgment to accept or reject the Plan. Please read this Disclosure Statement and the Plan in full and consult with your counsel if you have questions.

If the Plan is confirmed, its terms and conditions will be binding on all creditors and shareholders whether or not they accept the Plan and whether or not they receive distributions under the Plan. The Bank Committee believes that acceptance of the Plan by creditors is in their best interest and that confirmation of the Plan will provide the best recovery for creditors. Accordingly, the Bank Committee urges all holders of claims who are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan to vote to accept the Plan.

Dated: New York, New York  
June 2, 2004

**OFFICIAL UNSECURED BANK COMMITTEE  
OF RELIANCE FINANCIAL SERVICES  
CORPORATION**

By:                     /s/ Billie Prue                      
Name: Billie Prue  
Title: Vice-President, JPMorgan Chase Bank

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix A: Plan of Reorganization

Appendix B: PA Settlement Agreement

Appendix C: RGH/RFSC Settlement

Appendix D: Monthly Operating Report of RFSC and RGH (Consolidated) for the Month of April, 2004.

Appendix E: Proposed Budget